

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 54013-001
Date: 19 October 2021
Document Stage: Draft

Viet Nam: B.Grimm Viet Nam Solar Power Project (Dau Tieng Project)

Prepared by IBIS Environmental and Social Consulting Asia Pte Ltd for the Dau Tieng Tay Ninh Energy Joint Stock Company for the Asian Development Bank.

ABBREVIATION

ADB – Asian Development Bank

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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18 OCTOBER 2021

INITIAL LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Dau Tieng 2 Solar Power Plant

Tay Ninh Province, Viet Nam

I Initial Livelihood Restoration Plan

0290-2051 DT2 Initial Livelihood Restoration Plan



For and on behalf of: B.Grimm Public Power Company Limited for submission to the Asian Development Bank

Project Location: Vietnam

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
CIF	Community Initiative Fund
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPLA	Commune Professional Labor Association
CRL	Community Relation Liaison
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DPC	District People's Committee
ESCAR	Environmental and Social Compliance Audit Report
EVN	Vietnam Electricity
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectares
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
SDC	Suoi Da Commune
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
THC	Tan Hung Commune
VND	Vietnamese Dong

DEFINITION OF TERMS

TERMS	DEFINITION
Livelihood Restoration Plan	A time-bound plan with budget setting out various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income/ livelihood to pre-project levels. The plan is designed to address the specific needs of affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, and institutions that have an interest in the successful implementation of the plan. These include the affected households, local government units, groups contracted to conduct project activities in the solar power plant, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the plan and its implementation
Severely Affected Households	This refers to affected households who lost 10% or more of productive land or income sources.
Vulnerable Households	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised due to the project and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) households headed by persons with disabilities, (iii) poor households living below poverty line, (iv) households with children and elderly with no means of support, and (v) landless households.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of government-led land acquisition.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm, or private institutions is compelled by the government through the District Land Fund Development Center to alienate all or part of its productive land to the possession of the government for the project in return for the compensation based on legal unit prices as governed by law and additional support.
Near Poor Households	Households who have just graduated from Poor recognition or having living standard of very close to the Poor standard following Vietnam's national poor categorisation under Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on the multi-dimensional poverty line applicable for the period 2016-2020: This group shall include rural households with average income per capita per month in the range of VND 700,000 VND 1,000,000 and fail to meet less than three criteria in measuring lack of accessibility to basic social services.
Physical Displacement	Physical displacement refers to relocation arising from the loss of residential land or loss of shelter.
Safe Products	Products produced following safety standards set in Circular Letter No. 38/2018/TT-BNNPTNT of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). These products are not necessarily considered organic.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

IBIS Environmental and Social Consulting Asia Pte. Ltd. (“IBIS”) was engaged to support on the development of a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) of a solar energy project situated along the western edge of Dau Tieng Reservoir in Tay Ninh Province, Viet Nam for B. Grimm Power Public Company Limited (henceforth, the “Client” or “B. Grimm”) and Asian Development Bank (henceforth, the “Lender” or “ADB”).

IBIS understands that ADB is considering providing financing to the Project developed by Dau Tieng Tay Ninh Energy Joint Stock Company (“DTE”), which was originally established as a joint venture between B. Grimm (55%) and Xuan Cau Group (“Xuan Cau”; 45%), a large Vietnamese conglomerate, in Tay Ninh Province, Viet Nam. In November 2019, IBIS completed the original Environmental & Social Compliance Assessment Report (ESCAR) which covered Dau Tieng 1 (“DT1”) and Dau Tieng 2 (“DT2” or the “Project”) with a draft ESCAR and final ESCAR were produced on 22 January 2020 and 6 May 2020 respectively. Due to a change in the financing structure, DT1 was carved out and as such the original ESCAR was then updated to produce a report to only include DT2 and other relevant shared components which will be owned and operated by B. Grimm, with the draft issued in May 2021 (and includes a summary of the land required and the land acquisition process followed in an annex entitled “Land Acquisition Process Documentation”). The ESCAR identified the need to develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the economically displaced households affected by the land acquisition especially those severely affected by the Project and those who are considered poor and vulnerable.

Given the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation in Viet Nam, at the time of writing the local situation has curtailed the fieldwork that will be undertaken for the LRP. As such this document sets out the LRP using the current information, some of the likely inclusions that will be part of the final LRP, and the next steps once the local restrictions allow fieldwork to commence, hence there are some forward looking elements in this report.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Project is situated along the western edge of Dau Tieng Reservoir (the Reservoir) in Tay Ninh Province, approximately 90 kilometres (km) northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Figure 2-1 shows the Project site, along with the adjacent solar power plant, referred as DT1. As noted above, formerly both the Project and DT1 were a single site, however, since January 2021 they have been divided with the Project being retained by B.Grimm and DT1 is now owned and operated by Xuan Cau.



DT2 is a solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant with an installed capacity of 240 megawatts peak (MWp) and contracted capacity of 200 megawatts alternating current (MWac). It occupies a total land area of 270.2 hectares (ha).

DT2 is now in its operational phase. Previously, construction of the Project commenced on 15 July 2018 and the commercial operations date was reached on 13 June 2019.

Further details on the Project are provided in Chapter 2.

1.3 AIM AND OUTPUTS

In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), an LRP is being developed and will be implemented to address any long-term impact of loss of productive land and livelihoods due to the development of the Project. It aims to assist the Affected Households (AHs), restore their incomes to pre-Project levels and to improve the living standards of the poor and vulnerable households to at least the national minimum standards in Viet Nam.

As such, the main objectives for the assignment are the following:

- Preparation of a fit-for-purpose Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) to address the economic displacement incurred as a result of the development of the Project; and
- Set out the next steps once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted and fieldwork can commence. As part of the LRP assignment this will include:
 - Resolution of discrepancies on land acquisition documentation (compensation register, affected asset agreements, and compensation receipts) for the transmission line and five transmission towers; and
 - Engagement with relevant stakeholders, including in particular the affected households, in addition to the local commune authorities, village heads, and Land Fund Development Centre (LFDC).

The LRP will be constructed with reference to the following foundational data sets:

- The degree of income lost by the AHs as a function of the land loss resulting from the Project;
- Livelihood support that DTE already provided in the course of the land acquisition process;
- Local experience of community in livelihood development;
- Existing models of income generation of relevance to local knowledge and capacity; and
- Household-level information gathered through field observation, questionnaire survey and consultations.

Based on this information the LRP will then describe the measures that will help AHs successfully recover livelihoods and incomes to the levels achieved prior to the displacement caused by the Project.



1.3.1 Outputs

When the full LRP is completed, the main outputs of the livelihood and income restoration activities will be included in the LRP. This will include a range of measures to support livelihood restoration.

1.4 APPROACH

Given the restrictions in place, the approach of the development of the LRP to-date has been on using the information already gained through previous work on the Project, developing this document and setting out the next-steps to be completed when fieldwork can recommence.

IBIS adopted a staged approach that have been grouped into the following key tasks set out below:

Task 1: Project Initiation

Upon receiving authorisation to proceed, IBIS commenced detailed planning for the development of the LRP. This involved an initial kick-off conference call with the Client and ADB to:

- Establish liaison procedures, in particular the identification of a clear Client/Project counterpart who will work closely with the IBIS team;
- Make arrangements for efficient information exchange; and
- Begin planning for the fieldwork associated with the assignment.

Task 2: Fieldwork Planning and Preparation of Survey Tools

IBIS has started to prepare a set of draft documents to guide the fieldwork, and this task will be completed when fieldwork is allowed to commence. Tools and aspects developed to-date include:

- Drafting protocols for engagement with stakeholders, particularly the AHs;
- Drafting survey tools for assessing loss of land use and income of the AHs, to gauge their skill/educational levels and for assessing both market needs for business activities that retrained AHs might provide, and their willingness and suitability to participate in structured trainings and/or support programmes to this end; and
- Drafting an approach to resolving the outstanding documentation issues related to the transmission line and five towers.

Task 3 Fieldwork (Data Collection and Initial Consultations)

As noted above, at this stage fieldwork has not been able to commence. Once fieldwork is able to commence, we anticipate mobilising the tools developed in this interim LRP and carrying out the following:



- Applying the questionnaires to as many of the AHs as can be contacted to (a) gather more detailed information on household-level loss of land use and income due to the Project, (b) understand opportunities for concrete livelihood benefits that AHs may have already received (Project employment or business opportunities, training, effective use of compensation payments for reorienting household-level livelihoods, etc.), (c) assess the types and levels of skills and training that the AHs currently have and query the priority areas they wish to receive training and livelihood support in, specifically in light of local market needs, (d) begin mapping current and desired skills against market demands and available support programs, and (e) establish the basis for an ongoing dialogue with the AHs on livelihood support options;
- For those households impacted by the transmission line and towers and whose land acquisition documentation was not previously verified, collecting and storing such documentation in whatever database or platform the Project is using for information management;
- Engaging with relevant local authorities, such as the LFDC, etc. (see Chapter 10 for further details) to better understand the land acquisition and compensation process from a livelihoods standpoint and to seek/gain their support for enhanced livelihood restoration activities; and
- Beginning to liaise with existing programming that could be tapped into and identify potential providers of training services and capacity-building for development of alternative livelihoods.

Task 4: Drafting of the LRP and Reporting on Documentation Discrepancy Resolution

This task involves the preparation of two documents. The first to be delivered will be an update on the status of land acquisition documentation for the transmission line and five TL towers (in whatever format or modality the Project is using for tracking such data and storing relevant documents). The second is this “draft for consultation” version of the LRP.

Due to the current COVID-19 restrictions in Vietnam, IBIS agreed with ADB and the Client that it would not be possible to prepare the full LRP based on the originally intended timelines. Instead, this initial LRP has been developed to include the following ADB requirements:

- Description of the socio-economic condition at the provincial/district and commune level, based on available information;
- Potential livelihood programs which could then be further explored;
- Outline of the stakeholder engagement process and the grievance redress mechanism;
- Planned implementation arrangements, including required staffing and technical support, coordination with local stakeholders, monitoring and reporting; and
- Indicative budgetary estimates.

A plan to update the LRP when the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, including conducting socio-economic surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, livelihood needs analysis, preparation of livelihood restoration programme tailored to the specific needs of the AHs/persons.



Task 5: Fieldwork (Return Consultation Visit)

If the schedule and Vietnam COVID-19 restrictions permit, then the draft LRP will be socialised with AHs, local authorities and representatives of programming options for supporting implementation of the LRP.

Task 6: LRP Finalisation

Based on feedback from the Client, ADB and the AHs and other stakeholders (assuming Task 5 is possible), IBIS will then update and finalise the LRP taking note of the comments of AHs and other stakeholders.

1.5 APPLICABLE STANDARDS

The Applicable Standards for this assignment, remain unchanged from the ESCAR work, and include the following standards and guidelines (although nothing not all are as relevant at this stage now for the LRP):

- Applicable Vietnamese national and local laws and regulations and international agreements particularly related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, but also potentially pertaining to the environment, indigenous peoples, human resource and labour practices, gender and other social matters fully in force at the time of authorisation of the Proposal;
- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009;
- ADB Social Protection Strategy, 2001;
- ADB Gender and Development Policy, 1998;
- ADB Access to Information Policy, 2019;
- World Bank Group (WBG) General EHS Guidelines, 2007;
- WBG EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, 2007;
- International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights and relevant ILO Core Labour Standards Conventions; and
- Other relevant good industry practice guidelines and related documents, where appropriate.

1.5.1 Applicable Vietnamese laws and regulations

Based on the nature of the Project and activities on-site, the following Vietnamese laws, regulations, standards and technical regulations are considered relevant and applicable to the LRP of the Project:



1.5.1.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation

The compensation, support and resettlement process and policies in Viet Nam are currently regulated by the Land Law 2013 and its relevant regulations, and these include:

- Land Law No.45/2013/QH13, dated 29 November 2013;
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 guiding in detail some articles of Land Law 2013;
- Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 on compensation, support, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 on land price;
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 on land use fee collection;
- Decree No. 84/2013/ND-CP dated 25 July 2013 on the development and management of resettlement houses;
- Circular No.07/2014/TT-BXD dated 20 May 2014 of the Ministry of Construction providing guidance on aspects of the Government's Decree No.84/2013/ND-CP of 25th July 2013 on the development and management of resettlement houses;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on land pricing method, compilation of and adjustment to land price lists, determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 detailing compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Circular No.02/2015/TT-BTNMT dated 27 January 2015 regulating aspects of Decree No 43/2014/ND- CP and Decree No 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014;
- Local Decisions on Land Acquisition and Compensation/Support and Resettlement of Tay Ninh Provincial People's Committee (Document No. 790/UBND-KTTC dated 4 April 2018);
- Decision No. 62/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 29 December 2015 – regulations on compensation unit prices for trees, crops and pets when the State recovers land in Tay Ninh Province; and
- Decision No. 81/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2014 – regulations on compensation unit prices for houses/structures when the State recovers land in Tay Ninh Province.



1.5.1.2 Grievance Mechanism

- The Law on Complaints (02/2011/QH13), Law on Denunciations (25/2018/QH14) and Law on Administrative Procedures (93/2015/QH13).

1.6 LIMITATIONS

This LRP was developed based on the scope of work detailed in IBIS' Proposal dated the 21 June 2021. However, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions in Tay Ninh province and in Vietnam in general in August and September 2021, the field visit, questionnaire survey and consultation have not been possible thus far. As such this document serves as a framework LRP, which has been developed based on a desk-based review of available information. It is the intention to update this document once the travel restrictions are lifted and the field visit, questionnaire survey and consultation can be conducted safely. Plans for the completion of the LRP process are included in Chapter 1.

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All data and information provided were assumed to be accurate and up to-date.

1.7 LRP STRUCTURE

This LRP is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction** provides a brief introduction to the Project and its land acquisition impacts, and the objectives and methodology of the LRP;
- **Chapter 2 Project Description** provides background information of the Project, including its assets, location, status, and key activities at the Project site;
- **Chapter 3 Summary of Project Land Acquisition** outlines the land acquisition impacts of the Project and the measures taken to avoid land acquisition; and
- **Chapter 4 Background Information on Project Site** describes the physical and demographic characteristics of the Project site and surrounding Districts and Communes affected by the Project;
- **Chapter 5 Proposed Activities for Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)** summarises the current livelihoods of the local population and the proposed livelihood restoration activities;



- **Chapter 6 Implementation Arrangements** described the roles of the parties involved in the implementation of the LRP, the LRP implementation schedule and principles to be applied to ensure successful delivery;
- **Chapter 7 Proposed Budgets for LRP Implementation** presents a budgetary cost estimate for LRP implementation and outlines the funding sources and disbursement process;
- **Chapter 8 Grievance Redress Mechanism** describes the grievance redress mechanism that will be applied to the LRP;
- **Chapter 9 Monitoring and Evaluation** outlines the required monitoring and reporting arrangements; and
- **Chapter 10 Plan to Complete the LRP Process** describes the tasks required to finalise the LRP when COVID-19 restrictions have been eased to the extent that fieldwork is possible.

This report is supplemented with nine appendices:

- **Appendix A: Post-Training Course Evaluation Form;**
- **Appendix B: Monitoring of Households' Livelihood Expenses;**
- **Appendix C: Working Diary Form for Community Relation Liaison (CRL);**
- **Appendix D: Outline of Report for LRP Implementation;**
- **Appendix E: Community Initiative Fund Guidance;**
- **Appendix F: TOR for Technical Consultant for Capacity Building;**
- **Appendix G: Grievance Form;**
- **Appendix H: Grievance Log Form;**
- **Appendix I: Households Income Recovery Achievements Monitoring List**
- **Appendix J: Household Questionnaires; and**
- **Appendix K: Commune Briefing Note**

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is situated on the western shore of Dau Tieng Reservoir immediately southeast of DT1. DT1 and DT2 share a common border traversing from west to east. The footprint of DT2 is situated mainly in Suoi Da Commune (SDC) in Duong Minh Chau District. A small portion of the DT2 footprint is situated in Tan Hung Commune (THC) in Tan Chau District where shared facilities with DT1 are located. DTE gained the land use rights of the DT1 and DT2 areas from Dau Tieng Reservoir Authority who, in turn, resumed the land use rights from 73 households for the development of DT2, through a land use resumption and transfer process. All 73 households were informal land users. None of whom had permanent dwellings or structures on the site, however, this information will still be validated during the fieldwork.



Figure 2-1 Project Site

Table 2-1 Key Components of the Project

PROJECT COMPONENT	QUANTITY	REMARKS
Land area of DT2 (ha)	270.2	The original land area of DT2 was 288 ha. Reportedly, a total of 17.8 ha of land was transferred from DT2 to DT1 due to an overlapping land area. Approximately 80-90% of the DT2 land area typically floods during the flood season.
Solar power capacity	200	Polycrystalline solar panels.

PROJECT COMPONENT	QUANTITY	REMARKS
(MWac)		
Solar power capacity (MWp)	240	-
Inverters	80	The inverters are positioned across the Project site. Each inverter has a supporting capacity of 2.5 MW. Each platform has two inverters and one transformer (separate to the main transformers below). Each platform has a top of platform height of 26.5 m amsl (top of pile at 26.2 m amsl).
Transformers (associated with the inverters)	40	Each transformer has a capacity of 5MVA and is co-located with the inverters.
Substation	Not Applicable (N.A.)	A substation is shared between DT1 and DT2 under the ownership of DTE.
Main transformers	-	The main transformers are located within the substation.
Solar panels	760,000	The solar panels are of a polycrystalline type mounted on piles. Top of pile is at 25.9 m amsl, and the lowest point of the solar panels is 25.5 m amsl.
Concrete piles	100,000 (approx.)	The piles are the support structures for mounting the solar panels.
22kV overhead line	-	This overhead line connects the inverter platforms to the substation and is a shared facility with DT1.
Internal roads	11.7 km (approx.)	-
Groundwater abstraction wells	2	The groundwater abstraction wells have an approximate depth between 25 and 26 m below ground level (bgl).
Transmission towers	-	One transmission tower is situated within DT1 and is a shared facility with DT2, and the five others are outside the Project site boundary. Each transmission tower has a footprint of approximately 200 m ² . The transmission line has a minimum sagging height of 25 m.
Transmission line	-	The 220kV transmission line has a total length of 1.4 km, and whilst it is a project facility shared with DT1, it is considered to be located outside the Project site area.
Access roadway to the Project site (immediately outside the Project site)	-	This 300 m roadway has a width of 6 m and is a public road within the management area of Dau Tieng Reservoir Authority and serves as the main access road to the Project as well as to DT1. It is used by the Project, DT1 and the general public, mainly local farmers. As part of the land use right resumption, DTE compensated a farmer who previously had informal right to use the land that was required for the road expansion (representing an area of 750 m ² , i.e. 300 m in length and 2.5 m in width).

As DT2 and DT1 were initially designed and constructed to operate as a combined unit, and a number of supporting facilities are shared between these two solar projects. Based on information provided by B. Grimm, ownership and usage of the following components and supporting facilities are arranged as described below:



- The 270.8 ha solar energy plant within the physical boundary of DT2 – solely owned and operated by DTE, which is now wholly owned by B. Grimm;
- The 216 ha solar energy plant within the physical boundary of DT1 – solely owned and operated by Xuan Cau;
- A 1.4 km long 220 kV transmission line and six transmission towers, five of which are located outside the physical boundary of DT2 and DT1 – under DTE’s ownership, although the use is shared between the Project and DT1;
- An administration compound, which houses a single-storey administration building, a single-storey warehouse (for the solar plant’s operation), a single-storey canteen, a single-storey workshop, a single-storey staff rest area, and a guard house– the land will be owned by DTE. The shared usage of the buildings between DT1 and DT2 is understood to be currently under discussion;
- A substation, including two fire-fighting water storage tanks – under DTE’s ownership, although the use is shared between DT2 and DT1;
- A single-storey warehouse (for the substation’s operation, known as “Substation”) – under DTE’s ownership and to be used for storage of substation spare parts;
- A guard house (for Substation) – under DTE’s ownership but of shared use with DT1;
- An internal 22 kV overhead transmission line with 371 towers – owned by DTE but shared with DT1;
- Some sections of the internal roadways – which are in common use as agreed between DT2 and DT1;
- Underground and overhead connecting cables – which are in common use as agreed between DT2 and DT1;
- A hazardous and chemical material storage (with three partitioned units) – the land will be owned by DTE, and the shared usage of the building is under discussion; and
- A 300 m long public access road immediately outside DT1 (leading up to the main entrance of the administration compound) – which is in common use by DT1 and DT2 as per their agreement. It should be noted that this road is considered a public road and as such is not considered an asset of DT2 or DT1.

Further details of the major components of the Project are provided below.

2.1.1 Transmission Line and Transmission Towers

The 1.4 km long 220kV transmission line and the six transmission towers are facilities of DT2 and are shared facilities with DT1. The transmission line connects the Project’s substation to the existing power grid managed by Viet Nam Electricity Power Generation Corporation (EVN), a state-owned power company in Viet Nam.

As mentioned above, one of the six transmission towers is located within the boundary of DT1, and the remaining five transmission towers are located east of DT1 and DT2 over a distance of 1.4 km. The



spacing between each tower ranges from 244 to 440 metres (m). The height of the transmission lines ranges from the lowest point at 27 m above ground level (m agl) to the highest point at 65 m agl. DTE acquired land use rights for the construction of the five transmission towers and along the 1.4 km long transmission line (with a corridor of 14 m each side of the transmission line) from a total of 14 households who were also considered as informal land users.

In addition, a 22kV transmission line was constructed within the Project site (and DT1). According to information provided by PowerChina, a total of 371 transmission towers were constructed along the DT2 and DT1 boundary with a height ranging from 14 to 18 m agl.

2.1.2 Access Road

For the development of DT2 (and DT1), DTE undertook a road upgrade exercise, which involved one section of a public access road under the management of the local commune and a 300m section of another public access road linking directly to the main entrance of DT1 (and DT2). This 300 m long public access road was described as narrow, unpaved and was mainly used by local farmers to access their fields and for the transportation of their crops. In order to widen the access road, DTE offered financial compensation to a farmer who had occupied the land for agricultural purposes and was an informal land user. The affected area was said to cover 750 m² (i.e. 300m by 2.5m). DTE then upgraded the 300m access road and widened it to 6 m. However, no documented information was available in relation to the financial compensation paid to the farmer. According to Project Representatives and IBIS' interview with the affected farmer, the financial compensation was reached through informal discussion and mutual agreement between DTE and the farmer.

3 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT LAND ACQUISITION

3.1 SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

Apart from the area used for the transmission line, the Project area is legally designated as state-owned land under the management of the Dau Tieng Reservoir Authority and no land use right acquisition from private landowners was undertaken. Nonetheless, resumption of informal land use rights was undertaken to consolidate the Project's land acquisition. No overarching Resettlement Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan covering all of the Project-affected land users was developed; rather the Project employed a localised approach for each area. The ESCAR (which includes a summary of the land required and the land acquisition process followed in an annex entitled "Land Acquisition Process Documentation") identified the need to develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the economically displaced households affected by the land acquisition especially those severely affected by the Project and those who are considered poor and vulnerable.¹ The ESCAR was prepared to meet the requirement of ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) on projects involving facilities that already exist or are under construction (Appendix 4 Paragraph 12). It requires that the client will undertake an environment and/or social compliance audit to identify past or present safeguards concerns to determine whether actions were in accordance with ADB's safeguard principles and requirements and to plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues.

In total, 73 households were affected by the land acquisition process of the Project. According to information provided by Government Authority Representatives², the original land area of 383 ha from SDC used for the development of DT1 and DT2 impacted upon 108 households, consisting of 30% local residents from SDC and 70% non-local residents from outside of SDC. The Government Authority Representatives estimated that seven households surrendered more than 10% of their total land area as a result of the original Project (i.e. DT1 and DT2 combined).

According to the requirements of *Land Law 2013* (and its related decrees and circulars), a Land Acquisition, Assistance and Resettlement Plan (LAARP) is typically prepared for land use right acquisition in Vietnam. The LAARP details land area, land type, land use, and corresponding compensation rates proposed by DoNRE or Land Fund Development Centre (LFDC). However, in the

¹ IBIS. 2021. Environmental and Social Compliance Audit of Dau Tieng 2 in Vietnam. Draft Report. 17 May. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/54013/54013-001-escar-en.pdf>

² Including Dau Tieng Reservoir Authority, Commune People's Committee (CPC) of SDC, Tay Ninh Land Fund Development Center, Commune People's Committee (CPC) of SDC and CPC of THC.



case of DT2, no land use right acquisition was required, as no private landowners were present within DT2 project footprint. Instead, the entire 270.2 ha land was resumed from the informal land users through the informal land use right resumption process.

According to the ESCAR³ in May 2021, site representatives stated that the land use right resumption process was undertaken by Xuan Cau and involved the participation of LFDC and the communes, between January 2018 and June 2018. The consultation and negotiation process with the informal land users and payment of compensation were undertaken in groups.

The compensation unit rates for loss of informal land use rights were set in relation to elevation of the land (and therefore the duration over which it is inundated):

- Land area at an elevation between 23.0 and 24.4 m amsl- VND52.2M per ha, equivalent to 18% of the standard compensation unit rate (it is noted that this range includes land would not typically inundated); and
- Land area at an elevation between 22.0 and 23.0 m amsl- VND29.0M per ha, equivalent to 10% of the standard compensation unit rate.

Taking into consideration of seasonal flooding of the land and the limited crop yield, a discount to the land price was then applied, as follows:

- Level 1 Production Support – VND 5,220 per m² (VND 52.2M per ha) 18% of the unit price of the annual crop agricultural land at an elevation between 23.0 and 24.4 m amsl on the basis that the land was submerged for less than 6 months out of a year and could potentially be used for crop production during the dry period; and
- Level 2 Production Support – VND 2,900 per m² (VND 29.0M per ha) 10% of the unit price of the annual crop agricultural land at an elevation between 22.0 and 23.0 m amsl on the basis that the land was submerged for more than 6 months out of a year and could potentially be used for crop production only during the dry period (i.e., ~3 months).

In addition to compensation for loss of land use, the loss of assets identified on the land, as documented in the DMS, would also be compensated as follows:

- Crops and trees - at 100% of the standard compensation unit rate; and
- Physical property on land, including structure and installation – at 40% of the standard compensation unit rates.

It should also be noted that a discount provided was imposed on the compensation unit rates for physical property on land to reflect the limited usefulness of the land due to seasonal flooding in the area and the fact that the AHs did not hold any formal land titles.

Compensation unit rates adopted by the Project for DT2 were derived mainly from the following two decisions:

- Decision No. 62/2015/QĐ-UBND, dated 29 December 2015 – regulations on compensation unit prices for trees, crops and pets when the State recovers land in Tay Ninh Province; and
- Decision No. 81/2014/QĐ-UBND, dated 31 December 2014 – regulations on compensation unit prices for houses/structures when the State recovers the land in Tay Ninh Province.

The 73 households economically displaced by the Project resulted from the use of land that floods seasonally as the reservoir recharges in the wet season land. This land was used to grow crops during periods where the water level was low. Those persons economically displaced mainly grow cassava during the dry season. Government Authority Representatives reported that seasonal agricultural activities within the Project site did not represent a main source of income for the AHs. The Project resulted in the physical displacement of one temporary dwelling, which belonged to a single household with two members and was used for guarding crops during the growing season (when the area was not inundated with water).

3.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE LAND ACQUISITION

A basic objective of the ADB SPS regarding land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is to avoid such impacts wherever possible by exploring project and design alternatives. Based on discussions during the preparation of the ESCAR, alternatives for the location of the Project were considered during the planning and pre-feasibility stage of the Project to minimise negative impacts of the Project, taking into account factors including technical, financial, scope of land acquisition and other relevant components for site screening and selection. It was reported that, at the time of the Project planning in the pre-feasibility stage, five site options were initially considered in the land selection process for the Project. The selection of the current Project location and site layout was primarily driven by:

- ***Minimising economic impacts on existing land users*** – The fact that the Project area is seasonally flooded played a significant role in the site selection process for the Project. According to Government Authority Representatives, a key driver for the selection of the current Project location was that the majority of the Project land area is seasonally flooded for approximately six months a year. As such, the land was therefore not fully utilised for agricultural purposes throughout the year by informal land users, and economic output from the agricultural activities was considered low compared to that from permanently dry land located elsewhere on higher ground around the periphery of the Reservoir or outside the Reservoir area. In addition, information collected through interviews with AHs and Government Authority Representatives indicated that economic output from the agricultural activities on the seasonally flooded land generally served as a secondary source of income. Economic impacts on the informal land users of the Project were therefore anticipated to be limited.

- **None, or very limited, physical displacement** – According to the Feasibility Studies of DT1 and DT2 a social-related site selection criterion included “*Không ảnh hưởng đến các khu dân cư*” which is translated to “*does not affect residential area*”. Within the reservoir, including its surrounding area under the elevation of 27.0 m amsl, no residential households or immovable assets were expected or legally permitted as the land area was legally considered part of the reservoir. Therefore, selection of the Project area was itself considered a measure to minimise if not avoid entirely any physical displacement⁴.
- **Minimisation of land-take** – The elongated layout of DT2 and its setting along the edge of the reservoir allowed the Project to maximise the use of the seasonally flooded area while minimising occupation of dry land. It also minimised potential adverse impacts on private land users.

With regards to consideration of alternatives and measures to reduce land acquisition, it can be summarised as follows:

- Alternative site locations were considered in the process of site selection for the Project⁵; and
- The selection of the current Project location explicitly and significantly took into account decision criteria to minimise negative social impacts of the Project.

3.3 SUMMARY

All 73 AHs impacted by the DT2 Project agreed on the support offered for the land area acquired by the Project (compensation is not applicable in this case under legal framework (*Land Law 2013*), since the land users did not hold a land use certificate) and have received the full compensation and support package in 2019 prior to transferring the land to DTE.

For the land area permanently acquired for the DT2 Project, the compensation and support package provided included support for the land loss and for job transition and compensation for crops on land (mainly rubber and custard apple trees). For the land area within the right of way, the support was 30% of either 100% or 80% of the unit price for land set by the provincial People’s Committee

⁴ Approximately 90% of the land area occupied by DT2 is seasonally flooded, as such there were no permanent houses within the DT2 area. However, there was one temporary dwelling which was physically displaced during the land acquisition process, whose residents had used the structure to guard their fields (not used as a permanent residence).

⁵ As per the Dau Teing Irrigation Company Director and Deputy Director in a meeting on 13 November 2019, there were five locations initially considered, and then the process of selection reduced the number of potential sites to three, before final selection with land acquisition being one of the considerations.



(depending on negotiation with each land user). It should be noted that no tree cutting within the right of way was required, therefore no compensation for loss of trees was provided.

4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONTEXT

The information provided below describes the physical and demographic characteristics of the Project site and surroundings, as well as the existing efforts of the government (at both the commune and the district level) to promote local development, based on the Peoples Commune's (PC) socio-economic reports and publicly available information. Field data will be used to supplement the below information when available after the fieldwork has taken place.

4.1 DAU TIENG RESERVOIR

Surrounding the Project to the north, east and south is Dau Tieng Reservoir. The dam for the Reservoir was constructed between 1981 and 1985, designed to have a peak water level at 26.1 m amsl. The reported highest water level in the reservoir is 25.1 m amsl. The reservoir has a water surface area of approximately 270 km² at its normal water level of 24.4 m amsl. It stores 1.58 billion cubic metres (m³) of water and is located within the three provinces of Tay Ninh, Binh Phuoc and Binh Duong. The largest portion of the reservoir lies within Tay Ninh Province. The catchment area of the Reservoir is approximately 2,700 km². The Reservoir supplies water for irrigation, industrial and domestic activities in Tay Ninh and Binh Duong Provinces and part of the northern area of Ho Chi Minh City, and it also provides a waterbody for local aquaculture. Land below the elevation of 24.6 m amsl is usually flooded on a seasonal basis.

4.1.1 Annual Inundation

According to the Flooding Study of DT1 and DT2 prepared by Team Group, dated April 2018, the water level within the Reservoir at its peak is expected to reach 25.1 metres above mean sea level (m amsl) (on a 200-year return period), which is also reported as the historical highest water level in the Reservoir. Land elevation of the entire DT2 area generally ranges approximately from 20 to 24 m amsl, and approximately 80-90% of the DT2 area is inundated with water during the wet season for a period of approximately six months each year from October to March. By elevation, DT2's land area is distributed as follows:

- Land area at an elevation between 24.0 and 24.4m – ~ 7.2 ha;
- Land area at an elevation between 23.0 and 24.4 m – ~ 59.5 ha; and
- Land area at an elevation between 22.0 and 23.0 m – ~ 203.5 ha (including some small areas in some land plots with elevation between 21.0 and 22.0m, e.g. plots A55 and A58).

This is relevant and included here as compensation rates varied according to the elevation of acquired land use rights.



It should be noted that the substation and the administration compound are located outside of the inundation area (shared facilities with DT1).

4.2 Overview of the Districts and Communes

4.2.1 Duong Minh Chau District

Duong Minh Chau district is located in the east of Tay Ninh province. It borders Dau Tieng district, Binh Duong province to the east, Tay Ninh City and Hoa Thanh town to the west, Go Dau district and Trang Bang town to the south, and Tan Chau district to the north.

Duong Minh Chau district has an area of 435.60 km², accounting for approximately 11% of the province's area. In 2019, the district had a population of 119,158 people, with a population density approximately 274 people/km². Around 95% of the population of the district lives in rural areas.

In 2020, 25,724 ha of the district was cultivated with annual crops, of which 9,321 ha was rice paddy, 9,414 ha cassava plantation, 5,099 ha vegetable plantation and 68.6 ha were used for sugar cane. The district has 90,910 head of cattle and 936,620 head of poultry. The contribution of agricultural production value (including forestry and aquaculture) to the total economy of the district is approximately 27%, while the contribution of industrial production is 67.4%, with 5.4% coming from services and trade.

4.2.1.1 Suoi Da Commune

Suoi Da commune is located in the north of Duong Minh Chau district. The commune borders Phuoc Minh commune to the east, Tay Ninh city and Phan and Phuoc Ninh communes to the south, and Tan Chau district to the west and north. Suoi Da commune has an area of 126.8 km².

In 2019, the population of the commune was 15,257, with a population density of 120 people/km². As of 2020 the commune had approximately 4,500 households. According to the socio-economic report of the first 6 months of 2021, the total land cultivated with annual crops of the commune was 3,569 ha. In 2020, the commune had 75 “near poor” households registered, a decrease of 20 households compared to 2019.

4.2.2 Tan Chau District

Tan Chau district is located in the northeast of Tay Ninh province. It borders Hon Quan district, Binh Phuoc province to the east, Tan Bien district to the west, Tay Ninh city and Duong Minh Chau district to the south, and Cambodia to the north.

Tan Chau district is the largest district in Tay Ninh province, with an area of 1,113.2 km², accounting for approximately a quarter of the province's natural area. By 2019, the district had a population of 134,700 people, with a population density approximately 121 people/km². Approximately 95% of the population of the district is living in rural areas.



In 2020, the district had 26,167 ha of land cultivated with annual crops, mainly cassava and sugar cane. The contribution of agricultural production value to the total economic is approximately 32.6%, while the contribution of industrial production is 59.5% with 7.9% coming from services and trade.

4.2.2.1 Tan Hung Commune

Tan Hung commune is located in the southwest of Tan Chau district. It borders Dau Tieng reservoir to the east, Duong Minh Chau district to the south, and Tan Bien district to the west and Tan Phu commune to the north.

Tan Hung commune has an area of 58.83 km². In 1999, the population of the commune was 15,257 people, with a population density of 214 people/km². The commune had 4,592 households in 2020. According to the socio-economic report of Tan Hung commune's PC for the first 6 months of 2021, the total arable land of the commune is 7,421 ha. The main annual crop is cassava (approximately 2,200 ha) while the land for custard apple is 1,547 ha. In 2020, the commune recorded 39 "near poor" households, a decrease from 90 households in 2019.

4.3 OVERVIEW OF EXISTING SUPPORTING PROGRAMS IN THE DISTRICT AND COMMUNE

The section below summarises the programs reportedly provided in 2020. As part of the field works to be conducted, the intention that this information will be corroborated and updated where necessary to support the development of the final plan.

4.3.1 Training Program on Cultivation and Animal Breeding Techniques

According to the socio-economic report of Duong Minh Chau district, in 2020 the district organised 12 training courses in intensive cultivation of pomelo, longan, durian, aquaculture of perch and shrimp, cattle raising, and bean reproduction techniques to support agricultural production.

4.3.2 CSR Activities Conducted by DT2

The Project has not yet established a formal CSR program. However, according to a document entitled "*Plan – Organising Activities for Mid-autumn Festival, Traditional New Year and Surveying Life for Families with Difficult and Unstable Income in the Area of Land Acquisition in Dau Tieng 1, Dau Tieng 2 Solar Power Plant*", dated 31 August 2020, a number of activities were implemented for "families with difficult and unstable income" by DT1 and DT2 for families in the vicinity of these developments.

These activities include:

- Gifts provided to the identified families during local festivities, such as Mid-autumn festival and traditional New Year;
- Identification of employment opportunities through job centres and subcontractors; and
- Monitoring of the wellbeing of these families.

The employment assistance was planned for the period November 2020- April 2021 when the monitoring of the families' wellbeing was expected to be completed. Thereafter, the Project would continue to "plan, follow up and help" the families in need.

However, according to the Project's representative, the activities such as employment assistance and monitoring of well-being of families have not been conducted, reportedly due to the COVID-19 situation in Vietnam.

4.4 BENEFICIARIES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

At this stage it is considered that LRP will be targeted towards a total of 85 household-beneficiaries (73 AHs from the plant site and 14 AHs for the transmission line).

4.5 INITIAL LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN ENGAGEMENT

As part of the preparation for the embarking on the development of the LRP, initial engagement was undertaken with support of the Project, and discussions were held with SDC Commune (given they were the most significant local stakeholder body for the AH fieldwork). Discussions were held by telephone to:

- Establish engagement on the LRP and to provide an understanding of the purpose;
- Seek support on the fieldwork and engagement with the AHs;
- Outline next steps.

Through these discussions, it was established that SDC Commune was supportive of the development of the LRP and the fieldwork being undertaken. The discussions also revealed that given the COVID-19 situation in the area that fieldwork in-person would not be possible. Remote surveys by telephone with AHs were suggested, however, were not considered to be a plausible approach by SDC Commune. This was for a number of reasons, including the need for proactive engagement and interaction SDC Commune given the local context. As such it was strongly recommended that the fieldwork be conducted in-person after the COVID-19 situation in the locality is under control and travel restrictions are lifted.

As part of this Initial LRP development, a briefing document was also prepared for the Project to provide to SDC and THC officials, this is included in *Appendix K*.

5 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM (LRP)

5.1 CURRENT SITUATION OF LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

From the initial information from the ESCAR and the socio-economic reports, it is understood that the livelihood activities of the people living in the Project area are mainly land-based, with cassava, rice, vegetables, fruit and rubber as the main crops grown.

5.2 POTENTIAL LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

Given the fieldwork is yet to be conducted for the LRP, there is limited information available on the current status of the AHs' livelihood activities. As such, the framework for the LRP is proposed based on the general information of the Project site and an understanding of the surrounding community and the experience from other projects similar to DT2, in particular the Hoa Hoi Solar Power Project in Phu Yen province, which shares a number of similarities to DT2 including:

- Both are located in a rural areas;
- There are similar climates, dominated by tropical influences;
- The main source of livelihoods are land-based;
- Opportunities for employment outside agriculture are limited as there are very few industrial zones and factories in the vicinity;
- Solar farm developments offer a (limited) opportunity for employment, both directly and indirectly;
- Optimisation of residual land is a viable method of promoting LRP support; and
- Market potential for agricultural products exists, as such, boosting existing production and finding alternative land-based income streams are practical avenues for LRP activities.

As part of the Hoa Hoi Solar Power Project LRP that was previously developed, this noted existing support programs in the district and the commune-level. Where possible the LRP for DT2 would aim to build synergies with these and be complimentary.

As such, the final LRP for DT2 may include the following activities:

- Direct/indirect hire to work for the Project including employment through service contractors/subcontractors for seasonal jobs should also be considered such as grass cutting and cleaning of the solar panels. This will require the AHs to be aware of these opportunities, as such a clear communication initiative will be required;

- Support for improving agricultural production by improving the productivity of agricultural land not impacted by the Project and new income generating initiatives. This may involve technical training and identification “models” for generating income. This may include opportunities for improving crop rotation patterns, animal husbandry and selection of crop varieties and animal breeding, provision of fertiliser, veterinary services, agricultural inputs and other technical support with the purpose of generating income and contribute to the restoration of income lost due to economic displacement. This also involve exchange visits and study tours to similar projects, to allow AHs to witness first-hand the potential support available to them and to garner ideas for support that can be replicated for the AHs. These activities will enable the AHs understand the livelihood restoration programs and at the same time strengthen the solidarity and mutual trust amongst the AHs, and between the AHs, the Project and the local authorities;
- Supporting AHs to improve their knowledge on both the production and marketing of their crops to increase productivity, effectiveness and income they receive to the restoration of income lost due to economic displacement;
- Strengthening of job opportunities via vocational training programs for non-agricultural based employment. This support would be designed to help the members of the AHs aged 18 to 64 years old who choose to move away from non-agricultural work with the purpose of supporting vocational training on employable skills for working-age members of AHs to obtain suitable and long-term jobs; and
- Loan support for livelihood development including improved agricultural practices for the above aspects.

Engagement will be required to support awareness of the opportunities this is likely to be through a number of channels and require close coordination with local authorities in addition to using other mediums for communication such as outdoor notice boards, leaflets, existing loudspeaker commune communication systems, community workshops, and group and village meetings.

6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

To support the successful implementation of the LRP, this will require the support of various parties. Once the fieldwork, consultations and full LRP have completed, the roles and responsibilities for the LRP will be defined. However, at this stage, potential roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the LRP are provided below. These will, in due course, link to current roles that already exist and require some new appointments.

It is noted that the Land Law 2013 (under Article 84) includes provisions for support for vocational training, occupation change and job seeking for households and individuals affected by land recovery by the State, who are eligible. However, as noted previously, given the informal land use on State land, compensation and support were not required, although were provided.

6.1 ROLES OF RELATED PARTIES

The LRP will require the support and interaction of various parties for its successful implementation and longer-term viability. At this stage the likely parties and arrangements are presented below.

- **Project Management:** Join regular coordinating meetings with Commune People's Committees (CPCs) to share information, build consensus on methods of implementing the activities and negotiate and jointly work out solutions on issues that may arise. Secure funds to implement the LRP and transfer funds to the bank account managed by CPCs following an agreed schedule (this will need to be established for the LRP);
- **People's Committee of Suoi Da and Tan Hung communes:** Co-chair in the collaboration meetings with DT2, follow-up plan implementation, guide sub-divisions to monitor activities and implement technical assistance services and communication activities. Receive funds in their bank account and withdraw funds to release money to the households in accordance with the signed loan contracts (this will be an augmentation of existing roles);
- **Project staff (Health, Safety, Security and Environmental (HSSE) Manager is the focal point):** Following the LRP schedule, conduct regular/periodic and ad hoc monitoring of the performance of the CRL and cashier as well as the implementation of field activities and facilitate communication among stakeholders involved in LRP implementation (this will be an augmentation of the existing role);

- **Community Relation Liaison - CRL⁶:** Monitor field activities, participate in training, communicate with AHs and follow up and facilitate technical training and prepare progress monitoring reports as required to DT2. Facilitate the development of household business plan and periodically monitor the use of loans. Serve as focal point in delivering/ bridging of information on employment opportunities to AHs (see footnote below);
- **Staff of Commune sub-divisions (agricultural, labour, war invalid and social officer, mass-organisation (woman union, farmer association):** Oversee the activities to follow the LRP implementation schedule; coordinate the implementation of training, communication, technical support provision; conduct regular monitoring of households' livelihood activities; and prepare progress reports for the CPC leaders on LRP implementation (this will be an augmentation of existing roles);
- **Representatives of Commune Professional Labour Association (CPLA), Member of Village Management Unit (village heads and representatives of mass-organisation):** Facilitate the households' access to loans, support the collection of loan payments, take part in communication activities, conduct training and monitor households' application of knowledge and skills learned from training and prepare brief progress report to commune sub-divisions, mass organisation staff and CPC leaders (this will be an augmentation of existing roles);
- **Households:** Implement activities in accordance with loan contracts, report and share on progress to CRL and other relevant parties and pay the loans as required (this will be an augmentation of existing roles);
- **Bank Account Management:** Receive funds, validate documents and conduct fund transfers upon CPC request (this is anticipated to be an augmentation of an existing role); and
- **Commune Cashier:** Receive funds from Bank Account and disburse to Representatives of Commune Professional Labour Associations and loan receivers (this is anticipated to be an augmentation of an existing role).

6.2 STAGING FOR THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Set out below are the anticipated stages of the LRP, when fully developed:

- **Recovery stage:** 2022-2023 is the main period for LRP implementation with direct support from the Project to CPCs in the management and monitoring of field activities. The Project will play a main role in guiding the implementation of field activities to assisting AHs following the LRP to meet with predefined objectives. Depending on the level of achievement, as advised by

⁶It is proposed that DT2 nominates a CRL (from one of its current administration staff) and a short-term livelihood consultant to help implementation LRP activities, budget for CRL should be taken from DT2 operational source but not from the LRP.



the LRP completion audit (LCA), this recovery stage can be extended to allow the LRP to be implemented sufficiently to support AHs to recover their lost income (as noted under the Monitoring section of this document); and

- **Handover stage:** After 2023 (or later, as advised by a LRP completion auditing team), the grant provided by the Project will be transferred into the Community Initiative Fund (CIF) that will be operated as guided by the provisions in **Appendix E: Community Initiative Fund Guidance**. To do this, the Project should develop a separate plan to implement the grant. To build capacity for the management of the CIF, at the end of LRP implementation, the Project will collaborate with the CPCs to conduct the necessary training for local representatives and set up required structure for proper management of the Fund that has been granted by DT2 under LRP (used under LRP as a loan) and other supporting programs.

6.3 PRINCIPLES FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Upon the implementation of LRP activity, the following principles are to be applied:

6.3.1 Participation

All activities must ensure participation of the relevant representatives of the AHs, and they must be informed and consulted on all matters that will affect them.

6.3.2 Transparent and Open Disclosure

All applied policies must be disclosed to potential beneficiaries in a transparent and open manner via available tools of communication in the area. The information that will be disclosed includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Participating households and order of prioritisation;
- Available funds, disbursements and status of repayments;
- List of participating households and amount of loan awarded;
- Training plan;
- Issues and problems that will occur during LRP implementation; and
- Contents of the initial and final LRP.

6.3.3 Supporting Gender Equality and Vulnerable Groups

No scheme or activity will be planned and implemented that will hinder gender equality and exclude vulnerable groups (disadvantaged households, woman-headed households, disabled person headed households) under the LRP. Women and members of vulnerable households including the poor/near poor, households with disabled members and those who lost significant amounts of their productive land will be given priority as applicable in the selection of participants in the LRP.



6.3.4 User Friendly Communication

Dissemination of information must be done in such a way that it will reach the elderly as well as persons with low or no literacy. The content and the language of the messages must be understandable to these groups. To achieve these aims, communication will use more illustrative photos than text, use simple sentences and wording and where necessary, videos will be used.

6.3.5 Procedures for Implementing Activities

Activities under the LRP are likely to be categorised in following groups, based on the expected packages of support:

- Direct/indirect hire to work for the Project including employment through service contractors/subcontractors for seasonal jobs should also be considered;
- Dissemination of technical knowledge and skills through workshops, seminars, technical training and communication to support agricultural output and sale;
- Strengthening of job opportunities via vocational training programs; and
- Loan support for livelihood development including improved agricultural practices.

Whilst the LRP has not been developed at this stage, the following presents the potential steps for the implementation of these activities.

6.3.5.1 Direct Hires to work for the Project and or via Contractors/Sub-Contractors

The recruitment of staff for the Project (where possible) will be implemented as follows:

- **Step 1:** The Project prepares documents including requirements and information related to the employment including the location of the application registration, time of recruitment and the duration of the working period. For job recruitment via contractor/ sub-contractors, the Project will make recruitment of local labour part of its sub-contracting agreements, where possible. The Project will monitor its implementation. The contractor is required to conduct necessary steps to make information on recruitment available and accessible to all AHs via communication tools available in Suoi Da and Tan Hung Communes. Compliance to contract provision to recruit local labour shall be treated as criterion in rating the contractor's performance and services.
- **Step 2:** Disseminate information on recruitment of local labour and the positions available via village meetings and other relevant channels.
- **Step 3:** Receive application dossier and conduct interviews of applicants.
- **Step 4:** Sign a probational labour contract.

6.3.5.2 Technical Training, Workshop, Thematic Seminar, Community Workshop and Communication and Visits

The steps to conduct these group activities are as follows:

- **Step 1: Needs assessment:** The CRL will collaborate with commune staff to identify and consolidate the needs for new technical training courses, through village meetings. It is recommended that the training also includes a session on financial management and business plan proposal development.
- **Step 2: Prepare the training plan:** Based on identified needs, and the time needed to conduct the training, the CRL and commune staff will prepare a training plan. The plan will clearly define the content, schedule, and planned number of participants. They will post this plan on bulletin board(s) and announce its availability by suitable channels, such as the loudspeaker system to the households and communities. The frequency of the announcement will be frequent enough (advisable to be continuous for five days) for all community members to be informed.
- **Step 3: Sign the contract with the technical service provider, hire a consultant and implement the plan:** Based on the requirements of the training plan, the CRL, short term livelihood consultant, concerned commune staff, CPC and relevant bodies at district (DPC) will recruit a suitable consultant to organise the training. Payment (if required) for the training will be met by the Project. One week before it is scheduled to take place, the planned training will be announced for five days in the community of the AHs. Multiple classes will be held if necessary. The participants will be provided with basic provisions (e.g. cooking oil, salt and rice) for their households because they will not be able to work and earn during the training period. Meals will be provided to the participants during the training.
- **Step 4: Evaluating the training results:** A post-training evaluation (see the post- training evaluation form in Appendix A.
- **Appendix A: Post-Training Course Evaluation Form** will be issued to the participants using a simple rating questionnaire covering the following areas:
 - Dissemination of information on the selection of participants;
 - Quality of training organisation and logistics;
 - Satisfaction on the knowledge and skills obtained from the training;
 - Opportunities to apply the knowledge and skills obtained from the training;
 - Other (if any).

This also involve exchange visits and study tours to similar projects, to allow AHs to witness first-hand the potential support available to them and to garner ideas for support that can be replicated for the AHs. These activities will enable the AHs understand the livelihood restoration programs and at the same time strengthen the solidarity and mutual trust amongst the AHs, and between the AHs, the Project and the local authorities. This will require a similar level of engagement to ensure that AHs are aware of the activities.

6.3.5.3 Strengthening of Job Opportunities via Vocational Training Programs

This measure provides the AHs access to vocational training programs run by government and/or opportunities identified by the Project during the LRP implementation:

- **Step 1:** The CRL will collaborate with other Project staff, the CPCs and district to identify the available vocational training courses in the area;
- **Step 2:** Disseminate the information to AHs and handle all registrations of AHs including their needs other than those identified in Step 1, above;
- **Step 3:** Consolidate the registered information and collaborate with Commune authority and District (district vocational centre) to design the course with timing and location most convenient to the AHs members; and
- **Step 4:** Organise the training, evaluate the result and link the participants to available job opportunities within the province and in other places.

6.3.5.4 Loan Support

Implementing a loan support system for livelihood development will be organised in the following steps:

- **Step 1:** Communicate with the AHs on the LRP so that they will obtain a full and correct understanding of its objectives and content. Communication will be undertaken as follows:
 - **Conduct village meetings:** The awareness of the AHs of these events must be ensured;
 - **Broadcast through the existing loudspeaker system:** Provide details in full on loan program, existing amount, principles for loan awarding, targeted beneficiary and prioritisation scheme, use of leaflets, posters, band rolls and printed announcement on bulletin boards at public location where many people can read the information; and
 - **Face-to Face interaction through home visits:** Information will be directly delivered to AHs who are unable to participate in the village meetings and missed the information disseminated through broadcast and printed materials.
- **Step 2: Prioritisation of AHs** in participating in the LRP rounds will be identified from the survey and confirmed in the village meetings by consensus. The process of confirmation is important to affirm the accuracy of selection of households for each category. Selection results will be made public through the activities mentioned under Step 1.
- **Step 3: Guidance in loan signing:** Staff of commune's mass organisation, commune sub-division, CRL, and representatives from the Project will organise a meeting with AHs of each group and explain the forms, templates and procedures required to access the available loans. These groups will facilitate the household's preparation of business plan which will clearly specify the timeline, roles and tasks for each activity. Upon household completion of required documents, these will be submitted to CPCs for appraisal and, if accepted, agreement to proceed to the next step (i.e. loan signing and disbursement of the funds). The loan contract will include a clause on loan insurance to avoid the risk of failure in loans with AHs. This type of insurance is provided by several insurance companies at competitive rates in Vietnam. The Project will reimburse annual insurance expenses that are deducted from the loan. The reimbursement shall be taken from its CSR allocation.

- **Step 4: Following up, support on procurement:** Following the schedule in the household's business plan as agreed in Step 3, the staff of the commune's mass organisations, commune sub-divisions, CPLA and CRL will conduct regular site visits to monitor the implementation of planned activities of the household. The AHs will monitor its expenses using the form shown in Appendix B: Monitoring of Households' Livelihood Expenses by recording their expenses on the model they are implementing. When a certain output is produced, funds will be disbursed for the succeeding work. Technical support will be provided based on the household/ household group's demand (in case of several households applying similar model, it is advisable to form Common Interest Group (CIG) for sharing of information and exchange of experience in farming and in productions of products.
- **Step 5: Progress monitoring:** Staff of commune's mass organisations, commune sub-divisions, CPLA, CRL will work together to monitor the performance of the households/ groups in loan implementation and prepare progress report. The report will be submitted to CPCs and DT2 and will be posted in the bulletin board.

The CRL, in collaboration with commune staff, will process the result and will post it on the bulletin board and broadcast it to the community through the loudspeaker system. Information on the title, topic, time, name of the organiser and number of participants of the training will also be provided with the result.

7 PROPOSED BUDGETS FOR LRP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 BUDGET FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Ahead of the LRP being prepared, this section provides some context on the likely budgeting. The funding for LRP implementation will be from the following sources:

- Seed grants and annual supplement from the Project (including scheduled grants and other reimbursements);
- Loan repayment from households; and
- Contribution of local programs (if any).

The estimated budget for LRP implementation is shown below.

Note the timings are indicative at this stage and are from the start of the implementation of the LRP. The timings will be updated in the Final LRP.

Table 7-1: Activities, Schedule and Cost of Livelihood Restoration Plan Implementation

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIME (INDICATIVE)	ESTIMATED AMOUNT MIL VND	NOTES
A	Component 1: Communication and capacity building	-	410	-
1	Bulletin board installation	M1/Y1	30	Permanently built using steel pipe and with protective roof
2	Purchase of a television, smartphone for Training video, prepaid internet and MyTV (two prepaid packages covering two years) Amplifier and loudspeakers	Q1/Y1	50	The television will be used to access the internet for educational videos
3	Training on project implementation procedures: fund management and loan application	Q1/Y1	2	Participants: Commune staff, village head, representatives from villages management board
4	Village meetings on livelihood needs of the AHs	Q1/Y1	2	Village meetings with AHs.
5	Training on new techniques for proposed models (up to 4 training sessions)	Y1	60	Registered AHs and other interested households
6	Provide technical assistance based on the registered need of the households	Y1	50	Grouping of households by common interest and provision of technical assistance by group.
8	Training to formulate Management Unit for Community Initiative Fund	Y1	10	Develop and finalise CIF regulation and management procedure

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIME (INDICATIVE)	ESTIMATED AMOUNT MIL VND	NOTES
9	Facilitate the transformation of the grant fund into CIF and the creation of the CIF management unit	Q3/Y1	5	The CIF management unit will have operational support
10	Collect information on job opportunities and vocational training available to be disclosed to the AHs.	Y1/Y2	-	CRL and DT2 staff will collaborate to develop this type of material to disseminate to community in a user-friendly manner and follow up the activity
11	Support for vocational training for off-farm employment	Y1/Y2	100	For members of AHs who prefer off-farm employment
12	Study tours to typical livelihood models in the province + Trip 1, 2: in early of /Y2 and should be on topics relating to implement of livestock/crop/ safe production/ market linkage that relevant to the loan provision to AHs + Trip 2: in early of Y2 on integrated farm models	Y2/Y3	80	CRL and DT2 staff will collaborate to develop contents and program for the tours and conduct proper communication, facilitation to AHs to organise.
13	Contingency for training on unidentified topics	-	21	Reserve fund for the conduct of other training
B.	Component 2: Financial support	-	650	-
1	Round 1 loan provision	Y2	450	Loan contract with livelihood insurance
2	Round 2 loan provision	Y3	150	Loan contract with livelihood insurance

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIME (INDICATIVE)	ESTIMATED AMOUNT MIL VND	NOTES
3	Round 3 loan provision using fund from repayment under round 1, 2 (conditionally)	Y4		Loan contract with livelihood insurance
4	Additional fund for livelihood insurance	Y1/Y2	50	To re-compensate the amount that used to pay for Insurance service
#	Total preliminary estimated funding for LRP (A+B)	-	1060	-

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will operate at least according to Vietnam regulations such as the *Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13* and the provisions on complaints under *Decree 75/2012/ND-CP* dated 20 November 2012 of the Government. To ensure that all grievances in relation to the LRP and its implementation are promptly and satisfactorily resolved, the Project will operate a Project GRM. This should operate to support timely complaint as the complaint is assessed and resolved at the Project level. Complaints will only transfer to the existing government-mandated GRM described above when not resolved under the Project level grievance redress mechanism.

The Project GRM will allow LRP participants to raise grievances and to the prompt resolution as required by ADB SPS⁷. Awareness raising of the existence and process of the Project GRM will be conducted to all AHs as part of the LRP communication component. The information will include the existing government-mandated GRM although it is likely that the people are already familiar with its administration and procedures as well as government institutions involved in it in the Project area. This will be also the case for Project GRM which will be for all LRP beneficiaries. Any of them can submit questions on the GRM should they need additional information. The AHs will not be required to pay any fees at any level of resolution during the grievance process.

Prior to the implementation of the LRP, information on the GRM will be disseminated to stakeholders and the AHs. Information on the GRM will be disclosed to AHs through the following channels:

- Community meetings;
- The existing loudspeaker system of communes and villages; and
- Printed information posted on the bulletin board in the communes and public places such as village houses and CPC's offices.

The Project GRM is structured as follows:

Step 1: Receipt of Complaint / Grievance

Complainants are encouraged to raise issues to the representative offices of DTE promptly via the channels noted in this procedure. DTE check all avenues for raising issues every Monday morning at 11 am and will update the grievance log accordingly. The grievance log will follow the agreed format set out in spreadsheet format. The spreadsheet will be password protected and the password will be held by the authorised person within the HR department only.

⁷ In the event that stakeholders find the Project GRM to be insufficient, they may access ADB's Accountability Mechanism as a means of recourse at <https://www.adb.org/who-we-are/accountability-mechanism/main>.



Step 2: Verify, and Transfer the Records to the Relevant Departments

After receiving complaints / grievances, DTE will appoint a representative from its HR department and a member of its management team to undertake an initial evaluation of the issue to determine its validity and the correct course of action. At this time the HR department will inform the employee representative(s) that a complaint has been received.

Where the complaint has been received from an external stakeholder, the Project may cooperate with local authorities or state agencies as a means of opening dialogue.

Where complaints are received by the Project and are found to be spurious, unwarranted or false, these will be recorded in the Grievance Log as such. If they relate to other companies, projects, landowners or actors in the area, the Project will contact the relevant organisation to inform them, and the matter will be closed.

Step 3: Consider and Resolve Complaint / Grievance

- If a complaint is found to be spurious, the reasoning will be documented and communicated with the complainant in writing and the solution documented in the Grievance Log.
- If a complaint is found to be contentious the Project will:
 - Arrange mediation with the complainant (in the case of anonymous complaints this may take the form of a company communication / town hall with communication being via the worker representatives);
 - Discuss the merits of the complaint, agree if it warrants further consideration, define and agree a resolution and document this in writing to the complainant, and in the Grievance Log; and
 - Track the implementation of the agreed action and confirm if the issue has been resolved.
- If a complaint is found to be valid from the outset, the Project will take the appropriate action, document this to the Complainant and in the Grievance Log

Departments have the decision-making authority to inspect, verify information, collect evidence of complaints / grievance from organisations, individuals and households.

Resolve and give a final conclusion. If the agreed resolution to the issue is found to be unsuccessful during its implementation, the Project will schedule mediation to discuss the failures of the approach and to redesign its response in accordance with the merits of the complaint.

Step 4: Respond to Complainants

Responding to complaints will take the form most appropriate to effective communication with the complainants:

- For public complaints / grievance where the complainant is known the company will respond in writing;
- For public complaints / grievance where the complainant is not known, the Project will reply via public forum either in an open letter or via public notices in the community / social media;



- For internal complaints / grievance where the complainant is known, the Project will respond in writing (copied to the employee representative if requested); or
- For internal complaints / grievance where the complainant is not known, the Project will make policy announcements to address any changes that have been agreed resulting from the process and update the relevant documentation (e.g. employee handbook, policy documents etc) as appropriate.

If any organisation, individual and household is not satisfied with the results of the process, the Project will repeat the steps in the Grievance Process until such time that an agreeable resolution is met.

Response Time for Addressing Complaints/ Grievances

The Project will seek to resolve complaints or grievances raised by organisations, individuals, and households within:

- A maximum of 30 days for simple complaints or grievances; or
- A maximum of three months for complicated complaints or grievances.

The time elapsed shall be calculated from the date indicated on the grievance form.

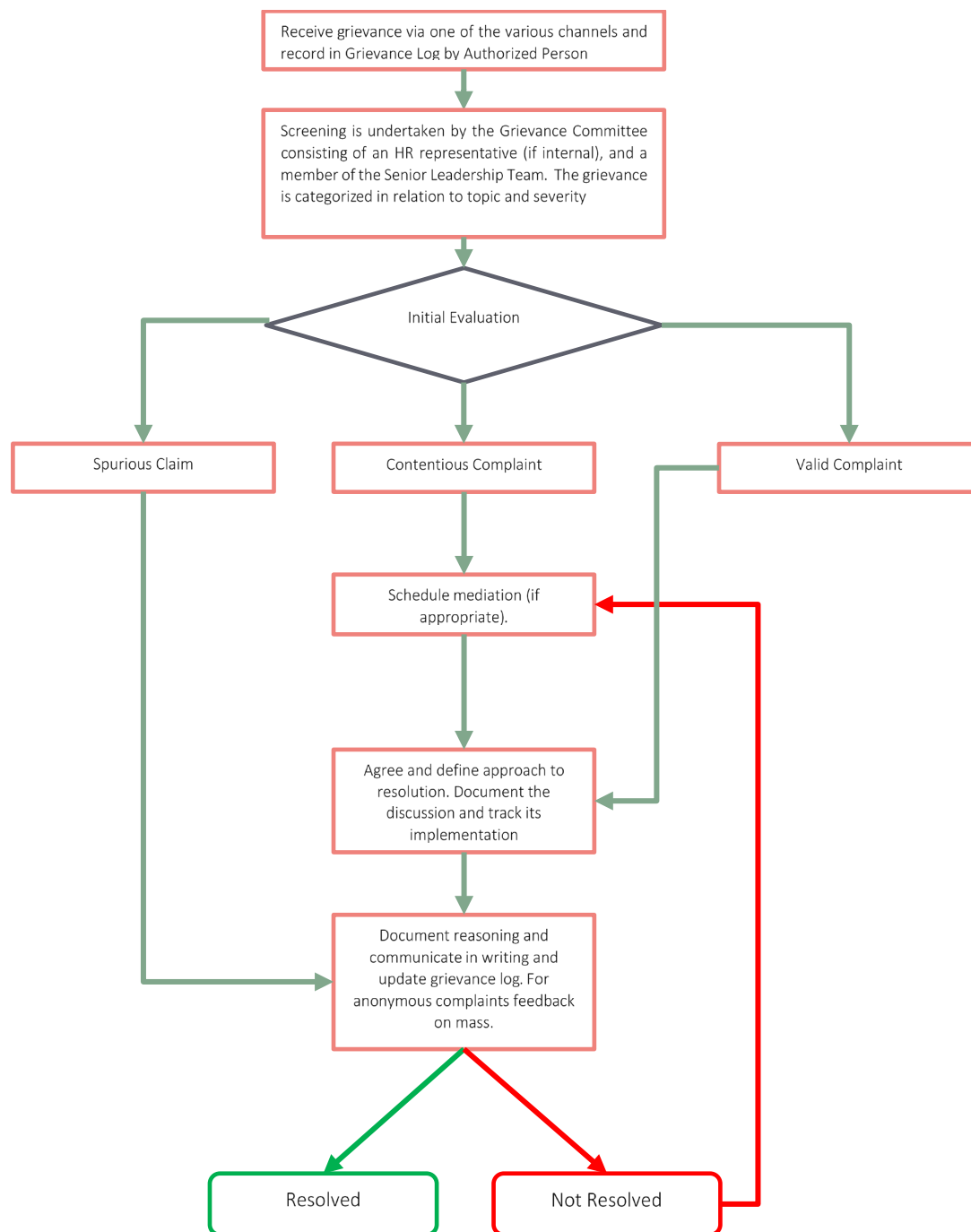


Figure 8-1: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism Flow Chart

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 GENERAL CONCEPT

The conduct of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be part of the process and timeline of LRP implementation. “Monitoring” in the LRP context, will be the internal and external procedures to track implementation progress, identify issues and to report these in a way that corrective actions can be implemented. “Evaluation” will be undertaken by an external party to provide an objective view of the success of the LRP implementation and its performance with respect to its livelihood restoration objectives.

9.2 MONITORING INDICATORS

The overall objective of the M&E is to determine if the AHs’ income has increased to at least the pre-Project level by the end of 2027. Indicators at the input, output, outcome and impact level will be used to measure the extent to which this objective has been achieved. These indicators are used to meet the requirements of ADB SPS, and in particular, Involuntary Resettlement SR2. The achievement in each indicator will be discussed as part of the monthly monitoring report, the format of which is presented in **Appendix D: Outline of Report for LRP Implementation**. The indicators will be defined in the full LRP, however, and may include:

- Inputs:
 - Total capital disbursed during the reporting period;
 - Loan disbursement in the reporting period;
 - Number of Project staff directly working on LRP implementation by position;
 - Training activities / seminars (number of training classes held, number of people trained, content of training courses, number of seminars held, and number of participants);
 - Number of community consultation meetings; and
 - Number of participants in community consultation meetings.
- Outputs:
 - LRP activities conducted compared to planned activities;
 - Number of AHs adapting the livelihood models (by types of model – to be specified in the LRP);
 - Number of AHs with members who completed a vocational training course (by type of course);
 - Other indicators to be specified as part of the final LRP; and
 - Number of LRP-related complaints filed via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and resolved by type of complaint.

- Outcomes:
 - Number of AHs members with vocational training who are employed (at the Project and other employers);
 - Average salary of the AHs members with vocational training who are employed (at the Project and other employers);
 - Average revenue earned by the AHs adapting the livelihood models (by types of model); and
 - Amount and percentage of loan(s) repaid.
- Impact:
 - Monthly income of the AHs;
 - Amount and percentage of lost income restored; and
 - Other living standard indicators (to be determined in the full LRP, after the fieldwork).

9.3 Required Tasks for Monitoring and Evaluation

The following table provides overall anticipated tasks for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) under the LRP.

Table 9-1: List of Monitoring and Evaluation Tasks under the Livelihood Restoration Plan

NO.	TASKS	RESPONSIBILITY	TENTATIVE TIME	TOOL
1	Monitoring results of the LRP	DT2	2022 to 2023	Surveying
2	Monitoring progress of the LRP activities	DT2 & CPCs	Entire cycle of each livelihood activity	Field discussion, regular report
3	Audit of the LRP Implementation	External consultant hired by DT2	End of 2023	Surveying, field discussion and regular reports
4	Final evaluation at the end of LRP	External consultant hired by DT2	End of 2027	Surveying, field discussion and regular reports

9.4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

The monthly monitoring report will clearly present the contribution and effectiveness of sub-activities under the plan to improve AHs' livelihoods and conditions. The progress of income restoration of each AH will be tracked every six months by investigating and recording the amount and percentage of

income lost which is restored during the reporting period. This will be prepared as part of the Inception Report to provide the baseline.

The monthly report will be consolidated every six months and submitted to. While the monthly report will cover the overall condition of the AHs, the progress of each individual AH will also be tracked using the format presented in Appendix I: Households Income Recovery Achievements Monitoring List. The overall attainment of LRP's objective will be evaluated at the end of LRP timeline by external consultants to be hired by the Project, in discussion with ADB.

Furthermore, to enable the Project's management to quickly assess the status of its capacity building efforts, it will conduct an end-of-activity evaluation after each event. This task will be part of the role of the Project HSSE Engineer. It will cover the training, communication and workshop activities done. To do so, the HSSE Engineer will develop a simple standard form that will be administered at the end of each event to the participants. The monitoring reports will not be only valuable to the Project and ADB but also to CPCs. It will be useful in improving their organisation and capacity in restoring livelihood and income resulting from land acquisition and other government programs.

9.5 FINANCIAL MONITORING

Financial monitoring will cover the grants and the loans provided to the AHs. It will be implemented by CRL, HSSE and commune's staff. The results will guide the relevant staff in proactively spotting problems and swiftly implementing corrective actions. The financial monitoring will cover the following activities:

- **Disbursement and Repayment.** This will be carried out on quarterly and annual basis. The data will be provided by the commune cashier and validated from the records of CPLA as well as CRL and Project staff.
- **Livelihood Investment and Technical Support:** Households' investment on livelihood activities and technical support provided. Data on the following aspects will be collected:
 - Changes in numbers of animals and area under planting under each livelihood model;
 - Utilisation of loans and repayment, if any; and
 - Output of training, technical support and communication events conducted.

9.6 REPORTING

HSE, CRL, head of CPLA are required to prepare activity report to ADB, CPCs and the Project management, including: (1) regular reports and (2) thematic reports upon specific request from CPCs and DT2. General requirements for reporting are likely to be as follows:

- **Content:** Report should cover two parts, namely: (1) Summary of key contents, (2) Main part with details on each category, component and upon request (if any) in following rules: Data, assessment, outstanding issues, reasoning for those problems and corrective actions.

- **Regular report will be prepared quarterly and annually:** Beside regular reports, DT2 is required to submit an LRP implementation semi-annual report to ADB. The structure of this report is presented in Appendix D: Outline of Report for LRP Implementation and/or according to ADB's request;
- **Implementing staff:** HSE, CRL, Head of CPLA;
- **Time for preparation:** within ten days from the last day of the previous reporting term;
- **Content:** as proposed template under Appendix D: Outline of Report for LRP Implementation.
- **Quick/ thematic report:** in response to specific/ ad hoc requirements from the management, contents should follow guidance of the party who raise requests for reporting.

10 PLAN TO COMPLETE THE LRP PROCESS

This LRP framework document has been developed to signpost the direction of travel of the LRP whilst COVID-19 conditions at the Project site and surrounding area prevent field work from taking place. It will evolve into the final LRP once the conditions in-country improve to the extent that all parties involved in the process (DT2, PC, ADB and IBIS) are comfortable that the scope of work noted in *Section 1.4* can be completed in full. Due to the unpredictability of the situation it is not possible to give accurate schedules of when tasks in the field may take place. However, prior to the deterioration of the COVID-19 situation, IBIS undertook various preparatory works in conjunction with the Project and the Lenders to prepare for the field work which are incorporated into this report.

Key to the success of the development of the LRP (and its implementation in due course) will the support and cooperation of the local authorities with the Project.

The approach for the development of the full LRP will include the collection of primary data through consultations and household surveys. The consultations will include focused group discussion (FGD) and in-depth interviews with selected AHs and key informant interviews with representatives of government agencies, people's organisations and other relevant organisations.

These consultations will be conducted with four objectives:

- To provide an opportunity for AHs, resource institutions and other stakeholders contribute their ideas, energy, and knowledge to the development of the LRP and open potential opportunities for the LRP;
- Inform on the potential livelihood models for the LRP;
- Build the consensus of the AHs and other stakeholders on the LRP that will be implemented and managed with them for their own benefit; and
- Build support for stakeholders' involvement in the implementation and monitoring of the LRP.

To ensure that the consultations conducted will be meaningful, the following steps were followed:

- Defining the objectives of the consultation activities to be undertaken;
- Identifying the target groups that will participate in the consultation;
- Identifying the topics to be covered in the consultations;
- Undertaking the consultations and documenting the feedback and comments made; and
- Analysing and providing feedback to the stakeholders in the LRP process.

Once the travel restrictions to and from Tay Ninh province are lifted, IBIS will mobilise to the Project Site area to conduct the field work. Table 10-1 provides an overview of the tasks to be completed in order to finalise the LRP. This includes the AH survey using a questionnaire agreed with Project and the Lender (Appendix J), meetings with various departments of the authorities (as described in Table 10-2), as well as visiting local farmers to observe their livelihood models to complete the LRP report.



Following data processing and analysis, IBIS will draft the LRP report in the format that has been agreed between Project and the Lender in anticipation for socialising it in the field via a stakeholder consultation exercise. This step in the process is to refine the proposed actions within the plan and to confirm its practicality with all stakeholders.

After the resumption of normal travel conditions in Vietnam, IBIS anticipates the timeline to complete the LRP should take no longer than eight to ten weeks from mobilisation (assuming no interruptions and sufficient flow of information).

Table 10-1: Summary of Activities to Complete the LRP

NO.	TASKS	RESPONSIBILITY	TENTATIVE TIME	TOOLS
1	Affected household survey	IBIS team and DT2	For 2 weeks, from mobilisation	Surveying questionnaire
2	Authority interviews	IBIS team and DT2	For 2 weeks, from mobilisation (concurrent to AH survey)	List of questions/n matters to discuss with authorities
3	Visiting exemplary livelihood models	IBIS team	Second week of the field visit (concurrent to authority meetings)	Observation and informal discussion only
4	Data processing and development of draft LRP report	IBIS team	2 weeks after the field visit	
5	Stakeholder consultation on the draft LRP	IBIS team, DT2 & CPCs	1 week after draft LRP report	
6	Finalisation of the LRP report	IBIS team	1 week after stakeholder consultation completed	

Table 10-2: Details of Meetings and Conversations to be Held During the Fieldwork

NO.	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED CONTENT & TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION
1	Kick-off meeting with Dau Tieng Tay Ninh Energy Joint Stock Company (DTE) and Dau Tieng Reservoir Authority.	Introduction of the IBIS Team, objectives of the LRP, clarifications on the work plan, coordination, and logistics.
2	<p>Introductory meetings with Duong Minh and Tan Chau District People's Committee</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Courtesy visits to Districts People's Committee(s); and 2. Separated meetings with various functional bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the IBIS Team, objectives of the LRP, clarifications on the work plan, coordination and logistics • Seek permission to work with relevant units in the near future, gather contact information and procedures for coordination with the district and stakeholders.
3	Introductory meetings and technical working sessions with Suoi Da (Duong Minh Chau District), Tan Hung (Tan Chau District) Commune People's Committee and the Land Fund Development Centre	<p>Introduction of the IBIS Team, objectives of the LRP, clarifications on the work plan, coordination and logistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request the list and addresses of affected households from the Land Fund Development Centre • Seek permissions to work with the villages, including the secretary, the village head and representatives of mass organizations, households, contact information and methods coordinate with communes and stakeholders. • Request for commune / village staff to support the delegation and to conduct household interviews.

NO.	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED CONTENT & TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with village representatives and other stakeholders to assisted in arranging meetings from for interviews. Also, to select 2 to 4 households for pilot interviews. Discussion with the district to define its role in the LRP during both development and implementation.
4	Work with the Project to understand the LRP context in detail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the existing livelihood restoration efforts and compensation mechanism implemented. To understand the limitations and challenges faced when implementing livelihood restoration efforts and compensation mechanism. To understand the local context regarding population demographics, community cooperation and local government. To assess the needs of the Affected Households (AHs), brought about by impacts from the operations of the plant. To discuss with DTE the budget, financing mechanism, institutional arrangement, staffing, monitoring indicators and arrangement for the final LRP
5	Meetings with relevant villages/units and groups of AHs	<p>Focused Group Discussion (FGDs) with households in Villages of Suoi Da, Tan Hung Communes.</p> <p>AHs interviews (following decision based on discussion):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand cultural characteristics, cultural institutions, population, habits of people, norm and traditional customary;

NO.	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED CONTENT & TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and understand local people's farming production methods, experiences in identifying markets, specific and potential livelihood models • Identify vocational training and opportunities; • Identify main farming support needs (the mode of support to commensurate with the AHs' experience; • Typical livelihood activities for affected groups/communities (as suggested by interviewed people); • To understand characteristics of disadvantaged households, appropriate solutions to support economic development; • Validate information collected during the survey; • To visit and conduct in-depth interviews to develop case studies (if necessary) with typical households: <p>Method: Face to face discussion, dialogue, question and answer, gathering of opinions, in depth interview.</p>
6	Village discussion group meeting with households – Phuoc Binh 1 and Phuc Binh 2 Hamlets (within Suoi Da Commune)	<p>Repeat of 4, with the following addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out how to effectively cooperate with community organizations • To assess opportunity to organize group production and ability to support each other of affected households one they will be involved into LRP • Typical/potential livelihood models/activities in affected groups/communities • To visit and conduct in-depth interviews to develop case studies with typical

NO.	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED CONTENT & TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION
		households
7	Meeting with groups of Households	Repeat of 5 and 6 above
8	Survey specific situations in some families and farming facilities based on the recommendations of households in the previous three meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit 1 to 2 agricultural production businesses/ farms and processing workshop. Take note of their trading practices and their supply chain. • Visit 1-2 restaurants, supermarkets, individual business households. Take note of capacity and requirements for agricultural product consumption. • Map out and value each node of the production chain based on the information collected from these above visits; • Visit and learn about job placement units in the district: Opportunities, requirements, criteria to introduce job connections.
9	Meet and work with partners in the district	
9.1	Meet and work with the Land Fund Development Centre (LFDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information related to the number of households whose land has been acquired for the project including those experiencing restrictions along the transmission line. • Gather information on households that had lost 10% or more of their total productive land area and sense check the information against previously collected / presented data in the ESDD report. • Gather information on vulnerable households (including poor households, female-headed households and dependents, households whose household head is an elderly person alone, or an orphan and a landless household).
9.2	Meeting and working with the Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information on related communities, cultural norms and characteristic for

NO.	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED CONTENT & TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION
	Agriculture, Department of Infrastructure Economy, Department of Ethnic Minority Affairs, District Women's Union, Vocational Training Center, Farmers' Union,	<p>understanding and providing recommendation on most potential production organisational models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information related to women and difficulties or limitations of women in production agricultural production or access to jobs • Gather information on ongoing programs and projects specifically for women • Gather information related to ongoing programs and projects in the district, which these programs and projects aim to support for livelihood development, job change or agricultural production, loans. • Gather information on training and technical training in agricultural or livestock production and funding. • Gather information on vocational training programs and funding.
10	<p>Visit and learn about production facilities, markets and places of consumption in the region</p> <p>To initial assess market potential and entry requirements for different type of products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information on farming production facilities and successful models. • Gather information on the market and market demand in the region for agro-forestry or non-agricultural products.

11 CONCLUSIONS

Due to the current COVID-19 restrictions in Vietnam, it was agreed that it would not be possible to prepare the full LRP based on the originally intended timelines. Instead, this initial LRP has been developed to include the following ADB requirements:

- Description of the socio-economic condition at the provincial/district and commune level, based on available information;
- Potential livelihood programs which could then be further explored;
- Outline of the stakeholder engagement process and the grievance redress mechanism;
- Planned implementation arrangements, including required staffing and technical support, coordination with local stakeholders, monitoring and reporting; and
- Indicative budgetary estimates.

As part of the preparation for the embarking on the development of the LRP, initial engagement was undertaken with support of the Project, and discussions were held with SDC Commune (given they were the most significant local stakeholder body for the AH fieldwork). Discussions were held by telephone to:

- Establish engagement on the LRP and to provide an understanding of the purpose;
- Seek support on the fieldwork and engagement with the AHs;
- Outline next steps.

Through these discussions, it was established that SDC Commune was supportive of the development of the LRP and the fieldwork being undertaken. The discussions also revealed that given the COVID-19 situation in the area that fieldwork in-person would not be possible. Remote surveys by telephone with AHs were suggested, however, were not considered to be a plausible approach by SDC Commune. This was for a number of reasons, including the need for proactive engagement and interaction SDC Commune given the local context. As such it was strongly recommended that the fieldwork be conducted in-person after the COVID-19 situation in the locality is under control and travel restrictions are lifted.

As part of this Initial LRP development, a briefing document was also prepared for the Project to provide to SDC and THC officials, this is included in *Appendix K*.

Once the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, fieldwork to gather information for the LRP will be undertaken, including conducting socio-economic surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, livelihood needs analysis, preparation of livelihood restoration programme tailored to the specific needs of the AHs/persons.



Once the fieldwork is completed, the information gathered will be used to update this initial LRP and constitute the Final LRP.



Appendix A: Post-Training Course Evaluation Form

POST-TRAINING EVALUATION FORM

1- Please evaluate the content of the training course by completing the following table

Content	Evaluation			
	Very good	Good	Rather	Medium
1. Lecture content				
2. Presentation content				
3. Exercises / Illustrative examples				
4. Delivery of the content				
5. Preparedness of the instructor				
6. Participating environment				

2- Were you satisfied with the student selection procedure?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, please specify:

3- Did the traini course provide you with new or enhanced knowledge?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify:

4- Are you satisfied with the content of the training course?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, please specify:

5- Which content or topic would you want to cover in more detail during the next training session?

.....

6- How do you rate the time allowed ot complete the course?

- ☐ Too much time
☐ Just enough time
☐ Not enough time

7- Do you believe you will have the opportunity to apply the knowledge learned from training course?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify where and how:

8- Do you have any additional comments on this training course?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please specify:

Appendix B: Monitoring of Households' Livelihood Expenses

Household:

Address:

Production Model:

Time to start implementing the model.....

Total loan by using budget from the LRP dong. Due date for the repayment.....

ITEMS	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5	MONTH 6	MONTH 7	MONTH 8	MONTH 9	MONTH 10	MONTH 11	MONTH 12
Animal shed/ Farming space												
Seedling												
Animal Food / Fertiliser												

ITEMS	MONTH 1	MONTH 2	MONTH 3	MONTH 4	MONTH 5	MONTH 6	MONTH 7	MONTH 8	MONTH 9	MONTH 10	MONTH 11	MONTH 12
Pesticides / Vaccines / Drugs												
Other												
Total												

Total cost per year (or production cycle)

Appendix C: Working Diary Form for Community Relation Liaison (CRL)

Name of community relation liaison (CRL):

Date.....Month.....Year

NO	LOCATION (NAME OF HOUSEHOLD OR NAME OF PERSON WORKING)	TIME	WORKING CONTENT	RESULTS / FINDINGS	SOLUTIONS	NOTES

Appendix D: Outline of Report for LRP Implementation

REPORTS ON THE LRP IMPLEMENTATION

(Use for reporting on LRP performance results)

(Month Year 20)

1. OVERVIEW OF THE LRP AND OBJECTIVES

- Institutional organisation
- Expected results
- The outputs
- Activities
- The inputs

2. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS OF THE LRP

2.1 The organisation and implementation of the LRP

a) The organisation for LRP implementation

- Volume, number of activities performed in the period of the report
- Supporting Content and models implementation
- Technical consultancy and training activities have been implemented.
- Current situation of using and disbursement the supporting funds.
- Communication and information dissemination: Activities such as number of meetings, number of participants, frequency of radio broadcasting in commune / village)
- Evaluate the replication and impacts of some local LRP activities: such as increasing number of animals raised using the trained techniques, replication of model to other households etc.

b) Monitoring and evaluation

- The situation of organisation of monitoring and supervision in the commune for the models using funds from the LRP.
- Monitoring results and findings and resolving results
- The participation and supervision of mass organisations and the local people/ AHs

2.2 Results of LRP implementation

a) Inputs

- Total capital disbursed at the reporting period
- Loan disbursement in the reporting period
- Number of DTE staff directly working on LRP implementation by position

- Training activities / seminars (Number of training classes held, number of people trained, content of training courses, number of seminars held, and number of participants)
 - Number of community consultation meetings
 - Number of participants in community consultation meetings
- b) Outputs
- LRP activities conducted compared to planned activities
 - Number AHs adapting the breeding models by type of Livestock (cattle, chicken and goat)
 - Number of AHs adapting the integrated farming models
 - Number of AHs with members who completed a vocational training course (by type of course)
 - Number of Common Interest groups formed
 - Number of livestock procured (cattle, goats and chickens)
 - Number of animals vaccinated (cattle, goats and chickens)
 - Number of AHs who Consulted with Veterinarian
 - Number of items of mechanised farm equipment bought
 - Number of animal shelters built
 - Number of complaints filed and resolved by type of complaint
- c) Outcome
- Number of AHs members with vocational training who are employed (DT2 and others)
 - Average salary of the AHs members with vocational training who are employed (DT2 and others)
 - Average revenue earned by the AHs adapting the breeding models by type of Livestock (cattle, chicken and goat)
 - Average revenue earned by the AHs adapting the integrated farming models
 - Amount and percentage of loan repaid
- d) Impact
- Monthly Income of the AHs
 - Other Living Standard Indicators
- 2.3 Combination with other Programs, projects and policies:
- Integrating with other Government, provincial and district programs for the productive activities using loans under the LRP.
- 2.4 General evaluation of performance results
- a) The implementation of the LRP contents
- b) The management mechanism

- c) The impact of LRP activities increases per capita income, and the proportion of households that have recovered income.
- d) The targets have achieved under LRP
- e) The targets have not achieved under LRP
- 2.5 Grievance redress mechanism
 - 1. Total number of complaints as of previous reporting period
 - 2. Total number of complaints arising in this reporting period
 - 3. Total number of complaints that have been resolved as of this reporting period
 - 4. Plan to resolve for pending complaints
 - 5. The nature and tendency of complaints by reporting period

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Conclusion for LRP implementation
- Issues in LRP implementation
- Recommendations to stakeholders

4. NEXT PLAN:

- Plan of implementing for next activities
- Targets and implementation solutions.

Appendices:

- Minutes of meetings and discussed contents with the AHs during reporting period on LRP implementation, photos of meetings or other actions relating to LRP implementation
- The grievance log form
- Story of changes: told by AHs with attach photos/ images regarding their life changes in entering the LRP

Appendix E: Community Initiative Fund

Guidance

1. Objective for the establishment of CIF

Community Initiative Fund (CIF or “Fund”) is a financial tool under the Project’s efforts. The CIF aims to:

- Promote community linkage to the Project via micro projects identified by communities and implement using budget from CIF and (where required) additional grant from the Project;
- Identifying and implementing feasible livelihood projects to improve living conditions and income generation opportunities for the community around the Project site; and
- Empowering the local community in selection of micro-projects and their implementation.

2. Principle of the Fund

- Member of local community is eligible to approach loan from the Fund via Common Interest Group (CIG);
- Can only be used for activities proposed by community and accepted by DT2 and the CPC;
- Can receive additional grants from other organisations, individuals that comply with objective and principles of the fund; and
- Must be used in line with the Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 dated 20/4/2007 of the standing council of National Assembly on exercising grass-root democracy at commune, ward and town centre.

3. Funding source for CIF

3.1 Initial funding

Initial funding for CIF is taken over from the entire loans provided under the Project’s LRP.

The community shall decide the composition of the above fund using the predefined percentage via the first meeting of Fund announcement after successful handover from Suoi Da and Tan Hung CPCs.

3.2 Other funding

- Support from local government budget (if any)
- Contribution of individuals, organisation (if any);
- Grant from other individuals, organisations, projects (if any)
- Periodical interest from bank account
- Interest from community loan provision under the fund
- Other account receivable (if any).

4. Management Unit of the Fund

3.3 Community Initiative Management board

4.1.1 Voting of CIF management board (CMB) and hand over LRP loans to CIF

Tan Hung and Suoi Da CPCs organise a meeting with representatives from all villages including village management boards, community representatives to vote for members of the management board with requirements as below:

The board must have two representatives of each village, one commune supporting staff and consist of the following members:

- Chairperson of the board: with suitable skills and knowledge on all villages and can manage community mobilisation activities;
- Accountant: suitable accounting experience;
- Cashier: Can manage cash flow and monetary transactions;
- Fund supervisor to monitor the fund flow and compliance of procedures
- Facilitator to facilitate the implementation of activity upon provision of loan

Members should not necessary be commune management positions but must be generally agree by all meeting participant via closed balloting (no hand raising is allowed).

Upon the final voting result, CPC chairman will promulgate a decision to legalise the establishment of the board. And in within five working days, proceed the handover of LRP bank account to the chairperson of the board and conduct necessary communication in commune about the formulation and handover of the existing loans to the board.

4.1.2 Tasks of Community Management Board (CMB)

- Be responsible for the management and utilisation of the fund;
- Be accountable to DT2 and CPCs on the operation of the LRP's transferred bank account
- Plan for the annual utilisation of fund
- Support CIG on completion of business proposal, facilitate them to approach technical service sources to implement activities defined in the CIG proposal
- Support CIG in seeking market for output, provider of input
- Monitor and supervise CIG during the implementation of their proposal
- Report on the utilisation of Fund to CPCs and DT2
- Manage accounting document
- Plan and implement communication on CIF to community and relating stakeholders
- Organise annual evaluation mission to CIF field activities.

4.3 Tasks of CMB members

4.3.1 Chairperson



- In charge of the overall management of the Fund;
- Support, follow up CIG activities to ensure their activities implementation matching with their business proposal;
- Proactive coordinate market linkage, new business idea, technical support sources to introduce and support CIG and community in general;
- Chair meetings on CIF and regular activities;
- Representing CMP to liaise with relating stakeholders;
- Approve and sign contract with CIG for loan provision;
- Be responsible for preparing financial report and report on CIF operation to DT2, community and CPC.

4.3.2 Accountant

- Open and manage accounting documents and fund ledger;
- Provide financial data as required by CMP
- Support CIG on managing loan
- Supervise and propose Chairperson of CMP on financial issues in timely manner
- Prepare financial report;
- Implement other tasks as assigned by Chairperson.

4.3.3 Cashier

- Receive and pay cash upon submission of all required documents
- Manage cash
- Open records for cash flow
- Participate into CIF audit, validating accounting documents
- Implement other tasks as assigned by Chairperson.

4.3.4 Group facilitator

- Guide CIG members on selection of suitable livelihood models for investment and implementation following reasonable cultivating season;
- Appraise CIG and monitor the utilisation of loan by CIG
- Provide market information relating to CIG selected livelihood model
- Facilitate, consolidate information on the operation of CIGs
- Implement other tasks as assigned by Chairperson.

4.3.5 Tasks of the Supervisor

- Monitor the planning and implementing of fund utilisation plan;
- Monitor, supervise the use of loan of CIG in compliance with regulation



- Monitor the compliance on financial management, identify and predict risks (if any) for proposing solution to Chairperson, CPC and DT2
- Implement other tasks as assigned by Chairperson.

5. Common Interest Group (CIG)

5.1 Overview

In countermeasure risks, threat from outside, a single player can face with many difficulties and failure. Two or more player with common expectation, determination and plan of development can be grouped and support each other to deal with threat from outside much better. Besides, in production, if working as a group, they can better manage their negotiating strength to react with negative impact from market. Group single loan users with similar preference into a common interest group is a higher standpoint for community development. This is not only meaning for the community itself in terms of sharing, mutual support and strengthening solidarity but also establishing a general framework for future society to receive, absorb additional resource to growth and stay stronger.

Transforming LRP from approaching single household to channel support via CIG structure will help strengthening mutual trust/ responsible community and accountability in utilisation of common resources for household development, minimizing the risk of wasting valuable resources provided by DT2.

5.2 CIG structure

CIG is a community entity formulated by households with common determination, interest, highly united and voluntary. Only CIG is eligible to access loan from CIF to develop livelihood option with similar or different products that can support each other in marketing. A CIG shall include three to ten members. To be able to apply a loan, CIG member must work together to develop a joint business proposal (on basis of individual member business plan) and be approved by entire community and CMP of CIF.

Each CIG should have a leader who is a reputable person among members, have skill and capacity to manage fund, and have experience in production, marketing. CIG leader shall be in charge of collecting principal and interest of CIG member and hand over to CMP.

5.3 Objective for CIG

- For accessing loan from CIF to help members generate income;
- For sharing of experience on production, marketing and management of business among members
- For screening the usage of loan of member
- For exercising saving of group member
- For management of principal and interest repayment. In case a member fails to pay back, all members will have to share the task of repaying back to CMP.

5.4 Tasks of Leader



- Be responsible for the overall operation of the CIG
- Finalise livelihood proposal to submit to CMP for loan access
- Collect principal and interest from member
- Support CMP to log CIG activity and report to CMP
- Monitor and report to CMP on utilisation of loan for CIG
- Facilitate the marketing process for CIG
- Be responsible for communication, disseminate information on CIG and other to members
- Participate training and retrain CIG member
- Take part into CMP meeting and propose necessary comment on the operation of CIG and CIF (if any).

5.5 Tasks of CIG member

- Participate CIG meetings
- Be responsible for repayment
- Monitor and encourage other member on proper usage of loan and repayment in timely manner;
- Be jointly responsible with other member in case a member fails to repay.

Appendix F: TOR for Technical Consultant for Capacity Building

1. Background

Provide background information on:

- Data on the Project
- Introduction to the LRP
- Rationale as to the need for a consultant

2. Objective

Provide what we expect the consultant to achieve after his /her assignment

3. Tasks

Provide some key tasks for consultant to perform once contracted. This should be as details as better as it would be helpful for costing also.

4. Time frame

Specify when and how long do we want the assignment to be started and completed

5. Requirements

Specify requirement in detail on how we would want the consultant to perform. Such as:

- Training method must be relevant to adult, low literacy people;
- Material must be presented in user friendly style, less text, more guiding diagram or picture; and
- Etc.

6. Qualifications

Specify what qualifications the consultant should hold

7. Selection procedure

Where appropriate, single source selection through recommendations is the preferred option, however, in some cases, it may be a mini bidding process.

8. Deliverables

Specify deliverable(s) of the consultants

9. Contact

Provide additional information on contact person for this TOR, in case a consultant may want to have more information about the job.

Appendix G: Grievance Form

GRIEVANCE FORM

(This form is to be filled out by the Grievant)

No _____

Date of submission of grievant__	Date received Grievance:_____
Name of Grievant:_____	Received by:_____
Address:_____	Section:_____
Telephone:_____	Name:_____

Description and Details of Grievance:
Requirement or proposed solution/remedial action of Grievant (If any)



Confirmation communityrepresentative/Witness	Signature of Grievant
--	-----------------------

Appendix H: Grievance Log Form

ID	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER OF WHO SUBMITTED THE GRM (IF AVAILABLE)	ADDRESS OF WHO SUBMITTED THE GRM (IF AVAILABLE)	METHODS FOR GRIEVANCE RECEIPT	DATE IDENTIFIED	CURRENT STATUS	PRIORITY	PERSON/ AGENCIES RELATED TO RESOLVE THE GRM	ISSUE TYPE	ISSUE DESCRIP TION	ACTION STEPS TAKEN TO SOLVE THE GRM	EXPECTED RESOLUTION DATE	METHODS FOR GRM REPO NSES (VIA POST, EMAIL, WEBSITE OR...)	ACTUAL RESOLUTION DATE	FINAL RESOLUTION
01	ABC	0123	Ho Ham	Oral or written	The date of receiving complaint	In progress	High		LRP or other	Nature of issues	Proposed steps to resolve	The expected date for resolution	Actual methods to send response to Grievant	The actual date of closing	Description the final resolution and Rationale of grievances
						Open	Medium								
						Closed	low								

Appendix I: Households Income Recovery Achievements Monitoring List

(Data in lost area of land should be checked and verified during LRP implementation as this data is provided by households during field survey and yet verified, also the Household expected Interventions to Restore Lost Income collected during household survey should be updated in accordance with later need assessment upon LRP inception period)

NO.	HOUSEHOLD NAME	ADDRESS	AREA OF LAND LOST (IN HA)	ESTIMATED LOST INCOME FROM LOST LAND PER YEAR (IN VND) YIELD PER YEAR	HOUSEHOLD EXPECTED INTERVENTIONS TO RESTORE LOST INCOME	EXPECTED INCOME FROM INTERVENTIONS (IN VND)	SHORTFALL OR EXCESS OF EXPECTED INCOME TO COVER THE LOST INCOME (IN VND)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

NO.	HOUSEHOLD NAME	ADDRESS	AREA OF LAND LOST (IN HA)	ESTIMATED LOST INCOME FROM LOST LAND PER YEAR (IN VND) YIELD PER YEAR	HOUSEHOLD EXPECTED INTERVENTIONS TO RESTORE LOST INCOME	EXPECTED INCOME FROM INTERVENTIONS (IN VND)	SHORTFALL OR EXCESS OF EXPECTED INCOME TO COVER THE LOST INCOME (IN VND)
8							
9							
10							

This table shall be used to evaluate the level of achievements of income recovery efforts as supported data for the overall objective achievement for each household. DT2 is required to monitor this upon the progress of supporting participating households as a part of household profile.

Appendix J1: Affected Households Questionnaires

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION SURVEY FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Household's Code.....

Good day! We are members of an independent Consultant to conduct a survey in order to develop the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for households affected by land acquisition for constructing the 240 MWp solar photovoltaic power plant. We carry out interviews with the households affected by land acquisition to identify and assess the status of Affected Households' (AHs') livelihood and income. All answers will be kept confidential hence we hope that the information provided will be honest and truthful.

Name of interviewee: Respondent is homeowner: Yes 1 No 2

Pre-project address.....

Current address.....

Phone Number:

I. GENERAL INFORMATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

1.1 How many people are there in your household (number of people in the same house only)people. In detail:

NO .	NAME OF HH MEMBER	RELATION WITH HOMEOWNE R (CLEARLY)	GENDER (MALE=1 FEMALE=2)	AGE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION (FOR THOSE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)	SECONDARY OCCUPATIO N BEFORE LAND ACQUISITIO N	CURRENT OCCUPATI ON	MARITAL STATUS	FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER, ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ANY TYPE OF OCCUPATION? [CODE]	FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 AND OVER, WHAT SKILLS DO YOU NEED TO PRACTICE THE OCCUPATION THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN? [CODE OF SKILL]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Answer code:

5. EDUCATION:	9. MARITAL STATUS	6, 7,8 &10 OCCUPATION	11 - SKILLS
1. illiterate 2. Literate 3. Primary school 4. Secondary school 5. High school 6. College 7. Undergraduate/postgraduate	1. Single 2. Married 3. Separed 4. Divorced 5. Widow/ widower	1. Agriculture activities (Planting and Livestock) 2. Business & service 3. Free labor/workers with unstable salary 4. Worker/staffs with stable salary 5. State Official (medical service, teacher...) 6. Retire 7. Unemployed 8. Other	1. Technic on planting 2. Technic on livestock 3. Home services such as electrician, carpentry..) 4. Tailoring and Weaving 5. Mechanic 6. Building and Construction 7. Textile and Clothing 8. Other.....

II. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

2.1 Did your household receive all compensation and assistance for the affected land and non-land assets as you agreed and specified in the compensation agreement that you signed?

1. Yes

2. Not

If not, specific:

2.2 Use of compensation

HOW MUCH TOTAL CASH COMPENSATION DID YOU RECEIVE?	VND [.....]
How did you use the compensation amount (please specify the amount in Vietnamese Dong for each use).?	
For the amount used as investment in business or crops, what percentage have you recovered?	

2.3 Monthly income and expenses of household before land acquisition

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
b) Please estimate your monthly household expenditure before land acquisition.	<u>Food</u> Rice Oils Milk Sugar Tea/coffee Vegetables Meat/fish Other food Non-food Fuel Firewood Electricity Water Transport Telephone Education Health care Tax/Other	<u>Expenditure Ranges per month (VND)</u> Please specify VND [.....] _____

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
	Personal effects (clothes, shoes, etc) Ceremonies and celebrations (wedding, birthday, funeral, tet) TOTAL	
c) Compared to your current income, has your income increased or decreased since the land acquisition?	1=Income increased; 2=Stayed about the same 3=Income went down	
	Explain why	
d) Compared to the present have your expenses increased or decreased since the land acquisition?	1=Expenses decreased 2=Stayed about the same 3=Expenses increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Explain why	

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
e) Does your household income allow you to make savings?	YES /NO	
If YES, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank 2=Purchase assets 3=Invest in business 4=Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Have you borrowed money in the past 12 months? If YES, from whom and how much?	YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Other Amount borrowed VND	<input type="checkbox"/>
If YES, what was the main reason for borrowing money? Please specify:	
How much debt is your household currently carrying (e.g. outstanding loans, bills etc)		
a) What was the total income of your household per month before land acquisition?	<u>Sources of Income</u> Crop/vegetable/trees sales Livestock/product sales Salaries Odd jobs/casual labour Business	<u>Income Ranges per month (VND)</u> Please specify VND [.....] _____

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
	Remittances Other TOTAL	
b) Please estimate your monthly household expenditure before land acquisition.	<u>Food</u> Rice Oils Milk Sugar Tea/coffee Vegetables Meat/fish Other food <u>Non-food</u> Fuel Firewood Electricity Water Transport	<u>Expenditure Ranges per month (VND)</u> Please specify VND [.....]

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
	Telephone Education Health care Tax/Other Personal effects (clothes, shoes, etc) Ceremonies and celebrations (wedding, birthday, funeral, tet) TOTAL	_____
c) Compared to your current income, has your income increased or decreased since the land acquisition?	1=Income increased; 2=Stayed about the same 3=Income went down	
	Explain why	
d) Compared to the present have your expenses increased or decreased since the land acquisition?	1=Expenses decreased 2=Stayed about the same 3=Expenses increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Explain why	
e) Does your household income allow you to make savings?	YES /NO	

A) WHAT WAS THE TOTAL INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PER MONTH BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION?	SOURCES OF INCOME CROP/VEGETABLE/TREES SALES LIVESTOCK/PRODUCT SALES SALARIES ODD JOBS/CASUAL LABOUR BUSINESS REMITTANCES OTHER	INCOME RANGES PER MONTH (VND) PLEASE SPECIFY VND [.....] TOTAL _____
If YES, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank 2=Purchase assets 3=Invest in business 4=Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Have you borrowed money in the past 12 months? If YES, from whom and how much?	YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Other Amount borrowed VND	<input type="checkbox"/>
If YES, what was the main reason for borrowing money? Please specify:	
How much debt is your household currently carrying (e.g. outstanding loans, bills etc)		

III. PHYSICAL CAPITAL

3.1 What is total area of remaining land owned by your family after the land acquisition?

TYPE OF LAND	TOTAL OF LAND AREA BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION (M2)	TOTAL OF ACQUIRED LAND (M2)	TOTAL OF REMAINING LAND AFTER LAND ACQUISITION (M2)	ECONOMIC VIABLE (YES/NO)
1. Residential Land				
2. Garden Land				
3. Annual Crops Land				
4. Perennial Trees Land				
5. Forest Land				
6. Aquaculture Land				
7. Other land (specify):				

3.2 What type of house do you live in?

1. Houses with solid concrete floors
2. Brick/tile roof tile house
3. House on stilts or traditional tile / corrugated iron roofs
4. Stilt houses or Proximang roof houses
5. Temporary house made of bamboo and soil walls
6. No housing

3.3 Does your household own any of the following items?

1. Buffaloes/cows/horses
2. Pig/goat
3. Generator
4. Agricultural machines
5. Motorcycle
6. Air-conditioner/ Refrigerator
7. Computer
8. Washing machine
9. Gas stove
10. Telephone
11. TV/Video
12. Bank Saving Book

3.4 Does your family have a bathroom?

1. Yes
2. No

3.5 Does your family have a toilet?

1. Yes 2. No

3.6 What type of water source does your family use?

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Tap water | 4. Drug well water |
| 2. Water from public tanks near the house | 5. Rainwater |
| 3. Pond / lake / river / stream water | 6. Other |

3.7 What type of electricity sources does your family use?

1. National electricity grid
2. Mini generator system or battery of the family
3. Do not use electricity

3.8 Which of the following is applicable to your household?

VULNERABLE GROUP	YES BEFORE LAND ACQUISITION? (PLEASE TICK IF YES)	PROVIDE NUMBER IF YES	YES IN 2021? (PLEASE TICK IF YES)	PROVIDE NUMBER IF YES
1.Poor households				
2.Near-poor households				
3.Female headed household with dependents				
4.Household headed by orphans/abandoned children				
5.Elderly people above age 60 living alone and without supports				
6.Elderly aged ≥ 80 without pension or social insurance allowance				
7.Households with members suffering from serious physical disability				
8.Households with members suffering from mental disability				
9.Households with members suffering from chronical illness without the ability to work				
10.War veterans or victims of war (e.g., Agent Orange, Napalm, explosions, gun fire)				
11. Landless households				

IV. SOCIAL CAPITAL

4.1 Do you belong to any social or cultural organization?

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 Women's Union | 6 Association of the Agent Orange |
| 2 Farmer's Union | 7 Study Promotion, Association of the Elderly |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Veteran's Association | 8 Association of Retired Teachers |
| 4 Youth Union | 9 Others, please specify |
| 5 Association of the Disability | |

4.2 What benefits do you get from joining this organization?

Specify:

.....

.....

4.3 Who will be able to support you when met with difficulties??

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Family | 4 Local officials (e.g., commune, village, hamlet) |
| 2 Extended Family (i.e., relatives) | 5 Local Organizations |
| 3 Friends/Neighbours | 6 Others, please specify: |
| | |

V. RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING STANDARD

5.1 When land acquisition was conducted, did any members of your family get unemployed?

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No |
|--------|-------|

If yes (specify number of unemployed members): people

5.2 Have you received any support from the local authority to restore/improve your livelihood?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. New job training | 2. New job search assistance |
| 3. Credit support/ loan for production | 4. Others, please specify: |
| | |

5.2.1 DID YOU ENCOUNTER ANY PROBLEM IN GETTING SUCH SUPPORT?	YES / NO
5.2.2 If yes, what is the problem?	Please describe:
5.2.3 How do you think this problem can be solved?	Please describe:

5.3 How has your standard of living been affected when compared to the time before the land acquisition?

1. Better 2. unchanged 3. More difficult

Give reasons if more difficult?

5.4 What problems have you encountered in livelihood or restoring your income?

PLEASE DESCRIBE:

5.5 Which of the following types of income restoration do you wish to receive?

PROJECT LRP ACTIVITIES	PLEASE SPECIFY	REASONS FOR CHOICE (E.G..HAVING MANPOWER WITH SKILLS; EXPERIENCES; LAND AVAILABLE..)
1. Planting Activity		
2. Breeding activity		
3. Non-agricultural production activity		
4. Vocational training		
5. Other		

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated on 2021

Interviewee
(Signature & Name)

Investigator
(Signature & Name)

Appendix J2: Affected Households Questionnaires

Những câu hỏi phỏng vấn sâu về các mô hình sản xuất/ Key questions for conducting in depth interview with HHs on productive activities

Các thông tin sau đây được sử dụng để khảo sát một số hộ điển hình trên địa bàn, các hộ điển hình được lựa chọn trong cộng đồng hưởng lợi hoặc cộng đồng trên địa bàn xã theo sự giới thiệu của Cán bộ chính quyền huyện/ xã/ người dân./ *The following information shall be used to conduct survey with typical households on the area. These households shall be selected based on the introduction of district/ commune/ communities.*

Thông tin thu thập được từ các hộ này nhằm giúp xây dựng bức tranh chung về các mô hình sinh kế điển hình của hộ dân trên địa bàn./ *This information shall be used to illustrate the typical economic model of households on project area*

Thông tin chung/ general information:

Tên hộ gia đình/ name of household

Chủ hộ/ owner

Điện thoại/ tel

Mô hình sản xuất của nông hộ/Productive models of household farm

Trồng trọt/Cultivation

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Name of crop 1		
Name of cultivation area		
Area of cultivation (m2)		
Type of cultivation (mix crops/ single crop)		
Number of crops per year		

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Crop length		
Yield		
Consumed at home		
Sold		
Requirements of market for products		
Estimation income/ crop		
Estimation expense/crop		
Needed manpower for the cultivation		
Difficulties encountered		
<i>Cultivation technicals</i>		
Attribute	Value	Notes
Name of crop 2		
Name of cultivation area		
Area of cultivation (m2)		
Type of cultivation (mix crops/ single crop)		
Number of crops per year		

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Crop length		
Yield		
Consumed at home		
Sold		
Requirements of market for products		
Estimation income/ crop		
Estimation expense/crop		
Needed manpower for the cultivation		
Difficulties encountered		
<i>Cultivation technicals</i>		
Attribute	Value	Notes
Name of crop 3		
Name of cultivation area		
Area of cultivation (m2)		
Type of cultivation (mix crops/ single crop)		
Number of crops per year		
Crop length		

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Yield		
Consumed at home		
Sold		
Requirements of market for products		
Estimation income/ crop		
Estimation expense/crop		
Needed manpower for the cultivation		
Difficulties encountered		
<i>Cultivation technicals</i>		
Attribute	Value	Notes
Name of crop 4		
Name of cultivation area		
Area of cultivation (m2)		
Type of cultivation (mix crops/ single crop)		
Number of crops per year		
Crop length		
Yield		

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Consumed at home		
Sold		
Requirements of market for products		
Estimation income/ crop		
Estimation expense/crop		
Needed manpower for the cultivation		
Difficulties encountered		
<i>Cultivation technicals</i>		
Attribute	Value	Notes
Name of crop 5		
Name of cultivation area		
Area of cultivation (m2)		
Type of cultivation (mix crops/ single crop)		
Number of crops per year		
Crop length		
Yield		
Consumed at home		

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE	NOTES
Sold		
Requirements of market for products		
Estimation income/ crop		
Estimation expense/crop		
Needed manpower for the cultivation		
Difficulties encountered		
<i>Cultivation technicals</i>		

Chăn nuôi/ husbandry

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Tên Vật nuôi 1/ animal 1		
Số đầu con/ head		
Loại hình chuồng trại/ type of shelter		
Diện tích chuồng trại kiên cố/ Shelter area (m2)		
Chu kỳ lứa/ time of raising (month)		

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Sản lượng/ yield		
Tiêu dùng tại gia/ inhouse use		
Bán ra chợ/ sell on market		
Đặc điểm yêu cầu của thị trường về sản phẩm/ market requirement on product		
Thu nhập ước tính/ lứa/ Income per cycle		
Chi phí ước tính/ lứa/ cost per cycle		
Số người tham gia lao động/ Number of labourer		
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties		
<i>Kỹ thuật sản xuất/ technical difficulties</i>		
Tên Vật nuôi 2/ animal 2		
Số đầu con/ head		
Loại hình chuồng trại/ type of shelter		
Diện tích chuồng trại kiên cố/ Shelter area (m2)		

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Chu kỳ lứa/ time of raising (month)		
Sản lượng/ yield		
Tiêu dùng tại gia/ inhouse use		
Bán ra chợ/ sell on market		
Đặc điểm yêu cầu của thị trường về sản phẩm/ market requirement on product		
Thu nhập ước tính/ lứa/ Income per cycle		
Chi phí ước tính/ lứa/ cost per cycle		
Số người tham gia lao động/ Number of labourer		
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties		
<i>Kỹ thuật sản xuất/ technical difficulties</i>		
Tên Vật nuôi 3/ animal 3		
Số đầu con/ head		
Loại hình chuồng trại/ type of shelter		

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Diện tích chuồng trại kiên cố/ Shelter area (m2)		
Chu kỳ lứa/ time of raising (month)		
Sản lượng/ yield		
Tiêu dùng tại gia/ inhouse use		
Bán ra chợ/ sell on market		
Đặc điểm yêu cầu của thị trường về sản phẩm/ market requirement on product		
Thu nhập ước tính/ lứa/ Income per cycle		
Chi phí ước tính/ lứa/ cost per cycle		
Số người tham gia lao động/ Number of labourer		
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties		
<i>Kỹ thuật sản xuất/ technical difficulties</i>		
Tên Vật nuôi 4/ animal 4		
Số đầu con/ head		

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Loại hình chuồng trại/ type of shelter		
Diện tích chuồng trại kiên cố/ Shelter area (m2)		
Chu kỳ lứa/ time of raising (month)		
Sản lượng/ yield		
Tiêu dùng tại gia/ inhouse use		
Bán ra chợ/ sell on market		
Đặc điểm yêu cầu của thị trường về sản phẩm/ market requirement on product		
Thu nhập ước tính/ lứa/ Income per cycle		
Chi phí ước tính/ lứa/ cost per cycle		
Số người tham gia lao động/ Number of labourer		
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties		
<i>Kỹ thuật sản xuất/ technical difficulties</i>		
Tên Vật nuôi 5/ animal 5		
Số đầu con/ head		

NỘI DUNG/ ATTRIBUTE	GIÁ TRỊ/ VALUE	GHI CHÚ/ NOTE
Loại hình chuồng trại/ type of shelter		
Diện tích chuồng trại kiên cố/ Shelter area (m2)		
Chu kỳ lứa/ time of raising (month)		
Sản lượng/ yield		
Tiêu dùng tại gia/ inhouse use		
Bán ra chợ/ sell on market		
Đặc điểm yêu cầu của thị trường về sản phẩm/ market requirement on product		
Thu nhập ước tính/ lứa/ Income per cycle		
Chi phí ước tính/ lứa/ cost per cycle		
Số người tham gia lao động/ Number of labourer		
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties		
Kỹ thuật sản xuất/ technical difficulties		

Dịch vụ, sản xuất kinh doanh/ Service & businesses

TÊN LOẠI HÌNH DỊCH VỤ/ NAME OF SERVICES/ BUSINESS	
Hình thức (Doank nghiệp/HTX/ hộ kinh doanh cá thể): Form of organization (business/ cooperative/ household business)	
Sản phẩm chính/ key products:	
Doanh thu hàng năm/ annual turnover	
Chi phí hàng năm/ annual cost	
Lợi nhuận thu được/ benefit	
Thị trường chính/ key market	
Số lượng lao động tham gia/ participated laborer	
Vốn vay ngân hàng hàng năm/ annual bank loan	
Khó khăn gặp phải/ difficulties	

Các thông tin bổ sung khác/ other information

- Làm rõ về những đề xuất của hộ liên quan đến sinh kế hộ/ clearly identify household proposal on their economic activity, including others that not listed above:
 - Vốn vay/ loan
 - Hỗ trợ kỹ thuật/ technical support
 - Ý tưởng sản xuất/ kinh doanh mới và hình thức tổ chức/ new production idea and form of implementation
- Những vấn đề khác/ other

Appendix K: Commune Briefing Note

Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế cho các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án Điện mặt trời Dầu Tiếng 2

Báo cáo tóm tắt gửi UBND xã Suối Đá và Tân Hưng

Giới thiệu

Trong quá trình phát triển Dự án điện mặt trời Dầu Tiếng 2 (“DT2” hoặc “Dự án”), đã có sự chuyển giao quyền sử dụng đất trước đây thuộc quản lý của chính quyền địa phương và thu hồi đất đang được các hộ dân sử dụng trên thực tế, dẫn đến việc người sử dụng đất không còn canh tác trên diện tích đất mà hiện tại Dự án đã được giao quyền sử dụng đất.

Sau khi Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh quyết định mức hỗ trợ và bồi thường, tất cả các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng đã được chi trả tiền hỗ trợ cho phần diện tích đất không có quyền sử dụng đất chính thức, cùng với đền bù hoa màu và công trình trên đất. Sau đó, Dự án đã tìm kiếm nguồn tài trợ từ Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á (ADB). Ngân hàng này yêu cầu Dự án phải tuân thủ các chính sách về xã hội và môi trường của ADB. Để đạt được sự tuân thủ này, một đánh giá về trách nhiệm môi trường và xã hội của Dự án đã được thực hiện và báo cáo cuối cùng đã được trình nộp vào tháng 5 năm 2021. Báo cáo này xác định Dự án cần phải chuẩn bị và thực hiện một Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế cho những người dân bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án.

Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sẽ bao gồm một loạt các biện pháp để khôi phục sinh kế của những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án và cải thiện mức sống của những hộ dễ bị tổn thương, cùng với các yêu cầu hỗ trợ, và các kết quả và hiệu quả kỳ vọng sẽ đạt được từ các biện pháp đó.

Ở giai đoạn này, Dự án đã phát triển một Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sơ lược, dựa trên các dữ liệu thu thập ban đầu và các nghiên cứu được thực hiện trước khi tỉnh Tây Ninh và các tỉnh lân cận thực hiện giãn cách xã hội do dịch COVID-19. Kế hoạch sơ lược này đã xác định rằng các hoạt động sinh kế sẽ đề xuất có thể bao gồm:

- Tuyển dụng người dân bị ảnh hưởng làm việc trực tiếp / gián tiếp cho Dự án, bao gồm làm các công việc thời vụ cho các nhà thầu dịch vụ / nhà thầu phụ;
- Hỗ trợ cải thiện sản xuất nông nghiệp bằng cách nâng cao năng suất canh tác trên phần đất nông nghiệp còn lại không bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án và các phương thức tạo nguồn thu nhập mới. Việc hỗ trợ này có thể thực hiện thông qua việc đào tạo kỹ thuật và xác định một "mô hình" phù hợp để tạo thêm thu nhập. Mô hình kinh tế hộ gia đình phù hợp có thể bao gồm các cơ hội để cải thiện các mô hình luân canh cây trồng, chăn nuôi và lựa chọn giống cây trồng và giống vật nuôi, cung cấp phân bón, dịch vụ thú y, đầu vào nông nghiệp và các hỗ trợ kỹ thuật khác với mục đích tạo thu nhập và góp phần khôi phục thu nhập bị mất do diện tích đất sản xuất bị giảm;
- Hỗ trợ các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nâng cao kiến thức về cả sản xuất và tiêu thụ sản phẩm trồng trọt của họ để tăng năng suất, hiệu quả và thu nhập mà họ nhận được để phục hồi phần thu nhập bị mất do diện tích đất sản xuất bị giảm;



- Tăng cường cơ hội việc làm thông qua các chương trình đào tạo nghề cho các việc làm ở mảng phi nông nghiệp. Hỗ trợ này sẽ được thiết kế để giúp các thành viên từ 18 đến 64 tuổi của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có nguyện vọng chuyển sang làm các công việc phi nông nghiệp, với mục đích hỗ trợ đào tạo nghề về các kỹ năng cho các thành viên trong độ tuổi lao động của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng để họ có thể tìm kiếm những công việc phù hợp và ổn định lâu dài; và
- Hỗ trợ vốn vay để phát triển sinh kế, bao gồm cho vay vốn để áp dụng các cải tiến thực hành nông nghiệp đề cập ở trên.

Thu thập dữ liệu và khảo sát hộ gia đình

Một bước quan trọng trong quá trình xây dựng Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế là thu thập dữ liệu và thông tin. Do tình hình dịch COVID-19 tại khu vực Dự án, việc thu thập dữ liệu và thông tin chưa được thực hiện và Dự án đã được khuyến nghị rằng việc thu thập dữ liệu và thông tin nên được tiến hành trực tiếp (thay vì qua điện thoại).

Khi điều kiện ở địa phương cho phép tiến hành công việc thực địa thì việc thu thập dữ liệu và thông tin sẽ bắt đầu. Dự kiến Dự án sẽ thực hiện những việc sau:

- Tiếp nhận hồ sơ về diện tích đất và loại cây trồng bị mất của từng hộ bị ảnh hưởng từ Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ đất để xác định mức thu nhập bị mất và cần được khôi phục thông qua Kế hoạch phục hồi sinh kế.
- Thực hiện khảo sát các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có thể liên lạc được để (a) thu thập thông tin chi tiết hơn về mức độ mất đất đang canh tác và thu nhập do Dự án của hộ gia đình, (b) tìm hiểu các cơ hội hưởng lợi cụ thể về sinh kế mà các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có thể đã nhận được (làm việc cho Dự án, hoặc cơ hội kinh doanh, đào tạo, sử dụng hiệu quả các khoản chi trả bồi thường, hỗ trợ để thay đổi sinh kế hộ gia đình, v.v.), (c) đánh giá các loại và mức độ kỹ năng và đào tạo hiện có của các thành viên trong các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và tham khảo ý kiến của họ về các lĩnh vực ưu tiên mà họ mong muốn được đào tạo và hỗ trợ sinh kế, đặc biệt là theo nhu cầu của thị trường địa phương, (d) phân tích các kỹ năng hiện tại và nguyện vọng so với nhu cầu thị trường và các chương trình hỗ trợ sẵn có tại địa phương, và (e) thiết lập cơ sở cho việc thường xuyên tham khảo ý kiến các hộ bị ảnh hưởng về các lựa chọn hỗ trợ sinh kế;
- Làm việc với chính quyền địa phương có liên quan, chẳng hạn như với Trung tâm phát triển quỹ đất, và chính quyền cấp huyện và xã để hiểu rõ hơn về quá trình thu hồi đất và đền bù, hỗ trợ từ quan điểm sinh kế và tìm kiếm / đạt được sự đồng ý hợp tác và hỗ trợ của họ trong việc thực hiện Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế; và
- Bắt đầu liên lạc với các chương trình đào tạo và hỗ trợ phát triển kinh tế hiện có tại địa phương và xác định các nhà cung cấp dịch vụ đào tạo và nâng cao năng lực tiềm năng để làm cơ sở đề xuất các hoạt động phục hồi sinh kế.

Sự hỗ trợ của chính quyền các xã có liên quan sẽ là chìa khóa quan trọng cho việc xây dựng và triển khai Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế.

Sau khi thu thập xong các thông tin trên, Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sẽ được xây dựng dựa trên dữ liệu thu thập được, bao gồm:

- Mức độ giảm/mất thu nhập của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng vì diện tích đất canh tác bị giảm do Dự án;
- Các can thiệp và hỗ trợ cụ thể cho từng hộ gia đình để khôi phục thu nhập bị mất và để cải thiện mức sống của các hộ gia đình để bị tổn thương;
- Các hỗ trợ sinh kế mà Dự án đã thực hiện;
- Kinh nghiệm địa phương của cộng đồng trong phát triển sinh kế;
- Các mô hình tạo thu nhập hiện có phù hợp với kiến thức và năng lực của người dân địa phương; và

- Thông tin cấp hộ gia đình được thu thập thông qua quan sát thực địa, khảo sát bảng câu hỏi và tham vấn.

Sau khi xây dựng, nội dung dự thảo của Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sẽ được tham vấn ý kiến chính quyền địa phương liên quan và các hộ bị ảnh hưởng để lấy ý kiến phản hồi về các nội dung và có thêm thông tin đầu vào phục vụ cho việc hoàn thiện và triển khai Kế hoạch.

Vai trò của các bên

Việc thu thập thông tin và việc triển khai thành công Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sẽ cần có sự hỗ trợ của một số bên liên quan, dự kiến bao gồm:

- UBND các xã Suối Đá, Tân Hưng;
- Nhân viên dự án bao gồm Cán bộ liên lạc viên cộng đồng và các nhân sự hỗ trợ khác;
- Cán bộ các ban ngành, đoàn thể của UBND xã (cán bộ phụ trách nông nghiệp, lao động, thương binh và xã hội, đoàn thể (Hội phụ nữ, Hội nông dân) hỗ trợ các hoạt động trong Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế;
- Đại diện các Tổ hội nghề nghiệp cấp xã, các thành viên Ban quản lý thôn ấp (trưởng thôn ấp và đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể);
- Các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng; và
- Các vai trò khác được xác định trong Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế.

Giám sát và đánh giá

Sau khi được xây dựng và thực hiện, sẽ có báo cáo liên tục về tiến độ thực hiện và các chỉ số hiệu quả thực hiện chính. Các bên có liên quan đề cập ở trên sẽ hỗ trợ Dự án trong việc này.

Lịch trình

Giai đoạn tiếp theo sau khi các hạn chế đi lại do kiểm soát dịch COVID-19 được dỡ bỏ là bắt đầu điều tra thực địa để hỗ trợ cho việc xây dựng Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế. Tính từ thời điểm đó, có thể sẽ cần khoảng ba tháng để hoàn thiện Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế và chuyển sang giai đoạn triển khai thực hiện.

Sau đó, Kế hoạch Phục hồi Sinh kế sẽ được thực hiện theo các mốc thời gian xác định cụ thể trong Kế hoạch.

Mọi thắc mắc vui lòng liên hệ anh Cường:

E-mail: [details redacted]

SĐT: [details redacted]