

# Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Lien Lap Wind Power Project

Project Number: 54211-001

20 January 2021

## VIE: Lotus Wind Power Project

Lien Lap Wind Power Project

Prepared by ERM Vietnam for Lien Lap Windfarm JSC as a requirement of the Asian Development Bank

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Lien Lap Wind Farm JSC

## Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri  
Province, Vietnam

14 January 2021

Project No.: 0552758

### Document details

Document title	Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
Document subtitle	Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam
Project No.	0552758
Date	14 January 2021
Version	4.0
Author	PD, NV, HN
Client Name	Lien Lap Wind Farm JSC

### Document history

Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	ERM approval to issue		Comments
				Name	Date	
Draft	0.0	PD	HN, LT	HP	30.09.2020	Issued to Client
Draft	1.0	PD	HN	HP	12.10.2020	Addressed Client's comments
Draft	2.0	NV, HN	HN	HP	28.11.2020	Addressed Lender' comments
Draft	3.0	NV, PD, HN	HN	HP	18.12.2020	Updated based on Community Consultations and Issued to Client
Draft	4.0	HN	HN	HP	14.01.2020	Issued to Client

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## Signature Page

14 January 2021

# Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected households
CDP	Community Development Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CSR	Compensation, Support and Resettlement
DPAP	Directly Project Affected People
HH	Household
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPAP	Indirectly Project Affected People
LAA	Land Acquisition Audit
LFDC	Land Fund Development Centre
LREMDP	Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAP	Project Affected People
PC	People's Committee
PS	Performance Standard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirements
WPP	Wind Power Project

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lien Lap Wind Power Project will be developed and operated by the Lien Lap Windfarm JSC. The Project area of 12 turbines with a total capacity of 48 MW is located in Tan Lien and Tan Lap Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. The Project has obtained the Approval of Intention of Investment in April 2019 and the Environment Protection Plan (EPP) in August 2019. The Project is developing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) against the expectations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental Assessment Guidelines and associated World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. Construction of the Project commenced in Quarter 2 of 2020. The Project is expected to obtain the commercial operation date in Quarter 4 of 2021. An Environmental and Social Compliance Audit and a Land Acquisition Audit were also undertaken to assess compliance of ongoing activities and prepare a corrective action plan.

Based on the Land Acquisition Audit and ESIA, a total of 66 households have been economically displaced in acquiring land for Lien Lap Project's main components (turbines ground, footprint of the 35kV overhead transmission line, laydown area and internal road system), and 29 households in expanding the access road. Three out of 29 households are duplicated with 66 households, resulting in a total of 92 affected households. Total number of households losing 10% or more production land is 22 households with 120 people. In addition to this, there are eight (8) households with land acquired for the construction of the remaining 17 poles of the 35kV transmission line located outside the Project boundaries. The current household land data suggest that all of the 8 economically displaced households have land acquired less than 10% of their total cultivation land. The project resulted impacts on the Van Kieu ethnic minority communities present in the project area of influence. No impacts are envisaged on the cultural heritage of Van Kieu, but impacts on land based-livelihood were assessed. Of the 92 economically displaced households, 37% or 34 households are Van Kieu ethnic minorities. Project development activities, especially during construction, are also anticipated to affect the Van Kieu people due to labor influx and community health and safety issues, among others.

In compliance with ADB SPS SR2 and SR3 and the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Project is required to develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan in conjunction with an Ethnic Minority Plan. In consideration of the scope of work and linkages of the two plans and performance efficiency, this Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Plan (LREMDP) is developed to pursue a dual goal:

- To put in place a process to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all Project Affected People (PAPs) to their pre-project levels prior to land acquisition for the Project and improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and
- To contribute to addressing Project impacts to local ethnic minority communities identified within the Project area with full respect for Indigenous Peoples, i.e. the Van Kieu ethnic minority group's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Van Kieu themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic project benefits; and (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

The LREMDP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the local ethnic minority community. As such, the key aim of the LREMDP is to ensure that long-term sustainable economic and social development can be derived from the Project.

The LREMDP has been developed through three main steps:

- Step 1: LREMDP Programs were proposed based on the previous stakeholder engagement results, baseline analysis, land acquisition and ESIA findings. In detail, the following key points were included:
  - Legal framework and applicable standards;
  - Stakeholder engagement;

- Socio-economic baseline of ethnic minority communes affected by the Project and Livelihood baseline of affected households;
  - Land acquisition and Project impacts and measures;
  - LREMDP need analysis upon the triple helices of (i) governmental and non-governmental support; (ii) corporate social responsibility priorities of PCC1 and existing community investment programs and (iii) local development needs.
- Step 2: The proposed LREMDP Programs were disclosed and consulted with local authorities and communities in September 2020. Initiatives from local communities and authorities regarding the development of LREMDP programs during engagements were collected for further actions; and
  - Step 3: LREMDP was finalised based on the result from local authority and community consultation and engagement on the proposed LREMDP programs.

Based upon the outcomes of the base-line data analysis, and continual engagement with local authorities and local community representatives, two livelihood restoration programs and three ethnic minority development programs are proposed.

**Livelihood Restoration Component:**

- Livelihood Restoration Program:



- Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development; and
- Women-Led Microbusiness Development.

- Education and Vocational Training Program:



- Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support; and
- Vocational Training, Job Skills and Local Recruitment.

**Ethnic Minority Development Component:**

- Ethnic Culture Promotion Program:



- Promotion of Intangible Values; and
- Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses.

- Health, Water and Sanitation Program:



- Health, Marriage and Family Awareness; and
- Clean Water and Sanitation.

- Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program:



- Infrastructure and Facility Improvement; and
- Charitable Fund.

To ensure the proposed potential programs are able to be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs has been categorised based on their priority levels to allocate the appropriate programs in each year of the five-year plan cycles. Most of the funding will need to be borne by the Project with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the sub-tasks planned under the different programmes/projects. In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the Project officer in charge will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan

and a higher level rolling five year financial plan for submission to the Project Manager for approval. Based on available resources and resource coordination, each project can adopt different implementation approaches:

- In-house implementation;
- Third-party implementation
- Multi-stakeholder partnership; or
- Hybrid approach.

During the last quarter of every calendar year, the Project will undertake a participatory approach to prepare an annual implementation plan with budget and timelines which will be finalised and implemented at the beginning of the next calendar year. The implementation of the LREM DP is led strategically at the corporate level by the PCC1 Social Manager with support from the social/community liaison officer (CLO-Social) officer of the WPP who directly implements the activities of the LREM DP with support from technical experts as required. Therefore, the Project should recruit candidates whose background relates to social/community and gender development to establish a community liaison team. Implementation schedule are proposed in the below table:

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority (***) High Priority)	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREM DP
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#### Livelihood Restoration Program

	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	***	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the first two years but will be implemented throughout the five-year plan
	Women-led Microbusiness	**	During operation phase	Starting 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the five-year plan

#### Education and Vocational Training Program

	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	***	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
	Vocational Training and Job Skills	**	During operation phases	Focus on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year and 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of five year plan
	Local Recruitment	**	During operation phase	Last three years of five year plan

#### Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority (***) High Priority)	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP	
	Promotion of Intangible Values	***	During operation phase	The last two years of the five-year plan
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	**	During operation phase	The last three years of the five-year plan

#### Health, Water and Sanitation Program

	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	*	During operation phase	Starting 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the five-year plan
	Clean Water and Sanitation	***	During construction or/and operation phases	Focus on the first year of the five-year plan but will be implemented throughout the five year plan

#### Infrastructure and Charitable Fund

	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	***	During construction or/and operation phases	Focus on the first two years
	Charitable Fund	**	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

The proposed budget for the first five year is:

- VND 1,200,000,000 (Year 1);
- VND 1,200,000,000 (Year 2);
- VND 1,320,000,000 (Year 3);
- VND 1,080,000,000 (Year 4); and
- VND 1,440,000,000 (Year 5).

It is noted that this budget is the amount provided by the Project Owner. As the LREMDP will be implemented in combinations with the on-going programs of local authorities and NGOs, some amounts will be contributed by the programs of local authorities and NGOs as well. Details on the amounts shared by the programs of local authorities and NGOs will be calculated during the LREMDP implementation.

The Project needs to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping

track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide for opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each LREMDP project/program will need to put in place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes. This should involve selecting relevant performance indicators for each project/program to assess the benefits achieved. Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and stored in a central repository. The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of three main elements:

- Internal monitoring carried out by Corporate Social Responsibility Team of the Project;
- External monitoring undertaken by an experienced consultant on livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development (third-party); and
- A Livelihood Restoration Completion Audit.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview of the Project

Established since 1963, the Power Construction JSC No. 1 (hereinafter as “PCC1”) has become an industrial leader in the sectors of power construction, energy investment, industrial manufacturing, consultancy and services. PCC1 has commissioned three wind power projects located in Quang Tri Province with a total capacity of 144MW. For the execution and operation of the three wind power projects, three joint stock companies (JSC) have been formed including Lien Lap Windfarm JSC, Phong Huy Windfarm JSC and Phong Nguyen Windfarm JSC.

The Lien Lap Wind Power Project will be developed and operated by the Lien Lap Windfarm JSC. The Project turbine area is located in Tan Lien and Tan Lap Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. The Project has been approved and supplemented into the Provincial’s development plans under Decision No. 4939/QD-BCT dated 27 December 2018 by Ministry of Industry and Trade as well as got the Approval of Intention of Investment as stated in Decision No. 852/QD-UBND dated 17 April 2019 by Quang Tri Province People’s Committee. Lien Lap JSC completed Feasibility Study Report in 2020. The Project got the approval for the Environment Protection Plan (EPP) under the Decision No. 2690/GXN-STNMT dated 23 August 2019 issued by Quang Tri Province Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Quang Tri DONRE). The Project is developing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) against the expectations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental Assessment Guidelines and associated World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

According to the Feasibility Study Report, the Project’s study area will cover an area of 424 ha. The Project has the following key components (see Figure 1.1):

- 12 wind turbines with total capacity of 48MW;
- 1,200 m 35kV underground cable connecting turbines with the 9,130 m 35kV overhead transmission line system leading to the 35/110kV Huong Tan substation located in Huong Tan commune;
- 7,284 m internal road will connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project.
- 1,018 m access road to the Project site from National Road No.9, which will be expanded from the existing inter-village road; and
- Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area and crane installation sites, worker accommodation and spoil disposal sites.

Construction of the Project commenced in Quarter 2 of 2020. The Project is expected to obtain the commercial operation date in Quarter 4 of 2021. Project components are presented in Table 1.1.

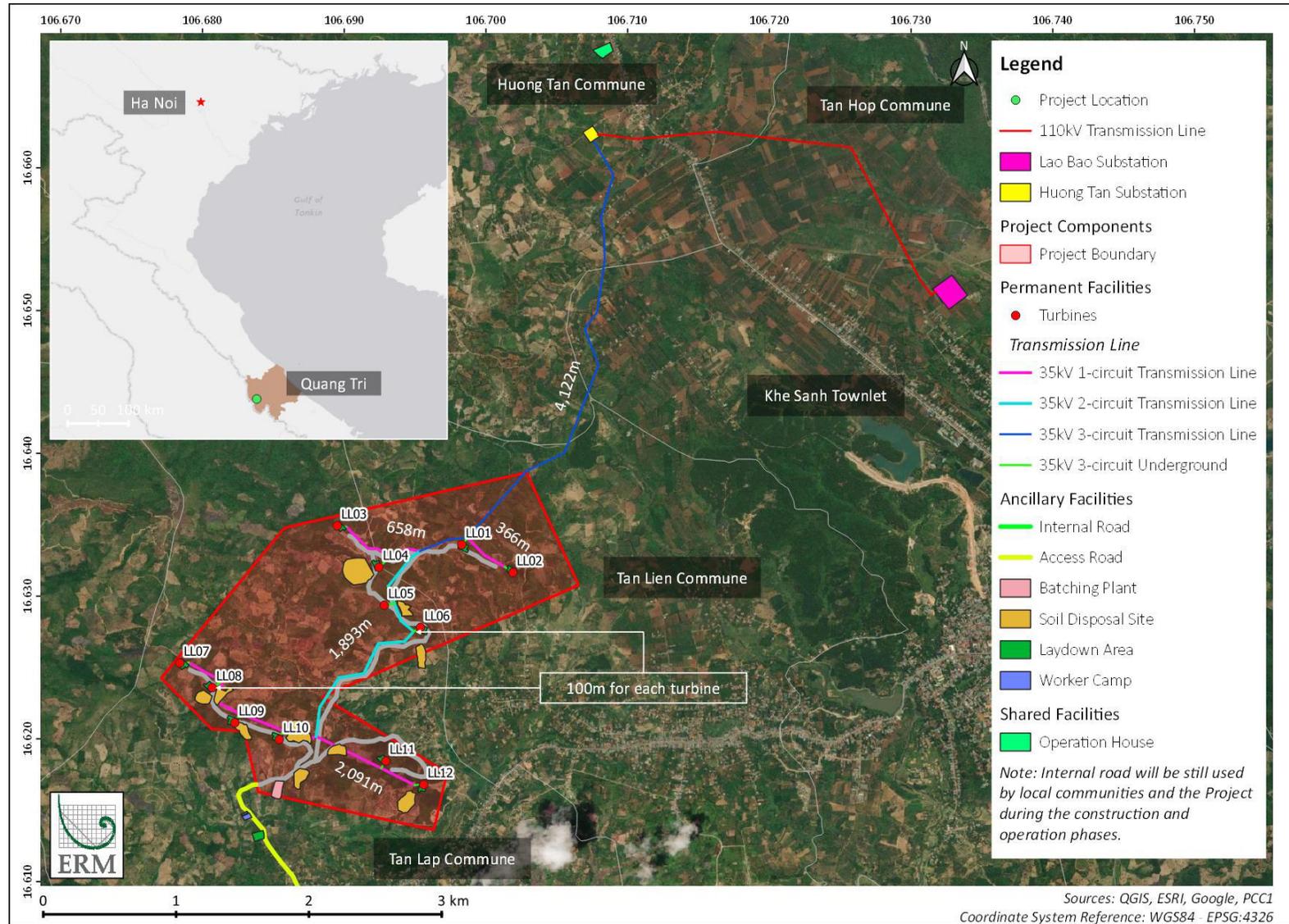


Figure 1.1 Project Location and Wind Turbine Layout

**Table 1.1 Project Components**

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
1	Access Road	Tan Lap commune (Tan Thuan village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The road length is 1,018 m</li> <li>Road surface is being widened from 4.0 m to 6.0 m and will be paved.</li> <li>Drainage system will be constructed.</li> </ul>	<p>Civil works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commenced: 10 September 2020</li> <li>Progress: 700 widened (4.0%)</li> <li>Complete: January 2020</li> </ul>	
2	Turbine Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tan Lien commune (Tan Hao village) and</li> <li>Tan Lap commune (Tan Thuan, Tan Tai and Bu villages).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.8 ha of land area</li> <li>Land was acquired from villagers.</li> </ul>	<p>Civil works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commenced: June 2020</li> <li>Progress: Completed leveling-off the ground (100%)</li> <li>Complete all other items: February 2021</li> </ul>	
3	Internal Road (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tan Lien commune (Tan Hao village); and</li> <li>Tan Lap commune (Tan Thuan, Tan Tai and Bu villages)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road will be constructed with the length of 9180 m and the width of 6.0-8.0 m.</li> <li>7,284 ha of land area was acquired from villagers.</li> </ul>	<p>Civil works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commenced: June 2020</li> <li>Progress: Completed the roadbed (100%)</li> <li>Complete civil works: February 2021</li> </ul>	

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
4	35 kV Transmission Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within the project area: Tan Lien Commune (Tan Hao village) and Tan Lap Commune (Tan Thuan, Tan Tai and Bu villages)</li> <li>Outside the project area: Khe Sanh Town (Residential Group No.7) and Huong Tan Commune (Tan Vinh village)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46 tower footprints on 4,381 m<sup>2</sup> of land (on the hills, empty/used land)</li> <li>17 tower footprints on 932.5 m<sup>2</sup> on hilly land and agricultural land of the villagers and from the Forest Management Board.</li> </ul>	<p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Route of TL's Right of Way has been identified.</li> <li>Mapping and design of pole tower footprints: completed.</li> <li>Land acquisition for construction of tower footprints: to commence in January 2021.</li> <li>Complete civil works: April 2021</li> </ul>	
5	Operational House <i>(shared with Phong Nguyen and Phong Huy Projects)</i>				
6	Laydown Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tan Lien Commune (Tan Hao village) ; and</li> <li>Tan Lap Commune (Tan Thuan, Tan Tai and Bu villages)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site area: 14.4 ha</li> <li>Land was acquired from villagers (agricultural land but currently unused/empty land);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leveling off the ground: 90% completed.</li> <li>The area has not yet been used as laydown area.</li> <li>The area will be used from March 2021</li> </ul>	

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
7	Spoil Disposal Sites (10 sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tan Lien Commune (Tan Hao village); and</li> <li>■ Tan Lap Commune (Tan Thuan, Tan Tai and Bu villages)</li> </ul>	<p>Site areas: 11.14 ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site 1: 0,8222 ha</li> <li>■ Site 2: 0,3779 ha</li> <li>■ Site 3: 1,4601 ha</li> <li>■ Site 4: 1,3913 ha</li> <li>■ Site 5: 1,1663 ha</li> <li>■ Site 6: 1,0893 ha</li> <li>■ Site 7: 0,8126 ha</li> <li>■ Site 8: 1,7693 ha</li> <li>■ Site 9: 0,3851 ha</li> <li>■ Site 10: 0,8253 ha</li> </ul> <p>Land was rented from the villagers (agricultural land but currently unused/empty land)</p>	<p>The sites have been used since June 2020 as spoil disposal sites.</p>	 

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
					   

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
					 
8	Worker Camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Camp 1: Tan Lap Commune (Tan Thuan village)</li> <li>■ Camp 2: Tan Lap Commune (Bu village)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Camp areas: 0.63 ha (for both camps);</li> <li>■ Land was rented from the villagers (agricultural land but currently unused/empty land);</li> </ul>	The sites have been used since June 2020 as worker camps.	 

No	Project Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
9	Batching Plant	Tan Lap Commune (Tan Thuan village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site area: 0.9 ha</li> <li>■ Land was rented from the villagers agricultural land but currently unused/empty land);</li> </ul>	The area has been used since June 2020 for the batching plant.	

## 1.2 Objectives of the Plan

The land acquisition, compensation, and support process of the Project, mainly related to the construction of the turbine foundations, electricity poles, transmission line, and internal and access roads, is a government-led process and being implemented in line with the regulatory framework. The Project has conducted a Land Acquisition Audit (LAA) to review the Vietnamese Government's land acquisition against Asian Development Bank (ADB), Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), Safeguard Requirements (SR) 2: Involuntary Resettlement and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5) – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, to understand the potential gaps and identify possible relevant corrective actions to address compliance with ADB SPS SR2 and IFC PS5; and commit to develop and implement the measures proposed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan to mitigate project impacts and manage its environmental and social performance and assist the affected communities. Detailed of economic displacement and loss of livelihoods impact is stated in Social Impact Assessment, Chapter 10 in ESIA. It is recommended in both the ESIA and LAA that a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to support the economically displaced households in restoring their livelihoods to at least equal to similar level of livelihood condition before land acquisition and for the poor and vulnerable among them, to improve their status to at least national minimum standards in accordance with ADB SPS SR2 policy principles. The LRP takes the women and other vulnerable groups into account to ensure they are not overlooked during Project implementation and left worse off.

Additionally, the Project did not only consider in the review the ADB SPS SR3 and IFC PS7: Indigenous Peoples (IP) but also the series of engagement with Van Kieu IP (i.e. Van Kieu IP focus group discussions, key informant interviews) during the socio-baseline survey and consultations in May, September, November and December 2020. An IP analysis in Volume 1 of ESIA report has confirmed that Van Kieu people is considered as IPs as this ethnic minority group fulfils all four characteristics described in the ADB SPS3 and IFC PS7 and also meets the vulnerability criteria under ADB SPS SR3. Detailed impacts of the Project on Van Kieu IP are discussed in Social Impact Assessment, Chapter 10 in ESIA and summarised in Section 4 of this Report. It is recommended that an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) will be developed in order to respond to the issues identified in the ESIA, and, through meaningful consultations, set out the measures whereby ensuring that:

- Affected IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- When potential adverse impacts on IPs are identified, these will be avoided where reasonable; and
- Where this avoidance is proven to be not practicable, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) will outline measures to minimise, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

As recommended by ADB SPS SR2 and SR3 and the Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Project is required to develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan in conjunction with an Ethnic Minority Development Plan. In consideration of the scope of work and linkages of the two plans and performance efficiency, this Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Plan (LREMDP) is developed to pursue a dual goal:

- To put in place a process to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all Project Affected People (PAPs) to their pre-project levels prior to land acquisition for the Project and improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and
- To contribute to addressing Project impacts to local ethnic minority communities identified within the Project area with full respect for Indigenous Peoples, i.e. the Van Kieu ethnic minority group's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Van Kieu themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic project benefits; and (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

The LREMDP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the local ethnic minority community. As such, the key aim of the LREMDP is to ensure that long-term sustainable economic and social development can be derived from the Project.

The LREMDP specifically follows the ADB SPS SR2 and SR3 and IFC guidelines on planning of livelihood restoration and community development. In this regard, the LREMDP has been developed with the following specific objectives:

- Establish a social map to help identify the focus of the Project community development and livelihood restoration programs;
- Define livelihood restoration principles and program and IP cultural community development areas based upon the outcomes of the social mapping and consultation with the community to determine priority areas;
- Link core business activities of the Project Owner with community development priorities;
- Identify potential partners and delivery mechanisms for implementation for the programs; and
- Set out monitoring schedules and core success indicators.

In implementing the LREMDP, the Project Owner aims to achieve the following long-term objectives:

- Engage in on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate community consultation;
- Develop a highly visible presence within the local community in order to build trust among the Project, local affected people, Van Kieu IP, local authorities and any other key stakeholders;
- Proactive manage community expectations; and
- Maximise sustainable economic and promote the ethnic cultural and social development such that positive impacts can eventually become self-perpetuating.

### 1.3 Development of the LREMDP

The LREMDP has been developed through three main steps:

- Step 1: LREMDP Programs were proposed based on the previous stakeholder engagement results, baseline analysis, land acquisition and ESIA findings. In detail, the following key points were included:
  - Legal framework and applicable standards (see Section 2);
  - Stakeholder engagement (see Section 3);
  - Socio-economic baseline of ethnic minority communes affected by the Project (see Section 5) and Livelihood baseline of affected households (see Section 6);
  - Land acquisition (see Section 4) and Project impacts and measures (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**); and
  - LREMDP need analysis upon the triple helices of (i) governmental and non-governmental support; (ii) corporate social responsibility priorities of PCC1 and existing community investment programs and (iii) local development needs (see Section 7);
- Step 2: The proposed LREMDP Programs were disclosed and consulted with local authorities and communities in September 2020. Initiatives from local communities and authorities regarding the development of LREMDP programs during engagements were collected for further actions (see Section 8); and
- Step 3: LREMDP was finalised based on the result from local authority and community consultation and engagement on the proposed LREMDP programs in December 2020 (see Section 10).

Figure 1.2 outlines the LREMDP development process with milestones and deliverables that will be further discussed in the following sub-sections.

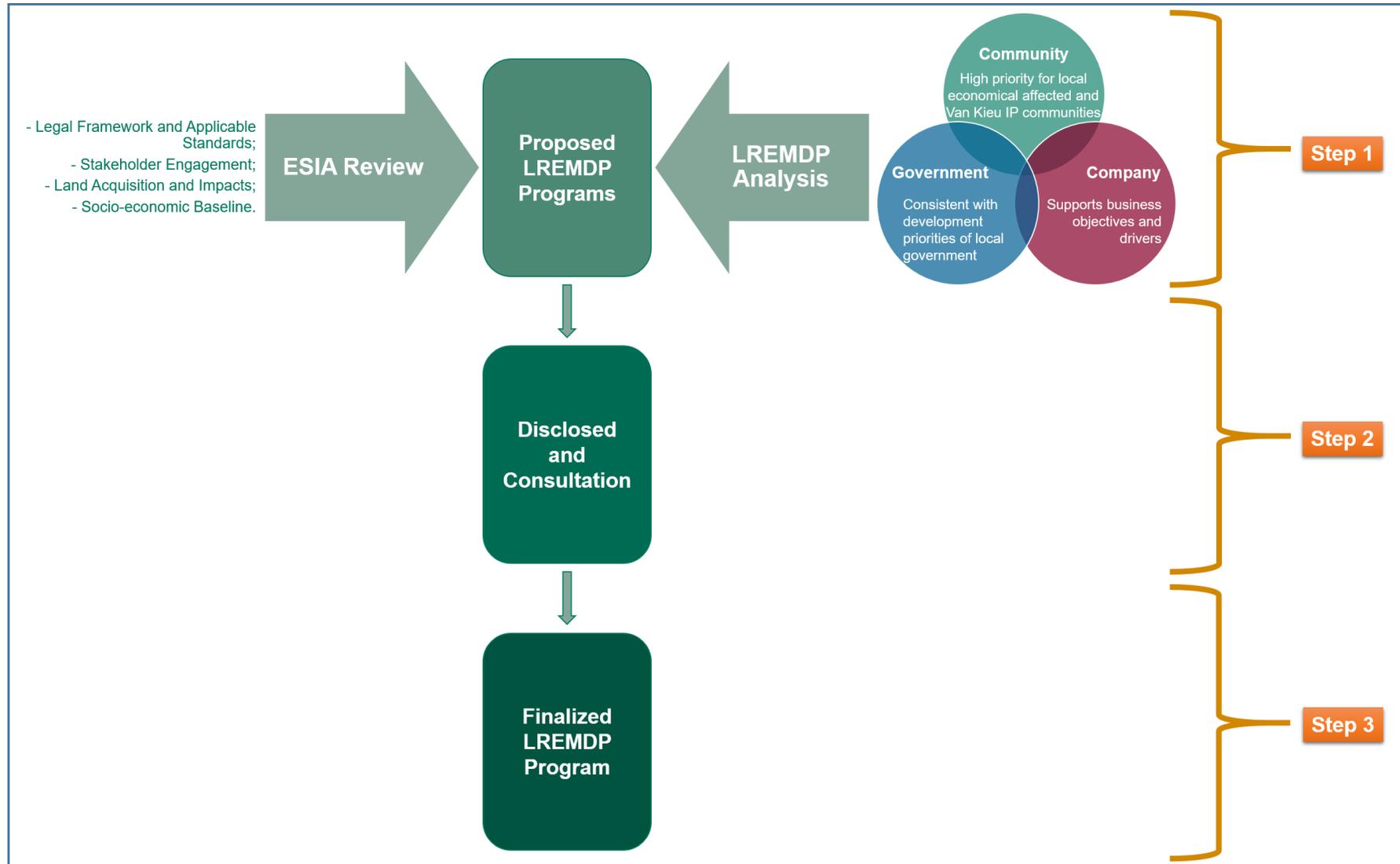


Figure 1.2 Development of the LREM DP

## 1.4 Target Communities and Eligibilities

### 1.4.1 Target Communities

Target communities of the LREMDP are nine (9) affected villages by the Project (see **Error! Reference source not found.**), including:

- Bu, Tan Thuan, Tan Tai, and Tan Son (Tan Lap commune);
- Tan Hao, Tan Hoa, and Hiep Hoa (Tan Lien commune);
- Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and
- Tan Vinh (Huong Tan).
- Among which, six (6) villages comprises households with land acquired for the Project:
  - Bu, Tan Thuan, and Tan Tai (Tan Lap commune);
  - Tan Hao (Tan Lien commune);
  - Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and
  - Tan Vinh (Huong Tan commune).

It should be noted that the villages highlighted in green in Figure 1.3 are not project's affected villages although they are mentioned either to provide data input for a baseline analysis or as a residential location of a household with land acquisition, not the location of the acquired land parcel<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The following villages were included in the baseline analysis or somewhere in the Project's documents, but they are not the Project affected villages:

- Tan Tien: There is one household (Nguyen Huu Nam) has the residence registration and his current house in Tan Tien village, Tan Lien commune but his affected land area is in Tan Hao village. This household will be invited to the public consultation in Tan Hao village.
- Tan Xuyen: There is one household (Nguyen Van Me) has the residence registration and his current house in Tan Xuyen village, Tan Hop commune but his affected land area is in Tan Hao and Tan Thuan villages. This household will be invited to the public consultation in Tan Thuan village.
- Tan Phu: Tan Phu village was merged into Hiep Hoa village.
- Dai Hao: Dai Hao village was merged into Hiep Hoa village.

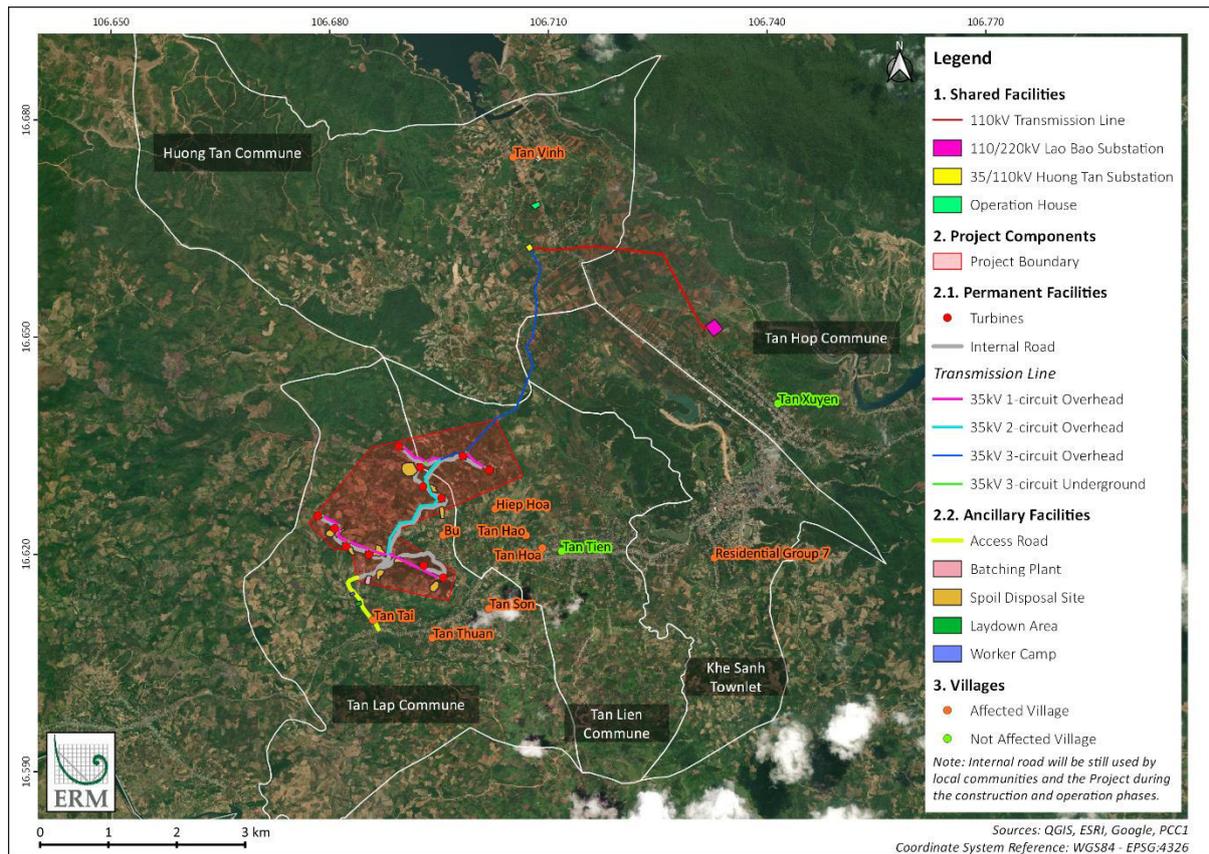


Figure 1.3 Project Affected Villages

## 1.4.2 Eligibilities for LREMDP Programs

### 1.4.2.1 Livelihood Restoration Programs

Generally, all members of households with land acquired for the Project will be eligible for inclusion within the livelihood restoration programs:

- Up to December 2020, there are 92 households<sup>2</sup> identified as directly affected by economic displacement, including 66 households<sup>3</sup> affected by main components (turbines ground, footprint of the 35kV overhead transmission line, laydown area and internal road system) and 29 households<sup>4</sup> affected by the access road (see Section 6.1 for the consolidation of affected households). Three out of 29 households are duplicated with 66 households above, resulting in a total of 92 affected households who are considered eligible for participating in the livelihood restoration programs. The full list of 92 economically displaced households is presented in Appendix A and their current development is analysed in Section 6).
- There is an additional 8 households affected by the 35 kV tower footprints outside of the Project's boundary who are also entitled to livelihood restoration programs. However, a CSR plan for these households have not been finalised yet.

It should be noted that any households who will be economically displaced by the Project will be surveyed and updated in the eligibility list of households of this LREMDP.

<sup>2</sup> This is the consolidated number of economically displaced households after integration of duplicated cases.

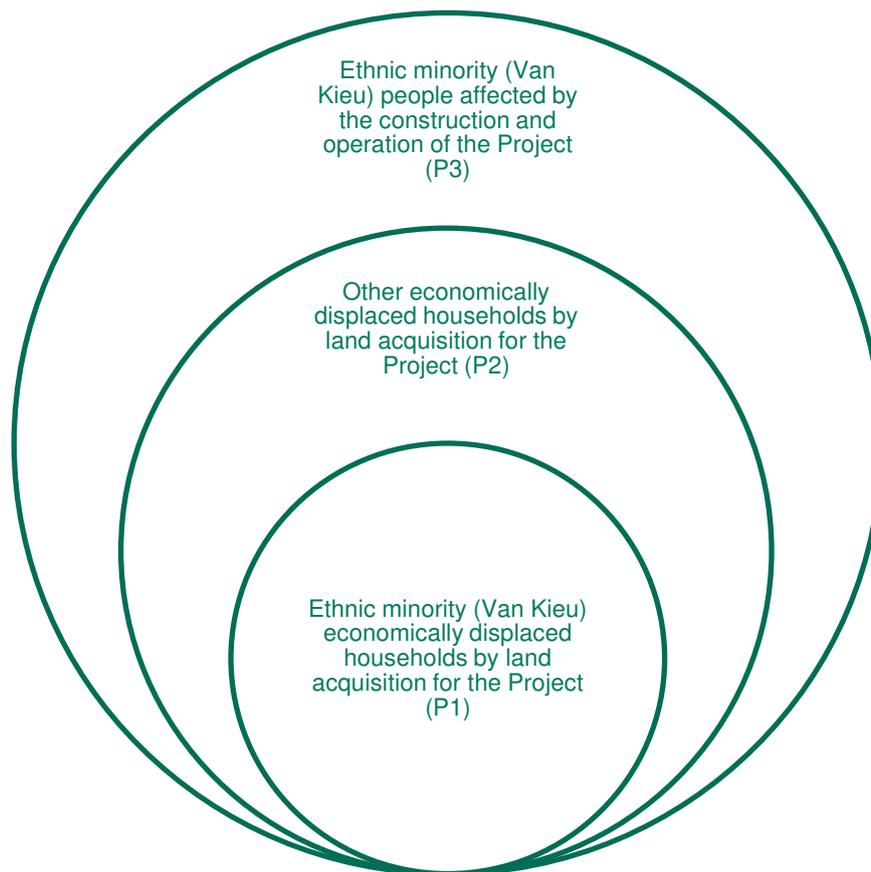
<sup>3</sup> Decision No. 837/QD-UBND dated 29 April 2020 on approving the budget for compensation, support for Lien Lap Wind Power Project (first batch) issued by Huong Hoa District PC.

<sup>4</sup> List land acquisition of second batch is provided by PCC1.

### 1.4.2.2 Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Ethnic minorities in Bu village are target groups of the proposed ethnic minority development programs. There are currently 77 Van Kieu households with 385 members, and 3 Laos households with 10 people in Bu village (see the socio-economic baseline analysis and Van Kieu ethnic minorities in Section 5.6 and 5.7). Special efforts are needed to engage Indigenous Peoples in the planning of development programs that affect them, in particular, development programs that are supposedly designed to meet their specific needs and aspirations (see further Section 7).

### 1.4.3 Target Groups by Priority



**Figure 1.4 Target Communities by Priority**

Based on the Project's affected community's vulnerability, target groups for the LREMDP can be put into priority order (see Figure 1.4) as follows:

- Ethnic minority households whose land is acquired for the Project (P1):  
Thirty-five (35) Van Kieu households are identified as economically displaced households by land acquisition for the Project, including one Van Kieu household who will be affected by land acquisition for the Project's 35kV transmission line outside the Project's boundaries.
- Kinh (ethnic majority) households whose land is acquired for the Project (P2):  
Fifty-eight (58) Kinh households are identified as economically displaced households by land acquisition for the Project, including seven (7) Kinh households who will be affected by land acquisition for the Project's 35kV transmission line outside the Project's boundaries.

■ Ethnic minority people in Bu village (P3):

Ethnic minority community, especially vulnerable households, located in Bu village (Tan Lap commune). They are directly affected by the Project's construction and operation, e.g. site clearance, transportation route, air pollution, noise and dust, and shadow flicker.

## 1.5 Structure of the Report

The report includes 12 sections and is structured as below:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Legal Framework and Applicable Standards

Section 3 – Stakeholder Engagement and Community Grievance Update

Section 4 – Social Safeguard Impact Assessment

Section 5 – Socio-Economic Baseline of Project Affected Communities

Section 6 – Livelihood Baseline of Economically Displaced Households

Section 7 – Livelihood and Ethnic Minority Development Priority Analysis

Section 8 – Proposed Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Section 9 – Implementation Approaches and Schedule

Section 10 – Disclosure and Consultation

Section 11 – Resources and Responsibilities

Section 12 – Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

## 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS

### 2.1 Introduction

The LREMDP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of ADB SPS, IFC PSs and Equator Principles III to meet the Project's commitments to international environmental and social sustainability, in addition to mandatory Vietnamese government regulations. This LREMDP addresses the specific shortcomings in the government's land acquisition and livelihood restoration and support measures to ensure conformance with ADB SPS SR2 and IFC PS5. Additionally, the Project Owner aims to align its Indigenous Peoples development efforts with Vietnam and international sustainable development initiatives to ensure conformance with SPS SR3 and IFC PS7. The legal framework and standards that have guided the development of this LREMDP are outlined and discussed below.

### 2.2 National Requirements

#### 2.2.1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

- Code of Civil Procedure No. 92/2015/QH13 dated 25 November 2015;
- The provisions relating to public disclosure of Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, Clause 1, Article 67 requires disclosure of information for affected persons: "Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land or 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent state agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery. The contents to be notified include land recovery, investigation, survey, measurement and inventory plans";
- Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH1 dated 11 November 2011 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Denunciation No. 25/2018/QH14 dated 12 June 2018 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Administrative Procedures No. 93/2015/QH13 dated 25 November 2015 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Ordinance No. 34/2007//PL-UBTVQH dated 20 April 2007 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns;
- Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated 03 October 2012 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Complaints;
- Decree No. 31/2019/ND-CP dated 10 April 2019 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Denunciation; and
- Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October 2014 by the Government Inspectorate on prescribing the process of receiving, categorization, investigation and resolving community grievances.

#### 2.2.2 Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Resettlement

The current legal documents required by law for land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement of the Government of Vietnam are as follows:

##### 2.2.2.1 National Laws and Regulations relating to Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement

- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 dated 29 November 2013 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (replacing Land Law 2003);

- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on detailing the implementation of some provisions of Land Law 2013;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on evaluating land prices;
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on regulating the collection of land-use lease;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 by the Government on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land (replacing Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP);
- Decree No. 104/2014/ND-CP dated November 14, 2014 by the Government on land price frame (replaced by Decree 96/2019/ND-CP dated 19 December 2019);
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 06 January 2017 by the Government on amendments to the decrees on the implementation of the Land Law;
- Decree No. 35/2015/ND-CP dated 13 April 2015 by the Government on the management of paddy land use;
- Circular No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 providing for certificate of land use right, house ownership and other properties associated with the land;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on detailing the land valuation method; building and adjustment of specific land prices and consultation for land-price valuation;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 on detailing regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land;
- Circular No. 33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 29 September 2017 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on stipulating details on compensation, support, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land of Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP; and
- Circular No. 07/VBHN-BTNMT dated 12 September 2019 on detailing regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land.

### 2.2.2.2 Provincial Level

- Document No. 63/HĐND-KTNS dated 15 Mar 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Council, approving for land acquisition and changing land use purpose for the development of wind and solar farms in the province;
- Decision No. 1061/QĐ-UBND dated 10 May 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee, approving for master plan and land use in 2019 of Huong Hoa District;
- Decision 3759/QĐ-UBND dated 31 Dec 2019 by Quang Tri Provincial People's Committee on authorizing the approval of specific land price for some cases;
- Notification Letter No. 16/TB-UBND dated 11 Feb 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on notifying the land acquisition for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project;
- Decision No. 462/QĐ-UBND dated 24 Mar 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on approval of General Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project; and Decision 798/QĐ-UBND dated 28 Apr 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on amendments to some articles in the Decision No. 462/QĐ-UBND; and
- Decision No. 645/QĐ-UBND dated 1 Apr 2020 by Huong Hoa District People's Committee on approving specific land price for the land acquisition for Lien Lap Wind Farm Project.
- Decision No. 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri Province regulating compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State in Quang Tri Province;

- Decision No. 16/2018/QĐ-UBND dated 28 August 2018 on supplements and adjustments to the provisions of the Decision No. 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri Province regulating compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State in Quang Tri Province;
- Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December, 2019 of Quang Tri Province on issuing the list of land price in Quang Tri Province which is applied for 5 years (2020-2024);
- Decision 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02 January 2013 of Quang Tri PPC on price-frame for compensation for affected structures and trees.
- Decision No. 2746/QĐ-UBND, dated 11 October, 2017 of Huong Hoa District People's Committee on adjusting Land Use Plan towards 2020 of Huong Hoa District.

### 2.2.3 Livelihood Restoration Support

- Law on Vocational Education No. 74/2014/QH13 dated 27 November 2014 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated July 07, 2015 by the Government on regulating policies on assistance in job search and the National Employment Funds;
- Decision No. 63/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 10 December 2015 by the Prime Minister on policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for people whose land is withdrawn by the State;
- Decision No. 46/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 28 September 2015 by the Prime Minister on policies on support for basic training courses and short-term training courses;
- Decision No. 1956/QĐ-TTg dated 27 November 2009 by the Prime Minister on approving the scheme on vocational training for rural labourers up to 2020; and
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on stipulating details on compensation, support, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

### 2.2.4 Ethnic Minority Development Support

- Resolution No. 22/NQ-TW dated 27 November 1989 the Politburo of the Central Committee Communist Party of Vietnam on guidelines and master policies on socio-economic development of mountainous regions;
- Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated 12 March 2003 by IX Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on ethnic minority issues;
- Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP dated 14 January 2011 by the Government on Ethnic Minorities Work;
- Decision No. 449/QĐ-TTg dated 12 March 2013 by the Prime Minister on approving the Ethnic Minority Affairs strategy though 2020;
- Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW dated 30 October 2019 by the Politburo of the Central Committee Communist Party of Vietnam on continued implementation of Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW; and
- Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 dated 18 November 2019 by the National Assembly on approving the Master Plan of socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions in 2021-2030.

## 2.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

### 2.3.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing Safeguard Requirements (SR): SR1: Environment, SR2: Involuntary Resettlement (IR), and SR3: Indigenous

People (IP). The ADB SPS relating to livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development that have been considered in developing the LREMDP include SPS SR2 and SPS SR3.

### 2.3.2 Summary of ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements (SR) 2: Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

The objectives of the IR policy are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where possible;
- Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Project and design alternatives;
- Enhance, or at least, restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and
- Improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households.

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from:

- Involuntary acquisition of land; or
- Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results to displacement. This occurs in cases where:

- Lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and
- Lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements:

- Current market value at the time of compensation;
- Transaction costs;
- Interest accrued;
- Transitional and restoration cost; and
- Other applicable payments, if any.

In the calculation, depreciation of structures or deduction for use of salvageable materials will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognisable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to compensation for their loss of assets other than land if they have been created before the cut-off date, and resettlement assistance.

### 2.3.3 Comparison of Vietnamese Regulations and ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2

There is basic congruence between Viet Nam's laws and ADB's Resettlement Policy especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance in:

- Determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistances for various types of affected assets;
- Options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance;
- Provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition;

- Provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure;
- Additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households;
- Assistance to livelihood restoration and training; and
- Notification / disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.

However, there are some key differences between the Vietnamese laws on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the ADB's SPS 2009, as outlined in Table 2.1 below:

**Table 2.1 Key Differences between Vietnamese Land Law 2013 and ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements 2**

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
<b>Principles</b>					
1	Screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks (Principle 1, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	No screening of projects in terms of significance of involuntary resettlement impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.	The areas and locations of the land to be recovered to implement socioeconomic development projects should be assessed in the district annual land use plan (Article 40, Clause 4, Item c, Land Law 2013).
2	Information disclosure	Disclose monitoring reports (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	No requirement on disclosure of monitoring reports.	Disclosure of monitoring reports is not required by the Government regulations.	Other requirements of disclosing information on land acquisition planning and detailed compensation plan is equivalent to these for disclosing PIBs/RPs in the SPS
3	Public consultation	Carry out meaningful consultation with the affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. (Principle 2, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions by the Government regulations.	There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions by the Government regulations.	Public consultation (including affected land users) starts with the preparation of the district-level land use plan (Article 43of Land Law 2013). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall coordinate with the commune-level People’s Committee in the locality to conduct consultations on the plans for compensation, support and resettlement in the forms of meetings with land users living in the recovered area (Clause 2, Article 69 Land Law 2013 and Article 28 Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP).</li> </ul>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Other requirements of consultation with affected households are equivalent to these for meaningful consultation in the SPS</li> </ul>
4	Participation	Paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in consultations.  (Principle 2, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	No requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is no requirement on paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in consultations under the Vietnamese Laws.</li> <li>■ Households headed by females with young dependents; households headed by disable/ children/ elderly; and ethnic minority are not considered as vulnerable under the Government regulations.</li> <li>■ In case of land recovery, there is no explicit requirement to identify vulnerable groups and to propose and implement targeted measures to assist them.</li> </ul>	Other requirements of having participation of affected households and communities are equivalent to these for meaningful consultation in the SPS

**Implementation**

5	Compensation for agricultural land:  Compensation principle	Adequate and appropriate replacement land OR compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for</li> </ul>	Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and	
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No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			<p>compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in cash calculated according to the specific land price (Article 74 of Land Law 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense (Article 30, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)</li> </ul>	<p>remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of taxes and rents, the deductions can make it difficult for (i) the compensation rate to be replacement cost; and for (ii) project affected households and individuals to restore livelihoods of affected persons to pre-project levels which is one of the objectives of the ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards</p>	
	<p>Agricultural land without land use right certificates (LURC) or ineligible for LURC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No compensation for the affected land</li> <li>■ Non-land assets shall be compensated at replacement cost.</li> <li>■ (Para. 7 and Para. 8, Appendix 2)</li> <li>■</li> </ul>	<p>For agricultural land which has been using before July 1, 2004 (without LURC or ineligible for LURC) compensation for the land area which is actually used and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation quota (Clause 2, Article 77 of Land Law 2013).</p>	<p>In Vietnamese Laws, compensation is made for agricultural land which has been using before July 1, 2004 (without LURC or ineligible for LURC).</p>	
6	<p>Compensation for residential land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 10, Appendix 2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compensation at specific land price. PPC determines specific land price. Provincial level land agency is entitled to hire organizations having consultancy functions for advising on the</li> </ul>	<p>Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies and land rent, the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS</p>	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
			<p>determination of specific land prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods (Clause 3, Article 114 of Land Law 2013).</li> <li>■ Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense (Article 30, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)</li> </ul>	<p>does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of taxes and rents, the deductions can make difficult for (i) the compensation rate to be replacement cost; and for (ii) project affected households and individuals to restore livelihoods of affected persons to pre-project levels which is one of the objectives of the ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards</p>	
7	Compensation for houses and other structures	Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected portion and depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (Para. 10, Appendix 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compensation for actual damage equal to the value of newly constructed area. (Article 89 of Land Law 2013)</li> <li>■ Depreciation of structures and assets is taken into account (Article 9. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)</li> </ul>	<p>The use of depreciation in compensating land-linked houses and construction works in Article 9 of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP - among the requirements of the ADB SPS Policy Principle 3 is prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored. Replacement cost is a method of valuation that does not take into account of</p>	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
				depreciation. (ADB SPS, Appendix 2, paragraph 10, p. 45).	
	Illegally constructed houses/structures affected	Illegally constructed houses/structures that exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	No compensation for assets which are illegally created or created after the notice of land recovery is issued (Clause 2, Article 92 of Land Law 2013).	Articles 92 and 65 of the Land Law list houses and land-attached built facilities or construction works as ineligible for compensation. The owners of these houses and construction workers violated the Land Law by not using the land for purposes for which it has been allocated or leased and have continued to do so even after administratively sanctioned by the State; have intentionally damaged the land; have transferred or donated the land when transfer or donated; or have allowed land allocated by the State for their management to be encroached or occupied. Meanwhile, according to SPS's requirements, illegally constructed houses/structures that exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost.	
8	Compensation and assistance for affected production and business	Affected business owners are entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere;</li> </ul>	There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption under the Government's regulations	There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption under the Government's regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cash assistance for production stabilization is no more than 30% of one-year's after-tax incomes, calculated according to the average</li> </ul>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the net income lost during the transition period; and</li> <li>■ the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.</li> </ul> (Para. 12, Appendix 2)			level of the last three years. (Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compensation for damage caused by production and business disruption. (Article 88 of Land Law 2013);</li> <li>■ Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Clause 6, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014)</li> <li>■ The damage caused during the process of dismantlement, transportation and installation must also be compensated.</li> <li>■ PPC shall prescribe specific support levels, duration, periodic support payments to suit the local realities (Article 91 of Land Law 2013 and Clause 7, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014).</li> </ul>
9	Loss of employment	Compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income-earning capacity. (Para. 12, Appendix 2)	Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Decree No. 47/2014 Article 19 Clause 6)	In the SPS, it requires "compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income earning capacity while the Government's regulations just require "assistance" for the job-disruption.	PPC shall specify the level of assistance for laborers who have labor contract.
10	Assistance for vulnerable households	Vulnerable groups include HHs below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children,	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable groups" and paying particular attention on the groups.	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable groups" and require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
		Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land (Para. 28, Appendix 2)		The SPS has a broader description of vulnerability and requirement to improve their living standards.	
		The need of vulnerable HHs will be paid particular attention during consultations (Para. 28, Appendix 2) and impacts on vulnerable groups will be paid attention when establishing grievance redress mechanism. (Para.29, Appendix 2)	No requirement for paying attention to vulnerable groups		
11	Enforcement of Land Recovery	No provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Satisfied conditions for enforcement of land recovery: The person whose land is to be recovered fails to comply with the land recovery decision after the mobilization and persuasion by the commune-level People's Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision is posted up at the office of the commune-level People's Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision has taken effect; The person who is to be coerced has received the effective decision on enforcement.</li> </ul>	There is no provision under the SPS on LAR enforcement.	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Order and procedures for enforcement of land recovery: (i) To establish an enforcement board by chairman of DPC; (ii) The enforcement board shall mobilize, persuade the coerced persons – if AP agrees to hand-over the land, a minute shall be signed with the APs and land shall be handed over 30 days at the latest counting from the date of the minute signing; (iii) The enforcement board has the power to ask coerced to leave the coerced areas and to move their properties out of the land areas by themselves. If these people fail to comply, the enforcement board shall move the coerced persons out of the areas.</li> </ul> <p>(Article 71 of Land Law 2013)</p>		
12	Gender	During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, gender concerns will be paid adequate attention, including specific measures addressing the need of female	There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.	There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.	Full names of both husband and wife must be specified in LURC if the land is under the mutual ownership (Clause 4, Article 98 of Land Law 2013)

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
		headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. (Para. 18, Appendix 2)			
13	Grievance redress	A mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)	There is no provision on project's level GRM	No regulation of Vietnamese Laws on Project Level GRM, particularly "inform to APs on the GRM".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Steps, procedures for grievance redress that related to land and administrative decisions shall follow the steps and procedures regulated by the Law on Grievance (Article 204 of the Land Law 2013)</li> <li>■ Grievances against staff of land management agencies on land management, including land acquisition - may be sent to the competent agencies depending on the nature of grievances and administrative level that the staff works for (Clause 1, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).</li> <li>■ Within 30 days after receiving a grievance, chairperson of the People's Committee or the head of the land administration agency shall settle the grievance and respond to</li> </ul>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
					<p>the complainant (Clause 2, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If does not agree with the administration decisions (for example, decision on land recovery, decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement), complainant can lodge first grievance directly to the person who made that decision or send the grievance to the court(Article 7 of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the person or agency who made the decision shall acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 30 days (or 45 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant (Articles 27,28of Law on Grievances).</li> <li>■ If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period; within 30 days counting the date that the person/agency must respond but not respond - complaints can lodge the second grievance directly to the head of the person/agency who made the decision or send the grievant to the court (Article 7of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the head of the person or agency who made the decision shall</li> </ul>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
					<p>acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 45 days (or 60 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant by the head of the person/agency who made the decision (Articles 27,28,33,37 of Law on Grievances). If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the head of the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period, the complainant can lodge the case to the court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In case the decision made by the Chair of PPC, the first grievance shall be sent directly to the chairman of the PPC or sent to the court. The chairman of PPC has 30 days to respond. If the complainant is not satisfied with the respond or the chairman of PPC does not respond to the case, complainant can lodge the second grievance to the Minister of relevant sectors or send to the court. The Minister has 45 days to respond to the case (Articles 7 and 38 of Law on Grievances).</li> </ul>
		APs will be informed about the mechanism. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)	No provision		
14	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced	There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and	There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and	Monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards).	impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons under the Government's regulations	impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons under the Government's regulations	Law (Article 33 of Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP)  Develop a system for monitoring and evaluation on land management and land use including land pricing, land recovery, settlement of disputes, etc. to be sent periodically to the government and the National Assembly (Article 200 of Land Law 2013).
		For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, external experts or NGOs are required to conduct monitoring on RP implementation (Para. 30, Appendix 2).	No requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.	For projects with significant impacts, there is also no requirement for engaging an external expert to monitor.	
		Monitoring indicators will be specified in the RP for internal and external monitoring and reporting (Para. 31, Appendix 2).	No monitoring indicators indicated	There is no mention in Vietnamese Laws on monitoring indicators	

### Indigenous Peoples

1	Screening	Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely (Principle 1, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify impacts on Indigenous Peoples	No screening of projects in terms of indigenous peoples impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.	
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No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
2	Indigenous Peoples Identification	<p>Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics in varying degrees:</p> <p>(i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</p>	<p>There is no regulation on identifying Indigenous People. Ethnic minority is recognized by the Government, but not the term Indigenous Peoples. However, the Government’s definition of ethnic minorities is generally compatible with the SPS</p>		<p>Ethnic minorities are characterized by significant variation in language, culture, social organization, production systems, and interaction and integration with mainstream society</p>
3	Public consultation	<p>Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples organizations to solicit their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible,</p>	<p>There is no regulation under the government's regulations on organizing the public consultation with the participation of ethnic minorities.</p>		

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws
		to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. (Principles 2 Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)			
4	Planning	Prepare an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) that is based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected EM communities. (Principle 6, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	No requirement on EMDP preparation.	No requirement on EMDP preparation.	
5	Monitoring	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on EMDP implementation	No monitoring indicators indicated	No monitoring indicators indicated	

### 2.3.4 Summary of ADB SPS Safeguard Requirements (SR) 3: Indigenous Peoples (IP)

The objective of SR3 is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they:

- Receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- Do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and
- Can participate actively in projects that affect them.

Individual indigenous communities reflect tremendous diversity in their cultures, histories, and current circumstances. The contexts in which such peoples live are varied and changing and no universally accepted definition of Indigenous Peoples exists. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups.

The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

To carry out meaningful consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples, the borrower/client will establish a context-specific strategy for inclusive and participatory consultation, including approaches of identifying appropriate Indigenous Peoples representatives, and consultation methods appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The borrower/client will pay special attention to the concerns of indigenous women and youth. The consultation process and its results will be documented and reflected in the Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP). IPP will outline measures to minimise, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

### 2.3.5 Other ADB Relevant Policies

- The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (1998)

This policy adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for, development activities. The new safeguard policy also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive Project benefits. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the:

- Access to Information Policy (2018); and
- Accountability Mechanism (2012).

## 2.4 IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards relating to community development and livelihood restoration that have been considered in developing the LREMDP include Performance Standards 1, 4, 5 and 7, and are summarised in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Summary of IFC Performance Standard Requirements Relevant to the LREMDP**

Standards	Key Components	Relevant Actions
<p><b>Performance Standard 1:</b> Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Pertains to projects with social and environmental risks and impacts that ought to be managed throughout the life of the project. This approach necessitates the participation of Affected Persons (APs) in the process.</li> <li>■ Highlights the importance of managing the social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project. A social and environmental management system must be established, maintained and be proportionate with the level of social and environmental risks and impacts identified. Therefore, the development of a CD&amp;LRP is considered as a tool in such a social management system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LREMDP, in addition to the SEP, is prepared to ensure proper engagement for the local authority and the community and to provide programs in line with the relevant policies of the local authority and in partnership with and to benefit the local community.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Performance Standard 4:</b> Community Health, Safety and Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recognises that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can bring benefits to communities including employment, services and opportunities for economic development. However, the project can also increase the potential for community exposure to risks from a development.</li> <li>■ Where project activities pose risks or adverse impacts on the health and safety of affected communities, the developer is required to make available relevant information in an appropriate form, to affected parties and government authorities so that they can fully understand the nature and extent of these risks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LREMDP is prepared to provide proposed programs including raising public health awareness and improvement of community health care facilities to improve health care access and delivery systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Performance Standard 5:</b> Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recognises that projects involving economic displacement only, the project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of this Performance Standard. The Livelihood Restoration Plan will establish the entitlements of APs and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance according to the requirements of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and this Performance Standard, and are deemed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LREMDP can serve as a mitigation measure for land acquisition by ensuring that the livelihood and living standards of people affected by land acquisition are enhanced or at least restored to pre-displacement conditions.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Performance Standard 7:</b> Indigenous People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Adverse impacts on Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples should be avoided where possible.</li> <li>■ Various factors including, but not limited to, the nature of the project, the project context and the vulnerability of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples will determine how these communities should benefit from the project. Identified opportunities should aim to address the goals and preferences of the Indigenous Peoples including improving their standard of living and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, and to foster the long-term sustainability of the natural resources on which they depend.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A broader community development framework and LREM DP with components for Indigenous Peoples shall be prepared.</li> </ul>
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### 2.4.1 Project's Compensation and Support Principles

1. Principles of compensation and support policies of the project are as follows:
  - a Compensation for affected land and structures will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation; compensation for affected trees will be based on the current market rate of trees in the local (Khe Sanh Town, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province).
  - b APs without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost;
  - c Meaningful consultation is carried out with the APs and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the APs and communities are taken into account by PCC1 and involved agencies;
  - d Key information from the LREM DP is disclosed to APs and project's communities in a form and language understandable to them prior to submission to ADB;
  - e Resettlement identification, planning and management ensure gender concerns are incorporated;
  - f Special measures are incorporated in the LREM DP to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line;
  - g Existing cultural and religious practices are respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved;
  - h Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring area carried out in various stages of the project;
  - i Budget for payment of compensation and support are prepared sufficiently and made available during LREM DP implementation;
  - j Reporting and external monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of LREM DP implementation. External assessment of the duration and results of the land acquisition and LREM DP implementation will be carried out;

## 2.4.2 Entitlements for Affected Persons: Entitlement Matrix

The following entitlements of affected people will apply in any case additional land or right of way is required or in case of any unanticipated impacts. Impacts of shadow flicker on 9 structures of which 5 are residential were predicted. However, these households indicated that they prefer to stay. If this is assessed to be a health and safety risk or if affected people opt to relocate this entitlement matrix will also apply to them.<sup>5</sup>

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
<b>1. Loss of Agricultural land</b>				
1.1	Marginal loss (less than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or be eligible to have LURC allocated as regulated by the Land Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation at <b>replacement cost</b> for the affected land area;</li> <li>- Entitled to the following assistances:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equal to three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area.</li> <li>+ Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and support for the household (<i>as per the Article 19, Decision No. 32/2017/QD-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC</i>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>+ Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.</li> </ul>
1.2	Severe loss (from more than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation at <b>replacement cost</b> shall be made for the affected area; and</li> <li>- Entitled to the following assistances:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equals three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area.</li> <li>+ Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization (<i>as per the Article 12, Decision No. 32/2017/QD-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC</i>):                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For HHs losing from more than 10% to less than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family members of the AHs for 06 months.</li> <li>• For HHs losing from more than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost</li> <li>• LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.</li> <li>• The price of rice is calculated based on the local average price of rice announced by the Department of Finance in the first 6 months or the last 6 months of the year;</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Real case scenario results of the study conducted as part of the ESIA for Lien Lap concluded that nine structures will exceed the IFC EHS Guidelines of 30 hours/year and 30 minutes/day of shadow flicker. Further site validation indicated that five of these were confirmed to be dwellings which are permanently occupied throughout the year. Consultation with these affected households indicated that owners prefer to stay in their houses since they have not experienced shadow flicker from other nearby operating wind power projects. Option to relocate will remain to be available in case their decision change during operations phase. A resettlement plan will be prepared for them prior to relocation and in accordance with SPS in case such situation arises during operations.

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			<p>members of the AHs for 12 months.</p> <p>+ Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and assistance</p> <p>- Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program.</p>	
1.3	Temporary impacts on agricultural land	<p>- Owners with LURC</p> <p>- Owners without LURC but are using the land for cultivation stably (with certification from the commune people's committee)</p>	<p>- Cash payment for the affected land by the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption.</p> <p>- Cash compensation at market rate for the affected crops. Compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact), then multiplying by the market price of the crop (the average price of the crop of 03 consecutive years);</p> <p>- Restoration of land within one month after use of land to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption can-not be identified, it will be calculated by the PPC's land rental rate multiplying by disruption time.</li> <li>Construction contractors shall be responsible for compensating for temporarily affected land and restoring of land to its previous or better quality before returning it to the affected households. PCC1 is to ensure that the construction contractors compensate for the temporary impacts and restore of soil quality.</li> </ul>
1.4	Agricultural land within the transmission line ROW	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Forest land and land for perennial trees within ROW are <b>not compensated</b> , but the affected land is entitled to compensation for restriction on land use, equal to 30% of value of the affected land area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The owners still use the land for the regulated purpose but they must ensure that the distance from any part of trees within the ROW to the nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag shall not be less than 3m</li> </ul>
<b>2. Loss of residential land</b>				
2.1	Partial loss	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Cash compensation at <b>replacement cost</b> for the affected land area;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.</li> </ul>
2.2	Residential land within the transmission line ROW	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Areas of residential land within ROW are <b>not compensated</b> , but the affected land is entitled to compensation for restriction on land use, equal to 80% of land value of the affected land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distance from any part of a building/structure to the nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag</li> </ul>

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
				shall not be less than 4.0 m <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid, to the maximum extent practical, locating towers in frontside of houses.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Loss of crops and trees</b>				
3.1	Affected crops and trees	Owners of affected crops and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For affected trees, cash compensation <b>at market rate</b> in the local (Khe Sanh Town, Huong Hoa District);</li> <li>For affected crops, compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the market price (the average market price of the crop of 03 consecutive years).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The issued price-frame for crops and trees of Quang Tri PPC on the year of compensation can be applied as it is market rate (yearly updated by the Province).</li> <li>Owners of affected crops and trees can use their affected crops and trees that are cut down after receiving compensation;</li> </ul>
<b>4. Vulnerable households</b>				
4.1	Vulnerable households	(i) HHs headed by women with dependents, (ii) Poor HHs; (iii) HHs headed by the elderly, child, disabled person with no other means of support; (iv) ethnic minority households; and (v) landless households.	- Be entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program.	
<b>5. Shadow Flicker</b>				
5.1	Affected Households	Receptors of shadow flicker more than 30 hours/year and 30 minutes/day	Option for relocation of affected residential structure (5 households) will remain available during operations phase	Preparation of resettlement plan prior to relocation

### 3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE UPDATE

#### 3.1 Stakeholder Engagement Update

##### 3.1.1 Socio-Economic Baseline Engagement in May 2020

From 4 to 7 May 2020, the Project Owners and the Project's consultant – ERM Vietnam Company Limited (ERM), have conducted formal meetings with regulatory bodies from district and commune levels to (1) follow-up the current socio-economic conditions and future socio-economic development plans of the Project areas; and (2) obtain their opinions and concerns on the development of the Project. Project team also organised multiple engagement activities at the local community level to collect the updated socio-economic baseline data and local communities' opinions and concerns on the development of the Project. The consultations were in the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and household surveys (see Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1 Stakeholder Engagement in May 2020**

No	Date	Engagement Level	Organisations	Stakeholder Engagement Contents
1	From 4 to 9 May 2020	Provincial Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the organisation about the Project development progress and current status of the ESIA;</li> <li>Obtain input on impacts of the Project relating to forest management in the Project area; and</li> <li>Gain feedback/perceptions on the Project development.</li> </ul>
2		District Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huong Hoa District People's Committee</li> <li>Huong Hoa – Land Fund Development Center (LFDC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the authority about Project development progress and current status of the ESIA including land acquisition process;</li> <li>Obtain to-date socio-economic data/information including infrastructure and public services development of the commune, health, livelihoods and employment of the people in the commune;</li> </ul>
3		Communal Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tan Lien and Tap Lap CPCs</li> <li>Village heads of Bu and Tan Thuan villages of Tan Lap commune and Tan Hao village of Tan Lien commune</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain feedback/perceptions on the Project development; and</li> <li>Ask for permission and support from the People's Committee to conduct the household survey in the area.</li> </ul>
4		Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village heads of Bu and Tan Thuan villages of Tan Lap commune and Tan Hao village of Tan Lien commune</li> <li>Six focus group discussions (FGDs) were organised with two agriculture groups, one forestry group, one vulnerable group,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family status and demographics;</li> <li>Education background (i.e. education level of members in the surveyed households);</li> <li>Occupation, livelihood, and status;</li> <li>Health condition of household members being interviewed;</li> <li>Economic conditions (i.e. condition of household assets and utilities, income and expenditure [seasonal income is also accounted for]);</li> <li>Access to local infrastructure and public services including road network, electricity supply, water</li> </ul>

		<p>one women group, and one Van Kieu ethnic minority group. A total of 56 participants including 24 females and 32 males were engaged in FGDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71 surveyed households with land acquisition for the main components of the Project in Bu and Tan Thuan villages of Tan Lap commune and Tan Hao village of Tan Lien commune</li> </ul>	<p>supply, waste management services, market, internet services, education facilities, and health care;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability status (i.e. people who may be more adversely affected by the Project by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status);</li> <li>Land holdings and land acquisition; and</li> <li>Local perception about the Project.</li> </ul>
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### 3.1.2 Project Disclosure and LREMDP Program Consultation in September 2020

The second visit was conducted from 04 to 08 September 2020 with local authorities at both district and communal levels and affected ethnic minority communities. The purpose of this site visit was to:

- Present an update on project design, project activities, preliminary impacts of the project and mitigation measures;
- Disclose the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Community Grievance Procedure, and Worker Grievance;
- Obtain local consultation on the development of livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development (LREMDP) programs; and
- Facilitate dialogical communication between the project and local authorities and affected communities.

Ten (10) additional household interviews were conducted with the remaining affected households due to the acquisition of land for the access road (see Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2 Stakeholder Engagement in September 2020**

No	Date	Engagement Level	Organisations	Stakeholder Engagement Contents
5	From 3 to 7 September 2020	District Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huong Hoa District People's Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disclosure of the Project Update;</li> <li>Presentation and discussion on the preliminary findings of key environmental and social impacts and related measures and management plans as described in the ESIA report;</li> <li>Disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and CGP; and</li> <li>Consultation on proposed LREMDP programs.</li> </ul>
6		Communal Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tan Lien and Tap Lap CPCs</li> </ul>	
7		Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Van Kieu IP group in Bu village, Tan Lap commune</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 additional household interviews with the remaining affected households in the acquisition of land for the access road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family status and demographics;</li> <li>Education background (i.e. education level of members in the surveyed households);</li> <li>Occupation, livelihood, and status;</li> <li>Health condition of household members being interviewed;</li> <li>Economic conditions (i.e. condition of household assets and utilities, income and expenditure [seasonal income is also accounted for]);</li> <li>Access to local infrastructure and public services including road network, electricity supply, water supply, waste management services, market, internet services, education facilities, and health care;</li> <li>Vulnerability status (i.e. people who may be more adversely affected by the Project by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status);</li> <li>Land holdings and land acquisition; and</li> <li>Local perception about the Project.</li> </ul>
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**Figure 3.1 Project Disclosure and LREMDP Program Consultation with Local Authorities of Tan Lien Commune and Bu Village in September 2020**

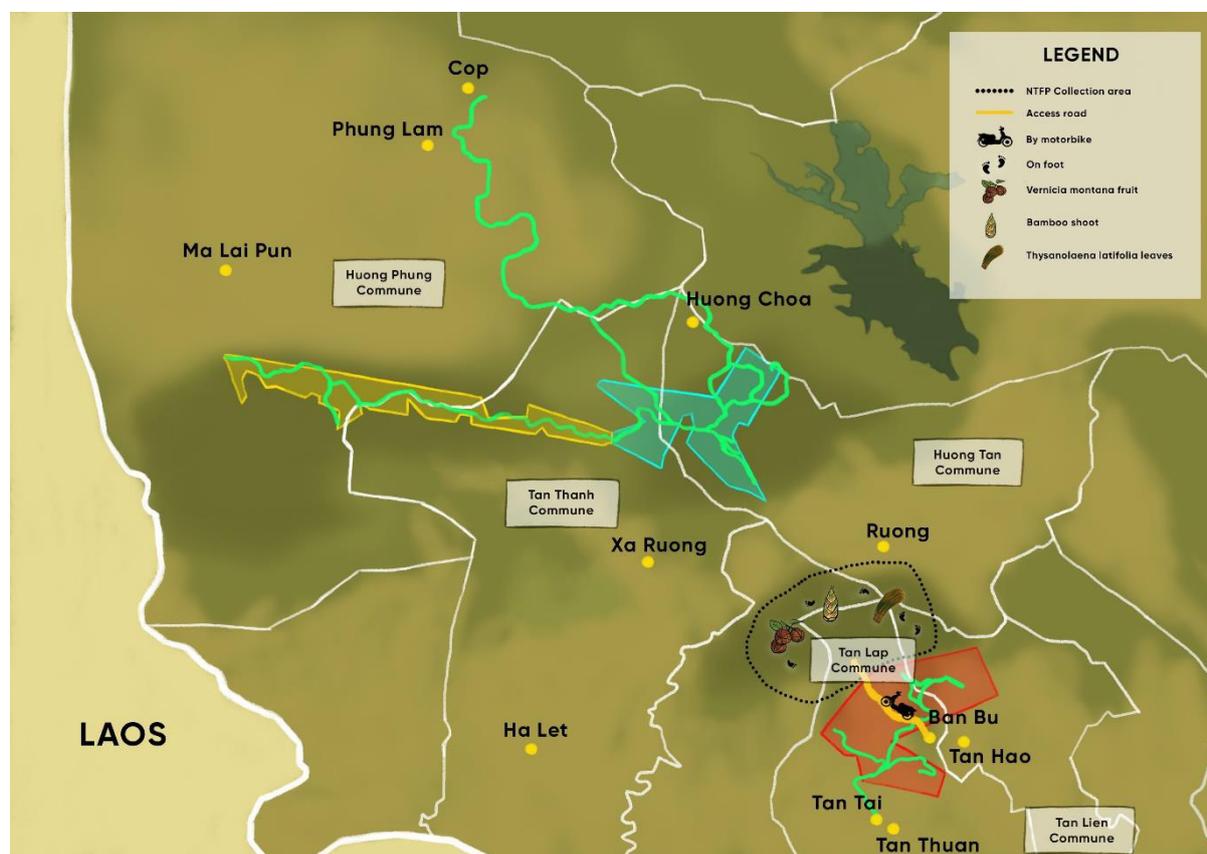
### 3.1.3 Data Gathering on Non-Timber Forest Product Collection (NTFP) and Consultation Result in November 2020

The Project conducted engagements with villages of Bu, Tan Thuan, and Tan Tai (Tan Lap commune) and Tan Hao (Tan Lien commune) to (i) update the affected communities about project development progress; (ii) gain feedback or perceptions about the Project; and (iii) especially in-depth understand the livelihood, including the livelihood of non-timber forest product collection (NTFP) activities and changes over three years. Four key informants engaged in key informant interviews (KIIs), including two Van Kieu ethnic minority persons in Bu village and two Kinh ethnic majority persons (see Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3 Updated NTFPs Survey Engagement**

Commune	Village	KII	Date of engagement
Tan Lap	Bu	1	8th November 2020
	Tan Thuan	1	8th November 2020
	Tan Tai	1	9th November 2020
Tan Lien	Tan Hao	1	8th November 2020
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	

The engagements provided an opportunity to have an update on the socio-economic development of the affected villages and discussion on villager’s access to and use of natural resources, with a focus on NTFP collection in the protection forest. It was concluded that there was no NTFP collection activities within the Project’s boundary. Bu local villagers collect NTFP outside of the Project’s boundary and no NTFP collection activities in Tan Thuan, Tan Tai, and Tan Hao villages.



**Figure 3.2 NTFP Collection Area of Bu Villagers**

### 3.1.4 Authority and Village Levels Consultation Disclosure Activities and Data Gathering on Potential Affected Households of 35kV Transmission Line in December 2020

This Information Disclosure and Consultation Program was conducted with local authorities (district and commune levels) and nine (9) Project’s affected villages from 14 to 16 December 2020. A total of 83 local participants (villagers, village and communal leaders, affected households by land acquisition, and ethnic minority people) participated in the village meetings and focus group discussions, of which 36

people (43.3 %) are females and 11 people are ethnic minority people (Van Kieu) (see Table 3.4). Five district and commune authority officers attended the Information Disclosure and Consultation session organised with local authorities.

The objectives of the Information and Consultation Program include (i) disseminating the results of impact assessments of the Project to local people and local authorities; (ii) discussing the proposed mitigation and beneficial measures for the identified impacts by the Project; (iii) finalising the support and development measures to the ethnic minority communities in the project area as well as the livelihood restoration measures to affected persons by land acquisition of the Project; (iv) discussing schedule and arrangements for implementation of the agreed mitigation, beneficial and development measures; and (v) announcing the grievance redress mechanism to ensure that all avenues for airing grievances are available and all grievances and complaints by local people, affected persons and local ethnic minority communities, if any, in all the aspects of the Project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of local people and local authorities, affected persons and ethnic minority communities on the above mentioned issues are, as detailed in section Project's Information Consultation and Disclosure activities at the Village Level, December 2020, fully incorporated and addressed the ESIA and related management plans, including this LREMPD.

**Table 3.4 Statistics of Participants in the December 2020 Information Disclosure and Consultation Program**

No	Date	Organisations / Villages	Number of Participants	Gender		Ethnicity		Impacted by		
				Male	Female	Van Kieu	Kinh	Land acquisition	Shadow flicker	Other construction and operation activities
<b>Local Communities</b>										
1	14 December 2020	Tan Thuan village, Tan Lap commune	9	6	3	0	9	3	NA	6
2		Bu village, Tan Lap commune	10	4	6	10	0	3	NA	7
3		Tan Tai village, Tan Lap commune	10	5	5	0	10	1	NA	9
4		Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune	10	7	3	0	10	1	2	7
5		Tan Son village, Tan Lap commune	10	4	6	0	10	NA	10	NA
6	15 December 2020	Tan Vinh village, Huong Tan commune	7	5	2	0	7	4	NA	3
7		Tan Hoa village, Tan Lien commune	15	7	8	0	15	NA	5	10

8		Hiep Hoa village, Tan Lien commune	8	6	2	0	8	NA	4	4
9		Residential area 7, Khe Sanh town	4	3	1	1	3	3	NA	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>83</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Percentage (%)</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>56.63</b>	<b>43.37</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>86.75</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>56.63</b>

#### Local Authorities

10	16 December 2020	Huong Hoa DPC; Tan Thanh CPC; Tan Lap CPC; Tan Lien CPC	5	5	0	0	5	NA	NA	NA
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Simultaneously, the Project Owner organised multiple engagement activities at the local community level from 4 May to 9 May 2020 mainly to collect the updated socio-economic baseline data and local communities' opinions and concerns on the development of the Projects. The consultations were in the form of key informant interviews (KIIs) and household surveys as discussed below. The findings on socio-economic of these potential affected households is integrated in Chapter 6.2 on Livelihood Baseline of Economically Displaced Household.

**Table 3.5 Data Gathering on Potential Affected Households of 35kV Transmission Line in December 2020**

Interviewed Group	Organisations	Topics covered in the interview meetings
Key Informant Interviews	Three village heads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tan Son Village;</li> <li>■ Hiep Hoa Village; and</li> <li>■ Tan Hoa Village<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ul>	The questionnaire of the KII interview was designed to collect the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The history and organizational structure;</li> <li>■ Housing and land (i.e. land use and land tenure);</li> <li>■ Main livelihoods in this community area;</li> <li>■ Infrastructure status;</li> <li>■ Access to and availability of public facilities (i.e. electricity, water supply, etc.);</li> <li>■ Financial situation;</li> <li>■ Future-oriented development; and</li> <li>■ Awareness on the development of the Project and its engagement activities.</li> </ul>
Household Surveys	Eight households living in Khe Sanh Town and Huong Tan Communes	The questionnaire of the household interview was designed to collect the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Family status and demographics;</li> <li>■ Vulnerable status (i.e. who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage,</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> interview via phone call

Interviewed Group	Organisations	Topics covered in the interview meetings
		<p>or social status that may be more adversely affected by the Project development);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Livelihoods and employment (i.e. their livelihoods/employment);</li> <li>■ Household income and expenditure;</li> <li>■ Housing and land (i.e. land use and land tenure);</li> <li>■ Education background (i.e. education level of members in the surveyed households);</li> <li>■ Health status/profile and health care practice;</li> <li>■ Access to and availability of public facilities (i.e. electricity, water supply, etc.); and</li> <li>■ Awareness on the development of the Project and its engagement activities.</li> </ul>

### 3.2 Community Grievance Update

At the time of this LREMDP report development no grievances associated with project development activities have been logged and recorded.

In September 2020, the project disclosed (i) Project update and summary of environmental and social impacts and measures; and (ii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including community grievance mechanism procedures to local authorities and communities .

The Project Owner is responsible for collecting grievances (if any) and complying with the grievances resolution procedure outlined in the SEP and updated throughout the Project lifecycle.

During the engagements with land acquired households, majority of affected households were not satisfied with the compensation rate, especially the rates of agriculture land, coffee and acacia trees. They saw the compensation price too low to buy a new land plot with the same characteristics. Another reason for the expectation was that AHs had experienced higher payment from other nearby wind farm projects to their neighbours. The concerns were actually raised several times to the Huong Hoa LFDC and the Project Owner during consultation meetings, however, it was answered that compensation price must comply with the regulations of Quang Tri province to avoid conflicts with other land acquisition projects in the future.

## 4. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

All of the permanent and ancillary facilities of Lien Lap Wind Power Project are mainly located in the six (6) villages of Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. These include:

- Bu, Tan Thuan, and Tan Tai (Tan Lap commune);
- Tan Hao (Tan Lien commune);
- Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and
- Tan Vinh (Huong Tan commune)

A total of 39.71 ha of production forest and agriculture land have been acquired from local land users for the Project development. Scope of land use for the project components required different methods of land transactions including Government-led land acquisition (26.04 ha), negotiated transaction (1 ha) and rent land (12.67 ha) (See Table 4.1). A total of 100 households (505 persons) of have been identified as economically displaced and no physical displacement happened for this Project.

**Table 4.1 Land Use Status of Lien Lap Project**

No	Land Acquisition	Total (ha)	Production Forest Land (ha)	Agricultural Land (ha)	Resettlement required	Land transaction methods
1	Turbine foundation	1.8	1.2	0.6	Yes – Government-led land acquisition	66 affected households 8 affected households (TL towers outside project boundary)
2	TL 35KV tower	0.6	0.2	0.4		
3	Internal roads	9.24	3.3	5.94		
4	Laydown area and Crane installation area	14.4	10.5	3.9		
5	Access road	1		1	Yes - Negotiated transaction	29 affected households
6	Batching plants	0.9	0	0.9	No – renting land	No affected households
7	Worker camps	0.63	0	0.63		
8	Spoil disposal sites	11.14	0	11.14		
<b>Total</b>					<b>100 affected households (*)</b>	

(\*) Note: Three out of 29 households are duplicated with 66 households above, resulting in a total of 92 affected households and 8 households affected by the construction 17 transmission line towers outside the project boundary

As confirmed by the Project Owner and People’s Committee of Huong Hoa District, 26.04 ha of land has been acquired permanently from local people for the Project’s development, among which 11.64 ha for fixed-term land use (turbines ground, footprint of the 35kV overhead transmission line, internal road system), and 14.4 ha for temporary land use (laydown area and crane installation sites). Land acquisition for the 26.04 ha followed a government-led process. Following that, Huong Hoa District People’s Committee (PC) has competence for decision on recovery of land from households, individuals and communities, and the Management Board of Construction Investment Projects and Land Fund Development of Huong Hoa District (hereinafter as “Huong Hoa LFDC”) takes the lead and will coordinate with Project Owner, PCs of Tan Lien and Tan Lap communes to implement the CSR process.

On 29 April 2020, Huong Hoa District PC issued Decision No. 848/QD-UBND to acquire 26.04 ha of land from organization, households and individuals; and Decision No. 837/QD-UBND approving for Final CSR Plans for the Batch 1 land acquisition for 83 households and individuals<sup>7</sup> (66 affected households after removing duplications). First payment event for affected households in Tan Lap commune was conducted on 5 May 2020. As of November 2020, only one out of the 66 households in Batch 1 has not yet received the land acquisition payment due to low price. At time of ERM's meeting with Huong Hoa LFDC in November 2020, no logged grievance relating to the land acquisition and final CSR plans was reported. Land acquired households include:

- Total number of affected households: 100 households (505 persons)
- Number of affected households losing 10% or more: 22 households (120 persons)
- Number of vulnerable households: 24 households (136 persons) of which 18 households (105 persons) are Van Kieu
- Number of ethnic minority households: 34 (186 persons)

Drawing from legal regulations on compensation and resettlement for the Project, there are two main categories of PAPs who will be affected by the Project's land acquisition process, and who will thus be eligible for compensation and supports. These categories are provided as below:

- Land right holders: Persons who hold the formal LURCs or being eligible to be granted a LURC under Land Law 2013 but not being granted that certificate yet, of residential and/or productive land in the area that will be acquired for the Project's development, both for permanently and temporarily use. These persons may not live or farm in such plots of land but they have LURCs of these plots.
- Land Users: Persons who are cultivating crops/ trees and who will not be able to continue their farming due to the Project's land acquisition or restriction to land access. These persons may not be the Land Right Holders of the land that they are working on. It is noted that for the case of this Project, no land user without land right holding was identified in the Project area.
- There is no definition of vulnerable households who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project in Land Law 2013.

After completing Batch 1 of land acquisition which was led by Government, the Project continued with Batch 2 to cover 31 households (29 households after removing duplication) who were affected by access road. Land recovery for this section was mainly based on households' acceptance to donate land for Tan Lap commune's development, and compensation was paid based on the IoL and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Lien Lap Project<sup>8</sup> and negotiation with affected households. No land acquisition decision and no final CSR plan was issued for the 29 households. Despite that, access road is still considered the Project's ancillary facility and it is likely that expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation. Hence, land acquisition for the access road triggered involuntary resettlement as per definition in ADB SPS SR2. As of November 2020, it is informed by the Project that payments were made for all Batch 2 households with land acquired for the Project.

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<sup>7</sup> Decision No. 837/QD-UBND by Huong Hoa District PC counted 85 names of households, however, due to typo mistakes, only 83 names were listed.

<sup>8</sup> Regulated compensation unit rate is the specific land price. The determination of specific land prices must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database, and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial/city-level land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's Council of the same level for decision. (Article 114 of the Land Law 2013).

In summary, total number of economically displaced households by all of the Lien Lap Project components is 92 households; in which the number of households losing 10% or more production land is 22 households (120 people).

It was also confirmed that there was no physical displacement due to land acquisition for this Project. There is no displacement as a result of other impacts such as shadow flicker and noise.

It should be noted that the land acquisition process for the 35kV overhead transmission line of the Project has not completed yet which comprises of 63 power towers (46 and 17 towers located within and outside the project's boundaries respectively). Land acquisition has been completed for 46 towers within project's boundaries while yet to commence for the remaining 17 towers outside the Project's boundaries in Residential Group No. 7 of Khe Sanh Town and Tan Vinh village of Huong Tan commune. The Project has confirmed that routing design is being conducted with the following principles for 17 power tower outside the Project's boundaries:

- No relocation of houses or shelters;
- Minimum acquisition of cultivation land;
- Avoidance of routing the transmission lines in front of houses when passing through residential areas and
- No construction that cause economic or physical displacement will occur until compensation is all completed.

Through ERM's observation while making a transect walk throughout the area planned for the transmission line, the area is prominently production forest.

## 4.2 Findings of Land Acquisition Audit and Full Replacement Cost Assessment

As stated in Section 4.1, land acquisition for the Project is a government-led process for Batch 1 and negotiated settlement for Batch 2. However, the compensation rate applied for both batches are regulated by the Government. Therefore, there exists a gap between the land price frame issued by the State<sup>9</sup> and the market transaction price. A Full Replacement Cost Assessment (FRCA) was carried out to assess and verify to what extent the Project's land compensation and support represent full replacement cost. A subcontractor who is certified by the Ministry of Finance was contracted to conduct the valuation of land and assets on land in the area where the Project carried out the field research in September 2020. The applied methods were developed based on Circular No. 126/2015/TT-BTC dated 20 August 2015 issued by Ministry of Finance.

The FRCA does not include the re-valuation of structures (fence) and crops on land (VND 3,593,044,097) due to untraced current status of such assets on land. Main results and conclusions are outlined below:

- Total compensation value for land based on the State land compensation frame is VND 1,409,883,887.
- Total compensation value for land based on the proposed market value at the time of the survey is VND 1,848,491,440.
- The difference between these two values is VND 438,607,553.

It should be noted that these affected households also received additional cash-based support in addition to the compensation amount as per the National regulations on land acquisition. Total land compensation and support amount that the affected households received from the government for the

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<sup>9</sup> Decision No. 49/2019/QĐ-UBND dated 20 December 2020 on issuing the price list of different lands for five years (2020 – 2024) in Quang Tri Province

Project land acquisition is VND 5,053,918,130, which is 2.7 times as much as the market value (VND 1,848,491,440) (see Appendix B). The supports fall into two main types:

- Support on land price; and
- Support for training, occupational change and job seeking.

Please see a detailed discussion in the Land Acquisition Audit.

## 4.3 PROJECT IMPACTS ON LOCAL LIVELIHOODS AND ETHNIC MINORITY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 4.3.1 Social Impacts by the Project and Proposed Measures

Table 4.2 **Error! Reference source not found.** summarises main social impacts by the Project and proposed measures. Detailed of the social impact assessment can be found in the ESIA report.

**Table 4.2 Project’s Social Impacts and Proposed Measures**

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
<b>Pre-construction and Construction Phase</b>					
1	Government led land acquisition resulting in Economic displacement and livelihood impacts	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Conducted a Land Acquisition Audit (LAA) including a Full Replacement Cost Assessment to identify the gaps between the government-led process, the Project’s practice and ADB requirements on land acquisition and resettlement. Specific actions to minimize the gaps in providing appropriate compensation recommended and implemented, including monitoring the final CSR plans and land acquisition decisions to the construction of the remaining 17 towers outside the Project’s boundaries of the 35kV overhead transmission line</li> <li>■ Develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to support the economically displaced households in restoring their livelihoods at least equal to similar level of livelihood condition before land acquisition. The LRP will take into account the women, poor, and other vulnerable groups to ensure improvement of their standards of living to at least national minimum standards, they are not overlooked during Project implementation and left worse off. The document is developed together with the EMDP into a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (hereafter referred as LREMDP) to serve as a complete guidance for the Project Owner in terms of community development actions. The management plans should be ready prior to ADB Management’s approval for this Project lending;</li> <li>■ A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed to ensure effective Project information disclosure and communication with affected households as well as relevant government stakeholder.</li> <li>■ The SEP includes a Grievance Mechanism to support the local authorities in receiving and addressing land acquisition-related grievances. The grievance mechanism was disclosed to all affected communities so that they are made aware of the procedure, submission channels, and responsible person from the Project Owner.</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist the local community via a Community Development Plan (CDP) focusing on affected communities to ensure that local communities can benefit from the project.</li> </ul>
2	Disturbance to agriculture production	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Owner will provide and communicate detailed information ahead of time about the Project's plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction to the community with a special attention to farmers nearby the project locations. Gender and IP sensitive communication approaches will be taken into account;</li> <li>The Project's plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction will avoid the rainy season and paddy rice harvesting season (i.e. according to local authority and local community, the paddy rice harvesting season is from September to February of the next year);</li> <li>The Project Owner will establish a grievance mechanism that is understood by and accessible for all villagers. The mechanism will be simple, efficient, timely and consultative; and</li> <li>Should any incident occurs and causes damage to the surrounding agriculture production, ensure that such incident will be investigated to determine Project's responsibilities and compensation amount if necessary. Standard for compensation will follow the Vietnamese civil law and based on negotiation between EPC and the land users. If related community grievance submit to the Project, it will be solved in accordance with the procedure described in SEP.</li> </ul> <p>During the site visit in December 2020, soil erosion was raised by the local villagers. Soil from excavation activities, especially during the last storms and heavy rains, have eroded to the farm land of the households. The Project has committed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction</li> <li>Construction contractors must restore the soil to the quality as before being affected to return to the households. The Project will request construction contractors to</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>prepare and implement the suitable construction methods to mitigate the impacts on land of villagers during construction of access roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction</li> <li>■ Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the impacts to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet</li> <li>■ Compensation will be provided satisfactorily to the affected households</li> <li>■ Compensation for affected crops by temporary impact during construction must be = Yield of the crop per a m<sup>2</sup> x affected land area (m<sup>2</sup>) x affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact) x market cost of the crop for a kg. Yield of crop: Average yield of a harvesting season (kg) of recent three successive seasons</li> </ul>
3	Community Health, Safety and Security impacts during Construction	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<p>Air Quality Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prioritise construction materials to be supplied by local suppliers;</li> <li>■ Water sprays will be applied at land preparation area, access roads and any other exposed surfaces which could be source of dust are to be watered;</li> <li>■ Cover construction material deliveries or loads entering and leaving the construction site by an appropriate cover for the purpose of preventing materials and dust spillage;</li> <li>■ Vehicles transporting materials within or outside the construction site will not to be overloaded;</li> <li>■ Control speed limit of trucks and other vehicles not to exceed than 10km/h within the Project boundary and in the access road;</li> <li>■ Ensure valid inspection certification for transport vehicles and construction machines;</li> <li>■ Areas of construction, stockpile areas and other exposed soils will be designated as such in order to minimize vehicle movements over these to the minimum amount possible;</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Construction material at the storage area will be covered to minimize dust dispersion during construction;</li> <li>■ No cleared vegetation to be burnt. Cleared vegetation will either be composted or reused for stabilization purposes;</li> <li>■ Vehicle engines need to be properly maintained to ensure minimization in vehicular emissions;</li> <li>■ Use of modern equipment and vehicles meeting appropriate emissions standards, and regular preventative maintenance (in line with manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedules, taking into account intensity of use and operating environment);</li> <li>■ Minimizing stockpiling by coordinating excavations, spreading, and regrading and compaction activities;</li> <li>■ Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials shall be avoided under high wind conditions where practicable. Where not feasible, transported erodible materials shall be covered;</li> <li>■ Where possible, any soil stock piles will be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to wind. If not feasible, stock piles of soil (or other erodible materials) will be securely covered;</li> <li>■ Rehabilitation or replanting of opened up areas that will no longer be used during the operation phase of the project.</li> </ul> <p>Noise mitigation measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ During construction of the Project good practice construction noise mitigation and management measures will be implemented to reduce noise levels and minimise any impacts as far as practicable. A range of mitigation and management measures are</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>available and those that are considered feasible, reasonable and practical to implement the specific tasks will be considered, for example;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid unnecessary noise due to idling diesel engines and fast engine speeds when lower speeds are sufficient;</li> <li>- Ensure all machines used on the site are in good condition with limited number of allowed equipment at one location, with particular emphasis on exhaust silencers, covers on engines and transmissions and squeaking or rattling components. Excessively noisy machines will be repaired or removed from the site; and/or;</li> <li>- Ensure that all plant, equipment and vehicles movements are optimised in a forward direction to avoid triggering motion alarms that are typically required when these items are used in reverse</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High noise-generating construction works and activities will be limited to the daytime period (7 AM to 10 PM). Work, if possible will be avoided on Sundays and public holidays, and consent for works during this period will be secured from commune leaders;</li> <li>■ Any works that are required during the night-time period (10 PM to 7 AM) will be justified and task-specific noise mitigation and management measures will be implemented to reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels. These additional measures will consider the potential for sleep disturbance impacts that could occur during the night-time period due to “peak” or “maximum” noise level events e.g. metal on metal contact, or general clangs and bangs;</li> <li>■ Works associated with transmission line and access road construction often require activities in closer proximity to receptors that are not affected by construction works at wind turbines or permanent facilities. In these circumstances, task-specific noise mitigation and management measures will be implemented (when works are close to receptors) to reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels;</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Construction road traffic and heavy vehicle movements have the potential to generate high “peak” or “maximum” noise level events and these will be limited during night-time period and avoided if possible. Where possible, significant noise-generating vehicle movements will be limited to the daytime period. Where it is not possible for this to occur drivers will be instructed to arrive and depart as quietly as possible. Whilst on-site and in close proximity to receptors the drivers will be instructed to implement good practice noise management measures to reduce peak noise levels and minimise any impacts as far as practicable. During the works, instruct drivers to travel directly to site and avoid any extended periods of engine idling at or near residential areas, especially at night;</li> <li>■ If any validated noise complaints are received, the problem source and any potential noise-reducing measures will be identified and evaluated for implementation during the works. If the noise complaint cannot be validated, no further mitigation or management measures are required;</li> <li>■ No further recommendations for construction noise mitigation and management measures to those established by the findings of this assessment, and documented in this report, are provided or warranted for the Project. The Project personnel will , however, remain aware of the potential for nuisance, or an unacceptable impact on amenity, to occur due to construction noise, continue to plan for and then manage construction works accordingly by utilizing good industry practice for noise mitigation;</li> </ul> <p>During the operation, routine maintenance of wind turbines, however, shall also be conducted with specific attention to equipment degradation that may cause further noise impacts. Any equipment that is abnormally noisy will be evaluated and repaired as necessary to return emissions to typical operating performance.</p> <p>In case of any validated or repeated noise complaints, compliance monitoring shall be undertaken at the most affected receptors to confirm predicted noise levels. Where noise monitoring occurs, the work should be scoped and then conducted by a suitably experienced person. The purpose of the monitoring is to understand in-situ levels and to</p>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>provide a comparison to predicted levels such that any additional controls be identified and then implemented if feasible, reasonable and practical to do so. If this is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All project/site noise levels should be measured in the absence of any influential source not associated with the project.</li> <li>• If the measured site noise levels are below the predicted values and comply with the applicable thresholds, limits or criteria identified for each noise aspect, no further noise control is required.</li> <li>• If the measured site noise levels are above the predicted noise levels or the applicable thresholds, limits or criteria identified for each noise aspect, further noise control should be considered.</li> </ul> <p>EPC Contractor will ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All new drivers (including contractors for construction material transportation) must be licensed with good experience, and will be required to undergo safety training;</li> <li>■ Flagmen will operate at the junction between the main roads and the access road to coordinate the trucks entering and exiting;</li> <li>■ Speed limits will be enforced for all Project vehicles;</li> </ul> <p>The Project Owner will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Together with EPC Contractor, develop a Traffic Management Plan for the construction phase. Procedure for responding to the traffic emergency will also be included in the plan;</li> <li>■ Conduct disclosure and consultation with the surroundings communities and public facility (school) on key Project traffic routes, timing of peak movements, type of vehicles and heavy equipment and provision of road safety awareness to the surrounding community, through corporation with the local police to ensure local residents be aware of increase in the level of transportation activities during the Project Construction;</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Disclose the proposed grievance mechanism so that it is accessible for all villagers to report concerns associated with health and safety. Where complaints on accidents or near misses are submitted the Project will undertake an immediate investigation;</li> <li>■ Local communities will be familiarised with safety awareness and traffic management such as warning signs, limited speed and notifications of the risks of traffic accidents. This measure will need to be incorporated into the SEP;</li> <li>■ Project Owner will, where road conditions are poor occur as a result of Project activities, improve the road to ensure conditions meet the standard required for construction vehicle use; and</li> <li>■ Regular road condition monitoring along the transportation route to understand road quality during construction phase.</li> </ul>
4	Impacts Associated with Construction Workers	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<p>Develop a Labour management Plan which covers the following aspects but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Establish a Local Recruitment Policy in the Labor Management Plan which commits a certain percentage of local recruitment;</li> <li>■ Establish employment practices to check legal worker age in identification document upon recruitment to ensure no child labour or forced labour;</li> <li>■ Establish employment practices that ensure workers are provided an easy to understand contract that specifies working hours, overtime hours, breaks, and holidays;</li> <li>■ Establish employment practices that ensure workers are paid appropriately and in a timely manner, informed by national standards and industry benchmarks;</li> <li>■ Establish safeguards if recruitment agents are utilised. This includes pre-screening of potential agents and establishment of appropriate contractual obligations with the agent to ensure appropriate oversight is in place (so that workers are not placed in debt);</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Develop Influx Management Plan including specific gender sensitive measures;</li> <li>■ Establish safeguards to avoid gender-based violence and sexual harassment in the working place;</li> <li>■ Ensure the provision of occupational health and safety measures, including but not limited to: resting area and enough resting breaks during working hours, free PPEs, etc.</li> <li>■ Establish a grievance mechanism for workers. This will include an option for grievances to be lodged anonymously. All workers, including those employed through the Project's supply chain, will have access to a grievance mechanism to ensure that their issues and concerns are identified and addressed. Contractors will be required to inform the Project about grievances raised. Disclose the grievance mechanism to workers and local people;</li> <li>■ Collaborate with local/relevant authorities to organise educational or awareness-raising programs for local workers about their rights;</li> <li>■ EPC Contractor will register temporary residence for non-local workers to local authorities to ensure the management of Project's related workforce; Regularly engage with local authorities relevant to crime (i.e. local police) or other social problems (e.g. village leaders) for prevention of issues and for mitigation purposes when issues arise;</li> <li>■ EPC Contractor will conduct compulsory medical examinations (i.e. annual health check-ups) for Project workers, including contractors, as required by national regulations, to ensure they are fit for work and to monitor the prevalence of communicable diseases detected through annual medical check-ups;</li> <li>■ EPC Contractor will develop a Project Code of Conduct, and share the Project Code of Conduct with workers of contractors and requesting their compliance;</li> <li>■ Project Owner and EPC contractors will ensure that the accommodation for immigrant workers meet the standards as guidance provided in the "Workers and Accommodation: Process and Standards" – a Guidance note by IFC and ERBD,</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>Workers Accommodation Management Plan will be prepared with gender sensitive measures; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strictly follow the Government's instructions on COVID-19, including compulsory COVID-19 tests and quarantine for migrant workers, wearing of masks. The Project Owner will develop a COVID-19 monitoring and response team, who are tasked with tracking developments in the project countries and provinces, developing protocols and procedures as appropriate in line with local Government and international requirements and guidelines.</li> </ul>
5	Benefits to Local Communities	Positive			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Owner will hire local people during both construction and operation;</li> <li>Encourage the contractors to hire local labour by provision of a clear stipulation/commitment of using local labour, particularly in regards of economically displaced households, in the EPC contract and instruct the EPC contractors to prioritise qualified local people as construction workers in accordance with the needs of the Project;</li> <li>Communicate clear information about Project-related employment and business opportunities and prioritize local people during both construction and operation phases. Such communication will be conducted as early as possible before recruitment so that local people have enough time to prepare for the recruitment process (for example, by attending short training courses to improve their skills);</li> <li>During construction phase, the Project Owner and the EPC contractor will work closely with local government agencies, particularly in Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune to synchronize the Project's needs in terms of local labour, as well as locals' capacity;</li> <li>The Project owner will develop and implement a Community Development Plan (CDP) to invest in the community. Development of the CDP will take the potential benefits (such as tourism potentials, small business opportunities) into account, utilize community's resources and consider the coordination with other wind farm</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>developers in the Huong Hoa district. Disclose and conduct the monitoring of the implementation of this plan. The CDP will also consider priority for the women and vulnerable groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ At the end of construction phase, the Project Owner should consider to provide skill improvement training for those who will have worked for the Project in construction phase, so that they can be able to access to similar jobs in other projects in the country;</li> <li>■ Project Owner should apply local procurement during construction and operation of the Project. In particular, the Project Owner should use local foods/products and local supply to enhance benefiting to the local communities. As such, a Labor Management and Local Procurement Plan is proposed;</li> <li>■ Establish a clear grievance mechanism as mentioned in previous section.</li> </ul>
<b>Commissioning and Operation Phase</b>					
6	Benefits to Local Communities	Positive			
7	General Disturbance on Local Community in Operations	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Project Owner will keep implementing the SEP including grievance procedure during the Project's operation;</li> <li>■ Project Owner will keep implementing the CDP to support the local people in improvement of their socio-economic conditions. The CDP will be implemented throughout the Project's operation period and considered as Corporate Social Responsibility program of the Project Company;</li> <li>■ Basic skill requirements for operation phase will be announced at least six months in advance so that local people can have appropriate training orientation for themselves;</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local procurement will be promoted during operation of the Project. In particular, the Project will use local foods/products and local supply to enhance benefits to the local communities.</li> </ul> <p>During the Project Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020, villagers expressed that the communities have not yet experienced the impact of shadow flicker but requested the Project Owner together with villagers to verify the impact if any during operation stage. The Project Owner also mentioned that they will organise a trip for relevant representatives of villagers to visit a wind power project (Huong Linh Project) to observe and get a better understanding the impacts, including shadow flickering of wind power development.</p>
8	Impacts on Indigenous People (both Construction and Operation)	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a Stakeholder Engagement Plan during construction and operations. The SEP includes an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process for the Indigenous People;</li> <li>Develop an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) based on the results of socio-economic baseline survey and consultations with relevant local authorities and communities. The EMDP proposes development programs that aid the avoidance and minimization of negative impacts on IPs, ensure social and economic benefits to IPs in a culturally appropriate and gender responsive manner; and strengthen the social, legal and technical capabilities of IPs to enable them to represent the affected IPs more effectively. The document could be developed together with the LRP to serve as a comprehensive guidance for the Project Owner in terms of community development actions. The management plans should be satisfactory prior to ADB Management's approval for this Project lending;</li> <li>Provide and communicate detailed information about the Project's plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction to the community with a special attention to farmers nearby the project locations;</li> <li>Establish a grievance mechanism that is understood by and accessible for all villagers. The mechanism will be simple, efficient and timely and fully consultative. It</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>will be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner, with local language and easy to access;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Review all public consultation process to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the continued access to natural resources independent of Project's land purchasing; and</li> <li>○ the provision of access, usage, and transit on land that the Project is developing on (i.e. access and use of land within the Project's footprint), subject to overriding health, safety, and security considerations to the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The ESIA will be publicly disclosed to local authorities and community, with the participation of Indigenous People. The public disclosure should be in a form that allow two-way communication approach (i.e. public meeting, etc.) and in a culturally appropriate manner and understandable form for local people (non-technical languages). Provide assistance of local language that more familiar with IP context/understanding;</li> <li>■ In case of any future impacts to cultural heritages of Van Kieu people (i.e. the Sacred Forest), the Project Owner is required to conduct subsequent consultation with Affected Communities of Indigenous People to have a "good faith" negotiation have a mutual agreement on the compensation or additional support. The "good faith" negotiation should also be discussed during the public disclosure of ESIA or subsequently, when possible;</li> <li>■ A Chance Find Procedure will be developed for the pre-construction and construction phase, given that the Project is located nearby the IP's location with probably physical cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
9	Gender impact	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure that the Project's social management plans including SEP, LREMDP will include gender mainstreaming measures to ensure women's participation and benefits from all of the Project's activities. This will include but not limited to:</li> </ul>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Key Mitigative and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Create job opportunities and adequate trainings for women to increase their income, particularly for poor ethnic minority women;</li> <li>○ Include measures to encourage women's participation in community activities, Project's information disclosure;</li> <li>■ Ensure gender responsive social protection for the labour force during the project implementation and maintenance HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other communicable diseases</li> <li>■ Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labours giving preference to women labourers in unskilled types of labour. For unskilled types of labour, it will be ensured that they are equally paid with men on time and days. Gender responsive social protection for the labor force will be implemented by the Project, including awareness raising on and programming responding to the risks of gender based violence;</li> <li>■ Ensure that occupational safety of women labourers are taken care of by contractors; and</li> <li>■ Ensure that women are well informed and have full access to the Community Grievance Mechanism.</li> </ul>

**Note:** (\*) without mitigation measures/management suggested from the ESIA.  
(\*\*) with mitigation measures/management suggested from the ESIA.

### 4.3.2 Other Potential impacts on the Indigenous People community

- Influx and non-influx community health, safety and security

Based on consultations, the Van Kieu do not see any adverse impacts due to migrant workers since their villages are far from the project site. However, as there is a worker camps during construction, given lower educational background, higher dependency on natural resource, and limited modern healthcare access of local Van Kieu people, will be monitored closely.

- Lack of Project information may lead to misunderstanding and unnecessary concerns about the Project impacts
  - It is understood that the Project has conducted a number of engagement, including a public consultation with representatives of local authority and community for the land purchasing process. Specifically, the public consultation for land acquisition as required by regulation included the comments from local authority and representatives from community to the potential impacts from the Project as well as response from the Project to such comments. An agreement from the local authority and representatives of community for the Project to be developed in the area was provided as the results of the public consultation process. The social survey also reveals the community's perception towards the Project that they totally support the Project's development, as long as compensation for their land is paid appropriately.
  - Even when consent through broad community support is not necessarily triggered for this Project, proper and frequent information disclosure and meaningful consultation with the Van Kieu community is required to action through the implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and LREMDP.
- Gender impacts
  - While the gender analysis in ESIA shows that there is no profound gender differentiation among surveyed households in terms of demographics, education attainment, participation in income generation activities, labour division and decision making within the family. Both men and women have equal rights in accessing public infrastructures and benefits. However, there are still some recognized disadvantages for women, especially ethnic minority women. Project's potential impacts on the women may include:
    - The influx of workers and other economic migrants to the area, particularly during the construction phase of the Project is likely to have impacts on women's health care. The presence of migrant construction workforce who are mostly men during the construction phase will potentially increase incidence of sexual harassment, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and related diseases in the work force including HIV/AIDS, largely due to the use of commercial sex workers and injecting drug. There may be an increase in the numbers of unwanted pregnancies and abortion that will affect to female's psychology and reproduction.
    - Limited access to information will lead to lack of understanding about the Project's potential impacts and mitigation measures if any. As a result, they may lack of control in preparing themselves for changes in the area and hence, especially in terms of job change and healthcare.

### 4.3.3 Mitigation and Management Measures

The Project is expected to implement the following mitigation and management measures:

- Develop and implement following environmental and social management plans such as but not limited to the Labor Management Plan, Local Procurement Plan, Influx Management Plan, Contractor Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan, and Workers Accommodation Plan prior to the main construction activities and update plans, as required, prior to operation phase

with taking into account the Van Kieu people's cultural and traditional customs. These management plans will be assured to respect the Van Kieu communities' traditional practices. Additionally, these management plans will be well communicated to relevant parties (defined in the management plans) to ensure the compliance in implementation of Labor Management Plan, Local Procurement Plan, Influx Management Plan, Contractor Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan, and Workers Accommodation Plan that are sensitive to Van Kieu society and culture;

- Implement the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP) which was prepared based on the results of socio-economic baseline survey and consultations with relevant local authorities and communities. This LREMDP proposes development programs that aid the avoidance and minimisation of negative impacts on IPs and larger Van Kieu community, ensure social and economic benefits to IPs in a culturally appropriate and gender responsive manner; and strengthen the social, legal and technical capabilities of IPs to enable them to represent the affected IPs more effectively. Gender considerations were taken into account during the LREMDP development;
- In case of any future impacts to cultural heritages of Van Kieu people, the Project Owner is required to prepare an intangible and tangible cultural heritage assessment prior to the impacts and management plan based on subsequent consultation with affected communities of Indigenous People to have a "good faith" negotiation have a mutual agreement on the compensation or additional support. The "good faith" negotiation should also be discussed during the public disclosure of ESIA or subsequently, when possible;
- Continue to implement the SEP, establish the grievance mechanism and sustain the engagement with communities in a culturally appropriate and ethnically sensitive manager;
- Ensure that the Project's social management plans including SEP, LREMDP will include gender mainstreaming measures to ensure women's participation and benefits from all of the Project's activities. This will include but not limited to:
  - Create job opportunities and adequate trainings for women to increase their income, particularly for poor ethnic minority women;
  - Include measures to encourage women's participation in community activities, Project's information disclosure.
- Ensure gender responsive social protection for the labour force during the project implementation and maintenance HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other communicable diseases;
- Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labours giving preference to women labourers in unskilled types of labour where they are equally paid with men on time and days;
- Ensure that occupational safety of women labourers are taken care of by contractors; and
- Ensure that women are well informed and have full access to the Community Grievance Mechanism

#### **4.4 Impacts Raised during the Project Disclosure and Consultation in September and December 2020**

##### **4.4.1 Project's Information Disclosure and Consultation in September 2020**

The main impacts of local authorities and communities toward the projects are summarised in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4.

**Table 4.3 Impact Checklist of Local Authorities and Communities in September 2020**

Main concerns	Huong Hoa DPC	Tan Lap CPC	Tan Lien CPC	Local communities (Bu Village)
Impacts of water quality and quantity from using natural water bodies	✓		✓	✓
Climate change			✓	
Soil erosion	✓		✓	✓
Biodiversity	✓			
Traffic and connecting roads	✓	✓	✓	✓
Impacts of dust, noise and vibration	✓		✓	
Shadow flickering	✓		✓	
Landslide	✓			✓
Land acquisition and compensation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment opportunities and local recruitment			✓	

**Table 4.4 Summary of Impacts Raised by Local Authorities and Communities and Responses by the Project in September 2020**

No	Impacts Raised by Local Authorities and Communities	Responses by Project Owner
<b>Impacts Identified by Local Authorities</b>		
1	Soil erosion and landslide issues occurred outside project's boundary due to the project's activities	The Project Owner would investigate in case-by-case for any issues incurred by the projects. If it was indeed by the projects, Project Owner would compensate accordingly.
2	There were two or three landfills for the construction of access/internal roads and levelling activities that located within Tan Thuan village; however, these dumping sites started to fill up and created a slope for excavated soil to slide off especially during the rainy season and cover up local people's arable area even though they are not directly affected by Lien Lap project. Understood that the Project Owner engaged third parties for the construction of the Project so which bodies and how those grievances would be addressed?	Those dumping sites could possibly belong to other projects. The areas of dumping sites were rented from local people and would returned to local people after construction phase which were different from acquired land for the development of turbines and transmission line towers. Nonetheless, in case of such events were happened to PCC1's projects, PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and compensate for those households that were indirectly affected by the mentioned event. PCC1 had constructed a number of projects in Vietnam, there were yet any grievances that PCC1 had not addressed. However, PCC1 always examined the rationales of these events if the problems came from PCC1's projects, dumping site issue in this case, and compensated accordingly for indirect affected households
3	Suggested the Project Owner to have a formal commitment with local authority on the subject of landfill issues as well as other environmental and social aspects	All of the sentiments within this engagement would be a commitment between local authorities, project owner, consultants and project financiers

No	Impacts Raised by Local Authorities and Communities	Responses by Project Owner
4	It was reported that the road condition went drastically awful since the project start constructing.  Suggested that the project ensure to restore its condition back to normal as before the project comes.	Aside from safety zone around the wind turbines, when the project started operating, these roads would be handed back to local authority to manage and local people allowed to use them without obstruction. In regards to road condition, they would be returned back to the condition before the project came.
5	The landfill started filling up and created a "soil mountain" plus heavy rains couple days ago, the excavated soil slid down and filled up part of residents' paddy fields and fish pond. The project should be responsible for these issues and responded in action with some sort of letter of commitment rather than just verbally committed	PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and provided compensation for those households that were indirectly affected by the mentioned event. Again, all of the sentiments within this engagement would be a commitment between local authorities, project owner, consultants and project financiers. If the project could not committed to resolve such actions, the project could possibly be delayed and might not be able to be backed by project financiers.

#### Impacts by Local Communities

6	The spoil disposal site was now too high and occupied nearby non-acquired land	The Project Owner acknowledged.
7	Have yet agreed with the compensation because it's unworthy with the land value	There were a number of complaints that PCC1 heard for the first time. PCC1 would work closely with our EPC contractor to identify, assess and compensate for any issues related to the spoil disposal sites.
8	Cultivation fields were covered up by excavated soil at the dumping sites even though we were not directly affected by the project	The access road for local people to access to your cultivation land would be fixed. Regarding wearing nametag to access the project's road once the project in operation, aside from safety zone around the wind turbines, when the project started operating, these roads would be handed back to local authority to manage and local people allowed to use them without any obstructions.
9	With the construction of project's road plus the slope of the hill, small rocks and excavated soils were falling and covering up local people's cassava fields. either temporary fix the road for us to access our cultivation fields or return our access road back to original condition	For the land acquisition process, kindly noted that this process was under authority and managed of Vietnamese government. Project developer did not allow involving in the process. However, only the temporary leasing land for dumping sites would be negotiations between project developer and local people.
10	The project should conduct disclosure and consultation prior to any construction activities. There should be more stringent and detailed terms of lease agreement/contract between local people, project and local authorities.	

#### 4.4.2 Project's Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020

Table 4.5 present main impacts raised by affected villagers and measures committed by the project owner during the Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020.

**Table 4.5 Impacts Raised by Affected Villagers and Measures Committed by the Project Owner during the Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020**

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
<b>Positive Impacts</b>			
1	Easier travels and economic	■ The Project Owner will soon complete the access roads (Dec 2020)	

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
	development by the construction of the access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Owner will coordinate with other project owners and local authorities to regularly maintenance the access roads to keep the roads as good roads.</li> </ul>	
2	Local labours are employed	<p>The Project Owner established targets of engaging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 20% labours is local labours during project construction stage;</li> <li>20% labours is local labours during project operation stage;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has been specified in the contracts with construction contractors</li> <li>Will be in the project's employment plan.</li> </ul>
3	Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people	The Project Owner committed to local procurement, including foods, materials and equipment which are available in the local markets.	
4	Effective supports of the Project Owner to the villages	The supports will be continued based on the framework of livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development plan and assessment of local needs.	The Year End 2020 Support Program of the Project Owner to the locals (construction of water wells, assistance for vulnerable households, etc.) has been announced and will be implemented in December, 2020.
5	Reduce of greenhouse gas emissions	<p>The operation of the wind farm projects themselves produces no greenhouse gas emission. In addition, the Project Owner plans to plant Trau trees at the soil disposal sites. This contributes to absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the air.</p> <p>The Project is expected to provide a potential saving of 136,983 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission per year over the Projects' lifetime.</p>	Trau trees are scheduled to be chronologically planted once a spoil disposal site is completed from January 2021.

### Negative Impacts

1	Soil of excavation activities of the project may be washed-out under rains to the production land and may contaminate the water source of the villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil of excavation activities of the access roads will be transported away at end of day every-day.</li> <li>Spoil disposal sites will be fenced and other measures will be implemented in December 2020 to prevent soil erosions.</li> </ul>	Mitigation measures to prevent soil erosions have not yet been implemented for all the spoil disposal sites of the Projects
2	Blades operation would dry crops and negatively impact on trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Owner will organize a trip to the representatives of villagers to visit the areas that the blades are in operation (Huong Linh Project) to observe that crops and trees are not affected by the blades operation.</li> <li>Project Owner will together with villagers to verify the impacts of blades during operation stage.</li> </ul>	

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
3	Temporary impact on land during construction and the issues of 35 kV transmission line ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project will request construction contractors to prepare and implement the suitable construction methods to mitigate the impacts on land of villagers during construction.</li> <li>■ Project Owner will closely monitor the temporary impacts on land of villagers during construction.</li> <li>■ Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the impacts to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet.</li> <li>■ Compensation will be provided satisfactorily to the affected households.</li> <li>■ Project Owner will adjust the alignment (route) of the 35 kV TL's ROW during detailed design stage in consultations with the affected households and communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compensation for affected crops by temporary impact during construction must be = Yield of the crop per a m2 x affected land area (m2) x affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact) x market cost of the crop for a kg.</li> <li>■ Yield of crop: Average yield of a harvesting season (kg) of recent three successive seasons</li> <li>■ Construction contractors must restore the soil to the quality as before being affected to return to the households.</li> </ul>
4	Shadow flicker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Project Owner will organise a trip to the representatives of relevant villagers to visit a wind power project (Huong Linh Project) to observe the impact of the shadow flicker.</li> <li>■ Project Owner will together with villagers of relevant villages to verify the impacts during operation stage and to implement suitable measures to minimize the impact.</li> </ul>	
5	Use of village road to the project sites by the construction contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Project Owner requested the construction constructors to not use the village road (and other village roads as well) from 15 December 2020. Violations of construction constructors shall trigger penalties as envisaged in the signed contracts of the contractors with PCC1.</li> <li>■ Project Owner will closely monitor the use of village roads by the contractors.</li> <li>■ Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the use of village roads by construction contractors to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided in the Project's booklet delivered to the villagers.</li> </ul>	

## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

### 5.1 Huong Hoa District

Huong Hoa is a mountainous district in the west of Quang Tri province and has a total area of 1,152 km<sup>2</sup>. The district is about 65 kilometres to the west of Dong Ha city from Khe Sanh Township, which is the district center. Huong Hoa is bordered by Quang Binh province to the north, by the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the south and west, and by Gio Linh, Vinh Linh and Dakrong districts to the east. The district has the Lao Bao International Border Gate on National Road 9 which connects the Central Vietnam to other countries including Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar. Its geographical coordinates are N16°42' latitude and W106°42' longitude.

The whole district has 22 administrative units including two townships (Khe Sanh and Lao Bao) and 20 communes (Tan Hop, Tan Lien, Tan Lap, Tan Long, Tan Thanh, Thuan, Xy, Thanh, A Xing, A Tuc, Huong Loc, Pa Tang, A Doi, Huong Tan, Huc, Huong Linh, Huong Son, Huong Phung, Huong Viet and Huong Lap). Of those 20 communes, 13 are classified as extremely difficult and 11 communes have borders with Laos.

Huong Hoa district had the population of 87,782 people with its population density of 76.2 people per km<sup>2</sup> in total area of 1,152 km<sup>2</sup> in 2018. Of the district population of 87,782, there are 45,144 females and 42,638 males (accounting for 51.4% and 48.6% respectively). The majority of the population is rural with 64,397 people (73.4%), while the remainder are urban with 23,385 people (26.6%).

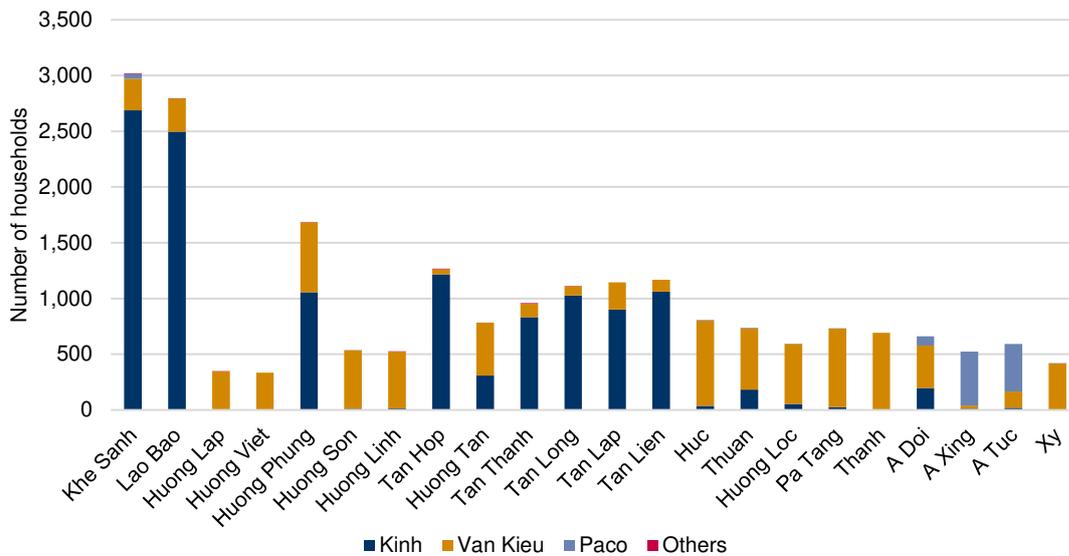
There were 21,451 households in the district with 87,782 people in 2018. The average household size was 4.09 people per household (see Table 5.1). The district is home to three ethnic communities including Kinh, Bru-Van Kieu and Pa Co people. The Kinh group makes up the largest proportion of total population with 51.05%, followed by Van Kieu people with 43.39%. Pa Co group only accounts for 5.42% of total population and the rest are other ethnic groups.

**Table 5.1 Households and Population of Huong Hoa District by Ethnicity 2018**

Ethnic Groups	Households	Population	Percentage of Population (%)	Average Household Size
Kinh	12,159	44,810	51.05	3.69
Van Kieu	8,211	38,091	43.39	4.64
Pa Co	1,057	4,755	5.42	4.50
Others	24	126	0.14	5.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,451</b>	<b>87,782</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4.09</b>

Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

The Kinh people are mainly found in Khe Sanh and Lao Bao townships with 2,689 and 2,496 households respectively but no Kinh people is recorded in Thanh commune. Most of the Van Kieu people live in Huc, Pa Tang and Thanh communes (765, 706, and 694 households respectively) and there are only 46 Van Kieu households living in Tan Hop commune. Most of the Pa Co people live in A Xing and A Tuc communes (486 and 427 households respectively), while the other ethnic minority communities are mainly located in Tan Hop with six households (see Figure 5.1).

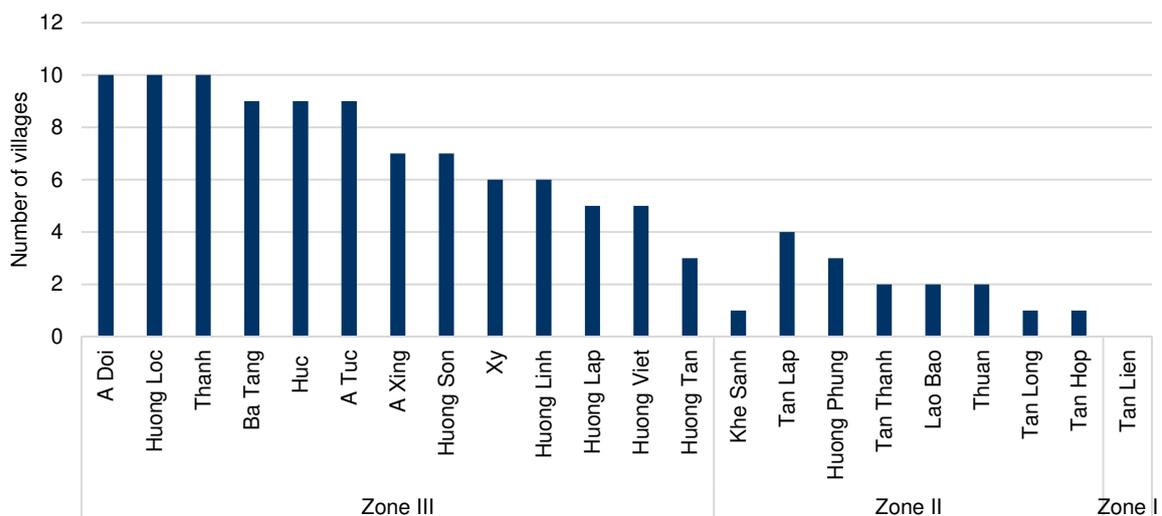


Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

**Figure 5.1 Households of Huong Hoa District by Ethnic Group and Commune 2018**

The total production value in 2019 gained 14,435.8 billion VND, in which agriculture, forestry and fishery produced 1,300.3 billion VND, accounting for 9%; industry and construction gained 6,190.7 billion VND, accounting for 42.9%; trade and services 6,944.8 billion VND, accounting for 48.1%. Average annually income per capita was 34.7 million VND in 2019, lower than that of the province (48.1 million VND).

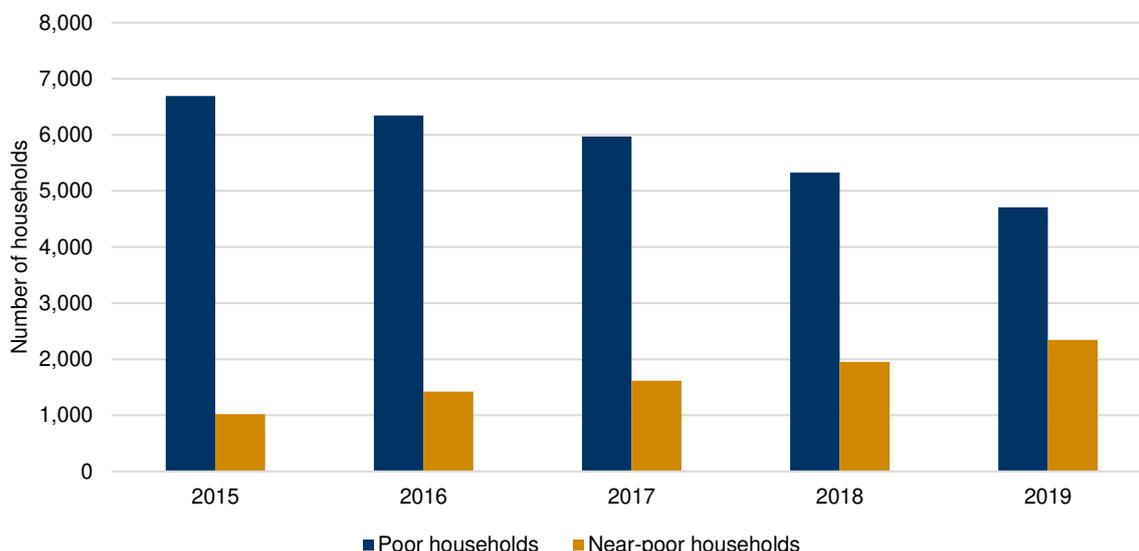
In Huong Hoa district, there are 13 communes categorised as Zone III commune (Huong Lap, Tan Viet, Huong Son, Huong Linh, Huong Tan, Huc, Huong Loc, Thanh, A Xing, A Tuc, Xi, A Doi, and Ba Tang), eight as Zone II communes (Khe Sanh, Tan Lap, Tan Long, Tan Hop, Tan Thanh, Lao Bao, Thuan, and Huong Phung), and only one commune (Tan Lien) categorised as Zone I commune (see Figure 5.2). Among 13 Zone III communes, A Doi, Huong Loc, and Thanh have the highest number of villages with special difficulties while Huong Tan has the lowest number of villages with special difficulties (three villages).



Source: Decision 582/QD-TTg dated 28/4/2017 by the Prime Minister

**Figure 5.2 Number of Villages with Special Difficulties of Huong Hoa District by Commune and Zone**

Over the period 2015-2019, the district’s poverty rate declined, from 6,695 poor households to 4,708 poor households at the end of the period (of which 4,408 households are of ethnic minority groups) (see Figure 5.3). The number of near poor households increased from 1,022 households to 2,346 households over the same period. At the end of 2019, the rate of poor and near poor households were 21.3% and 10.6% of total households in the district respectively.



Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019); Huong Hoa People’s Committee (2019, 2020a)

**Figure 5.3 Number of Poor and Near Poor Households of Huong Hoa District 2015-2019**

## 5.2 Tan Lap Commune

Tan Lap is a mountainous commune of Huong Hoa district. Tan Lap commune is located six km from Huong Hoa district to the west with residential areas along the National Road 9. It is bordered by Tan Lien commune to the east, Tan Long commune to the west, Huong Tan commune to the north, and Huong Loc and Thuan communes to the south. Tan Lap has eight villages including Tan Trung, Tan Tai, Tan Thuan, Tan Son, Bu, Con, Vay 1, and Vay 2.

The commune had 1,161 households with the population of 4,905 in 2019. The male population was 2,448 people which relatively equals to their female counterparts with 2,457 people. Of the two surveyed villages of Tan Lap commune, Bu village has 86 households with the population of 300, Tan Thuan village has 322 households with 1,002 people (KIIs, male respondents, Bu and Tan Thuan villages, 6th-8th May 2020).

Tan Lap has two main ethnic groups of Kinh and Van Kieu. Of the total 1,161 households, there are 244 Van Kieu ethnic households with 1,142 people who mainly resides in Bu, Con, Vay 1 and Vay 2 villages. By religion, the commune has 111 households with 172 people as Buddhists, 86 households with 458 people as Protestants, 74 households with 325 people as Catholics.

Tan Lap has an inter-village and intra-village road system asphalted and concreted for local convenient commuting. Currently, 3.88 km of commune roads have been asphalted and concreted. Alley roads are concreted with road surface of 2m to 2.5m wide and with drainage systems, facilitating local people to travel conveniently during the rainy season. The rational planning of in-field roads helps to transport machinery and supportive machine into agricultural production areas and agricultural products, contributing to reduce heavy labor work for farmers.

100% of households of the commune use electricity safely. Streetlight system was installed in Con village funded by the rural roadway lighting programme with the commune’s corresponding capital of five million VND. The commune has built four irrigation works of nearly three kilometres of solidified canals to irrigate 87.85 ha of agricultural land, meeting local people's daily needs.

Of the commune's total landmass of 1,515 ha, agriculture land occupied a large proportion of land used (59.6% or 903.6 ha). One third of the total land (33.3% or 504.3 ha) is for forestry production. Accounted for a small proportion is residential land, about 2.2% of the total land mass of the commune (32.7 ha). The remaining land is used for special purposes (4.1% or 62 ha) and aquaculture production (approximately 1% or 12.9 ha).

The total production value of the whole commune in 2017 reached nearly 51.3 billion VND, an increase of over 11 billion VND over 2016. The average annually income per capita was 26.15 million VND, an increase of 3.86 million VND over 2016.

Agriculture and forestry production is the main economic sector with involvement from majority of the community.

- Cultivation: The commune has reinforced the monitoring and management of irrigation systems for agricultural production. High yielding varieties such as Thien Uu 8, Thien Uu 128 and P6 have been widely used for rice crop production. Total planted area of the commune was 577.45 ha in 2019, including 54.35 ha for wet rice, three ha for upland rice, 158.5 ha for cassava, 8.32 ha for corn and bean, 9.12 ha for vegetables, 253.85 ha for banana, 72 ha for coffee, and 18.31 ha for pepper.
- Animal husbandry: Taking advantage of the hilly terrain and natural resources, Tan Lap commune has focused on animal development. In 2019, the livestock of the whole commune included 56 buffaloes, 691 cows, 443 sheep, 2,618 pigs including 333 breeding pigs and 2,285 market pigs. The number of poultry in the whole commune was 11,800.

In 2019, the local authorities provided vaccinations for buffaloes and cows against haemorrhagic septicaemia and foot and mouth diseases and for dogs against rabies. Cleaning and dissection were carried out on 260 households raising animals to prevent diseases related to animals. No cases of foot and mouth disease and African swine fever was recorded in the commune in 2019.

- The total area for aquaculture activities was 11 ha in 2019. During this year, watershed forest management has been reinforced and no forest fire and illegal forest product exploitation cases were recorded.

Apart from that, there are a few small carpenter workshop and construction worker groups in the commune that attract less than 20 local labours. No major industry establishment is currently existing in the commune. As agriculture and forestry production make very small income and become less productive in recent years, many local people mobilized to the southern industrial zones to look for jobs, or participate in labor export programs by Government. (ERM's meeting with Tan Lap Commune PC, 2020).

Services also engage a very small number of households, who are mainly selling groceries, coffee shop, food stalls for local demand only. It is noted that Tan Lap commune is only 13km from the Lao Bao border gate – the international border gate on land between Vietnam and Laos, it is common that local people find opportunities to work as porters or doing "motorbike trading" from the border gate to Khe Sanh Town. (ERM's meeting with Tan Lap Commune PC, 2020).

Tan Lap has one kindergarten, one primary school, and one lower secondary school. The Tan Lap primary school has two campuses in Bu and Vay villages. In the school year 2018-2019, the commune has a total of 40 classes, 67 teachers, and 1,104 pupils. The commune continues to firmly maintain the results of universalising preschool education for 5-year-old children. The percentage of pupils graduating from lower secondary schools for attending upper secondary level school annually reached 100% in 2018. All villages in the commune have cultural houses and community learning centers.

In the school year 2019-2020, there are 11 classes with 295 pupils at kindergarten, 22 classes with 504 pupils including 161 ethnic minority pupils at primary school and nine classes with 314 pupils at lower secondary school. In the school year of 2019-2020, Tan Lap Primary School continues to renovate the management work, invest in building facilities and purchasing equipment, and accelerate better educational quality.

In 2019, there were 1,911 patients, an increase of 680 patients over 2018, receiving medical treatment at the local health station. In 2019, the vaccination for children under one year old had been properly executed. Seventy-six out of 115 children received vaccination. The rate of weight-for-age malnutrition was 8.1%, a reduction of 0.6% over 2018. Thirty-one out of 40 women received vaccination in pregnancy. 98.2% of children from six months old to 60 months old were provided with vitamin A. Cleaning and disinfection were conducted in all eight villages to prevent dengue fever in 2019.

Based on Government's definitions, Tan Lap is classified as a Zone II commune with four extremely difficult villages including Con, Bu, Vay 1 and Vay 2 villages. By 2019, the rate of poor households was 4.82% (a reduction of five households over 2018) and the rate of near poor households was 6.45% (an increase of five households over 2018). In 2019, poor and near poor households were supported with 70 health insurance cards and allowance for electricity costs with the total of 32,840,000 VND.

### 5.3 Tan Lien Commune

Tan Lien commune is located in the western border area of Quang Tri Province, covering a natural area of 12.9 km<sup>2</sup>. The commune is about eight km from the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The commune borders Khe Sanh township to the east, Tan Lap commune to the west, Huong Tan commune to the north, and Huong Loc commune to the south. Tan Lien has eight villages including Tan Hao, Tan Hoa, Tan Tien, Tan Huu, Hoa Hiep, Tan Phu, Duy Hoa and Cheng (Van Kieu ethnic minority village).

In 2019, the commune had 1,191 households with 4,984 people and the population density was 385 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The surveyed village of Tan Lien commune - Tan Hao village has 153 households with 598 people (KII, male respondent, Tan Hao village, 8th May 2020). Kinh and Van Kieu are two main ethnic groups in the commune with the recorded population in 2018 of 3,844 people (1,062 households) and 440 people (105 households mainly residing in Cheng village) respectively. The natural growth rate and the birth rate was in 2019 was 1.2% and 14.7%, a reduction of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively over 2018.

Main features of the commune's infrastructure and public facilities are as follows:

- Roads: Villages and Inter-villages roads are concreted or asphalted in accordance to the national standards with frequent refurbishment and ensuring traffic safety. 85% of inter-village and alley roads were concreted and 85% of local roads were regularly maintained. 40% of communal, village and alley roads was equipped with street lighting systems.
- Waste management: 70% solid waste of the commune was collected and properly managed. Used agricultural chemical bottles and containers are properly collected and treated.
- Water supply: 100% of the population used hygienic water.
- Drainage: according to observation on site, drainage system is available along the village and inter-village roads.

Across the commune, the total land mass is 1,240.6 ha, of which agricultural production land occupies a large proportion of land used in the commune (64.4% or 799.4 ha). Nearly one third of the total land (27.7% or 343.6 ha) is for forestry production. A small proportion is used for residential land, 3% of the total land mass of the commune (36.6 ha). The remaining land is used for special purposes (3.4% or 41.8 ha) and aquaculture production (1.5% or 19.2 ha).

The total estimated production value of the whole commune reached 157 billion VND in 2019, in which agricultural and forestry accounted for 22% or 35 billion VND, trade and services accounted for 64% or 100 billion VND, and industry sector contributed 14% or 22 billion VND. The average annually income per capita was 32 million VND.

- Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry: The total agricultural cultivated area in 2019 was 594 ha, a decrease of 56 ha over 2018, including 49 ha of rice production (a decline by four ha over 2018), 109 ha of other annual crops such as corns, cassava, potatoes, and vegetables (a reduction of 11

ha over 2018). The cultivated area of perennial crops reached 387.1 ha (a decline of 12 ha compared to 2018) including 270.5 ha of coffee and 56.6 ha of pepper. Fruit crops were planted on 60 ha, an increase of three ha over 2018.

In 2019, the total livestock of the commune included 3,700 pigs (a reduction of 1,032 animals over 2018), 768 cows (an increase of 21 animals), 150 buffaloes (a reduction of 36 animals), 520 goats (a reduction of three animals) and 15,000 poultry (an increase of 2,530 animals). In 2019, 88.6% of buffaloes, cows and pigs were vaccinated and 93% of dogs were vaccinated against rabies. There were outbreaks of African swine fever in Tan Hoa, Tan Huu and Tan Tien villages with 62 pigs destroyed in 2019.

The total surface area of aquaculture was eight ha in 2019. The total area of planted forest was 45 ha in 2019.

- Trade and Services: In Tan Lien commune, there was five enterprises trading in construction materials, agricultural and forestry products, 11 timber-based commodity production establishments, 13 mechanical-based businesses, five wholesalers of agriculture and forestry products, agricultural materials, and animal feeding stuff, three establishments of ice production and rice milling, nine fashion-related and cosmetic businesses, 15 grocery stores, 14 food and beverage businesses, three internet service providers. Additionally, there were over 200 labourers trading in goods across the commune and also in Laos and over 450 labourers currently work as carpenters, and bricklayers in the commune.

In 2019, the Tan Lien primary school and Tan Lien lower secondary school were merged into Tan Lien primary and lower secondary school. Across the commune there are one kindergarten and one primary and lower secondary school. Tan Lien kindergarten has two campuses with 11 classrooms, 331 pupils with 34 teachers. Tan Lien primary and lower secondary school has three campuses in the commune with totally 24 classrooms, 54 teachers, and 752 pupils including 440 students at the primary level and 256 students at the lower secondary level.

The communal health station has maintained health care for local people with 3,255 cases visiting the station in 2019. Children under five years old received free health care and vaccination, women in pregnancy received constant health care and medical check-up. The rate of malnutrition for children under five years old was 5.01%, a reduction of 0.1% compared to 2018. Regarding the dengue fever and malaria, the diseases are reportedly increased by an unpredicted pattern. In the commune, 220 cases of dengue fever was reported with the first patient in Van Hoa village in 2019.

Tan Lien is the only commune of Huong Hoa district classified as a Zone 1 commune and the commune has no village with extremely difficulties. Following the Government's definitions, the commune recorded 37 poor households and 130 near poor households in 2019, accounting for 3.11% and 10.9% respectively. Local mass organisations such as Women's Union, Farmer's Union, and Youth Association have supported local people, especially poor and near poor households to access preferential loan programs of social policy banks and commercial banks for livelihood development.

## 5.4 Khe Sanh Commune-level Town

Khe Sanh commune-level town was established on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1984<sup>10</sup>. It is located in the center of Huong Hoa district. Khe Sanh administrative units include eight residential clusters: residential cluster 1, residential cluster 2, residential cluster 3A, residential cluster 3B, residential cluster 4, residential cluster 5, residential cluster 6, and residential cluster 7<sup>11</sup>. Khe Sanh town borders Tan Lien commune to the west, Tan Xuyen village of Tan Hop commune to the east, Huong Tan commune to the north,

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<sup>10</sup> Nhon Bon (2019).

<sup>11</sup> Nhon Bon (2019).

and Huc commune to the south. The town is 63 km away from Dong Ha city to the west and 20 km from Lao Bao International Border Gate to the east <sup>12</sup>.

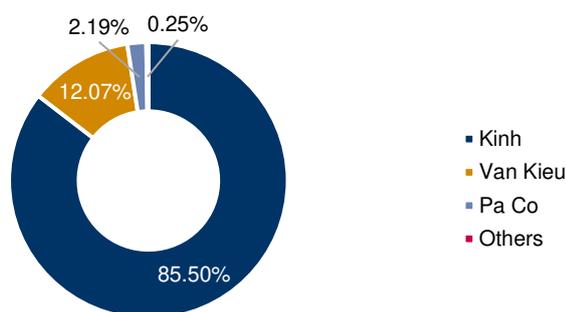
Khe Sanh has a population of 13,819 people residing on the total area of 12.9 km<sup>2</sup>. Khe Sanh is the densely-populated area of Huong Hoa district with 1,071.2 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The most populated area in Khe Sanh town is residential cluster 3A with 650 households (2,602 residents) while residential cluster 7 only have 105 households (464 residents) residing in. Regarding gender distribution, the number of males surpass their female counterparts with the corresponding figures of 53.7% and 46.3% (7,420 males versus 6,399 females). Nearly 64% (8,911 people) of the town population are in working age and the majority of working age population are in residential clusters 1, 2, 3A, 3B, and 4 (see Table 5.2)<sup>13</sup>.

**Table 5.2 Demographic Information of Khe Sanh Commune-level Town**

Administrative Units	Number of Households	Population (people)			Working Age Population (people)
		Total	Male	Female	
Residential Cluster 1	600	2,345	1,205	1,140	1,549
Residential Cluster 2	550	2,238	1,195	1,043	1,642
Residential Cluster 3A	650	2,602	1,407	1,195	1,471
Residential Cluster 3B	511	2,065	1,152	913	1,295
Residential Cluster 4	461	2,066	1,143	923	1,382
Residential Cluster 5	250	1,047	584	463	772
Residential Cluster 6	213	992	484	508	568
Residential Cluster 7	105	464	250	214	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>13,819</b>	<b>7,420</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>8,911</b>

Source: ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020

Khe Sanh commune-level town is home to Kinh, Van Kieu and Pa Co ethnic groups<sup>14</sup>. According to statistical data 2018, Kinh is the majority ethnic group in Khe Sanh (85.5%), followed by Van Kieu ethnic group (12.1%). Pa Co and others ethnic groups make up a small proportion of the town population - 2.4% (See ).



Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

<sup>12</sup> Khe Sanh commune-level town. Available at [https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khe\\_Sanh](https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khe_Sanh) (Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2020).

<sup>13</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

<sup>14</sup> Bich Lien (2020).

#### Figure 5.4 Khe Sanh Ethnic Groups

Buddhism, Catholicism, and Christianity are recorded in Khe Sanh commune-level town. The local Buddhism followers visit Khe Sanh pagoda for religious practices.

Khe Sanh commune-level town occupies 1.3% of the total land area of Huong Hoa district. It holds a relatively large area of aquaculture and homestead land, 9.5% and 9% of the district's land area respectively while the percentage of agricultural production and forestry land are quite modest with only 2.9% and 0.3% respectively.

In 2018, the total land area of Khe Sanh was 1,230.7 ha including agriculture production land (72.3% or 889.7 ha), forestry land (16.1% or 197.8 ha), and aquaculture land (0.8% or 10.3 ha). Specially used land accounts for 6.8% of the total land mass, and homestead land nearly reach 4%

The transport system in the town has been well-invested and upgraded<sup>15</sup>. Khe Sanh commune-level town has the National Route 49 passing by. The overall roads' quality is in good conditions, in which five routes are in progress of upgrading<sup>16</sup>. All local households are connected to the national electricity grid. Regarding water supply, local water resources mainly come from rivers as Se Pang Hieng River, Se Pon River, Rao Quan River and a diverse system of lakes, streams, and underground water, meeting local needs for daily consumption and production<sup>17</sup>. Statistically, seven out of eight residential clusters are using piped water provided by Khe Sanh Water Supply Company with more than 90% of total households in Khe Sanh using clean water<sup>18</sup>. There are two irrigation channels in residential cluster 1 and residential cluster 5 serving for agricultural production.

The proportion of trade and service sectors accounts for 64%, handicraft and construction make up 25%, and agriculture, forestry and fishery occupy 11% of the town's economic structure. The average annual economic growth rate reaches 13-16% per year. The annual income per capita is quite high and at the end of 2019 reaches around VND 38 million<sup>19</sup>. By the end of 2020, the annual income per capita is expected to increase to VND 45 million and the tourism, trade and services will be more developed<sup>20</sup>.

Regarding agriculture production, the focal agricultural product is coffee, including Liberia and Arabica coffee. Huong Hoa district has about 5,000 ha of coffee grown in Khe Sanh, Huong Phung, Huong Tan, Pa Tang and Huc<sup>21</sup>. Over 100 years, the name Khe Sanh has associated with coffee production since the French established coffee plantations long ago. The town has its favourable temperate climate for planting crops with high economic efficiency<sup>22</sup>. In addition, Khe Sanh has other cultivation areas for fruit orchards such as lychee, longan, mango, avocado, and other crops with high economic value such as macadamia, and sachi, contributing in branding Khe Sanh to not only domestic but also international markets<sup>23</sup>.

There are five schools located in the town including two kindergartens, two primary schools, and one lower secondary school. There are 2,791 pupils in kindergarten (696 pupils), primary (1,308 pupils) and lower secondary (787 pupils) levels. The rate of children going to school reaches 100% at all levels<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> Xuan Phuc (2017).

<sup>16</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

<sup>17</sup> Khe Sanh commune-level town. Wikipedia (Accessed on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2020).

<sup>18</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

<sup>19</sup> Nhon Bon (2019).

<sup>20</sup> Van Dinh (2020).

<sup>21</sup> Nhon Bon (2019).

<sup>22</sup> Bich Lien (2020).

<sup>23</sup> Bich Lien (2020).

<sup>24</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

There is a health station located in the centre of the town with six medical staff<sup>25</sup>. The rate of under one year old children received vaccine was 97.4%<sup>26</sup>. The local medical station has reached national health standards<sup>27</sup>.

Khe Sanh commune-level town possesses a diverse cultural characteristics and a long-standing historical backgrounds with a number of potentials for tourism development such as Khe Sanh military base and Khe Sanh victory monument.

- Khe Sanh military base is located on Route 9 in Khe Sanh, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province, 63km way from Dong Ha town to the west. It was one of three largest stronghold bases (including Khe Sanh, Lang Vay and Ta Con military bases). At Khe Sanh, there were big battles such as the Route 9 - Khe Sanh campaign in 1968 and the Route 9 - South Laos campaign in 1971.
- The Khe Sanh victory monument was inaugurated on July 7<sup>th</sup> 2008 in Khe Sanh town, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province to celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Khe Sanh victory and liberation of Huong Hoa district (July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1968 - July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2008).

In addition, from Khe Sanh, people can visit a numerous historical sites located in neighbouring areas such as Lao Bao war prison (Lao Bao commune-level town, 22km away from Khe Sanh), Vay village war base (Tan Long commune), and Ta Con airbase (Tan Hop commune)<sup>28</sup>.

By the end of 2019, the rate of poor households decreases to below 5.11%<sup>29</sup>. Currently, the total number of poor households in the town is 161 households and the number of near-poor households is 239 households<sup>30</sup>.

## 5.5 Huong Tan Commune

Huong Tan is a mountainous commune of Huong Hoa district. Located seven kilometres to the north of the district center, it borders Huong Linh commune to the north, Tan Long, Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes and Khe Sanh township to the south, Tan Hop commune to the east, and Tan Thanh commune to the west.

Huong Tan is located in the low mountainous terrain, lower from the West to the East. The commune has a typical tropical climate with a monsoon, hot and humid conditions all year round, an average annual temperature of 24.9°C, and an average rainfall of 1,850 mm/year.

Huong Tan commune has an area of 25.1 km<sup>2</sup>, and seven villages (Tan Linh, Tan Vinh, Cua, Ruong, Tram, Xa Re, and Xa Ruong) including three extremely difficult villages - Xa Re, Ruong, and Xa Ruong<sup>31</sup>.

The population of the commune in 2019 was 3,556 people with 821 households<sup>32</sup>. According to statistical data 2019<sup>33</sup>, the commune had 60% of population at working age (18-60 years old), in which 35% are males and 25% are females. The birth rate in 2019 was 20.7% (an increase of 0.7% over 2018) and the rate of natural growth was 1.7% (an increase of 0.03% over 2018). The average annual income per capita was 9.5 million VND in 2019 which is far below the district's average income per capita (34.7 million VND).

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<sup>25</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

<sup>26</sup> Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019).

<sup>27</sup> Van Dinh (2020).

<sup>28</sup> Kim Hue (2020).

<sup>29</sup> Nhon Bon (2019).

<sup>30</sup> ERM's meeting with local authorities, December 2020.

<sup>31</sup> Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

<sup>32</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

<sup>33</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

There are two main ethnic groups in the commune - Van Kieu and Kinh people. The commune has 314 Kinh households<sup>34</sup> with 1,258 people, and 507 Van Kieu households with 2,298 people (about 65% of commune population).

The whole commune had 113 households with 563 people with religions, including 66 Protestant households (339 people) and 47 Catholics households (224 people). Compared to 2018, the number of Protestant households increases by one with five people and the number of Catholic followers increases by three people<sup>35</sup>.

In 2019, 60% of the commune's inter-village roads<sup>36</sup> were concreted. During the period 2016-2018, the communal authorities<sup>37</sup> upgraded the inter-village road system with a total budget of over 8.8 billion VND, in which the local in-kind contribution by labour and land donation was estimated at over one billion VND. In addition, the commune has been built more than five kilometres of inter-village road system with the annual budget of the new rural development program and implemented post-construction road maintenance<sup>38</sup>.

In terms of water supply, there is an abundant water source from the Rao Loi - Rao Quan hydropower scheme, and dozens of small streams and groundwater meeting local needs for domestic use and production. Most of local households use gravity water from streams or water from wells. In Xa Ruong village, World Vision in Vietnam (WVV) has invested 200 million VND in building two borehole wells for around 30 households. In 2019, 68.5% of total households accessed hygienic water<sup>39</sup>.

The commune has an irrigation system, but only three out of seven villages can access it. There is no official waste management system in Huong Tan commune and the local community usually burn their waste. 98% of households used the national electricity grid in 2019.

Total land area of Huong Tan commune is 2,284 ha, in which forestry land comprises nearly 53% (1,204 ha), 42% is used for agricultural production (955 ha), and very small proportions (124.4 ha) are for specialised purposes (4%), residential (1%) and aquaculture (0.4%). Of the 955 ha land for agricultural production, 253 ha is used for annual crops and 702 ha is for perennial crops.

In 2019, the commune has cultivated 251.8 ha, a decrease of 15.4% or 45.9 ha compared to 2018. Crops with reduced areas included rice (189.5 ha) with a decrease of 14.5% or 32.3 ha compared to 2018 and turmeric (8.5 ha) with a decrease of 46.8% or 7.5 ha compared to 2018. Crops with increased areas included corn (4.3 ha) with an increase of 33% or 3.3 ha compared to 2018, potatoes (15.5 ha) with an increase of 10% or 1.5 ha compared to 2018, and chives (four ha) with an increase 33% or three ha compared to 2018<sup>40</sup>. Cassava with 15 ha, ginger with 12 ha, and vegetables with three ha are crops with unchanged cultivated areas compared to 2018. Rice and coffee are of the main crops of the commune. Both rice planted area and production reduced in 2019, 189.5 ha and 707.1 tons, a decrease of 14.5% and 5.8% compared to 2018 respectively. The planted area of coffee was 417 ha with the production of 4,638 tons. The average coffee price is from 3,500 to 4,000 VND per one kilograms of raw coffee bean.

Livestock of the commune<sup>41</sup> in 2019 included 213 buffaloes (an increase of 6% compared to 2018), 686 cows (a reduction of 1.6% compared to 2018), 423 goats (a reduction of 11 % compared to 2018), 589 pigs (an increase of 35% compared to 2018), and 3,287 poultry (a rise of 24.5% compared to 2018). The living weight of pigs was 20 tons, increased by 66% over 2018.

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<sup>34</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

<sup>35</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>36</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

<sup>37</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>38</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019).

<sup>39</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

<sup>40</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>41</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

Forest protection and planting<sup>42</sup> has been always paid attention in the commune. The forested area has been increasingly expanded. Forest fire prevention and control measures have been informed to the locals. In 2019, the local authorities coordinated with the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to make payments for forest environment services (PFES) for the locals. A total of 51 households received PFES for an area of 70.7 ha and 222.39 ha of community forest managed by the management board of Ruong, Tram and Cua villages were paid.

In 2018, Huong Tan was one of three communes with high areas for aquaculture - 9.0 ha compared to Khe Sanh with 13.5 ha, and Huong Phung with 8.8 ha. Land for aquaculture in Huong Tan commune increased from six ha in 2010 to nine ha in 2016 and remained unchanged in 2016-2018.

Industrial production and handicrafts have been maintained stably. There are currently five coffee processing establishments in the commune, including one factory and four private establishments which purchase and grind coffee bean and then sell coffee products<sup>43</sup>.

Trade and services continue to develop that meet local needs<sup>44</sup>. Small and large scale enterprises and business households have invested in production activities, creating employment for the locals, helping with local product consumption and contributing to the development of production activities.

There is one kindergarten, one primary and one lower secondary school in Huong Tan commune. The local kindergarten has five campuses located in different villages, and the local primary school has two school campuses. The schools are under the management of the local authorities. There is no upper secondary school in the commune, thus, all upper secondary school students have to travel to the center of Huong Hoa district to attend their classes.

Huong Tan commune has a health station which meets the basic medical needs of local people. The health station has two doctors, one physician, two nurses, one midwife and one pharmacist. Local residents reportedly travel to the health station for medical care services such as vaccination, collection of vitamins, and treatment of common diseases such as cold, headache and stomach-ache. Common diseases in the locality include acute nasopharyngitis (cold), pneumonia, and digestive disorders from the environment, climate or food<sup>45</sup>.

Huong Tan commune is categorised as a Zone III commune with three extremely difficult villages (Xa Re, Ruong, and Xa Ruong). This is one of the most vulnerable communes of Huong Hoa district in terms of socio-economic development.

## 5.6 Project Affected Villages

There are nine (9) affected villages by the Project, including:

- Bu, Tan Thuan, Tan Tai, and Tan Son (Tan Lap commune);
- Tan Hao, Tan Hoa, and Hiep Hoa (Tan Lien commune);
- Residential Group No.7 (Khe Sanh town); and
- Tan Vinh (Huong Tan).

Table 5.3, Table 5.4, and Table 5.5 will present main features of Project's affected villages, including demographics, livelihoods, and infrastructure and public services.

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<sup>42</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>43</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>44</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

<sup>45</sup> Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

**Table 5.3 Demographics of Project Affected Villages**

Demographic Features		Tan Lap Commune				Tan Lien Commune			Khe Sanh Town	Huong Tan Commune
		Bu	Tan Thuan	Tan Tai	Tan Son	Tan Hao	Tan Hoa	Hiep Hoa	Residential Group No. 7	Tan Vinh
Households	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>
	Kinh	6	320	253	178	158	149	175	99	99
	Van Kieu	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Others	3 (Laos)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (Nùng)	0
Population	<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>Around 520</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>474</b>
	Kinh	24	1,012	1,113	537	643	630	Around 520	494	456
	Van Kieu	385	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
	Others	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (Nùng)	0
Poor households	<b>Households</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
	Population	63	8	10	1	15	6	8	33	40
Near poor households	<b>Households</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>
	Population	71	26	15	12	18	32	10	95	64
Religion	Buddhism		15%		30%	20%	10%	70%	18 households	
	Protestantism	81%			5%				2 households	
	Catholicism	3%			2%			20%		
	No religion	16%	85%	Most of villagers	63%	80%	90%	10%	Most of villagers	Most of villagers

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November and December 2020

**Table 5.4 Main Livelihoods of the Affected Villages**

Commune	Village	Main Livelihoods
Tan Lap Commune	Bu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The main livelihood is land-based activities such as rice, cassava, banana and acacia planting, animal husbandry (cow, goat, chicken, duck and pig), and aquaculture (carp).</li> <li>■ Wage-based livelihoods included day labour (5-6 people), company worker (15-20 people), and public servant (seven people).</li> <li>■ There are about three households doing small business.</li> </ul>
	Tan Thuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Most of village households are engaging in land-based livelihoods such as cultivation (banana, cassava, rice, and coffee), animal husbandry (pig, chicken, cow, and buffalo), aquaculture (carp and tilapia), and forestry (acacia).</li> <li>■ Wage-based livelihoods included day labour in agricultural production (32 households), and public servant employment (38 people).</li> <li>■ There are about six households doing small business in the village.</li> </ul>
	Tan Tai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Main livelihood is land-based activities such as cultivation (banana, cassava, coffee and rice), animal husbandry, aquaculture (carp and tilapia), and forestry (acacia).</li> <li>■ 23% of total village households run small business and the remainings involve in wage-based livelihoods as their main livelihood.</li> </ul>
	Tan Son	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Main livelihoods are agricultural production and small business.</li> <li>■ Of 178 households, 50 households are in old age, 22 households work for the governmental agencies, two households are small-scale enterprises and the remaining households work in farming, small business and basic construction.</li> </ul>
Tan Lien Commune	Tan Hao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 100% household in the village are engaging in rice, banana, coffee and acacia planting.</li> <li>■ Around 20 people work as day labourers, 10-15 people are labourers in other provinces,</li> <li>■ About 14 people run small business.</li> </ul>
	Tan Hoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 35% of village households work in agriculture production (pepper and coffee).</li> <li>■ 50% do small business and services.</li> <li>■ 15% are public servants.</li> </ul>
	Hiep Hoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 80-85% of village households work in agricultural production (rice, cassava, coffee, husbandry, vegetable planting and pepper planting)</li> <li>■ 15-20% do small business (carpentry service and basic construction).</li> </ul>
Khe Sanh Town	Residential Cluster 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 100% households live on agricultural production (coffee and pepper).</li> <li>■ In addition, local people do extra work such as carpentry, mason and hired labour in agricultural production for income generation.</li> </ul>
Huong Tan Commune	Tan Vinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Main livelihood is agricultural production.</li> <li>■ Local people also earn extra income from day labour in agricultural production and basic construction in locality.</li> </ul>

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November and December 2020

**Table 5.5 Infrastructure and Public Services in the Surveyed Villages**

Infrastructure and Public Services	Tan Lap Commune				Tan Lien Commune			Khe Sanh Town	Huong Tan Commune
	Bu	Tan Thuan	Tan Tai	Tan Son	Tan Hao	Tan Hoa	Hiep Hoa	Residential Cluster 7	Tan Vinh
Electricity supply	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Water supply	Most of the village households use gravity water. Another water sources are also underground water well and bottled water.	Most of village households use piped water system. Local people also use underground water and bottled water.	Most of the village households use piped water system.	Most of the village households use piped water system and about three household use bore water.	Most of the village households use borehole water, following by that underground water. Some use bottled water for daily use.	10% of village household use bore water, 50% access underground water well, and 40% use piped water system provided by the District Water Supply Company.	The village water sources are piped water system and groundwater well.	Main water sources are from piped water system and underground water.	Local households mainly use groundwater wells.
Solid waste collection	There is no official waste management system in their residential areas. The local people treat their domestic waste by burning in the forest or landfilling in the garden.	Solid waste is collected by the Huong Hoa district environmental management company once a week and with the collection fee of VND 15,000 per household.	Solid waste is collected by the Huong Hoa district environmental management company.	Solid waste is collected by the Huong Hoa district environmental management company twice per week with the collection fee of VND 15,000 per household. The village does not have any water waste drainage system and water	Solid waste is collected by the Huong Hoa district environmental management company once or twice per week with the collection fee from VND 15,000 – 30,000 per household.			Solid waste is mainly collected by the Huong Hoa district environmental management company.	There is no solid waste collection services in the village but local people normally burn domestic waste.

Infrastructure and Public Services	Tan Lap Commune				Tan Lien Commune			Khe Sanh Town	Huong Tan Commune
	Bu	Tan Thuan	Tan Tai	Tan Son	Tan Hao	Tan Hoa	Hiep Hoa	Residential Cluster 7	Tan Vinh
				waste is discharged into land.					
Education system	Bu village has one primary school. Local pupils access Tan Lap commune for kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school.	Local pupils reach to Tan Lap commune for kindergarten, primary lower secondary education levels.	Local pupils reach to Tan Lap commune for kindergarten, primary lower secondary education levels.	Local pupils go to the kindergarten in Tan Tai village (about 500m away from the village), the primary school in Tan Thuan and Tan Tai villages (about 1.5km away from the village) and lower secondary school in the village.	Local pupils access schools in Tan Lien commune for kindergartens, primary and lower secondary levels, and access to Huong Hoa district for upper secondary level.			Khe Sanh town has five schools including two kindergartens, two primary schools, and one lower secondary school.	Local pupils can attend kindergartens, primary and lower secondary schools in the commune. For upper secondary school, local pupils can access to Huong Hoa district.
Local road	30% of local roads are concreted and improved under the implementation of the Program 135. The remaining roads have not yet been covered with concrete and degraded with potholes.	80% of the local roads in Tan Thuan village have been concreted.	Most of road sections in the village are concreted.	50% of village roads have been in damage.	Local roads are mostly concreted and in good conditions but roads to cultivation areas have not been invested	80% of the inter-village roads have been concreted.	80% of the inter-village roads have been concreted.	Most of road sections in the village are concreted, except 4 km of soil road.	About 2 km of village roads are muddy and very difficult for commuting.

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November and December 2020

## 5.7 Characteristics of Van Kieu Ethnic Minority

During interviews and FGDs, Van Kieu people in Bu village share the following similar characteristics like other Van Kieu communities:

- Language: Van Kieu is the main language among Van Kieu ethnic minority households and used in their daily life. They use Vietnamese language in social meetings and activities that are organised out of their village.
- Village Head and Village Patriarch: During observation in Bu village, a village head is the most powerful person who takes care of everything in the village and has a significant influence to the locals. The village head disseminates State policies and programs to the locals, solving any conflicts arisen among households, and supporting local villagers under difficult or emergency situations. Whereas, the village patriarch is respected and trusted in ethnic minority affairs such as organising community worshipping activities, preserving Van Kieu traditions and customs, and supporting the locals in important household affairs.
- “Ghost” and “sacred” forests: Bu village has two ghost forests which are the holy cemeteries for their family lines and two sacred forests where people celebrate annual worship (see Figure 5.5). Those are about 2km away from the village community house and any exploitation is prohibited in these forests. The nearest sacred forest is about 2km away from the nearest turbine locations.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 5.5 Sacred Forests in Bu Village**

- Festivals: Some typical festivals of Van Kieu ethnic group in Bu village include “Cong Chieng” festival normally organised on the New Year holidays, and new rice festival held in lunar August. In new rice ceremony, each household worships on their rice field with chicken offering. Then they put some rice grains in dried gourds and hang them on the house for worshipping at home to pray the God of Rice for best luck in their agricultural production. Upon celebrating the worship at home, local people commence their harvesting. They also organise another worship upon the end of harvest season (normally in lunar October) to express their gratitude to the God of Rice for bringing them a good harvest.
- Traditional Costume: Van Kieu people wear Kinh clothes and their own traditional costumes including a “Xan” skirt (*Xân*), a “Ada” shirt (*áo Ada*), and a “Dam” scarf (*khăn Đam*) wrapped around the head, which are commonly in red or black (see ). Van Kieu people wear traditional costumes in cultural holidays, festivals, weddings, funerals and even in their daily life. For important events, Van Kieu females use many accessories such as bracelets and earrings.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 5.6 Village Women in the Traditional Costume of Van Kieu Ethnicity**

- **Community Cohesion:** Despite extremely difficult living conditions in Bu village, Van Kieu people have strong social solidarity. All households are willing to share difficulties with each other in every emergency time by sharing foods and water, taking patients to local health stations, practicing labour exchange in farming activities, and sharing responsibilities to community affairs. For Van Kieu ethnic minority group, the most important support groups are identified as family members and relatives. Village patriarch (worshipping), churches (resolving conflicts, praying for good health to patients) and neighbours (labour exchange and mutual support in difficult times) are mentioned as the second group of important support in community affairs and production activities (FGD, Van Kieu ethnic minority group, Bu village, 8th May 2020).

## 5.8 Gender Relations

- Positive changes in gender relations are observed in Van Kieu communities, as shared by Van Kieu group via the FGD in Bu village. Previously, men used to have multiple concubines (but monogamy is strongly maintained in Van Kieu family nowadays). Women were not allowed to sit with men during meals but they now share the same table. Women took charge of all work related to taking care of children, doing all the chores and doing crop production while men spent time for resting, drinking or going out after their farming work. Men did not share with women in housework because they were afraid to be judged as being “inferior to wife” or “lost face”. In recent years, however, a shared responsibility between men and women in housework has been observed in many households in Bu village. This is more obviously found among Protestant people who follow Bible teachings on gender respect and equality. Women are increasingly respected in their household and community.
- There is no profound gender differentiation among surveyed households in Tan Thuan and Tan Hao villages in terms of labour division in household work and community affairs. Both women and men share housework, children care, and income generation activities. As showed in Table 5.6, there is a more balanced role between males and females in engaging in reproduction activities, except for Tan Thuan where women have to do most of the housework (90%). While women are still undertaking housework and family care, the role of the man in helping women is increasingly promoted, such as they even go to the market and cook for the whole family. In production activities, men seem to have a more prominent role and contribution, 70%, since most of the heavy farming jobs and trading are led by males.
- In all surveyed villages, men and women use and control household resources equally. Women and men discuss to make decisions on household related issues. For issues in family such as daily expenditure, women are decision makers. Big decision is considered by both husband and wife, however, men normally have the right to make final decisions because they are regarded to be

main labours and more thoughtful than their counterparts (FGD, women group, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan, 7th May 2020).

- For social and community activities, in all surveyed villages the tendency of equality between men and women in work assignment is relatively clear. Both men and women have an equal chance to participate in meetings and training, as well as in community activities. However, at meetings related to land and compensation, men are more involved as both men and women believe that men have better knowledge and understanding about this issue to handle. It was also observed during the FGDs that women were not as confident in raising their voice as men.

**Table 5.6 Gendered Labour Division and Intra-Household Decision Making**

Gender relations		Gender	Tan Lap Commune				Tan Lien Commune			Khe Sanh Town	Huong Tan Commune
			Bu	Tan Thuan	Tan Tai	Tan Son	Tan Hao	Tan Hoa	Hiep Hoa	Residential Group No. 7	Tan Vinh
Intra-household labour division	Reproduction activities	Male	50%	10%	50%	80%	50%	80%	80%	50%	50%
		Female	50%	90%	50%	20%	50%	20%	20%	50%	50%
	Production activities	Male	70%	70%	50%	40%	70%	50%	53%	50%	50%
		Female	30%	30%	50%	60%	30%	50%	47%	50%	50%
	Community activities	Male	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	53%	50%	50%
		Female	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	47%	50%	50%
Intra-household decision making	Husband and wife discuss but husband makes decision		50%						100%		10%
	Husband and wife discuss but wife makes decision		50%								10%
	Husband and wife discuss and make decision			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	80%

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

## 6. LIVELIHOOD BASELINE OF ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

### 6.1 Consolidation of Surveyed Population

This section describes details of the socio-economic surveys of communities affected by the Lien Lap Wind Farm Project (the Project) in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes of Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province where most of affected households are residing in. The economic and social analyses demonstrate the Project's intention to manage and mitigate its impacts on the local community's living conditions and livelihoods.

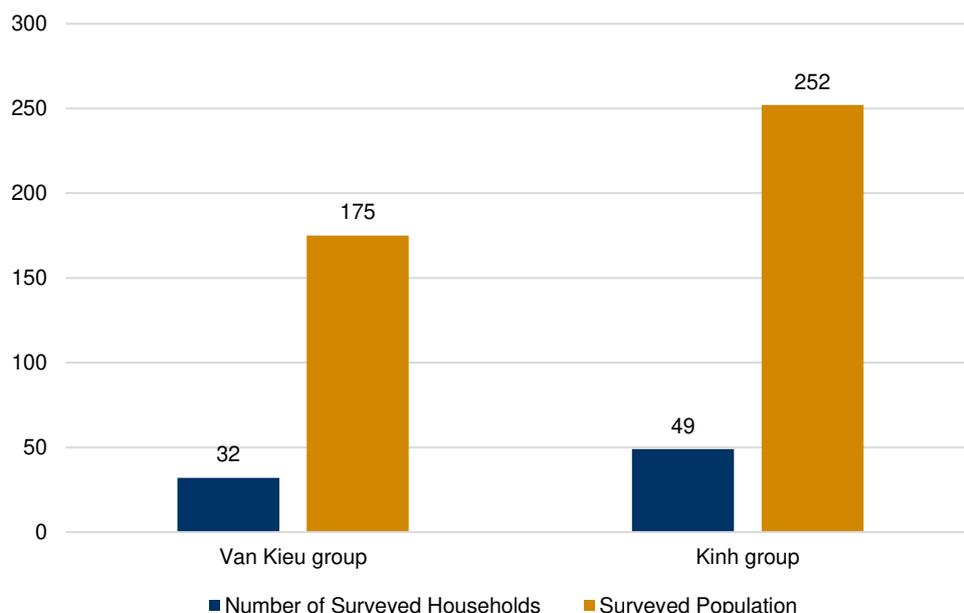
The findings reported are based on a review of socio-economic conditions collected during the site visits (i) between 4th and 9th May 2020, and (ii) between 5th and 6th September 2020. Efforts have been made to highlight the differences between surveyed areas, ethnicity, and genders on a number of socio-economic parameters. The study employed the research and engagement methodology which achieves data validity with methodological triangulation, and which adheres to Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidelines.

An initial list of 93 affected households (Batch 1) and a list of 31 affected households (Batch 2) were obtained from the Project Management Board at time of the surveys in May 2020 and September 2020 respectively. After cleaning the duplicated names and the changes in micro-specific locations of the project components to minimize land acquisition, 92 households were later identified as economically displaced by the Project. Every effort was made to conduct census baseline of the affected households during the two site visits, and eventually, 81 Project-affected households were involved in the interviews, including 71 households interviewed in May 2020 and 10 households surveyed in September 2020. 11 affected households were not approached due to their unavailability at time of the surveys or denying interviews. See Appendix A for further details on the list of affected households and the interview details.

### 6.2 An Overview of Economically Displaced Households

Total 81 interviewed households have a population of 427 people (214 males and 213 females). All of them reside in Huong Hoa district (66 households from Tan Lap commune, 14 households from Tan Lien commune, and one household from Tan Hop commune),

By ethnicity, of the 81 surveyed households, there are 32 Van Kieu households and 49 Kinh households with the population of 175 and 252 people respectively. A distinctively ethno-geographical distribution is observed in the surveyed villages. All surveyed Van Kieu ethnic people reside in Bu village. The surveyed population in the rest villages including Tan Thuan and Tan Tai (Tan Lap Commune), Tan Hao and Tan Tien (Tan Lien commune) and Tan Xuyen (Tan Hop commune) are 100% Kinh ethnic people (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). The data analysis was based on the ethnicity of the affected households (Van Kieu group and Kinh group) rather than the residential location of the affected households.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.1** Number of Surveyed Households and Population by Ethnicity

The point of contact for interviews at the household level was any appropriate adult member of the households. The interviews were mostly conducted at the community house but in all cases, respondent's home visits were offered by the interviewers. In addition, depending on the respondent's availability and convenience, some interviews were organised at their house.

### 6.3 Livelihoods of Affected Households

Land-based livelihoods are considered as the main occupation of the 234 surveyed working population. The largest percentage of the 155 surveyed working people (66.2%) is engaged in land-based livelihoods with farming activities as their main occupation (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Wage-based livelihoods have the second largest working population, comprising 60 people (25.6%) whose current occupations are company workers, public servants, and day labourers. Enterprise-based livelihoods such as small business occupy only a small proportion at 8.1% (19 people).

Disaggregating the main livelihood structure by ethnicity shows that that land-based livelihoods are predominant in the Van Kieu group with 93.8% of surveyed people being farmers while Kinh people are engaged in diverse livelihoods.

**Table 6.1** Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Main Livelihoods	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Land-based Livelihoods	91	93.81	64	46.72	155	66.24
Enterprise-based Livelihoods	0	0.00	19	13.87	19	8.12
Wage-based Livelihoods	6	6.19	54	39.42	60	25.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

Most of the 79 affected households<sup>46</sup> (55 households or 69.6%) asserted they are struggling with their current livelihoods. Main challenges include inadequate production land, reduced farming production, unfavorable weather conditions, agricultural investment shortage, insufficient water supply, fluctuated agricultural product price, unstable occupation, and poor health conditions, as identified by 51 households<sup>47</sup> (see Table 6.2). Most of the affected households do not know how to deal with their difficulties so they tolerate those challenges by a business as usual approach.

**Table 6.2 Main Current Livelihood Challenges of Affected Households**

No.	Challenges	Number of Affected Households		Household Interview Notes
		Van Kieu	Kinh	
1	Reduced production land	6	2	It will be difficult for us to keep cultivating on the remaining land after the land acquisition due to the reduction of land area and long distance from residence to production area (LL16, male respondent, 31 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
2	Declined farming production	3	4	We worry that land acquisition may affect our productivity (LL20, male respondent, 40 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).  Our agricultural production decreases and this leads to a lower income (LL100, male respondent, 48 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2020).
3	Unfavorable weather conditions	4	6	Our agricultural cultivation has not ever been easy when we have to work under harsh weather conditions such as high temperature, hot and dry southwest winds, and drought (LL73, male respondent, 49 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Hao village, 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
4	Shortage of production capital	4	1	Coffee planting requires a considerable investment in fertilizers and seedling that are unaffordable to us (LL31, male respondent, 39 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
5	Inadequacy of water supply	3	0	Water for domestic use and production activities is always in shortage (LL11, male respondent, 47 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
6	Fluctuated agricultural product price	3	3	The market price for agricultural products is fluctuated that directly affects our household income (LL25, male respondent, 25 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).

<sup>46</sup> Seventy-nine surveyed households providing adequate information were analysed in this part. Other two households did not provide information for this question.

<sup>47</sup> Data from 51 households was included in this analysis as four out of 55 households could not clearly specify their own difficulties.

No.	Challenges	Number of Affected Households		Household Interview Notes
		Van Kieu	Kinh	
7	Unstable occupation	3	6	Unsteady income from agricultural production and aquaculture does not cover our expenses and debts. I do not have any solutions to our current situation (LL35, male respondent, 49 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).  Banana cultivation may not be maintained when a considerable proportion of our land will be acquired for the Project. Livelihood switch is inevitable to secure household finance (LL36, male respondent, 51 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
8	Health conditions	0	3	Agricultural production requires manual labor while our health conditions are decreasing. We need to try different crops that are less labour-consuming (LL40, male respondent, 49 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2020).
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

## 6.4 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

### 6.4.1 Human Capital

#### 6.4.1.1 Household Size

The 427 surveyed people belong to households ranging in size from two to nine people with the average being 5.3 people per household (see Table 6.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The average household size is 5.7 people per Van Kieu household, which is relatively higher than that per Kinh household (5.1 people each household).

**Table 6.3 Average Household Size of the Surveyed Households**

Household Size	Van Kieu Group (N=32)	Kinh Group (N=49)	All Surveyed Groups (N=81)
Average Family Size (people)	5.65	5.14	5.27
Minimum Family Size (people)	2	2	2
Maximum Family Size (people)	9	9	9

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

A high percentage of the affected households comprise from four to six household members. Nearly 20% of the surveyed households have more than six members (see Table 6.4 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that the common family scale is four members per a Van Kieu household, and four to five people per a Kinh household.

**Table 6.4** Surveyed Households by Size

Household Size	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Households with two members	2	6.25	1	2.04	3	3.70
Households with three members	1	3.13	2	4.08	3	3.70
Households with four members	9	28.13	13	26.53	22	27.16
Households with five members	5	15.63	16	32.65	21	25.93
Households with six members	5	15.63	11	22.45	16	19.75
Households with seven members	4	12.50	3	6.12	7	8.64
Households with eight members	5	15.63	2	4.08	7	8.64
Households with nine members	1	3.13	1	2.04	2	2.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.1.2 Age Structure

The surveyed areas have 28.6% of the surveyed population younger than the age of 15. Nearly 64.2% are within labour age (15-60 for male and 15-55 for female), and only 7.2% are above labor age (above 60 years old (see **Error! Reference source not found.**)). By ethnicity, Van Kieu group has a young population structure with more people under 15 years old (38.3%) and less people in the working age. This implies that investing in human capital (i.e. training and education) contributes to household finance growth and gender equity.

**Table 6.5** Surveyed Population by Age Structure

Age Structure	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under the 15 years old	67	38.29	55	21.83	122	28.57
In labor force (15-60 to male and 15-55 to female)	98	56.00	176	69.84	274	64.17
Over labor force (over 60 years old to male and over 55 years old to female)	10	5.71	21	8.33	31	7.26
<b>All age groups</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.1.3 Education

Of the total 427 population, 48 people are under school age<sup>48</sup> and eight children aged six have not attended school yet due to late enrolment. Education attainment data from the 371 affected people was used in this analysis.

A small proportion (8.9% or 33 out of the 371 surveyed population) is illiterate. The data results highlight that the illiteracy rate of the Van Kieu group is much higher than that of the Kinh group ( 27 versus six people respectively).

Of these 33 illiterate people, over two-thirds of the surveyed population are of working age (24 people aged from 15 to 52 years) and the remaining nine people are over working age. Main reasons for illiteracy might link to physical disability (one Van Kieu person and one Kinh person), mental disability (two Kinh people) or difficult living conditions. As revealed in Table 6.6, 85.2% of the 338 surveyed literate people have attended or completed general education levels (25.4% at primary level, 37% at lower secondary level, and 22.8% at upper secondary level). About 10 people (3%) reported that they have not attended any formal education program but they are able to read and write. Some 11.8% have attended the vocational training, college or university education, in which all of them are Kinh people and they normally pursue their study in other cities (Hue and Da Nang). Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that only one Van Kieu person completed vocational school while 39 Kinh people have attended or completed higher education levels such as vocational, college and university education.

**Table 6.6** Surveved Population by Educational Attainment

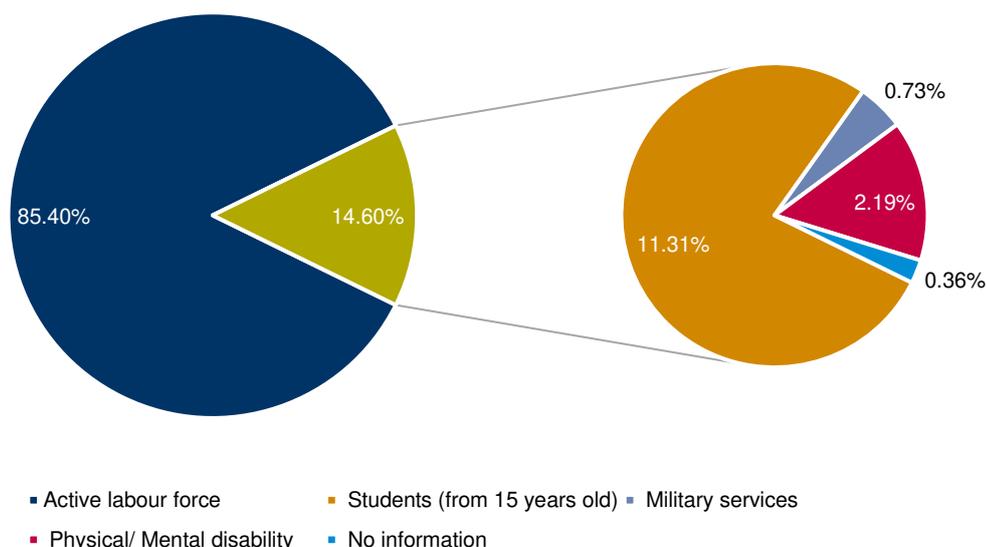
Education Attainment	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Literacy without schooling	6	5.26	4	1.79	10	2.96
Primary education	55	48.25	31	13.84	86	25.44
Lower secondary education	39	34.21	86	38.39	125	36.98
Upper secondary education	13	11.40	64	28.57	77	22.78
Vocational/ College/ University education	1	0.88	39	17.41	40	11.83
<b>All education levels</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.1.4 Labour Force

Of the 274 working age population, 234 people (85.4%) are in the active labour force, including 94 Van Kieu people and 140 Kinh people, as they are able and likely to work (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Within the remaining 40 people (14.6%), most of them are currently in schooling (11.3% or 31 people), serving in the military (0.7% or two people), or incapable of work due to disability (2.2% or six people). One person does not provide adequate information about their working status (0.4%).

<sup>48</sup> At the time of the surveys (May and September 2020), 48 children are under six years old for schooling.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.2 Active Labour Force of the Surveyed Population**

There are further 15 people over working age (aged 56 to 71) are engaging in work. In addition, it is recorded due to their difficult living conditions, two young Van Kieu people (aged from 13-14) dropped out of school and they are engaged in their family farming. This makes a total of 251 people in the labour force, accounting for 58.8% of the total surveyed population.

#### 6.4.1.5 Working Status of Labour Force

Of the 251 people in the labour force, 68.9% identify their work as full-time or stable while 24.3% have a temporary, seasonal or part-time job (see Table 6.7 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Some 6.8% of the surveyed labour force (17 people) have no work or do unpaid work. They include 10 unemployed people and seven people doing housework. The rate of people with a stable occupation in both Van Kieu and Kinh groups is similar with over half of the surveyed labour force in these groups (66.7% and 70.4% respectively).

**Table 6.7 Working Status of the Surveyed Labour Force**

Working Status	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No work or unpaid work	2	2.02	15	9.87	17	6.77
Temporary work	31	31.31	30	19.74	61	24.30
Stable work	66	66.67	107	70.39	173	68.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

## 6.4.1.6 Health

### 6.4.1.6.1 Households with Health Issues

Of the 81 surveyed households, 57 households (with 114 members) reported that they encountered health issues over the past 12 months, accounting for 70.4% (see Table 6.8 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The number of household members having health issues ranges from one to five people per household.

**Table 6.8 Surveyed Households and Population with Health Issues**

Health Issues	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household with health issues	22	68.75	35	71.43	57	70.37
Household members with health issues	45	25.71	69	27.38	114	26.70

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

Of the 57 households with health issues, 23 households (40.3%) encountered at least one health issue, 16 households (28.1%) had two health issues, and nine households (15.8%) had three health issues over the last 12 months (see Table 6.9 **Error! Reference source not found.**). In addition, nine surveyed households have more than three health issues in the past year, accounting for 15.8%.

**Table 6.9 Number of Health Issues that Surveyed Households Encounter**

Health Issues	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Households with one health issue	8	36.36	15	42.86	23	40.35
Households with two health issues	8	36.36	8	22.86	16	28.07
Households with three health issues	1	4.55	8	22.86	9	15.79
Households with more than three health issues	5	22.73	4	11.43	9	15.79
<b>All Surveyed Households</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.00</b>

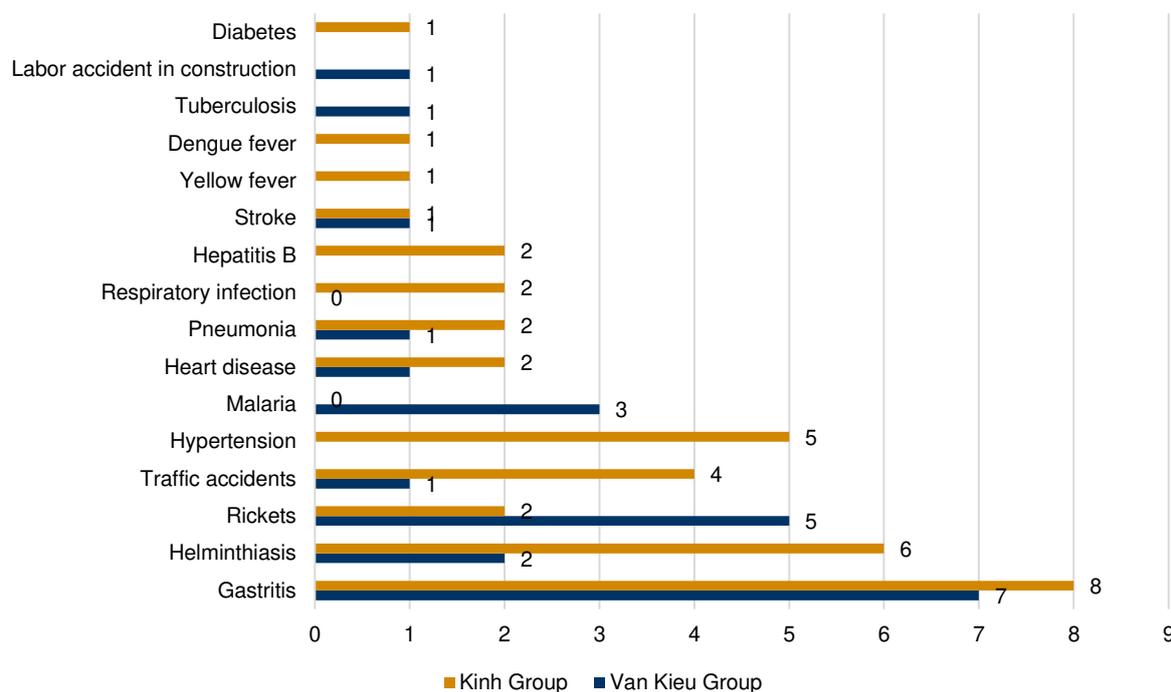
Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.1.6.2 Types of Health Issues

Over the last 12 months, some common diseases were reported by the 114 surveyed population with health issues including gastritis (15 people or 13.2%), helminthiasis (eight people or 7%), rickets (seven people or 6.1%), traffic accidents (five people or 4.4%), hypertension (five people or 4.4%), malaria (three people or 2.6%), heart diseases (three people or 2.6%), and pneumonia (three people or 2.6%) (see Figure 6.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**). When disaggregated by ethnicity, the Kinh group is more likely to encounter health issues related to gastritis, helminthiasis, and hypertension while a high number of Van Kieu population suffered from gastritis and rickets.

Apart from the diseases listed in the survey, a wider range of health issues are recorded such as digestive disorders, vestibular disorders, intestinal diseases, colitis, amidan, arthritis, degenerative neck vertebrae, spinal degenerative, sciatic nerve, neuropathy in hand, gout, kidney diseases, burnt injury,

steatosis, liver-related diseases, flu, venereal diseases, eye disease, sinusitis, headache, fever, low blood pressure, blood sugar clogged, backpain, shoulder-neck pain, amyotrophia, and lymphadenitis.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.3** Types of Health Issues among the Surveyed Households

### 6.4.1.6.3 Alcohol and Tobacco Use Habits

Of the 427 surveyed population, there are nine cases of alcohol abuse and 37 cases of tobacco addiction<sup>49</sup> accounting for 2.1% and 8.7% respectively (see Table 6.10 **Error! Reference source not found.**). It is reported that those who are addicted to tobacco can consume eight to 40 cigarettes per day. Compared to the Kinh group, the surveyed Van Kieu people are less likely to overuse either alcoholic drinks or tobacco.

**Table 6.10** Alcohol and Tobacco Use of the Surveyed Population

Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Van Kieu Group (N=175)		Kinh Group (N=252)		All Surveyed Groups (N=427)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol abuse	2	1.14	7	2.78	9	2.11

<sup>49</sup> Alcohol abuse: For men: more than two units of alcohol (\*) per day or more than 14 alcohol units per week. For women: more than one alcohol unit per day or more than seven alcohol units per week

Tobacco abuse: those who use tobacco at least once a day, as defined by WHO

As defined by the World Health Organization, alcohol unit contains more than 10 grams of alcohol (12.5ml of pure alcohol). Percent of pure alcohol, calculated by the ratio of alcohol on volume (alc/vol) varies with each type of wine. In Vietnam, a unit of alcohol corresponds to 1 bottle of 330 ml beer, 120 ml of 12% ABC alcohol, or 30 ml of 40% ABV alcohol. The Ministry of Health of Vietnam recommends that men should use no more than two units of alcohol per day and women should use no more than one unit of alcohol per day.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Van Kieu Group (N=175)		Kinh Group (N=252)		All Surveyed Groups (N=427)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tobacco addiction	9	5.14	28	11.11	37	8.67

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

## 6.4.2 Financial Capital

This section analyses the financial capital of affected households in terms of income, expenditure, and debts. Data from 75 households with 375 people was used in the financial capital analysis – 24 household members who are not currently living with the family and do not contribute to household finances, and another 28 household members from six households who did not provide adequate information were not included.

### 6.4.2.1 Income

#### 6.4.2.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly household income of the 81 households is VND 9,114,689 and the average monthly income per capita is VND 1,822,938 (see Table 6.11 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The average monthly incomes per household and per capita of the surveyed Kinh group are nearly four times as much as those of the surveyed Van Kieu group.

Of the 30 Van Kieu households, the lowest and highest monthly incomes are recorded at VND 733,333 and VND 9,366,667 respectively whereas the corresponding figures for Kinh households are recorded at VND 666,667 and VND 150,000,000 respectively.

**Table 6.11 Average Monthly Income per Household and per Capita**

Monthly Income	Van Kieu Group (N=30)	Kinh Group (N=45)	All Surveyed Groups (N=75)
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	3,365,333	12,947,593	9,114,689
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	619,387	2,748,310	1,822,938
Minimum Monthly Household Income (VND)	733,333	666,667	666,667
Maximum Monthly Household Income (VND)	9,366,667	150,000,000	150,000,000

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

Using the multi-dimensional poverty standard<sup>50</sup>, the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the surveyed households is above the national poverty line for poor or near poor households in rural areas. However, of the 81 surveyed households, 28 households have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor households, and seven households have a monthly

<sup>50</sup> According to Government Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg (2015) regarding multidimensional poverty for the period 2016-2020, poverty levels for those living in rural areas are 700,000 VND/month/capita for poor households, and 700,000-1,000,000 VND/month/capita for near poor households.

income per capita in the poverty level for near poor households. These 35 households having their income below the national poverty line comprise 22 Van Kieu households and 13 Kinh households.

Of these 35 households, three households are classified as poor and nine households are categorised as near poor as they are not eligible for at least three basic social services under the multi-dimensional poverty level<sup>51</sup>. The remaining households have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level but they are not classified as either near-poor or poor. In these cases, it might be because they can access more than three basic social services.

#### 6.4.2.1.2 Household Income Structure

Of the surveyed households, land-based livelihoods make up the highest proportion of the average monthly household income (33.5%), followed by enterprise-based livelihoods at 33.2%. (see Table 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The third most common source is wage-based livelihoods with 28.6%. Apart from the three main livelihood types mentioned, water-based livelihood, specifically catching aquatic products, makes up a modest contribution to the average monthly household income, at 0.5%. In addition, social allowances, land rental fees or financial support from children together contribute 4.2% to the average monthly household income.

Compared to Kinh group, the surveyed Van Kieu households reported a limited range of household income sources, mostly from land-based livelihoods (63.6%), which may suggest that diversified livelihood strategies are of significance to secure their household finances.

**Table 6.12 Average Monthly Household Income Structure**

Income Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=30)		Kinh Group (N=45)		All Surveyed Groups (N=75)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Land-based Livelihoods	2,140,333	63.60	3,663,148	28.29	3,054,022	33.51
Water-based Livelihood	-	0.00	77,778	0.60	46,667	0.51
Enterprise-based Livelihoods	-	0.00	5,038,519	38.91	3,023,111	33.17
Wage-based Livelihoods	913,611	27.15	3,730,370	28.81	2,603,667	28.57

<sup>51</sup> The poverty certificate will be given yearly to households with low income and accessibility to basic social services under national standards as described in Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg which was valid from 1/1/2016.

Income norms:

(a) Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower for rural areas and VND 900,000 or lower for urban areas; or

(b) Having a monthly per capita income of between VND 700,000 and VND 1,000,000 for rural areas and between VND 900,000 and VND 1,300,000 for urban areas, and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.

Norms on deprivation of accessing to basic social services:

(c) Basic social services (5 services): health; education; housing; clean water and sanitation; and information;

(d) Indicators measuring the level of deprivation of access to basic social services (10 indicators): accessibility to health care services; health insurance; adult education; child school attendance; housing quality; housing area per capita; drinking water supply; hygienic toilet/latrine; use of telecommunication services; and assets for information accessibility.

Income Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=30)		Kinh Group (N=45)		All Surveyed Groups (N=75)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Other Income Sources	311,389	9.25	437,778	3.38	387,222	4.25
<b>Average Monthly Household Income</b>	<b>3,365,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12,947,593</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,114,689</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

## 6.4.2.2 Expenditure

### 6.4.2.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure of the surveyed households is VND 8,280,482 and the expenditure per capita is VND 1,656,096 per month. The average monthly household expenditure is below the average monthly household income (VND 9,114,689). The average monthly expenses per household and per capita of the surveyed Kinh households are approximately threefold higher than those of the surveyed Van Kieu households (see Table 6.13 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Of the Van Kieu households, their lowest and highest monthly household expenditures are VND 863,333 and VND 9,106,667 respectively. Whereas, the lowest and highest monthly household expenditures of the 45 Kinh households are VND 2,750,000 and VND 41,274,167 respectively.

**Table 6.13 Average Monthly Expenditure per Household and per Capita**

Monthly Expenditure	Van Kieu Group (N=30)	Kinh Group (N=45)	All Surveyed Groups (N=75)
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (VND)	3,759,333	11,294,581	8,280,482
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (VND)	691,902	2,397,435	1,656,096
Minimum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	863,333	2,750,000	863,333
Maximum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	9,106,667	41,274,167	41,274,167

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

Many surveyed households have a number of unexpected or irregular expenditures. Sixteen out of the surveyed households spent a total of over VND 2.7 billion for housing repairs or construction with the average amount of over VND 170 million per household. In addition, 25 households spent a total of over VND 671 million with an average of nearly VND 26 million per household for serious health treatment. Other three households have payments of VND 82 million with an average of over VND 27 million per household for buying motorbikes, organising funerals, and buying new cultivation land. Since these expenditures were unexpected or irregular, they were not included in the calculations for the average monthly expenditure per household.

### 6.4.2.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

Analysis of the average expenditure patterns shows that 36.8% of monthly household expenditure goes on 'food and daily commodities' (see Table 6.14 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Relatively large proportions are spent on 'daily expenses' such as electricity, energy, transportation and communications (20.5%), and 'clothing, entertainment, and community activities' (16.1%). 'Debt interest payment' takes up 13.4% of household expenditure, 5.2% is needed to 'support for household members living away', and 5.4% is used for 'education investment'. Some 2.6% is used to cover 'medical expenses'.

**Table 6.14 Average Monthly Household Expenditure Structure**

Expenditure Items	Van Kieu Group (N=30)		Kinh Group (N=45)		All Surveyed Groups (N=75)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Food and daily commodities	1,839,000	48.92	3,852,222	34.11	3,046,933	36.80
Daily expenses	633,500	16.85	2,407,526	21.32	1,697,916	20.51
Clothing, entertainment and community activities	707,083	18.81	1,745,556	15.45	1,330,167	16.06
Debt interest payment	441,000	11.73	1,555,630	13.77	1,109,778	13.40
Support for household members living away	-	0.00	722,222	6.39	433,333	5.23
Education	88,083	2.34	685,778	6.07	446,700	5.39
Health care	50,667	1.35	325,648	2.88	215,656	2.60
<b>Average Monthly Household Expenditure</b>	<b>3,759,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11,294,581</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8,280,482</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.2.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

When comparing annual household expenditure against income, nearly two-thirds of the 75 households (61.3%) said that their annual expenditure is above their annual income (see Table 6.15 **Error! Reference source not found.**). However, one-third of the households indicated the opposite that their income exceeds their expenditure (37.3%). Only one Van Kieu household (1.4%) stated that their income and expenditure are 'equal' (with a difference of positive VND 500,000).

**Table 6.15 Annual Income and Expenditure Balance**

Income and Expenditure Balance	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Annual Expenditure Higher than Annual Income	15	50.00	31	68.89	46	61.33

Income and Expenditure Balance	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Annual Expenditure Approximately Equal to Annual Income	1	3.33	-	0.00	1	1.33
Annual Expenditure Lower than Annual Income	14	46.67	14	31.11	28	37.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.2.4 Sources of Financial Support

Nearly half of the 75 surveyed households (36 households or 48%) seek financial support as their monthly income over the preceding three years did not cover their household expenditure. The remaining 39 households (52%) confirmed they did not need any financial support over the past three years.

When asked about their sources of financial support when needed, surveyed households can access multiple sources of financial support. Borrowing from relatives is the primary source (52.8%) (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). This is followed by a large proportion who gets a loan from banks (41.7%). One Kinh household consider savings and selling land plots as their financial aid with the corresponding figures of 2.8% for each. Five Kinh households access loans from Farmer's Union, Elderly Association, black credits (loans with usurious interest rate), and acquaintances, accounting for 13.9%.

**Table 6.16 Sources of Financial Support**

Sources of Financial Support	Van Kieu Group (N=14)		Kinh Group (N=22)		All Surveyed Groups (N=36)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Borrowing from relatives	9	64.29	10	45.45	19	52.78
Borrowing from banks	6	42.86	9	40.91	15	41.67
Savings	0	0.00	1	4.55	1	2.78
Selling land plots	0	0.00	1	4.55	1	2.78
Others	0	0.00	5	22.73	5	13.89

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.2.5 Debts

Debt is relatively high in the surveyed groups with around 80% of the 75 surveyed households (60 households) reporting they are in debt, while a considerable proportion (20% or 15 households) advises that they are not (see Table 6.17 **Error! Reference source not found.**). It is worth noting that the debt rate of the Van Kieu group is very high, at 90% while this figure is around 73.3% to the Kinh group. The total amount of debts<sup>52</sup> is around VND five billion with the average amount of nearly VND 113 million

<sup>52</sup> Forty-seven out of 60 households providing details about their amount of debts were included in this calculation.

per household. The highest loan is VND 800 million and the lowest is VND six million - both are recorded with Kinh households.

**Table 6.17 Surveyed Households with Debts**

Debts	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	27	90.00	33	73.33	60	80.00
No	3	10.00	12	26.67	15	20.00
<b>All Surveyed Households</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

Of the 60 households with loans, loans from social and commercial banks are among the top selected preferences with the corresponding figures of 55% and 41.7% (see Table 6.18 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Some common commercial banks include the Saigon Thuong Tin Commercial Bank (Sacombank), Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade (VietinBank), and Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (Agribank). It can be clearly seen that most of the Van Kieu households have debt sources from social policy banks while Kinh households have a greater diverse sources of borrowing money. In addition, 15 households (25%) get a loan from relatives and one Kinh household (1.7%) have a loan from acquaintances. Two Van Kieu households (3.3%) are uncertain about their loan sources.

**Table 6.18 Sources of Debts**

Sources of Debts	Van Kieu Group (N=27)		Kinh Group (N=33)		All Surveyed Groups (N=60)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Social policy bank	17	62.96	16	48.48	33	55.00
Commercial bank	5	18.52	20	60.61	25	41.67
Relatives	8	29.63	7	21.21	15	25.00
Acquaintances	0	0.00	1	3.03	1	1.67
Don't know	2	7.41	0	0.00	2	3.33

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.3 Natural Capital

This section analyses the natural capital of a total 80 affected households<sup>53</sup> in terms of their land holdings (including production land and residential land) and their land loss due to the Project implementation.

<sup>53</sup> Of total 81 affected households, one Kinh household did not provide adequate information about their land assets so data from the 80 households was included in this analysis.

## 6.4.4 Land Holdings

### 6.4.4.1 Production Land

The 80 surveyed households own different types of production land including land for annual crops and forest farming, in which land for annual crops is by far the most common form of land use in both ethnic groups (see Table 6.19 **Error! Reference source not found.**). When disaggregating by ethnicity, the proportion of households with annual crop land in the Van Kieu group is slightly higher than that in the Kinh group, while lands for forestry and aquaculture are mostly owned by Kinh ethnic people.

**Table 6.19 Types of Production Land Holdings by Surveyed Household**

Production Land	Van Kieu Group (N=32)		Kinh Group (N=48)		All Surveyed Groups (N=80)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Annual Crop Land	29	90.63	40	83.33	69	86.25
Forest Farming Land	10	31.25	14	29.17	24	30.00
Aquaculture Land	0	0.00	1	2.08	1	1.25

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### ■ Annual Crop Land

Of the 80 surveyed households, 86.3% (69 households) have land for annual crops such as rice, cassava, corn, sesame, Liberia coffee, and fruit trees (see Table 6.19 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The distance from annual crop land plots to local houses is around 1-15 km. A high percentage of the 69 households have a land use right certificate (LURC) for their annual crop land, occupying 72.5% (50 households).

The average annual crop land area is 20,973 m<sup>2</sup> per household<sup>54</sup>, the largest area is 83,500 m<sup>2</sup> (one Kinh household in Tan Hao village), and the smallest is 200 m<sup>2</sup> (one Van Kieu household in Bu village). It is recorded that one Kinh household possesses an area of 40,000 m<sup>2</sup> in Laos for annual crops.

#### ■ Forestry Farming Land

Some 30% of the 80 surveyed households (24 households) own land for forest farming (see Table 6.19 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Sixteen (16) out of the 24 households (66.7%) have a LURC for their forest farming land. The distance from forest farming land plots to local houses is around 1-12 km. Most of these surveyed households currently plant banana, cassava, coffee, neolamarckia cadamba (*gáo trắng*), and acacia on their forestry land. The average forest farming land area<sup>55</sup> is 25,437 m<sup>2</sup> per household, the largest and smallest areas are 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> and 950 m<sup>2</sup> respectively as recorded among Kinh households.

#### ■ Aquaculture Land

Apart from common land types mentioned, one Kinh household (1.3%) owns an aquaculture land area of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> with a LURC. They raise tilapia, carp, and chub fish on their aquaculture land.

<sup>54</sup> Data from 67 out of 69 surveyed households with land for annual crops was used in this analysis – two Kinh households could not provide detailed information about their annual crop land area.

<sup>55</sup> Data from 23 out of 24 surveyed households with land for forest farming land was used in this analysis - one Van Kieu household could not provide detailed information about their forest farming land area.

#### 6.4.4.2 Residential Land

All 80 surveyed households possess residential land (including garden area) with an average area of 1,166 m<sup>2</sup> per household<sup>56</sup>. The rest of the two households do not own residential land and they are currently living in their temporary houses built on agricultural land or on land of a local school. Sixty-nine out of the 80 surveyed households (86.3%) are dwelling on homestead land with LURCs, in which five Van Kieu households have LURCs under their relative's name for their land. The average residential land areas per Van Kieu household and Kinh household are 1,109 m<sup>2</sup> and 1,201 m<sup>2</sup> respectively. The smallest residential land recorded is 35 m<sup>2</sup> for both Van Kieu and Kinh households, while the largest areas are 6,000 m<sup>2</sup> for a Van Kieu household and 4,400 m<sup>2</sup> for a Kinh household.

### 6.4.5 Physical Capital

#### 6.4.5.1 Housing Conditions

All 81 surveyed households own a private house. Eighty-one households built their houses on residential land while the two Kinh households have their houses built on agricultural land or on land area of a local school. Semi-permanent and permanent houses with one storey<sup>57</sup> are common in the surveyed areas (see **Error! Reference source not found.**), in which 56.8% and 34.6% of the surveyed households are residing respectively. Only 7.4% of the surveyed households are dwelling in temporary houses. Only one Kinh household owning a multi-storey permanent house are recorded (see Table 6.20 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

When disaggregating data by ethnicity, most of the 32 Van Kieu households (81.3%) are residing in semi-permanent stilt houses made of oak woods, woods or bamboo, whereas most of the Kinh households are dwelling in either permanent houses or semi-permanent with one storey, accounting for 53.1% and 40.8% respectively.

**Table 6.20 Different Types of Houses Owned by the Surveyed Household**

House Types	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Semi-permanent house	26	81.25	20	40.82	46	56.79
Permanent house with one storey	2	6.25	26	53.06	28	34.57
Non-permanent house	4	12.50	2	4.08	6	7.41
Permanent house with multiple-storey	0	0.00	1	2.04	1	1.23
<b>All Surveyed Households</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

<sup>56</sup> Data from 76 out of 80 surveyed households with residential land was used in this analysis – three Van Kieu households and one Kinh household could not provide detailed information about their residential land area.

<sup>57</sup> There are three criteria to categorise permanent house and semi-permanent house. In particular, permanent house is a house meeting all three criteria, and semi-permanent house is a house meeting two criteria. The criteria include: (1) Pillar made of materials: concrete, brick/stone, iron/steel/ durable wood; (2) Roof made of materials: concrete, tile (cement, terracotta); (3) Wall made of materials: concrete, brick / stone, wood/metal.



Non-permanent house



Semi-permanent stilt house



Semi-permanent house

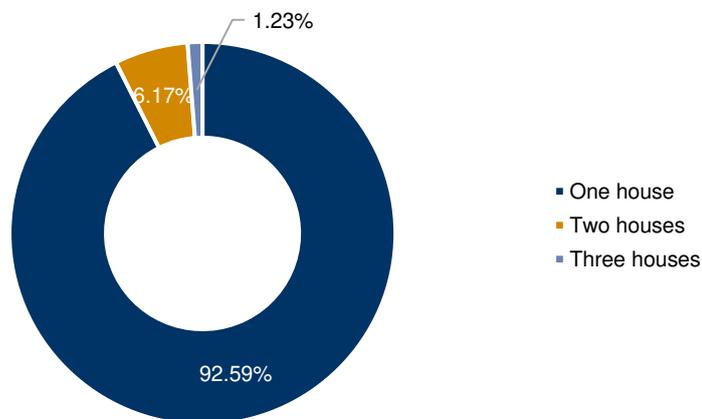


One-storey permanent house

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.4 Photos of House Types in the Surveyed Areas**

A high percentage of the surveyed households (92.6%) own one house while 6.2% possess two houses (including three Van Kieu households and two Kinh households). Notably, one Kinh household possesses three houses, accounting for 1.2% (see Figure 6.5 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

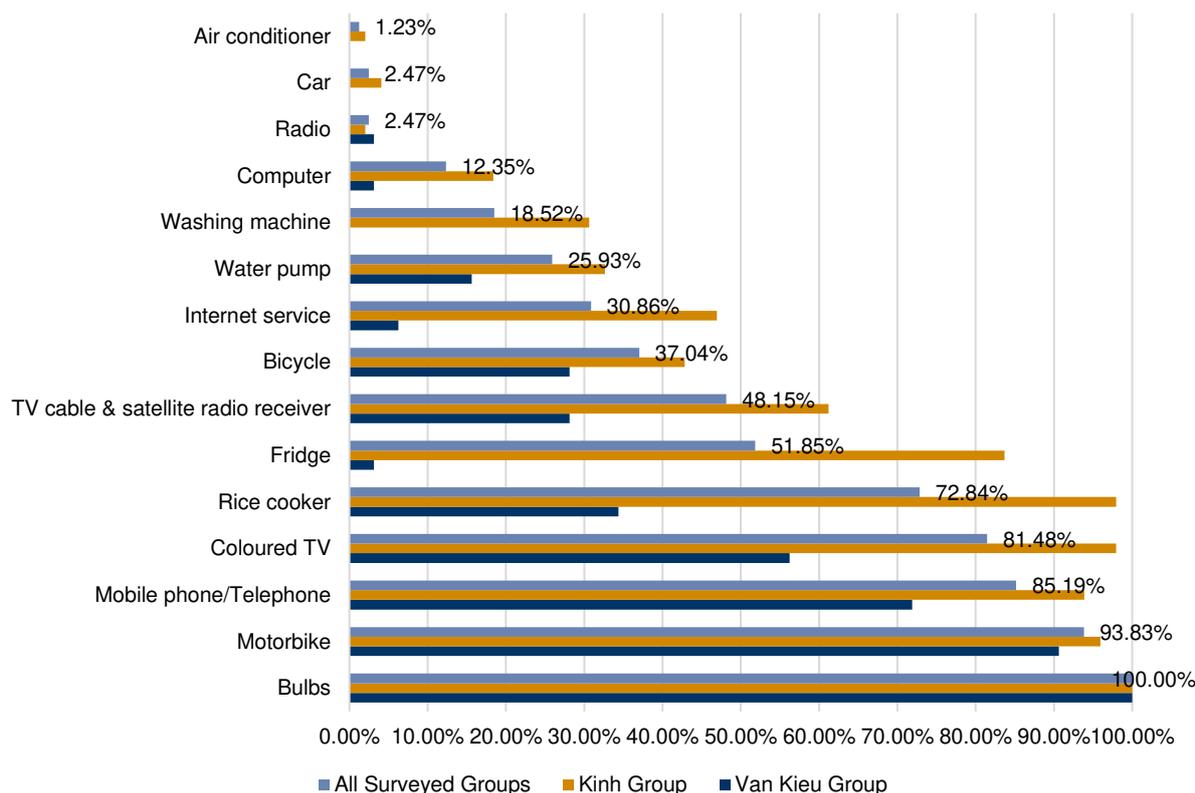


Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.5 Number of Houses Owned by Surveyed Household**

### 6.4.5.2 Household Assets

The majority of households own basic home appliances (light bulbs, coloured televisions, fridges, TV cable and satellite radio receivers, and rice cookers), transport vehicles (motorbikes), and communication devices (mobile phones or telephones) (see Figure 6.6 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Apart from basic home equipment, the surveyed households - mostly Kinh people also possess bicycles (37%), water pumps (25.9%), washing machines (18.5%), computers (12.4%), and radios (2.5%). Two households own cars and one household uses air conditioner - all of them are Kinh households. In addition, other household assets are recorded such as electric kettles, speaker, water filters, and water heaters.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.6 Household Assets of the Surveyed Households**

Some production facilities are reported including lawn mowers (19.8%), pump machines (6.2%), sewing machine (2.5%), truck (2.5%), and others (pesticide sprayers, welding machine, metal cutting machines, soldering machines, cultivators, rice thresher, and sawmill machines) (see Table 6.21 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Table 6.21 Different Types of Production Facilities Owned by Surveyed Household**

Production Facilities	Van Kieu Group (N=32)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=81)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lawn mower	5	15.63	11	22.45	16	19.75
Pump machine	0	0.00	5	10.20	5	6.17
Sewing machine	1	3.13	1	2.04	2	2.47

Production Facilities	Van Kieu Group (N=32)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=81)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Truck	0	0.00	2	4.08	2	2.47

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.5.3 Source of Electricity

All 81 surveyed households (100%) access the national electricity grid.

### 6.4.5.4 Sources of Drinking Water

The survey results suggest that the surveyed households use more than one source of water for drinking. Piped and gravity water are considered the main sources of drinking water for most surveyed households, accounting for 35.8% and 21% respectively. It is worth noting that Van Kieu households mainly use gravity water<sup>58</sup> while Kinh households access piped water for drinking. In addition, other water sources are recorded including bottled water (18.1%), borehole water (13.6%), underground water (11.1%), and spring water (4.9%) (see Table 6.22 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Table 6.22 Different Sources of Drinking Water**

Drinking Water Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=32)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=81)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water	0	0.00	29	59.18	29	35.80
Gravity water	17	53.13	0	0.00	17	20.99
Bottled drinking water	9	28.13	4	8.16	13	16.05
Borehole water	0	0.00	11	22.45	11	13.58
Underground water	3	9.38	6	12.24	9	11.11
Spring water	4	12.50	0	0.00	4	4.94

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### 6.4.5.5 Sources of Cooking Energy

Of the 81 surveyed households, firewood which is collected from forests or gardening areas for domestic use is the most common cooking fuel (85.2%), followed by electricity (43.2%), and gas (38.3%) (see **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 6.23 and Figure 6.7 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Some 21% of the surveyed households - mostly Kinh people use biogas and 2.5% (two Kinh households) use charcoal for daily cooking activities. Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that the primary cooking energy for Van Kieu households is firewood while Kinh households use mixed sources of energy for cooking including firewood, electricity, gas, and biogas.

<sup>58</sup> A gravity water supply system was invested in 1999 for Van Kieu households in Bu village. There are nine water tanks in the village and each tank is used by every ten households. Each household pays 10,000 VND per month for water supply system maintenance.

**Table 6.23 Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households**

Source of Cooking Energy	Van Kieu Group (N=32)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=81)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firewood	31	96.88	38	77.55	69	85.19
Electricity	7	21.88	28	57.14	35	43.21
Gas	1	3.13	30	61.22	31	38.27
Bio-gas	1	3.13	16	32.65	17	20.99
Charcoal	0	0.00	2	4.08	2	2.47

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020



Van Kieu household store firewood under the stilt house



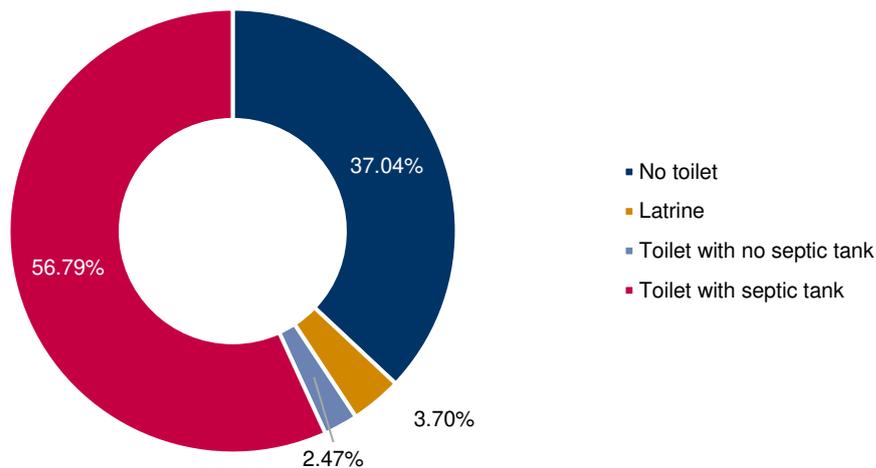
Firewood for domestic use in a Kinh household

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.7 Firewood Use in the Surveyed Areas**

### 6.4.5.6 Toilet Conditions

56.8% of the 81 surveyed households - mostly Kinh households, use a toilet connected to a septic tank, followed by 3.7% with latrines, and 2.5% with toilets without a septic tank (see Figure 6.8 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Strikingly, the remaining 37% (30 households) do not have a private toilet, which is mostly concentrated in the Van Kieu group (28 households). It is understood that there is outside defecation in garden areas, in fields or in the forest, and some households share toilets with their relatives or neighbours.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.8 Toilet Conditions of the Surveyed Households**

#### 6.4.5.7 Access to Infrastructure and Public Services

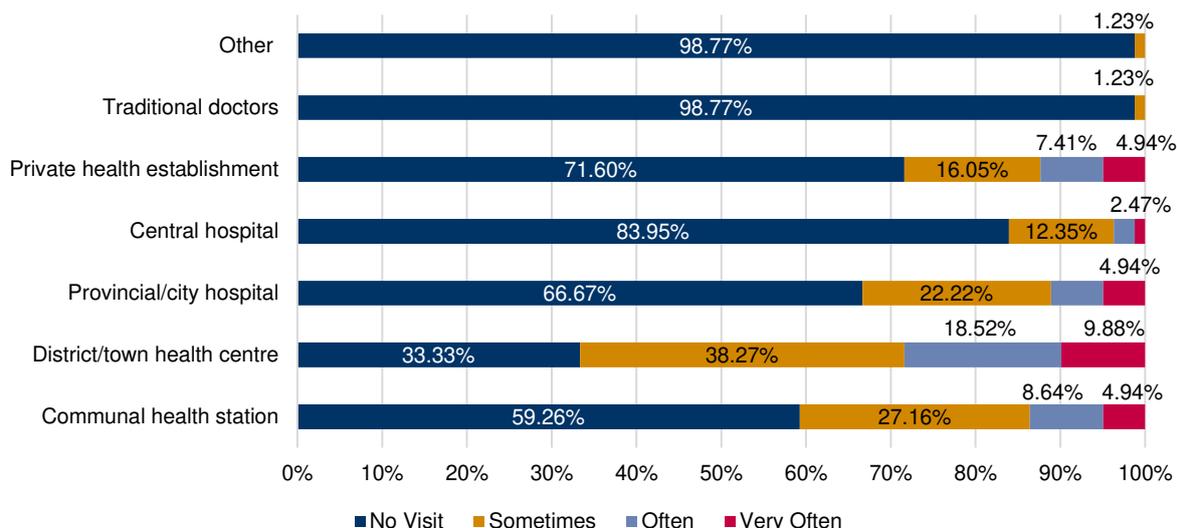
The survey analyses the access of the surveyed households to local public facilities and services including local health stations, schools, roads, electricity supply, water supply, local markets, internet services, and solid waste collection. It is noted that the findings in terms of the evaluation to access to infrastructure and public services are from the 81 affected households residing in Tan Lap, Tan Lien, and Tan Hop communes, which are considered as the Project areas.

##### 6.4.5.7.1 Commune Health Stations

The surveyed areas, specifically Tan Lap, Tan Lien, and Tan Hop communes, have communal-level health stations that provide first aid and basic treatments such as vaccinations, vitamin provision, maternal healthcare, and medical treatment for common diseases (i.e. colds, headaches, and common flu).

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the most frequently-opted health care establishment by the 81 surveyed households<sup>59</sup> is district/town health centre (66.7%), which is followed by communal health station (40.7%) and provincial/city hospitals (33.3%). Around 28.4% of the surveyed households came to private health establishments for medical treatment, while a relatively small number of households accessed central hospitals for health problems last year (16%). Only one Van Kieu household in Bu village self-treated by using herbs when having any health issue (1.2% for each).

<sup>59</sup> The analysis of frequency of health care establishment use was based on data from all 81 affected households.



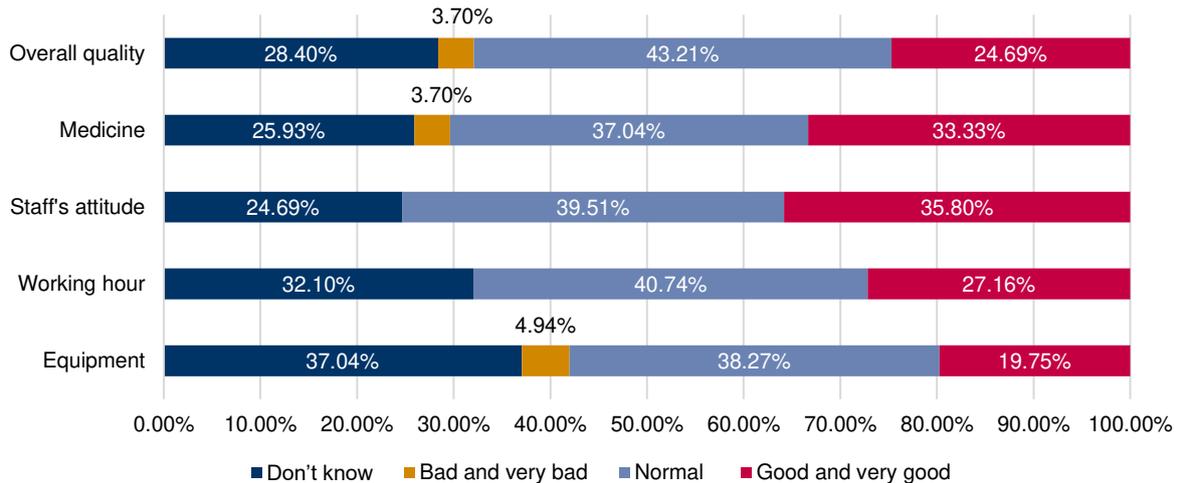
Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.9 Frequency of Health Facilities Use over 12 Months among the Surveyed Households**

No surveyed households visited traditional doctors for health treatment last year but during the FGDs in Bu village, some Van Kieu households reported that they often visit a traditional healer (thầy mo) for health problems. The traditional healer treats patients with broken/dislocated arms or legs by blowing wine on injured arms or legs. He uses herbals (tree leaves and roots) for patients with problems related to liver, colon, and kidney. As shared by a Van Kieu female respondent in the FGD, she had a liver-related disease but her health did not make any progress when being treated in the district hospital. She then visited a locally traditional healer and took herbals. Her health has been better now. The traditional healer not only treat patients in the village but a lot of people, even Kinh people, from other communes and big cities (Ho Chi Minh and Ha Noi) visit him for health treatment (FGD, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 8th May 2020).

Overall, the surveyed respondents ranked the overall quality of commune health stations (67.9%), medicine (70.4%), staff attitude (75.3%), working hour (67.9%), and medical equipment (58%) as 'normal' and 'good and very good'. A considerable number of the surveyed respondents did not evaluate the quality of health stations as they seldom visit this establishment or have a low demand for health care.

A very limited number of the surveyed respondents are dissatisfied with equipment (4.9%) and medicine (3.7%) available in the commune health stations (see Figure 6.10 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Due to limited sources of medicine and medical equipment, the commune health stations only provide basic health care and treatment such as vaccination, vitamin provision, and common diseases (cough, fever, flu, headache, or blood pressure check) while serious health issues are transferred to higher-level health establishments (LL12, female respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020). Surveyed respondents see a need for better medicine, medical equipment, and more qualified doctors at the commune health stations.



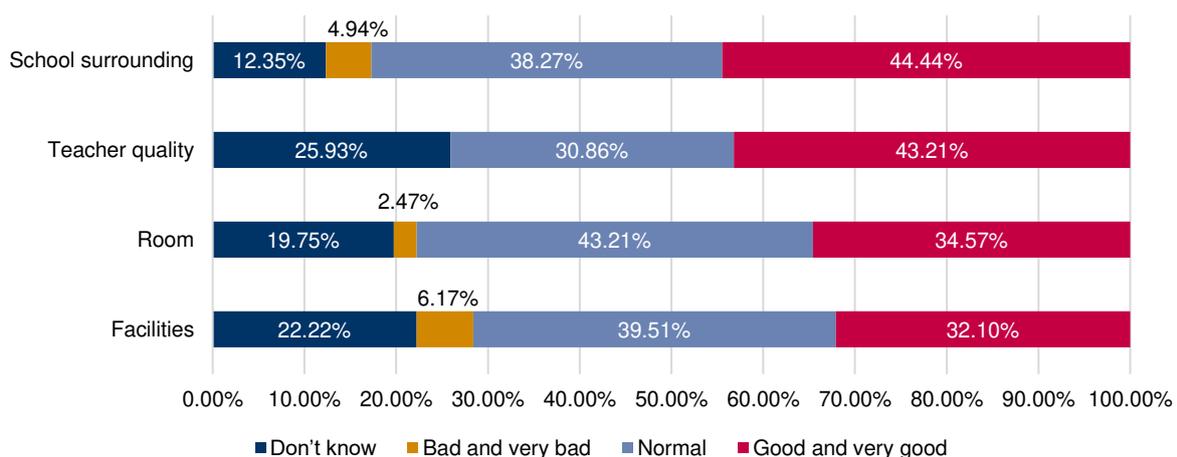
Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.10 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Commune Health Stations**

### 6.4.5.7.2 Local Schools

The education system of the surveyed communes includes kindergarten, primary, and lower secondary education levels. For the upper secondary education level, pupils have to attend the district schools. Tan Lap kindergarten and primary schools have campuses in Bu village for convenient access to schooling while the commune's lower secondary school is two km away from the village (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

A high proportion of the 81 surveyed respondents ranked the predetermined criteria of local schools as 'good and very good', including school surrounding (44.4%), teacher quality (43.2%), classrooms (34.6%), and facilities (32.1%) (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Apart from compliments on local schools, some recommendations are recorded during the interviews including rebuilding local schools, upgrading infrastructure (fences, playgrounds and toilets), improving school surrounding, and supplying diverse teaching equipment. In addition, encouraging students to enrol local schools needs to be paid attention.

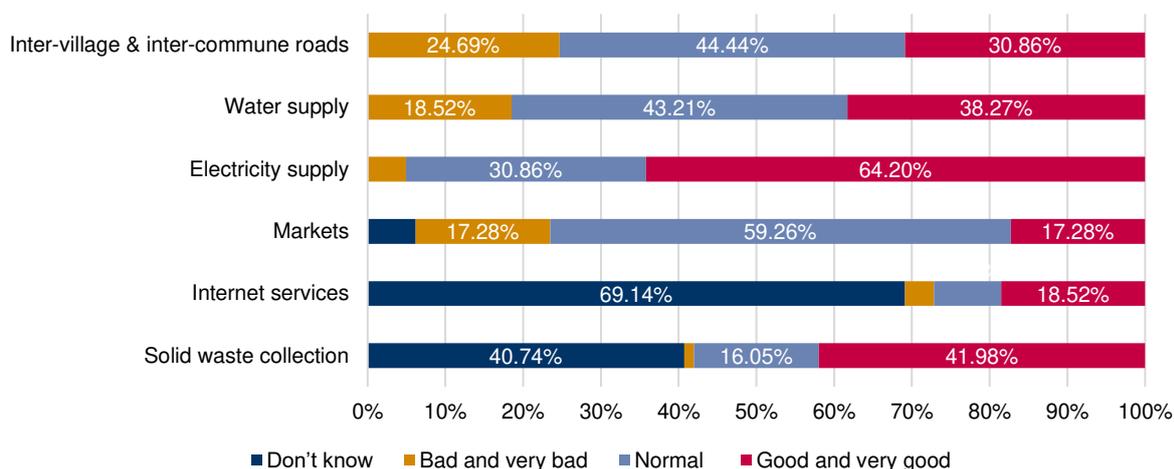


Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.11 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Local Schools**

### 6.4.5.7.3 Other Infrastructure and Public Services

Surveyed respondents generally show satisfaction with local infrastructure and public services in terms of local roads, water supply, electricity supply, markets, internet services, and solid waste collection services (see Figure 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**). It is worth noting that a high number of the surveyed respondents - mostly Van Kieu people did not evaluate internet and solid waste collection services because they may not use these services or these services are not available in their residential areas.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.12 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Local Infrastructure and Public Services**

#### 6.4.5.7.3.1 Local Roads

Nearly three-fourths of the 81 surveyed respondents (61 households or 75.3%) expressed their satisfaction with the current status of local roads (see Figure 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Some 24.7% are dissatisfied with the conditions of local roads.

The proportion of local roads concreted is different among the surveyed areas (Klls, male respondents, Bu, Tan Thuan and Tan Hao villages, 6th-8th May 2020). In Bu village where all surveyed Van Kieu households are living, only 30% of local roads are concreted and improved under the implementation of the Program 135<sup>60</sup> while the remaining roads have not yet been covered with concrete and degraded with potholes (see Figure 6.13 **Error! Reference source not found.**). This has further exacerbated people's commuting especially in the rainy season. Meanwhile, 80% of the local roads in Kinh households' villages have been concreted but some roads to cultivation areas have not been invested yet (FGD, agriculture group, Tan Hao village, 8th May 2020).

Upgrading and expanding local roads need to be continuously maintained as mentioned by most of the surveyed respondents. In addition, the installation of street lighting systems would help local commuting easier and more convenient.

<sup>60</sup> The Program 135 is the program of socio-economic development of the most vulnerable communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, aiming at promoting production and access to basic infrastructure, improving education, training local officials and raising people's awareness for better living standards and quality of life.



A section of concreted road in Bu village

A section of non-concreted road in Tan Thuan village

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

### Figure 6.13 Local Roads in the Surveyed Villages

#### 6.4.5.7.3.2 Water Supply

When asked about their evaluation to water supply, 43.2% of the 81 surveyed respondents rank water supply as 'normal' and 38.3% rank it as 'good and very good'. Meanwhile, 15 respondents of the sample (18.5%) - mostly Van Kieu people are displeased with the water quality due to the degradation of the water supply system and the shortage of water supply during the dry season (see Figure 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

As evaluated by the village head, the gravity water supply system in Bu village, where all surveyed Van Kieu households are residing in, does not operate well because of the degradation of water pipelines, water tanks, and filter tanks. Furthermore, the operation design of gravity water supply system has not been really effective when water tanks in high locations do not provide enough water for the locals. Village households have to fetch water from other tanks in lower locations by motorbike (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic people, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

In addition, pesticide residue from agricultural activities has recently affected water quality. From March to May, the water shortage becomes severe. Some surveyed Van Kieu households in Bu village switched to bottled drinking water or underground wells. The Van Kieu households in Bu village had sent a request to the Tan Lap commune People's Committee for constructing two bore wells and got an approval from the local authorities (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic people, Bu village, 6th May 2020). Surveyed Van Kieu also shared the same opinions as their village head:

Water tanks are degraded and water quality is poor and usually in shortage. We have to buy bottled drinking water. Those who cannot afford bottled drinking water can share bore water sources of other households in the village (LL12, female respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

Currently, water sources are polluted because of the use of herbicides from banana farming in the upstream. In addition, the village is now in water shortage. The village should build boreholes to supply clean water for households (LL23, male respondent, 26 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

Some Kinh respondents in Tan Thuan and Tan Hao villages are not satisfied with current water supply. They shared that the unstable water supply also happens in the dry season and the water is not clean, regardless of piped water or groundwater.

Piped water is not clean, sometimes its color is opaque white (LL55, male respondent, 66 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 7th May 2020).

There is a dam in Tan Hao village where people can get water for daily activities but now there is no more water due to drought (LL69, female respondent, 70 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Hao village, 7th May 2020).

#### 6.4.5.7.3.3 Electricity Supply

The 81 surveyed respondents evaluated the quality of electricity supply as 'normal' (30.9%) and 'good and very good' (64.2%) while some 4.9% are dissatisfied with the weak power supply and the high electricity price (see Figure 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

#### 6.4.5.7.3.4 Markets

Markets in Tan Lap and Tan Lien communes are available which provide local people with food and daily necessities. In addition, surveyed people can buy daily food from mobile goods vendors. For higher level shopping needs, they can go to big markets in Khe Sanh township (see Figure 6.14 **Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.14 Markets in Tan Lap Commune (left) and Tan Lien Commune (right)**

Most of the 81 surveyed respondents are satisfied with the local markets with 59.3% and 17.3% ranking local markets as 'normal' and 'good and very good' respectively. Meanwhile, 17.3% are dissatisfied with the local markets due to high price, low hygiene, and small space. These respondents recommended that local markets should be expanded and re-arranged. In addition, the local markets should take measures against encroachment status which causes disorder. Another 6.1% did not give any evaluation due to limited visit to local markets (see Figure 6.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

#### 6.4.5.7.3.5 Internet Services

Most of the 81 surveyed households (56 households or 69.1%) did not evaluate the service because they may not use internet services or pay little attention to this service. Of the 25 surveyed households with access to the internet service (30.9% of the 81 surveyed households), 18.5% rank its quality as 'good and very good', 8.7% are satisfied with it, and 3.7% show their dissatisfaction with the current internet services.

#### 6.4.5.7.3.6 Solid Waste Collection

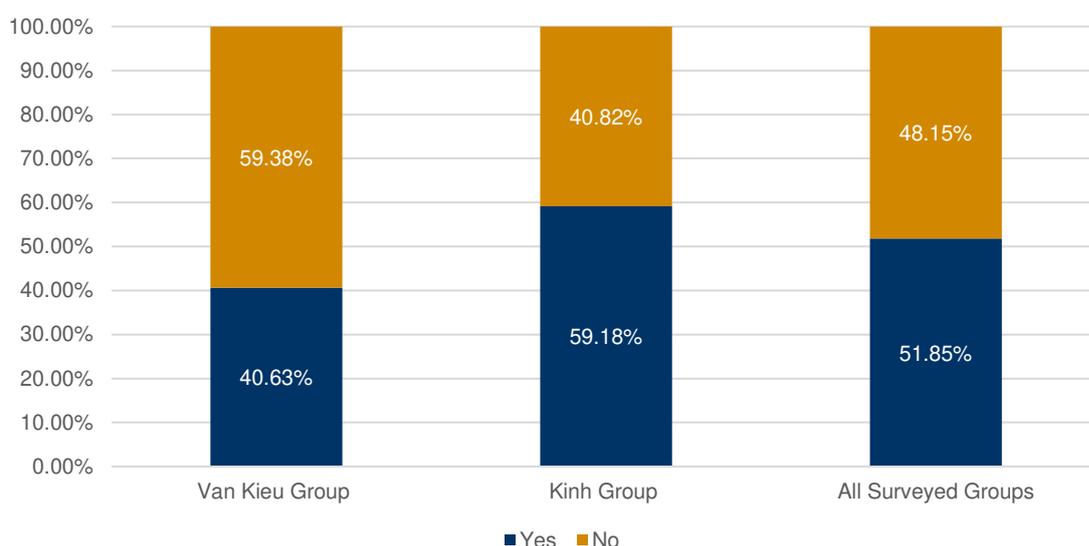
As shared by the 48 Kinh respondents, solid waste is collected once a week in their residential areas and each household pays a monthly fee of VND 15,000 for this service. Most Kinh households rank

solid waste services as ‘normal’ (16.1%) and ‘good and very good’ (42%) (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). Of the 33 surveyed respondents who did not evaluate this service (40.8%), most of them are Van Kieu households (32 households). According to their responses, there is no official waste management system in Bu village. They treat their domestic waste by burning in the forest or landfilling in the garden and they see a needs for waste collection services in the village. Only 1.2% Kinh household complained that the local environment is not hygienic with a lot of waste.

## 6.4.6 Social Capital

### 6.4.6.1 Satisfaction to Current Living Conditions

The proportion of the surveyed households showing their contentment to their living conditions is higher than to those who show dissatisfaction, at 51.8% and 48.2% respectively. When disaggregating data by ethnicity, the proportion of households in the Van Kieu group who are satisfied with their living conditions is much lower than that in the Kinh group (40.6% versus 59.2% respectively). Reasons for dissatisfaction are attributed to vulnerability status, unaffordability of daily living costs, debts, parenting under pressures, housing conditions, and health issues (see Figure 6.15**Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.15 Local Satisfaction with Current Living Conditions**

### 6.4.6.2 Circles of Social Support

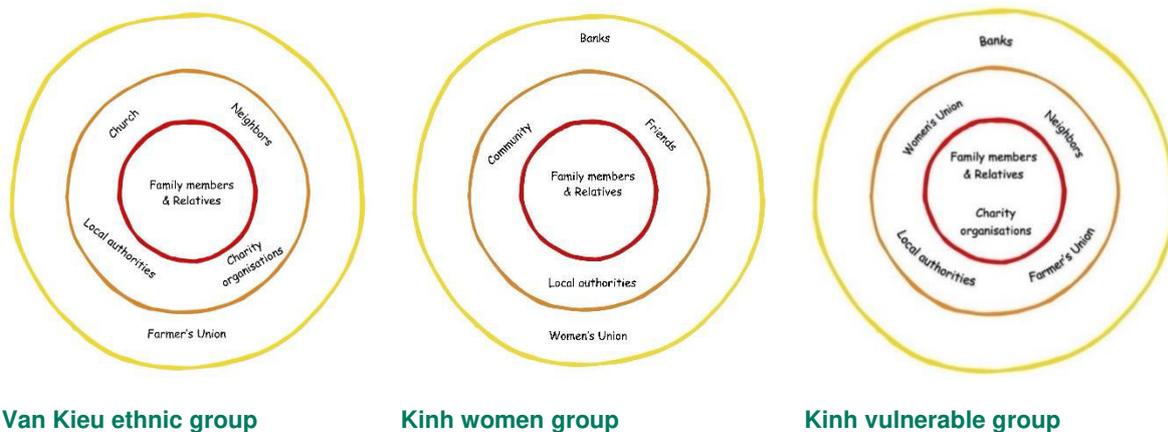
During the FGDs, the study looked at how different groups (i.e. relatives, friends, neighbours, charity organisations, mass organisations, local authorities, and banks) support households in terms of financial and emotional support. FGD participants from Van Kieu group, Kinh women group, and Kinh vulnerable group were requested to rate the support level from different groups in terms of importance for their needs on the three-order circles of support<sup>61</sup> (see Figure 6.16**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Family members and relatives were identified as the group offering the most frequent support by all three FGD groups. For the Van Kieu group, support from charity organisations and individuals is significant as they frequently offer in-kind supports such as rice, instant noodles, and other daily necessities to disadvantaged people.

<sup>61</sup> Three-order circles: The smallest circle refers to the most important support group and the largest circle for the least important group.

In the second order circle of support, community groups (i.e. friends, neighbours, village patriarchs and churches) and local authorities help local people in times of need. In the Van Kieu community, the village patriarch as the hereditary leader supports local villagers in terms of community unity, traditional functions, community property use, and dispute settlement. Local churches help resolving conflicts and provide local villagers with advice. Neighbors or community members support each other in difficult times and offer labour input in agricultural production. Labour exchange is quite popular among farming households, especially Van Kieu households when they do not have enough money to hire casual workers or to pay their debts. In addition, local people from extremely disadvantaged areas like Bu village are entitled to the State’s supporting policies for economic development and social welfare such free health insurance, exempted or reduced school tuition, and other supports from the Program 135 (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020).

Mass organisations such as Women’s Union and Farmer’s Union are also identified as the second order circle of support to Kinh vulnerable group as they give local people a lot of assistance in terms of loan programs and agricultural production. However, these organisations with banks are as third circle of support to Kinh women group and Van Kieu ethnic group.



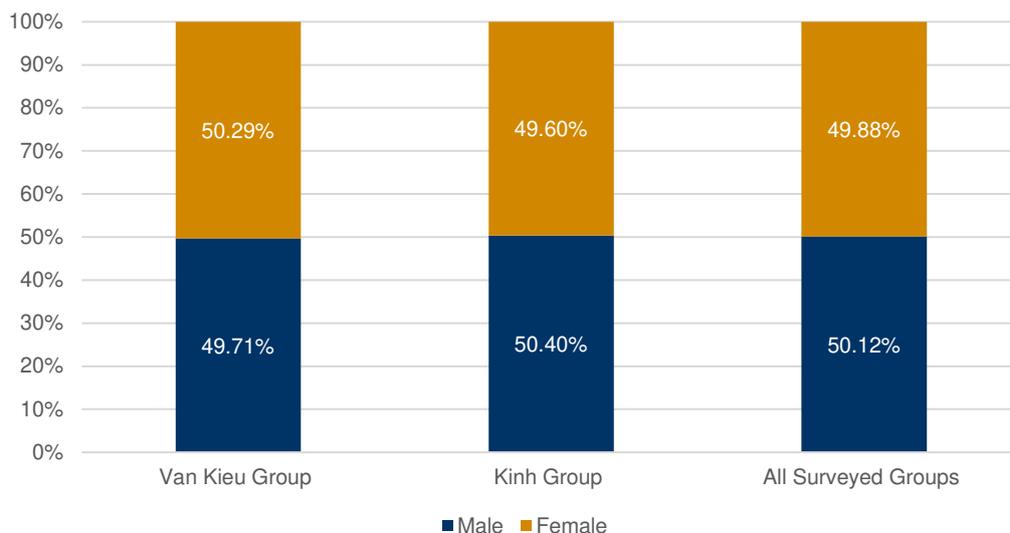
Source: FGDs conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.16 Circles of Support by Group**

## 6.4.7 Gender Relations and Vulnerability Issues

### 6.4.7.1 Gender Relations

Of the 427 surveyed population, the ratio between male and female is nearly equal (51.1% and 49.9% respectively) and this pattern also repeats in both Van Kieu and Kinh ethnic groups (see Figure 6.17 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

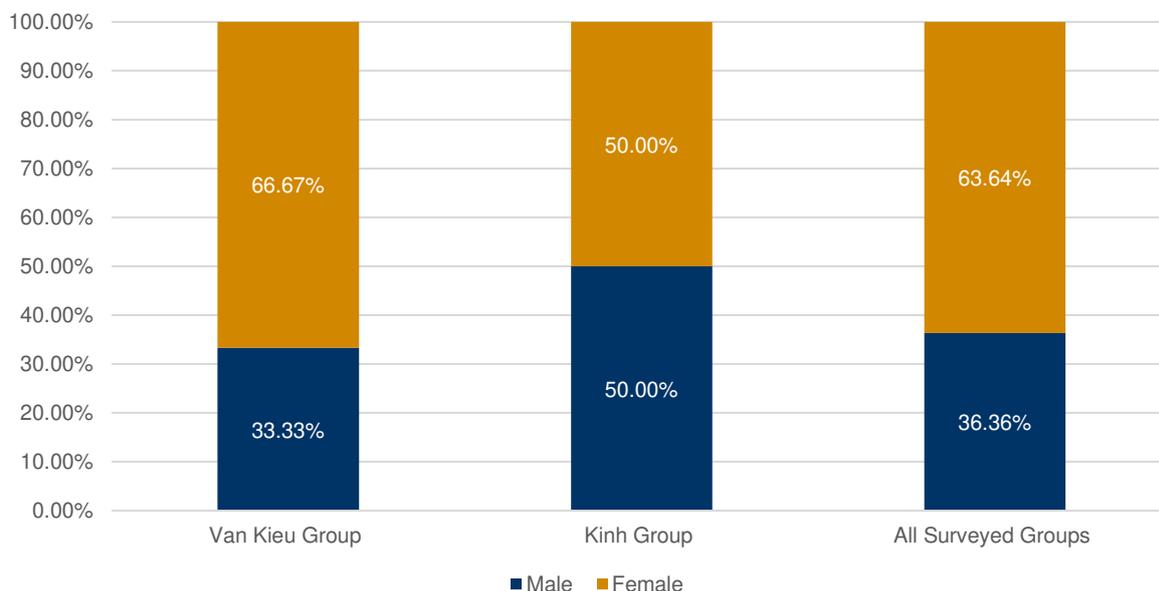


Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.17** Surveyed Population by Gender and Ethnicity

Gender-disaggregated data of the surveyed population shows differences in terms of educational attainment and livelihood engagement that suggest a need for gender-based assessment and social support for livelihood restoration.

In terms of illiteracy, the results show a wide gender gap with 63.6% female and 36.4% male (see Figure 6.18 **Error! Reference source not found.**). While the female illiteracy level of Van Kieu group is well above their male counterparts, this figure is perfectly equal in Kinh group.

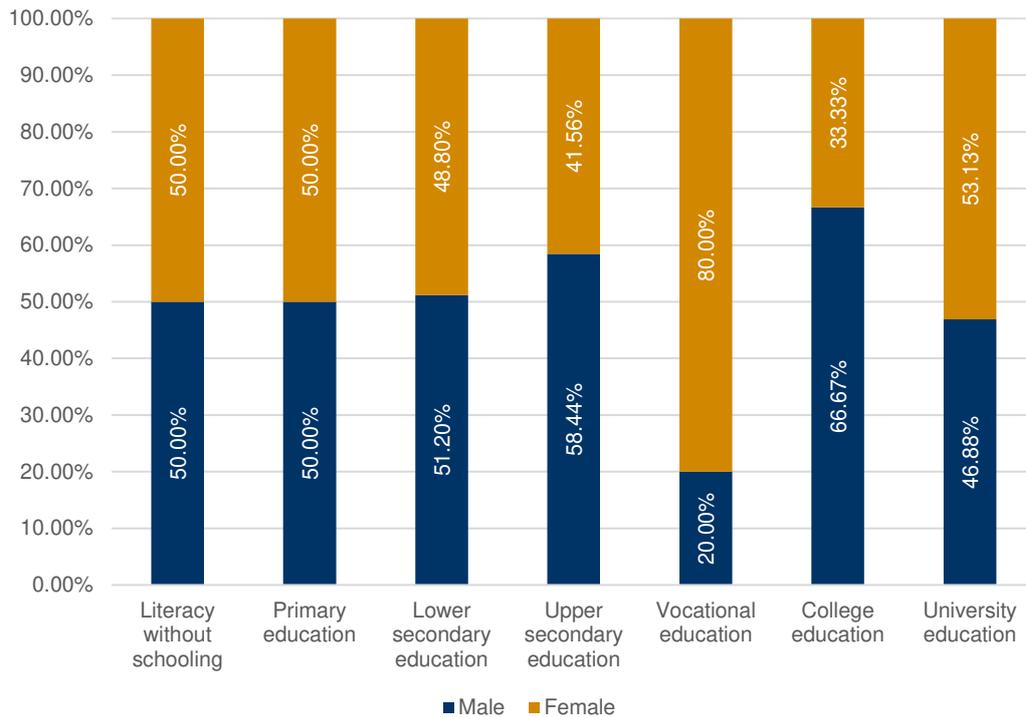


Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.18** Surveyed Illiterate Population by Gender

At general education levels, there is no gender gap in primary education and insignificant gap in the lower secondary level while the percentage of male exceeds female by around 17% in upper secondary education level (see Figure 6.19 **Error! Reference source not found.**). At higher education levels, the percentage of female students is exactly four times higher than that of male in vocational education level (80% versus 20% respectively). The proportion of female students is higher than that of male

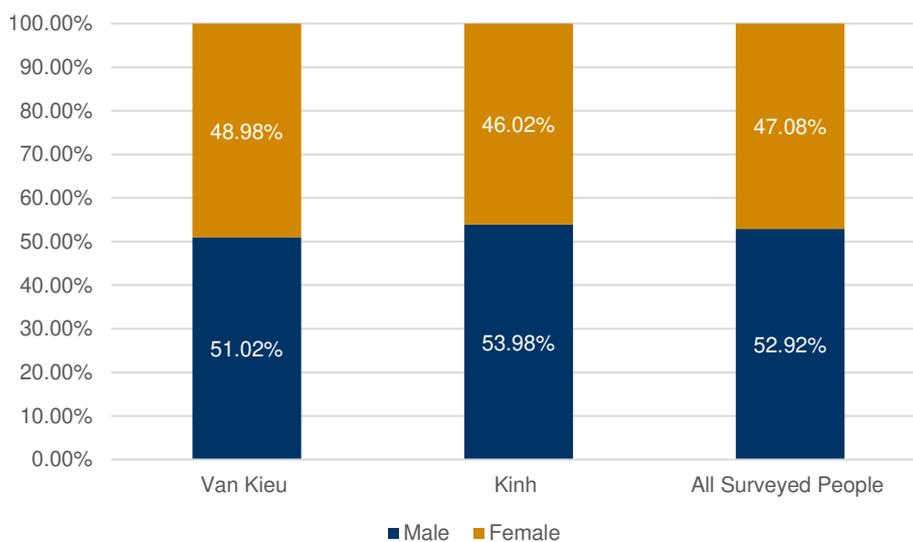
(53.1% versus 46.9% respectively) in the university education level . Conversely, the percentage of male students is higher than that of females (66.7% versus 33.3% respectively) in the college education level.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.19 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment and Gender**

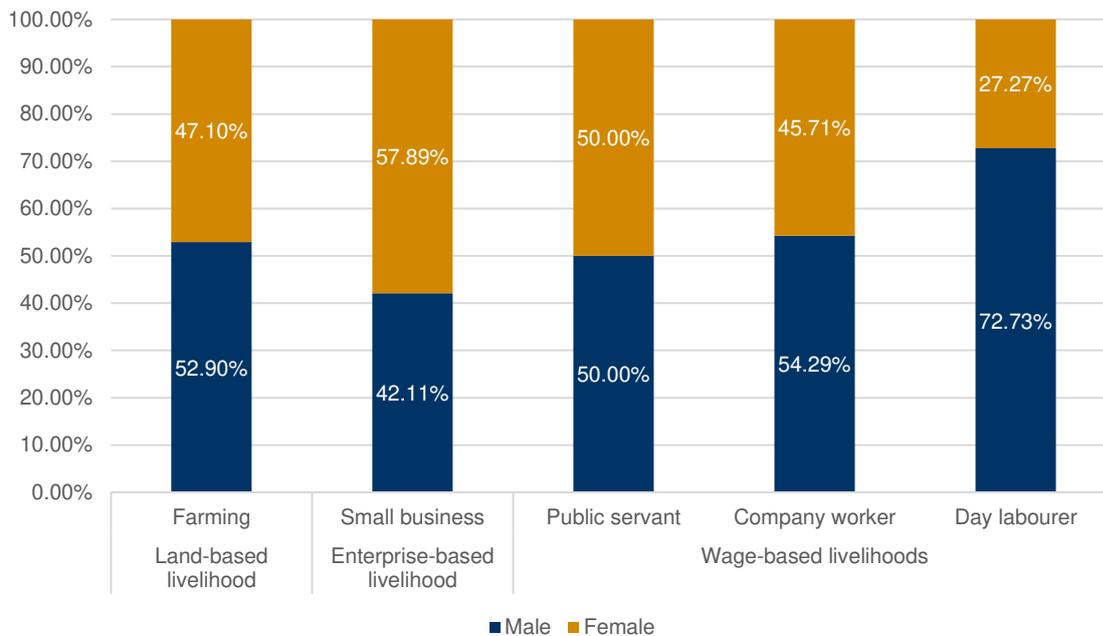
Within the surveyed labour force of 274 people, gender disaggregation shows a higher male participation (52.9%), compared to female participation (47.1%) (see Figure 6.20 **Error! Reference source not found.**). This pattern is similar with the Kinh group as males overtake females with 54% and 46% respectively and Van Kieu male working population outnumbers their female counterparts (51% and 49% respectively).



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.20 Surveved Labour Force by Gender**

In terms of livelihood engagement, the survey findings with 234 people who are engaged in land-based, wage-based, and enterprise-based livelihoods show that females outnumber males in small business with 57.9% versus 42.1% respectively (see Figure 6.21 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Conversely, males are dominant in farming work (52.9% versus 47.1% or 82 males versus 73 females), day labour employment (72.7% versus 27.3% or eight males versus three females), and company employment (54.3% versus 45.7% or 19 males versus 16 females). In addition, the ratio between males and females working as public servants is perfectly equal.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.21 Surveved Working People by Livelihood and Gender**

The findings from the FGD with Kinh women group shows that there is no profound gender differentiation among surveyed Kinh households in terms of labour division in household work and community affairs. Both women and men are responsible for housework, children care, and income generation activities. Since men are physically stronger and can undertake heavy work, their day labour wage is higher than women’s wage. Women and men discuss to make decisions on household related issues; however, men have the right to make final decisions because they are regarded to be main labourers and more thoughtful than their female counterparts (FGD, women group, Kinh ethnic group, Tan Thuan village, 7th May 2020).

Positive changes in gender relations are observed in Van Kieu communities, as shared by Van Kieu groups via the FGDs in Bu village. Previously, men used to have multiple concubines but monogamy is strongly maintained in the Van Kieu family nowadays. Women were not allowed to sit with men during meals but they now share the same table. Women took charge of all work related to taking care of children, doing all the chores, and doing crop production while men spent time resting, drinking, or going out after their farming work. Men did not share with women in housework because they were afraid to be judged as being ‘subdued to wife’ or ‘lost face’. In recent years, however, a shared responsibility between men and women in housework has been observed in many Van Kieu households in Bu village. This is more obviously found among Van Kieu people who follow Bible teachings of Protestantism on maintaining gender respect and equality. Women are increasingly respected in their household and community (FGD, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 8th May 2020).

## 6.4.7.2 Vulnerability Issues

### 6.4.7.2.1 Definition of Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Poor or near-poor households<sup>62</sup> certified by the Government;
- Female-headed households;
- Households with orphans or abandoned children;
- Households with an elderly person above the age of 60 living alone without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with an elderly person from 80 years old without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with a physically disabled member;
- Households with a mentally disabled member incapable of work;
- Households with a member with HIV/AIDS and unable to work;
- Households with a single parent from a poor household who are raising children under the age of 16, or children aged 16-18 and attending school; and
- Households with an illiterate breadwinner.

Twenty-four out of the 81 surveyed affected households (29.6%) are identified as vulnerable with a population of 136 people (30.6% of the 427 surveyed population). Most of the vulnerable households are of the Van Kieu ethnic group (see Figure 6.22 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

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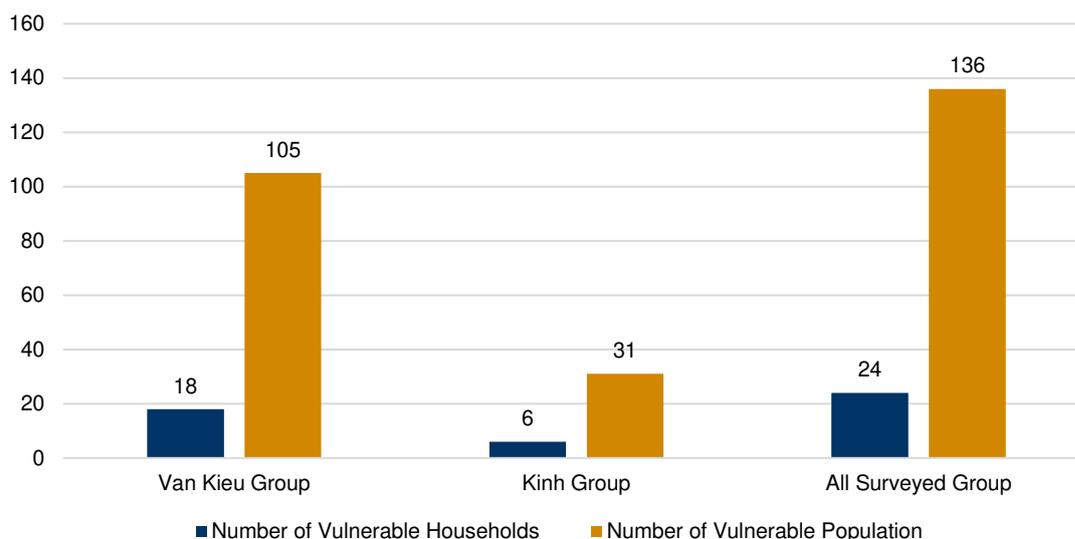
<sup>62</sup> The poverty certificate will be given yearly to households with low income and accessibility to basic social services under national standards as described in Decision 59/2015/QD-TTg which was valid from 01 January 2016.

**Income norms:**

- Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower for rural areas and VND 900,000 or lower for urban areas; or
- Having a monthly per capita income of between VND 700,000 and VND 1,000,000 for rural areas and between VND 900,000 and VND 1,300,000 for urban areas, and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.

**Norms on deprivation of accessing to basic social services:**

- Basic social services (5 services): health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation and information accessibility.
- Indicators measuring the level of deprivation of access to basic social services (10 indicators): (1) adult education; (2) child school attendance; (3) accessibility to health care services; (4) health insurance; (5) quality of house; (6) housing area per capita; (7) drinking water supply; (8) hygienic toilet/latrines; (9) use of telecommunication services; and (10) assets for information accessibility.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

**Figure 6.22** Number of Vulnerable Households and Population

#### 6.4.7.2.2 Multiple Vulnerability

The 24 surveyed households in the vulnerable group have met one or more vulnerability criteria. 79.2% are identified with one vulnerability (19 households). Some 12.5% are recorded with two vulnerabilities, and another 8.3% are with three vulnerabilities (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Table 6.24** Multiple Vulnerability of the Surveyed Households

Vulnerability	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Households with one vulnerability	15	83.33	4	66.67	19	79.17
Households with two vulnerabilities	2	11.11	1	16.67	3	12.50
Households with three vulnerabilities	1	5.56	1	16.67	2	8.33
<b>All Surveyed Households</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.7.2.3 Vulnerability Category

Of the 24 vulnerable households, ten households (41.7%) are classified as near-poor and that is the main category (see Table 6.25 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Six Van Kieu households have illiterate bread-winners (25%) and other six households are classified as poor (25%). Households with physically and mentally disabled members number five and two households respectively (20.8% and 8.3%). One Kinh household (4.2%) is categorised as female-headed and another Kinh household (4.2%) is recognised as a vulnerable household with an elderly person from the age of 80 without social allowance or insurance.

Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that compared to the Kinh group, the Van Kieu group is more disadvantaged. Specifically, half of the vulnerable households is classified as near-poor, one-third of

Van Kieu vulnerable households having illiterate bread-winners, and 27.8% poor households are of the Van Kieu group.

**Table 6.25 Vulnerable Households by Category**

Vulnerability Category	Van Kieu Group (N=18)		Kinh Group (N=6)		All Surveyed Groups (N=24)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Near poor households	9	50.00	1	16.67	10	41.67
Households with illiterate main labour	6	33.33	0	0.00	6	25.00
Households with physically disabled people	1	5.56	4	66.67	5	20.83
Poor households	5	27.78	1	16.67	6	25.00
Households with mentally disabled people	1	5.56	1	16.67	2	8.33
Female-headed households	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	4.17
Households with elderly person from 80 years old without social allowance	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	4.17

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.7.2.4 Income Structure of Vulnerable Households

The average monthly income per vulnerable household<sup>63</sup> is VND 3,904,280 and VND 681,700 per capita (see Table 6.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Average monthly incomes per household and per capita among six Kinh vulnerable households are higher than those of 16 vulnerable Van Kieu households.

The minimum and maximum of monthly incomes per Van Kieu vulnerable household are recorded at VND 733,333 and VND 6,545,000 respectively whereas the corresponding figures per Kinh vulnerable household are much higher, VND 733,333 and VND 12,400,000.

**Table 6.26 Household and per Capita Incomes of Vulnerable Households**

Monthly Income	Van Kieu Group (N=16)	Kinh Group (N=6)	All Surveyed Groups (N=22)
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	2,642,188	7,269,861	3,904,280
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	435,825	1,504,109	681,700
Minimum Monthly Income per Household (VND)	733,333	4,966,667	733,333
Maximum Monthly Income per Household (VND)	6,545,000	12,400,000	12,400,000

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

<sup>63</sup> The data analysis was based on the information of 22 vulnerable households with 126 members currently living in the family - two Van Kieu household did not provide adequate information.

Land-based livelihoods are the main income source of the 22 vulnerable households, accounting for 50.3% of the average annual household income (see Table 6.27 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Wage-based and enterprise-based income sources make up 25% and 9.8% respectively of the households' annual income. Other sources are listed as children's financial support and social allowance, making up the remaining 14.9%.

**Table 6.27 Annual Income Structure of Vulnerable Households**

Income Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=16)		Kinh Group (N=6)		All Surveyed Groups (N=22)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Land-based livelihoods	20,787,500	65.56	30,958,333	35.49	23,561,364	50.29
Wage-based livelihoods	9,162,500	28.90	18,500,000	21.21	11,709,091	24.99
Enterprise-based livelihoods	0	0.00	16,800,000	19.26	4,581,818	9.78
Other sources	1,756,250	5.54	20,980,000	24.05	6,999,091	14.94
<b>Annual income per household</b>	<b>31,706,250</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>87,238,333</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>46,851,364</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, 2020

#### 6.4.7.2.5 Well-being Perceptions

All respondents from Van Kieu group and Kinh vulnerable group in the FGDs were requested to show their satisfaction level towards specific aspects of their life, on a scale of 0 to 10 (zero means 'totally dissatisfied' and 10 means 'completely satisfied') (see Table 6.28 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Overall, the participants highly evaluate local security, interpersonal relations, and community cohesion. They are dissatisfied with their time allocation for their hobby, current health, current living standards, and life achievement. Environmental issues such as water pollution and indiscriminate littering concern Van Kieu people in Bu village while Kinh vulnerable households in Tan Hao village worry about standard of living, achievement in life, and health conditions.

**Table 6.28 Well-Being Ranking by FGD Group**

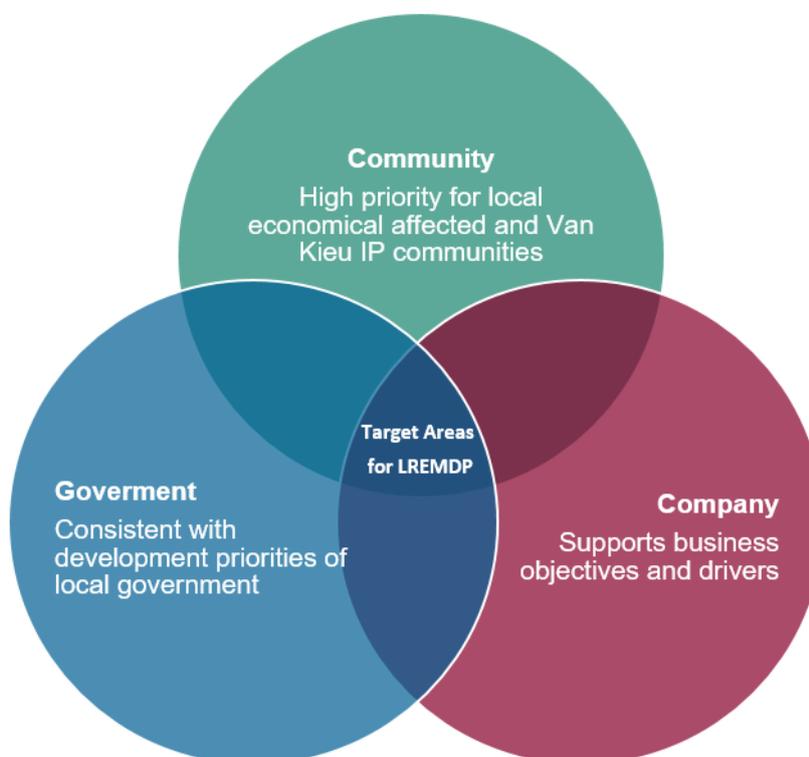
Aspects of Well-being	Ranking Score		
	Van Kieu Ethnic Group	Kinh Vulnerable Group	All Groups
How satisfied are you with your family's current standard of living?	7.50	4.10	5.80
How satisfied are you with your health?	7.30	5.30	6.30
How satisfied are you with what you are achieving in life?	7.20	5.00	6.10
How satisfied are you with your personal relations?	8.50	10.00	9.25
How satisfied are you with your local security?	8.00	10.00	10.00
How satisfied are you with feeling part of your community?	9.00	10.00	9.50

<b>Aspects of Well-being</b>	<b>Ranking Score</b>		
	<b>Van Kieu Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Kinh Vulnerable Group</b>	<b>All Groups</b>
How satisfied are you with the quality of your local environment?	6.90	10.00	8.45
How satisfied are you with time allocation for a hobby?	6.00	5.80	5.90

Source: FGDs conducted by ERM, 2020

## 7. LIVELIHOOD AND ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY ANALYSIS

In order to define effective and sustainable areas of livelihood restoration and community development, this section focuses on analysing development needs and priority by the government, company, and community (see Figure 7.1).



**Figure 7.1 Defining Target Areas for LREMDP Programs**

### 7.1 Government’s Development Progress and Planning

#### 7.1.1 Government’s Development Projects

In 2019, Huong Hoa district carried out various effective programs such as preferential loans, vocational training and employment creation, production support, education support, medical support, housing support, legal support and information policies for the poor; and other social welfare policies in order to achieve poverty reduction and livelihood improvement (see Table 7.1).

**Table 7.1 Poverty Reduction Program Implementation Results of Huong Hoa District 2019**

Programs	Program Implementation Results in 2019
Preferential loans	2,665 poor and near poor households accessing preferential loans with total capital of 91,735 million VND
Vocational training and employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 77 workers sent to work abroad in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan (including three ethnic minority people);</li> <li>■ 1,354 people having new jobs; and</li> <li>■ 16 vocational training courses organised for 342 rural participants.</li> </ul>

Programs	Program Implementation Results in 2019
Production development and livelihood diversification	Providing rice seeds, forestry tree seedlings, cows, chicken, and agricultural production tools (lawn mowers) for 1,210 households with 5,128 beneficiaries
Education support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tuition exemption and reduction for 9,129 pupils with total amount of 8,161 million VND;</li> <li>■ Lunch meal allowances for 3,798 children aged from three to five years with total amount of 4,729 million VND and meal allowances for 1,789 pupils with total amount of 8,306 million VND; and</li> <li>■ Providing scholarships and learning equipment for 117 pupils who are of poor and near poor households or disabled with total amount of 1,336 million VND.</li> </ul>
Medical support	27,749 people of poor households granted with health insurance cards
Residential house support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 22 houses newly built for poor households with total investment of 940 million VND; and</li> <li>■ 87 houses newly built or upgraded through preferential loans programs for poor households.</li> </ul>
Legal aid	Providing legal aid for 60 cases of poor and ethnic minority households.
Information accessibility	142 village cultural houses invested and upgraded for information and cultural exchange purposes
Infrastructure development	49 infrastructure works invested with total cost of 18,162 million VND (including 27 newly built works) under the National target programme on sustainable poverty reduction with a focus on infrastructure and socio-economic improvement of extremely difficult villages

Source: Huong Hoa People's Committee (2020)

## 7.1.2 Government's Development Planning

In Huong Hoa district, there are some key community development programs in the commune, including:

- National Target Program for New Rural Development: The program aims to improve the economy and living standards of Vietnam's rural areas. To be recognised as a "new rural commune", there are 19 main criteria to be compulsorily met, including planning and planning implementation, communication information, irrigation, electricity, school, cultural facilities and infrastructure, rural market, post, residential houses, income, household poverty, labour force structure, type of production organisations, education, health care, cultural lives, environment, system of social organization, security and social order. After ten years of the program implementation, Huong Phung commune completed 13 out of 19 criteria. In 2019, the commune achieved the criterion of education<sup>64</sup>;
- Ethnic Minority Economic Empowerment (EMEE): The project aims to improve the economic well-being of poor ethnic minority households over a five year period (2015-2020). In 2019, the project carried out trainings on coffee planting, loans programs, and delivery of machinery and agricultural materials for 11 clean coffee planting groups with total funding of two billion VND<sup>65</sup>; and

<sup>64</sup> Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

<sup>65</sup> Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

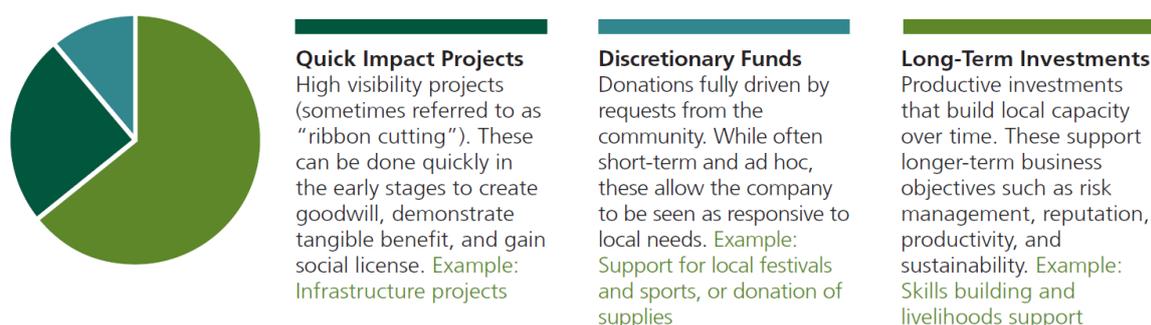
- Greater Mekong Sub-region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC project): The project aims to restore and plant forest and provide livelihood creation solutions to improve living conditions for ethnic minority people in the poor mountainous areas

## 7.2 Business Existing Community Investment Programs and Priorities

The PCC1 Company’s (Project Owner) investment in social development has developed beyond one off payments, rather it aims to foster trust and impacts with local communities through purposeful and consistent efforts. The community investment program of the company is focused on four pillars: Infrastructure, Education, Vulnerable People, and Community Development.

In recent years, the Company has developed a social welfare fund, from which societal assistance has been delivered in the form of construction of local infrastructure, scholarships and donations to the poor. Such social supports from the Company, for example in the period from 2016 to 2020 in Cao Bang province, have been initiated and requested by local authorities and communities (see Table 7.2).

Several initiatives were jointly funded. The Company’s contractors also supported disadvantaged communities, for example, donations of bikes to local children. As a good practice (see Figure 7.2), besides quick impact projects and discretionary fund, the Company needs to develop long-term investments in sustainable community development. In the interview with ERM, PCC1 JSC highlighted the importance of development of a sustainable household economic model, agribusiness, community capacity enhancement and ethnic culture promotion. Realising such commitments requires joint planning and investment with stakeholders and enhanced involvement and ownership of local communities.



Source: IFC (2010:70)

Figure 7.2 Types of Social Investments

Table 7.2 Community Development Programs of PCC1 Company (2008 – 2020)

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
<b>I Cao Bang province</b>				
1	Investment promotion conference in Cao Bang province	-	2,000,000,000	2019
2	Handing over the 35kV transmission line supplying electricity to Bao Lam 1 and Bao Lam 3A hydropower	Equipment	2,411,191,129	2020
<b>II Bao Lam district</b>				
1	Donating to Charity Fund for Poverty Reduction of Ly Bon commune	Cash	5,000,000	2016

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
2	Support for bridge repair in Ly Bon commune	Equipment	93,000,000	2016
3	Sponsoring for electric cables, employees' workdays, procedures preparation to supply electricity to Khuoi Vin village, Ly Bon commune	Equipment	200,000,000	2016
4	Cash donation for the sports festival of Bao Lam district	Cash	10,000,000	2017
5	Cash donation for the sports festival of Ly Bon commune	Cash	10,000,000	2017
6	Cash donation for the sports festival of Pac Miao Town	Cash	5,000,000	2017
7	Cash donation for the construction of Bao Lam district's welcome gate	Cash	80,000,000	2017
8	Support for the Commune health station of Ly Bon	Equipment	1,650,000,000	2017
9	Cash donation for the construction of Na Ca village's cultural house in Pac Miao Town	Cash	50,000,000	2018
10	Supporting to organize the festival of lunar new year (Tet holiday) in Pac Miao town	to be implemented by PCC1	24,000,000	2018
11	Cash donation for households affected by natural disasters in Duc Hanh commune	Cash	50,000,000	2018
12	Organizing the Mong An Hydropower Football Championship to celebrate the establishment of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union	to be implemented by PCC1	40,000,000	2018
13	Support for the fireworks festival and the bullfighting festival in Bao Lam district	Cash	70,000,000	2018
14	Support for bridge repair in Ly Bon commune before starting the new school year	Cash	20,000,000	2018
15	Support for the "Winter Connection" charity program ("Mùa đông kết nối") to donate winter supplies to people in Na Ca village, Pac Miao town	Equipment	120,000,000	2018
16	Funding to build the stage of Na Ca Primary School	Equipment	70,000,000	2018
17	Donating one day's salary of the company's employees	Cash	30,000,000	2018
18	Supporting to build an information network for Bao Lam district	Cash	300,000,000	5, 2019
<b>III</b>	<b>Bao Lac district</b>		<b>535,000,000</b>	
1	Support for the temporary house removal in Bao Toan commune	Cash	50,000,000	2018
2	Support for "Nâng bước em đến trường" program at Na Ra School Site, Bao Toan Commune	Presents	30,000,000	2018
3	Supporting the organization of the Ethnic Culture Day	Cash	30,000,000	2018
4	Cash donation for Bao Toan Commune	Cash	45,000,000	2018

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
5	Supporting the organization of Football tournament of Bao Toan commune	Cash	10,000,000	3, 2019
6	Support for the Fund for the Poor (“Quỹ vì người nghèo”) in Bao Lac District	Cash	200,000,000	5, 2019
7	Funding to purchase Sound System for Na Roa Primary School, Bao Toan commune	Equipment	50,000,000	5, 2019
8	Donating stationery and equipment for teachers and students at Bao Toan Primary School	Equipment	120,000,000	7, 2020

During the development of the Project, the Project Owner has immediately responded to the community needs, especially the ethnic minority communities in the Project’s area. Four community development programs have been launched in 2020 focusing on:

- Water and Sanitation;
- Education and Vocational Training;
- Charitable Fund; and
- Spoil Disposal Site tree planting.

**Table 7.3 Four Community Development Programs Implemented in 2020**

No	Detailed Activity	Quantity	Unit	Note
<b>“Vocational Training on WPP Operation and Management for Local People” Program in August 2020</b>				
1	Training for local young people on the O&M of WPP	1	Class (up to 25 students)	For 9 months of free training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Theory</li> <li>■ Training on jobs</li> <li>■ Internship at other wind farms</li> </ul>
<b>“For the Communities” Program launched in October 1 – 2, 2020</b>				
1	Constructions of wells for citizens in Ban Bu Village, Tan Lap Commune and Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune	4	Wells	
2	Necessity goods to all households in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Village	121	Household	Rice, cooking oil, fan, moon cake, notebook, pen
3	Organizing Mid - Autumn Festival for children living in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Villages		All children living in the 2 places	Cake and candy, star-shaped lantern, fruits
4	Lunch for kindergartens at school located in Xa Ruong Village for 1 year	22	Child	Lunch for kindergartens in 12 months

**“Donation for the community affected by the floods in Huong Hoa district” Program launched in October 2020**

No	Detailed Activity	Quantity	Unit	Note
1	Donation for the affected communities & mitigation of the natural disaster	1		Necessities e.g. rice, cooking oil, instant noodles
<b>“Planting trees to create ecological environment landscape” Programs launched in October 2020</b>				
1	Planting trees to create ecological environment landscape and protect soil erosion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avocado and Trau trees (20 million VND/ ha) (10 ha) (density of 300 trees /ha), intercropping with coffee in the first stage</li> <li>Acacia trees (25 million VND/ha) were planted and tended for the first 5 years (20 ha) (density of 2500 - 3000 trees/ha), rapidly growing and forming forest canopy</li> </ul>	Up to 25 ha	All disposal sites	Timeframe: from 2020 to 2024 Finalise the local tree supplier within December 2020
Total estimation value				VND 1,000,000,000



Necessity goods to all households in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Villages



Constructions of wells for citizens in Ban Bu Village, Tan Lap Commune and Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune



Organizing Mid - Autumn Festival and Giving Lunch Support for children living in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Villages

**Figure 7.3** 2020 “For the Communities” Program by the Project Owner



**Figure 7.4** Opening Ceremony of the “Vocational Training on WPP Operation and Management for Local People” Program



Figure 7.5 “Donation for the community affected by the floods in Huong Hoa district” Program

## 7.3 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities and Communities

### 7.3.1 Current Non-Governmental Support for Community Development

In addition, World Vision Vietnam (WVV) has implemented supporting programs (see Table 7.4 **Error! Reference source not found.**) for the disadvantaged in six communes of Huong Hoa district, including Huong Tan, Huong Phung, Huong Linh, Huong Son, Huong Viet, and Huong Lap. WVV has currently carried out Area Development Program (ADP) aiming to child focused development, emphasising the process of community participation, sustainability, and integrating activities in the areas of food security, agriculture, micro-enterprise, health, nutrition, education, water, and sanitation. There are four main components of ADP in the period 2018-2022, including<sup>66</sup>:

- Children’s nutrition program: providing knowledge on maternal and child health care for mother with children under five years old and raising local awareness on clean water and sanitation;
- Children’s protection program: propagating and protecting children from abuse and injuries (e.g. traffic accidents and drowning);

<sup>66</sup> ERM’s meeting with representative office of World Vision Vietnam in Huong Hoa district, 12 February 2020

- Livelihood development: improving local knowledge on husbandry through training and vocational training for drop-out teenagers; and
- Capacity building: mobilising communal and village people to participate in monitoring and implementing the organisation's programs and mobilising sponsorship.

Apart from this long-term development program, frequently in the range of 10-15 years, there are other small NGO projects being implemented in the commune via different channels, for example the construction of Cooc Village Kindergarten funded by PeaceTrees Vietnam.

**Table 7.4      Huong Hoa Development Program funded by World Vision International with a focus on Huong Linh Commune in 2019**

No	Project	Objectives and Activities
1	Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reduce malnutrition for children under 5 through integrated approach, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Conduct training of trainers (ToT) for core local trainers on nutrition, child health and nutrition management; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and operate Nutrition Clubs;</li> <li>- Implement nutrition rehabilitation for malnourished children for relevant context; and</li> <li>- Implement nutrition rehabilitation for malnourished children in emergency context.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Increase basic knowledge and skills of local partner and child givers on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct ToT and ToF (training of facilitators) for local partner on WASH models in community;</li> <li>- Provide inputs for implementing community initiative on WASH on the kindergartens; and</li> <li>- Facilitate community reflection meetings on WASH.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Strengthen engagement between community groups and local authorities/decision makers on nutrition related policies/issues, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct trainings for key community members on advocacy skills; and</li> <li>- Strengthen evidence on the impact of nutrition promising practices/guidelines to inform policy changes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	Child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increase capacity of children to protect themselves and their peers from abuse, exploitation and injuries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of children to protect themselves and their peers;</li> <li>- Increase opportunities for children to practice and implement learned knowledge and skills; and</li> <li>- Set up and strengthen children clubs/groups in communities/schools.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Increase knowledge and skills for families on child protection, child injury prevention issues and related policies, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to implement community initiatives on child injury prevention, child protection; and Support child early marriage prevention groups.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Strengthen evidence on the impacts of child protection, living value, life skills and good practices to inform policy changes.</li> </ul>

No	Project	Objectives and Activities
3	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve knowledge for target households on sustainable livestock raising techniques, via:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and strengthen livestock groups;</li> <li>- Conduct ToT for community vet networks and extension service networks on livestock raising techniques; and</li> <li>- Provide inputs (livestock breeds, livestock sheds, vaccines, etc.) for the most vulnerable and poorest households to apply trained techniques via livestock groups (30 cows for 6 livestock groups and 8 chicken models).</li> <li>- Conduct impact assessment on livelihoods promising practices</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Improve youth capacity and access to employment opportunities, via:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Form Youth Clubs and maintain meetings with varieties of collective activities (art performances, sports events, outdoor games, etc.);</li> <li>- Conduct ToT on life skills and job orientation for youth;</li> <li>- Improve knowledge and skills for youth on vocational training;</li> <li>- Identify appropriate vocational training for youth based on market demands and youth strengths; and</li> <li>- Provide vocational training needed for gainful employment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Improve knowledge for youth on small business start-up, via:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train youth on business skills, financial literacy, saving and credit scheme; and</li> <li>- Provide youth with in-kind and technical support to start up and sustain their small business.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4	Community engagement and sponsorship plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increase knowledge and skills for key community stakeholders in community development and project management.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide selected community stakeholders with training on community development and project management; and</li> <li>- Organise reflection events.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Increase knowledge and skills for key community stakeholders in community development and project management.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and strengthen Village Development Boards; and</li> <li>- Facilitate Community based group development and implementation of micro projects (10 micro projects).</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Increase resilience of local community to cope with disasters and shocks.</li> <li>■ Increase community engagement in program management, including implementation, monitoring, annual reviews and evaluations).</li> </ul>

### 7.3.2 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities and Affected Communities in September 2020

Table 7.5 and Table 7.6 present LREMDP programs proposed by the district and commune authorities and affected communities during the Project Disclosure and Community Consultation in September and December 2020.

**Table 7.5 Proposed LREMDP Programs during the Project Disclosure and Community Consultation in September 2020**

No.	Initiatives	Project Owner Responses
<b>Huong Hoa DPC</b>		
1	Support for the development of tourism services in the area	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion/initiatives
2	Support on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry)	Agreed with the request The proposed Livelihood Restoration program has counted this component
3	Renovate/upgrade the local infrastructures (community houses, roads)	Agreed with the request. The proposed Infrastructure and Charitable Fund program has counted this component
<b>Tan Lap CPC</b>		
4	Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry	Agreed with the request
5	Restoration of Van Kieu's gong culture to prevent it fading into oblivion	Agreed with the request
	Reproductive health awareness program was encouraged to implement due to the high birth rate and lack of knowledge of local people on this subject	Agreed with the request
	Renovate/upgrade the local infrastructures (Tan Thuan's village community houses, roads)	Agreed with the request. The proposed Infrastructure and Charitable Fund program has counted this component
6	Mason, carpenter and security were suggested for the vocational training	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion/initiatives. Notably, the upgrading of existing road have to ask the advice from Commune and District PC level to in line with the socio-economic development plan
<b>Tan Lien CPC</b>		
12	Support for the development of services (e.g. businesses, tourism)	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion/initiatives. All of the ideas has mentioned in the proposed LREMDP programs
13	Carpenter and welding were suggested for the vocational training. However, it should be assured that local people after training would be able to utilise their skills	The proposed Education and Vocational Training programs has counted this component
<b>Bu village</b>		
15	Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion/initiatives. All of the ideas has

No.	Initiatives	Project Owner Responses
16	Drilling wells (around two or three new wells) were preferred given there were yet any fresh and clean water system at the village	mentioned in the proposed LREMDP programs. During the implementation of each program, the Project Owner will regularly consult with relevant stakeholders, especially with ethnic minority people, to understand their specific needs for each programs and how to deploy efficiency.  Notably, the upgrading of existing road have to ask the advice from Commune and District PC level to in line with the socio-economic development plan.
17	Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school	
18	Renovate/upgrade the existing road	

**Table 7.6 Proposed LREMDP Programs during the Project Disclosure and Community Consultation in December 2020**

No.	Programs	Project Owner Responses
<b>Tan Thuan Village (Tan Lap Commune) – Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities</b>		
1	Local villagers expressed their interest in husbandry (pig and chicken raising) support from the Project. They received annual training on animal husbandry by the local authorities. Households affected by land acquisition wanted to be prioritised in the Project's husbandry support	The project agreed with local people's suggestions. During the implementation, the project will also give priority to poor and near poor households whose land is acquired for the Project
2	The local villagers requested the Project support to upgrade village's facilities such as the community house and inter-village road damaged by the flood recently	The Project Owner agreed to upgrade the community house facilities under the LREMDP programs and financial support will be given to the village leader to repair the road damage by the recent flood
<b>Bu Village (Tan Lap Commune)- Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities</b>		
3	Wells for clean water were raised by many local villagers due to the lack of clean water	The Project Owner will support to build 02 more wells in this village in the first year of LREMDP implementation
4	Local villagers expected their interest in husbandry support (pig, chicken, and duck). Husbandry technique has been trained to local villagers by the agriculture promotion programs of local authorities	The Project Owner agreed to provide husbandry support. This program is considered to implement in the first 5-year of LREMDP. The Project Owner also prioritises the vulnerable group whose land acquired by the Project.
5	The local villagers hoped to receive other needed assistances such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Nutrition support for children,</li> <li>■ Streetlight system along the village roads, and</li> <li>■ Upgrading the facilities in the community house.</li> </ul>	The Project Owner will prioritise the local people, at least 20% of total workers. Currently, approximately 10 Van Kieu people in this village are working for the Project contractors as daily labourers
<b>Tan Tai Village (Tan Lap Commune) – Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities</b>		

No.	Programs	Project Owner Responses
6	Local villagers expressed their interest in husbandry (pig and cow), cultivation (banana, coffee, avocado, jackfruit) support. They also received annual training on husbandry and cultivation by the local authorities	The LREMDP had identified these livelihood restoration programs in line with the suggestion of local villagers. During the first 5-year of implementation, the Project Owner will consult continuously to design the comprehensive programs to support the livelihood of affected people
7	The local villagers requested to upgrade village's facilities such as inter-village road	The Project Owner has leveled the inter-village road with crushed aggregate base
8	Local villagers expected that local recruitment is prioritised	The Project Owner will prioritise the recruitment of local people, up to 20% of total workers
<b>Tan Vinh Village (Huong Tan Commune) – Lien Lap 35kV Transmission Line Affected Communities</b>		
9	Local affected people is appreciated the Project due to proposing livelihood support programs. They also ask for regularly engagement and consultations among affected households, the Project Owner and communities to solve any further feedbacks/issues	The Project Owner agrees and will consult with affected households on time.  The Project Owner also prioritises the eligibility of affected households in livelihood restoration programs, focus on vulnerability of them
10	Proposed additional supports by the villagers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>■ Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. inter village road, wells);</li> <li>■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households</li> </ul>	The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration programs
<b>Residential Group 7 (Khe Sanh town) – Lien Lap 35kV Transmission Line Affected Communities</b>		
11	Proposed additional supports by the villagers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>■ Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. inter village road, wells);</li> <li>■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households</li> </ul>	The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development programs
<b>Authorities Consultation</b>		
12	Proposed additional supports by local authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support wells for ethnic minority communities;</li> <li>■ Support and promote ethnic intangible;</li> <li>■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>■ Support to upgrade facilities (i.e. inter village road, facility of kindergartens and schools);</li> </ul>	The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local authorities. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development programs

No.	Programs	Project Owner Responses
	■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households	

LREMDP programs proposed by the district and commune authorities and affected communities are thematised in Table 7.7 and Table 7.8.

**Table 7.7 Locally Proposed Initiatives for LREMDP in September 2020**

Proposed Initiatives		Huong Hoa DPC	Tan Lap CPC	Tan Lien CPC	Local communities (Bu Village)
Livelihood Restoration	Cultivation and animal husbandry development	✓	✓		✓
	Tourism services	✓		✓	
Education and Vocational Training Program	Local Recruitment		✓	✓	
	Scholarship/ Meal			✓	✓
	Vocational training		✓		✓
Health, Water and Sanitation	Standardised latrine				
	Well				✓
	Healthcare		✓		✓
Ethnic Culture Promotion	Ethnic community house				✓
Infrastructure	Inter-village road	✓			✓

**Table 7.8 Locally Proposed Initiatives for LREMDP in December 2020**

Proposed initiatives		Local authorities	Acquired Land and Ethnic Minority Villagers <sup>67</sup>					Residential Group 7
			Tan Thuan	Bu	Tan Tai	Tan Hao	Tan Vinh	
Livelihood Restoration	Cultivation and animal husbandry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education and Vocational Training Program	Scholarship/ Meal			✓				
	Vocational training							
	Local Recruitment	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Health, Water and Sanitation	Well	✓		✓			✓	
	Health care for women							

<sup>67</sup> Tan Son, Hiep Hoa villagers who are affected by shadow flicker impact are not eligible for LREMDP but Community Development Plan to consider their initiatives. There is one household (Nguyen Huu Nam) has the residence registration and his current house in Tan Tien village, Tan Lien commune but his affected land area is in Tan Hao village. Affected people with land in Tan Hao village but residing elsewhere will be eligible for LREMDP programs

Proposed initiatives	Local authorities	Acquired Land and Ethnic Minority Villagers <sup>67</sup>						
		Tan Thuan	Bu	Tan Tai	Tan Hao	Tan Vinh	Residential Group 7	
	Standardised latrine							
Ethnic culture Promotion	Ethnic community house	✓	✓					
	Ethnic intangible (Worshipping)	✓						
Infrastructure and Charitable Fund	Inter-village road	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Vulnerable/Disable people							

## 8. PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

### 8.1 Overview

Based on the outcomes of the Project's impact assessment, socio-economic and gender baseline analysis of affected communities, development planning and priority by the local government and Project Owner, and need assessment via multiple engagements with local authorities and local communities, this section proposes livelihood restoration and community development programs and projects for this LREMDP. Two livelihood restoration programs and three ethnic minority development programs are proposed (see Figure 8.1).

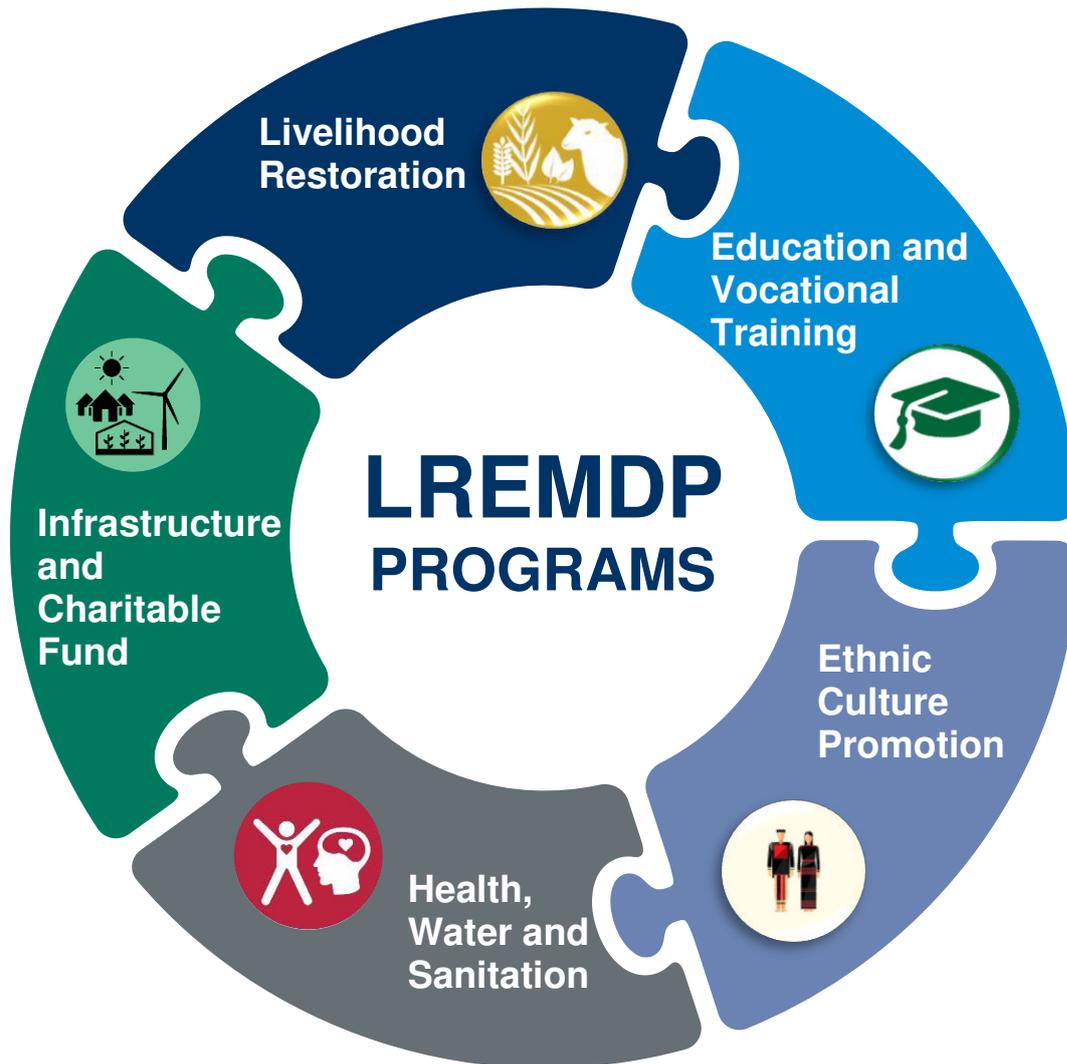


Figure 8.1 Proposed LREMDP Programs

LREM DP programs include:

**Livelihood Restoration Component:**

■ Livelihood Restoration Program:



- Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development; and
- Women-Led Microbusiness Development.

■ Education and Vocational Training Program:



- Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support; and
- Vocational Training, Job Skills and Local Recruitment.

**Ethnic Minority Development Component:**

■ Ethnic Culture Promotion Program:



- Promotion of Intangible Values; and
- Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses;

■ Health, Water and Sanitation Program:



- Health, Marriage and Family Awareness; and
- Clean Water and Sanitation.

■ Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program:



- Infrastructure and Facility Improvement; and
- Charitable Fund.

## 8.2 Livelihood Restoration Program

### 8.2.1 Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development

#### 8.2.1.1 Rationale

Livelihoods and economic development have been prioritised at district, commune and project village levels as the region is characterised with a high proportion of communes with difficulties, prominent ethnic minority population and mountainous border geography. Several governmental programs in the district and commune, under poverty reduction or new rural development programs, have allocated insufficient resources for a household-based integrated livelihoods development. Several single livelihoods models developed by governmental and non-governmental organisations can be further developed and integrated for the development of household's sustainable economy. Livelihoods zoning found that local villagers have developed some components of an integrated agroforestry production model to ensure their household food security, making the model accessible and applicable to households with different social status in the community.

According to the result from social and economic baseline survey conducted in May 2020, most of the 82 affected households (55 households or 67.1%) asserted they are struggling with their current livelihoods. Main challenges include inadequate production land, reduced farming production,

unfavorable weather conditions, agricultural investment shortage, insufficient water supply, fluctuated agricultural product price, unstable occupation, and poor health conditions, as identified by 51 households. Most of the affected households do not know how to deal with their difficulties so they tolerate those challenges by a business as usual approach.

Regarding Van Kieu people, the surveyed labour force comprises of 97 people who are engaged in land-based and wage-based livelihoods. Land-based livelihoods, including cultivation and husbandry, are the dominant group, with 91 people. When disaggregated by livelihood type, land-based livelihoods are the largest contributor to the annual income per household (63.6%). However, using the multidimensional poverty standard, the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the surveyed households (619,387 VND) is under the national poverty line for poor or near poor households. 22 households in Bu village have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor and near poor households. Therefore, cultivation and animal husbandry support for Van Kieu IP in this area to enhance their income on land-based livelihood is also needed, as well as the 13 Kinh affected households having income below the national poverty line.

### 8.2.1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Support program is to reduce poverty and inequality by developing integrated land-based livelihoods and facilitating employment opportunities. The specific objectives of the Program include:

- To improve food security and community nutrition through sustainable agricultural production;
- To sustain the local economy by linking local agricultural producers within the food chain, the supply of inputs to agriculture, agricultural production, the processing of outputs - of food and industrial products, its distribution, marketing and retailing; and
- To promote ethnic minority participation, particularly the youth, in alternative livelihoods, including working for local companies, via vocational training that meets market demands and local working population's strengths.

### 8.2.1.3 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Van Kieu IP households who are economically affected by land acquisition for the Project (P1) and others households who are economically affected by land acquisition for the Project (P2).

### 8.2.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

This Program consists of three main project components: (1) Seedling, Poultry and Cattle Provision; (2) Technical Training; and (3) Infrastructure Renovation.

#### 8.2.1.4.1 *Seedling, Poultry and Cattle provision*

- Seedling provision:
  - Provision of seedling: fruit trees, vegetable; and
  - Microbial fertiliser provision, particular corn crops;
- Poultry and Cattle provision:
  - Cow/ Buffalo development model; and
  - Pig and chicken raising model which can be interlinked with Micro, Small and Medium Business Development Program;

#### 8.2.1.4.2 *Technical Training*

Provide technical instructions/ training for the participants on Planting and harvesting techniques for the Cultivation support program and about animal breeding and veterinary for the Animal husbandry support program.

#### 8.2.1.4.3 *Infrastructure Renovation*

- Rehabilitation of local irrigation infrastructure; and
- Support to the construction of internal roads to the production areas of the villages.

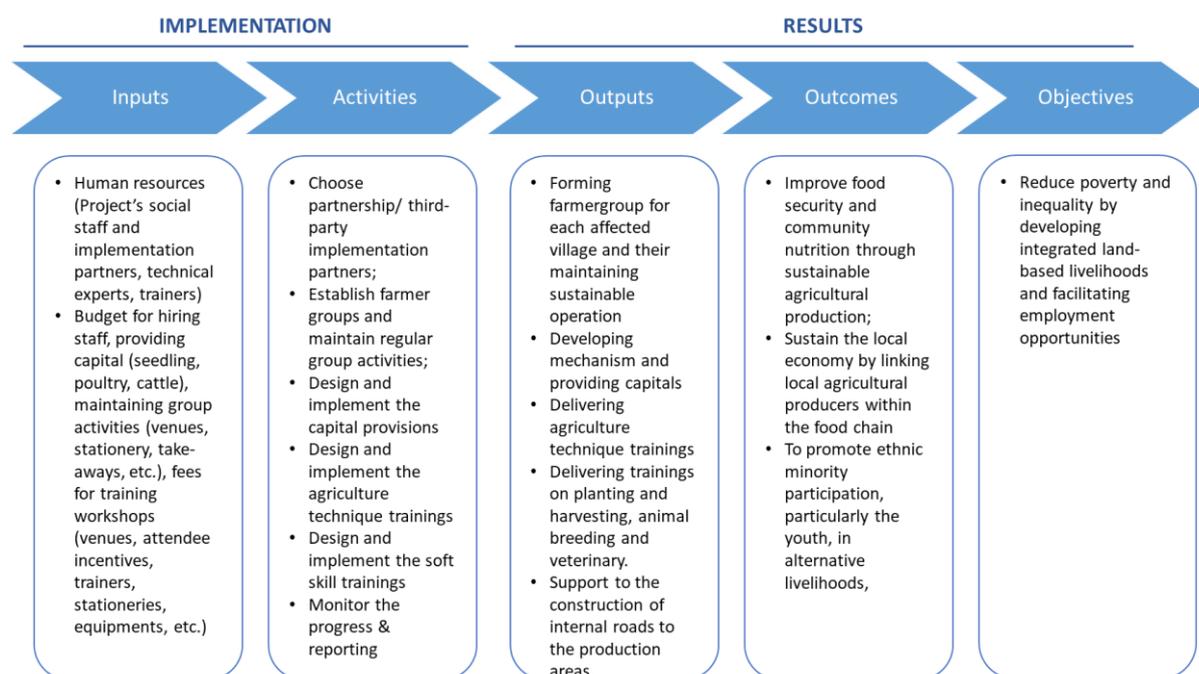
#### 8.2.1.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREM DP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREM DP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs;
  - Huong Hoa district PC, Agricultural and rural development agencies of the Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PCs and Huong Hoa district PC;
  - NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; and
  - Other businesses.

#### 8.2.1.6 Points of Notice

- The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development;
- The specific infrastructure needs to be improved should be decided by the people and let the people participate in the discussion, unification, and people supervising the works. It can bring the most practical effect on them;
- Any programs to improve infrastructure on a larger scale (opening large roads, constructing bridges, constructing breakwaters and irrigation structure) require consultation with relevant authorities to avoid creating further conflict of infrastructure zoning plan; and
- As projects are inter-connected, the program need effective coordination and monitoring mechanism.
- Implementation will take into consideration the distinct Van Kieu practices and preferences in selecting specific livestock breeds, crop varieties.

## 8.2.1.7 Theory of Change Model



## 8.2.2 Women-Led Microbusiness Development

### 8.2.2.1 Rationale

As analysed in the livelihood baseline, female population plays an active and important role in their household's livelihoods, particularly in cultivation and animal husbandry activities. However, their lower educational background and gendered division of housework seem to reduce livelihood enhancement opportunities of female working age population. According to social baseline survey, Van Kieu women normally have to take charge of a lot of work and they hardly receive support from their husband in household works when being requested.

#### Objectives

The goal of the programs is to increase women's employment opportunities and active participation in the economy, thus improve women's empowerment and overall well-being, through a cost effective mechanism for providing women managed financial services.

### 8.2.2.2 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Van Kieu IP households who are economically affected by land acquisition for the Project (P1) and others households who are economically affected by land acquisition for the Project (P2).

### 8.2.2.3 Main Project Components and Activities

This Program consists of three main project components: (1) Financial Support and Training; (2) Women Economic Empowerment; and (3) Local Procurement.

#### 8.2.2.3.1 Financial Support and Training

- Business training (such as accounting, finance and administration, capital management) should include both improvement of business knowledge and facilitation of business setup.
- The program should provide support customised to the needs of affected persons and including follow-up services improve program effectiveness.

- Program's support should combine both training and financing components, which is more effective in promoting labour market activities among resource-poor self-employed workers.

#### 8.2.2.3.2 *Women Economic Empowerment*

It is critical that formation of women groups can be a breakthrough to their household's livelihood restoration and rural development. This project should focus on:

- The formation of women's economic groups, in agricultural development, self-employment and women entrepreneurs;
- Training on women's group leadership, economic planning and budgeting, gender equity, women entrepreneurship; and
- Maintain the sustainable operation of women's groups as forums for economic development exchange and gender equity promotion.

#### 8.2.2.3.3 *Local Procurement*

- Developing local procurement plan; and
- Disclosure of the plan to all contractors during construction phase and monitoring of implementation.

#### 8.2.2.4 *Required Resources*

- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village support and husband support;
  - Local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs;
  - Consultants and/or NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development;
  - Commune PC, local companies, contractors;
  - Government and Non-government microfinance institutions/organizations that eligible household may access funds in setting-up microbusinesses; and
  - Other businesses.

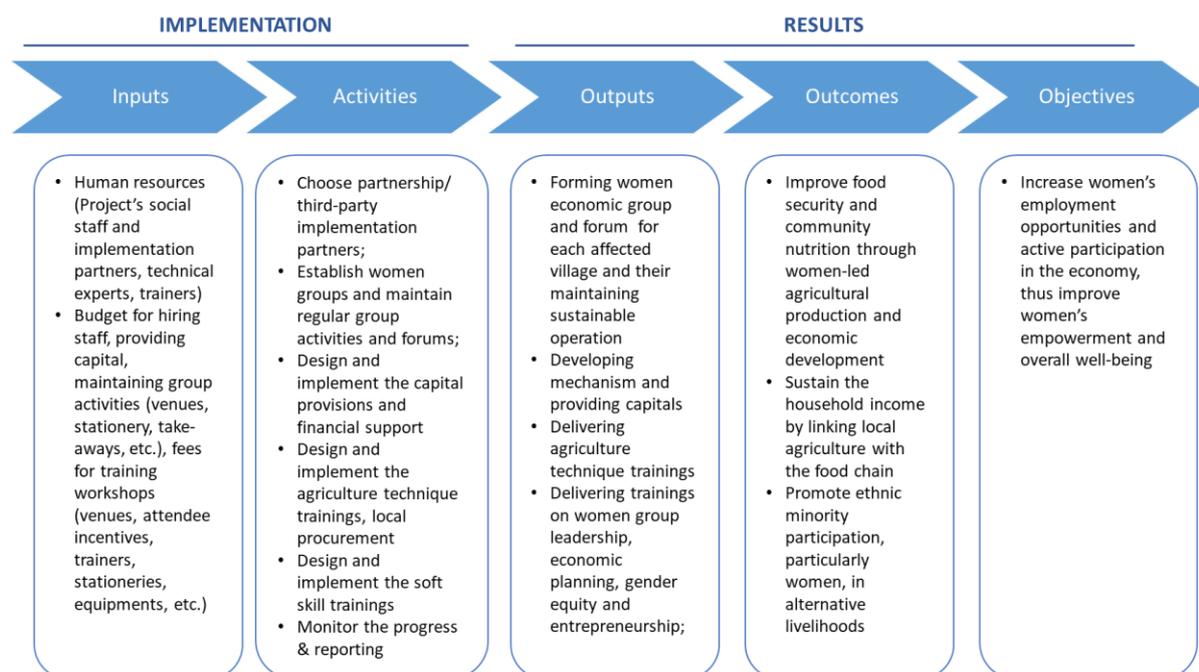
#### 8.2.2.5 *Points of Notice*

- Finalise a list of affected women who would interested in the Microbusiness Support program;
- Assist eligible households in accessing financial assistance from existing government and non-government microfinance institutions/organizations;
- Special financial literacy training programs may be required for Van Kieu ethnic minority people who may not be knowledgeable about starting and managing a business and the procedures and mechanism in accessing funds from microfinance institutions
- Conduct need assessment on the business skill training of the affected persons;
- Consult with training centres to provide the business skill training to the enrolled affected persons;
- Carry out disclosure sessions about small business opportunities (e.g. restaurants, mini marts, personal protection equipment supply, car and bike repair, grocery shops etc.) for the enrolled affected persons. In these sessions, the Project information including number of workers to be

engaged during the construction and operation phases, location of worker’s camp sites, the Project schedule should be disclosed;

- Develop criteria for selection of suppliers/contractors for the Project and publicly disclose; and
- Develop a list of local suppliers/contractors and a local procurement preferential procedure. This procedure will be part of the project tender document and shall be publicly disclosed.
- This program can be coordinated with local socio-economic development plan implemented by local authorities to enhance the efficiency and engagement of relevant stakeholders.

### 8.2.2.6 Theory of Change Model



## 8.3 Education and Vocational Training Program

### 8.3.1 Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support

#### 8.3.1.1 Rationale

Tan Lien and Tan Lap communes are reported as of the communes with predominantly underprivileged condition. In the communes, the average education level of local people was relatively low. Children tended to be forced to drop out of school due to financial problems and a lack of available transport. The communities are also facing difficulties in finding or creating job opportunities.

The rate of weight-for-age malnutrition was 8.1%, a reduction of 0.6% over 2018 in Tan Lap commune and 5.01%, a reduction of 0.1% compared to 2018 in Tan Lien commune. It is also consider as an programs recommended by World Vision in section **Error! Reference source not found.**

#### 8.3.1.2 Objectives

- To provide students in the affected communes financial support to pursue further academic education, which can potentially contribute to livelihood restoration of affected households in the long run;
- Improve the nutritional status of preschool and primary school children through daily milk feeding activities for children to reduce the rate of malnutrition, improve the stature and fitness of children, and contribute to development human resources in the future.

### 8.3.1.3 Eligibility

The education supports will apply to P1, P2 and P3 people, among which:

- The scholarship program: for children from kindergarten to high school;
- Children Stature Improvement Support: for preschool and primary school children;

### 8.3.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program includes two main projects: (1) Scholarship Project, and (2) Student Stature Improvement Support.

#### 8.3.1.4.1 *Scholarship Project*

The Project Scholarship support may cover the following costs for the duration of the selected education term, depending on the Project budget:

- All tuition/course fees, basic allowance for textbooks and stationary, requiring matching from families wherever possible. Scholarships should be perceived as extra support for families to fulfil their duties for education provision to their children, not taking away their responsibility;
- Appropriate means of transportation for students from/to school; and
- Basic daily living allowance to cover general expenses paid by semester periods only.

The final scholarship amount should be determined by education level and on a case by case basis. The Project can consult with the Association for Education Promotion (Hội khuyến học) or other education related social organisations in the Project area for suggested project's design and implementation.

#### 8.3.1.4.2 *Student Stature Improvement Support*

The Student Stature Improvement Support by providing fresh milk for kids, pays special attention to the investment in the "golden age" from 2 to 12 years old. At this age, children develop 86% of the physical, height and wisdom of a human life. This support is in line with the Decision No. 1340/QĐ-TTg dated 8 July 2016 approving on the school dairy program improving nutritional status contributing the enhancing part of children and primary schools by 2020. The Project Owner coordinates with kindergartens and primary schools in the project area to accompany this program through in-kind donation (fresh milk).

### 8.3.1.5 Required Resources

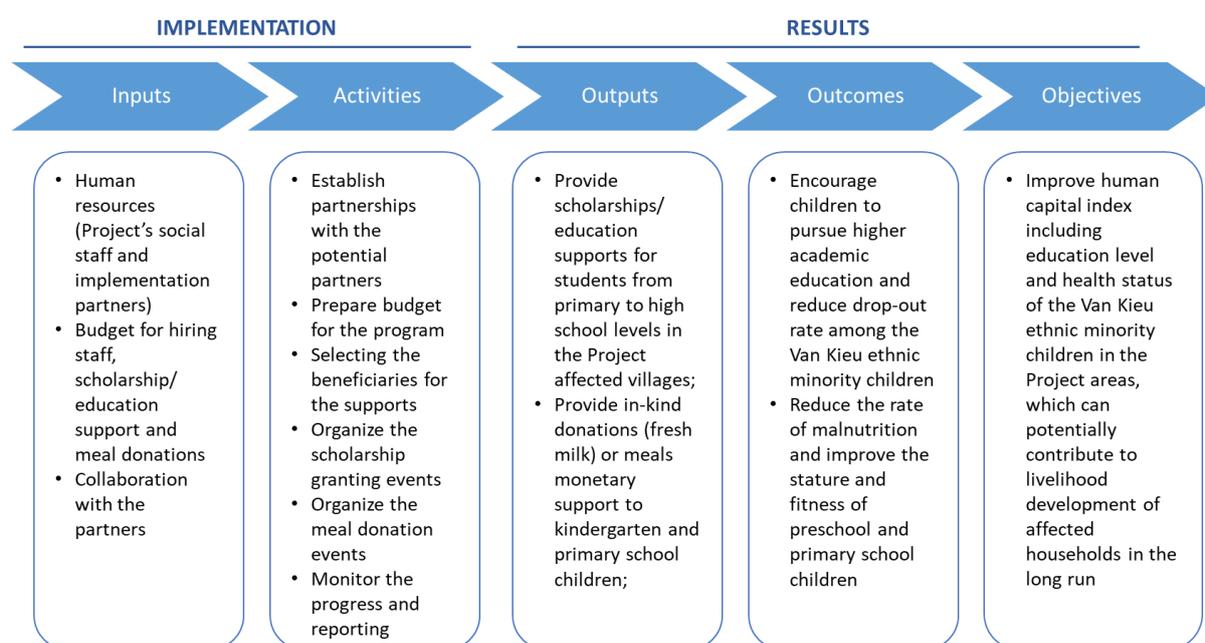
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;
  - Representatives of health-nutrition office of commune/district;
  - Huong Hoa district PC, Commune PC, local companies, contractors;
  - Association for Education Promotion or other education related social organisations; and
  - Other businesses.

### 8.3.1.6 Points of Notice

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

- The Project can request the participation of World Vision in Vietnam, who is currently providing such support and expertise to implement this activity;
- Besides program output – number of scholarships delivered, the Project can use not only other more in-depth indicators such as dropout rate, performance records but also in-depth study to understand longer-term effect or outcome of the program such as job searching ability, income levels; and
- The Project can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the Commune/area, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to amplify the number of beneficiaries.

### 8.3.1.7 Theory of Change Model



## 8.3.2 Vocational Training, Job Skills and Local Recruitment

### 8.3.2.1 Rationale

The Project is expected to bring positive impacts on local livelihoods in regards with employment, procurement and induced job opportunities. The Project will employ more than 100 workers during its 12 month construction phase. During the construction and operation phase, the Project is expected to generate local employment opportunities with approximately 20% local recruitment prioritising Van Kieu ethnic minority. However, the local labours need to meet skill requirements from the Project. As such, this is expected, to a certain extent, to subsequently enhance the socio-economic conditions and standards of living of local community where the project will be developed. The livelihood baseline findings indicate that there is a high proportion of local working age population who has primary and secondary education. They are suitable for manual work or less skilled employment.

### 8.3.2.2 Objectives

The Program's objectives are to:

- Provide affected households with opportunities to learn occupational skills that are highly demanded by local formal and informal employers. This will also increase the chance of affected households to be recruited by the Project and support the Project to meet their commitment for local employment; and

- Increase the number of local people employed by the Project and therefore supporting their livelihood development.

### 8.3.2.3 Eligibility

The vocational training and job skill will apply to P1, P2, and P3 people (in the order of priority), among which:

- Vocational training and local recruitment: for affected household members (1) who are younger than 40 years old, and/or (2) who intend to change their current livelihoods among affected households; and
- Vulnerable and women groups will be given a priority with jobs suitable to their capacity and strengths

### 8.3.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program includes three main projects: (1) Vocational Training, and (2) Job Skills and (3) Local Recruitment.

#### 8.3.2.4.1 Vocational Training

The vocational training project attempts to increase employment opportunities for alternative livelihoods, including working for the Project, local processing enterprises and potentially developing tourism sector in the region. This project includes main following inventions:

- Finalise a list of affected persons (1) who are younger than 40 years old, and/or (2) who intend to change **or supplement** their current livelihoods among affected households;
- Provide skill orientation to the target beneficiaries/eligible people of this project that will be identified in the first bullet point above;
- Consult with vocational training centres to organise training courses for the target groups (see Table 8.1); and
- Publicly announce recruitment information of the Project such as posting the recruitment announcements at the in-field Project Office and People's Committee Offices of affected communes prior to the recruitment.

**Table 8.1 Basic Information on Vocational Training Courses**

Vocational Training Courses	Requirement on Education Level	Course Length (months)	Other Requirements	Fee/Month (VND)	Training Providers
Car/truck driver	Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	10 million	Dong Ha City Centre for Vocational Training  Other qualified training providers in the region
Construction vehicle (road roller, bulldozer, forklift, etc.)	Able to read and write	3	Good health condition		
Cooking	Primary level: no requirements	Primary level: 3-6 months	Good health condition	1 – 1.1 million	
Welding	Intermediate levels: at least 9/12 or	Intermediate level:			
Electronics				1.1 – 1.2 million	

Vocational Training Courses	Requirement on Education Level	Course Length (months)	Other Requirements	Fee/Month (VND)	Training Providers
Refrigeration engineering	College level: at least 12/12	12-24 months		1 – 1.1 million	
Construction engineering		College level: 36 months		900,000 – 1 million	
Accounting				600,000 – 720,000	

Any significant affected households entering the program should be able to undertake training at zero cost to them, and attend all required classes without further disruptions to livelihood and quality of life in the interim. Depending on the annual budget allocation for the EMDP, the Project will consider providing a support package specifically tailored to each participant's situation. This will include:

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

The Project will directly pay for the cost of the course. If a participant either completely stops attending the chosen course, or does not reach an attendance rate of at least 80% (or higher if required by the relevant training provider) then they will not receive any further support from the Project with regards to vocational training. This information and requirement should be clearly communicated to the displaced households at the time of disclosure and consultation on the program and when the displaced households register for the training.

It is recognised that there may be situations where a participant does not pass the course, however have a good attendance record and made a strong attempt at the course. In this case, the Project will provide additional assistance for them to re-take the course, or another course as deemed suitable for them. Each participant can attend up to two courses should the need arise. This will also allow participants to gain a full set of skills which will make them more employable. Examples of this would be undertaking multiple driving courses so they are able to operate a range of heavy and light vehicles.

It is important that all employment applicants will need to subject themselves to typical interview and aptitude testing requirements. This project does not immediately entitle participant to employment with the Project or any of its Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) Contractor, which is PCC1, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Contractor, and subcontractors without due assessment of their capacity to safely and effectively undertake a specific role. Therefore, the Project will not guarantee that participants in the vocational training will be employed by the Project or other local employers. However, it is considered that the process put in place for identification of participants, matching them with appropriate training courses, integration within the local recruitment project and provision of an extensive integrated support mechanism during the training period, will maximize all participants' likelihood of being employed.

### 8.3.2.4.2 Job Skills

The program will be coordinated with the Vocational Training Program of Quang Tri province and Huong Hoa district to increase the opportunities for recruitment for local people and displaced people. The

Project Owner in the coporation with vocational training and job seeking centres to integrate workshops related to job skills:

- Job finding;
- Job application preparation; and
- Interview skill.

In addition, the Project's employees can participate in sharing their own experiences to increase employee engagement through employer's social responsibility.

#### 8.3.2.4.3 *Local Recruitment*

The program comprises integrated interventions at both policy level and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contractor and subcontractor coordination levels:

- A local preferential employment policy will be developed and will be part of the project tender document for construction. This policy will be publicly disclosed.
- Finalise recruitment requirements of the Project including skills and quantity for each phase (construction and operation).
- Finalise list of local enterprises, especially those who will be suppliers/contractors for the Project, which potentially provide employment opportunities to local residents.
- Discuss with local enterprises who are suppliers/contractors of the Project the local recruitment policy. A local recruitment procedure should be established in agreement among the Project Company, the EPC and O&M Contractors and subcontractors including suppliers.
- Finalise recruitment requirements of the EPC Contractor and subcontractors including skills and quantity for construction phase.

A local recruitment policy will be developed. In this policy, preference for project employment will be given to local residents, especially those who have been directly affected by Project-related displacement. Additionally, employment preference will be given to individuals who have successfully completed specific vocational training courses under the vocational training courses offered and managed by the Project. It is important to note that while preferential treatment is given to displaced households, all employment applicants will need to subject themselves to typical interview and aptitude testing requirements. This policy does not immediately entitle the displaced households to employment without due assessment of their capacity to safely and effectively undertake a specific role.

The Project's obligations, particularly during construction, will be primarily imposed upon the EPC/O&M Contractor. The Project will put in place provisions in the EPC/O&M Contract requiring that each EPC/O&M Contractor meet set obligations with regards to recruitment of local people. The Project should ensure that the EPC/O&M Contractor are aware and fully understand the provisions. Subcontractors of the EPC/O&M Contractor are also required to comply with this provision through the contractual provisions between the EPC/O&M Contractor and their subcontractors.

#### 8.3.2.5 *Required Resources*

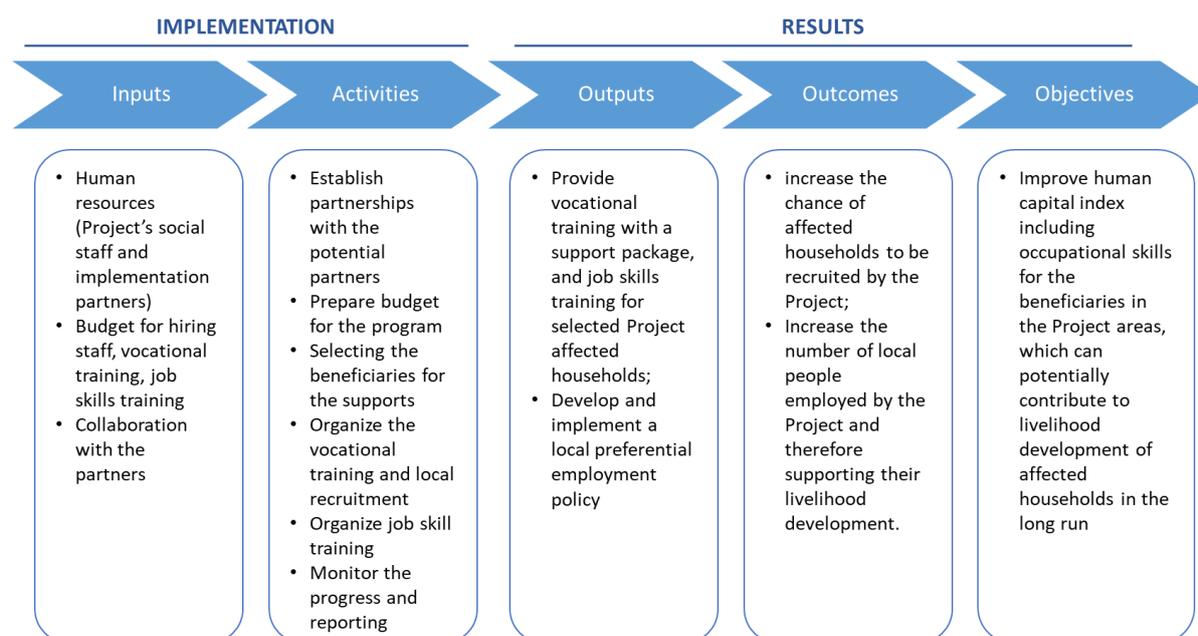
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected village; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;
  - Commune PC, local companies;

- EPC/O&M contractors and subcontractors;
- Subcontractors and suppliers; and
- Other businesses.

### 8.3.2.6 Points of Notice

- Education support is a long-term commitment. Therefore, it requires clear communications with the beneficiary and related stakeholders to manage expectations;
- The Project can request the participation of World Vision in Vietnam, who is currently providing such support and expertise to implement this activity;
- Besides program output – number of scholarships delivered, the Project can use not only other more in-depth indicators such as dropout rate, performance records but also in-depth study to understand longer-term effect or outcome of the program such as job searching ability, income levels; and
- The Project can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the Commune/area, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to amplify the number of beneficiaries.

### 8.3.2.7 Theory of Change Model



## 8.4 Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

### 8.4.1 Rationale

Van Kieu people have their own language, scripts and unique culture although they have integrated well to the larger Kinh community. Van Kieu people have distinct cultural practices such as community organisation, including the patriarch system, house style, ceremony and festival, and belief (Sacred Forest) and blowing rituals. In the face of increasing industrialisation and modernisation, it is more challenging to protect and promote ethnic cultural identity and values.

Van Kieu ethnic minority people have been located in Quang Tri Province for a long time. Bu village in Tan Lap commune are also recorded as a residential area of Van Kieu people. Thus, restoration and development of Van Kieu people's culture is an essential part of the Project lifespan, especially who resides in Bu villages to get back their life balances and reintegrate with other communities.

## 8.4.2 Objectives

This Program's objective is to promote cultural identity and spaces for Van Kieu people through invigorating and integrating both tangible and intangible cultural values into contemporary development context of the local communities.

## 8.4.3 Eligibility

All Van Kieu ethnic minority communities in Tan Lien and Tan Lap communes are prioritised including P1, and P3 as stated in Section 1.4. Investment in promotion of communal and district and provincial level ethnic values are included.

## 8.4.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program includes three main projects: (1) Promotion of Intangible Values and (2) Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses.

### 8.4.4.1 Promotion of Intangible Values

- Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu People; and
- Promotion of intangible values, such as dance, musical performance and other customs and traditions. In a longer term, such products can be promoted together with local tourism development.

### 8.4.4.2 Ethnic Cultural Preservation House

- The Project would improve learning conditions in the village by setting up two village libraries, in the village kindergarten and the primary school. Each library would have one interactive TV screen and one bookshelf with 100 different school age books. The library bookshelves would be made of local materials (wood or bamboo) and by local villagers.
- Village libraries are instrumental to increase the involvement of children, especially girls, in learning and improve teaching quality. Book resources would be continuously maintained and supported biannually by the Project Owner with the contribution of 100 books for these libraries. The libraries can also be used to promote ethnic culture of the Van Kieu.
- Construction of community houses and attached facilities such as youth playing court. The venue, design, material and related rituals during the construction should be carefully consulted with the community seniors; and
- Development of traditional crafts, such as knitting. This component can be implemented in cooperation of Agribusiness Project under Integrated Agricultural Development. In a longer term, such products can be promoted together with local tourism development

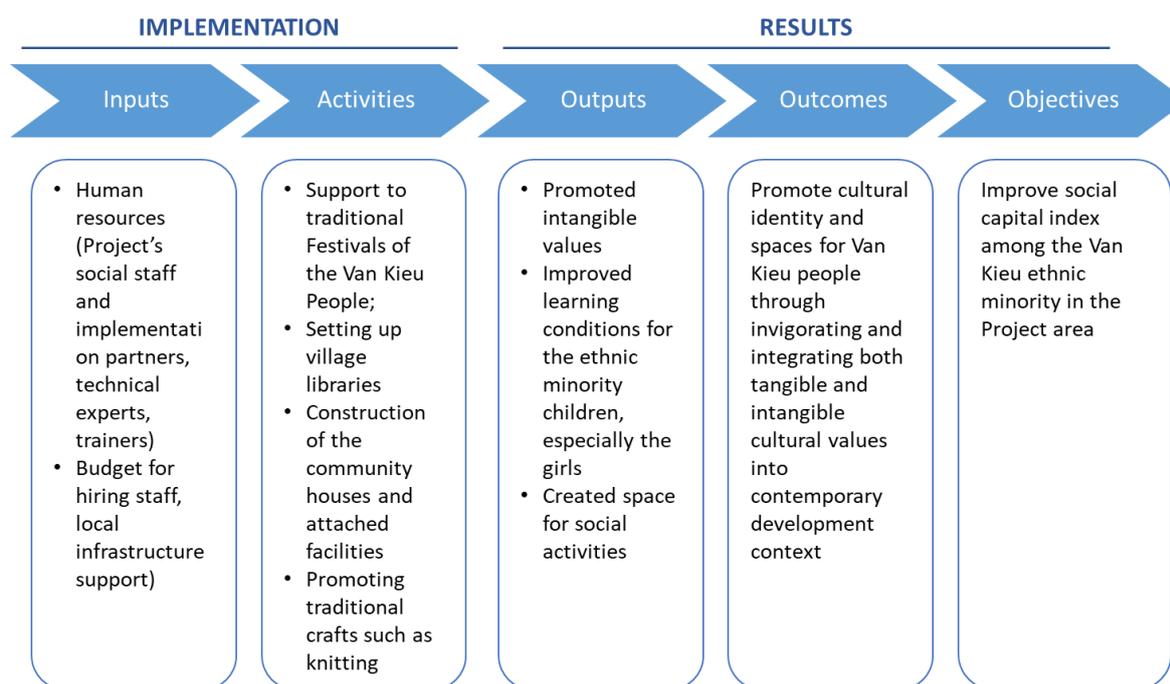
## 8.4.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREM DP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREM DP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations;
  - District Office of Culture, Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People's Committee; and
  - WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program, other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

## 8.4.6 Points of Notice

- Consultation of Village Heads, village management and wider local community is important for an appropriate design of project activities;
- The notion of “ethnic competence”<sup>68</sup> should be emphasised during the project design and implementation; and
- The Project Owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness of the program.
- The Project should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.

### 8.4.6.1 Theory of Change Model



## 8.5 Health, Water and Sanitation Program

### 8.5.1 Health, Marriage and Family Awareness

#### 8.5.1.1 Rationale

It is noted that during the social survey in May 2020, giving birth at home in has been occurred during the recent years during affected village of Van Kieu people. This is a very dangerous problem as it can affect the health of the mothers and infants because of the lack of insured medical conditions at home.

During the engagement with local communities through the project information disclosure, it is reported that the Van Kieu people in the affected villages, especially the women, lack knowledge about health care, specifically reproductive health. In addition, early marriage occurs among mostly in Van Kieu ethnic minority people, 3-4% of the village population (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Bu village, 6th May 2020). One household in Bu village is recorded as getting married before the regulated

<sup>68</sup> Ethnic competence emphasises on acknowledging the problem as it is experienced by the community, the way language is used to label a problem, the availability of indigenous helping resources for deciding whether a satisfactory resolution has been reached (Schlesinger, Elfriede G. 1995. Ethnic Sensitive Social Work Practice: The State of the Art. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 22(1): 29-58)

marriage age (1% of the surveyed sample). This couple completed marriage registration after they reached the legal marriage age.

### 8.5.1.2 Objectives

This Program's objective is to enhance Health, Marriage and Family Awareness for Van Kieu people living in the affected villages, especially women of reproductive age.

### 8.5.1.3 Eligibility

Van Kieu people, especially women of reproductive age that reside in villages affected by the Project in P1 and P3. If suitable candidates are not able to be sourced from the affected households, fence-line and vulnerable households, the Project Owner will seek to extend the project to all women of reproductive age in affected villages.

### 8.5.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program aims to train Van Kieu ethnic minority women and men in health care, family planning, gender issues and domestic violence through a number of following activities.

- Organising a training course on health education: Local women and men would be selected and engaged in this activity, of which one female team leader will be selected for further supporting participants and other women on health issues. They would attend a three-day training session conducted by experts from the Huong Hoa district health center and family planning center, who can communicate with participants in both Vietnamese and Van Kieu languages. All women and men will receive an allowance from the project's budget for their participation in the training course, and may consider to contribute a minimum 10% of the allowance to buy a motorbike for community use if they think this is necessary. Use, repair and maintenance of the vehicle will be decided by the community. This vehicle will support local villagers, especially women and girls, easily access health care services. Access to information and services for health care are crucial to help women keep in control of their health and their family care. Improving women's health strengthens women's economic empowerment.
- Increasing women's access to health services: Village women would use the motorbike to access public health services for health check-ups and treatment. Methods of using and managing the common community asset will be discussed and determined with the agreement of local women.
- Publishing a picture toolkit to promote health practice guidelines: A picture toolkit will be prepared and taken to a publisher to design and prepare for publishing. The toolkit is needed to briefly summarize the implementation activities and outcomes, and record health guidelines. It will be presented in a visualised and appropriate manner that shows respect for Van Kieu ethnic minority culture. Vietnamese language is used in the toolkit for wide dissemination.

### 8.5.1.5 Required Resources

The main resources required for Project implementation included but not limited to:

- Tool kit: Project manuals, communication materials, training materials;
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, local mass organisations, Managers of healthcare in the Project areas; and
  - Tan Lien and Tan Lap Commune People's Committee.

### 8.5.1.6 Points of Notice

- The specific topics of discussion and training need to be discussed with relevant organisations such as commune health station and also with the affected people and encourage them to participate actively in the discussion. This can bring the most practical effect on them; and
- The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to enhance Health, Marriage and Family Awareness at affected villages;
- Design and implementation of activities will take into consideration indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Activities will be participatory and culturally sensitive.

## 8.5.2 Clean Water and Sanitation

### 8.5.2.1 Rationale

Gravity and bottled drinking water are considered the main sources of drinking water for most surveyed households, accounting for 53.13% and 28.13% of the total surveyed households respectively. The number of wells is not enough to supply water to all villagers, especially during the dry season. The survey also indicates that 28 out of the surveyed households (87.50%) do not have a private toilet. Reportedly, there is outside defecation in garden areas, in fields or in the forest, some households share toilets with their relatives or neighbours. There is no information about the connection from septic tanks to the communes' drainage system. Given no drainage system, outlet of septic tanks will be soaked into soil. According to discussion with village heads, the domestic waste water drainage system are not available in the surveyed villages, which can increase the spread of waterborne diseases.

### 8.5.2.2 Objectives

The Program is aimed at providing clean water and improving sanitation in the affected communities with the support from the Project by:

- Providing access to clean water with dug or drilled wells.
- Constructing proper improved sanitation facilities (e.g. pit latrine with slab, toilet with septic tank or flush toilet); and
- Conducting Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) workshops for local people in order to create open defecation free (ODF) communities;

### 8.5.2.3 Eligibility

The clean water and sanitation support will apply to Van Kieu IP in Project affected areas belongs to P1 and P3 . Priority is given to affected households, fence-line households and vulnerable households in these villages. PCC1 JSC reserves the right to decide number of households selected for the projects depending on annual budget allocation but as a common practice, all residents in the Project affected area should have access to clean water and sanitation.

### 8.5.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program includes two main projects: (1) Clean water provision, and (2) Sanitation support.

#### 8.5.2.4.1 *Clean water provision*

Building wells, either dug or drilled, for Van Kieu households to have access to clean water. It should be noted that collective well can be developed which is accessible to maximum five surrounding households;

#### 8.5.2.4.2 Sanitation Support

- Construct improved sanitation facilities for households in need. The design of standardised latrines should be developed in consultation with local communities and accessible to households of all social status in the community. Contribution of cash and/or labour from households should be encouraged; and
- Conduct workshops to raise the awareness about sanitation and water savings after clean water is available. This can be conducted in cooperation with WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program.

#### 8.5.2.5 Required Resources

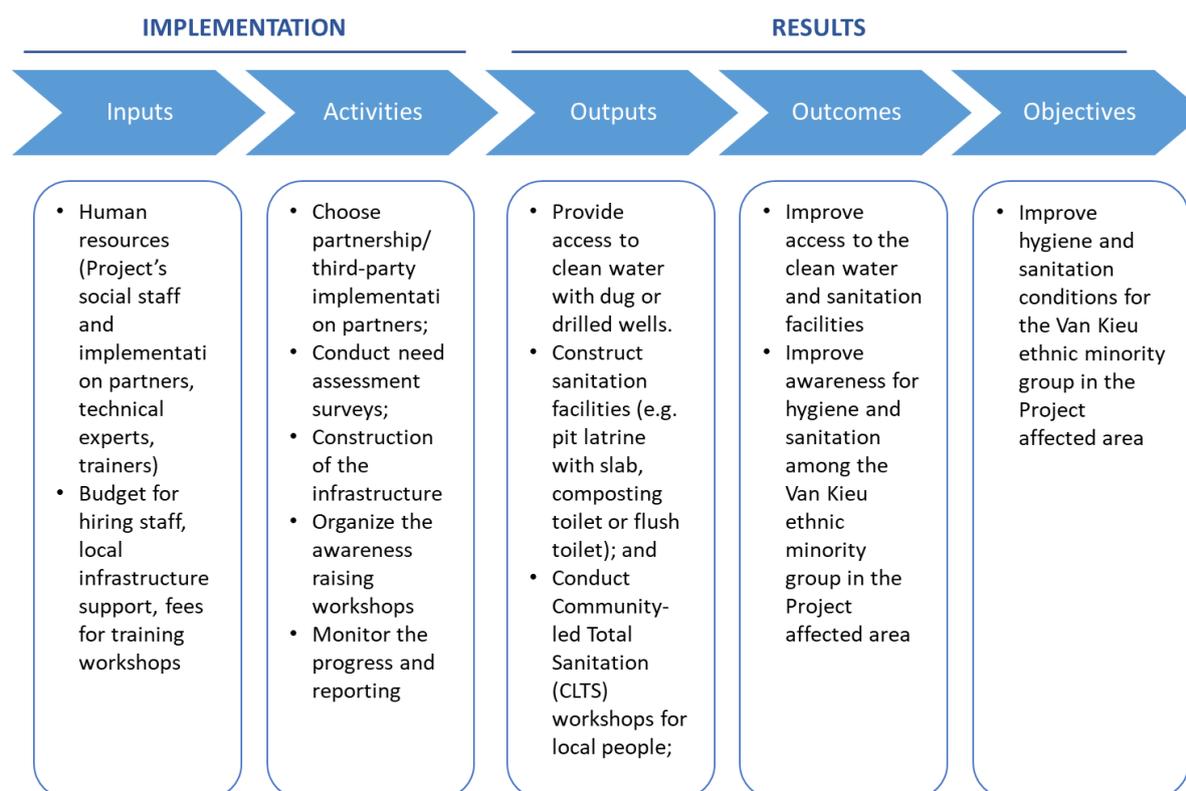
The main resources required for Project implementation included but not limited to:

- Tool kit: Project manuals, communication materials, training materials;
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREM DP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREM DP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, local mass organisations;
  - Local supplier; and
  - Tan Lien and Tan Lap Commune People's Committee.

#### 8.5.2.6 Points of Notice

- Clean water and sanitation support is a critically important programme for community health and well-being. Therefore, it requires clear communications with the beneficiaries and related stakeholders and immediate priorities to manage local expectations;
- The Project Owner can run the programme itself or fund/cooperate a local mass organisations/ NGOs to implement the programme. The management fee is approximately 15 – 20% of the total cost; and
- Intervention from the Project should be a supplement in accordance with governmental plans without creating further burden.
- Design and implementation of activities will take into consideration indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Activities will be participatory and culturally sensitive.

### 8.5.2.7 Theory of Change Model



## 8.6 Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program

### 8.6.1 Infrastructure and Facility Improvement

#### 8.6.1.1 Rationale

The infrastructure system in the region suffers from many difficulties. The proportion of local roads concreted is different among the surveyed villages (Kills, male respondents, Bu, Tan Thuan and Tan Hao village, 6th-8th May 2020). In Bu village, only 30% of local roads are concreted and improved under the implementation of the Program 135 while the remaining roads have not yet been covered with concrete and degraded with potholes which make commuting more difficult in the rainy season.

Upgrading and expanding local roads need to be continuously maintained as mentioned by most of the surveyed respondents. In addition, the installation of street lighting system would help local commuting easier and more convenient.

Surveyed respondents also see a need for better medicine, medical equipment, and more qualified doctors at the communal health stations.

#### 8.6.1.2 Objectives

- To ensure access of infrastructure services to support social connectivity and economic opportunities; and
- To maintain the quality of local infrastructure that is affected by the Project' operational activities.

#### 8.6.1.3 Eligibility

The main beneficiaries are Van Kieu ethnic people living near the project area of two villages including P1 and P3. The Project Owner reserves the right to decide which activities of the program should be

prioritised for the projects depending on annual budget allocation but as a common practice, all residents in the Project affected area should have access to the infrastructure services.

#### 8.6.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The Infrastructure and Facility Improvement should be determined in consultation with the Commune PCs, Commune representatives, mass organizations and the observation of the Project team. The Project Owner will identify the concerns or specific needs of the Commune to receive the infrastructure support. The program of Infrastructure Development can cover the improvement of main factors below:

- Communal roads, inter-village roads (e.g. concrete roads between villages and communes to transport products such as rice and coffee beans from the fields, streetlights along village roads);
- Rural waste management system: coordinate with Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PC to provide support to the establishment of robust waste collection services within the area;
- Schools (e.g. improved school equipment and furniture, better quality of daily meals, a new toilet for pupils, and more leisure facilities on school campuses);
- Health station facilities (e.g. health check-up and treatment facilities, medical equipment such as ultrasound machine, heart rate monitoring machine, and X-ray machine) and support to relocate the health station to close with the residential areas if need;

In addition, during construction, any critical concerns or grievances raised regarding the overloading or damage of the local infrastructure and public facilities systems due to the Project activities should be taken into account by developing a list of affected facilities, which will be addressed by the Project. If possible, depending on availability and capacity, Project Owner shall consider and involve local community or the project affected people as the labour. This will help provide an alternative livelihood/employment in the Communes. If small-scale contractors based in the District/Commune are also present, they can also be considered and engaged. This will increase the visibility of Project support within the community, solidify social license, and allow easier tracking of budget.

#### 8.6.1.5 Required Resources

The main resources required for Project implementation included but not limited to:

- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:
  - Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations;
  - Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People's Committee.
  - Local supplier; and
  - Other businesses.

#### 8.6.1.6 Points of Notice

- Clear regulations/guidelines would help the Project better collect data on fund usage as return on investment. The guideline will also help the Project to drive fund usage in a more strategic and sustainable way, in line with Project's community development strategy.
- The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.

- The specific infrastructure needs to be improved should be decided by the people and let the people participate in the discussion, unification, and people supervising the works. It can bring the most practical effect on them.
- Any programs to improve infrastructure on a larger scale (opening large roads, constructing bridges, constructing breakwaters and irrigation structure) require consultation with relevant authorities to avoid creating further conflict of infrastructure zoning plan

## 8.6.2 Charitable Fund

### 8.6.2.1 Rationale

Eighteen out of 32 surveyed households (56.25%) have been identified. These 29 vulnerable households consist of 147 members. Bu village has the highest number of vulnerable households with 102 people. During the engagement with local authorities, it is observed that the life of the Van Kieu people in these areas is still facing many difficulties. Many of them do not have enough financial resources to afford everyday basic needs. Meanwhile, the Project Owner are willing to financial support due to their community development initiatives.

### 8.6.2.2 Objectives

The objective of the charitable fund is to provide systematic responses from the Project Owner to ad hoc requests from local authority and community groups through provision of financial assistance to philanthropic efforts.

### 8.6.2.3 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Van Kieu IP, who were economically significantly affected by the implementation process of the Project (P1, P2 and P3), especially vulnerable groups.

### 8.6.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program efforts include in-kind donations (e.g. rice, cooking oil, sugar, salt) for significant affected households and vulnerable groups following suggested events: traditional festival, donations for victims of natural disaster and any pop up needs requested by local communities and authorities. The Project Owner reserves the right to decide number of candidates selected for the program and the level of support every year depending on annual budget allocation. Some specific fund instructions are listed below:

- Design Fund regulations with clear guidance on e.g. funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, program visibility, anti-corruption policy;
- Allocate responsible bodies to implement the program and monitor the fund;
- Define Funding period and Funding theme for each period;
- Disclose program information;
- Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications;
- Disburse fund; and
- Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually.

### 8.6.2.5 Required Resources

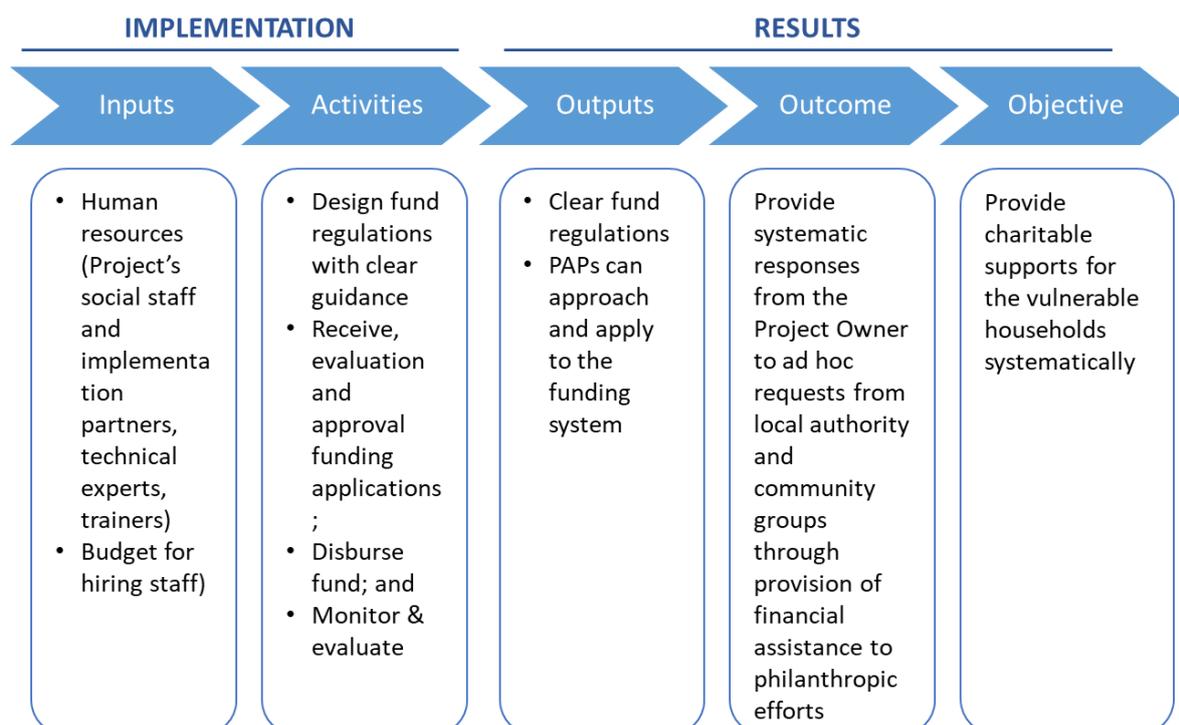
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Lien Lap WPP responsible for LREMDP implementation in all project-affected villages; and
- Partners:

- Village Heads, local mass organisations;
- District Office of Culture, Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People’s Committee; and
- Other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

### 8.6.2.6 Points of Notice

- Matching fund from local partner(s) can be considered if available. As advised by IFC Strategic Community Investment Guide, total budget for this program should not exceed 1/3 of total social budget;
- Clear regulations/ guidelines would help the Project better collect data on fund usage as return on investment. The guideline will also help the Project to drive fund usage in a more strategic and sustainable way, in line with Project’s community development strategy;
- Funding from the Project Owner can create meaningful connection and lessons learnt among separated local programs and foster mutual benefits towards the same goal of community development.
- Design and implementation of activities will take into consideration indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Activities will be participatory and culturally sensitive.

### 8.6.2.7 Theory of Change Model



## 9. DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

### 9.1 General Process

The LREMDP programs should be developed in a participatory, transparent, and equitable manner. The general approach of the Project within the LREMDP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with stakeholders. During recent stakeholder engagement for the assessment against ADB and IFC requirements, stakeholders were identified based on their interest in and influence on the Project to classify into: Inform, Leverage, Engage, and Monitor groups. The results of stakeholder identification and categorisation are summarised in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) document. A series of consultations have been carried out towards developing this LREMDP and additional consultations and disclosures will be further carried out with the affected as well as other stakeholders (employers, training institutions etc.). It should be noted that Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) principles and methods as described in SEP should be observed and adopted during LREMDP disclosure and consultation.

Disclosure activities will involve dissemination of information on livelihood restoration options to identified stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into LREMDP programming. Specific activities planned include:

- Meeting with local authorities and relevant government agencies;
- Community meetings to explain components of the LREMDP; and
- Focus group discussions with interest groups.

Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the displaced households to provide necessary information in each step of the LREMDP development process. Consultation and communication helps to manage the expectations of displaced households, and build a sense of ownership in the development, implementation and management of the LREMDP.

The LREMDP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with related stakeholders of the Project. The engagement process can be illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.**

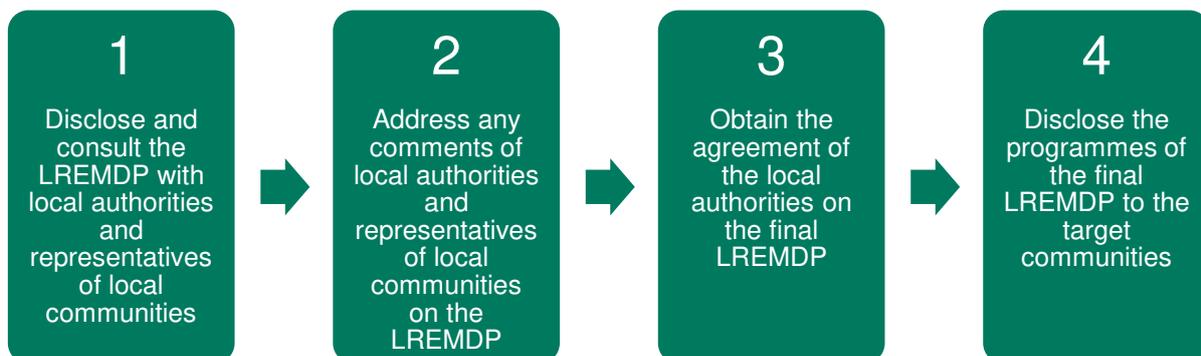


Figure 9.1 Project Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on the LREMDP

### 9.2 Consultation with Local Authorities and Communities on the LREMDP

Previous Project's consultation with local authorities focused on collection of socio-economic baseline data, development plans, local perceptions about the Project and their development needs. In September 2020 and December 2020, the Project also collaborated with local authorities and communities to evaluate and determine the appropriate support for livelihood restoration as discussed in details in the above program, where relevant. The aid should commensurate to the levels of impact attributing to the loss of income, especially vulnerable households. Consultation would also ensure that LRP will contribute rather than substitute local efforts in livelihood development and ethnic minority development.

### 9.3 Disclosure to and Consultation with Economically Displaced Households

The objectives of previous LREMDP disclosure and consultation were to:

- Explain the concept of the LREMDP, its scope, and its importance;
- Provide information on the process of developing in the LREMDP;
- Inform displaced households and other stakeholders on key messages about the LREMDP;
- Gather feedback from displaced households for each LRP project and identify topics for continuous consultation; and
- Inform LREMDP monitoring plan.

The outcome of the LREMDP disclosure and consultation in December 2020 is presented in the following box, which has been integrated into the proposed LREMDP programs and projects in Section 3.

For livelihood restoration programs, households who had land acquired by the Project fully agreed with the proposed livelihood restoration measures. However, they put priorities on the measures as below:

- Priority 1: Members of affected households should be prioritized for works for the Projects (including short-term and long-term works, unskilled and skilled works, etc.);
- Priority 2: Animal breeding (cows and pigs) – it is recommended by the consulted people that trainings on cows/pigs rearing should be provided to the villagers (how to prepare breeding facilities, how to detect of animal diseases, how process local/available foods for animals rearing, etc.) before providing materials support to eligible households; and
- Priority 3: Small business establishment (restaurants or kiosks/stores set-up) as it is potential in the developing area.

Support can-be for groups of households who want to join their resources for generating income. Households can contribute labours and available materials (bamboos/timbers to make breeding facilities, for example).

For ethnic minority development programs, priorities of the ethnic minority communities in the project areas are stated as below. The five initiatives follow by priority are integrated into the existing proposed LREMDP programs to support ethnic minorities in short-term needs and to further enhance current development program components throughout the Project life cycle.

- Priority 1: Support for drinking water – as all ethnic minority communities in the project areas are facing to water shortage (lack of water for two-three months a year) the support for construction of water wells is strongly proposed. Two additional wells in Bu Village is proposed to be constructed during the first year of LREMDP implementation;
- Priority 2: Support for the school children – providing scholarships and lunches for ethnic minority primary school children, particularly for disable children and children of poor households – are highly ranked by the ethnic minority communities in the project areas;
- Priority 3: Animal breeding (cows and pigs) supports for the households;
- Priority 4: Construction of village cultural community house; and
- Priority 5: Request for worshipping when ground breaking of the projects organized- although land of the villagers is not acquired by the projects and the projects are far from the ethnic minority villages - the project is in the “Van Kieu” traditional land area, worshipping is required by Van Kieu ethnic minority communities when ground-breaking of the projects organised.

In the next stage, the engagement with local communities will be specific for each project of the LREMDP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. More particularly, disclosure and consultation with ethnic minority (van kieu) communities should be in a culturally appropriate manner:

- Project's engagements with local communities need to ensure the recruitment of participants from diverse backgrounds and viewpoints.
- Involving Van Kieu Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies and organisations (e.g., councils of elders or village councils), as well as members of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples;
- Communication channels and consultation methods should be further clarified and justified, to ensure they are culturally appropriate and reach all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups.
- Organising the face-to-face interactions/meetings and using indigenous languages where appropriate and/or the translator.
- Providing sufficient time to fully consider and address Van Kieu Indigenous Peoples' concerns and suggestions for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes.
- Van Kieu groups who are materially affected by the Project are encouraged to participate in the Project's information disclosure and consultation. To ensure informed and meaningful participation, participatory tools and techniques can be applied, especially in situations of low education, or high controversy or complexity. Some of participatory tools include:
  - Participatory rural appraisal techniques;
    - Participatory workshops;
    - Focus groups;
    - Semi-structured interviews;
    - Role play;
    - Poverty and vulnerability mapping;
    - Local institutional analysis.
- In certain situations, capacity building may be needed to enable effective participation of Van Kieu affected people. Throughout the Project life cycles, the Project are required to implement several disclosure and consultation sessions different levels.

#### 9.4 On-going Consultation on the LREMDP

Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the displaced households to provide necessary information in each step of the LREMDP development process. Consultation and communication help manage affected households' expectation, build a sense of responsibility in people and engage displaced households in the development, implementation and management of the LREMDP. Project Owner will exert all practical measures to build the capacity of and ensure that economically displaced households and Van Kieu ethnic minorities in project affected villages will be involved in the LREMDP development, implementation and even monitoring processes through active participation in the consultation process.

Through the sustained engagement with affected households during preparation and implementation, the Project Owner would be able to observe changes in physical and social conditions on the ground over time; and continually monitor and fine-tune livelihood restoration measures across the LREMDP period of about 3 to 5 years.

Consultations with LREMDP households from the marginalized and vulnerable groups (e.g., poor, elderly, women, unemployed, etc.) who face higher levels of risks associated with economic shocks following displacement can be scheduled separately (but not exclusively) from other groups. This way people from vulnerable and at risk group can raise their particular concerns for livelihood restoration, as well as to see opportunity created for them to equally move forward with the community;

Before investing resources into an extensive participatory effort, testing its assumptions on a smaller scale can leave the Project better equipped to plan and execute for the actual deployment. It is possible to reduce the risk of propagating mistakes by detecting errors at the pilot stage. One example would be the trial of consultation process with vulnerable group with regards to local recruitment. The pilot can also provide the evidence needed to secure funding or to justify expenditure on specific areas. The Project Owner will hire competent social staff with expertise in participatory community development.

## 9.5 Involving Government and Non-Government Organisations as Partners in LREMDP Programs

The LREMDP is required to disclose and consult with local authorities and representatives of local communities for their acknowledgment, feedback and agreement. It is noted that this LREMDP has been prepared to maximise synchronization with local authorities with the focal point resting on the improvement of living standards of the affected communes.

Other parties could be involved in the implementation of the programs include State's professional agencies, training centres and local banks. In addition to these parties, the Project Owner should cooperate with service providers, private sector and NGOs to effectively implement the livelihood restoration programs as recommended.

A key aspect of implementing the LREMDP will be ongoing information disclosure and engagement with key stakeholders. This will include, as a minimum, disclosure of:

- Key results/impacts/risks of the project as identified in the impacts assessments, socio-economic baselines and needs assessment;
- Proposed LREMDP activities that are planned;
- Proposed engagement activities that are planned with key stakeholders; and
- Proposed changes in project design, schedule of events, potential activities associated with any road diversions, labour camp sites.

## 10. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES AND SCHEDULE

### 10.1 Implementation Approaches

Each program proposed in Section 8 has discussed different partners in implementation of proposed LREMDP programs. The following proposes selective implementation approaches on which the Project determines based on available resources and resource coordination:

- In-house implementation: A company creates an internal department or unit to work directly with communities to design and implement LREMDP programs and projects.
- Third-party implementation: A company engages a third party, such as a local or international NGO, to work with local communities in designing and implementing CI projects, or it supports an existing initiative being implemented by others.
- Multi-stakeholder partnership: A company establishes or joins a voluntary or collaborative alliance, network, or partnership. This implies cooperation between two or more actors in a manner that shares risks, responsibilities, resources, and competencies, and involves a joint commitment to common tasks and goals.
- Hybrid approach: A company utilises a combination of two or more implementation models to deliver various components of its LREMDP program.

Selection of a suitable partners will be an important part of the implementation as well as handover or exit strategy for each funded project. Appendix D provides a checklist for assessing potential partners.

Table 10.1 presents potential partnership in implementation of LREMDP programs and projects. Suggested roles of relating parties are:

- Commune and district PC: Co-chair in the collaboration meetings with relevant stakeholders (e.g. the Project Owner, affected communities), follow-up plan implementation, guide sub-divisions to monitor activities and implement technical assistance services and communication activities;
- Staff of Commune sub-divisions (e.g. agricultural and rural development agencies, woman union, farmer association): Oversee the activities to follow the LREMDP implementation schedule; coordinate the implementation of trainings, communication, technical support provision; conduct regular monitoring of households' LREMDP activities;
- Member of Village Management Unit (village head and representatives of mass-organization): Facilitate and support the Project on the engagement with affected communities, take part in communication activities, coordinate to conduct trainings and monitor households' application of knowledge and skills learned from trainings and prepare brief progress report to commune, mass organisation staff and CPC leader.**Error! Reference source not found.**

**Table 10.1 Potential Partnership in Implementation of LREMDP Programs and Projects**

Programs / Projects	Implementation Approach	Potential Partners
<b>Livelihood Restoration Program</b>		
 <p>Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Multi-stakeholder partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Village Heads, local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs;</li> <li>■ Agricultural and rural development agencies of the Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PCs and Huong Hoa district PC;</li> </ul>

Programs / Projects	Implementation Approach	Potential Partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; and</li> <li>■ Other businesses.</li> </ul>
Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Multi-stakeholder partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Village support and husband support;</li> <li>■ Local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs;</li> <li>■ Consultants and/or NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development;</li> <li>■ Huong Hoa district PC, Commune PC, local companies, contractors;</li> <li>■ Government and Non-government microfinance institutions/organizations that eligible household may access funds in setting-up microbusinesses; and</li> <li>■ Other businesses.</li> </ul>

#### Education and Vocational Training Program

	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Multi-stakeholder partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;</li> <li>■ Representatives of health-nutrition office of commune/district;</li> <li>■ Huong Hoa district PC, Commune PC, local companies, contractors;</li> <li>■ Association for Education Promotion or other education related social organisations; and</li> <li>■ Other businesses.</li> </ul>
	Vocational Training and Job Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Third-party implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;</li> </ul>
	Local Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In-house implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commune PC, local companies;</li> <li>■ EPC/O&amp;M contractors and subcontractors;</li> <li>■ Subcontractors and suppliers; and</li> <li>■ Other businesses.</li> </ul>

#### Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

	Promotion of Intangible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hybrid approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations;</li> </ul>
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Programs / Projects		Implementation Approach	Potential Partners
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hybrid approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Office of Culture, Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People's Committee; and</li> <li>WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program, other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.</li> </ul>

### Health, Water and Sanitation Program

	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-stakeholder partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Heads, local mass organisations, Managers of healthcare in the Project areas; and</li> <li>Tan Lien and Tan Lap Commune People's Committee.</li> </ul>
	Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Third-party implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Heads, local mass organisations;</li> <li>Local supplier; and</li> <li>Tan Lien and Tan Lap Commune People's Committee.</li> </ul>

### Infrastructure and Charitable Fund

	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Third-party implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations;</li> <li>Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People's Committee.</li> <li>Local supplier; and</li> <li>Other businesses.</li> </ul>
	Charitable Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-house implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Heads, local mass organisations;</li> <li>District Office of Culture, Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune People's Committee; and</li> <li>Other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.</li> </ul>

## 10.2 Contribution of Participating Households and Communities

It is recommended to propose some contributions of participating households for the activities that the households are benefited from. No cash contribution is required but the households can contribute by available local materials and or labour, for example, the households should be responsible for preparing breeding facilities for animal rearing support program. If so, the support would be sustainable because (i) it creates ownership of the participating households; and (ii) the households would not consider the support as charity program from the Project Owner but a development program to support the affected households and local ethnic minority communities.

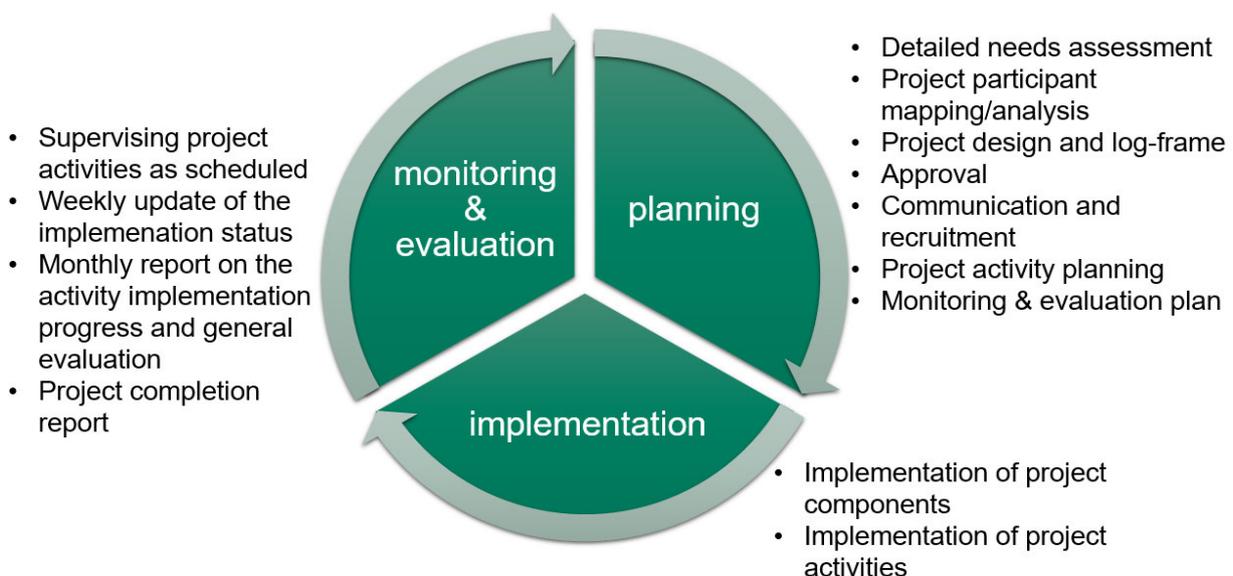
### 10.3 Implementation Process

During the last quarter of every calendar year, the Project will undertake a participatory approach to prepare an annual implementation plan with budget and timelines which will be finalised and implemented at the beginning of the next calendar year.

Based on the approved annual implementation plan, implementation process should include general and project-specific steps. The implementation often starts with the following general steps:

- Social team set up;
- Refreshment training and capacity building on social performance standards for Project staff;
- Recruit and provide trainings for Community Relation Liaisons to support social team in field;
- Develop and get approval for detailed planning and budget for LREMDP implementation 1st year; and
- Disclose the Annual LREMDP to relevant stakeholders.

Project-specific phase often consists of the planning, implementation and evaluation and monitoring steps throughout the project's lifecycle (see Figure 10.1). The implementation of a project should aim to achieve the outcomes and impacts specified in each project's theory of change model.



**Figure 10.1 Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management**

### 10.4 Implementation Schedule

To ensure the proposed potential programs are able to be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs should be categorised based on their priority levels based on discussions in each village to allocate the appropriate programs in each year of the five-year plan cycles. The priority level is decided based on the consideration of both the needs of the beneficiaries and the correspondence with the timeframe of project development (i.e. construction and operation). As such the priority level is defined in 1 to 3 equivalents from high priority (1) to low priority (3). The high priority should be considered to be implemented first followed by the lower priority level programs depending on the total budget of these programs in consideration of the annual budget for LREMDP.

Given the changing nature of the socio-economic and community conditions in Huong Hoa district, including Tan Lien, Tan Lap, Huong Tan communes and Khe Sanh town, the five year cyclical planning enables regular review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various LREMDP programs, and

iterative development of the LREMDP as the surrounding conditions change over the Project life-cycle. As a result, the schedule for implementation of the LREMDP is proposed as in Table 10.2 below.. LREMDP projects which should commence immediately are highlighted as they are of both high needs and action priorities.

As earlier suggested in each LREMDP program, most of the programs are encouraged to be implemented via a partnership model with suggestions on potential partners. However, in consideration of each project's objective, local context and availability human resources, different implementation model can be appropriately determined, as described in **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 10.3 will present community development initiatives for the immediate future with suggested implementation models.

It is noted that this schedule is proposed based on the priority of each program without consideration of the budget allocated for each year since this figure is not finalised at the time of developing this LREMDP. As such, this schedule is subject to be updated when the annual budget for the implementation of the LREMDP is available.

**Table 10.2 Implementation of LREMDP Program and Projects**

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP
<b>Livelihood Restoration Program</b>			
 Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	1	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the first two years but will be implemented throughout the five-year plan
Women-led Microbusiness	2	During construction and operation phases	Starting 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the five-year plan
<b>Education and Vocational Training Program</b>			
 Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
Vocational Training and Job Skills	2	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year and 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of five year plan
Local Recruitment	2	During construction and operation phases	Last three years of five year plan

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP	
<b>Ethnic Culture Promotion Program</b>				
	Promotion of Intangible Values	3	During operation phase	The last two years of the five-year plan
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	2	During construction or/and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan
<b>Health, Water and Sanitation Program</b>				
	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	3	During construction or/and operation phases	Starting 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the five-year plan
	Clean Water and Sanitation	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Focus on the first year of the five-year plan but will be implemented throughout the five year plan
<b>Infrastructure and Charitable Fund</b>				
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Focus on the first two years
	Charitable Fund	2	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

**Table 10.3 LREMDP Projects for the Immediate Future**

EMDP Programs	EMDP Projects	Implementation Model
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Support	Third-party Implementation or Partnership with: District Agriculture Division and/or Tan Lien and Tan Lap CPCs

	<p>Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support</p>	<p>In-house Implementation; or Partnership with Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PC, Local Education Managers, Health Workers and Managers.</p>
	<p>Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>Partnership with Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PC, Local producer/ supplier, or NGO</p>
	<p>Infrastructure and Facility Improvement</p>	<p>Partnership with Tan Lien and Tan Lap commune PC, Local producer/ supplier</p>

**Table 10.5 Detailed Implementation Schedule, Year 1**

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
1	General															
1.1	Social team set up	L														
1.2	Refreshment training and capacity building on social performance standards for Project staff	L														
1.3	Recruit and provide trainings for Community Relation Liaisons to support social team in field	L														
1.4	Develop and get approval for detailed planning and budget for EMDP implementation 1st year	L														
1.5	Disclose the Final EMDP to relevant stakeholders	L														
2	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Support															
2.1	Choose partnership/ third-party implementation partners															
2.1.1	Develop ToR and send request for proposal to potential implementation partners	L														
2.1.2	Receive and evaluate the proposals and implementation model options	L														
2.1.3	Fianlise the implementation model and action plan based on chosen proposal and submitting to management for budget approval	L														
2.2	Establish participating household groups and maintain regular group activities															

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
2.2.1	Organize consultations with the community members in each village to recruit members for the women groups (target 1 group for each of 3 affected villages)	S	L													
2.2.2	Elect Committee Board (CB) members for the groups		S	L												
2.2.3	Provide capacity buildings for CB members to run the group		L													
2.2.4	Develop group rules		S	L												
2.2.5	Implement regular group activities		S	L												
2.2.6	Monitor group activities		S	L												
2.3	Design and implement the capital provisions															
2.3.1	Develop and test procedure for capital provision to support agriculture development		L	S												
2.3.2	Implement the procedure		L	S												
2.3.3	Conduct periodic review		L	S												
2.4	Design and implement the trainings for agriculture techniques															
2.4.1	Identify the specific needs for agriculture technique trainings among group members		L	S												
2.4.2	Design training modules		L													
2.4.3	Conduct trainings		L													

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
2.4.4	Conduct pre and post training evaluations		L	S												
2.5	Design and implement the trainings for women economic development															
2.5.1	Identify the specific needs for agriculture technique trainings among group members		L	S												
2.5.2	Design training modules		L	S												
2.5.3	Conduct trainings		L	S												
2.5.4	Conduct pre and post training evaluations		L													
2.6	Monitor the progress & reporting															
2.6.1	Develop monitor mechanism and reporting templates		L	S												
2.6.2	Prepare periodical monitoring and reporting		L	S												
3	Scholarship and Nutrition Support															
3.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
3.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
3.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
3.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														
3.2	Selecting the beneficiaries for the supports															
3.2.1	Develop set of criteria to select the beneficiaries	S	L													

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
3.2.2	Communicate the criteria with schools to identify the beneficiaries	S	L													
3.2.3	Review and finalize the list proposed by schools	S	L													
3.3	Organize the scholarship granting events															
3.3.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
3.3.2	Organize the event	S	L													
3.3.3	Reporting	S	L													
3.4	Organize the meal donation events															
3.4.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
3.4.2	Organize the event	S	L													
3.4.3	Reporting	S	L													
4	Clean Water and Sanitation															
4.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
4.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
4.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
4.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
4.2	Selecting the location for the infrastructure supports (wells and sanitation facilities)															
4.2.1	Develop set of criteria to select the beneficiaries	L		S												
4.2.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S												
4.2.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S												
4.3	Organize the hygiene and sanitation awareness workshops															
4.3.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
4.3.2	Design the workshop contents	S	L													
4.3.3	Organize the event	S	L													
4.3.4	Reporting	S	L													
5	Ethnic Culture Promotion															
5.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
5.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
5.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
5.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
5.2	Promotion of Intangible Values															
5.2.1	Develop set of criteria for supports	L		S												
5.2.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S												
5.2.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S												
5.3	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House															
5.3.1	Develop set of criteria for supports	L		S												
5.3.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S												
5.3.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S												

PO= Project Owner; PAPs= Project Affected Persons; PM=Project Month; L= Leading Role; S=Supporting Role

## 11. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 11.1 Human Resources

The implementation of the LREMDP is led strategically at the corporate level by the PCC1 Social Manager with support from the social/community liaison officer (CLO-Social) officer of the WPP who directly implements the activities of the LREMDP with support from technical experts as required. Therefore, the Project should recruit candidates whose background relates to social/community and gender development to establish a community liaison team. Local people who have an understanding of the local context and culture are preferred. Roles and responsibilities of such positions are proposed as outlined in Table 11.1. Necessary management templates are included in Appendix C and Appendix D.

Land acquisition and compensation are almost complete and construction has started therefore implementation of the LREMDP will need to commence as soon as possible. Staff required (Social manager and CLO-social staff) will need to be hired as soon as possible and no later than 1 month after finalisation of this LREMDP. It is noted that roles and responsibilities and all elements of these positions will be updated appropriately when the project goes into operation.

**Table 11.1 Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the LREMDP**

Roles	Responsibilities
<p>Project Development Manager (Pre-construction phase)/ Project Manager (Construction phase)</p> <p>Social Manager (Construction and Operation phase)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan</li> <li>■ Approve budget and other resources for the implementation of the LREMDP;</li> <li>■ Review monthly internal reports from CLO-Social Officer(s);</li> <li>■ Oversees and monitors the LREMDP implementation;</li> <li>■ Review monitoring and completion audit report;</li> <li>■ Review monthly internal reports from LREMDP team;</li> <li>■ Responsible for ensuring capable human resources for implementation of the LREMDP, and if necessary developing a capacity building plan for the Social team of the Project;</li> <li>■ Responsible for allocating further human resources for implementation of the LREMDP if necessary; and</li> <li>■ Report to the Management Board at and after each external monitoring and completion audit.</li> <li>■ Identifying suitable NGO partners for implementing the LREMDP programs</li> <li>■ Facilitate for the combinations of the supports provided by the Project Owners with the programs of local authorities and NGOs.</li> <li>■ Facilitate to participating households to access micro credit sources at the local if they wish.</li> </ul>
<p>CLO-Social Officer(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan and engagement with affected village</li> <li>■ Directly responsible for implementation of the LREMDP including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Conduct internal monitoring of the LREMPD;</li> <li>■ Support third-party in external monitoring and completion audit; and</li> <li>■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.</li> </ul>
EPC Contractor and Subcontractor/  O&M Contractor and Subcontractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Submit human resource plan to Project in advance for better customisation of vocational training and local recruitment.</li> </ul>

## 11.2 BUDGET

The LREMPD, for its implementation, will require extensive funding support for execution of the various programmes/ projects. Budget for LREMPD mainly includes:

- Budget for LREMPD consultation and update;
- Budget for livelihood restoration and community development programs implementation; and
- Budget for external monitoring and evaluation.

Most of the funding will need to be borne by the Project with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the sub-tasks planned under the different programmes/ projects. As this LREMPD has also been prepared to satisfy consistency with the various social and economic development programmes being led by authorities, NGOs and community groups in the area, there will likely be elements of it which are implemented cooperatively and a clear delineation of budgets needs to be provided for. It is important that LREMPD budgets are committed on steady and multi-year timeframes, which reflects changing business needs and drivers for community development at various stages of the business or project cycle.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the CLO-CSR Officer in charge will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan and a higher level rolling five year financial plan for submission to the Project Manager for approval. This plan will require detailed input from a range of departments within the Project and should include not only the cost for design and implementation of the various programs, but also for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements. The initial plan will need to be prepared prior to financial closure, with the date for annual revision to be based upon the date of final investment decision (FID) for the Project. Table 11.2 proposes a budget plan for the implementation of recommended LERMPD programs in the first five years.

The rationale for budget calculation for the first five years is grounded on the number and current development status of of Project's affected households and population, the analysis of their current and strategic needs, and the level of Project impacts on the local communities and commitment of the Project Owner in reference with ERM's experience with the similar projects in Vietnam. It is noted that the budget presented in Table 11.2 is the amount provided by the Project Owner. As the programs will be implemented in combinations with the on-going programs of the local governments and NGOs, resources can also be contributed by on-going programs of the local governments and NGOs. Amounts of budget shared by the local governments and NGOs will be detailed during implementation stage. Please see Appendix H for basic calculation of annual budgeting of proposed LREMPD programs.

**Table 11.2 Proposed Budget for the LREMDP Programs for the First Five Years**

Programs	Projects	Proposed Budget (VND million)				
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
<b>Livelihood Restoration Program</b>						
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	200	100	100	100	100
	Women-led Microbusiness	-	100	100	50	50
<b>Education and Vocational Training Program</b>						
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	100	100	100	50	50
	Vocational training and Job Skills	-	100	50	-	-
	Local Recruitment	-	-	50	50	50
<b>Ethnic Culture Promotion Program</b>						
	Promotion of Intangible Values	-	-	-	50	100
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	-	-	100	100	50
<b>Health, Water and Sanitation Program</b>						
	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	-	100	100	100	100
	Clean water and Sanitation	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program</b>						
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	300	100	-	-	-
	Charitable Fund	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Administration, Grievance Mechanism Management, Program Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation</b>		200	200	300	200	500
<b>Contingency (20%)</b>		200	200	220	180	240
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,440</b>

## 12. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

### 12.1 General Requirements

The Project needs to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the livelihood restoration activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide for opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each LREM DP project/program will need to put in place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes. This should involve selecting relevant performance indicators for each project/program to assess the benefits achieved. The participation of affected households especially the ethnic minority group in the preparation and validation of monitoring and evaluation report is required. Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and stored in a central repository. Appendix C presents main templates that can be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of three main elements (see Table 12.1):

- Internal monitoring carried out by Corporate Social Responsibility Team of the Project;
- External monitoring undertaken by an experienced consultant on livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development (third-party); and
- A Livelihood Restoration Completion Audit.

### 12.2 Internal Monitoring

The purpose of internal monitoring activity is to ensure the effectiveness of measures, which have been developed for compensating the losses of directly affected persons, restoring livelihood of the affected people and mitigating the significance of adverse impacts on all other local people to likely be affected by the Project.

The monitoring indicators that should be taken into account include:

- Data on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process;
- Progress of the implementation of the livelihood restoration programs;
- Utilization and allocation of budget and human resources;
- Benefits incurred;
- The issues faced; and
- Beneficiaries' feedback on the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the livelihood restoration programs.

The findings of the monitoring will assist the Project in understanding the progress and effectiveness of the livelihood restoration programs. The Corporate Social Responsibility Team can conduct the monitoring by the following methods:

- Interview random households involved in the livelihood restoration programs including representatives of target groups;
- Carry out public consultation;
- Check the type of complaints and their correctness by direct investigations;
- Check appropriateness of feedbacks by monitoring community satisfaction; and
- Observe visible improvements in livelihoods, employment and education of the target groups.

The internal monitoring can be monthly conducted and reported by the Corporate Social Responsibility team and submitted to the Corporate Social Responsibility Manager for review before giving to the Site

Director. An internal monitoring system should be set up to assess progress and evaluate benefits and effectiveness of the community development activities. Based on monthly monitoring reports, semi-annual progress report on program implementation will be prepared during construction phase upto operations phase until evaluations reports satisfactory to Lenders deem that ADB 2009 SPS and plan objectives have been met.

### 12.3 External Monitoring

Periodic third party evaluation of LREMDP activities being carried out by the Project should be undertaken to monitor the impacts of the Programs and assess the difference they are making in regards to target participants. As required for social safeguards Category A and B projects, the frequency for the external monitoring report submission is semi-annual. Evaluation is expected to contribute to organisational learning whilst reinforcing accountability and transparency. Independent evaluation will look at indicators such as:

- Progress and effectiveness of work;
- Utilisation and allocation of funds (refer to Section 11);
- Limitation and constraints of the LREMDP activities;
- Improvement in core indicators specific to each of the Programs; and
- Participation, cooperation and support of the community, local authorities and any civil society organisations involved.

Additionally, within the evaluation report, improvement measures to address any identified limitations and constraints should be identified. The evaluation needs to be undertaken by a third party as an independent auditor, however, the process of evaluation and development should also include members of the Project and possibly members of the local authorities. The findings will be used to adjust the programs and the LREMDP accordingly.

Semi-annual reports including external monitoring reports, evaluation studies and other social reports will be disclosed on ADB website unless these meet the exceptions to disclosure as defined in ADB's Access to Information Policy.

### 12.4 Mid-Program and Completion Audit of Livelihood Restoration

The overall goal of the livelihood restoration programs is to ensure that people have their livelihoods restored to pre-existing conditions and can continue to pursue these livelihoods with no intervention or support through the plan. Through its ongoing internal and external monitoring programs, the Project Owner will be able to determine when this goal is close to being achieved. The Project Owner will commission a mid-program audit in the middle of year three and a completion audit within three to five years of implementation, if at that time livelihood of the displaced community is sustainable and that no further interventions are considered necessary. At that point, a completion audit (conducted by a third party never previously involved to ensure objectivity) will be undertaken to determine that livelihood restoration has been complete.

### 12.5 Reporting

An internal monitoring/status report, including LREMDP progress, will be provided regarding each community development program of the LREMDP to be included within the internal reporting requirements of the Project. It will also be adapted to any external reporting requirements which may be imposed by the Project lenders. Depending on the internal monitoring frequency of each program, the internal monitoring report will be developed accordingly. The reports then will be reviewed by the senior management who is in charge of the LREMDP of the Project.

The external monitoring report will be an integrated monitoring report of all community development programs and LREMDP progress, submitted to the lenders, and disclosed on ADB website. This report

is also required to be reviewed by the senior management of the Project. ADB requires submission of Semi-Annual Monitoring Report for projects classified under Category A and B social safeguards impacts.

**Table 12.1 Type and Frequency of Monitoring, Audit and Reporting**

Type of monitoring	Reporting	Submission to
Internal	Monthly	Internal Manager (e.g. E&S Manager/Stakeholder Manager, Plant Director) Monthly reports are made available to the external social monitor and Lenders
	Biannually	Lender (after internally reviewed and approved)
External	Semi-annually	
Completion Audit	At the time of the livelihood restoration is considered completed	
Mid-program audit	In middle of Year 3 to identify which programs are working or require adjustment	Lender
Final evaluation audit	After Year 5 (but no later than 2 years after COD) to determine whether the Project has delivered all commitments and that has achieved its objectives in the LREMDP. These are necessary for ADB to prepare its Extended Annual Review Report (XARR) (or project completion report)	Lender

## 12.6 Handover and Exit Strategies for Ethnic Minority Development Programs

As part of the LREMDP, all ethnic minority development activities should have in place a handover or exit strategies. This will help avoid the creation of dependencies and ensure that the activities are self-sustaining over time. Readiness indicators should be identified and aligned with the exit strategy work plan, for instance:

- Financial indicators that measure the extent to which the necessary financial resources are in place at predetermined time intervals;
- Organisational capacity indicators that measure the progress in building capacity of partners to manage/take over the project activities after the company's handover and exit; and
- Activity indicators that measure the progress in delivering certain activities (e.g., training, development of partnerships, external fundraising) that are part of the exit strategy work plan.

Depending on different nature and objectives of the community development projects, cooperation of stakeholders, and capacity of the community, different approaches to handover and exit strategy can be determined, including phasing down over time, transfer of responsibility, and phasing out (see Table 12.2).

**Table 12.2 Handover and Exit Strategies of the LREMDP**

Approaches	Description	Challenges
Phasing down over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Company reduces activity level/financing level over time</li> <li>■ May be in preparation for phasing out or transferring responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Timing;</li> <li>■ Sensitising target population;</li> <li>■ Maintaining benefit stream;</li> <li>■ Building capacity of</li> <li>■ Organisation taking over responsibilities;</li> <li>■ Viability of activity with reduced company support; and</li> <li>■ Managing reputational risks.</li> </ul>
Transfer of responsibility (handover)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Successor institution identified that will continue providing activity or service</li> <li>■ Company assists successor institution in securing needed resources and delivery or management capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Timing and transition;</li> <li>■ Capacity building;</li> <li>■ Whether scope, scale and quality of activities can continue;</li> <li>■ Viability of handover; and</li> <li>■ Managing reputational risks to company if handover is unsuccessful.</li> </ul>
Phasing out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Company discontinues support and involvement.</li> <li>■ No new sponsor is identified (or needed) to continue the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Impacts on target population;</li> <li>■ Safety net considerations;</li> <li>■ Reputational risks from abrupt or poorly planned and managed exit.</li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX A    LIST OF PROJECT'S ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS**

No	Full Name of Householder	Address of the Parcel of Land (Village)	Date of Interview/ Reasons for No Update			Acquired Land		Household Interview Code	% of Land Loss of the Total Cultivation Land
						Project Main Site	Access Road		
1	Hồ A Xài (Hồ Văn Vui)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL01		0.3	
2	Hồ Pã Dục (Hồ A Chăng)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL02		2.7	
3	Hồ Văn Thiên	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL03		2.2	
4	Hồ Ta Ơn	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL04	12.9		
5	Hồ Ai Quý (Hồ Quý)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL05		6.0	
6	Hồ Ai Dững	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL07		4.2	
7	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL08		3.5	
8	Hồ Văn Trung (Hồ Pã Cua)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL09		0.9	
9	Hồ Ai Miệt	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL10		3.7	
10	Hồ Văn Chung (Hồ Ai Miệt)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL11	39.7		
11	Hồ Văn Kêng	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL12	12.4		
12	Hồ A Xuân	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL13		8.8	
13	Hồ Xa Câu	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL14		2.3	
14	Hồ Thị Tam	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL15		0.6	
15	Hồ Văn Kê	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL16		1.4	
16	Hồ Ai Cum	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL17		5.1	
17	Hồ Ai Sân (Hồ Ai Xun)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL18		0.4	
18	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL19		3.2	
19	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL20		0.4	
20	Hồ Văn Vung	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL21		1.6	
21	Hồ Văn Pha	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL22		0.2	
22	Hồ Ai Bích	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL23		0.3	
23	Hồ A Xăng (Miệt)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL24		0.7	

No	Full Name of Householder	Address of the Parcel of Land (Village)	Date of Interview/ Reasons for No Update			Acquired Land		Household Interview Code	% of Land Loss of the Total Cultivation Land
						Project Main Site	Access Road		
24	Hồ Văn Phay (Kiềm)	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL25	33.8		
25	Hồ Văn Hào	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL26		1.6	
26	Hồ Văn Ning	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL27		0.3	
27	Hồ Văn Ring	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL28	18.0		
28	Hồ Ai Ding	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL29		0.7	
29	Hồ Ai Hơn	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL30		4.5	
30	Hồ A Lý	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL31		4.6	
31	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL33	16.7		
32	Đoàn Quang Phúc	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL34		2.5	
33	Hồ Thị Me	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL39		0.3	
34	Trần Văn Minh	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL41	15.7		
35	Trần Văn Cương (Kế)	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL43	18.0		
36	Võ Văn Lượng	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓	1	LL63	100.0		
37	Nguyễn Ngọc Luyện	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL71	19.2		
38	Phạm Đức	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL72		1.1	
39	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (A)	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL73	39.7		
40	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (B)	Tân Tài	May 2020	✓		LL74		0.8	
41	Hoàng Thế Châu	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL75		0.1	
42	Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL76	25.1		
43	Nguyễn Đạo	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL77	11.3		
44	Nguyễn Ngọc Quyền	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL78	16.5		
45	Nguyễn Thành Toàn	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL96		0.2	

No	Full Name of Householder	Address of the Parcel of Land (Village)	Date of Interview/ Reasons for No Update			Acquired Land		Household Interview Code	% of Land Loss of the Total Cultivation Land
						Project Main Site	Access Road		
46	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL97		0.4	
47	Phan Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL66		0.3	
48	Nguyễn Ngọc Tiềm	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL67	14.3		
49	Nguyễn Ngọc Cử	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL68		7.5	
50	Phạm Cũ	Tân Hào	May 2020	✓		LL69	27.3		
51	Võ Thị Ngọc Huệ	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL70	12.8		
52	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL100		0.6	
53	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL101	22.0		
54	Hoàng Quang Dụng	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL102	33.9		
55	Hồ Văn Toàn	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL06		4.8	
56	Dương Thị Duyên	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓	✓	LL45	10.0		
57	Hồ Văn Tùng (Chử)	Bản Bù	Living out of town at time of survey	✓				9.3	
58	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh	Tân Hào	Refused survey	✓				4.4	
59	Trần Kiên Quyết	Tân Hào	Refused survey	✓				0.3	
60	Hồ Pí Bằng (Pằng)	Bản Bù	Living out of town at time of survey	✓				9.4	
61	Đặng Thị Lan	Bản Bù	Not contactable	✓				0.3	
62	Hồ Sỹ Quý	Tân Thuận	May 2020	✓		LL58	100.0		

No	Full Name of Householder	Address of the Parcel of Land (Village)	Date of Interview/ Reasons for No Update			Acquired Land		Household Interview Code	% of Land Loss of the Total Cultivation Land
						Project Main Site	Access Road		
63	Hồ A Chè	Bản Bù	May 2020	✓		LL32		1.2	
64	Hoàng Đình Thành (Hoàng Dũng Quang)	Tân Hào	Refused survey	✓				5.2	
65	Hoàng Đình Toàn	Tân Tài	Not contactable	✓				1.7	
66	Đoàn Quang Thạnh	Tân Thuận	Not contactable	✓	✓		24.1		
67	Đoàn Thanh Phong	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL35		2.6	
68	Trương Vĩnh Tú	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL36		5.2	
69	Trần Văn Hành	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL37		4.3	
70	Hồ Sỹ Vinh	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL38		5.4	
71	Hồ Viết Lộc	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL40		6.1	
72	Từ Cường	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL42		5.6	
73	Lê Văn Đoàn	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL44		8.4	
74	Võ Văn Linh	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL47		2.2	
75	Nguyễn Đông	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL48		0.3	
76	Trần Thị Hiền	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL49		1.2	
77	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL51	3.3		
78	Từ Hùng (Phương Nhung)	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL52	1.1		
79	Lê Văn Tú	Tân Thuận	May 2020		✓	LL53	6.0		
80	Hồ Sỹ Huỳnh	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL54	0.5		
81	Phạm Hữu Cường	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL55	0.5		

No	Full Name of Householder	Address of the Parcel of Land (Village)	Date of Interview/ Reasons for No Update			Acquired Land		Household Interview Code	% of Land Loss of the Total Cultivation Land
						Project Main Site	Access Road		
82	Đoàn Quang Trị	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL56		5.7	
83	Hồ Sỹ Thắng	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL57		3.5	
84	Lê Thị Uất (Đoàn Quang Nhân)	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL65		0.4	
85	Đoàn Quang Châu	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL62		1.2	
86	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	Tân Thuận	Not contactable		✓			8.4	
87	Trần Văn Hùng	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL46		3.6	
88	Lê Nguyễn Bảo Lộc	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL61		1.9	
89	Doãn Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	Not contactable		✓			1.8	
90	Hoàng Duy Khánh	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL60		1.7	
91	Đoàn Quang Huy	Tân Thuận	Sep 2020		✓	LL59		6.4	
92	Từ Quyền	Tân Thuận	Not contactable		✓			5.6	

**LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIEN LAP PROJECT (35kV Transmission Line outside the Project's Boundaries)**

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	CSR status	Household profile update	Reasons for no update
1	Lê Cư Bé	Residential Group 7	Not commenced yet	Yes	
2	Lý Đức Sơn	Residential Group 7	Not commenced yet	Yes	
3	Hồ Văn Xã/ Hồ Thị Ken	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
4	Nguyễn Hữu Luyện/ Trần Thị Lại	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
5	Nguyễn Văn Ba/ Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
6	Trần Văn Khương/Bùi Thị Hương	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
7	Lê Quang Thuấn/ Lê Thị Hà	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	
8	Phạm Văn Thiên/Phạm Hoàn	Tan Vinh	Not commenced yet	Yes	

## **APPENDIX B FULL REPLACEMENT COST ASSESSMENT**

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)			Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)	
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)			Land (VND)
<b>Government-led Land Acquisition (26.04 ha)</b>												
1	Hồ A Xài (Hồ Văn Vui)	Bản Bù	CLN	2,327.90	2,327.90	9,500		42,578,000	57,465,408	19,155,136	28,532,410	9,377,274
		Bản Bù	RSX	539184.0	532.90	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	539184.0	456.70	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	45491.0	198.80	5,400						
2	Hồ Pã Dục (Hồ A Chàng)	Bản Bù	HNK	27701.0	4,181.70	9,500		222,589,000	315,866,331	115,762,339	199,880,990	68,284,360
		Bản Bù	HNK	4,661.0	1,613.80	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	14,354.0	2,121.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	14,354.0	2,539.70	9,500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	14,354.0	4,230.40	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	25,754.0	388.10	5,400						
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	4,582.20	9,500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013.0	3,870.40	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013.0	1,437.20	5,400						
		Bản Bù	HNK	975.0	359.50	9,500						
3	Hồ Văn Thiên	Bản Bù	CLN	12,693.0	104.60	9,500		864,000	5,650,920	1,883,640	2,711,300	827,660
		Bản Bù	CLN	1,557.0	180.80	9,500						
4	Hồ Ta Ôn	Bản Bù	RSX	12,693.0	205.20	5,400		11,596,000	26,122,470	8,707,490	13,123,610	4,416,120
		Bản Bù	CLN	2,124.0	342.10	9,500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	73.1	81.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	243.5	91.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	12,693.0	251.60	9,500						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

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							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Bản Bù	RSX	12,693.0	387.20	5,400						
		Bản Bù	LUC	279.0	279.00	9,500						
5	Hồ Ai Quý (Hồ Quý)	Bản Bù	CLN	12,693.0	756.00	9,500		1,344,000	14,968,800	4,989,600	7,182,000	2,192,400
6	Hồ Ai Dũng	Bản Bù	HNK	2902.0	6.70	9,500		8,906,000	18,723,771	6,241,257	10,306,240	4,064,983
		Bản Bù	HNK	20824.0	80.20	9,500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	9844.0	203.70	5,400						
		Bản Bù	LUC	48.5	24.70	9,500						
		Bản Bù	LUC	62.6	62.60	9,500						
7	Hồ Ta Cam	Bản Bù	CLN	12693.0	1,142.80	9,500		25,452,000	39,144,435	13,048,145	19,099,750	6,051,605
		Bản Bù	CLN	45491.0	867.70	9,500						
8	Hồ Văn Trung (Hồ Pã Cua)	Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	829.50	9,500		83,784,000	49,664,670	16,554,890	24,104,350	7,549,460
		Bản Bù	CLN	1,627.8	798.30	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	2,584.0	909.50	9,500						
9	Hồ Ai Miệt	Bản Bù	CLN	63,803.0	2,265.30	9,500		30,809,000	47,869,404	15,956,468	23,222,430	7,265,962
		Bản Bù	RSX	6,193.0	315.20	5,400						
10	Hồ Văn Chung (Hồ Ta Mun)	Bản Bù	HNK	5684.6	2,258.70	9,500		6,180,000	43,976,889	14,658,963	21,457,650	6,798,687
11	Hồ Văn Kêng	Bản Bù	HNK	10,651.4	925.90	9,500		19,846,000	105,618,909	35,206,303	51,534,650	16,328,347
		Bản Bù	HNK	6123.0	773.90	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	6123.0	1,856.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	20824.0	1,868.90	9,500						
12	Hồ A Xuân	Bản Bù	HNK	6123.0	361.20	9,500						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Bản Bù	HNK	191.5	191.50	9,500		17,827,000	7,032,564	2,344,188	5,250,650	2,906,462
13	Hồ Xa Câu	Bản Bù	RSX	131521.0	3,004.50	5,400		17,054,000	28,753,065	9,584,355	16,224,300	6,639,945
14	Hồ Thị Tam	Bản Bù	HNK	30799.0	190.60	9,500		1,435,000	3,710,982	1,236,994	1,810,700	573,706
15	Hồ Văn Kê	Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	2,741.50	9,500		230,465,000	132,711,645	44,237,215	64,107,900	19,871,345
		Bản Bù	CLN	131521.0	896.50	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	201.4	201.40	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	1,159.0	1,159.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	5,660.0	881.70	9,500						
16	Hồ Ai Cum	Bản Bù	HNK	12693.0	644.70	9,500		8,324,000	12,552,309	4,184,103	6,124,650	1,940,547
17	Hồ Ai Sân (Hồ Ai Xun)	Bản Bù	HNK	12693.0	678.90	9,500		39,707,000	43,166,937	14,388,979	21,062,450	6,673,471
		Bản Bù	HNK	12693.0	720.20	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	539184.0	818.00	9,500						
18	Ai Pa Noang	Bản Bù	HNK	12693.0	37.90	9,500		5,605,000	8,189,115	2,729,705	4,564,490	1,834,785
		Bản Bù	RSX	12693.0	778.60	5,400						
19	Hồ Văn Hùng	Bản Bù	CLN	276013.0	1,505.40	9,500		205,467,000	94,757,256	31,585,752	45,637,970	14,052,218
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013.0	1,096.50	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013.0	1,528.30	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	276013.0	551.70	9,500						
		Bản Bù	RSX	12693.0	214.80	5,400						
20	Hồ Văn Vung	Bản Bù	RSX	276013.0	3,423.80	5,400		38,342,000	128,026,503	42,675,501	72,240,660	29,565,159
		Bản Bù	RSX	276013.0	4,801.10	5,400						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

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							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
		Bản Bù	RSX	276,013.0	4,174.10	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		978.90	5,400						
21	Hồ Văn Pha	Bản Bù	RSX	104072.0	196.40	5,400		12,179,000	1,879,548	626,516	1,060,560	434,044
22	Hồ Ai Bích	Bản Bù	HNK	104072.0	287.70	9,500		4,509,000	5,601,519	1,867,173	2,733,150	865,977
23	Hồ A Xăng (Miệt)	Bản Bù	RSX	63803.0	463.50	5,400		8,269,000	4,435,695	1,478,565	2,502,900	1,024,335
24	Hồ Văn Phay (Kềm)	Bản Bù	RSX	10,005.0	3,384.10	5,400		4,202,000	32,385,837	10,795,279	18,274,140	7,478,861
25	Hồ Văn Hào	Bản Bù	CLN	2924.0	341.30	9,500	86,661,000	93,346,374	31,115,458	45,201,000	14,085,542	
		Bản Bù	CLN		772.50	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	1505.0	1,032.00	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	1,212.30	9,500						
		Bản Bù	HNK	15665.0	1,399.90	9,500						
26	Hồ Văn Ning	Bản Bù	CLN	276013.0	1,083.30	9,500	80,565,000	29,977,200	9,992,400	14,452,350	4,459,950	
		Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	438.00	9,500						
27	Hồ Văn Ring	Bản Bù	HNK	2934.0	36.20	9,500	9,925,000	10,256,796	3,418,932	5,004,600	1,585,668	
		Bản Bù	HNK		490.60	9,500						
28	Hồ Ai Ding	Bản Bù	HNK	276013.0	1,887.30	9,500		4,838,000	36,745,731	12,248,577	17,929,350	5,680,773
29	Hồ Ai Hơ	Bản Bù	CLN	5374.0	240.30	9,500		16,419,000	4,757,940	1,585,980	2,282,850	696,870
30	Hồ A Lý	Bản Bù	HNK	2346.0	106.80	9,500		432,000	2,079,396	693,132	1,014,600	321,468

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

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							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
31	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Tân Thuận	HNK	4,781.0	798.90	9,500		75,174,000	15,554,583	5,184,861	7,589,550	2,404,689
32	Đoàn Quang Phúc	Tân Thuận	RSX	94526.0	4,748.50	5,400		237,343,000	100,555,818	33,462,311	52,986,960	19,524,649
		Tân Thuận	RSX	94526.0	1,999.40	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	174562.0	1,750.80	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	30799.0	1,313.70	5,400						
33	Hồ Thị Me	Tân Thuận	RSX	1936.0	1,808.10	5,400		3,984,000	22,887,612	7,629,204	16,661,700	6,818,955
		Tân Thuận	RSX	11640.1	583.50	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	238.80	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	455.10	5,400						
34	Trần Văn Minh	Tân Thuận	HNK	3940.0	580.60	9,500		45,319,000	21,511,182	7,170,394	10,412,950	3,242,556
		Tân Thuận	CLN	3026.0	515.50	9,500						
35	Trần Văn Cương (Kế)	Tân Thuận	HNK	4,089.0	736.70	9,500		32,381,000	14,343,549	4,781,183	6,998,650	2,217,467
36	Võ Văn Lượng (Trần Văn Hùng)	Tân Thuận	RSX		2,003.10	5,400		6,965,000	19,169,667	6,389,889	10,816,740	4,426,851
37	Phan Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	CLN	276013.0	842.20	9,500		38,757,000	16,675,560	5,558,520	8,000,900	2,442,380
38	Nguyễn Ngọc Tiêm	Tân Hào	RSX	18442.0	2,465.90	5,400		11,709,000	37,645,190	15,058,076	25,490,160	10,432,084
		Tân Hào	RSX	14599.0	2,254.50	5,400						
39	Nguyễn Ngọc Cử	Tân Hào	RSX	14599.0	1,878.50	5,400		9,369,000	20,902,794	6,967,598	11,794,680	4,827,082
		Tân Hào	RSX	14489.0	305.70	5,400						
40	Phạm Cũ	Tân Hào	CLN	7090.0	984.80	9,500		38,392,000	34,756,920	18,085,320	26,031,900	7,946,580
		Tân Hào	CLN	2965.0	1,755.40	9,500						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)			Land (VND)
41	Võ Thị Ngọc Huệ	Bản Bù	RSX	32452.0	3,149.70	5,400		155,538,000	100,015,377	33,287,012	53,528,200	20,016,183
		Bản Bù	RSX	0.0	2,530.60	5,400						
		Tân Hào	CLN	7037.0	1,577.80	9,800						
		Tân Hào	CLN	0.0	467.70	9,800						
		Tân Hào	CLN	22865.0	286.60	9,800						
42	Nguyễn Ngọc Luyện	Tân Hào	CLN	3319.0	637.90	9,800		14,594,000	5,827,536	4,210,140	6,251,420	2,041,280
43	Phạm Đức	Tân Hào	CLN	6512.0	4,225.90	9,800		157,349,000	104,872,680	34,957,560	51,906,680	16,949,120
		Tân Hào	CLN		602.90	9,800						
		Tân Hào	CLN	470689.0	467.80	9,800						
44	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (A)	Tân Hào	RSX	12094.0	4,583.20	5,400		14,060,000	43,861,224	14,620,408	24,749,280	10,128,872
45	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng (B)	Tân Tài	RSX	276013.0	2,156.60	5,400		11,290,800	20,638,662	6,879,554	11,645,640	4,766,091
46	Hoàng Thế Châu	Tân Hào	CLN	470689.0	564.10	9,800		21,955,000	10,983,027	3,661,009	5,528,180	1,867,171
47	Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Bản Bù	RSX	2014.0	1,505.10	5,400		16,663,000	39,894,459	13,298,153	22,510,980	9,212,827
		Tân Hào	RSX	14588.0	2,663.60	5,400						
48	Nguyễn (Hữu) Đạo	Tân Hào	CLN	22230.0	1,354.20	9,800		83,312,000	76,889,340	25,629,780	38,056,340	12,426,560
		Tân Hào	CLN	12112.0	2,529.10	9,800						
49	Nguyễn (Ngọc) Quyền	Tân Hào	RSX	14588.0	2,407.70	5,400		15,320,000	23,041,689	7,680,563	13,001,580	5,321,017
50	Nguyễn (Thanh) Thành Toàn	Tân Hào	RSX	14489.0	218.00	5,400		4,484,000	11,475,387	3,825,129	6,475,140	2,650,011
		Tân Hào	RSX	5352.0	406.30	5,400						
		Tân Hào	RSX	470689.0	574.80	5,400						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
51	Nguyễn Hữu Nam	Bản Bù	CLN	212217.0	895.00	9,500		19,490,000	17,721,000	5,907,000	8,502,500	2,595,500
52	Phạm Văn Thanh	Tân Thuận	RSX	174562.0	336.70	5,400		420,560,964	262,381,416	87,460,472	136,442,110	48,981,638
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	5,999.70	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	523.40	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	HNK	539184.0	1,562.80	9,500						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	2,949.50	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	1,127.60	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	539184.0	587.00	5,400						
53	Nguyễn Văn Mễ	Bản Bù	RSX	7330.0	1,049.80	5,400		25,988,606	144,556,409	64,247,293	95,628,170	30,980,877
		Bản Bù	CLN	26626.0	4,028.50	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN		3,912.70	9,500						
		Bản Bù	CLN	16046.0	892.70	9,500						
		Tân Hào	RSX		459.50	5,400						
		Tân Hào	RSX		658.50	5,400						
54	Hoàng Quang Dũng	Tân Thuận	RSX	63,803.0	4,329.20	5,400		158,767,465	206,845,023	68,948,341	116,715,060	47,766,719
		Tân Thuận	RSX	63,803.0	4,491.50	5,400						
		Tân Thuận	RSX	63,803.0	12,793.20	5,400						
55	Hồ Văn Toàn (Chữ)	Bản Bù	RSX	45491.0	2,193.70	5,400		23,882,000	20,993,709	6,997,903	11,845,980	4,848,077
56	Dương Thị Duyên (Lê Công Hành)	Tân Thuận	CLN	1,201.0	120.30	9,500		17,420,000	2,381,940	793,980	1,142,850	348,870,0

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
57	Đặng Thị Lan	Bản Bù	RSX	48395.0	168.00	5,400		379,000	1,613,502	537,834	907,200	369,366
58	Hồ Văn Tùng (Chủ)	Bản Bù	RSX	45491.0	1,478.40	5,400		62,930,000	40,338,507	13,446,169	22,761,540	9,315,371
		Bản Bù	RSX		244.50	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		302.60	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		383.70	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX		1,805.90	5,400						
59	Nguyễn Hữu Sinh	Tân Hào	CLN	7104.0	492.70	9,800		39,404,000	11,982,498	3,994,166	6,176,840	2,182,674
		Tân Hào	RSX	4969.0	83.10	5,400						
		Tân Hào	RSX	4969.0	166.60	5,400						
60	Trần Kiên Quyết	Tân Hào	RSX		234.00	5,400		35,608,000	20,465,247	6,821,749	10,436,400	4,154,651
		Tân Hào	HNK		936.00	9,800						
61	Hồ Sỹ Quý	Tân Thuận	RSX	5748.0	5,748.00	5,400		22,954,000	55,006,446	18,335,482	31,039,200	12,703,718
62	Hồ A Chè	Bản Bù	HNK	131521.0	1,613.40	9,500		37,930,000	31,412,898	10,470,966	15,327,300	4,856,334
63	Hoàng Đình Thành (Hoàng Dũng Quang)	Tân Hào	RSX	18098.0	1,685.80	5,400		91,561,615	125,878,907	56,671,945	97,442,460	40,770,515
		Tân Hào	RSX	18098.0	897.10	5,400						
		Tân Tài	RSX	212217.0	1,442.30	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417.0	1,195.20	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417.0	9,801.50	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	32417.0	587.40	5,400						
		Bản Bù	RSX	3241.7	2,435.60	5,400						
64		Bản Bù	HNK	6123.0	848.00	9,500						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
	Hồ Pi Bằng (Pằng)		HNK	6123.0	302.30	9,500		32,329,000	22,396,341	7,465,447	10,927,850	3,462,403
65	Hoàng Đình Toàn	Tân Tài	RSX	212217.0	3,649.50	5,400		7,248,000	34,925,715	11,322,905	19,707,300	8,384,395
66	Đoàn Quang Thạnh (Châu)	Tân Thuận	CLN	1414.0	341.40	9,500		16,758,000	6,882,480	2,294,160	3,243,300	949,140
<b>Access Road</b>												
1	Doãn Văn Nghĩa	Tân Thuận	CLN	21166	370.9	9,500		3,217,450	27,202,500	2,039,180	3,523,550	1,484,370
2	Dương Thị Duyên	Tân Thuận	CLN	11781	120.3	9,500	11,486,000	5,934,000	3,850,803	992,475	1,142,850	150,375
3	Đoàn Quang Châu	Tân Thuận	CLN	29586	341.4	9,500		13,819,000	5,409,612	13,819,872	3,243,300	- 10,576,572
4	Đoàn Quang Huy	Tân Thuận	CLN	1426	91.4	9,500	5,642,000	1,788,000	13,161,600	924,968	868,300	- 56,668
5	Đoàn Quang Nhân	Tân Thuận	CLN	3312	13.1	9,500	270,000	4,218,000	1,886,400	132,572	124,450	- 8,122
6	Đoàn Quang Thạnh	Tân Thuận	CLN	21437	347.6	9,500	5,400,000	11,358,000	6,882,480	2,294,160	3,302,200	1,008,040
7	Đoàn Quang Trị	Tân Thuận	CLN	6554	376.5	9,500		36,988,608	11,430,540	3,810,180	3,576,750	- 233,430
8	Hồ Sỹ Huynh	Tân Thuận	CLN	17499	86.8	9,500	3,348,000	1,301,000	2,635,248	878,416	824,600	- 53,816
9	Lê Nguyễn Bảo Lộc	Tân Thuận	CLN	1564	29.8	9,500		1,594,000	4,291,200	301,576	283,100	- 18,476
10	Lê Văn Đoàn	Tân Thuận	CLN	1151	96.6	9,500		959,000	2,390,850	796,950	917,700	120,750

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

No.	Full name of householder	Address of the parcel of land (village)	Land type	Total land area based on LURC (m <sup>2</sup> )	Acquired land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit price of land use rights based on SIVC's consultancy price (VND/m <sup>2</sup> )	Compensation value (Based on compensation list for each household)				Land use right value based on SIVC's consultancy (VND)	Land Compensation Difference (Support Value Excluded)
							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
11	Lê Văn Tú	Tân Thuận	CLN	1546	92.4	9,500		1,728,000	2,805,264	935,088	877,800	-57,288
12	Nguyễn Đông	Tân Thuận	CLN	46029	128.7	9,500	173,000	1,958,000	18,532,800	1,302,444	1,222,650	-79,794
13	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn	Tân Thuận	CLN	11527	376.3	9,500		16,905,600	9,313,425	3,104,475	3,574,850	470,375
14	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	Tân Thuận	CLN	3426	286.3	9,500		7,411,000	134,136,000	161,885,356	2,719,850	-159,165,506
15	Phạm Hữu Cường	Tân Thuận	HNK	63307	329.4	9,500		1,441,000	10,544,094	3,514,698	3,129,300	-385,398
16	Từ Cường	Tân Thuận	CLN	17180	960.4	9,500		34,750,000	23,571,900	7,857,300	9,123,800	1,266,500
17	Từ Quyền	Tân Thuận	CLN	4089	230.1	9,500					2,185,950	2,185,950
18	Trần Thị Hiền	Tân Thuận	CLN	8195	99.1	9,500	2,054,000	5,615,000	14,270,400	1,002,892	941,450	-61,442
19	Trần Văn Hùng	Tân Thuận	CLN	2092	75.6	9,500		1,189,989	10,886,400	765,072	718,200	-46,872
20	Võ Văn Lĩnh	Tân Thuận	CLN	3339	74.3	9,500	2,738,000	10,405,000	10,699,200	751,916	705,850	-46,066
21	Võ Văn Lượng	Tân Thuận	CLN	10702	103.9	9,500		6,600,000	14,961,600	1,051,468	987,050	-64,418
22	Đoàn Thanh Phong	Tân Thuận	CLN	21753	679.5	9,500						-
			CLN	11494	196.7	9,500	162,000	39,448,000	32,116,293	24,565,431	8,323,900	-16,241,531
23	Hoàng Duy Khánh (Kế)	Tân Thuận	ONT	6881	61.2	9,500						-
			CLN		54	9,500	2,106,000			34,560,000	1,094,400	-33,465,600
24	Hồ Sỹ Thắng	Tân Thuận	CLN	11852	65.3	9,500						

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Lien Lap Wind Power Project, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam

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							Structure on land (fence) (VND)	Crops (VND)	Support (VND)	Land (VND)		
			CLN		171.1	9,500						
			HNK		184.1	9,500		6,356,000	8,265,147	2,755,049	3,994,750	1,239,701
25	Hồ Sỹ Vinh	Tân Thuận	HNK	19062	408.2	9,500						
			CLN		104.4	9,500						
			CLN		479.3	9,500		24,684,000	22,081,455	3,508,065	9,778,350	6,270,285
			CLN		37.4	9,500						
26	Hồ Viết Lộc	Tân Thuận	CLN	24644	529.5	9,500						
			CLN		977.7	9,500		9,326,000	37,303,200	12,434,400	14,318,400	1,884,000
27	Từ Hùng (Phương Nhung)	Tân Thuận	CLN	26070	217.2	9,500						
			CLN		77.6	9,500		15,773,000	8,950,128	2,983,376	2,800,600	- 182,776
28	Trần Văn Hành	Tân Thuận	CLN	11369	67.9	9,500						
			CLN		336.8	9,500		25,082,000	12,388,875	4,129,625	4,598,950	469,325
			CLN		79.4	9,500						
29	Trương Vĩnh Tú	Tân Thuận	CLN	24605	1109.5	9,500						
			CLN		182.1	9,500		16,473,000	41,344,116	13,781,372	12,270,200	- 1,511,172
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>33,379,000</b>	<b>3,559,665,097</b>	<b>3,644,034,243</b>	<b>1,409,883,887</b>	<b>1,848,491,440</b>	<b>438,607,553</b>

## APPENDIX C LREMDP MONITORING TEMPLATES

**Table C. 1 Example for Potential Indicators**

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Agriculture Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Changes in household income</li> <li>■ Change in traffic accidents</li> <li>■ Changes in quality of infrastructure</li> </ul>
Education supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Changes in enrolment in primary schools or secondary schools – males and females</li> <li>■ No. of training programmes conducted</li> <li>■ No. of beneficiaries trained</li> <li>■ No. of beneficiaries employed after the training</li> </ul>
Business skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No. of training programmes conducted</li> <li>■ No. of beneficiaries trained</li> <li>■ No. of micro, small, and medium enterprises opened after the training</li> </ul>
Health care facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Changes in key health indicators – e.g. life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, communicable diseases</li> <li>■ Changes in the provision of medical facilities in the area – e.g. availability of services, access</li> <li>■ Number of health care professionals delivering care</li> </ul>
Access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Changes in access to ground water</li> <li>■ Changes in prevalence/ cases of water borne diseases</li> </ul>

**Table C. 2 Key Information to be Captured**

No.	Question	Remark
1.	Which community group(s) was engaged with?	
2.	When was the livelihood restoration and/or ethnic minority development activity undertaken- Date	
3.	When was the community development activity undertaken- Date	
4.	Location and venue	
5.	Name of representatives of the community /interest group/target group	
6.	What was the purpose of livelihood restoration and/or ethnic minority development activity?	
7.	What was the purpose of community development activity?	
8.	Which method of stakeholder engagement was used?	
9.	What were the key outcomes & actions planned/decided?	
10.	What is the status of actions identified in previous any consultations?	
11.	Who are local partners in implementing the activity?	

**Table C. 3 Data Collection Template**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date of commencement</b>	<b>Partner NGO (if any)</b>	<b>Current Status</b>

## **APPENDIX D CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PARTNERS**

No.	Checklist	Remarks
1.	What local organisations are there? Do they have legal status? Do they have different functions?	
2.	If there are several local organisations, are there tensions or conflicts among them?	
3.	Do members of the community or organisation(s) help finance the organisation's activities?	
4.	What are the type and impacts of activities in the local communities?	
5.	What are the examples of technical knowledge management that the organisation has engaged in?	
6.	What is the community support and credibility of the organisations?	
7.	How frequently do their boards of directors meet?	
8.	Are minutes kept of assemblies and meetings?	
9.	Are balance sheets prepared and accounting records kept?	
10.	Are such records manual or computerised?	
11.	Are external audits performed?	
12.	When and at what event was the current board of directors appointed?	
13.	How and with what mechanisms do grassroots members assess their leaders' performance?	
14.	How often is community work done? Who participates in community work?	
15.	What tasks are carried out collectively and free of charge?	
16.	Do organisations and their communities have experience in managing development projects?	
17.	How are important decisions affecting all organisation members taken?	
18.	What mechanisms do community members have to supervise the work of their leaders?	

**APPENDIX E      MINUTES OF MEETING DURING THE DISCLOSURE AND  
CONSULTATION ON THE PROPOSED LREMDP PROGRAM  
IN SEPTEMBER 2020**

## MINUTE OF MEETING

<b>Project</b>	0552758 - PCC1 Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Huong Hoa District</b>
<b>Date</b>	4th September 2020 – 14:00 to 16:00
<b>Location</b>	Office of People's Committee of Huong Hoa District
<b>Attendees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu)</li> <li>• People's Committee of Huong Hoa District</li> <li>• ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)</li> </ul>

The Vice Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Huong Hoa District opened the meeting with the purpose of this discussion, introduced the participants and the Project development progress.

PCC1 introduced the ERM and PCC1's participants and presented the Project information and its role in the creation of an Environmental and Impact Assessment (ESIA) following international guidelines as well as briefed through the current status of ESIA.

The disclosure would be divided into two sections: Disclosure of the current status of ESIA report and engagement for the development of Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP).

### PROJECT DISCLOSURE

#### **Mr. Vuong Viet Thang – Deputy Head of Natural Resource and Environment Department**

The project should ensure and comply with both national and international standards. It would be great if each impact was explained in detail of its magnitude and significance. There were yet any information regarding whether project's road will be available for public use or not. Furthermore, what if soil erosion and landslide issues occurred outside project's boundary due to the project's activities given the precipitation rate was relatively high in the area?

*PCC1's response: The projects road would be freely accessed and under management of local authorities once the projects started. PCC1 would investigate in case-by-case for any issues incurred by the projects. If it was indeed by the projects, PCC1 would compensate accordingly.*

#### **Mr. Le Dinh Tan – Deputy Director of Land Fund Development and Investment Management Board**

It should be noted that there were yet any issues of the land acquisition process so far. There was one pending household that had not received the compensation due to the committee did not have chances to meet the head of household. A number of households were still under by-phase planning. For Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen projects, the change of land use purpose from forest land to construction land was submitted to Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Quang Tri Province.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

#### **Mr. Dinh Van Dung – Vice Head of Office**

Beside the fixed-term acquired land for turbines, how would temporarily acquire land be treated and their conditions once the project completed its construction phase? In addition, a further study and assessment should be conducted given there would be a loss of forest for the development of the

projects. The projects should be mindful about the noise, dust emission from transportation and safety zone of such impacts. Furthermore, due to the project was located in a high elevation level with relatively stiff slopes, how did the project anticipate the landslide issues?

*PCC1's response: Noted. Any areas that the projects rented from local people would be returned back to them when the construction phases ended.*

**Mr. Truong Van Due – Chair of Veterans Association**

The project should be mindful about the amount of water consumption for construction given most of households in affected communities mainly used water from natural water bodies (river, creek). It was undeniable that to cultivate paddy fields in mountainous area required lots of efforts. Given landslides and cover up cultivated area already happened from other projects in Huong Linh commune, it raised a question on how the project coped with such outstanding problems.

The project should also keep the responsibility for any outstanding issues and responded in action as per verbally committed as well as returned land tenancy and roads back to original conditions when constructing activities were done.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

**Mr. Le Ba Van – Vice Chair of Farmer Association**

Given the project construction phase would last for at least more than three months, the project should be fully aware and minimise dust and noise emissions either spraying water or limiting the timeframe of constructing activities. As per Mr. Truong Van Due's concern, agricultural businesses were the main livelihood of local residents and the projects must ensure that the impacts should be minimum to none for mentioned aspects.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

**Mr. Le Quang Thuan– Vice Chair of Huong Hoa District People's Committee**

It was undeniable that any projects came to one's local community would bring significantly advantages for the development of that local economy. Still, they were also bring lots of drawbacks on environmental and social aspects. It might not major but could possibly change local people's lives. These projects luckily did not require lots of production land which made the process of land acquisition was straightforward without issues. When the projects started, project owners should understand how large of the impacts, positively and negatively, from projects' activities to locals and responded with mitigative measures timely.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

There would be lots of external impacts during the land acquisition process. The project should ensure local people receive their supports and compensations equally and appropriately when LREMDP and EMDP implemented.

Supporting for the development of tourism services

Supporting on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry)

Constructing and renovating infrastructures (community houses, roads)

**COMMITMENTS (IF ANY) / FOLLOW UP ACTIONS**

Implementing the LREMDP and EMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.

Implementing social welfare programs as part of PCC1's policies (Tet holiday, Mid-Autumn Festival, scholarships, etc.).

## MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Lien Lap Wind Power Project
Subject	<b>Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Tan Lap Commune</b>
Date	3rd September 2020 – 14:00 to 16:00
Location	Office of People's Committee of Tan Lap Commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai)</li> <li>• People's Committee of Tan Lap Commune</li> <li>• ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)</li> </ul>

The Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Tan Lap Commune opened the meeting with the purpose of this discussion, introduced the participants and the Project development progress.

ERM introduced the ERM and PCC1's participants and presented the Project information and its role in the creation of an Environmental and Impact Assessment (ESIA) following international guidelines as well as briefed through the current status of ESIA.

The disclosure would be divided into two sections: Disclosure of the current status of ESIA report and engagement for the development of Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP).

### PROJECT DISCLOSURE

#### Mr. Doan Quang Soa – Head of Tan Thuan village

There were two or three landfills for the construction of access/internal roads and levelling activities that located within Tan Thuan village; however, these dumping sites started to fill up and created a slope for excavated soil to slide off especially during the rainy season and cover up local people's arable area even though they are not directly affected by Lien Lap project. I had encouraged them to file grievances to PC with my consent in regards to the project's landfill issues but the PC could not receive and address such complaints given these are out of PC's responsibilities and authorised village's head to handle. Understood that the Project Owner engaged third parties for the construction of the Project so which bodies and how those grievances would be addressed?

*PCC1's response: Those dumping sites could possibly belong to other projects. The areas of dumping sites were rented from local people and would returned to local people after construction phase which were different from acquired land for the development of turbines and transmission line towers. Nonetheless, in case of such events were happened to PCC1's projects, PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and compensate for those households that were indirectly affected by the mentioned event. PCC1 had constructed a number of projects in Vietnam, there were yet any grievances that PCC1 had not addressed. However, PCC1 always examined the rationales of these events if the problems came from PCC1's projects, dumping site issue in this case, and compensated accordingly for indirect affected households.*

#### Mr. Pham Xuan Hung – Head of Tan Tai Village

Given only two turbines would be positioned within Tan Tai village area and construction had yet started, there were no outstanding issues at this moment including the compensation of land acquisition

process. On the other hand, we strongly suggested the Project Owner to have a formal commitment with local authority on the subject of landfill issues as well as other environmental and social aspects.

*PCC1's response: All of the sentiments within this engagement would be a commitment between local authorities, project owner, consultants and project financiers.*

**Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy – Chair of Fatherland Front Committee**

As the Project would impact mainly to Bu village, there were questions that I obtained during my engagement with Bu village's residents.

Were local people able to use the road freely when the project in operation since (i) the road was originally a transportation route of local people and (ii) they utilise that road to access their cultivated areas? It was reported that the road condition went drastically awful since the project start constructing. I suggested that the project ensure to restore its condition back to normal as before the project comes.

*PCC1's response: Aside from safety zone around the wind turbines, when the project started operating, these roads would be handed back to local authority to manage and local people allowed to use them without obstruction. In regards to road condition, they would be returned back to the condition before the project came.*

Regarding noise emissions, the project should engage directly with local people not local authority so they could be well-informed and understood about the environment and social impacts from the project.

*PCC1's response: Noted. The project will monitor yearly to ensure the noise emissions would be under the thresholds of Vietnamese standards. Government body would also conduct the monitoring*

Local people in Bu village had logged grievances for the landfill issues as per Mr. Soa had raised. The landfill started filling up and created a "soil mountain" plus heavy rains couple days ago, the excavated soil slid down and filled up part of residents' paddy fields and fish pond. The project should be responsible for these issues and responded in action with some sort of letter of commitment rather than just verbally committed.

*PCC1's response: Noted. As PCC1 answered previously, PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and provided compensation for those households that were indirectly affected by the mentioned event. Again, all of the sentiments within this engagement would be a commitment between local authorities, project owner, consultants and project financiers. If the project could not committed to resolve such actions, the project could possibly be delayed and might not be able to be backed by project financiers.*

Regarding the land acquisition and clearance process, Fatherland Front Committee did by ourselves consulted and encouraged local people to abide with Vietnamese law and regulations on the land acquisition procedure. However, the process was not transparent and inconsistent. We did not involve in the process from detailed measurement survey to the production of inventory of loss records but the project's officer who involved in this process arbitrary put our committee's name in the records and asked me to sign it off. That behaviour was unacceptable and I strongly disagreed with it.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

**Mr. Nguyen Van Thanh – Cadastre of Tan Lap Commune**

These disclosures should be better if it was conducted before construction phase started. These were done well but the feedbacks came back to local authorities were not great. There were 15 to 17 grievances were logged due to errors of acquired land boundaries. The main reasons were the project changed their designs regularly. As mentioned above, there were no further comments on acquired land but regarding non-acquired land affected by the project activities, any grievances outside of the scope of land acquisition should be under responsibility of project with clear communication/commitment to solve these problems.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

All five presented programmes were in needed for the development of Tan Lap Commune. It would be better if there were standards and/or criteria of which we could suggest specific programs that supported the livelihood of local people and were feasible for the project to implement.

Each village in Tan Lap Commune was under the agricultural program of Huong Hoa District where each village would receive 150 million VND per annum for the development of village. It could be spent on cattle and poultry farming as well as paperbark's (*Melaleuca*) seedlings.

Cultivation was still unsustainable as there were yet main crops in the area. Depending on the selling price on that year, local people would clear their farm to grow new plants.

Crossbred cows and implementation of cattle housing (semi-intensive system) were preferred given the grazing area were going to be narrowed down.

Restoration of Van Kieu's gong culture to prevent it fading into oblivion.

Mason, carpenter and security were suggested for the vocational training.

Reproductive health awareness program was encouraged to implement due to the high birth rate and lack of knowledge of local people on this subject.

Construction of front yard of Tan Thuan village's community house. The total cost was 25 million VND and local people of the village had contributed 10 million VND. The land was belonged to Tan Thuan's kindergarten; however, the land was not listed within the land acquisition area for the project.

#### **commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions**

Investigating in the dumping sites issue, addressing logged grievances and compensating for indirectly affected households accordingly.

Implementing the LREMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.

Prioritising local recruitment and social welfare programs as part of PCC1's policies

## MINUTE OF MEETING

<b>Project</b>	0552758 - PCC1 Lien Lap Wind Power Project
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Tan Lien Commune</b>
<b>Date</b>	4th September 2020 – 08:30 to 10:30
<b>Location</b>	Office of People's Committee of Tan Lien Commune
<b>Attendees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai)</li> <li>• People's Committee of Tan Lien Commune</li> <li>• ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)</li> </ul>

The Vice Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Tan Lien Commune opened the meeting with the purpose of this discussion, introduced the participants and the Project development progress.

PCC1 introduced the ERM and PCC1's participants and presented the Project information and its role in the creation of an Environmental and Impact Assessment (ESIA) following international guidelines as well as briefed through the current status of ESIA.

The disclosure would be divided into two sections: Disclosure of the current status of ESIA report and engagement for the development of Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP).

### PROJECT DISCLOSURE

#### Mr. Phan Chau Tuan – Vice Chair of Tan Lien Communal People's Committee

(i) There were seventeen (17) households affected by the project's land acquisition and received decisions of the acquisitions. The project should have further supports for affected people to restore their livelihoods.

(ii) In regards to the loss of forest area for the project's development, there would be, as seen from other projects, grievances toward project's activities. With the high precipitation rate in the area, it was foreseeable that soil erosion could potentially occur and cover water bodies and arable areas. It might not happen now but could be possibly occurred in the next five or seven years. It was unfortunate that local people rarely submitted any grievances but rather raised them during meetings and requested local authorities' immediate responses which were out of our capabilities.

(iii) It should be noted that 100% of households resided in Tan Lien Commune were Kinh people. Hence, the LREMDP should be served for both vulnerability group and affected households.

*PCC1's response: If there were any complaints regarding construction activities and soil erosion, PCC1 would response to it immediately via communication channel as presented in this disclosure.*

#### Mr. Lam Quang Sang – Chair of Fatherland Front Committee

(i) It was highly appreciated of the project's efforts to conduct this consultation and disclosure. With the disclosed information, we hoped that the Project would have a clear picture of what should be improved and proposed solutions for pending issues. There were complaints regarding dust, noise from vehicles and road degradation in Tan Hao village. Even though there were already communications with Unit

No. 384 (the project's subcontractor) concerning about the arising problems but we expected the project also had close communication with the project's subcontractors and managed these accordingly.

(ii) Regarding the project disclosure, it would be better to had deep analysis/discussions on each impact rather than just skimmed through the impacts magnitudes and its significances. For example, would there be any impacts to agricultural products or cultivated plants within the proximity of wind turbines? How far should the turbine be to avoid shadow flickering issues? How to further elaborate the positive impact from project on climate change?

(iii) It was mentioned that local recruitment would be prioritise. However, as reported, the subcontractors hired labourers mainly from outside of the communities where the project is located.

*PCC1's response: It should be noted that most of the concerns from the project's impacts had been mentioned and addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment report which was approved by relevant authorities. For the recruiting process, the project had sent letters to local authorities for further supports with the process of local recruitment.*

### **Mr. Le Quang Dai – Chair of Farmer Association**

The project should conduct the disclosure and consultation with local communities prior to the construction rather than disclosed when construction phase had started. It would be even better to perform these consultations with local people who affected by the project as they would like to understand further on the project's developments.

As Mr. Lam Quang Sang mentioned previously, the project should present more details on each impacts created by the project and avoid vaguely describe as shown in the presentation. It would let us understand thoroughly and know how to response to complaints.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

### **Mr. Le Duc Huu – Head of Tan Hop Village**

(i) There were a number of households had not received compensation due to the Project had yet completed the land clearance and acquisition processes. There were also arising problems regarding landfill started to fill up and created a slope for excavated soil to slide off especially during the rainy season and could potentially cover up local people's arable area as well as rivers which caused people who lived near river's downstream might not be able to access to water for daily activities. Who would be responsible for that?

*PCC1's response: As normal, if there are logged grievances, PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and provided compensation for those households that were indirectly affected by the mentioned event. It was worth to mention that most of landfill were currently located in Tan Lap commune and yet any in Tan Lien commune.*

(ii) There were mitigative measures for the impacts on water resources within the project area. How about other areas where they also utilised the same water sources? Are there any supports for the development of local communities?

*PCC1's response: Noted. Final report would be addressed and updated given these were based on the outcomes of this disclosure and consultation.*

(iii) The project should ensure the controls and mitigative measures regarding impacts on noise, dust and vehicles payload during construction phase to minimise the effects on communities and local infrastructure.

*PCC1's response: Noted.*

## **LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Support for the development of services (e.g. businesses, tourism)

Carpenter and welding were suggested for the vocational training. However, it should be assured that local people after training would be able to utilise their skills.

**commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions**

Crossed-check if there were any letters that sent to local authorities for the local recruitment and prioritising local recruitment both skilled and unskilled labourers.

Implementing the LREMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.

Implementing social welfare programs as part of PCC1's policies (Tet holiday, Mid-Autumn Festival, scholarships, etc.).

## MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Lien Lap Wind Power Project
Subject	<b>Project Disclosure and Engagement with residents of Bu village, Tan Lap commune</b>
Date	5th September 2020 – 08:00 to 10:00
Location	Community house of Bu village, Tan Lap commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu)</li> <li>• Residents of Bu village (35 attendees)</li> <li>• ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)</li> </ul>

PCC1 opened the meeting with the purpose of this discussion and introduced the participants.

ERM presented the Project information and its role in the creation of an Environmental and Impact Assessment (ESIA) following international guidelines as well as briefed through the current status of ESIA.

The disclosure would be divided into two sections: Disclosure of the current status of ESIA report and engagement for the development of Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP).

### PROJECT DISCLOSURE

#### Mr. Ho Qua Khe

Our land was acquired for the establishment of dumping site. The site was now too high and occupied nearby non-acquired land. I had prevented the subcontractor to continue their work last Sunday. They asked why and would come up with an agreement for additional compensation but still had yet received any reimbursements.

Additionally, our cultivation land was positioned in the other side of the hill. However, with the expansion and construction of project's road, it had cut through our access road to the arable areas and created a stiff slope where our motorbikes could not access. Please either temporary fix the road for us to access or return our access road back to original condition.

#### Mr. Ho A Xun

To travel over the hill, we often mobilised from the road no. 49. With the construction of project's road plus the slope of the hill, small rocks and excavated soils were falling and covering up local people's cassava fields.

#### Mr. Ho Kinh

In the land acquisition dossier, it was stated that our land would be used for road expansion in compensation for 160 million VND. However, that land was used for turbine construction. If we knew about this, we would never agree on such compensation price above. Moreover, underneath was drainage pipe for a number of households. With the construction for turbine foundation, these pipelines were completely destroyed.

#### Mr. Ho A Miet

Please either temporary fix the road for us to access our cultivation fields or return our access road back to original condition.

**Mr. Ho Van Thong and Mr. Ho Xoang**

Our cultivation fields were covered up by excavated soil at the dumping sites even though we were not directly affected by the project.

**Mr. Ho A Ly**

Our rice paddy field and cassava field were located near the worker accommodation camp at the end of Bu village. Our land would be acquired around 200 squared metre for the construction of project's road for 3 million VND. However, we did not agreed on such compensation price but the project was still continue to expand and build the road which let the excavated soil slid down and covered part of our land. I had many times talked to the construction team (subcontractor) about the situation but they said it would be solved later.

**Mr. Ho Mat**

The access road to our cultivation field should be re-opened for us to access. It would be difficult and too far for us to get around in order to access those arable area. Would there be any requests on wearing nametag to access project's road? As mentioned by other people, the excavated soil at dumping sites had slid down to local people's paddy field and affected their livelihoods. For example, the land that Mr. Hoang Dinh Quang legally owned who did not reside in Bu village and still received the compensation whilst our arable lands and one of the main river that supplying fresh water for Bu village's residents to use were covered up by the excavated soil and did not get any compensations?

**Mr. Ho A Xung**

Please either temporary fix the road for us to access our cultivation fields or return our access road back to original condition.

**Mr. Vuong**

Our land was used illegally as parking lot for project's vehicles and equipment without any notifications to us.

**Mr. Ho Ai Cum**

The project should conduct disclosure and consultation prior to any construction activities. There should be more stringent and detailed terms of lease agreement/contract between local people, project and local authorities. Now we had to go to our cultivation fields but could not because of project's construction activities which significantly affected to our livelihoods. Local people of Bu village were extremely frustrated with the vaguely and not transparent explanations and mitigative measures of the project.

*PCC1's response: First of all, thank you for all of your feedbacks to the project. First of all, on behalf of project developer, there were a number of complaints that PCC1 heard for the first time. PCC1 would work closely with our EPC contractor to identify, assess and compensate for any issues related to the dumping sites.*

*The access road for local people to access to your cultivation land would be fixed. Regarding wearing nametag to access the project's road once the project in operation, aside from safety zone around the wind turbines, when the project started operating, these roads would be handed back to local authority to manage and local people allowed to use them without any obstructions.*

*For the land acquisition process, kindly noted that this process was under authority and managed of Vietnamese government. Project developer did not allow involving in the process. However, only the temporary leasing land for dumping sites would be negotiations between project developer and local people.*

**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry

Drilling wells (around two or three new wells) were preferred given there were yet any fresh and clean water system at the village.

Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school.

Restoration of existing roads.

**commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions**

Investigating in the dumping sites issue, addressing logged grievances and compensating for indirectly affected households accordingly.

Implementing the LREM DP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local communities, consultants and project financiers

## **APPENDIX F      LIST OF KII RESPONDENTS ON NTFP CONSULTATION IN NOVEMBER 2020**

## LIST OF KII RESPONDENTS

No.	Full name	Ethnic	Village	Commune	District	Interview Date
1	Hồ Văn Chung (village head) & Hồ Ai Mộc (vice head)	Van Kieu	Bu	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
2	Đoàn Quang Soa	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020
3	Phạm Xuân Hùng	Kinh	Tan Tai	Tan Lap	Huong Hoa	09.11.2020
4	Lê Đức Hữu	Kinh	Tan Hao	Tan Lien	Huong Hoa	08.11.2020

**APPENDIX G    MINUTES OF MEETING AND PARTICIPANT LISTS ON  
PROJECT'S INFORMATION AND LREMDP PROGRAMS  
DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION IN DECEMBER 2020**

**Authorities Consultation: Huong Hoa district DPC; Tan Lap CPC; Tan Thanh CPC; Tan Lien CPC**

16 Dec, 2012

Total No. of Participants: 5 Persons

Male: 5 Female: 0



**Issues Raised by Local Authorities**

**Responses by the Project Owners**

**Notes**

**The Lien Lap, Phong Huy, and Phong Nguyen Projects and Impacts of the Projects**

- District and commune authorities agreed with impacts and measures in the ESIA's, which are summarised in the Project's booklet.
- The development of the Projects is expected to contribute to the socio-economic development of this district and project communes. However, the Project Owner should take into consideration the balance between its commercial benefit and negative impacts on environmental and social issues as presented in the ESIA and ESMP.
- The Project Owner need to propose solutions for spoil disposal sites after construction phase.
- District and commune authorities agreed with projects and programs in the LREMDPs of Lien Lap and Phong Huy Projects, and EMDP of Phong Nguyen Project and requested that the Project should

- The Project Owner acknowledge the suggestion of relevant authorities. The Project Owner commits to strictly implement and monitor the environmental and social protection plans, restore livelihoods for affected people and contribute to the development of ethnic minority culture.
- The Project Owner has a plan to plant more Trau (up to 25 ha) in the dumping sites after the construction is completed. Thus, the area of Trau trees will increase in the future, contribute to land retention and increase income from NTFP activities.
- In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance

- Local authorities agree with the response.

**Authorities Consultation: Huong Hoa district DPC; Tan Lap CPC; Tan Thanh CPC; Tan Lien CPC**

<p>cooperate with local authorities and agencies in implementing these programs effectively.</p>	<p>procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner will work closely with local authorities in implementation of environmental and social management plans throughout the project lifecycle.</li> </ul>	
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**Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proposed additional supports by local authorities:</li> <li>■ Support wells for ethnic minority communities;</li> <li>■ Support and promote ethnic intangible;</li> <li>■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>■ Support to upgrade facilities (i.e. inter village road, facility of kindergartens and schools);</li> <li>■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local authorities. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local authorities appreciated.</li> </ul>
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**Tan Thuan Village (Tan Lap Commune) – Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities**

14 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 9 Persons	Male: 6 Female: 3
		
Issues Raised by Local Communities	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
<b>The Project (Lien Lap) Project and Impacts of the Project</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Impact on land acquisition of the affected households: the local affected people agreed with the compensation and support plan, received the payment, and handed over required land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner completed the payment for land acquisition process. The Project Owner appreciated land handover of affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No further actions are required</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The daily travel of local villagers to the cultivation area is becoming more convenient because of the construction of the Project's access road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner expressed their gratitude to the understanding and support from local villagers.</li> <li>■ During the access road construction, the Project Owner will supervise its contractors to implement dust and noise mitigation measures appropriately. In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the PCC1 booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers expressed their opinion about dust during the equipment/materials transportation (only in a short access road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner is implementing the water spray daily to minimise dust to them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers agreed with the dust mitigation implemented by the</li> </ul>

<p>section leading to the village). However, they acknowledged that this impact is unavoidable during construction phase but still at an acceptable level by the local people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Community grievance procedure and Project's hotline are clearly mentioned in the Project booklet and explained and distributed to all the participants. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<p>Project contractors under the supervision of the Project Owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Due to the heavy storms in November 2020, the soil erosion has been affected the agriculture lands of 10 local villagers. Therefore, local people converted to other crops (<i>melaleuca</i>) to adapt with this event.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The soil erosion was not only caused by the Project's construction activities but also by natural soil erosion due to the storm.</li> <li>■ The Commune People's Committee together with the Project Owner have consulted with 10 affected households and paid the compensation appropriately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In case of any damage to local villagers' land caused by soil erosion from the Project activities, the Project Owner will consult and compensate accordingly.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers expressed their understanding that the shadow flicker does not affect their daily activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The location of residential area is out of the shadow flicker's area of influence (area of influence is 1.5 km radius).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner</li> </ul>

**Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers expressed their interest in husbandry (pig and chicken raising) support from the Project. They received annual training on animal husbandry by the local authorities. Households affected by land acquisition wanted to be prioritised in the Project's husbandry support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The project agreed with local people's suggestions. During the implementation, the project will also give priority to poor and near poor households whose land is acquired for the Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers understood.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local villagers requested the Project support to upgrade village's facilities such as the community house and inter-village road damaged by the flood recently.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner agreed to upgrade the community house facilities under the LREMDP programs and financial support will be given to the village leader to repair the road damage by the recent flood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

**Bu Village (Tan Lap Commune)- Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities**

14 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 10 Persons	Male: 4 Female: 6	
			
<b>Issues Raised by Ethnic Minority People</b>		<b>Responses by the Project Owners</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>The Project (Lien Lap) and Impacts of the Project</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Impact on land acquisition of the affected households: the local affected people agreed with the compensation and support plan, received the payment, and handed over required land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner completed the payment for land acquisition process. The Project Owner appreciated land handover of affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No further actions are required</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use of village road by the Project: The villagers mentioned that the inter-village road is occasionally used for the equipment/material transportation by the Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner requested the construction constructors to not use the village road (and other village roads as well) from 15 December 2020. Violations of construction constructors shall trigger penalties as envisaged in the signed contracts of the contractors with PCC1.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner committed to fix/repair the damage caused by previous transport.</li> <li>■ Villagers can inform the Project Owner on the use of village roads by construction contractors to the phone numbers that are indicated in the provided booklet. Community grievance procedure and Project's hotline are clearly mentioned in the Project booklet and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner will closely monitor the use of village roads by the contractors.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts on internal road and fix/repair it in timely manner if any.</li> </ul>	

	<p>explained and distributed to all the participants. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ After the storm in November 2020, the soil erosion has affected agricultural land and fishing ponds of local villagers. There were up to 30 households affected by the soil erosion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The soil erosion was not only caused by the Project's construction activities but also by natural soil erosion due to the storm. The local authorities, together with the Project Owner, has been set up a meeting with affected households on 15 December 2020 to verify impacts and have proper compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers were informed and agreed to follow the impact verification and compensation procedures with the local authorities and the Project Owner.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bamboos are recommended by the local villagers to be planted in the spoil disposal site boundary to reduce the soil erosion and provide bamboo shoots for domestic use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the local ideas. Besides, the Project Owner will plant Trau trees (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>) (up to 25 ha) not only to avoid the landslide and but also increase the non-timber forest product's income activities.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers watched the video clips on shadow flickering and its impacts and asked how shadow flicker of Lien Lap Project may affect nearby villagers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner explained about the shadow flicker impacts and the area of potentially affected households by shadow flickering.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner reported the results of identification and consultation with nine real-case scenario-based receptors impacted by the shadow flicker, among which five receptors are dwellings.</li> <li>■ Again, the community grievance procedure and Project's hotline were re-introduced in case villagers wish to report impacts to the Project Owner. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers agreed with the response of the Project During the operation phase, if there is any shadow flicker impacts, the project will consult with affected people to find out the solutions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Labour Influx – the presence of migrant worker potentially raised the concern about health, safety and security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Workers are in the worker camps of Lien Lap Project in Tan Lap commune (1.57km far away). EPC Workers also come from surrounding communities, and they come back home after working day or in rented houses in Tan Hao and Tan Tai villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</li> </ul>

	<p>Therefore, there is no impacts of project's labours with Bu Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Besides, the Project Owner has committed to prioritise local workforce recruitment at least 20%.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wells for clean water were raised by many local villagers due to the lack of clean water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner will support to build 02 more wells in this village in the first year of LREMDP implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers expected their interest in husbandry support (pig, chicken, and duck). Husbandry technique has been trained to local villagers by the agriculture promotion programs of local authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner agreed to provide husbandry support. This program is considered to implement in the first 5-year of LREMDP. The Project Owner also prioritises the vulnerable group whose land acquired by the Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local villagers hoped to receive other needed assistances such as:</li> <li>■ nutrition support for children,</li> <li>■ streetlight along the village roads, and</li> <li>■ upgrade the facilities in the community house.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner agreed to provide the support. These assistances will be updated in the LREMDP program and will be addressed during the first 5-year of implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers understood.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local villagers requested to prioritise the local recruitment during the Project implementation to support their livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner will prioritise the local people, at least 20% of total workers. Currently, approximately 10 Van Kieu people in this village are working for the Project contractors as daily labourers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

**Tan Tai Village (Tan Lap Commune) – Lien Lap Land Acquisition Affected Communities**

14 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 10 Persons	Male: 5 Female: 5
		
<b>Issues Raised by Local Communities</b>	<b>Responses by the Project Owners</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>The Project (Lien Lap) and Impacts of the Project</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local affected people received the compensation and support payment. They also handed over their land for the Project to implement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner completed the land acquisition process with local villagers. The Project Owner appreciated the land handover from affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No further actions are required.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers understood that the Project boundary is located far away from the local residential area. There is no noise and dust impact to them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner re-confirmed that there is no impact related to noise and dust to local villagers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No further actions are required</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The landslide have not been identified in this area caused by the Project activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ During the construction activities, the Project Owner will supervise its contractors to implement land erosion mitigation measures appropriately.</li> <li>■ In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project's Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts due to landslide and compensate in a timely manner if any.</li> </ul>

**Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local villagers expressed their interest in husbandry (pig and cow), cultivation (banana, coffee, avocado, jackfruit) support. They also received annual training on husbandry and cultivation by the local authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LREMDP had identified these livelihood restoration programs in line with the suggestion of local villagers. During the first 5-year of implementation, the Project Owner will consult continuously to design the comprehensive programs to support the livelihood of affected people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local villagers requested to upgrade village's facilities such as inter-village road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Owner has leveled the inter-village road with crushed aggregate base.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local villagers expected that local recruitment is prioritised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Owner will prioritise the recruitment of local people, up to 20% of total workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

**Tan Hao Village (Tan Lien Commune) – Shadow Flicker Affected Communities**

14 Dec, 2012	Total No. of Participants: 10 Persons	Male: 7 Female: 3
		
<b>Issues Raised by Local Communities</b>	<b>Responses by the Project Owners</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>The Lien Lap Project and Impacts of the Projects</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local affected people received the compensation and support payment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner finished the land acquisition process. The Project Owner appreciated land handover from affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No further actions are required</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shadow flicker impact: after the Project presentation, local villagers mentioned that their houses are far away from the shadow flicker impact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner explained about the shadow flicker impacts and the area of potentially affected households by shadow flickering.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner reported the results of identification and consultation with nine real-case scenario-based receptors impacted by the shadow flicker, among which five receptors are dwellings.</li> <li>■ The community grievance procedure and Project's hotline were introduced in case villagers wish to report impacts to the Project Owner. The community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers has watched the sample of shadow flicker video. They agreed with the response of the Project Owner. They have not yet experienced the impact but requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impact during operation stage if any.</li> </ul>

	grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The landslide have not been identified in this area caused by the Project activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ During the construction activities, the Project Owner will supervise its contractors to implement land erosion mitigation measures appropriately. In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project's Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts on landslide and consult and compensate in timely manner if any.</li> <li>■</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community Development Measures</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local villagers requested to upgrade village's facilities such as:</li> <li>■ Concretisation of the inter-village road; and</li> <li>■ Support to the vulnerable groups such as poor, near-poor, disability households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the Community Development Plan and implement the comprehensive programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers expected their interest in husbandry and new cultivation model (organic vegetable). They also received annual training on husbandry and cultivation by the local authorities.</li> <li>■ Local villagers expressed their interest in wind farm visual landscape. They also raised their initiative/idea to open local tourism tour or restaurant nearby the wind turbine area because one of the turbine pole will be located close to the Tan Hao lake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. CDP will be developed to support the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

**Tan Son Village (Tan Lap Commune) – Shadow Flicker Affected Communities**

14 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 10 Persons	Male: 4 Female: 6	
			
<b>Issues Raised by Local Communities</b>		<b>Responses by the Project Owners</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>The Lien Lap Project and Impacts of the Project</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shadow flicker impact: after the Project presentation, local villagers expressed no concern/worry about the impact on shadow flicker.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner explained about the shadow flicker impacts and the area of potentially affected households by shadow flickering.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner reported the results of identification and consultation with nine real-case scenario-based receptors impacted by the shadow flicker, among which five receptors are dwellings.</li> <li>■ The community grievance procedure and Project's hotline were introduced in case villagers wish to report impacts to the Project Owner. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers has watched the sample of shadow flicker video. They agreed with the response of the Project Owner. They have not yet experienced the impact but requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impact during operation stage if any.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers asked about noise impact in their area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner explained that the residential area of Tan Hao village is not located in the affecting area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local villagers agreed with the response of the Project Owner.</li> </ul>	

	<p>of noise influence radius. Thus, no household in the villages impacted by noise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Community Development Measures</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The local villagers requested to upgrade village's facilities such as concrete the inter-village road and support the vulnerable groups such as poor, near-poor, disability households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult with local authorities and communities to design the Community Development Plan and implement the comprehensive programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

Tan Vinh Village (Huong Tan Commune) – Lien Lap 35kV Transmission Line Affected Communities

15 December 2012

Total No. of Participants: 7 Persons

Male: 5 Female: 2



Issues Raised by Local Communities

Responses by the Project Owners

Notes

The Lien Lap Project and Impacts of the Project

- Participants are worried if the transmission line run cross their land, they could not build any facilities or it can reduce the value of their land.
- Compensation and support for the acquired land and safety corridor have to make them satisfied based on the market price.

- The Project Owner is conducting the landmark of electric pole according to the technical drawings. The electric pole position can be adjusted to minimise any negative impacts on affected household's land.
- The Project Owner will coordinate with Huong Hoa district Land Fund Development Center to proceed the Compensation and Support Plan for the acquired land and safety corridor. In detail, land located in the safety corridor of the transmission line will be compensated no more than 25% of the total value of trees. It is expected that the detailed measurements and the compensation and support payment will be conducted from January to March 2021, respectively.
- In addition to the compensation and support, the Project also has programs to support affected people's livelihood development.

- The Project Owner will provide land acquisition legal basis and work together with villagers to reach an agreement on compensation during land acquisition.
- Local villagers agreed with the response of the Project Owner.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ During the construction, if there is any additional impact on the land or tree failure, the Project will consult and compensate for the damage.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner also has a community grievance procedure and hotline number in the Project's booklet to in-time support. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Livelihood Restoration Development Measures</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local affected people is appreciated the Project due to proposing livelihood support programs. They also ask for regularly engagement and consultations among affected households, the Project Owner and communities to solve any further feedbacks/issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner agrees and will consult with affected households on time.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner also prioritises the eligibility of affected households in livelihood restoration programs, focus on vulnerability of them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proposed additional supports by the villagers:</li> <li>■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>■ Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. inter village road, wells);</li> <li>■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>

**Hiep Hoa Village (Tan Lien Commune) – Shadow Flicker Affected Communities**

15 Dec, 2012

Total No. of Participants: 8 Persons Male: 6 Female: 2



**Issues Raised by Local Communities**

**Responses by the Project Owners**

**Notes**

**The Lien Lap Project Impacts of the Projects**

- Shadow flicker of Lien Lap Project may affect nearby villagers

- The Project Owner explained about the shadow flicker impacts and the area of potentially affected households by shadow flickering.
- The Project Owner reported the results of identification and consultation with nine real-case scenario-based receptors impacted by the shadow flicker, among which five receptors are dwellings.
- The Project Owner also gave examples of other projects, such as Huong Linh Wind farm Project.
- In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.

- During the operation phase, if there is any shadow flicker impacts, the project will consult with affected people to find out the solutions.

**Community Development Measures**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The local villagers requested to upgrade village's facilities such as concrete the inter-village road and support the vulnerable groups such as poor, near-poor, disability households</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the Community Development Plan and implement the comprehensive programs.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li></ul>
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**Residential Group 7 (Khe Sanh town) – Lien Lap 35kV Transmission Line Affected Communities**

14 Dec, 2012	Total No. of Participants: 4 Persons	Male: 3 Female: 1
		
<b>Issues Raised by Local Communities</b>	<b>Responses by the Project Owners</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>The Lien Lap Project and Impacts of the Projects</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Participants are worried if the transmission line goes cross their land, they could not build any facilities.</li> <li>■ Compensation and support for the acquired land and safety corridor have to make them satisfied based on the market price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner is conducting the landmark of electric pole according to the technical drawings. The electric pole position can adjust to minimise any negative impacts on affected household’s land.</li> <li>■ The Project Owner will coordinate with Huong Hoa district Land Fund Development Center to proceed the Compensation and Support Plan for the acquired land and safety corridor. In detail, land located in the safety corridor of the transmission line will be compensated no more than 25% of the total value of trees. It is expected that the detailed measurements and the compensation and support payment will be conducted from January to March 2021, respectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner will provide legal basis and work together with villagers to reach an agreement on compensation during land acquisition.</li> <li>■ Local villagers agreed with the response of the Project Owner.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In addition to the compensation and support, the Project also has programs to support affected people's livelihood development.</li> <li>■ During the construction, if there is any additional impact on the land or tree failure, the project will consult and compensate for the damage.</li> <li>■ In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</li> </ul>	
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**Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proposed additional supports by the villagers:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</li> <li>- Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. inter village road, wells);</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local villagers. The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Villagers appreciated.</li> </ul>
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Tan Thuan village, Tan Lap commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap Wind power project
Date Ngày	December 14, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Tan Thuan village, Tan Lap Commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Trần Văn Minh	M	Kinh	Tan Thuan Tan Lap	Y	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Nguyễn Văn Quang	M	Kinh	"	Y	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Lê Thế Trí	M	"	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Từ Cường	M	"	"	Y	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Trương Phi Kính	M	"	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Lê Thị Ngân	MF	"	"	No	ngân
7	Trần Thị Kien	MF	"	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Nguyễn Thị Chát	MF	"	"	MNo	chát
9	Hoàn Quang Sơn	M	"	0941162344	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	_____					
11	_____					
12	_____					

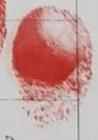
9 participants (6 males, 3 females)  
All are Kinh, from Tan Thuan village.  
~~8 H/H are economically displaced.~~  
3 H/Hs are economically displaced.

Bu village, Tan Lap commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Điền gió Liên Lập - Lien Lap wind power project						
Date Ngày	14/12/2010						
Place Địa điểm	Bản Bù - Bu village of Tan Lap commune						
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation						

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận	Shadow flicker
1	Hồ A Chàng	M	Văn Kiện	Bản bù	Yes	No	Chàng	No
2	Hồ Xa Cầu	M	V. Kiện	"	Y	"	Ca	No
3	Hồ Văn Hào	M	"	"	Yes	"	Hào	Yes
4	Hồ Văn Hoàng	M	"	"	No	"	Hoàng	Yes
5	Hồ Thị Ứng	F	"	"	No	"		No
6	Hồ Thị Liên	F	"	"	No	"		Yes
7	Hồ Thị Sống	F	"	"	No	"		No
8	Hồ Thị Chàng	F	"	"	No	"		No
9	Hồ Thị Trinh	F	"	"	No	"		No
10	Hồ Thị Dòn	F	"	"	No	"	Dòn	No
11								
12								

10 participants < 6 females  
4 males

Tan Tai village, Tan Lap commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ ĐUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap wind power project
Date Ngày	December 14, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Tan Tai village, Tan Lap commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hoàng Công Tiến	M	Kinh	Tan Tai Tan Lap	No	No	Tiến
2	Kê Đức Hòa	M	"	"	No	"	Hòa
3	Nguyễn Văn Cường	M	"	"	No	"	Cường
4	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng	M	"	"	Yes	"	Hoàng
5	Cô Thị Mai	F	"	"	No	"	Mai
6	Phạm Thị Thủy	F	"	"	No	"	Thủy
7	Nguyễn Thanh Thủy	F	"	"	No	"	Thủy
8	Nguyễn Thị Loan	F	"	"	No	"	Loan
9	Phạm Thị Ngân	F	"	"	No	"	Ngân
10	Phạm Xuân Thủy	M	"	"	No	"	Thủy
11							
12							

10 participants (5 males, 5 females)

## Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap Wind Power Project
Date Ngày	December 14, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Tan Hao village, Tan Lien commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No. STT	Full name Ho và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận	Shadow Flicker affected by shading
1	Phạm Cử	M	Kinh	thôn Tân Hào xã Tân Liên	Y		N
2	Nguyễn Hữu Hùng	M	"	"	N		N
3	Phạm Văn Sinh	M	"	"	N		N
4	Nguyễn Thị Bình	F	"	"	N		Y
5	Võ Thị Viên	F	"	"	N		N
6	Nguyễn Ngọc Đơn	M	"	"	N		N
7	Nguyễn Thị Khương	F	"	"	N		N
8	Lê Đức Nhân	M	"	"	N		N
9	Nguyễn Ngọc Bình	M	"	"	N		Y
10	Lê Đức Hải	M	"	"	N		N
11							
12							

10 Participants (3 females, 7 males)

All are Kinh, from Tan Hao village.

One HH is affected by land acquisition & two HHs affected by shadow flicker.

Tan Son village, Tan Lap commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap Wind Power Project						
Date Ngày	December 14, 2020						
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Tân Sơn, Tan Lap commune						
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation						

No. SIT	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận	Shadow flicker bóng chớp nhảy
1	Nguyễn Hải Duyên	M	Kinh	Thôn Tân Sơn Xã Tân Lập	N		Y
2	Trần Quang Thành	M	"	"	N		Y
3	Nguyễn Đăng Bách	M	"	"	N		Y
4	Lê Việt Tân	M	"	"	N		X
5	Nguyễn Đăng Tô	M	"	"	N		Y
6	Trần Thị Hằng	F	"	"	N		Y
7	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	F	"	"	N		Y
8	Trần Thị Hằng Thư	F	"	"	N		Y
9	Nguyễn Tuyên	M	"	"	N		Y
10	Nguyễn Hồng Thị Thu	F	"	"	N		Y
11	<p>10 participants (4 males, 6 females) All are Kinh, from Tan Son village. * they all are potentially affected by shadow flickers.</p>						
12							

Tan Vinh village, Huong Tan commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap Wind power Project
Date Ngày	15/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Tân Vinh village, <sup>Hương Tân</sup> <del>Tân Lập</del> Commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Nguyễn Văn Ba	M	Kinh	Thôn Tân Vinh	c Yes	<del>Yes</del> No	
2	Nguyễn Hữu Luyện	M	"	"	c Yes	No	
3	Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	F	"	"	c Yes	No	
4	Phạm Văn Thuận	M	"	"	- Yes	No	
5	Nguyễn Văn Tĩnh	M	"	"	o No	No	
6	Nguyễn Quang Tuấn	M	"	"	- No	No	
7	Trình Thị Hồng	F	"	"	- No	No	
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

## Tan Hoa village, Tan Lien commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap wind power project
Date Ngày	December 15, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Tan Hoa village, Tan Lien commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Lê Thị Phương	Nữ F	Kinh	Tân Hòa Xã Tân Liên	No	No <del>Yes</del>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Ngô Thị Hương	Nữ F	Kinh	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Ngô Thị Liên	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Lê Thị Gấm	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Phạm Thị Tường Vy	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Lê Thị Tuyết	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	Yes	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Ngô Trí Hải	Nam M	"	Tân Hòa	"	Yes	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Lê Đức Thọ	Nam M	"	Tân Hòa	"	Yes	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Ngô Cửu Thọ	Nam M	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Hồ Xuân Đức	Nam M	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Ngô Thị Duyên	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Trần Thị Nhung	Nữ F	"	Tân Hòa	"	No	<i>[Signature]</i>

13	Nguyễn Quang Thuận	M	Kinh	Tên họ Tân liên	No	No	U
14	Nguyễn Hữu Công	M	"	"	"	Yes	C
15	Hồ Văn Thông	M	"	"	"	Yes	Thông
16	_____						
17							
18	8 Females; 7 males						
19	All participant are Kinh people.						
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Hiep Hoa village, Tan Lien commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập - Lien Lap wind power project
Date Ngày	15/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Hiep Hoa - Xã Tân Liên Hiep Hoa village, Tan Lien commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận							
1	Nguyễn Công Văn	Nam M	Kinh	Hiep Hoa - Tân Liên	N	Yes								
2	Nguyễn Hữu Anh	Nam M	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	Yes								
3	Nguyễn Pháp	Nam M	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	No								
4	Hoàng <del>Quang</del> Trung	Nam M	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	Yes								
5	Ngô Xuân <del>Sang</del> Sao	Nam M	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	Yes								
6	Nguyễn Thị Tuyên	Nữ F	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	No								
7	Lê Thiệu	Nữ F	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	No								
8	Nguyễn Khắc - Trí (0975169320)	Nam M	Kinh	Thôn Hiep Hoa Xã Tân Liên	N	No								
9														
10								2 females ; 6 males						
11								All participant are Kinh people.						
12														

## Residential Group 7, Khe Sanh town

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Lien Lap Wind power project
Date Ngày	15/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn 7 - Residential area 7, Khe Sanh Town
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

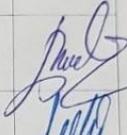
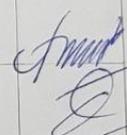
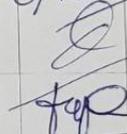
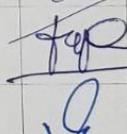
No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Lê Ca Bé	M	Kinh	Thôn 7 - TT Khe Sanh	Y	N	
2	Lý Đức Sơn	M	Kinh	7 - TT Khe Sanh	Y	N	
3	Hồ Thị Khen	F	Văn Kiều	Thôn Xa Re. (Đất thu hồi ở Thôn 7)	Y	N	
4	Nguyễn Văn Hiền	M	Kinh	7 - TT Khe Sanh	N	N	
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12	3 males - 1 Van Kieu female						

She did not  
agree to sign

## Local authorities

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD  
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Dự án điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Thủy, và Phong Nguyên						
Date Ngày	16/12/2020						
Place Địa điểm	Văn phòng UBND huyện Hướng Hóa						
Description Mô tả	Công bố thông tin Dự án (cấp nhất) và tham vấn						

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở Nơi công tác	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hà Ngọc Dương	M	Kinh	thó CT UBND Hướng Hóa			
2	Lê Lý	M	"	PCT Tân Thành			
3	Nguyễn Đình Đình	M	"	PAO Dự án Liên Lập			
4	Đình Đình	M	"	Phòng y tế Tân Liên			
5	Nguyễn Văn	M	"	RTich Tân Liên			
6	Lê Quý Thuấn	M	"	per. UASMS, HCS			
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

## **APPENDIX H BASIC CALCULATION OF PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET**

Programs	Projects	Main Activities	Description	1 <sup>st</sup> year Budget
<b>Livelihood Restoration Program</b>				
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Seedling provision (fruit trees, vegetable, microbial fertiliser)</li> <li>■ Poultry and Cattle provision (Cow/ Buffalo, Pig and chicken)</li> <li>■ Technical instruction provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10 HHs, 2 crops per year, VND 1 million/HH/crop</li> <li>■ 10 HHs, VND 10 million/baby cow</li> <li>■ 2 times/ year (cultivation/animal husbandry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VND 20 million</li> <li>■ VND 100 million</li> <li>■ VND 30 million</li> </ul>
	Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Business training</li> <li>■ Micro credit institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 40%</li> <li>■ 60%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2 times/ year</li> </ul>
<b>Education and Vocational Training Program</b>				
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Scholarship</li> <li>■ Meal support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 50 students, VND 01 million/ student/ year</li> <li>■ 50 kindergarten children, VND 100,000/ month/ children (10 month/academic year)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VND 50 million/ year</li> <li>■ VND 50 million/ year</li> </ul>
	Vocational training and Job Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Vocational training courses</li> <li>■ Job skills workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 15 trainees, VND 5 millions/ trainee/ course</li> <li>■ VND 7,5 million/ workshop, 2 workshop/ year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VND 75 million/ year</li> <li>■ VND 15 million</li> </ul>
	Local Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Job seek center partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Arrange local recruitment and job introduction activities throughout the year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VND 50 million</li> </ul>
<b>Ethnic Culture Promotion Program</b>				

	Promotion of Intangible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 50 milion</li> </ul>
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of community houses and facilities such as youth playing court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 community house upgrade/ year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 100 million/ year</li> </ul>
<b>Health, Water and Sanitation Program</b>				
	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training course on health education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 trainings on thematic health issue/ year/ village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 100 million/ year</li> </ul>
	Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bore well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>04 bore well for selected village, VND 25 millions/ well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 100 million/ year</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program</b>				
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil internal-village road, rural waste management, health station facility upgrade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil internal-village road upgrading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 100 millions/ year</li> </ul>
	Charitable Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gift package</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 vulnerable HHs throughout the year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VND 100 million/ year</li> </ul>

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