

Indigenous Peoples Plan

Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project

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Phong Nguyen Windfarm JSC

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project, Quang
Tri Province, Vietnam

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Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected households
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CSR	Compensation, Support and Resettlement
DPAP	Directly Project Affected People
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
ERM	Environmental Resource Management
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
HH	Household
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPAP	Indirectly Project Affected People
JSC	Joint Stock Company
LFDC	Land Fund Development Centre
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PAPs	Project Affected People
PC	People's Committee
PCC1	Power Construction JSC No. 1
PS	Performance Standard
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirements

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project is being developed and will be operated by the Phong Nguyen Windfarm JSC. Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project of 12 turbines with a total capacity of 48 MW located in Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. The Project completed the Feasibility Study Report in February 2020 and have a regulatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approved in April 2020. The construction of the Project has commenced in October 2020 and expected to obtain the commercial operation date in Quarter 3 of 2021.

The development of the Project might have impacts on nearby villages of Van Kieu, an ethnic minority group who has lived there for generations. Affected villages include Ma Lai Pun (Huong Phung Commune), Xa Ruong (Huong Tan Commune), and Ruong (Huong Tan Commune). They are listed as extremely difficult villages under the Government's categorisation.

It should also be noted that the Project will have no land acquisition from households, only change of land use purpose is required. Findings from the social baseline study with affected communities by Phong Nguyen (and Phong Huy) Project also revealed that Project impacts on non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection of local people were ranked from negligible to small, considering the removal of trees at minor scale. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no economic displacement as result of the land use transfer within the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest. The change of land use purpose for Phong Nguyen Project was approved by Quang Tri People's Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020.

Findings of social baseline study and results of consultations with local ethnic minority communities showed that, potential impacts of the Project on the local ethnic minority communities are as below:

Potentially Positive Impacts

- Widening of access road to Phong Huy-Phong Nguyen projects would help not only for easier travels but also for economic development of local households (better price of agricultural products, reducing of travel costs and times, reducing of accidents under rains etc.).
- Local labours have been employed: all the consulted villages have villagers engaged for unskilled works (from 5-15 labourers in each village). The hired local labours are provided trainings and they get paid higher than income from farming;
- Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people to the workers of the projects. With about 150 workers currently in the project's area for three wind farm projects, business of local people (restaurants, health-care services, shops selling farming products and clothes, etc.) is busier and more income is being generated;

Potentially Negative Impacts

- Income and livelihoods: The NTFP collectors are ethnic minority groups. Even though their access to the Project area will not be limited, it is predicted a minor reduction in NTFP collection volume, thus reduced income. Female NTFP collectors would receive higher impacts as they are main labour force in the supplementary livelihood sector. However, improved road systems by the Project could help local better access by motorbike and therefore better collection volume and better price.

On a more positive side, the Project could create, via its local recruitment priorities, new occupational opportunities. However, there is also a gap in terms of industrial working style and professional capabilities that ethnic minority candidates can meet given their current background.

- Influx and non-influx community health, safety and security: As adjacent villages around the Project site, ethnic minority will be the main receptors of the Project's impacts on health, safety and security from both influx and non-influx sources. Such impacts would be of higher significance on ethnic minority people and communities given their low educational background, high dependency on natural resource, and limited modern healthcare access.

Lack of Project information may lead to misunderstanding and unnecessary concerns about the Project impacts. Even when consent through broad community support is not necessarily triggered for this Project, proper and frequent information disclosure and consultation with the Van Kieu community is required to action through the implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP); and

- Gender impacts: Reduced income from land-based livelihoods and NTFP collection where women play a more significant role. Meanwhile, job opportunities for women who are of low education level and lack of skills in the locality are quite limited. This will lead to a more vulnerable status for women as they may become dependent on men for income generation.

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 a 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, especially in terms of job change and healthcare.

The Project Owner has committed to develop and implement an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) to contribute to addressing Project impacts to ethnic minority communities identified within the ESIA report for Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project 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) they can participate actively in projects that affect them. The EMDP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the ethnic minority communities affected by the project, above and beyond the positive impacts identified in the ESIA. As such, the key aim of the EMDP is to ensure that long term sustainable economic and social development for ethnic minority communities in the project area can be derived from the Project..

The eligible communities can be prioritised into two general groups, as follows:

- Van Kieu households located in Ma Lai Pun (91 households), Xa Ruong (29 households), and Ruong (120 households) with NTFP collection activities¹ in Phong Nguyen project's boundary who are affected by the Project's construction and operation, especially vulnerable households²,
- The rest of Van Kieu households located in Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages who are affected by the Phong Nguyen Project's construction and operation.

¹ It is noted that (i) the amount of these households is estimated via the focus group discussions, key informant interviews with village leaders during the NTFP consultation in November 2020.

² Vulnerable households are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Poor and near-poor households certified by the Government;
- Households with orphans/abandoned children;
- Households of elderly people above the age of 60 living alone without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with elderly people over 80 without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with physically disabled members;
- Households with mentally disabled members who are unable to work;
- Households with members with HIV/AIDs and unable to work;
- Households with a single parent in a poor household who are raising children under the age of 16, or children aged 16-18 and attending school;
- Households with an illiterate breadwinner; and
- Female-headed households.

Besides, Co Thanh and An Tiem villages were included in the socio-economic baseline (Kinh prominent villages, beside Van Kieu prominent villages such as Xa Ruong) to understand about the general conditions in the commune. The selection of these villages were based on the distance of the village to the Project's component, including the previous access road. Now that the access road was changed to Huong Phung commune, it is clearer that the two villages are not impacted by the Project's components and activities. As such, Co Thanh and An Tiem villagers are not considered to be eligible for this EMDP but will be covered in the Community Development Plan (CDP) which will be developed later.

Notably, the NTFP collectors in Xa Ruong and Ruong villages, Huong Tan commune collect Trau (*Vernicia montana*) fruit overlaps the Phong Nguyen and Phong Huy Project's boundary (see the **Error! Reference source not found.**). Thus, it is recommended the Project Owner to consult with all NTFP collectors in both villages to precisely define and make a list of affected households for each Project prior to the deployment of EMDP programs.

Based upon the outcomes of the base-line data analysis, project impacts on Van Kieu people, and continual engagement with local authorities and local community representatives, five proposed ethnic minority development programs were developed, including:

- Women Economic Development
- Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program
- Clean Water and Sanitation
- Ethnic Culture Promotion
- Charitable Fund

The above mentioned ethnic minority development programs were consulted and finalized together with Van Kieu ethnic people during the village meetings and consultations conducted in September and December 2020. Detailed supports under each program have been discussed and agreed upon by the local ethnic minority communities and documented in the minutes of meetings. Clean water and women economic development are top priorities of the Van Kieu people that they requested the Project Owner to support first.

The general approach of the Project within the EMDP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with relevant stakeholders. In September 2020, a series of consultations have been carried out towards developing this EMDP. In December 2020, another round of consultations were conducted. The proposed programs were disclosed and discussed with the local affected, ethnic minority communities and authorities. On-going consultations will be continued with the affected as well as other stakeholders during implementation and monitoring of the programs. Detailed planning and implementation of the EMDP will follow a participatory approach with the villagers involved in identifying projects and programs based on needs and priorities. Grievances will be addressed through a project grievance redress mechanism. In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the Social Manager in charge will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual implementation plan and financial plan in partnership with the communities. A higher level rolling five year financial plan will also be prepared and disclosed to communities prior to submission to the Project Manager for approval. 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 available resources and resource coordination, each project can adopt different implementation approaches:

- In-house implementation;
- Third-party implementation
- Multi-stakeholder partnership; or

■ Hybrid approach.

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 EMDP
Women Economic Development	***	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the first three years Throughout the five-year plan
Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program	**	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
Clean Water and Sanitation	***	During construction or/and operation phase	Focus on the first two years of the five-year plan
Ethnic Culture Promotion	*	During construction or/and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan
Charitable Fund	**	During construction or/and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan

The proposed annual budget for the first five years is VND 720,000,000.

The implementation of the EMDP 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 EMDP 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.

The Project will put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each EMDP 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. Semi-annual monitoring will be undertaken by an external expert and reports publicly disclosed on ADB website.

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 organisations which are known as “Lien Lap Wind Farm Joint Stock Company”, “Phong Huy Wind Farm Joint Stock Company” and “Phong Nguyen Wind Farm Joint Stock Company” were established.

Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project (hereafter as “the Project”) is being developed and will be operated by Phong Nguyen Windfarm Joint Stock Company (hereafter as “the Project Owner” or “Phong Nguyen JSC”). PCC1 is the major shareholder who contributes 55% of total investment to Phong Nguyen JSC. The other shareholders are Renova contributing 40% of total investment and the minor shareholders contributing about 5% of total investment. The Project has been approved and supplemented into the Provincial’s development plans under the Decision No. 4969/QĐ-BCT dated 27thDecember 2018 by Ministry of Industry and Trade as well as got the Approval of Intention of Investment as stated in the Decision No. 2531/QĐ-UBND dated 20thSeptember 2019 by Quang Tri Province People’s Committee. Phong Nguyen JSC has completed Feasibility Study Report in February 2020 and a regulatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was approved by Quang Tri Province People’s Committee under the Decision No.1016/QĐ-UBND dated 17thApril 2020. Additionally, the Project also got the approval of Construction Permit Exemption by Quang Tri Province Department of Construction under the Document No. 354/SXD-QHKT dated 19thMarch 2020. The Project was exempted from construction permit because the construction works is being developed in rural area where there is no approval of urban development plans for this area and detailed construction plans according to Article 89, Vietnam Construction Law No.50/2014/QH13, dated 18th June 2014 of National Assembly.

The Project is located in Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province (see Figure 1.1). According to the Feasibility Study Report, The Project’s study area will cover an area of 319 ha. The Project’s footprint will be 21.88 ha. Key components of the projects are described in Table 1.1.

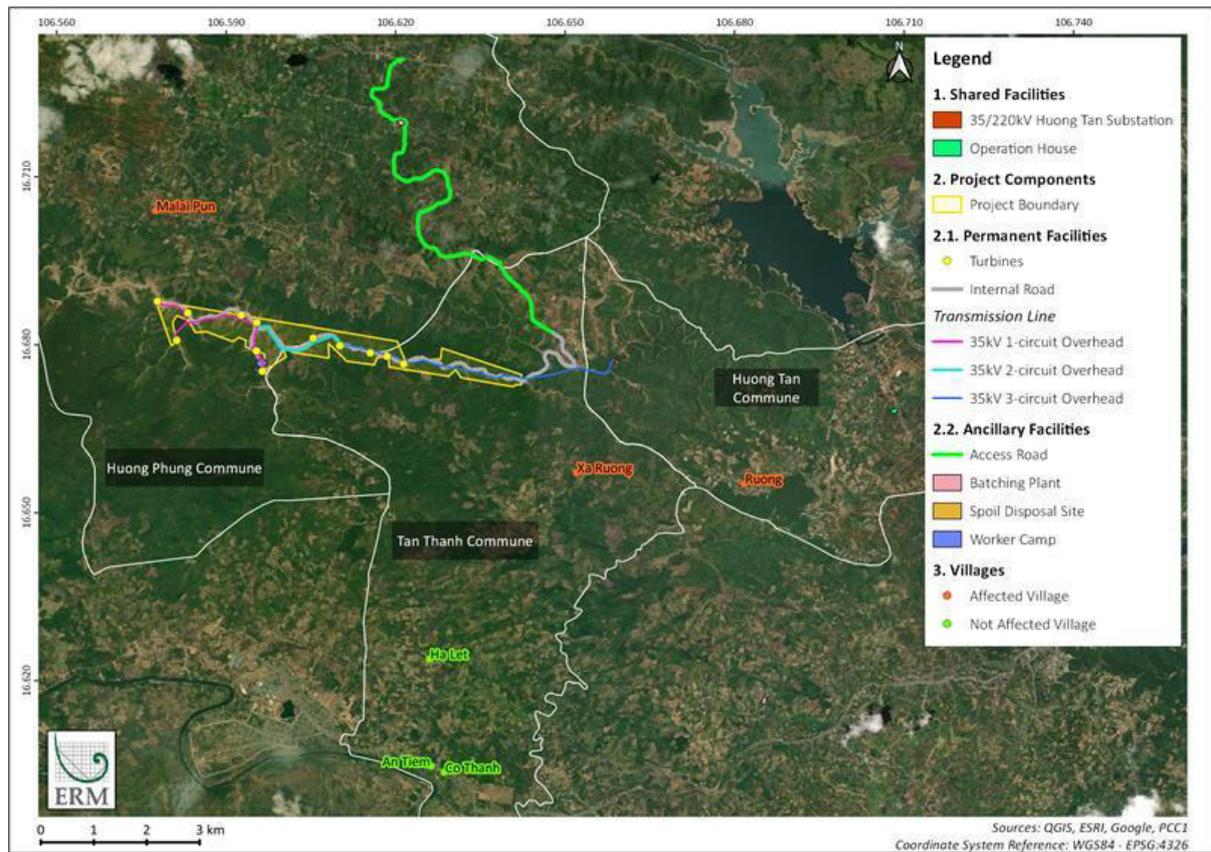


Figure 1.1 Project Location and Facilities

Table 1.1 Project's Components

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
1	Access Road (Shared with Phong Huy Project)				
2	Turbine Area	Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1.8 ha of land area ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	Civil works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commenced: November, 2020 ■ Progress: Levelling-off the ground: 40% ■ Complete: April, 2021 	
3	Internal Road (1)	Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Road will be constructed with the length of 9,430 m and the width of 6.0-8.0 m. ■ 8.27 ha of land area was acquired from the Forest Management Board for the road construction. 	Civil works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not yet commenced ■ Will start civil works from December, 2020 ■ Complete: April, 2021 	

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
4	35 kV Transmission Line	Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 0.3 ha of land area for the tower footprints. ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	Civil works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not yet ■ Will start civil works from January, 2021 ■ Complete: April, 2021 	
5	Operational House (Shared with Phong Huy and Lien Lap Projects)				
6	Laydown Area (1)	Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4.9 ha of land area ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The area has not yet been used as laydown area. ■ The area will be used from December, 2020 	

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
7	Spoil Disposal Sites (4 Sites)	Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site areas: ■ Site 1: 0.55 ha ■ Site 2: 0.58 ha ■ Site 3: 2.10 ha ■ Site 4: 2.40 ha ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Levelling off ground: 100% completed ■ The areas have not yet been used as dumping areas. ■ The areas will be used from December, 2020 	 <p>The photos show the progress of the spoil disposal sites. The top photo is a close-up of the reddish-brown soil. The middle photo shows a wide view of a cleared area with a white marker. The bottom photo shows a truck dumping soil onto a prepared area.</p>

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos
					
8	Worker Camp (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1 Camp in Huong Phung Commune (use the existing Forest Protection Station of HuongHoa District) – the Camp is just for lunch-time rest. ■ Workers rent houses of villagers in Huong Phung Commune to stay. 	Camp area: 0.04 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The camp has been used from November, 2020 	
9	Batching Plant <i>(Shared with Phong Huy Project)</i>				

To explain further about the usage of the access road, according to Document No. 1367/UBND-KT&HT, dated 06 November 2020 and Document No. 809/UBND – KT&HT, dated 21 July 2020 of Huong Hoa District People’s Committee, in order to support the socio-economic development of the communities in Tan Thanh and Huong Phung commune as per the commune’s New Rural Development Program³, the existing inter-village road is proposed to expand which includes the access road to project site. Tan Thanh Commune PC and Huong Phung Commune PC actively consulted and got the acceptance from the local people living along the access road to have land required for the road expansion. Besides, Phong Huy JSC associated with Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC proposed to provide financial support for this access road expansion (9,368m) and also going to be actively used during the construction phase. In compliance with ADB SPS and following the guidance from the Environment Sourcebook, the access road is an ancillary facility of Phong Huy Project.

1.2 Objectives of the EMDP

The Project Owner has committed to develop and implement an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) to contribute to addressing Project impacts to ethnic minority communities identified within the ESIA report for Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project 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) they can participate actively in projects that affect them. The EMDP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the ethnic minority communities affected by the project, above and beyond the positive impacts identified in the ESIA. As such, the key aim of the EMDP is to ensure that long term sustainable economic and social development for ethnic minority communities in the project area can be derived from the Project.

The EMDP specifically follows the ADB SPS SR3 and IFC PS7: Indigenous Peoples (see further details in Sections 2.3 and 2.4). 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 Safeguard Policy Statement - Safeguard Requirements 3 (SR3) on Indigenous Peoples and IFC PS7. There are also more households possessing one more vulnerabilities among the Van Kieu ethnic minority group households who were surveyed in the affected villages, hence, they meet the vulnerability criteria under the ADB SPS SR3. In addition, a number of engagement activities with Van Kieu ethnic minorities (i.e. Van Kieu focus group discussions, key informant interviews) were conducted during the socio-baseline survey in May and September 2020 to identify the needs and concerns of Van Kieu IP toward the Project activities. In this regard, the EMDP was developed with the following core objectives:

- Establish a social map to help identify the focus of the Project’s ethnic minority development programs;
- Define ethnic minority development principles and program 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 ethnic minority 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 EMDP, the Project Owner aims to achieve the following long-term objectives:

- Engage in on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate ethnic community consultations;

³ Decision No. 1600/QĐ-TTg dated 16 August 2016 by the Prime Minister on approval of the National New Rural Development program in 2016-2020

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

1.3 Development of the EMDP

The EMDP has been developed through three main steps:

- In Step 1, the draft EMDP Programs were proposed based on a desktop review of ESIA report and other relevant information. In detail, key points including the legal framework and applicable standards, socio-economic baseline survey and stakeholder engagement during the ESIA were discussed. The desktop review also included an EMDP analysis in which issues relating to government, community and company's priorities were taken into consideration.
- In Step 2, these draft EMDP Programs were consulted with local authorities and communities through a Project disclosure and consultation process. Concerns and needs from local communities and authorities regarding the development of EMDP programs during engagements were collected for further actions.
- At Step 3, the EMDP was finalised based on the result from local authority and community consultation and engagement on the proposed EMDP programs.

1.4 Target Communities and Eligibilities

Given the Project's main site is located within the planted forest land under the management of the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board - administratively under the territories of Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes, Huong Hoa District, it results in no economic displacement for local households, including ethnic minority. Three Project's affected villages⁴ (see Figure 1.2) include:

- Ma Lai Pun (Huong Phung Commune);
- Xa Ruong (Huong Tan Commune); and
- Ruong (Huong Tan Commune).

⁴ The following villages were included in the baseline analysis or somewhere in the Project's documents, but they are not the Project affected villages:

- An Tiem and Co Thanh: These villages were included in the socio-economic baseline (Kinh prominent villages, besides Van Kieu prominent villages such as Xa Ruong) to understand about the general conditions in the commune. The selection of these villages were based on the distance of the village to the Project's component, including the previous access road. Now that the access road was changed to Huong Phung commune, it is clearer that the two villages are not impacted by the Project's components and activities.
- Ha Let: The NTFP engagement confirmed that no NTFP activities of this village are extended to the Projects. Additionally, no project activities will be occurred in this village.

Cu Vo: At the beginning of the ESIA stage, Cu Vo is considered as the project affected village due to the old access road. We did collect the environmental baseline at this village. However, the Project then changed its access road to be in line with the rural development plan of the communes. The new Access road run through Huong Choa, Cop and Phung Lam villages. Therefore, Cu Vo is not an affected village of the Project. Additionally, it was confirmed that the Project components and activities are not located in Cu Vo village.

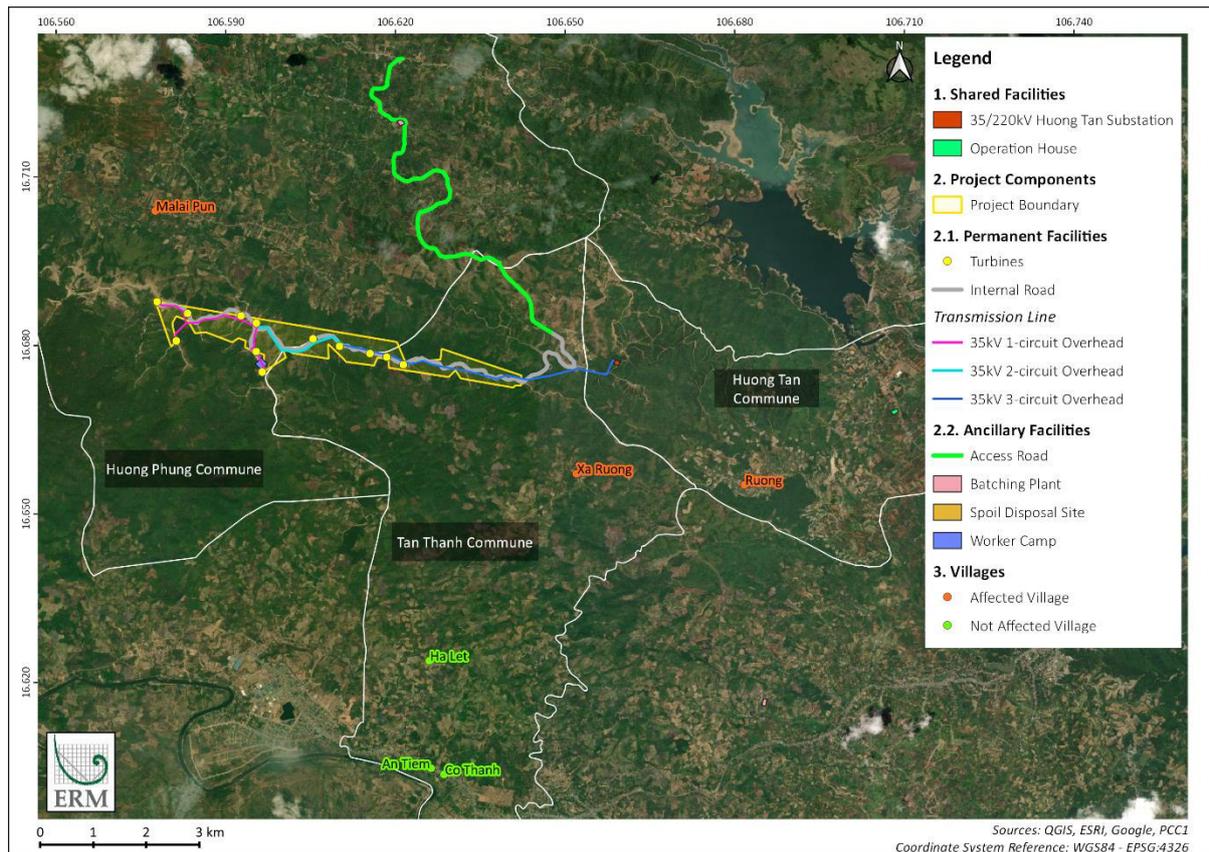


Figure 1.2 Project's Affected Villages

The eligible communities for this EMDP can be prioritised into two groups, as follows:

- Ethnic minority (Van Kieu) households located in Ma Lai Pun (91 households), Xa Ruong (29 households), and Ruong (120 households) with NTFP's collection activities⁵ in Phong Nguyen project's boundary who are affected by the Project's construction and operation, especially vulnerable households⁶; and
- The rest of ethnic minority (Van Kieu) households located in Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages⁷ who are affected by the Phong Nguyen Project's construction and operation.

⁵ It is noted that the amount of these households is estimated via the focus group discussions, key informant interviews with village leaders during the NTFP consultation in November 2020.

⁶ Vulnerable households are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

- Poor and near-poor households certified by the Government;
- Households with orphans/abandoned children;
- Households of elderly people above the age of 60 living alone, without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with elderly people over 80 without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with physically disabled members;
- Households with mentally disabled members who are unable to work;
- Households with members with HIV/AIDs and unable to work;
- Households with a single parent in a poor household who are raising children under the age of 16, or children aged 16-18 and attending school;
- Households with an illiterate breadwinner; and
- Female-headed households.

⁷ There are five and 21 Van Kieu households rest residing in Ma Lai Pun and Ruong villages, respectively.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report includes 11 sections and is structured as below:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Legal Framework and Applicable Standards

Section 3 – Stakeholder Engagement and Development of the Plan

Section 4 – Socio-Economic Baseline of Affected Ethnic Minority Communes

Section 5 – Project Impacts on Local Livelihoods and Ethnic Minority Socio-Economic Development

Section 6 – Livelihood and Ethnic Minority Development Priority Analysis

Section 7 – Proposed Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Section 8 – Disclosure and Consultation

Section 9 – Implementation Approaches and Schedule

Section 10 – Resources and Responsibilities

Section 11 – Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS

2.1 Introduction

The EMDP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of ADBSPS, IFC PSs and Equator Principles III meet international commitments associated with environmental and social sustainability, in addition to mandatory Vietnamese government regulations. This EMDP aims to align its Indigenous Peoples development efforts among Vietnam and international sustainable development initiatives to ensure conformance with ADBSPS SR3 and IFC PS7. The initiatives that have guided the development of this EMDP 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;
- 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 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/QD-TTg dated 12 March 2013 by the Prime Minister on approving the Ethnic Minority Affairs strategy through 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;
- 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

The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous people (IP), and environment. The ADB SPS relating to ethnic minority development that have been considered in developing the EMDP include SPS SR3.

- Other ADB Relevant Policies include:
- The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (2006)

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.

- Access to Information Policy (2018); and
- ADB Social Protection Strategy 2001.

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

The objective 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 minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts. Ethnic minority development initiatives as suggested by ADB might include:

- Strengthen local legislation to establish legal recognition of the customary or traditional land tenure systems of IPs;
- Enhance participation by IPs in the development process by incorporating their perspectives into the design of development programs and poverty reduction strategies and providing them with opportunities to benefit more fully from development programs through policy and legal reforms, capacity building, and meaningful consultations, participation, and empowerment;
- Support the development priorities of IPs through programs developed by governments in cooperation with IPs;
- Address the gender and intergenerational issues that exist among many IPs, including the special needs of indigenous women, youth, and children’
- Prepare participatory profiles of IPs to document their culture, demographic structure, gender and intergenerational relations, and social organisation, institutions, production systems, religious beliefs, and resource use patterns.
- Strengthen the capacity of IPs communities and IPs’ organisations to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate development programs;
- Strengthen the capacity of government agencies responsible for providing development services to IPs;
- Preserve the respect indigenous knowledge, including strengthening intellectual property rights; and
- Facilitate partnerships among the government, IPs’ organisations, civil society organisations, and the private sector to promote IPs’ development programs.

2.4 IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards relating to ethnic minority development that have been considered in developing the EMDP include Performance Standards 1, 4 and 7, and are summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Summary of IFC Performance Standard Requirements for EMDP

Standards	Key Components	Relevant actions
Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EMDP, in addition to the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP), is prepared to ensure proper engagement for the local authority and the ethnic community and to provide programs in line with the relevant policies of the local authority and to benefit the ethnic community.
Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EMDP is prepared to provide proposed programs including raising public health awareness for

Standards	Key Components	Relevant actions
	<p>increase the potential for community exposure to risks from a development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<p>indigenous people and improvement of community health care facilities to improve health care access and delivery systems.</p>
<p>Performance Standard 7: Indigenous People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adverse impacts on Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples should be avoided where possible. ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A broader community development framework and EMDP with components for Indigenous Peoples shall be prepared.

3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

3.1 Stakeholder Engagement during EIA Process

As required by Vietnam EIA regulations, from December 2019 to February 2020, the Project Owner organized multiple public consultation sessions for the draft local EIA report of Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project at affected areas where the projects is located following the below approach:

- Sending letters soliciting opinions regarding Project's potential environmental impacts to Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Commune People's Committees and Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board; and
- Arranging a public consultation meeting at the Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Commune PC's offices with participation of local authorities, socio-political professional organizations and directly affected residential communities in the Project area.

The purposes of these public consultation sessions were to gain:

- Opinions on negative impacts by the Project to natural environment, socio-economy and community health,
- Opinions on mitigation measures to reduce these impacts,
- Recommendations of the community to Project Owner of Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project.

Detailed of the discussion including comments and feedbacks from relevant stakeholders and the Project Owner is mentioned in Section 6.1 of Phong Nguyen ESIA.

3.2 Stakeholder Engagement during ESIA Process

3.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement in May 2020

From 4 to 9 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 during the ESIA process:

1. PC of Huong Hoa District People's Committee
2. People's Committee of Tan Thanh and Huong Phung Communes;
3. Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB); and
4. Huong Hoa – Land Fund Development Center (LFDC).

The purposes of these public consultation sessions were to:

- Update the authority about Project development progress;
- Follow-up the current socio-economic conditions and future socio-economic development plans of the Project areas; and
- Obtain their opinions and concerns on the development of the Projects.

At the community level, the series of engagements with were conducted to understand further local people's livelihoods and ethnic minority's situation. The respondents were randomly selected in the potentially affected commune based on the Project's impact scoping. Respondents were recruited based on diverse and inclusive requirements such as age cohorts, education backgrounds, livelihoods, gender, and social groups. ERM completed a sample socio-economic survey of 16 sample households living in Ma Lai Pun village, Huong Phung commune. In addition, field observations and one KII in Ma Lai Pun village have been conducted during the social survey.

Detailed of the discussion including comments and feedbacks from relevant stakeholders is mentioned in Section 6.2 of Phong Nguyen ESIA.

Table 3.1 Research Sample by Research Method

Level of Administration			Number of Engagements		
Province	District	Commune	Village	KII	Household interviews
Quang Tri	Huong Hoa	Huong Phung	Ma Lai Pun	1	16
Total				1	16

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

3.2.2 Consultation on Project Disclosure and Proposed EMDP Programs in September 2020

The consultation with local authorities and communities were undertaken to develop this EMDP, which provides recommendations associated with ethnic minority development programs, disclosure and consultation, budget and resources, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and handover and exit strategies that should be considered by the Project. Information of the affected households including eligibility status, contact details, and the key baseline socio-economic indicators are contained. This information will be used to develop and maintain as a comprehensive database of all affected people throughout the Project life and track status within the various programmes developed and implemented through the EMDP.

In September 2020, in development of this EMDP, ERM completed meetings with local authorities, including Huong Phung and Tan Thanh CPC of Huong Hoa District and local communities including Ma Lai Pun village of Huong Phung commune. Discussion topics of the meetings are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Consultation with Local Authorities and Communities during EMDP development

Interviewed Group	Organisations	Date	Topics Covered in the Interviews and Meetings	Participants
Local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PC of Huong Hoa District ■ PC of Tan Thanh Commune ■ PC of Huong Phung Commune 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From 3 to 7 September 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update the authority about Project development progress; ■ Disclose the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Community Grievance Procedure, and Worker Grievance ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and proposed EMDP programs; and ■ Ask for permission and support from the People's Committee to conduct the household consultation for the purpose of EMDP development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People's Committee leaders (Chairman and/or Vice-chairman); ■ Fatherland Front of the PC representatives; ■ Representatives of mass organisations (e.g. Women's Union, Farmer Association, Youth Union, Veterans); ■ Affected village leaders and others.
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ma Lai Pun Village ■ Xa Ruong Village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From 5 to 6 September 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update the communities about Project development progress; ■ Disclose the Community Grievance Procedure; ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and proposed EMDP programs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village leaders and Van Kieu IP people (20-25 people)

A summary of the opinions, suggestions and concerns of the ethnic minority communities on the impacts of the project and measures to minimize the potential negative impacts and promote the potential positive impacts by the Project during the September 2020 consultation are provided in Section – Project’s Information Consultation and Disclosure activities at the Village Level, September 2020.

It was noted that all of the mentioned feedback about the proposed EMDP programs were discussed in Section – EMDP Programs Consultation and Disclosure activities at the Village Level, September 2020.



Figure 3.1 Project Disclosure and EMDP Program Consultation with Local Communities in Ma Lai Pun and Xa Ruong Villages in September 2020

3.2.3 Data Gathering on Non-Timber Forest Product Collection (NTFP) and Socio-economic Status of Affected Households in November 2020

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 their non-timber forest product collection (NTFP) activities and changes over three years), ERM conducted the NTFP livelihood survey engagement in Huong Phung, Tan Thanh and Huong Tan⁸ commune, village level. The nine key informants engaged in KIIs, including seven Van Kieu ethnic minority people and two Kinh ethnic majority (An Tiem and Phung Lam villages) person. In addition, five FGDs were conducted during the survey with the total participation of 49 people aged from 16 to 48 years (see Table 3.3). Of the 49 participants, 82% are male and 18% are female.

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. Detailed of the findings is presented in section of this report (section 5.4.3) and section 9.3 – Project affected villages Phong Nguyen ESIA. Moreover, their concerns, feedbacks regarding the project development and perception would take into consideration of the understanding of community livelihood background to propose suitable EMDP programs. List of participants is stated in Appendix D.

Table 3.3 Updated NTFPs Survey Engagement

Commune	Village	KII	FGD			Date of engagement
			Total participants	Female	Van Kieu IP	
Huong Phung	Cop	1	11	4	10	8th November 2020
	Phung Lam	1	-	-	-	8th November 2020
	Huong Choa	1	8	-	8	9th November 2020
	Ma Lai Pun	1	9	2	9	8th November 2020
Tan Thanh	An Tiem	1	-	-	-	9th November 2020
	Co Thanh	1	-	-	-	9th November 2020
	Ha Let	1	-	-	-	9th November 2020
Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	1	11	3	11	9th November 2020
	Ruong	1	10	-	10	9th November 2020
Total		9	49	9	48	

3.2.4 Project Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020

Disclosure activities were conducted with local authorities (district and commune levels) and three project affected villages in December 2020. A total of 68 local participants (villagers, village and communal leaders, and ethnic minority people) participated in the village meetings and focus group discussions, of which 43 people (63.24 %) are females. Five district and commune authority officers attended the Information Disclosure and Consultation session organised with local authorities.

⁸ Huong Tan commune is not located within the Phong Nguyen Project's area. However, the NTFPs livelihood survey engagement was conducted in Huong Tan commune to define the NTFP's collected area and ensure no overlapping NTFP's collected area between Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project's site.

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
Local Communities										
1	12 December 12 December 2020	Xa Ruong village, Huong Tan commune	28	8	20	28	0	No land acquisition	NA	28
2		Ruong village, Huong Tan commune	20	7	13	20	0	No land acquisition	NA	20
3	13 December 13 December 2020	Ma Lai Pun village, Huong Phung commune	20	10	10	20	0	No land acquisition	NA	20
Total			68	25	43	68	0	NA	NA	68
Percentage (%)			100	36.76	63.24	100	0	0	0	100
Local Authorities										
4	16 December 2020	Huong Hoa DPC	2	2	0	0	2	NA	NA	NA

The objectives of the Information and Consultation Program include (i) disseminating the results of impact assessments of the Project to local ethnic minority 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; (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, and local ethnic minority communities, if any, in all the aspects of the Project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. A summary of the opinions, suggestions and concerns of the ethnic minority communities on the impacts of the project and measures to minimize the potential negative impacts and promote the potential positive impacts by the Project are provided in the section 4.4.2 – Project’s information Consultation and Disclosure activities at Village Level, December 2020. Besides, it was noted that all of the mentioned feedback about the proposed EMDP programs were discussed in section 6.3.2 – EMDP Programs Consultation and Disclosure activities at the Village Level, December 2020

4. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Project Owner has assessed that there is no restriction of access to the protection forest area due to the development of Phong Nguyen (and Phong Huy) Project. This is also reconfirmed during ERM's meeting with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB). Local people can still get access to this area for non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection as before. The protection forest area is being managed by the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection FMB, and people from different communes can access to the forest for NTFP, including *Vernicia montana* fruit (Trau) collection. Findings from the social baseline study with affected communities by Phong Nguyen (and Phong Huy) Project also revealed that Project impacts on NTFP collection of local people were ranked from negligible to small, considering the removal of trees at minor scale. It is concluded in the Land Acquisition Audit that there is no economic displacement as result of the land use transfer within the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest.

Project impacts on local livelihoods and socio-economic development of ethnic minority community are discussed in details in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report. See Section 4.4.2 regarding the summary of positive impacts and communities' concerns during the public consultation in December. This section provide results on social impact assessment based on several engagements with local authorities and affected households.

4.1 General Social Impact Assessment

Significance of the impacts on project affected communities identified in the Phong Nguyen ESIA, social impact assessment and summarised in the table below.

Table 4.1 Project’s Social Impacts and Measures

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
Pre-construction and Construction Phases					
1	Impacts on economic and livelihood	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) developed to enhance, with a priority to ethnic minority women collectors of NTFP and other vulnerable groups; ■ A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed to ensure effective Project information disclosure and communication with Van Kieu affected communities. Specific ways of disclosure and communication with Van Kieu people is discussed in section 8.3 – Disclosure and Consultation with Van Kieu Affected Households; and ■ Grievance Mechanism in SEP to support the local communities. The grievance mechanism was disclosed to all affected communities so that they are aware of the procedure, submission channels, and responsible person from the Project Owner. The community can submit the grievance during every disclosure and consultation meetings by the Project with Van Kieu communities. In this way, the grievant can explain their case with help from the village leader and he/she will support them to report its issue to the Project Owner or call the hotline number as stated in the Project Disclosure materials (e.g. leaflet, booklet);
2	Disturbance to agriculture production	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner will provide and communicate detailed information about the Project’s plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction to the community ahead of time with a special attention to farmers nearby the project locations. Gender sensitive communication approaches will be taken into account; ■ The Project’s plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction will avoid the rainy season and paddy rice production season (i.e. according to local authority and local community, the paddy rice production season is from September to February of the next year); ■ The Project Owner will establish a grievance mechanism, especially with specific approach for Van Kieu communities (section 8.3 – Disclosure and Consultation with Van Kieu Affected Households) that is understood by and accessible for all villagers. The mechanism will be simple, efficient, timely and consultative; and ■ Should any incident occurs and causes damage to the surrounding agriculture production, such incident will be jointly investigated by a Project Owner representative and a commune and/or village representative to determine Project’s responsibilities, and, compensation amount if necessary.

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
3	Impacts on community health, safety and security during construction	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<p>Air Quality mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise materials to be supplied by local suppliers. ■ Water sprays will be applied at land preparation area, access roads and any other exposed surfaces which could be the source of dust are to be watered; ■ Loose material will be swept from trucks before exiting the site; ■ The load-in/load-out will be performed on the prevailing downwind side of the storage piles; ■ Inactive stockpile will be stabilized using non-permeable cover; ■ Control speed limit of trucks and other vehicles not to exceed than 10km/h within the Project boundary and on unpaved road surfaces and less than 20 km/h in the access road and Ho Chi Minh West Road to reduce dust generation, avoid accidents and damage to the road; ■ 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; ■ Construction material at the storage area will be covered to minimize dust dispersion during construction. ■ No cleared vegetation to be burnt. Cleared vegetation will either be composed or reused for stabilization purposes. ■ 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; ■ Vehicles transporting materials within or outside the construction site will not to be overloaded; ■ Vehicle engines need to be properly maintained to ensure minimization in vehicular emissions; ■ 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); ■ Minimizing stockpiling by coordinating excavations, spreading, and regrading and compaction activities; ■ Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials will be avoided under high wind conditions where practicable. Where not feasible, transported erodible materials shall be covered; ■ 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; and

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rehabilitation or replanting of opened up areas that will no longer be used during the operation phase of the project. Noise mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 available and those that are considered feasible, reasonable and practical to implement the specific tasks should be considered, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoid unnecessary noise due to idling diesel engines and fast engine speeds when lower speeds are sufficient; - ensure all machines used on the site are in good condition and 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 should be repaired or removed from the site; and/or - 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. ■ During the construction design, choose appropriate machines for each task and adopt efficient work practices to minimise the total construction period and the number of noise sources on the site. Select the quietest item of plant available where options that suit the design permit. ■ High noise-generating construction works and activities should be limited to the daytime period (7 AM to 10 PM), and work should be avoided on Sundays or public holidays if possible. ■ Any works that are required during the night-time period (10 PM to 7 AM) should 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. ■ 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

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction road traffic and heavy vehicle movements have the potential to generate high “peak” or “maximum” noise level events and these should be limited during the 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 should be instructed to arrive and depart as quietly as possible. Whilst on-site and in close proximity to receptors the drivers should 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. ■ 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. <p>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 should, however, remain aware of the potential for nuisance, or an unacceptable impact on amenity, to occur due to construction noise, and continue to plan for and then manage construction works accordingly</p> <p>Traffic mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EPC Contractor will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All new drivers (including contractors for construction material transportation) must be licensed with good experience, and should be required to undergo safety training; - Flagmen should operate at the junction between the main roads and the access road to coordinate the trucks entering and exiting; - Speed limits should be enforced for all Project vehicles; ■ The Project Owner will:

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Together with EPC Contractor, develop a Traffic Management Plan for the construction phase. Procedure for responding to the traffic emergency should also be included in the plan; - 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; - 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. ■ Local communities should 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. ■ Where road conditions are poor occur as a result of Project activities, the Project Owner will improve the road to ensure conditions meet the standard required for construction vehicle use. ■ Regular road condition monitoring along the transportation route to understand road quality during construction phase.
4	Impacts associated with construction workers	Negative	Moderate	Minor	<p>In order to mitigate the impacts from construction workers, the Project Owner will develop a Labour management Plan which covers the following aspects but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adopt and enforce a code of conduct ■ Cultural sensitive training to workers coming from other parts of Viet Nam ■ Establish a Local Recruitment Policy which commits a certain percentage of local recruitment including a commitment to hire women in the workforce; ■ Establish employment practices to check legal worker age in identification document upon recruitment to ensure no child labour or forced labour; ■ Establish employment practices that ensure workers are provided an easy to understand contract that specifies working hours, overtime hours, breaks, and holidays;

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish employment practices that ensure workers are paid appropriately and in a timely manner, informed by national standards and industry benchmarks; ■ 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); ■ Establish safeguards to avoid gender-based violence and sexual harassment in the working place; ■ 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. ■ Establish a grievance mechanism for workers. This should include an option for grievances to be lodged anonymously. All workers, including those employed through the Project’s supply chain, should have access to a grievance mechanism to ensure that their issues and concerns are identified and addressed. Contractors should be required to inform the Project about grievances raised. Disclose the grievance mechanism to workers and local people. ■ Collaborate with local/relevant authorities to organise educational or awareness-raising programs for local workers about their rights; ■ PCC1 should 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; ■ 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 should 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.
5	Benefits to local communities (both construction and operation)	Positive			<p>To optimise Project benefits to the local community through employment and business opportunities, the Project Owner will implement the following additional measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner will hire local people for at least un-skilled positions during both construction and operation; ■ Require 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;

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Communicate clear information about Project-related employment and business opportunities and prioritize local people during both construction and operation phases. Such communication should 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); ■ During construction phase, the Project Owner and the EPC contractor should work closely with local government agencies, particularly in Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes to synchronize the Project's needs in terms of local labour, as well as locals' capacity; ■ The Project owner should consider to develop the Community Development Plan (CDP) to invest in the community. Development of the CDP should 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 developers in the Huong Hoa district. Disclose and conduct the monitoring of the implementation of this plan; ■ 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; ■ 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; ■ Establish a clear grievance mechanism as mentioned in previous section
Commissioning and Operation Phases					
6	Disturbance on local community during operation	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner should keep implementing the SEP including grievance procedure during the Project's operation. ■ Project Owner should consider to develop the Community Development Plan (CDP) to support the local people in improvement of their socio-economic conditions in needs. The CDP should be implemented throughout the Project's operation period and considered as Corporate Social Responsibility program of the Project Company. The annual budget for the CDP will be included in the ESMP. ■ Project Owner should basic skill requirements for operation phase should be announced at least six months in advance so that local people can have appropriate training orientation for themselves.

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigative and Beneficial measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner will promote local procurement promoted during operation of the Project. In particular, the Project should use local foods/products and local supply to enhance benefits to the local communities. ■ Project Owner should, for those who will have worked for the Project in construction phase, consider to provide skill improvement training for them to be able to access to similar jobs in other projects in the country.
<p>Note: (*) without mitigation measures/management suggested from the ESIA. (**) with mitigation measures/management suggested from the ESIA.</p>					

4.2 Potential Impacts

Potential impacts on the Indigenous People community may include:

- Income and livelihoods:

The NTFP collectors are ethnic minority groups. Even though their access to the Project area will not be limited, it is predicted a minor reduction in NTFP collection volume, thus reduced income. Female NTFP collectors would receive higher impacts as they are main labour force in the supplementary livelihood sector. However, improved road systems by the Project could help local better access by motorbike and therefore better collection volume and better price.

On a more positive side, the Project could create, via its local recruitment priorities, new occupational opportunities. However, there is also a gap in terms of industrial working style and professional capabilities among ethnic minority candidates given their current background.

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

As adjacent villages around the Project site, ethnic minority will be the main receptors of the Project's impacts on health, safety and security from both influx and non-influx sources. Such impacts would be of higher significance on ethnic minority people and communities given their low educational background, high dependency on natural resource, and limited modern healthcare access.

Lack of Project information may lead to misunderstanding and unnecessary concerns about the Project impacts. Even when consent through broad community support is not necessarily triggered for this Project, proper and frequent information disclosure and consultation with the Van Kieu community is required to action through the implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and EMDP.

- Gender impacts

Besides, based on the gender analysis in ESIA, it can be understood 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:

Reduced income from land-based livelihoods and NTFP collection where women play a more significant role. Meanwhile, job opportunities for women who are of low education level and lack of skills in the locality are quite limited. This will lead to a more vulnerable status for women as they may become dependent on men for income generation.

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 Mitigation and Management Measures

The Project is expected to implement the following mitigation measures:

- Develop and implement following **environmental and social management plans prior to main construction activities and updated as necessary 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 following management plans will be well communicated to relevant parties (defined in the management plans) to ensure the compliance in implementation.

- Labor Management Plan;
 - Local Procurement Plan;
 - Influx Management Plan;
 - Contractor Management Plan;
 - Community Health and Safety Plan; and
 - Workers Accommodation Plan.
- In case of any future impacts to cultural heritages of Van Kieu people (i.e. the Sacred Forest), the Project Owner is required to prepare an intangible and tangible cultural heritage assessment prior to the impacts and management plan based on “good faith” negotiation and mutual agreement on measures including any compensation or additional support.
 - Ensure that the Project’s social management plans including SEP, EMDP 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 in health care such as health awareness programs (for HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other communicable diseases) for workers and ethnic minority communities; and periodic health check for the labour force during the Project construction and operation phases;
 - Contractors are recommended to utilize local work labours giving preference to women labourers in different types of labour depending on skills and qualifications 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 Updated Impacts from Project Information Disclosure and Consultation in September and December 2020

4.4.1 Project Information Disclosure and Consultation in September 2020

The main concerns of local communities toward the projects are summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Main Concerns of Local Authorities and Communities

Main concerns	Huong Hoa DPC	Huong Tan CPC	Huong Phung CPC	Local communities	
				Xa Ruong Village	Ma Lai Pun Village
Impacts of water quality and quantity from using natural water bodies	x	x	x	x	x

Main concerns	Huong Hoa DPC	Huong Tan CPC	Huong Phung CPC	Local communities	
				Xa Ruong Village	Ma Lai Pun Village
Soil erosion	x		x	x	
Biodiversity	x				x
Traffic and connecting roads	x	x	x	x	x
Impacts of dust, noise and vibration	x		x		
Electromagnetic field			x		
Security				x	
Landslide	x		x	x	
Grievance				x	x
Employment opportunities and local recruitment				x	
Livelihoods		x	x	x	x
Social investment and community development	x			x	

Table 4.3 Summary of the Project's Information Disclosure and Community Consultation in September 2020

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
Feedbacks Perceived by Local Authorities		
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	The project should be mindful about the water quality and quantity of the area given the project would utilise natural water bodies (river, creek) during the construction phase and (ii) ensured that the amount of excavated soil would be treated and stored properly since they would be dumped at the landfills which could potentially slide off and filled local people's paddy fields and blocked the flow of rivers/creeks. This would enormously affected local's livelihoods and their accessibilities of water sources	There were any complaints regarding construction activities and soil erosion, PCC1 would response to it immediately via communication channel as presented in this disclosure
	It should be noted that there were yet any issues of the land acquisition process so far. 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?	Any areas that the projects rented from local people such as those for temporary workers camps, laydown areas, batching plants, spoil disposal sites, etc would be restored to pre-project condition and returned back to them when the construction phases ended

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
4	Ensured that the road infrastructure should be maintained in good condition before and after material transportations to avoid dust emission on nearby households	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion and commit to return the original condition and compensate if any damage.
Feedbacks Perceived by Ethnic Community		
5	Potential impacts to our paddy fields and/or arable land and our communities' lives during construction phase	The local villagers suggested to log the grievances or complaints as per the mechanism presented in the presentation. The Project Owner would investigate case-by-case and compensate for those households that were affected; directly and indirectly
6	Would the wind turbines when in operation dry out the soil and make our fields unable to cultivate? In addition, the other concerns would be the impacts on water resources	There were yet any studies on such mentioned issues. Given the project would locate within the protection forest area, there should not be any impacts on water resources. However, the project would continuously monitor and kindly help to report to the project if there were any incidents
7	Local people of Xa Ruong village were involved in the harvest of non-timber product (e.g. Trau trees). Hence, the project could kindly help to facilitate and allow local people continuing to harvest those products	There might have restrictions during construction phase to certain areas. However, once the project was in operation, local people would freely to use the road without any obstructions

4.4.2 Project Information Disclosure and Consultation in December 2020

During consultations in December 2020, five positive impacts of three wind farm projects are confirmed by villagers, ethnic minority communities and local authorities as below:

- Widening of access road to Phong Huy-Phong Nguyen projects would help not only for easier travels but also for economic development of local households (better price of agricultural products, reducing of travel costs and times, reducing of accidents under rains etc.). Local people also appreciated the support for levelling of the surface of village roads (1.5 km in Tan Tai village, and 200 m in Bu village – no land acquisition by the surface road improvements and the projects does not use these roads but only the villagers);
- Local labours have been employed: all the consulted villages have villagers engaged for unskilled works (from 5-15 labourers in each village). The hired local labours are provided trainings and they get paid higher than income from farming;
- Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people to the workers of the projects. With about 150 workers currently in the project's area for three wind farm projects⁹, business of local people (restaurants, health-care services, shops selling farming products and clothes, etc.) is busier and more income is being generated;
- Effective supports of the Project Owner to the villages: The Project Owner is providing very effective supports to the project villages such as constructions of water wells, providing of scholarships and lunches for ethnic minority peoples, construction of village cultural houses, and others which are the essential needs of the villages; and

⁹ It is noted that the number of workers can be increased to nearly 100 people per wind farm project during peak construction phase.

- Reduce of greenhouse gas emissions. The clean energy produced from these wind farm projects contributes to decrease global warming due to the fact that it produces no greenhouse gas emission and reduces some types of air pollution.

During consultations, local people and ethnic minority communities mentioned three concerns on the wind farm projects as below:

- Soil of excavation activities of the projects may be washed-out under rains to the production land of the villagers and may contaminate the water source – may make the stream dirty (the only stream from Khe Sanh flows through the villages). The Project Owner clarified that (i) excavation activities of the projects are not in the areas of the villages but only in the acquired land of the Forest Management Board; (ii) it is too far from the project areas to the production land of the villagers and the stream - and there are mountains in between; and (iii) soil from excavation activities will be used to top-up some project's areas and the redundant will be dumped into the well-managed spoil disposal sites; therefore, there will be no soil washed out to the production land areas and the stream flowing the villages. Villagers were not convinced and they confirmed that there is temporary impact to the production land of villagers by the access roads construction (soil of excavation activities of access roads construction eroded to the farm land of households);
- Blades operation would dry crops and negatively impact on trees, especially the Trau trees: Local people have not experienced the impact but heard about that impact. The Project Owner confirmed to local people that the area of influence of the blade is 300 m from the blade tower as it is the safety zone – and there is no other impact by blades operation on crops and trees. Local people were not convinced and requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts of blades during operation stage; and
- Dusts and vibration due to the access roads construction: Construction contractors are watering two or three times a day during construction of the access roads. However, villagers requested four or five times watering per day as it is very dirty. In addition, monitoring on vibration by road rolling machines should be carried-out properly and in case of impacts on the structures – compensation must be provided to the households.

To enhance/promote of the positive impacts and mitigate the potential negative impacts of the wind farm projects to the locals, the Project Owner committed to implement the below measures.

Table 4.4 Impacts Raised by Affected Villagers and Measures Committed by the Project Owner

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
Positive Impacts			
1	Easier travels and economic development by the construction of the access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner will soon complete the access roads (Dec 2020) ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Has been specified in the contracts with construction contractors ■ Will be in the project's employment plan
2	Local labours are employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner established targets of engaging: ■ More than 20% labours is local labours during project construction stage; 	

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% labours is local labours during project operation stage; 	
3	Better selling foods, farming products and others by local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supports will be continued based on the framework of livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development plan and assessment of local needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The Project is expected to provide a potential saving of 136,983 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission per year over the Projects' lifetime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Soil of excavation activities of the access roads will be transported away at end of day every-day. Spoil disposal sites will be fenced and other measures will be implemented in December 2020 to prevent soil erosions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mission noted soil piles on the road-sides which are easily be eroded down to the farm land of villagers 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"> 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 	

No	Impacts	Measures	Notes
		<p>observe that crops and trees are not affected by the blades operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner will together with villagers to verify the impacts of blades during operation stage. 	
3	Dusts and vibration due to access roads construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner will request the construction contractors to water four times a day – and five times, if necessary. ■ Project Owner will together with village leaders and the households along the road sides to monitor the vibration by road rolling activities. ■ Repairing or compensation for affected structures will be provided in consultations with the affected households and communities. 	

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF AFFECTED ETHNIC MINORITY 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 km². 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 km² in total area of 1,152 km² 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%).

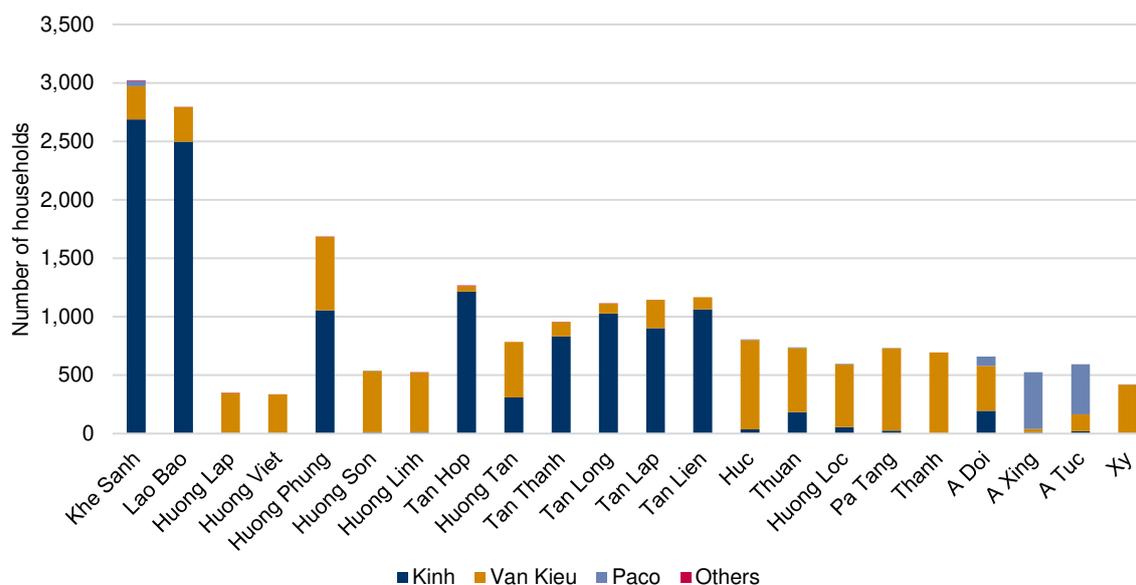
There were 21,451 households in the district with 87,782 people in 2018. The average household size was 4.09 people per household (see Table 5.1). The district is home to three ethnic communities including Kinh, Bru-Van Kieu and Pa Co people. The Kinh group makes up the largest proportion of total population 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
Total	21,451	87,782	100.00	4.09

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).



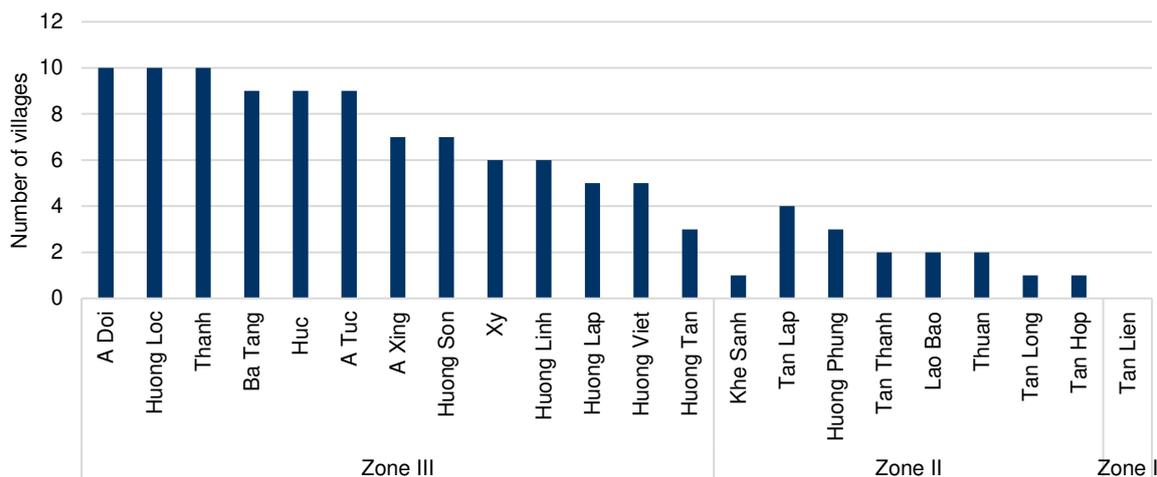
Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

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 annual 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 III¹⁰ 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).

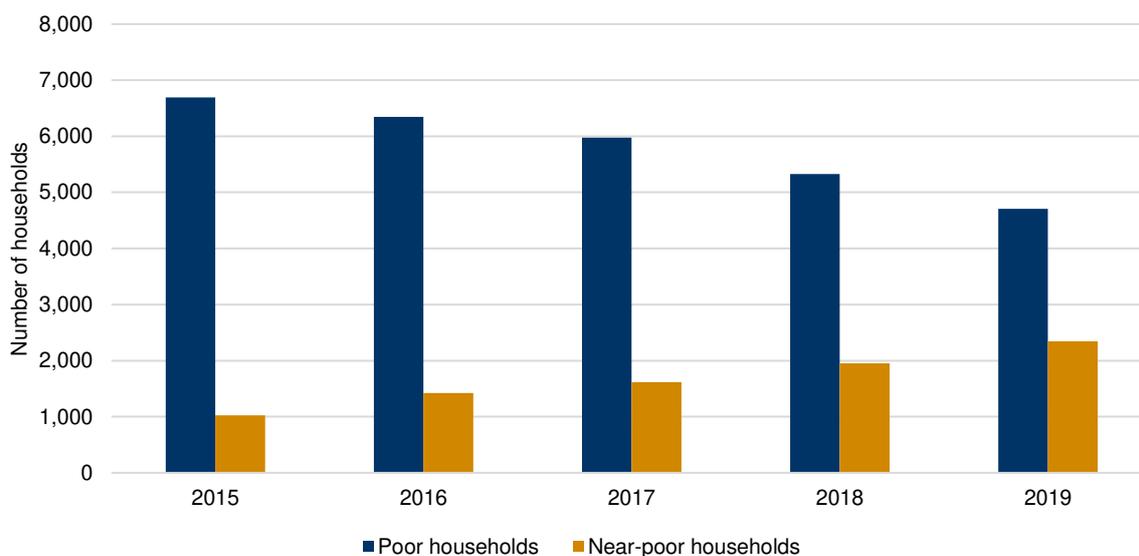
¹⁰ Zone III communes have at least four out of five criteria as follows: (i) Number of extremely difficult villages is 35% and above (compulsory criteria); (ii) The rate of poor and near poor households is 45% and above; in which the rate of poor households is 20% and above; (iii) Satisfying at least three out of five following conditions: Communal or inter-commune roads are not concreted; At least one village is not connected to the national electricity grid; Lack of primary classrooms or village classrooms as regulated by the Ministry of Education and Training; Communal health station does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Health; Communal culture house does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; (iv) Having at least two out of three following conditions: From 30% of households do not access clean water; The rate of untrained laborer is over 60%; Over 50% of specialized cadres and communal civil servants do not satisfy qualification requirements as regulated; and (v) Having at least two out of three following conditions: 20% of households lack production areas as regulated; Lack of qualified agriculture, forestry, fishery extension officer; Below 10% of households work in the non-agriculture field.



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). 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 Huong Tan Commune

Huong Tan commune has an area of 25.1 km², 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 Ruong¹¹.

¹¹ Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

The population of the commune in 2019 was 3,556 people with 821 households¹². According to statistical data 2019¹³, 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).

There are two main ethnic groups in the commune - Van Kieu and Kinh people. The commune has 314 Kinh households¹⁴ with 1,258 people, and 507 Van Kieu households with 2,298 people.

In the Van Kieu community, the village patriarch is the hereditary leader with a powerful role in terms of community unity, traditional functions, community property use, and dispute settlement. He is "the court", as metaphorically expressed by an interviewee, particularly in boundary disputes between villagers over newly reclaimed land. Even though the village leader - frequently younger and with fixed term elections - officially has a more important role in local administration, the village patriarch is respectful and trusted for his advice and decisions about the ethnic community.

In 2019, 60% of the commune's inter-village roads¹⁵ were concreted. During the period 2016-2018, the communal authorities¹⁶ 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 maintenance¹⁷.

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 water¹⁸.

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.

Agricultural Cultivation: 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 2018¹⁹. 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

¹² Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹³ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹⁴ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹⁵ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹⁶ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

¹⁷ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019).

¹⁸ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹⁹ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

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.

In addition, in 2019, the commune was affected by the typhoon number 5, causing damage in cultivation production and planted area, including 26 ha rice area, 0.6 ha cassava area, 0.3 ha sweet potato area, and 0.2 ha chive area. Huong Tan Commune People's Committee has implemented several policies of protecting and developing rice planting area by providing 5,880 kilograms of rice seedlings for local people and 21,300 kg fertilizers for 36 households replanting coffee trees²⁰.

Animal Husbandry: Livestock of the commune²¹ 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.

Forestry: Forest protection and planting²² 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.

Aquaculture: 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 products²³.

Trade and services continue to develop that meet local needs²⁴. 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.

The commune has four cars and eight pickup trucks serving for both local passengers and freight transportation. The freight transportation revenue of local households was estimated 280 million VND per year, an increase of 0.7% over 2018²⁵.

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 food²⁶.

²⁰ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²¹ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²² Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²³ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²⁴ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²⁵ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

²⁶ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

According to Decision 582/QĐ-TTg dated 28 April 2017 by the Prime Minister, Huong Tan commune is categorised as a Zone III commune²⁷ 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.

In 2020, the local authorities have planned to promote household economic development, contributing to poverty reduction. Strengthening child care and protection, and coordinating with functional agencies to implement vocational training and bringing job opportunities for the poor, and ethnic minorities groups and rural labourers are given priorities²⁸

5.3 Huong Phung Commune

Huong Phung has its natural area of 125.1 km². The commune has thirteen villages including Huong Choa, Huong Lam, Cop, Huong Phu, But Viet, Ma Lai Pun, Dai Do, Cheng, Huong Hai, Xa Ry, Chenh Venh, Doa Cu, and Co Nhoi.

The population of the commune in 2018 was 5,229 people with 1,687 households, and population density was 41.8 people per km². The male population relatively equals to the female population (2,639 and 2,590 respectively). 59% of total population are of working age - 3,074 people including 1,630 males and 1,444 females. The natural growth rate in 2019 was 1.58%.

Of the 5,229 people, the majority of commune's population are Van Kieu (2,719 people) and Kinh (2,501). There are only one Pa Co person and eight people from other ethnic minority groups. The majority of communal inhabitants practice Buddhism while some Van Kieu people are Protestants and Catholics.

Over 50% of commune roads are sandy and dirty and several village roads need to be upgraded for easier commuting. In 2019, the Huong Phung People's Committee improved local infrastructure with the State budget of over five billion VND to achieve the New Rural Development program objectives and sustainable poverty reduction. A total of 5,879 m of rural roads were completed, including the Huong Choa - Phung Lam inter-village road (932 m); 13 intra-village traffic routes in Huong Hai, Chenh Venh, Ma Lai Pun, Cheng, Huong Phu, Dai Do, Huong Choa, Phung Lam, Doa Cu, Cop, Co Nhoi, and But Viet villages (3,133 m); two traffic routes to production areas in Dai Do village (241 m); the Huong Phu intra-village traffic road (241m), the But Viet inter-village traffic road (400 m); and the Ma Lai Pun intra-village road (960 m).

Transport routes in the commune basically meet travel needs of the locals and freight transport. There were four bus routes, 25 trucks, and 15 household cars in the commune in 2019. In terms of community infrastructure, one village has a community house, three villages with degrading community houses, and the remaining villages normally organise meetings or community activities in local houses.

Local people mainly use boreholes and gravity water source for domestic use. The rate of households using hygienic water is 99.8%, while 98% of households are connected to the electricity grid in 2019. Solid waste collection services are available for 10% of households but most just burn their waste. Solid

²⁷ Zone III communes have at least four out of five criteria as follows: (i) Number of extremely difficult villages is 35% and above (compulsory criteria); (ii) The rate of poor and near poor households is 45% and above; in which the rate of poor households is 20% and above; (iii) Satisfying at least three out of five following conditions: Communal or inter-commune roads are not concreted; At least one village is not connected to the national electricity grid; Lack of primary classrooms or village classrooms as regulated by the Ministry of Education and Training; Communal health station does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Health; Communal culture house does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; (iv) Having at least two out of three following conditions: From 30% of households do not access clean water; The rate of untrained laborer is over 60%; Over 50% of specialized cadres and communal civil servants do not satisfy qualification requirements as regulated; and (v) Having at least two out of three following conditions: 20% of households lack production areas as regulated; Lack of qualified agriculture, forestry, fishery extension officer; Below 10% of households work in the non-agriculture field

²⁸ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

waste collection services at public areas such as markets and the commune center are maintained with twice per week.

The total land use area of the Huong Phung commune is 11,042 ha, of which the largest proportion is used for forestry (55.2% or 6,094 ha). A further 43% (4,747 ha) is used for agricultural production. Very small proportions are used for special purposes (1.3% or 141.7 ha), residential (0.4% or 44.2 ha), and aquaculture (0.1% or 15 ha).

Huong Phung has recently focused its agro-forestry development on four spreadhead areas: maintaining the existing coffee development on an area of over 1,650 hectares, raising buffaloes, increasing the afforestation area, and creating areas for growing passion fruit for export from agricultural processing factories.

Agricultural Cultivation: In 2019, due to the prolonged sunny and high-temperature weather in the first months of the year and floods in the last months, agricultural production activities of the commune was affected. According to the socio-economic report, the total planted area of the commune in 2019 was 282 ha, up 8 ha from 2018. Of the 282 ha planted area, 106.5 ha was for winter-spring wet rice cultivation (down 1.5 ha over 2018); 1.5 ha for summer-autumn wet rice (down 5.5 ha over 2018); 4.5 ha for winter-spring maize cultivation (up 0.5 ha over 2018); 35 ha for cassava planting (up 10 ha over 2018); 10 ha for all kinds of potatoes; 10 ha for beans, sesame and vegetables; 100 ha for turmeric (down five ha from 2018); 2 ha for ginger (down five ha from 2018); and 7.5 ha for passion fruit.

The commune had 1,689 ha of perennial crops (down 10 ha from 2018) of which 1,649 ha were for coffee planting (a fall of 8 ha over 2018), 20 ha for pepper (a reduction of five ha over 2018), seven ha for rubber, and 13 ha for fruit trees (a rise of three ha). Coffee yield in 2019 was five tons/ha and total production was 7,875 tons, up 499 tons from 2018. The price of one kilogram of fresh coffee beans was 4,500 VND in 2019.

Animal Husbandry: In 2019, the commune had 294 buffaloes, 932 cows, 319 pigs, 1,045 goats, and 9,450 poultry. Because of the African swine fever epidemic, by October 2019 the commune had to destroy 89 pigs in six villages (But Viet, Xa Ry, Cop, Chenh Venh, Dai Do, and Doa Cu) with a total weight of 3,432 kg. To deal with the epidemic, the commune established five groups to implement disease preventive measures. 84 litres of chemicals and 2,000 kg of lime were used to disinfect animal houses, markets, and the surrounding areas and prevent the spread of African swine fever epidemic in the locality.

Aquaculture: In 2010-2019, there is an increase in aquaculture area, from 5.3 ha in 2010 to 15 ha in 2019. The commune had 18 ponds with a total area of 15 ha (up 8 ha over 2018) for raising carp, tilapia, and grass carp in 2019.

Forestry: In 2019, total natural forest and planted forest area of the whole commune was 4,781 ha. The commune developed a forest fire prevention plan. The commune in coordination with Huong Phung Border Guard Post, Police Security, and the commune Military organised monitoring activities to detect illegal forest exploitation activities. In 2019, 404.9 ha of natural forest were allocated to 57 households in Xa Ry and Chenh Venh villages.

In 2019, the whole commune had 176 business households, of which 18 households do business at local markets. During the year, three wind farm projects of Huong Phung 1, 2, 3 started their construction in the commune. In addition, a project on improvement of irrigation and hydropower works was implemented with total investment of 4,000 billion VND. The commune supported the agreement of connecting Gelex wind power source to the national electricity grid.

There is a kindergarten, a primary school, and a lower secondary school in Huong Phung commune, which are under the management of the local authority. Schools with national standards and facilities have been reportedly upgraded.

Huong Phung commune has a health station to serve the basic medical needs of local people, and residents reportedly travel to the station for vaccinations, vitamins, and treatment for common diseases

such as colds and headaches. In addition, local people visit military health stations in the commune. For medical complications, local people visit the General Hospital of Huong Hoa district.

According to Decision 582/QĐ-TTg dated 28 April 2017 by the Prime Minister, Huong Phung is classed as a Zone II commune that has difficulties but temporarily stable socio-economic conditions. There are three villages with special difficulties in Huong Phung including Chenh Venh, Huong Choa, and But Viet villages.

In 2019, the rate of poor households reduced by 5% from the end of 2018. The commune had 301 poor households (17.6% of total households) - a reduction of 86 households from 2018 and 145 near poor households (8.5% of total households) - an increase of 46 households from 2018.

In 2019, apart from support programs for vulnerable households, the local authorities implemented livelihood development projects for ethnic minority groups. The projects organised technical training on coffee planting and popularising the policy of supporting loan interest rates for farmers. Besides that, agricultural tools, machines and supplies were provided to 11 groups of clean coffee planting in the locality with a total budget of over two billion VND. These supports included lawn mowers, mini plows, pesticide spray machines, fertilizers, coffee varieties and anti-fungal biological drugs.

5.4 Project's Affected Villages

5.4.1 Households, Population and Vulnerability Status of the Affected Villages

This section presents main features of Project's affected villages, including Ma Lai Pun (Huong Phung commune), Xa Ruong and Ruong villages (Huong Tan commune). Demographic information of the surveyed villages was collected through interviews with village heads in the survey conducted in early November of 2020.

Table 5.2 presents demographic features in terms of households, population and vulnerability status of the surveyed villages in details.

Table 5.2 Demographics of Project Affected Villages

Demographic features		Huong Tan Commune		Huong Phung commune
		Xa Ruong	Ruong	Ma Lai Pun
Households	Total	29	141	189
	Kinh	0	0	93
	Van Kieu	29	141	96
	Muong	0	0	0
Population	Total	171	615	704
	Kinh	0	0	279
	Van Kieu	171	615	425
	Others	0	0	0
Poor households	Households	27	75	37
	Population	159	350	162
Near poor households	Households	2	15	25
	Population	12	70	110

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

5.4.2 Main livelihoods features of each affected villages

Table 5.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**to Table 5.5 highlight main livelihoods features of each affected villages.

Table 5.3 Livelihood Characteristics of Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan commune

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
Land-based livelihoods	Rice planting	29 households	One crop per year (February to April)	No data	Household use
	Liberia coffee planting	29 households	One crop per year; crop harvesting in May	Two tons of dried coffee per ha (VND 10,000 - 12,000 per kg)	Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Cassava planting	15 households	One crop per year	10 tons per ha (VND 1,000 per kg)	Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Animal husbandry	Two households raising pigs; two households raising buffaloes; and 10 households raising cows.	All year round	Selling 1-2 heads per year	Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Aquaculture (Carp and tilapia)	20 households (10 people)	No data	No data	No data
	Forestry (acacia planting)	29 households	7 years of crop planting		Sale to local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town with an income of VND 7.1 million per ha per year per household
Wage-based livelihoods	Day labour (mason)	Seven people			Three months in summer time and 30 days per month Working in the village or in other villages/ communes in the district with an income of VND 250,000 per day per person

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
	Company worker	No household engaged in this work			NA
	Public cadre	Eight people			Working in the locality with a monthly allowance from VND 450,000 - VND 1.5 million per person
Enterprise-based livelihoods	Small business	No household engaged in this livelihood			NA

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Table 5.4 Livelihood Characteristics of Ruong Village, Huong Tan commune

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
Land-based livelihoods	Rice planting	All 171 village households	Two crops per year	3.5 quintals per 500m ²	Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Liberia coffee and tea tree planting	50 households	One crop per year; coffee harvesting in May-June	5-6 tons per ha	Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Cassava planting	10-15 households	One crop per year; crop harvesting in September or October		Local traders from Khe Sanh commune-level town
	Animal husbandry (buffaloes, cows, goats, chickens and pigs)	150 households			Household use and sale to local traders
	Aquaculture (carp and tilapia)	1-2 households			Household use

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
	Forestry (acacia and litsea planting)	30 households	7-9 years	VND 1.2 million per ton	Sale to local traders
Wage-based livelihoods	Day labour (mason, agricultural production work)	15-20 people aged from 20-30 years			Working in Khe Sanh and Lao Bao with an income of VND 220,000 per day per person
	Company worker	35 people			Working in Long An and Ho Chi Minh city with an income of VND 4.5 million per month per person
	Public cadre	Three people (at the commune level); one person (at the district level); and eight people (at the village level)			Working at the district and commune level with an income of VND 5 million per month per person; Working at the village level with a monthly allowance of VND 450,000-1.5 million per month per person
Enterprise-based livelihoods	Small business (grocery)	Five households			Working in the locality

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Table 5.5 Livelihood Characteristics of Ma Lai Pun Village, Huong Phung commune

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
Land-based livelihoods	Rice planting	All 189 households in the village 2,000 m ² of rice planting per household	One crop per year	2.5-3.5 quintals per 500 m ²	Household use
	Coffee planting	All 189 households in the village with total planted area	One crop per year	7-8 tons per ha	Sale to local traders

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
		of 2 ha (SNV Project for livelihoods development)		VND 4,000 per kg	
	Animal husbandry	No data			No data
	Aquaculture (fish raising)	19 households	No data	No data	Household use
	Forestry	No data			No data
Wage-based livelihoods	Day labour (fishing, carpenter, shoes making)	15 people	No data	No data	Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh cities
	Company worker (security guard)	Two people (one Kinh and one Van Kieu)	No data	No data	No data
	Public cadre	No data			No data
Enterprise-based livelihoods	Small business	Three households	No data	No data	No data

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

5.4.3 NTFP Collection in the Project Areas

In screening of villages with households engaging in NTFP collection in Tan Thanh, Huong Tan and Huong Phung communes²⁹, it is confirmed that Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong³⁰ village were identified in Phong Nguyen Project's area. Notably, livelihood impact assessment of Cop and Huong Choa (villages) NTFP collector will be addressed in Phong Huy ESIA. NTFP's area is defined in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Identification of NTFP's area

Commune	Village	Ethnic Minority Prominent Village	Yes	No	Collection within the Phong Nguyen Project's Area	Explanation
Tan Thanh	An Tiem			x		No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
	Co Thanh			x		No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
	Ha Let			x		The NTFP area of the villagers is not within the Project area
Huong Phung	Cop	x	x			
	Phung Lam			x		No household collects NTFPs in the forest, except bamboo shoot collection along the springs/creeks within the village.
	Huong Choa	x	x			
	Ma Lai Pun	x	x		x	
Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	x	x			
	Ruong	x	x			

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Tables below present the calendar and main features of NTFP collection activities based on discussions with the village heads and groups of villagers. Notably, Ma Lai Pun villagers often ride their motorbikes to reach their target forest. Main NTFP includes:

- Bamboo shoot;
- Vernicia montana fruit;
- Thysanolaena latifolia leaves; and
- Salacca zalacca.

²⁹ Although Phong Nguyen Project's area is within Huong Phung and Tan Thanh communes, Huong Tan commune also NTFP's livelihood assessment is to ensure the overlap (if any) area of collection.

³⁰ Xa Ruong and Ruong NTFP's area is overlapped by Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Project boundary.

Table 5.7 Calendar of NTFP Collection

Products	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bamboo shoot												
Vernicia montana fruit												
Thysanolaena latifolia leaves												
Salacca zalacca												
Honey												

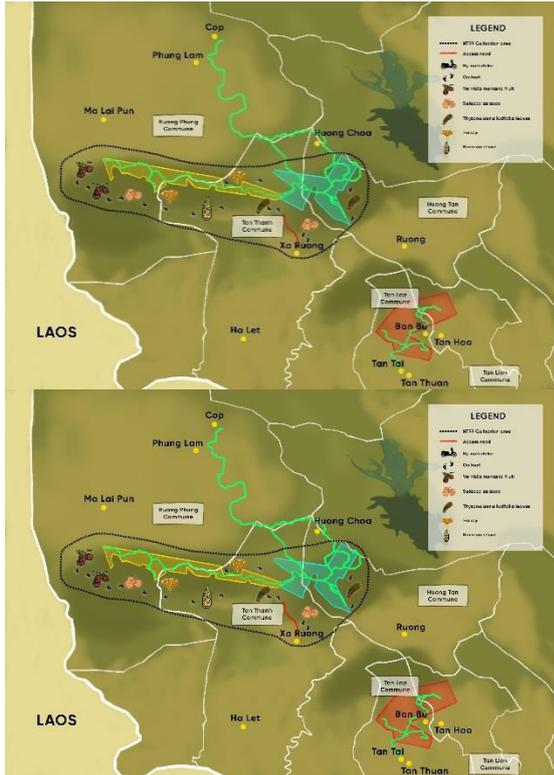
Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Table 5.8 Details about NTFPs

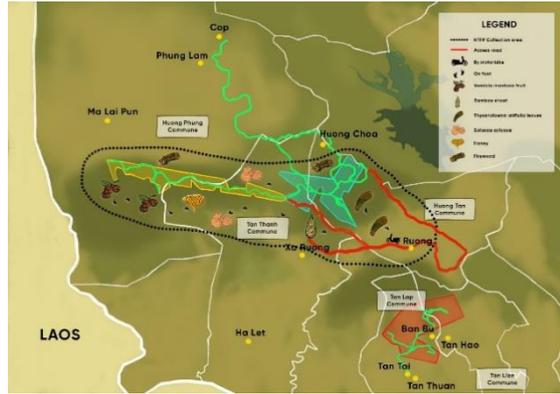
Products	Collection time	Volume	Price	Consumption
Bamboo shoot	March - September	10-50kg for all kinds of products per day	VND 2,000 - 3,000 /kg	Local traders from Khe Sanh, Miet village, Ruong village Traders directly buy products in the NTFP collection areas or at local villages. Local traders sell salacca zalacca for Chinese traders.
Vernicia montana fruit	July - October		VND 3,000 - 5,000 /kg (sell at the NTFP collection area) or VND 8,000 - 10,000/kg (sell at home)	
Thysanolaena latifolia leaves	November - February		VND 2,000 - 3,000 /kg	
Salacca zalacca	June - November		VND 15,000 - 40,000 /kg	
Honey	February - May		VND 200,000/litre	
Firewood	Firewood is collected in areas around the villages and on the way local villagers access the forests to collect NTFPs.			

Table 5.9 Main Features of NTFP Collection Activities

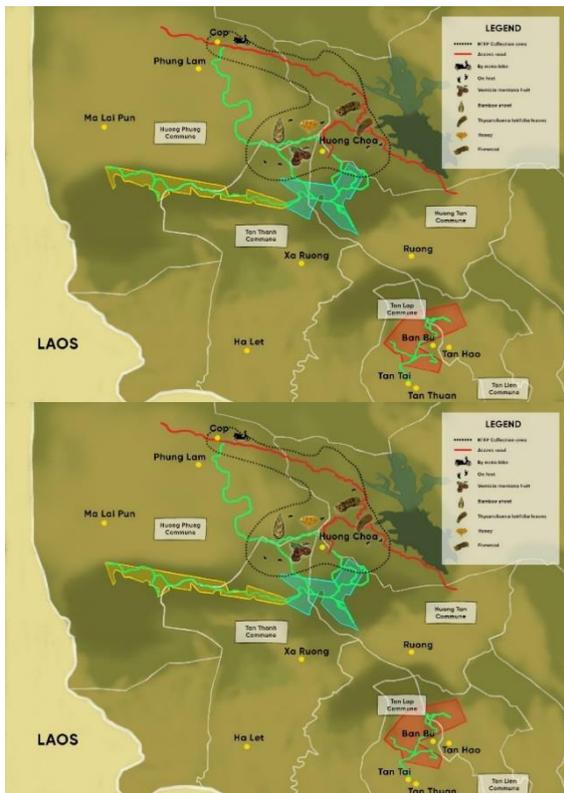
Features	Huong Tan Commune		Huong Phung Commune
	Xa Ruong	Ruong	Ma Lai Pun
NTFP collection households	29 (87 people)	120 (240 people)	1 household (honey) 90 households (Vernicia montana fruit, bamboo shoot, and thysanolaena latifolia leaves)
Distance from house to the NTFP collection area	3km (see the NTFP map in Figure 5.4)	2-3km (the near area) or 7-8km (the far area) (see the NTFP map in Figure 5.4)	3 km (see the NTFP map in Figure 5.4)
Transportation means	On foot	By motorbike On foot	By motorbike On foot
Time spent on going to the NTFP collection area	1 hour Local people bring lunch and stay in the forest until afternoon	20 minutes (2-3km) 40 minutes (7-8km)	20-30 minutes
Frequency of NTFP collection	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time
Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salacca zalacca ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Vernicia montana fruit Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salacca zalacca ■ Honey ■ Firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vernicia montana fruit Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Honey
Average NTFP income per year per household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VND 2.55 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VND 2.83 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VND 1.83 million



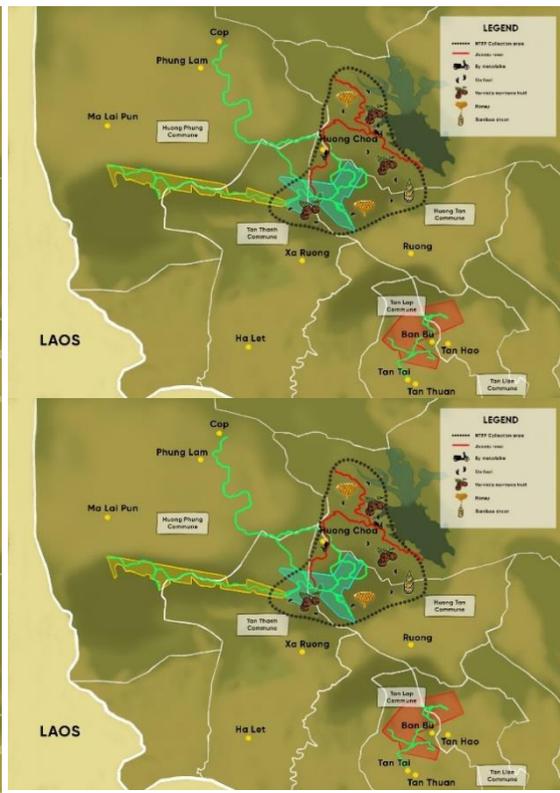
NTFP Collection Area of Xa Ruong Villagers



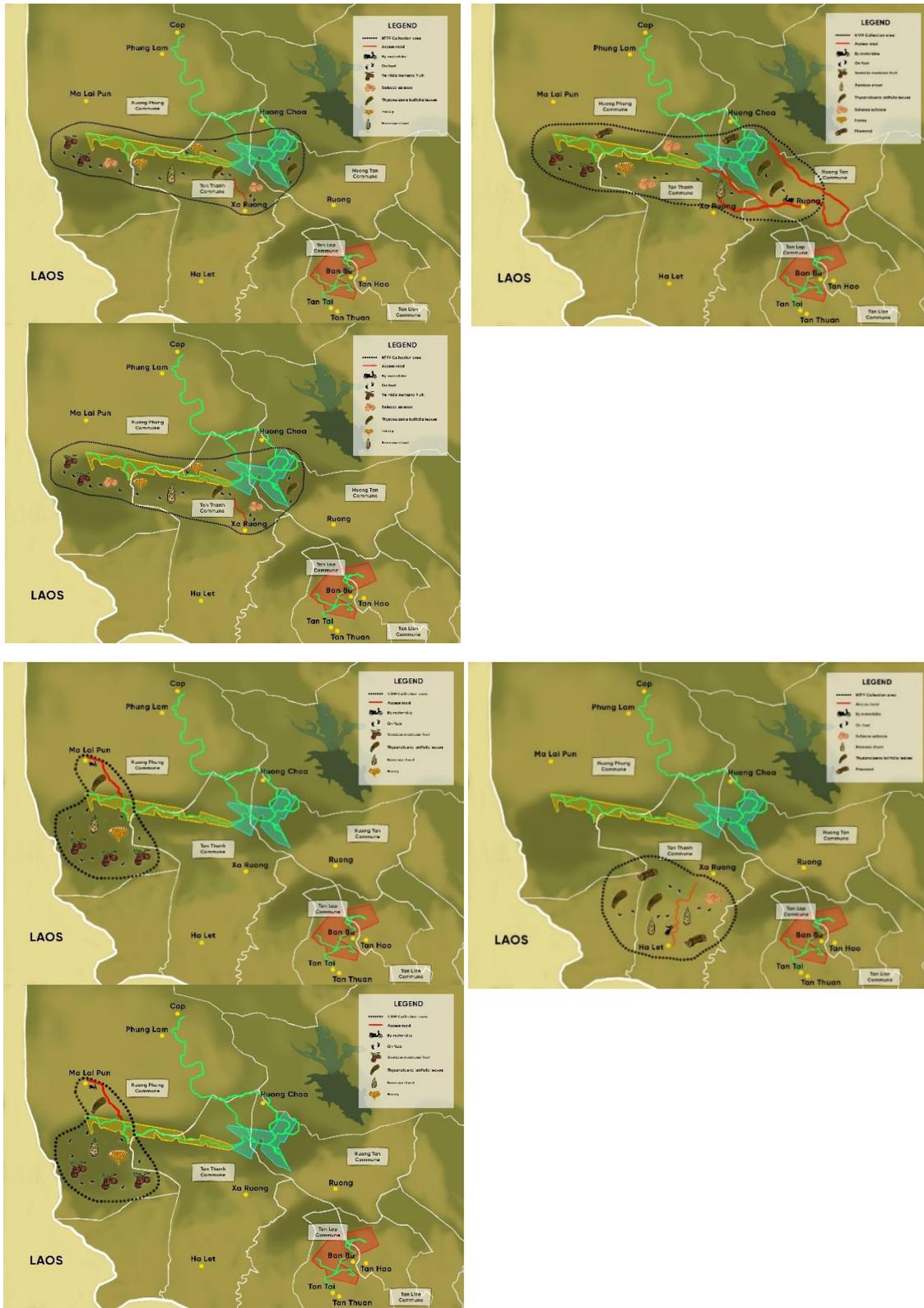
NTFP Collection Area of Ruong Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Cop Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Huong Choa Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Ma Lai Pun Villagers

NTFP Collection Areas of Ha Let Villagers

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Figure 5.4 NTFP Collection Areas of the Surveyed Villages

5.5 An Analysis of Ethnic Minority Household Socio-Economic Baseline Based on Findings of a Survey

At the time of conducting the socio-economic baseline survey in May 2020, with the presence of available information provided by the Project Owner, ERM conducted sample socio-economic baseline survey in Ma Lai Pun and Xa Ruong Van Kieu-residing villages. This survey is one of the series of engagement and consultation to in-depth Van Kieu IP's understanding. Further details socio-economic information regarding Ruong Village is discussed in the above Section.

The socio-economic baseline reports at the national, provincial, district and commune levels of the Projects are presented in the Volume 3 of the ESIA Phong Nguyen. This section analyses the findings of the household survey undertaken in Xa Ruong village of Huong Tan commune and Ma Lai Pun village of Huong Phung commune, Huong Hoa district, Quang Tri province. In detail, Ma Lai Pun village is merged by Ma Lai village and Pun village in 2019 according to the Decision No. 2590/QD-UBND by Quang Tri People's Committee. For this study, a total of 16 Van Kieu ethnic minority households from Ma Lai Pun village (with the population of 89 people) and 28 Van Kieu ethnic minority households from Xa Ruong village (with the population of 148 people) were interviewed.

5.5.1 Demographic Information

5.5.1.1 Xa Ruong village

5.5.1.1.1 Surveyed Population

The population of the 28 surveyed households is 148 people³¹. Of the 148 surveyed population, the number of males and females is perfectly equal (74 males and 74 females).

5.5.1.1.2 Ethnicity

All 28 surveyed households in Xa Ruong village are of the Van Kieu ethnic minority group. As shared by the village head, Xa Ruong village was established after 1975. At that time, there were three households moving to the village. After that, more five households from Khe Sanh township, Tram and Cua villages of Huong Tan commune migrated to live there as they could access land for cultivation. The number of households gradually increases to 29 households due to population growth and household separation. Xa Ruong village has 100% Van Kieu ethnic people. Of the 29 households in Xa Ruong, there are around eight family lines and each family line comprises three or four households (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

Characteristics of the Van Kieu community are recorded during the household survey in terms of influential individuals (village head and village patriarch) and cultural features (traditional costume, language, ghost and sacred forest, festivals, land property, community cohesion, and labour exchange).

³¹ They include (1) those who are registered in the household record book and living in the households; (2) those who are registered in the household record book but are not currently living in the households; and (3) those who are not registered in the household record book but are currently living in the households.

In presenting the data, it is noticeable that people whose names are recorded in the formal household registration book (which has to be kept and continually updated in Vietnam) but who are not living with the family, are included in the demographic statistics but are not included in household expenditure and income statistics. This includes for example, females who have married recently and moved into a separate dwelling with their husbands, or those who are working in other cities/provinces and are not contributing to household income or expenditure. However, those listed as students living in other areas are still included in household expenditure calculations and have been reported.

5.5.1.1.3 Religion

Of the 28 surveyed households, most of the surveyed households (85.7% or 24 households) identify themselves as non-religious. Three households follow Protestantism (10.7%) and the remaining one household is as Christians (3.6%).

There are some differences between Protestant and non-religious Van Kieu people in Xa Ruong village. Non-religious Van Kieu people worship their ancestors in their house and practise their annual worship with chickens, pigs or buffaloes offering in the sacred forest while Protestant Van Kieu people do not practise worship and they do not have an altar in their house. Protestant Van Kieu people keep a routine to gather at a local house in the village for reading Bible together every Sunday and have a Sunday day-off from work (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

5.5.1.1.4 Residency Length

The average number of years of residence of the 28 surveyed households in Huong Tan commune is 36.6 years, with the longest period of residence at 75 years and the shortest at eight years (see Table 5.10 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Four households have lived in the commune for 60 years and more through many generations.

Table 5.10 Length of Local Residency of the Surveyed Households

Residency Length	Surveyed Households (N=28)
Average Residency Length (year)	36.57
Minimum Residency Length (year)	8
Maximum Residency Length (year)	75

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.1.1.5 Household Size

The average household size is 5.3 people per household, with the highest number of household members at 10 people and the lowest at three people per household (see Table 5.11 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 5.11 Household Size of the Surveyed Village

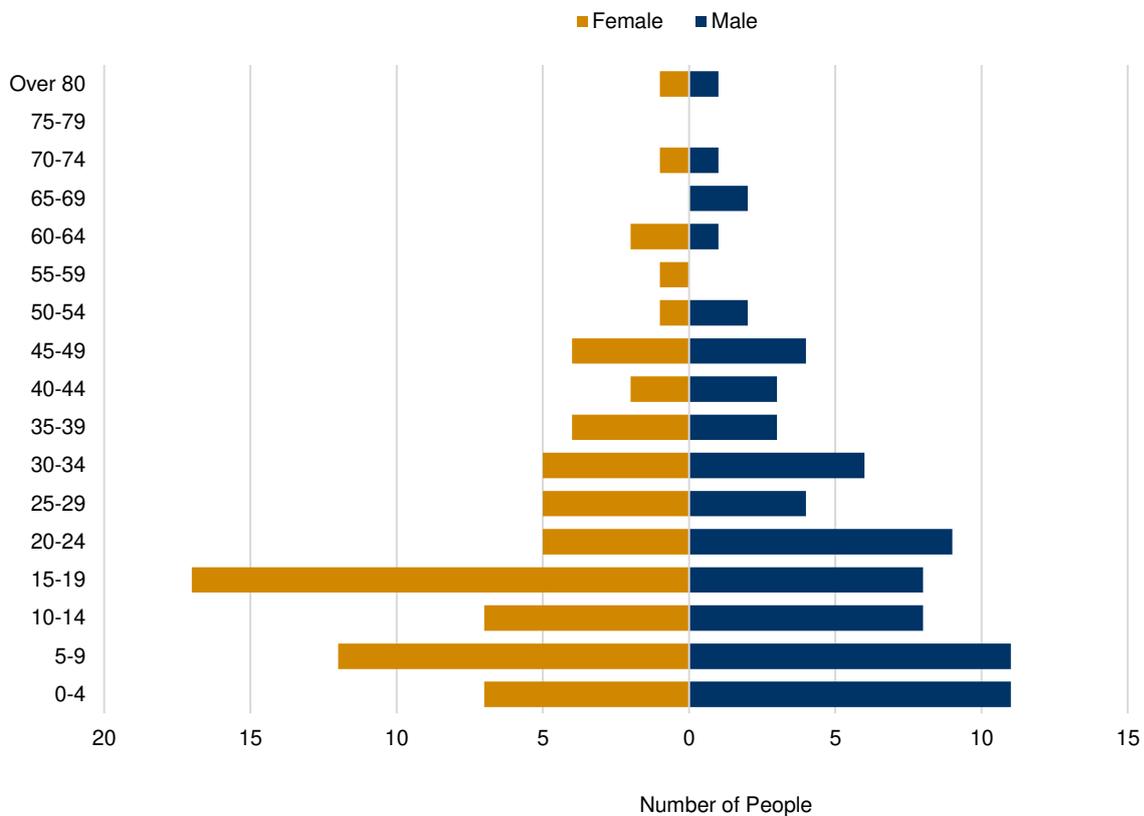
Household Size	Surveyed Households (N=28)
Average Family Size (people)	5.29
Minimum Family Size (people)	3
Maximum Family Size (people)	10

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.1.1.6 Population Age Structure

The surveyed village has a young population structure with 70.3% of the surveyed population younger than the age of 30 (104 out of the 148 surveyed people). 35 people are aged from 30 to 59 years old and nine people are from 60 years old, accounting for 23.6% and 6.1% respectively (see Figure 5.5 **Error! Reference source not found.**). When disaggregating data by gender, females outnumber

males in the age group under 30 years old (53 females and 51 males respectively) but the number of men compared to women is higher in the age groups of 30-59 (18 males and 17 females) and from 60 years old and (five males and four females).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

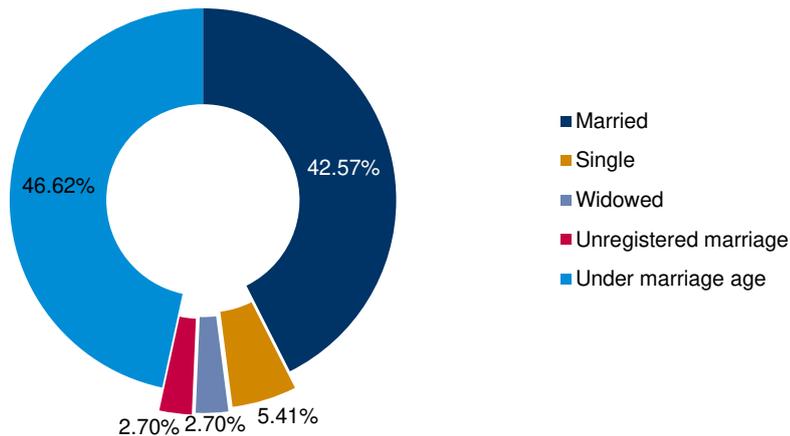
Figure 5.5 Surveved Population by Age Structure and Gender

5.5.1.1.7 Marital Status

Sixty-nine out of the 148 surveyed population are under the marriage age³², which is equivalent to 46.6%, and 63 people are married, accounting for 42.6% (see Figure 5.6 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Eight people within marriage age are single (5.4%) and four individuals are widowed (2.7%).

Early marriage is recorded during the household survey and FGD. Of the 148 surveyed population, 2.7% (four people) are under marriage age but married and all of them have not obtained a marriage registration certificate yet. Among four early married people, the youngest married is currently 15 years old and the remaining three people are 16 years old. The findings from the FGD with women group show that six out of ten participants got married when they were below 18 years old. The youngest FGD participant is 17 years old now but she is married and has a one-year-old child (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

³² The 2014 Marriage and Family Law of Vietnam regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males.

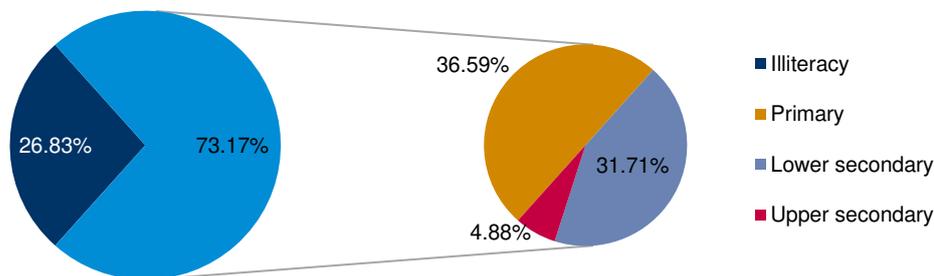


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.6 Surveved Population by Marital Status

5.5.1.1.8 Educational Attainment

Of the 123 surveyed population³³, the majority (73.2% or 90 people) are literate while a small proportion (26.8% or 33 people) is illiterate (see Figure 5.7Error! Reference source not found.).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.7 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment

5.5.1.1.9 Labour Force

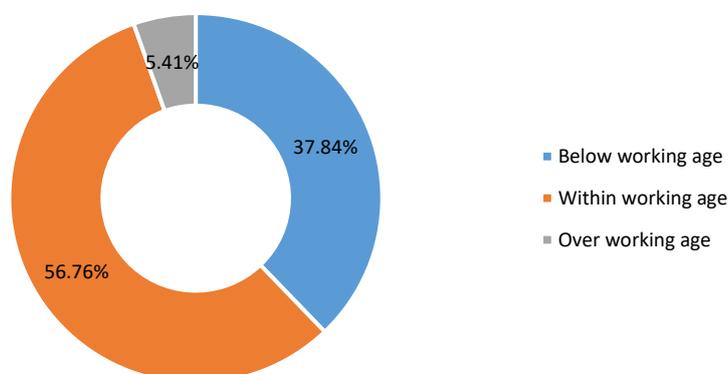
5.5.1.1.9.1 Working Age Population

The surveyed population includes a predominance of working age people³⁴ with 84 people (56.8% of the 148 surveyed population). Some 37.8% (56 people) are below working age and 5.4% (eight people)

³³ Education levels were calculated for household members who were six years old and older at the time of the survey (May 2020). Apart from the 23 people under six years old, one person within school age but not attending school yet and one person without detailed information related to education background were excluded from the analysis. Educational attainment analysis was based on the data of 123 surveyed people.

³⁴ Under the Vietnam's Labour Code: (1) Below working age (below 15 years old); (2) Working-age population consists those aged 15 and 55 years old for females and 15-60 for males, considered able and likely to work; (3) Above working age (over 55 years old for females and 60 years old for males).

are identified as being over working age (see Figure 5.8 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Gender-disaggregated data shows that the female population in the working age group is higher than that of male (44 females versus 40 males or 52.4% versus 47.6% respectively).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.8 Surveyed Population by Working Age

5.5.1.1.9.2 Labour Force

Of the 84 working age population, 77 people (91.7%) are in active labour force as they are able and likely to work while the remaining seven people (8.3%) are currently in schooling (four people) and serving in the military (three people). There are further three people over the working age (aged 65 to 80 years old) who are engaged in farming. This makes a total labour force of 80 people over 15 years old, accounting for 54.1% of the total 148 surveyed population. When disaggregating data by gender, male and female participation in the labour force is perfectly equal, 40 males and 40 females.

5.5.1.1.9.3 Working Status of Labour Force

Of the labour force of 80 working people, 87.5% describe their work as full-time or stable while 11.3% consider their work as temporary (see Table 5.12 **Error! Reference source not found.**). One person (1.3%) does unpaid work as a housewife.

Table 5.12 Surveyed Labour Force by Work Status

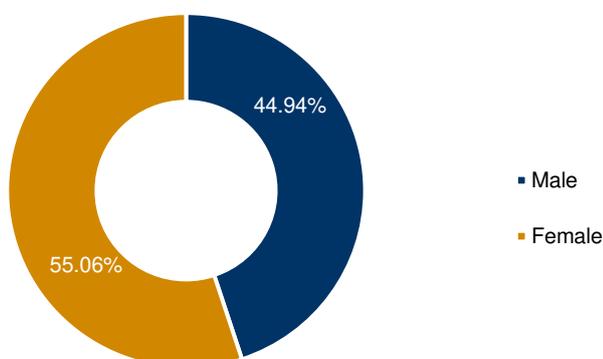
Working Status	Surveyed Labour Force	
	N	%
No work or unpaid work	1	1.25
Temporary work	9	11.25
Stable work	70	87.50
Total	80	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.1.2 Ma Lai Pun village

5.5.1.2.1 Surveyed Population

The population of the 16 surveyed households is 89 people³⁵. Of the 89 surveyed population, there are 40 males and 49 females, accounting for 45% and 55% respectively (see Figure 5.9).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.9 Surveyed Population by Gender

5.5.1.2.2 Ethnicity

All 16 surveyed households are of the Van Kieu ethnic group. Van Kieu is the main ethnicity in Ma Lai Pun village with 96 Van Kieu households, accounting for 66% of the total 189 households (KII, male respondent, 35 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 9th May 2020). The Van Kieu group in the village can communicate in either Van Kieu or Vietnamese and Vietnamese is the main communication language for social interactions with Kinh ethnic group. Their traditional costumes include a “Xan” skirt (*Xân*), a “Ada” shirt (*áo Ada*), and a “Dam” scarf (*khăn Đam*) wrapped around the head that are commonly in red or black. Van Kieu people wear their own traditional costumes in every cultural holidays and festivals; for important events, Van Kieu females use many accessories such as bracelets and earrings³⁶.

Ma Lai Pun shares common characteristics as other ethnic minority villages. It has three ‘ghost’ forests as the holy cemeteries for their family lines in villages and a sacred forest where local villagers organise annual worship ceremonies. Notably, there are no ‘ghost’/sacred forests located within the Project area. Local Van Kieu people in Ma Lai Pun maintain the celebration of the new rice ceremony. They celebrate a worship in their rice field with chicken offering. Then they harvest some rice grains for worshipping at home. They normally put rice grains in dried gourds and hang them on the house for praying the God of Rice to bring them best luck in agricultural production. Upon celebrating worship at home, they start

³⁵ They include (1) those who are registered in the household record book and living in the households; (2) those who are registered in the household record book but are not currently living in the households; and (3) those who are not registered in the household record book but are currently living in the households.

In presenting the data, it should be noted that people whose names are recorded in the household registration book (which has to be kept and continually updated in Vietnam) but who are not living with the family, are included in the demographic statistics but are not included in household expenditure and income statistics. This includes for example, females who have married recently and moved into a separate dwelling with their husbands, or those who are working in other cities/provinces and are not contributing to household income or expenditure. However, those listed as students living in other cities or provinces are still included in household expenditure calculations and have been reported.

³⁶Source: The Voice of Vietnam, Colourful Vietnam-Vietnam’s 54 Ethnic Groups, <http://vov4.vov.vn/TV/tim-hieu-dan-toc-viet-nam/net-rieng-doc-dao-cua-trang-phuc-nguoi-bru-van-kieu-c1201-213609.aspx> (Accessed on 14th May 2020).

harvesting rice. Finally, they organise another worship upon harvest completion, normally in lunar August, to express their gratitude to the God of Rice for a good harvest (KII, male respondent, 35 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 9th May 2020).

5.5.1.2.3 Religion

100% surveyed Van Kieu households are non-religious.

5.5.1.2.4 Residency Length

The average number of years of residency in the commune for the surveyed households is 37.8 years. Notably, one surveyed household has lived in the commune for 80 years through many generations (see Table 5.13 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 5.13 Length of Local Residency of the Surveyed Households

Residency Length	Surveyed Households (N=16)
Average Residency Length (year)	37.75
Minimum Residency Length (year)	12
Maximum Residency Length (year)	80

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.1.2.5 Household Size

The average household size is 5.6 people per household. The highest number of household members is 11 people and the lowest is three people per household (see Table 5.14).

Table 5.14 Household Size of the Surveyed Village

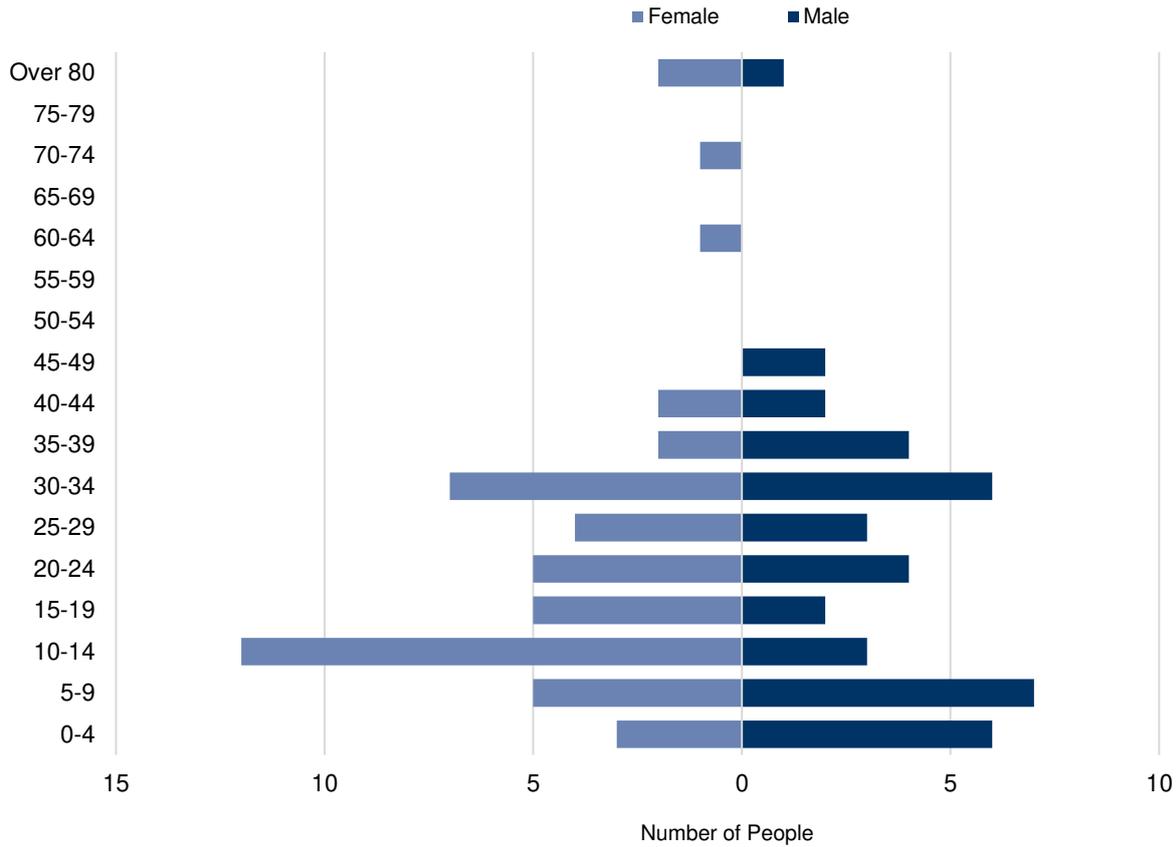
Household Size	Surveyed Households (N=16)
Average Family Size (people)	5.56
Minimum Family Size (people)	3
Maximum Family Size (people)	11

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.1.2.6 Population Age Structure

The surveyed village has a young population structure with 66.3% of the surveyed population younger than the age of 30 (59 out of 89 surveyed people). Some 25 people are aged from 30 to 59 years old and five people are from 60 years old, accounting for 28.1% and 5.6% respectively (see Figure 5.10).

When disaggregating data by gender, females outnumber males in the age group under 30 years old (34 females and 25 males respectively) and in the age group from 60 years old (four females and one male respectively). In the age group from 30 to 59 years old, the number of men compared to women is higher (14 males and 11 females respectively).



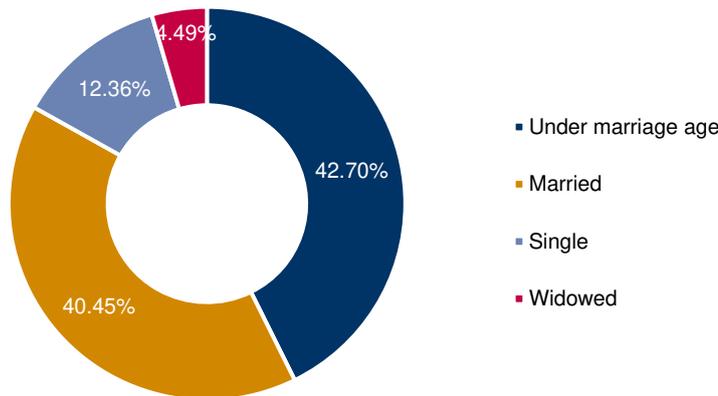
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.10 Surveved Population by Age Structure and Gender

5.5.1.2.7 *Marital Status*

A high proportion of the 89 surveyed population (42.7% or 38 people) are under the marriage age³⁷ (see Figure 5.11) while 40.5% (36 people) are married and 12.3% (11 people) are single. The remaining four people or 4.5% are widowed, including one male and three females. In Ma Lai Pun village, early marriage is recorded with five or six cases (KII, male respondent, 35 years old, Ma Lai Pun village, Van Kieu ethnic group, 9th May 2020).

³⁷The 2014 Marriage and Family Law regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

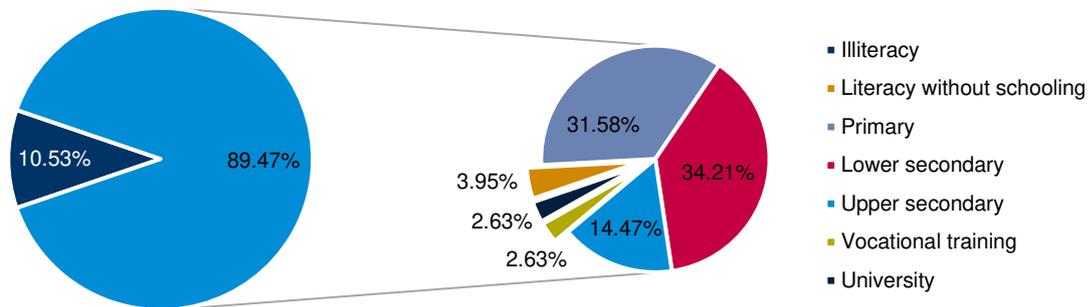
Figure 5.11 Surveved Population by Marital Status

5.5.1.2.8 Educational Attainment

Of the 76 surveyed people³⁸, 10.5% (eight people) are illiterate while literacy occupies a larger proportion with 89.5% (68 people) (see Figure 5.12). Illiteracy not only occurs among the elderly but also among young people, especially working-age people. Seven out of eight illiterate people (from 25 to 46 years old) are of working age and the remaining one person (81 years old) is above working age. The main reason for illiteracy may be related to difficult living conditions.

Among the 68 literate people (89.5%), 4% (three people) reported that they have not attended any formal school but they are able to read and write. For general education levels, the largest proportion (34.2%) has attended or completed lower secondary schools, 31.6% have attended primary education, and 14.5% have attended upper secondary level. At higher education levels, 2.6% (two people) have completed vocational training level and they are currently working as a public servant and farmer. Some 2.6% (two people) have completed or attended university education; of which one university graduate is unemployed and the another is currently studying at Agriculture and Forestry University in Hue city.

³⁸Education levels were calculated for household members who were six years old and older at the time of the survey (May 2020). Apart from the 11 people under six years old, two people within school age but without schooling at the surveyed time were excluded from the analysis. Educational attainment analysis was based on the data of 76 surveyed people.



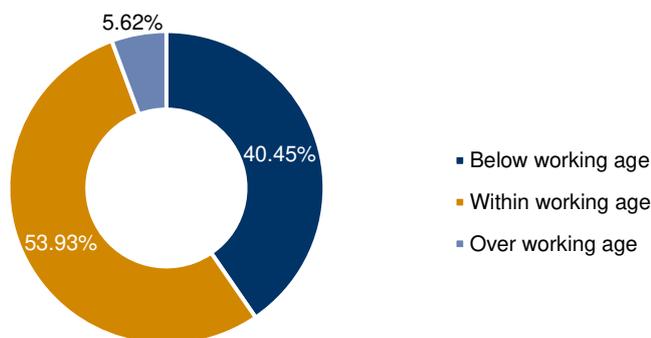
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.12 Surveyed Population by Educational Attainment

5.5.1.2.9 Labour Force

5.5.1.2.9.1 Working Age Population

Over half of the 89 surveyed people are in working age³⁹, with 48 people or 53.9% while 40.4% (36 people) are below the working age and 5.6% (five people) are over working age (see Figure 5.13). Gender-disaggregated data shows that the female population in the working age group is higher than that of male (52.1% and 47.9% respectively).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.13 Surveyed Population by Working Age

³⁹Under the Vietnam's Labour Code: (1) Below working age (below 15 years old); (2) Working-age population consists those aged 15 and 55 years old for females and 15-60 for males, considered able and likely to work; (3) Above working age (over 55 years old for females and 60 years old for males).

5.5.1.2.9.2 Labour force

Of the 48 workingage people, 42 people (87.5%) are in active labour force as they are able and likely to work while the remaining six people (12.5%) are in schooling. In addition, there are a further two people over the working age who are engaged in farming work. This contributes to a total labour force of 44 people over 15 years old, equivalent to 49.4% of the surveyed population. When disaggregating data by gender, male and female participation in the surveyed labour force is perfectly equal.

5.5.1.2.9.3 Working Status of Labour Force

Of the 44 surveyed population in the labour force, 72.7% describe their work as stable while 22.7% define their work as temporary, seasonal or part-time (see Table 5.15). Some 4.6% of the surveyed labour force (two people) are jobless or do unpaid work (one unemployed person and one housewife).

Table 5.15 Surveyed Labour Force by Work Status

Work Status	Surveyed Labour Force	
	N	%
No work or unpaid work	2	4.55
Temporary work	10	22.73
Stable work	32	72.73
Total	44	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.2 Livelihood Engagement

5.5.2.1 Xa Ruong village

5.5.2.1.1 Main Livelihoods

There are 79 people⁴⁰ in the labour force who are engaged in land-based and wage-based livelihoods (see Table 5.16 **Error! Reference source not found.**). A high percentage of the surveyed working people (94.9% or 75 out of 79 people) have land-based livelihood with farming activities as the main occupation while the remaining 5.1% (four people) are working for private companies.

Table 5.16 Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Main Livelihoods	Occupations	Surveyed Working People (N=79)	
		N	%
Land-based livelihood	Farming	75	94.94
Wage-based livelihood	Company worker	4	5.06
Total		79	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

⁴⁰ The surveyed labour force includes 80 people, of which 79 people are engaging in work and one person is housewife. Therefore, data of 79 people was included in this analysis.

5.5.2.1.1.1 Land-based Livelihood

Land-based livelihood - farming is the dominant occupation with the involvement of 75 out of 79 working people (94.9%). This may be a sole occupation selection in an extremely difficult remote village like Xa Ruong. Most of these surveyed people have agricultural land with the smallest area of 750 m² and the largest of 410,000 m². Some of them have forest land for cultivation with the smallest area of 500 m² and the largest of 115,000 m². In Xa Ruong, main crops are cassava, rice, coffee, banana, acacia, and litsea. Cassava, Liberia coffee and acacia are normally planted on separate land plots and for sale while wet rice planting is for domestic use.



Figure 5.14 A women after working time in Ma Lai Pun village

■ Main Crops

Acacia is harvested every six years and requires an investment of VND 30 million per ha. It brings a local household an income of VND 50 million per ha (for traders harvesting acacia) or VND 100 million per ha (for household harvesting acacia). Traders are local people from Khe Sanh township.

Liberia coffee is harvested only once a year, normally in April. Each hectare of coffee can produce 4-5 tons of dried coffee beans (one kilogram of dried coffee beans equals to three kilograms of raw coffee beans). It can be sold at the price of VND 11,000 (for dried coffee bean) or VND 4,000 (for raw coffee bean).

Cassava is usually harvested after one year of planting and only once a year. Cassava produces around five tons per ha with an income of VND 45-50 million. It is sold at the price of VND 1,000 per kg.

Rice is also a main agriculture product in Xa Ruong. Local people plant one crop of wet rice per year for domestic use. Rice crop starts in November and is harvested in the following May. Rice planting area is mostly abandoned during the rest of the year after harvesting (HT16, male respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020). Rice cultivation area of the surveyed households ranges from 750 m² to 20,000 m² and rice field plots are normally close to springs for irrigation purposes.



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.15 Map of Agriculture Production Area of Xa Ruong Village

■ Livestock

Apart from cultivation activities, most of the 75 people with land-based livelihood get involved in animal husbandry. Main livestock include cows, buffaloes, chickens, ducks, pigs, and goats. As reported, three households got income from animal husbandry with the total net income of VND 25.7 million last year. Animal husbandry helps surveyed households secure their domestic foods or supplement their income.

5.5.2.1.1.2 Wage-based Livelihoods

Of the 79 working people, four people or 5.1% consider wage-based livelihood, particularly company worker as their main occupation. Surveyed company workers are aged from 17 to 19 and currently working in the Xa Re neighbouring village and in Ho Chi Minh City. One of them gets a monthly income of around VND six million.

5.5.2.1.2 Supplementary Livelihood

Of the 79 working people, a high proportion has one occupation (72.2% or 57 people) while the remaining 27.8% (22 working people) have at least one supplementary occupation. Twenty one out of these 22 people have one secondary occupation and another person has multiple supplementary jobs. It is worth noting that day labour (wage-based livelihood) and small business (enterprise-based livelihood) are not considered as a main occupation among the surveyed working population but they contribute as a common extra income source among 22 people with supplementary livelihoods (see Table 5.17 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

A high percentage of the 22 surveyed people has a secondary work as a day labourer (17 people or 77.3%) with a daily wage of VND 150,000 - 250,000. Some 18.2% manage their own small businesses such as groceries, coffee bean trading, rice grinding services, and craft product making. Another 4.6% got a supplementary income source from hunting in forest with an annual income of VND 6.5 million recorded last year. Other 4.6% are engaged in social work in the village with a monthly income of VND one million.

Table 5.17 Supplementary Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Surveyed Working People with Secondary Occupation (N=22)		Description of Secondary and Main Occupations	
N	%	Secondary Occupation	Main Occupation
17	77.27	Day labourer	Farming
4	18.18	Small business	
1	4.55	Hunting	
1	4.55	Social work	

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.2.1.3 Livelihood Diversification

To understand the resilience of surveyed households when having any impacts on their livelihoods, data from the 27 surveyed households was included for livelihood diversification analysis - one household did not provide adequate information about their livelihood sources.

Twelve out of the 27 surveyed households rely on a single livelihood (44.4%), including nine households with a land-based livelihood, two with a wage-based livelihood, and one with the main income source from parent's financial support (see Table 5.18 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Half of the surveyed households (14 households or 51.9%) derive their income source from two types of livelihoods: land-based and wage-based livelihoods (13 households), wage-based and enterprise-based livelihoods (one household). Only one household (3.7%) boosts their household finance by three livelihood types. Apart from the mentioned main livelihoods, four surveyed households get other income sources from social allowances (for students, veteran, and village patriarch).

Table 5.18 Livelihood Diversification of the Surveyed Households

Number of Livelihoods	Occupations	Surveyed Households		All Surveyed Households by Livelihood	
		N	%	N	%
Single livelihood	Land-based	9	33.33	12	44.44
	Wage-based	2	7.41		
	Other sources	1	3.70		
Two livelihoods	Land-based and wage-based	13	48.15	14	51.85
	Wage-based and enterprise-based	1	3.70		
Three livelihoods	Land-based, enterprise-based, and wage-based	1	3.70	1	3.70
All Surveyed Households		27	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.2.2 Ma Lai Pun village

5.5.2.2.1 Main Livelihoods

Of the surveyed labour force, 42 people⁴¹ are engaged in land-based and wage-based livelihoods. A high percentage of the labour force (88.1% or 37 people) considers land-based livelihood with farming activities as their main occupation (see Table 5.19). Wage-based livelihoods occupy a small proportion with five people (11.9%) including two public servants (4.8%), two company workers (4.8%), and one day labourer (2.3%).

Table 5.19 Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Livelihoods		Surveyed Working People (N=42)	
		N	%
Land-based Livelihood	Farming	37	88.10
	Public servant	2	4.76
Wage-based Livelihoods	Company worker	2	4.76
	Day labourer	1	2.38
Surveyed Working Population		42	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.2.2.1.1 Land-based Livelihood

Land-based livelihood - farming is the focal occupation with the involvement of 37 out of 42 working people (88.1%). For the surveyed village farmers, their cultivation area is from 2,000 m² to 62,500 m², normally located behind their houses or in the forest that is about 0.5-7 km away from their home. Their main crops are rice and coffee (including Arabica coffee and Liberia coffee). In Ma Lai Pun village, rice is for only domestic purposes only while coffee and other annual crops such as cassava, pepper, and turmeric are for income generation (see Figure 5.16).

Coffee is harvested once a year. On average, one hectare of coffee planted area produces 12 tons, equivalent to a total income of VND 54 million including fertilizer and hired labour expenses (HP01, male respondent, 35 years old, Ma Lai Pun village, Van Kieu ethnic group, 8th May 2020). As reported, in 2019, one kilogram of fresh coffee beans was sold at the price from VND 4,000 to 4,500. As shared by local respondents in Ma Lai Pun village during household interviews, poor road conditions impede traders to access the village for agricultural product collection. In many cases, local farmers normally have to dry out their coffee to reduce its weight for convenient transport and minimise transport related costs.

Apart from the main coffee crop, surveyed households in Ma Lai Pun village also plant cassava, pepper, avocado, ginger, and turmeric. Income from cassava planting is VND 2-7 million per year.

⁴¹The surveyed labour force includes 44 people, of which 42 people are engaging in work - one person is unemployed and one person is housewife. Therefore, data from 42 surveyed people was included in this analysis.



Coffee seedling nursery



Harvesting turmeric

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.16 Farming Activities in Ma Lai Pun Village

Most of the surveyed people carry out animal husbandry activities. Main livestock include cows, buffaloes, chickens, and goats. It is reported that seven households earned an average annual income of VND 4.3 million per household from husbandry-based livelihood last year. Animal husbandry helps surveyed households secure their domestic foods or expand their income.

5.5.2.2.1.2 Wage-based Livelihoods

Two out of 42 surveyed people (4.8%) have their main occupation as public servants and they are working and living in the locality **Error! Reference source not found.** They are a kindergarten teacher (with a monthly salary of VND eight million) and a local police officer (with a monthly wage of VND 1.2 million). One of them is currently engaging in farming to subsidise the living costs.

Another two surveyed people (4.8%) are currently working for private companies in Da Nang city and one of them is a worker for a wood company with a monthly salary of VND three million. Only one person (2.3%) considers day labour as the main occupation and is currently working as a bricklayer in Da Nang city with an average monthly income of VND four million.

5.5.2.2.2 Supplementary Livelihoods

Of the 42 working people, a high percentage has one occupation - 64.3% or 27 people. The remaining 15 working people (35.7%) have at least one supplementary occupation. Thirteen out of these 15 people have one secondary occupation and the other two people have multiple supplementary jobs. The number of surveyed working people engaging in day labour and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) collection as secondary occupations is significant (see Table 5.20).

- Day labour: Ten people whose main livelihood is farming are engaged in day labour as a supplementary occupation. They are hired for farming or construction works with a daily wage of VND 150,000 - 200,000 or monthly wage of VND 1.5 million.
- NTFPs collection: NTFPs provide social security to local people in the form of food supplements, fodder, traditional medicines, fuel, and low-cost building materials and source of employment and income generation. It is reported that five people get an extra income source from collecting and selling NTFPs such as wild honey, fruit of Tung trees (*quả trầu*), *thysanolaena latifolia* leaves (*lá đốt*), and herbs (*hoa kim tuyến*). Honey collection brought an income of VND 10 million for one household, while other three households earned an average annual household income of approximately VND 2.5 million from collecting fruits of Tung trees or picking *thysanolaena latifolia* leaves during the last year.

Small business or enterprise-based livelihood is neither considered as a main occupation nor a common secondary work among the surveyed working population. Only one person is engaged in this livelihood with a small grocery in the village.

Table 5.20 Supplementary Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Surveyed Working People with Secondary Occupation (N=15)		Description of Secondary and Main Occupations	
N	%	Secondary Occupation	Main Occupation
10	66.67	Day labourer	Farming
5	33.33	NTFPs collection	Farming
1	6.67	Farming	Public cadre
1	6.67	Small business	Farming
1	6.67	Social work	Farming

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.2.2.3 Livelihood Diversification

To understand the resilience of the 16 surveyed households when having any impacts on their livelihood, livelihood diversification of surveyed households was analysed. Seven out of 16 surveyed households rely on a single livelihood (43.8%) including five households with land-based livelihood and two with wage-based livelihoods (see Table 5.21). Half of the surveyed households (50%) have income sources from both land-based and wage-based livelihoods. The remaining one household secures their income by engaging in land-based, wage-based, and enterprise-based livelihoods (6.2%).

Table 5.21 Livelihood Diversification of the Surveyed Households

Number of Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Surveyed Households		All Surveyed Households by Livelihood	
		N	%	N	%
Single Livelihood	Land-based	5	31.25	7	43.75
	Wage-based	2	12.50		
Two Livelihoods	Land-based and wage-based	8	50.00	8	50.00
Three Livelihoods	Land-based, wage-based, and enterprise-based	1	6.25	1	6.25
All Surveyed Households		16	100.00	16	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.3 Income and Expenditure

5.5.3.1 Xa Ruong village

Data from 27 households with 132 people was used in the income and expenditure analysis - 13 household members who are not currently living with the family and do not contribute to household finances and other three household members from one household who did not provide adequate information were not included.

5.5.3.1.1 Income

5.5.3.1.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly household income of the 27 surveyed households is VND 2,138,426, with the highest and lowest monthly household incomes are VND 14,500,000 and VND 250,000 respectively. The average monthly income per capita is VND 437,405 (see Table 5.22 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 5.22 Average Monthly Income per Household and per Capita

Monthly Income	Surveyed Households (N=27)
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	2,138,426
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	437,405
Minimum Monthly Household Income (VND)	250,000
Maximum Monthly Household Income (VND)	14,500,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Using the multi-dimensional poverty standard⁴², the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the surveyed households (VND 437,405) is far below the national poverty line for poor households in rural areas. Of the 27 surveyed households, 24 households have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor households, and one household has a monthly income per capita in the poverty level for near poor households. Of these 25 households, 23 households are classified as poor and two households are recognised as near-poor as they are not eligible for at least three basic social services under the multi-dimensional poverty level⁴³.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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:

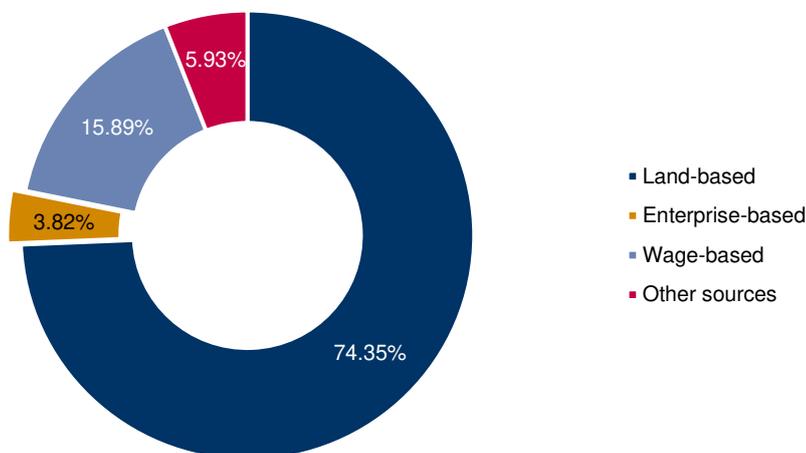
- (a) Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower for rural areas and VND 900,000 or lower for urban areas; or
- (b) Having a monthly per capita income of between VND 700,000 and VND 1,000,000 for rural areas and between VND 900,000 and VND 1,300,000 for urban areas, and deprived of at 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.

5.5.3.1.1.2 Household Income Structure

Of the 27 households, land-based livelihood is the largest contributor to the average annual income per household (74.4%), followed by wage-based livelihood with 15.9% (see Figure 5.17 **Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.17 Average Annual Household Income Structure

5.5.3.1.2 Expenditure

5.5.3.1.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure of the 27 households is VND 1,629,633, which is well below the average monthly household income (VND 2,138,426) (see Table 5.23 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Of the 27 households, their lowest and highest monthly household expenditures are VND 135,417 and VND 6,058,333 respectively. The average expenditure per capita is VND 333,334 per month.

Table 5.23 Average Monthly Expenditure per Household and per Capita

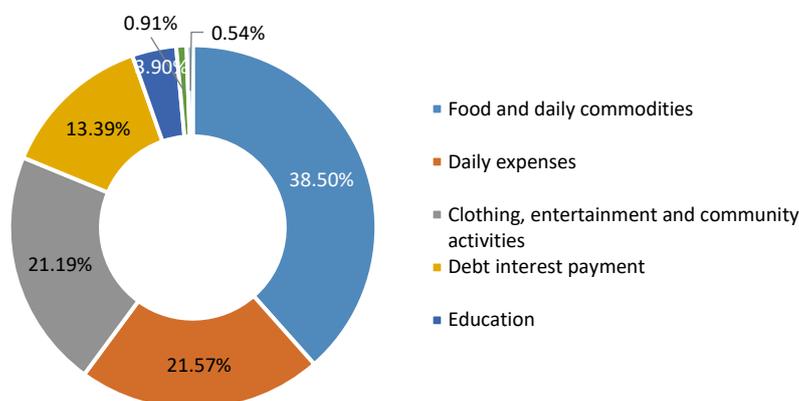
Monthly Expenditure	Surveyed Households (N=27)
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (VND)	1,629,633
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (VND)	333,334
Minimum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	135,417
Maximum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	6,058,333

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Over the past 12 months, many surveyed households have a number of unexpected or irregular expenditures. Eight out of 27 households paid approximately an average amount of VND 48.5 million per household for serious health treatment such as accidents or surgery. Three households spent an average of VND 34 million per household on house renovation. One household had a payment of VND 500,000 for cultivation investment. Since these expenditures were unexpected or irregular, they were not included in the calculations for the average monthly expenditure per household.

5.5.3.1.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

Analysis of the average expenditure pattern shows that 38.5% of the monthly household expenditure goes on 'food and daily commodities' (see Figure 5.18 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Relatively large proportions are spent on 'daily expenses such as energy, transportation, and communications' (21.6%), and 'clothing, entertainment, and community activities' (21.2%). 'Debt interest payment' takes up 13.4% of household expenditure, 3.9% is used for 'education investment', and 0.9% is needed to 'support for household members living away'. Some 0.5% is used to cover 'medical expenses'.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.18 Monthly Expenditure Structure of the Surveyed Households

5.5.3.1.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

When comparing household expenditure against income, over half of the 27 households (51.9%) said that they have an annual income well above their annual expenditure (see Table 5.24 **Error! Reference source not found.**). However, 40.7% indicated the opposite that their annual expenditure exceeds their income. Only two households (7.4%) stated that their income and expenditure are 'equal' (with a difference of positive VND 180,000 - 920,000).

Table 5.24 Annual Income and Expenditure Balance

Income and Expenditure Balance	Surveyed Households	
	N	%
Annual Income Higher than Annual Expenditure	14	51.85
Annual Income Approximately Equal to Annual Expenditure	2	7.41
Annual Income Lower than Annual Expenditure	11	40.74
Total	27	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.3.1.4 Source of Financial Support

Nearly two-thirds of 27 households (63% or 17 households) seek financial supports as their monthly income over the preceding three years did not cover their household expenditure. The remaining ten households (37%) confirmed they did not need any financial support over the past three years.

When asked about their sources of financial support when needed, the 17 households can access multiple sources of financial support. Borrowing from relatives is the primary source (64.7%), followed by a considerable proportion (41.2%) who used cash advance from wholesalers to cover their shortage. Some 5.9% got a loan from banks (see Figure 5.19 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

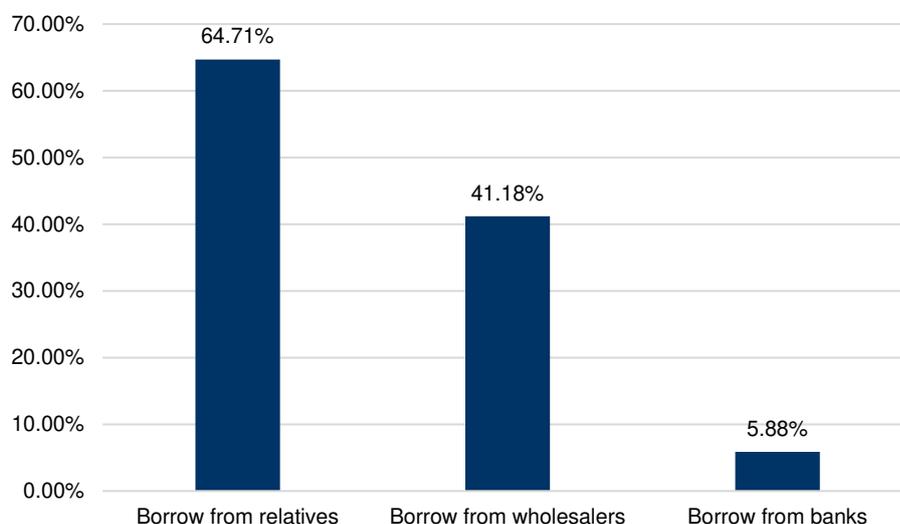


Figure 5.19 Sources of Financial Support among the Surveyed Households

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.5.3.1.5 Debts

Debt is relatively high in the 27 surveyed households with around 77.8% or 21 households reporting they are in debt, while a small proportion (22.2% or six households) advised that they are not. The total amount of debts⁴⁴ is VND 696 million with the average loan of approximately VND 37 million per household. The highest loan is VND 80 million and the lowest is VND five million.

Of the 21 households with debts, loans from the social policy banks are the top selected preference with 90.5% (19 households) while the remaining two households (9.5%) borrowed money from relatives. Debts are mainly used for agricultural production investment.

5.5.3.2 Ma Lai Pun village

Data from the 16 surveyed households with 8 people was used in the household income and expenditure analysis - five household members who are currently not living with the household and do not contribute to household finance even though they are officially registered in the household record were not included.

5.5.3.2.1 Income

5.5.3.2.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly household income of the 16 surveyed households is VND 2,854,115 with the highest average monthly income per household of VND 17,875,000 and the lowest of VND 590,000 (see Table 5.25). The average income per capita is VND 543,641 per month or VND 6,523,690 per year which is one-third of the average income per capita of the Huong Phung commune (VND 18 million per year).

⁴⁴ Nineteen out of 21 households providing details about their amount of debts were included in this calculation.

Table 5.25 Average Monthly Income per Household and per Capita

Monthly Income	Surveyed Households (N=16)
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	2,854,115
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	543,641
Minimum Monthly Household Income (VND)	590,000
Maximum Monthly Household Income (VND)	17,875,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Using the multidimensional poverty standard⁴⁵, the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the surveyed households (VND 543,641) is below the national poverty line for poor households in rural areas. Of the 16 surveyed households, 15 households have the monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor households and one household has a monthly income per capita in the poverty level for near poor households.

Of the 15 households, seven households are classified as poor and four households are categorised as near poor as they are not eligible for at least three basic social services under the multi-dimensional poverty level⁴⁶. Other four households have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level but are not classified as near-poor or poor. In these cases, it might be because they can access more than three basic social services.

5.5.3.2.1.2 Household Income Structure

When disaggregating household income by livelihood, land-based livelihood makes up the largest contributor to the average annual income per household (38.1%) (see Figure 5.20). The dominant contribution of land-based livelihood in household finances is attributed to a large number of people engaging in farming (37 out of 42 working people or 88.1%). This finding is consistent with the analysis of livelihood engagement as discussed in Section 5.5.2.2.1. Wage-based livelihood is the second most common source to the average annual income per household (37.9%). Enterprise-based livelihood makes up a modest proportion of the average annual household income, 4.4% as this is identified as a supplementary income for one surveyed people.

Apart from the three main livelihood types mentioned, surveyed households get an additional income source from social allowances or financial support from children which together contribute 19.6% to the

⁴⁵According to Government Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg (2015) regarding multidimensional poverty for 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.

⁴⁶ 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.

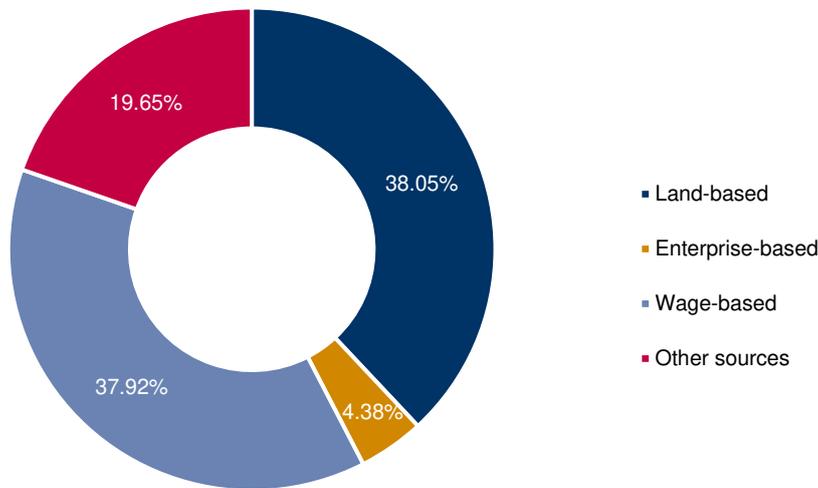
Income norms:

- (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/latrines; use of telecommunication services; and assets for information accessibility.

average annual household income. Surveyed households report a range of livelihood activities which suggest that diversified strategies are one way of coping with fluctuating income levels.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.20 Annual Household Income Structure of the Surveyed Households

5.5.3.2.2 Expenditure

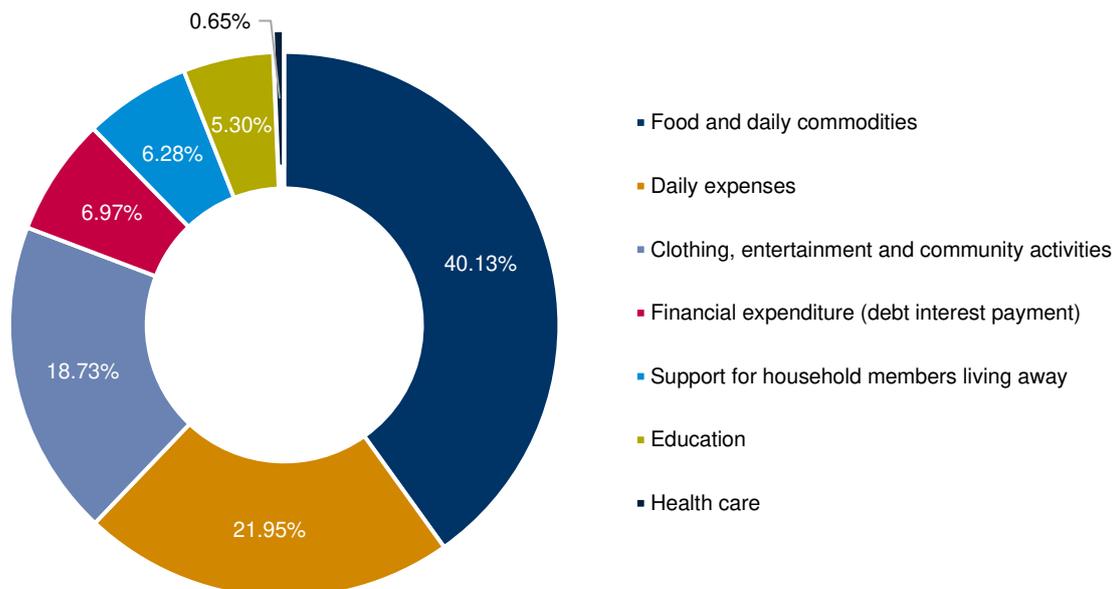
5.5.3.2.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly household expenditure is VND 2,489,198, which is well below the average monthly household income (VND 2,854,115). The highest monthly expenditure per household is VND 5,847,333 while the lowest is VND 980,000.

Over the past 12 months, many households incurred unexpected expenditures, with five of 16 surveyed households spending an average amount of approximately VND 18.5 million per household on housing repairs or construction and two households paying an average of VND 700,000 per household for serious medical conditions. Since these expenditures were unexpected, they were not included in the calculations for the average monthly household expenditure.

5.5.3.2.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

Analysis of the average expenditure pattern shows that 'food and daily commodities', 'daily expenses' such as electricity, energy, transportation and communications, and 'clothing, entertainment and community activities' are the highest housing expenditures, accounting for 40.1%, 21.9%, and 18.7% of the average monthly household expense respectively. Small proportions are spent on 'debt interest payment' (7%), 'supporting household members living away' (6.3%), education (5.3%), and health care (0.7%) (see Figure 5.21).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.21 Monthly Expenditure Structure of the Surveyed Households

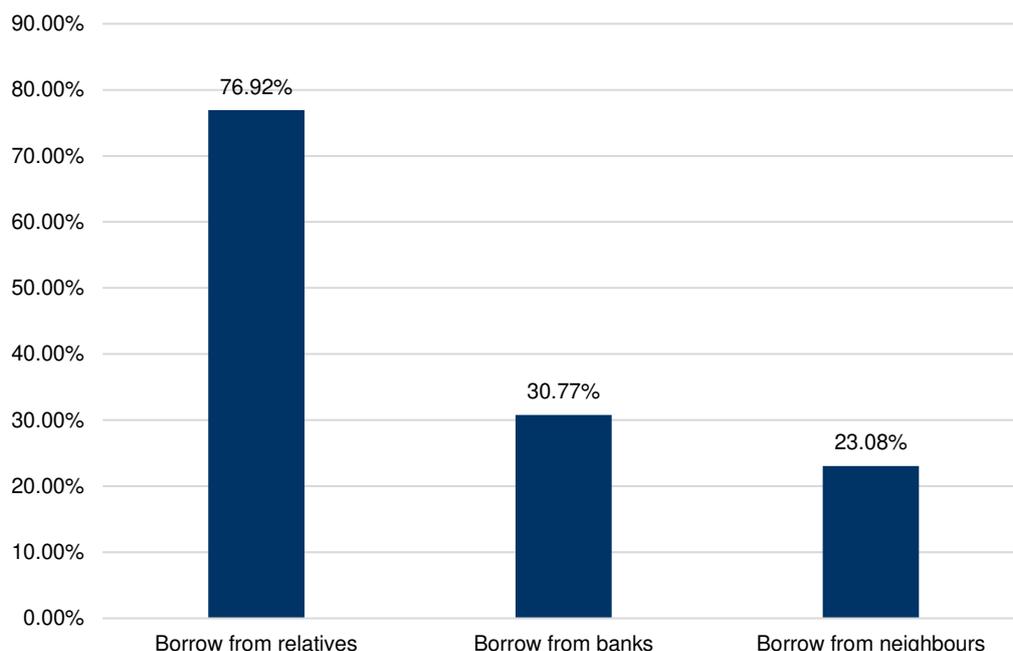
5.5.3.2.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

The average monthly household income is VND 2,854,115 VND, which is relatively above the average monthly household expenditure VND 2,489,198. The gap between the average monthly household income and expenditure is positive 364,917 VND. Of the 16 surveyed households, only four households (25%) have their total annual income of the last year exceeding their annual expenses. The annual household income surplus is from VND 7.3 million to VND 180 million. The rest of 12 households (75%) have an annual income below their annual cost and they may have financial support from many sources such as borrowing money (with or without interest) from their relatives, acquaintances or banks to make up the difference. The annual household income shortage is from VND two million to VND 85 million.

5.5.3.2.4 Sources of Financial Support

Balancing between income and expenditure is a concern for surveyed households. A high proportion of the 16 surveyed households (81.3% or 13 households) seek financial support as their monthly income over the preceding three years did not cover their household expenditure. The remaining 18.7% (three households) 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 (76.9% or ten out of 13 households), followed by a considerable proportion getting a loan from banks (30.8% or four households). Another 23.1% (three households) receive financial aid from neighbours to cover their shortcomings (see Figure 5.22).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.22 Sources of Financial Support among the Surveyed Households

5.5.3.2.5 Debts

Debt is relatively high among the surveyed households with 81.2% (13 out of 16 surveyed households) reporting they are in debt while a small proportion (18.8%) advises that they are not. The total amount of loans⁴⁷ is VND 341 million with the biggest loan at VND 50 million and the smallest at VND one million. An average debt per household is approximately VND 31 million.

Of the 13 households with debts, 12 households (92.3%) have a loan from social policy banks while the remaining one household (7.7%) borrows money from neighbours. Debts are used for buying cattle (cow and goat), building or renovating a house, or investing in business.

5.5.4 Land, Housing, and Household Assets

5.5.4.1 Xa Ruong village

5.5.4.1.1 Land Ownership

The 28 surveyed households own different types of land including residential and garden land, agricultural land, and forestry land, in which lands for residence and agriculture production are by far the most common land holdings among the surveyed households (see Table 5.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

⁴⁷ It is noticeable that 11 out of these 13 households have provided detailed information about their debts.

Table 5.26 Types of Land Holdings by the Surveyed Household

Types of Land	Land Holdings		Total Area (m ²)	Average Area per Household (m ²)	LURC Ownership	
	N	%			N	%
Residential Land (including Garden Area)	27	96.43	6,604	264.16	1	3.70
Agricultural Land	24	85.71	875,750	43,788	1	4.17
Forestry Farming Land	17	60.71	486,500	32,433	0	0.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

■ Residential Land (Including Garden Area)

Twenty-seven out of 28 surveyed households (96.4%) own residential land with a total area of 6,604 m² (see Table 5.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The remaining one household does not possess any residential land plots and uses rented land from their neighbour for housing. The average residential and garden land area per household⁴⁸ is 264.2 m². The largest and smallest residential land areas are 18 m² and 1,000 m² respectively.

One out of the 27 households with residential and garden land plots has a land use right certificate (LURC) for their land while 22 households do not own a LURC for their residential land. Of the 22 households, four households have their lands with traditional ownership.

■ Agricultural Land

Of the 28 surveyed households, 24 households (85.7%) possess agricultural land with a total area of 875,750 m² (see Table 5.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The average agricultural land area per household⁴⁹ is 43,788 m². The largest and smallest agriculture land areas have the corresponding figures of 750 m² and 410,000 m². The agricultural land plots are about 0.1-5 km away from the surveyed households' houses. All 24 surveyed households are currently planting cassava, rice, coffee, acacia, banana, litsea, areca, and jackfruit trees on their land.

Of the 24 households with agricultural land, only one household has a LURC for their land while 17 households do not own a LURC for their agriculture land. Of the 17 households, six households have their land with traditional ownership.

■ Forestry Land

Seventeen out of 28 households (60.7%) own forest farming land with the total area of 486,500 m². The average forestry land area per household⁵⁰ is 32,433 m² (see Table 5.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The largest and smallest forestry land areas have the corresponding figures of 500 m² and 115,000 m². The forest land plots are about 0.1-7 km away from the surveyed households' houses. Regarding land use status, one household allows their family members to use their forestry land and the rest of 16 households are currently planting acacia - the main perennial crop. No household has a LURC for their forest farming land.

⁴⁸ Data from 25 out of 27 surveyed households with residential land was used in this calculation - two households could not provide detailed information about their residential land area.

⁴⁹ Data from 20 out of 24 surveyed households with agriculture land was used in this calculation - four households could not provide detailed information about their agricultural land area.

⁵⁰ Data from 15 out of 17 surveyed households with forest farming land was used in this calculation - two households could not provide detailed information about their forest farming land area.

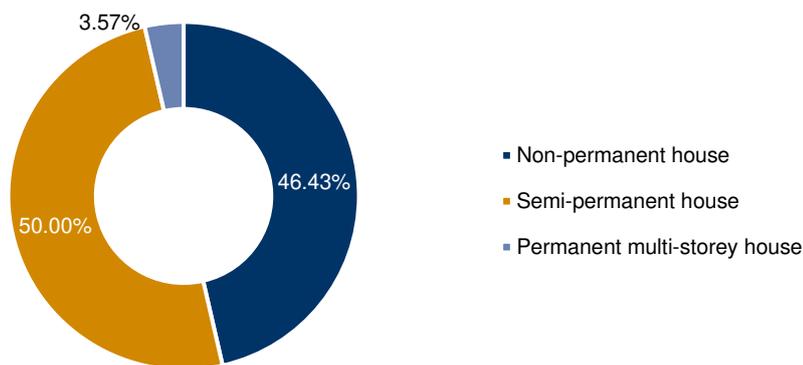
Forest is of importance to the local people in a remote village like Xa Ruong. Local households depend on forests for food supplements, traditional medicines, fuel and fodder, and low-cost building materials. Most surveyed households in Xa Ruong take advantage of the free products or non-timer forest products (NTFPs) provided by forest such as bamboo, forest banana flowers or anything else that they can eat for food supplements (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

5.5.4.1.2 House Ownership and Household Assets

5.5.4.1.2.1 Housing Conditions

All surveyed households (100%) own their current house privately and have their houses built on residential land. One household (3.6%) owns two houses while the remaining 27 surveyed households (96.4%) possess one house. On average, households in the surveyed areas have been living in their house for nearly 14.5 years.

The survey suggests that most of the surveyed households either reside in semi-permanent⁵¹ (50%) or non-permanent houses (46.4%) (see Figure 5.23Error! Reference source not found.). The typical house style is mainly in the form of a stilt house made of oak woods, woods or bamboo (see Figure 5.23Error! Reference source not found.). One surveyed household is currently dwelling in a permanent multi-storey house, accounting for 3.6%.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.23 House Types in the Surveyed Village



Non-permanent stilt house



Semi-permanent stilt house



Permanent multi-storey house

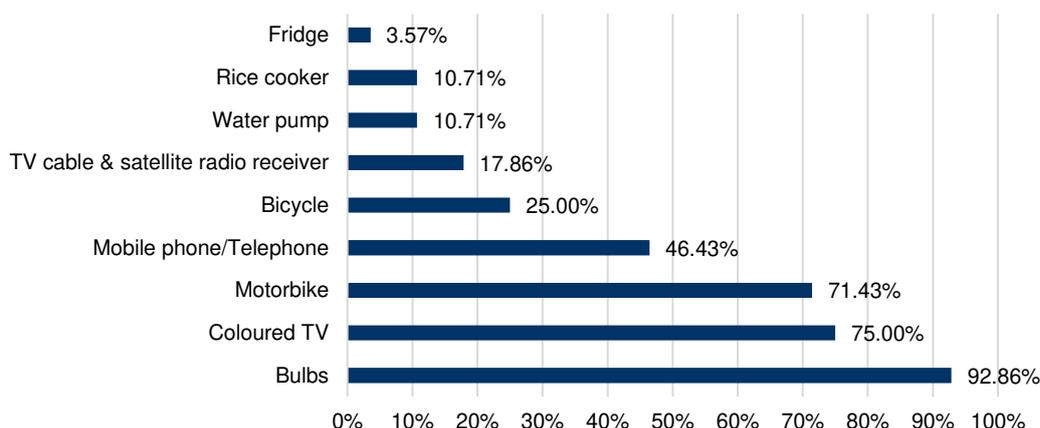
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

⁵¹ 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.

Figure 5.24 Photos of House Types in the Surveyed Village

5.5.4.1.2.2 Household Assets

Most surveyed households own basic home appliances (light bulbs and coloured TVs) and transport vehicles (motorbikes) (see Figure 5.25 **Error! Reference source not found.**). A small number of households have mobile phone (13 households or 46.4%), bicycles (seven households or 25%), TV cable and satellite radio receivers (five households or 17.9%), water pumps (three households or 10.7%), rice cookers (three households or 10.7%), and fridge (one household or 3.6%).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.25 Household Assets of the Surveyed Households

In addition, eight surveyed households own a lawn mower (28.6%). According to a male respondent in the surveyed village⁵², the World Vision in Vietnam (WVV) sponsored villagers with a lawn mower and farming tools for agricultural activities. Other recorded facilities comprise agrimotors (two households or 7.1%), pump machines (one household or 3.6%), pesticide spraying machines (one household or 3.6%), and rice grinders (one household or 3.6%).

5.5.4.1.2.3 Sources of Cooking Energy

All 28 surveyed households use firewood (trees or wood) as the primary cooking energy which is collected from forests or gardening areas for domestic use (see Figure 5.26 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Among them, three households use electricity for home appliances such as rice cookers (10.7%). No household uses gas, coal or solar energy for daily cooking activities.



Rice cooking by firewood



Firewood stored under the stilt house

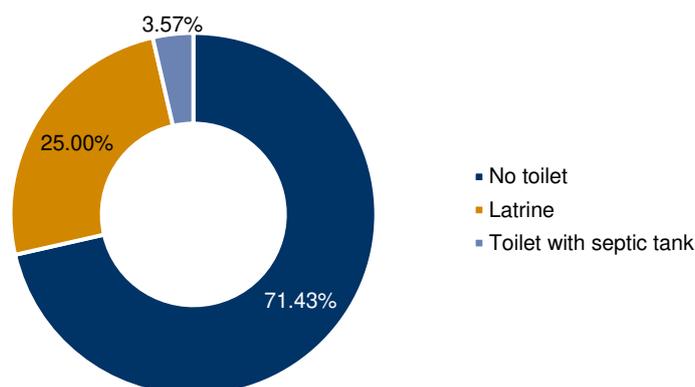
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

⁵² Source: HT07, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic people, 34 years old, Xa Ruong, 9th May 2020

Figure 5.26 Cooking Fuel of the Surveyed Households

5.5.4.1.2.4 Toilet Conditions

The survey indicates that a high proportion of the surveyed households (71.4% or 20 households) do not have a private toilet. 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. A small proportion (25% or seven households) have a latrine, and another 3.6% (one household) use a toilet with a septic tank (see Figure 5.27 **Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.27 Toilet Conditions of the Surveyed Households

5.5.4.2 Ma Lai Pun village

5.5.4.2.1 Land Ownership

The 16 surveyed households own different types of land including residential and garden land, agricultural land, and forestry land, in which lands for residence and agriculture production are by far the most common land holdings among the surveyed households (see Table 5.27).

Table 5.27 Types of Land Holdings by the Surveyed Household

Types of Land	Land Holdings		Total Area (m ²)	Average Area per Household (m ²)	LURC Ownership	
	N	%			N	%
Residential land (including garden area)	15	93.75	30,208	2,014	11	73.33
Agricultural land	15	93.75	204,800	14,629	15	100.00
Forestry land	7	43.75	75,400	10,771	3	42.86

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

■ Residential Land (Including Garden Area)

Most of the surveyed households (93.7% or 15 out of 16 households) own residential land with a total area of 30,208 m² (see Table 5.27). The remaining one household does not possess any residential land plot and has their house built on agricultural land. The largest residential land area is 10,000 m² (two households) and the smallest is 40 m² (one household). The average residential land area per household is 2,014 m².

Of the 15 households with residential and garden land areas, 11 households said that they have a land use right certificate (LURC) for their land, accounting for 73.3%, in which two households have their land with a LURC under the name of their relatives. The remaining four households do not own their land with a LURC due to traditional ownership (one household) or lack of land status identification (three households).

■ Agricultural Land

Fifteen out of 16 surveyed households own agricultural land with a total area of 204,800 m², in which one household owns this type of land, which is located in Huong Hai village, Huong Phung commune (see Table 5.27). The average agricultural land area per household⁵³ is 14,629 m², the largest area is 62,500 m², and the smallest is 2,000 m². Agricultural land plots are about 0.05 - 5km away from the surveyed households' houses. These surveyed households are currently cultivating cassava, rice, coffee, acacia, banana, avocado, pepper, Tung trees, litsea, and vernicia montana. All of them possess LURCs for their land.

■ Forestry Land

Of the seven households with forestry land, they own a total of 75,400 m² forestry land area and an average of 10,771 m² per household (see Table 5.27). The largest forestry land area is 30,000 m² and the smallest is 400 m². Forestry land plots are 0.5-5km away from the surveyed households' residence. Some 42.9% (three households) have their land granted with a LURC, in which one of them only has a LURC for a part of their forestry land. The remaining 57.1% (four households) do not possess forestry land with a LURC as their lands are traditionally or communally owned.

5.5.4.2.2 House Ownership and Household Assets

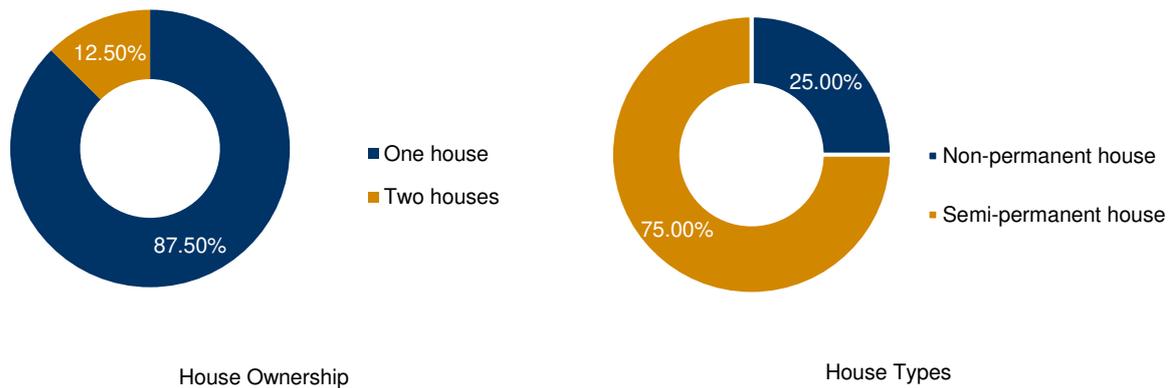
5.5.4.2.2.1 Housing Conditions

All surveyed households own a house privately, of which 15 households have a house built on their residential land while one house was set up on agricultural land. Surveyed households have been living in their houses for virtually 13 years on average.

A high percentage (87.5%) of the 16 surveyed households own one house while 12.5% possess two houses (see Figure 5.28). The typical semi-permanent⁵⁴ house in the surveyed village is in the form of a stilt house made of oak woods, woods or bamboo which was recorded 12 times (75%) while 25% (four households) are dwelling in non-permanent stilt houses (see Figure 5.29).

⁵³The average agriculture land area per household was calculated on the data of 14 surveyed households as one household did not provide detailed information of agricultural land.

⁵⁴There 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.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.28 Housing Conditions of the Surveyed Households



Semi-permanent stilt house

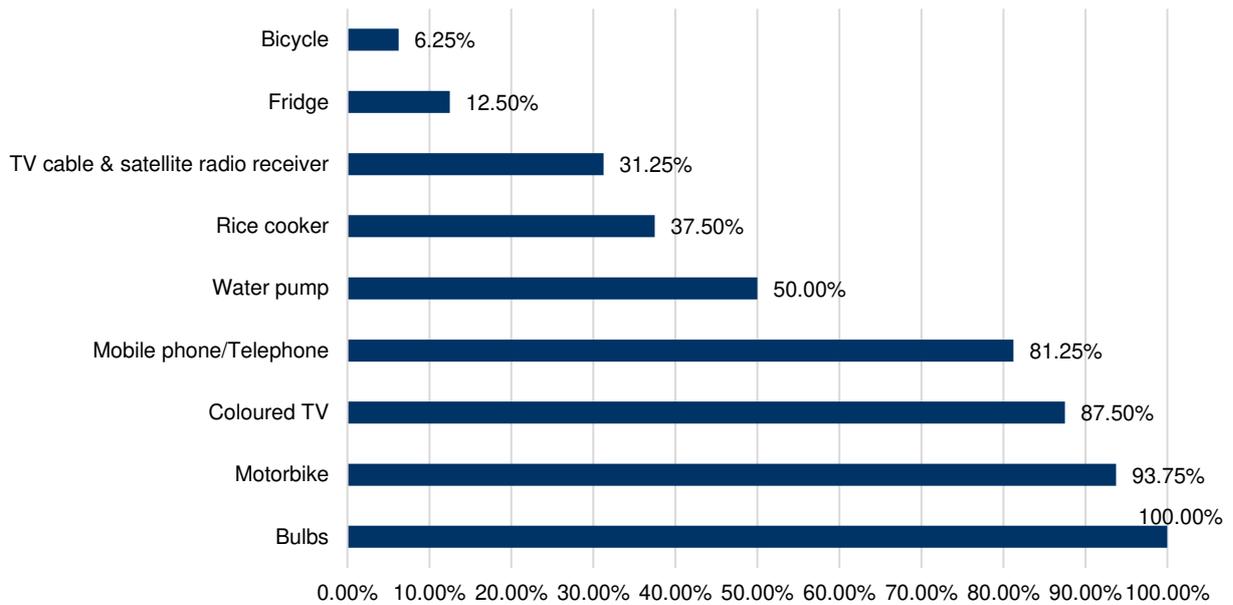
Non-permanent stilt house

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.29 House Types in Ma Lai Pun Village

5.5.4.2.2.2 Household Assets

Most of the surveyed households own basic home appliances (light bulbs and coloured television), communication devices (mobile phone), and transport vehicles (motorbikes) (see Figure 5.30). A considerable proportion of surveyed households have water pumps (eight households or 50%), rice cookers (six households or 37.5%), TV cable and satellite radio receivers (five households or 31.2%). Some 12.5% have a high-grade asset such as a fridge. In terms of production facilities, of the 16 surveyed households, one household has a lawn mower and one household owns a cultivator.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.30 Household Assets of the Surveyed Households

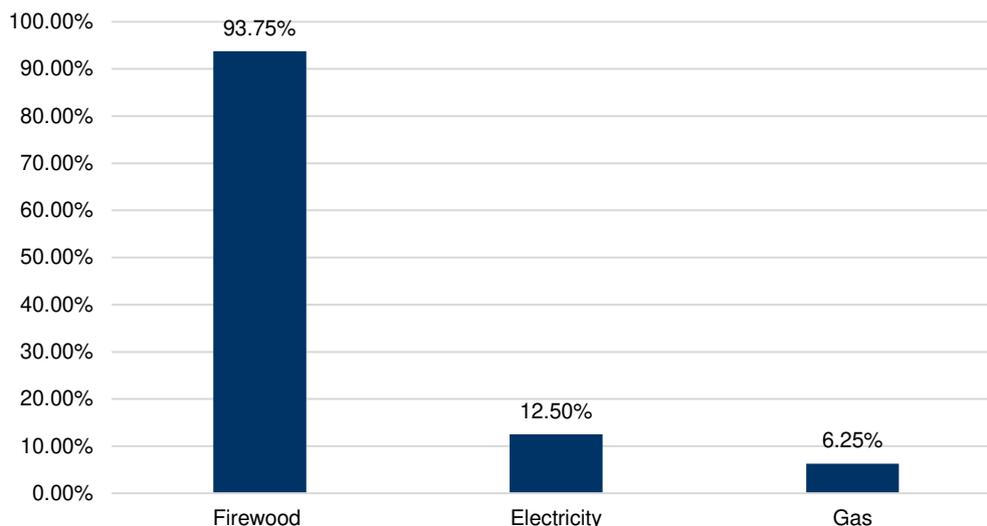
5.5.4.2.2.3 Sources of Cooking Energy

Surveyed households can use mixed sources of energy for cooking. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel among the surveyed households when 93.8% (15 households) use it (see Figure 5.31). Firewood is collected from forests or gardening areas for domestic use. Some 12.5% (two households) use electricity for housing appliances such as rice cookers and kettles and only 6.3% (one household) use gas for daily cooking (see Figure 5.32).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.31 Cooking with Firewood in Ma Lai Pun Village



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.32 Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households

5.5.4.2.2.4 Toilet Conditions

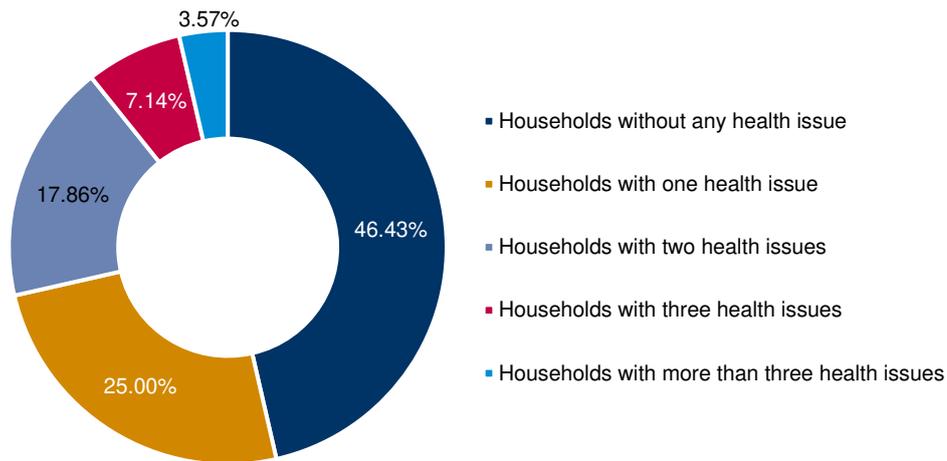
Most of the surveyed households (nine households or 56.2%) use a latrine while the remaining seven households (43.8%) do not have a toilet. It is understood that there is outside defecation in garden areas, in fields or in the forest, and some households share toilets with their relatives or neighbours.

5.5.5 Health Issues

5.5.5.1 Xa Ruong village

5.5.5.1.1 Households with Health Issues

Of the 28 surveyed households, 13 households said that they did not get any health issue over the past 12 months (46.4%) while the remaining 15 households encountered health problems. They include seven households (25%) having at least one health issue, five households (17.9%) with two health issues, two households (7.1%) with three health issues, and one household (3.6%) with five health issues (see Figure 5.33 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

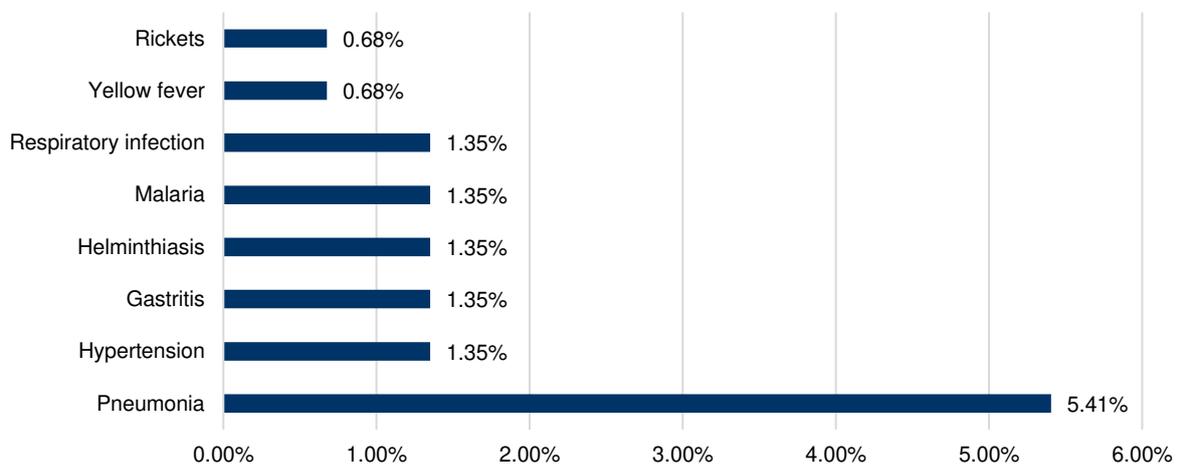


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.33 Surve yed Households with Health Issues over the Last 12 Months

5.5.5.1.2 Types of Health Issues

Over the last 12 months, common diseases were reported by the 148 surveyed population with health issues including pneumonia (eight people or 5.4%), hypertension, gastritis, helminthiasis, malaria, and respiratory (two people or 1.4% for each). Furthermore, yellow fever and rickets are also experienced with a small number of cases (one person or 0.7% for each) (see Figure 5.34 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Apart from the diseases listed, other health issues are recorded such as headache, joint pain, backache, flu, fever, labour’s accident, cough, and sinusitis.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

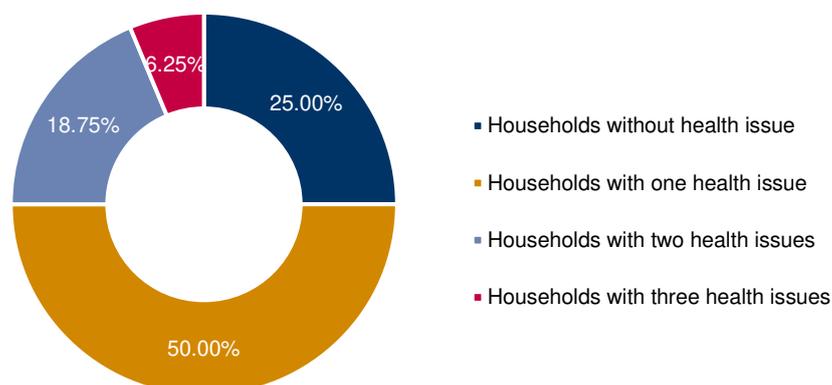
Figure 5.34 Types of Health Issues among the Surveyed Households

Alcohol abuse and tobacco addiction are present among the 148 surveyed population with three alcoholics (2%) and 15 cases with tobacco abuse (10.1%). It is reported that those who are addicted to tobacco can consume three to 20 cigarettes per day and one of them uses leaves for smoking. No case of drug addiction is recorded in the surveyed village.

5.5.5.2 Ma Lai Pun village

5.5.5.2.1 Households with Health Issues

Of the 16 surveyed households, four households (25%) did not have any health issues over the past 12 months (see Figure 5.35). The remaining 12 households reported that their household members got health problems, including eight households (50%) with one health issue, three households (18.7%) with two health issues, and one household (6.3%) with three health issues.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.35 Surveved Households with Health Issues over the Last 12 Months

5.5.5.2.2 Types of Health Issues

Over the last 12 months, some common diseases were reported by the 89 surveyed population including gastritis (4.5% or four people), respiratory infection (4.5% or four people), heart disease (1.1% or one people), and pneumonia (1.1% or one people). Apart from the diseases listed in the survey, other diseases are recorded such as joint pain, backache, flu, fever, intestine disease, edema, spine pain, and eye-related disease among the surveyed people.

Regarding alcohol and tobacco use habits, eight out of the 89 surveyed people are addicted to tobacco⁵⁵ (9%). They normally use from two to 20 cigarettes per day. No case of drug and alcohol addiction is recorded among the surveyed population.

5.5.6 Access to Infrastructure and Public Services

5.5.6.1 Xa Ruong village

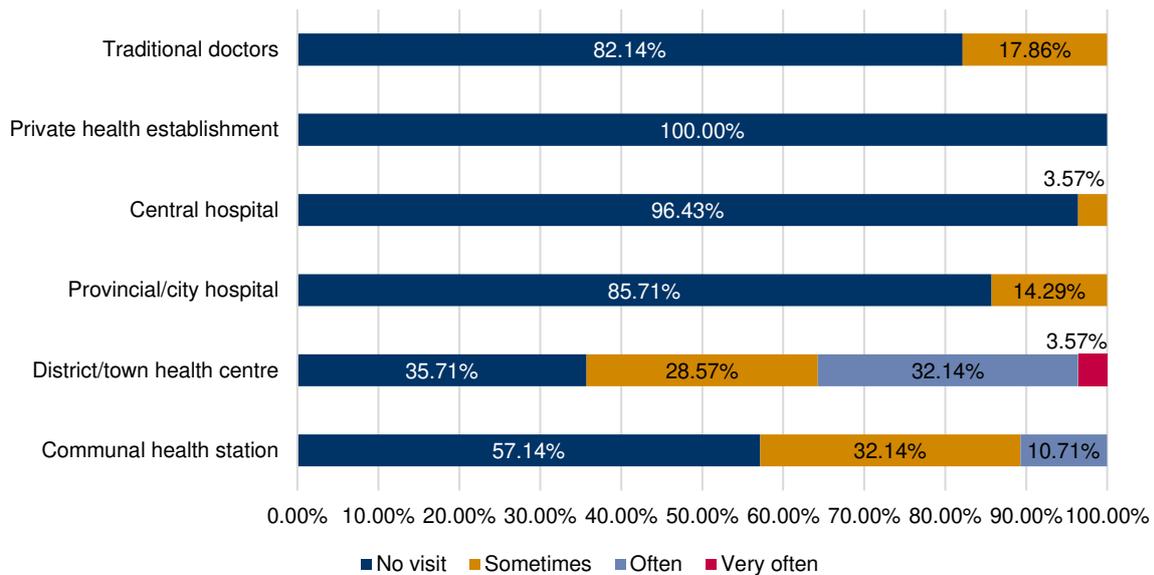
5.5.6.1.1 Commune Health Station

The frequency of health establishment visits by surveyed households over the last 12 months remains low. This may be explained that a large number of surveyed households have no health issue or low need for health care. The most frequently-opted health care establishment by the surveyed 28 households is district/town health centre (64.3%), followed by commune health station (42.9%) (see Figure 5.36~~Error! Reference source not found.~~). Around 14.3% came to provincial/city hospital for medical treatment, while a small number accessed central hospitals for health problems last year (3.6%). No surveyed households visited private health establishments for health treatment last year.

⁵⁵Tobacco abuse: those who use tobacco at least once a day, as defined by WHO.

Reportedly, some 17.9% seek traditional doctors when having any health issue. There is traditional healer (*Thầy thuốc*) who receives most respect by Xa Ruong villagers. The traditional healer has been performing this type of medical treatment for about 11 to 12 years. As shared in the interview, he has learnt traditional health treatment methods from his parents who were also traditional healers. The traditional healer can treat physical injuries as fractures or bone broken and does not require any fees for treating but food and wine are accepted (HT15, male respondent, 67 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

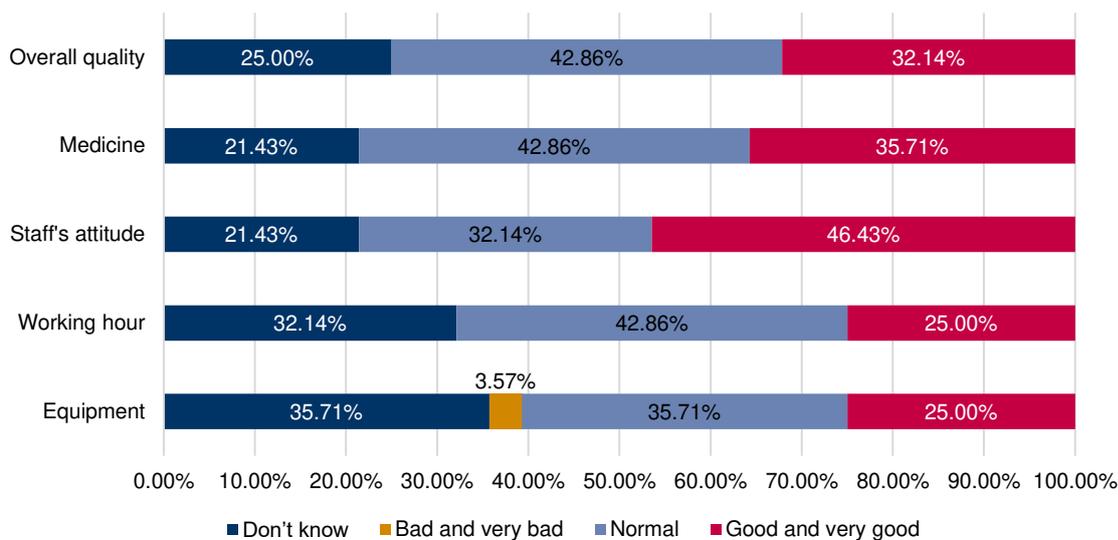
According to the FGD with women group, for common sickness such as stomach ache or fever, the local normally self-treat by traditional methods such as using guava leaves (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.36 Frequency of Health Facilities Use over 12 Months

Overall, the majority of the surveyed respondents are highly satisfied with the overall quality of the commune health station (32.1%) such as medicine (35.7%), staff's attitude (46.4%), working hour (25%), and equipment (25%). Whereas, only one household is dissatisfied with medical equipment of the commune health station, accounting for 3.6% (see Figure 5.37 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Surveyed respondents see a need for an adequate medicine as well as medical equipment.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

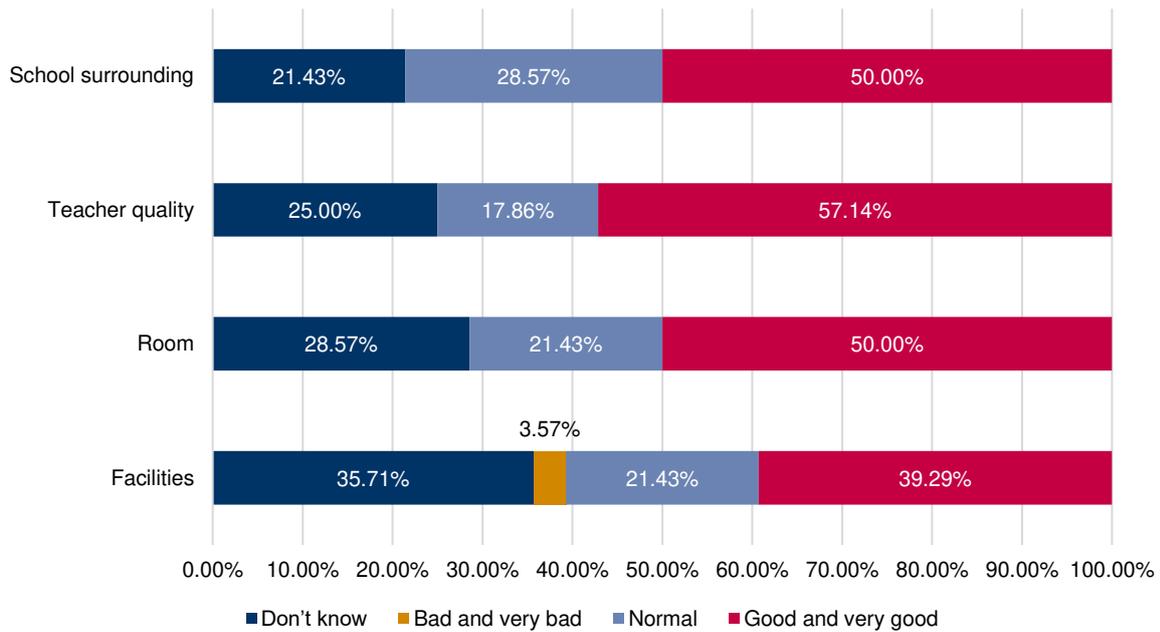
Figure 5.37 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Respondents with the Commune Health Station

Field observations and household surveys show that access to the commune health station for Xa Ruong villagers is really difficult because of long, steep and rocky soil roads. Surveyed households in Xa Ruong visit the commune health station which is about 15 km away from the village for health check-up and examination. In emergency cases such as giving birth or serious diseases, all villagers take turns to carry patients to health establishments by using hammock and by foot. It takes them one and a half hours to get patients to the main road of the commune and then the patients are transferred to the health station.

5.5.6.1.2 Local Schools

Most of the surveyed respondents ranked local schools as 'good and very good' in terms of teacher quality (57.1%), school rooms (50%), school surrounding (50%), and facilities (39.3%) (see Figure 5.38 **Error! Reference source not found.**). A small proportion of respondents indicated that they are not dissatisfied with facilities (3.6%). A suggestion made during interviews is planting more trees in school yards.

There are a small kindergarten and primary school located in Xa Ruong village that are branches of Huong Tan kindergarten and primary schools. It is reported that school location is a concern for surveyed households as lower and upper secondary schools are located too far away from the village. To pursue lower secondary education, village pupils have to travel a distance of 15 km to the commune centre for schooling and go further (around seven km) to Khe Sanh township for upper secondary education. The village has around ten pupils pursuing lower secondary schools but no pupil continues their upper secondary education. For convenient schooling, they have to be accommodated in their relative's house in the neighbouring Ruong village or their parents set up shelters in Ruong village for them to stay with other village children during the study time. They only visit their home every week to take food (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020 and KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

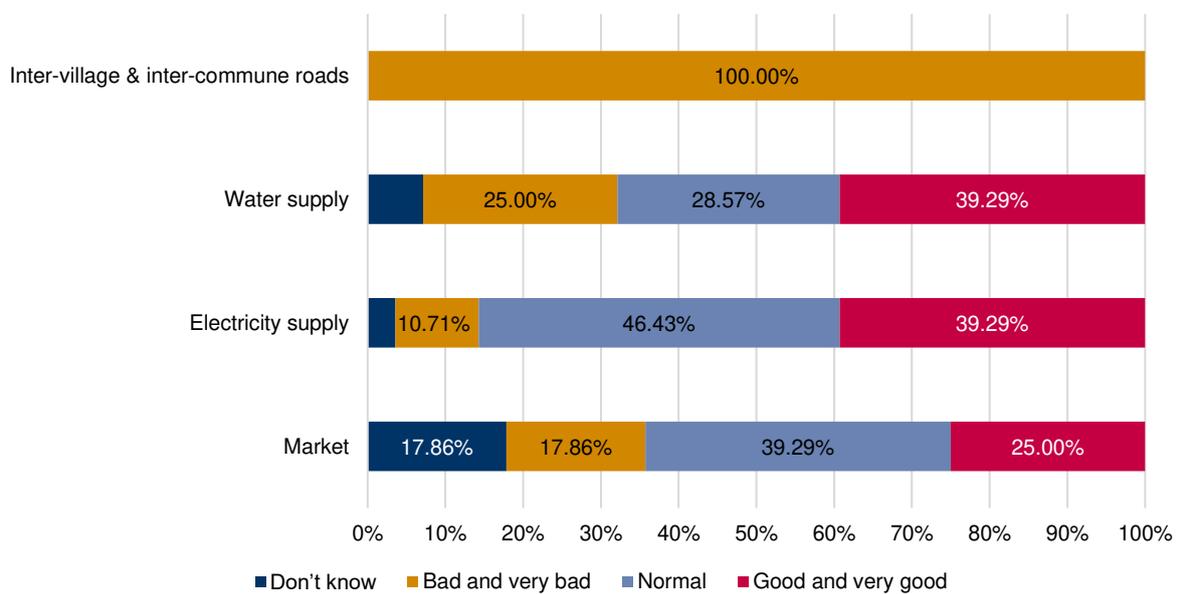


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.38 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Respondents with the Local Schools

5.5.6.1.3 Other Infrastructure and Public Services

Surveyed respondents show satisfaction with local infrastructure and public services in terms of water supply, electricity supply, roads, and market (see Figure 5.39 **Error! Reference source not found.**). It is worth noting that solid waste collection and internet services are not available in the surveyed village.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.39 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Respondents with Local Infrastructure and Public Services

5.5.6.1.3.1 Local Roads

All of the respondents are dissatisfied with inter-village and inter-commune roads and they see the dangerous conditions of roads for commuting safety (see Figure 5.40 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Xa Ruong villagers show a desire for new safe roads equipped with street lights for people to go to work or children to go to school.

The road needs to be expanded and upgraded due to potholes and rocks (HT28, female respondent, 42 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

In the rain season, flash floods and landslides have sometimes occurred but have not caused any serious damages to our lives. However, we are unable to go out of the village on muddy and slippery roads for getting food. In normal days, no one dare going out after six or seven o'clock at night (HT16, male respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020 and HT09, male respondent, 32 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.40 Local Road Conditions in Xa Ruong Village

5.5.6.1.3.2 Electricity Supply

Most surveyed households (27 households or 96.4%) are currently connected to the national electricity grid, with the exception of one household (3.6%) that does not have access to electricity. This household reported that the power line connecting their household has been broken but they could not afford the repair costs. Of the 28 surveyed respondents, 46.4% evaluate electricity supply as 'normal' and 39.3% rank it as 'good and very good' while 10.7% are dissatisfied with power loss and the electricity quality.

5.5.6.1.3.3 Water Supply

The surveyed results suggest that a very large proportion of the 28 surveyed households (82.1% or 23 households) use water from rivers or springs for drinking and domestic use. Only five households use underground water for drinking, accounting for 17.9%. In the dry season, water shortage commonly occurs, causing many difficulties for local people.

A high percentage of surveyed respondents (19 respondents or 67.9%) evaluate water supply as either 'normal' or 'good and very good'; whereas, 25% of the sample are displeased with the quality and lack of water supply during the dry season. They raise a need for an adequate water supply, improved water quality and water pipelines (see Figure 5.41 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

We have a well, the water is drinkable and able to be used for cooking (HT12, male respondent, 65 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong, 9th May 2020).

The water source comes from Xa Ruong springs and I normally use five-litre bottles to get the water from there to home. In the summertime, water quality is clean and drinkable but it is dirty in the rain season. The water is not actually drinkable because of trash discharge. In addition, animals share the same water source that may make the water quality not safe enough for drinking. In case of water shortage, we have to go further for fetching water (HT16, female respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

Women carrying water pitchers on the basket under the scorching heat are easily observed during the survey. Through the FGD, female villagers shared that they spend one-hour walking to fetch water twice a day for their families and fetching water during the rainy season becomes much challenging (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020). To improve water supply, two wells were constructed and water taps were installed in each household last year under the funding of the local clean water supply program, but the water supply system has not been in operation due to the uncompleted installation of water meters (K11, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic people, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.41 Water Sources in the Surveyed Village

5.5.6.1.3.4 Market

There is no market in Xa Ruong village and households must visit Khe Sanh market, which is 20 km away from the village for food and daily necessities. Most surveyed households in Xa Ruong catch snails, fish and crabs in springs or collect bamboo, forest banana flowers or anything else that they can eat for daily meals. They only buy salt, chilli, noodle, meat and fish in the market. Normally, husbands take wives to the market as most females cannot ride a motorbike (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

We go to Khe Sanh market once a week, the prices are fairly expensive. We try to find edible plants and vegetables in forests. Sometimes we can go to the neighbouring village (Ruong and Tram villages) to buy meat or poultry products (HT16, male respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

We can buy some simple goods such as noodles and seasoning in a small grocery in the village. We visit Khe Sanh market every two-three months, even some households go to the market once a year to buy salt, chilli, seasoning, onion and other necessities such as shampoo. We spend around VND 500,000 to 800,000 per each food shopping trip in the market (FGD, women group, Van Kieu ethnic group, Xa Ruong village, 9th May 2020).

Eighteen out of 28 surveyed respondents evaluate local markets as either 'normal' or 'good and very good' (64.3%). Five respondents show dissatisfaction with the current local market (17.9%) due to the long distance between their residence and markets and bad road conditions. The other five respondents (17.9%) rarely or do not go to local markets so they cannot give evaluation.

5.5.6.1.3.5 Internet Services

All surveyed households do not access internet services as there is no internet signal in the remote Xa Ruong village. Therefore, all surveyed respondents cannot give evaluation of the service.

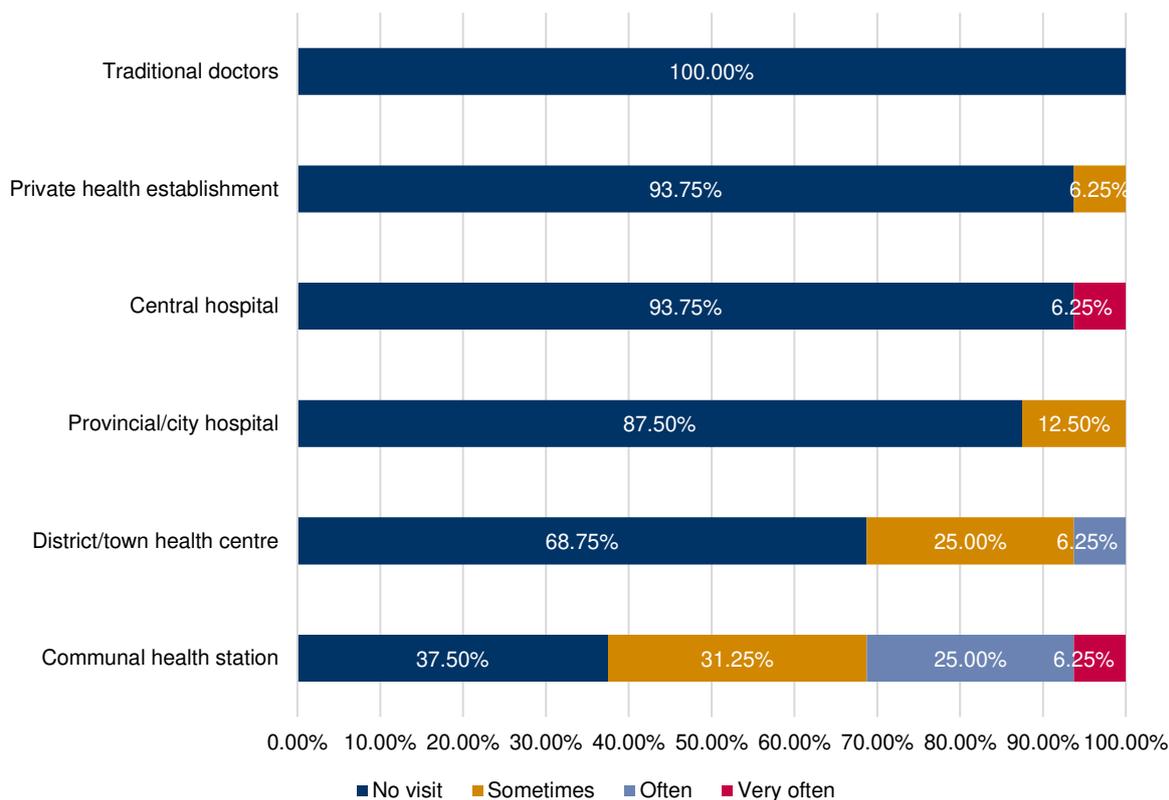
5.5.6.2 Ma Lai Pun village

The survey evaluates the access of the surveyed households to public infrastructure and services including local health station, schools, road system, electricity supply, water supply, local markets, solid waste collection, and internet services.

5.5.6.2.1 Commune Health Station

The survey findings show that frequency of health establishment visits by surveyed households over the last 12 months remain low (see Figure 5.42). This may be explained that some surveyed households have no health issue or low need for health care. However, for their healthcare treatment demands, surveyed households tend to visit the Huong Phung commune health station. The commune health station has a high frequency of visit, 31.3% visiting sometimes, 25% visiting often, and 6.2% visiting very often. Other healthcare establishments such as the district/town health center and provincial/city hospital take a significant proportion of visiting frequency with 31.3% and 12.5% respectively. In addition, the proportion of households visiting central hospitals and private health establishments is very low at 6.3%. No households visiting traditional doctors for healthcare services over the past year is recorded.

When examining the place of birth of the youngest members among the 16 surveyed households, the survey findings show that there are six households having babies born during the last five years (2016-2020). Four of the six households (66.7%) selected the commune health station for giving birth while the remaining two households had their youngest members born at the district health center (33.3%).



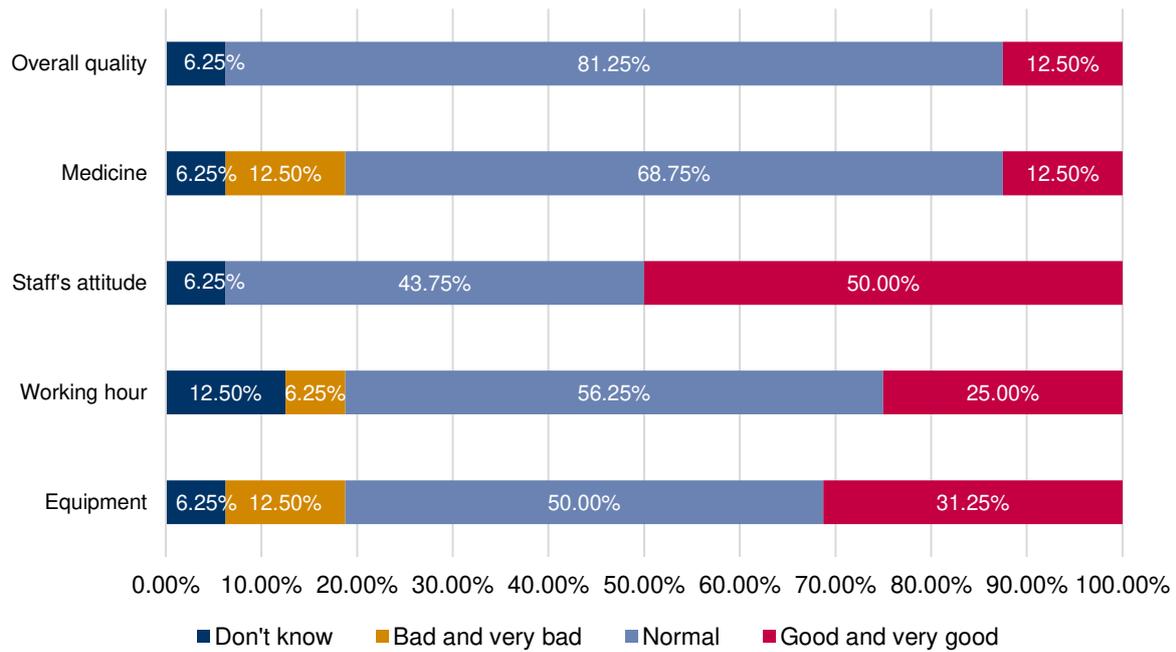
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.42 Frequency of Health Facilities Use over the Last 12 Months

Overall, the majority of the surveyed respondents evaluated the quality of the commune health station as ‘normal’. Considerable proportions of surveyed respondents ranked the overall quality of commune health stations (12.5%), medicine (12.5%), staff attitude (50%), working hour (25%), and medical equipment (31.3%) as ‘good and very good’. Some surveyed respondents are dissatisfied with the quality of equipment (12.5%), medicine (12.5%), and working hour (6.2%) of the commune health station (see Figure 5.43). As it is testified by respondents that the commune health station should have a doctor work at night for any emergency case, upgrade medical equipment, and provide high-quality medicines. Apart from the commune health station, where is normally accessed by the surveyed households for health check-up and treatment is military health station 52 (KII, male respondent, 35 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 9th May 2020).

Although I received medicine from the communal health station, my pain did not ease up. I think the quality should be improved for better health care service (HP05, male respondent, 42 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

The facilities in the health station are all deteriorated and inadequate. Those should be replaced with new ones (HP04, male respondent, 25 years old and HP08, male respondent, 36 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.43 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with the Commune Health Station

5.5.6.2.2 Local Schools

In the surveyed village, there is a Ma Lai kindergarten - a branch of Huong Phung kindergarten and a Cheng - Ma Lai Pun primary school - a branch of Huong Phung primary school, which is for primary pupils from both Cheng and Ma Lai Pun villages (see Figure 5.44). Pupils can pursue their lower and upper secondary schools in Huong Phung commune, which is about 7-8 km away from the village. According to the village head of Ma Lai Pun, village pupils tend to drop out of school when finishing grade 9 or 10. This might be attributed to their difficult living conditions or long distance from residences to schools (KII, male respondent, 35 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 9th May 2020).



Ma Lai kindergarten



Cheng - Ma Lai primary school

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

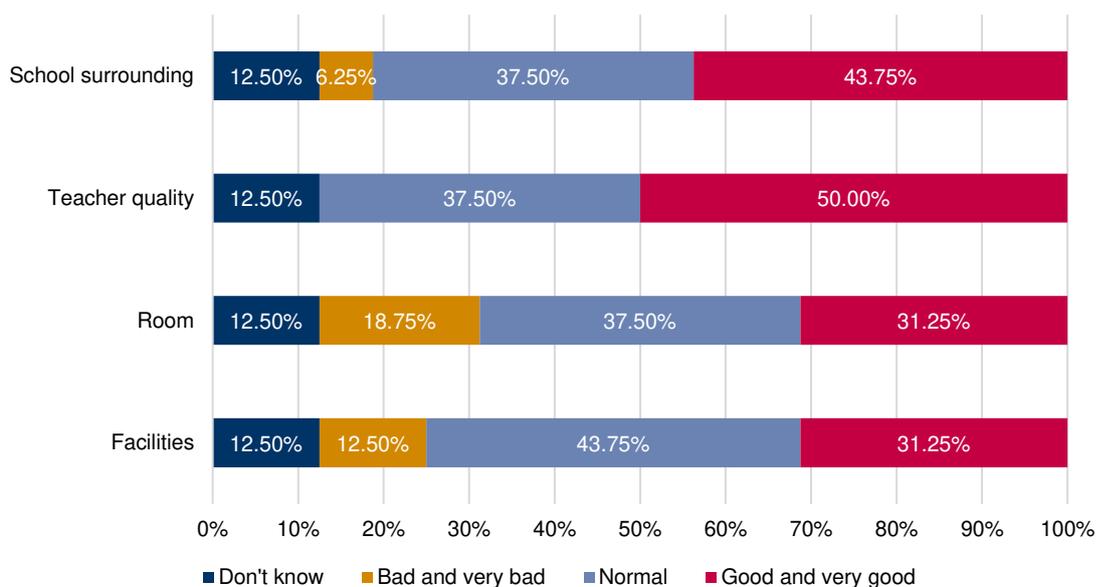
Figure 5.44 Local Schools in Ma Lai Pun Village

The surveyed respondents ranked facilities (31.3%), school rooms (31.3%), teacher quality (50%), and school surrounding (43.8%) as ‘good and very good’ (see Figure 5.45). However, dissatisfaction is recorded for school rooms (18.8%), facilities (12.5%), and school surrounding (6.3%). Recommendations were made during household interviews to improve the overall quality of local schools, especially the village primary school due to its degradation. The school quality relates to the hygiene and safety of the study environment (building school fence), school equipment and supply (new tables, chairs, and rooms), and daily school meal quality (food and water). In addition, school location is also a concern for several households in the surveyed village as local schools are located far away from residential areas.

School and classroom equipment in the commune are inadequate compared to other communes. Classrooms in the primary school are highly degraded (HP04, male respondent, 25 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

School facilities and daily meal nutrition for pupils have not been guaranteed (HP05, male respondent, 42 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

Local schools are really far from our house. Moreover, the quality of teachers in kindergarten has not been satisfactory (HP06, male respondent, 38 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

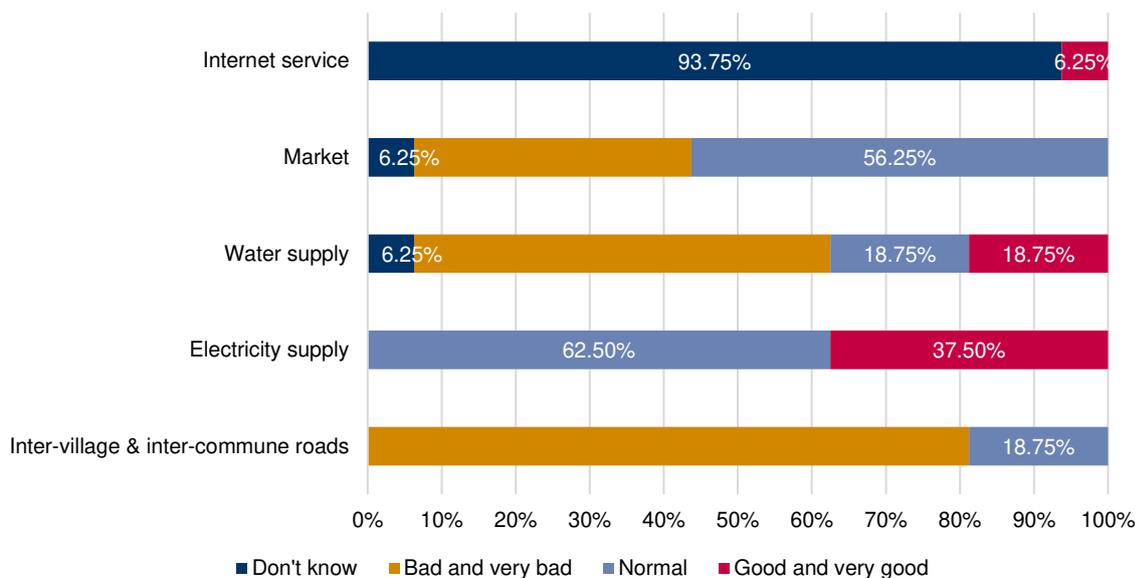


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.45 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with the Local Schools

5.5.6.2.3 Other Infrastructure and Public Services

Surveyed respondents show satisfaction with electricity supply, while inter-village and inter-commune roads, water supply, markets, and internet services are not highly evaluated by surveyed respondents. There is no official waste management system in Ma Lai Pun village so the respondents cannot give an evaluation of the solid waste collection. Field observation and household interviews show that domestic waste is discharged everywhere, especially into springs and treated by burning or landfilling. Respondents express a need of a waste treatment system in the village such as setting up a waste collection point in the Huong Phung market (see Figure 5.46).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.46 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Local Infrastructure and Public Services

5.5.6.2.3.1 Local Roads

A high percentage - 81.2% ranked local roads as 'bad and very bad' while a small proportion - 18.8% evaluated inter-village and inter-commune roads as 'normal' (see Figure 5.46). Most of respondents expect that roads between residential areas, villages, communes and instalment of street lights should be invested for commuting safety.

Local roads need to be improved so that our children can go to school conveniently. Especially, the road from Ma Lai village to Pun village is just a small soil path and it is really difficult for local residents to commute in the rainy season (HP03, male respondent, 46 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

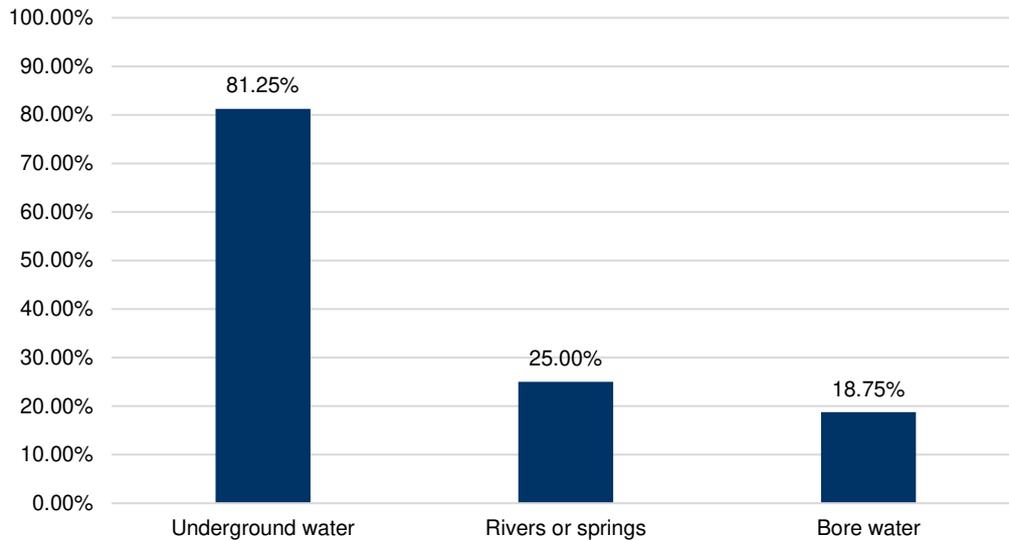
Local roads need to be wider with less potholes (HP20, male respondent, 33 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

5.5.6.2.3.2 Electricity Supply

100% surveyed households are connected to the national electricity grid. Of the 16 surveyed households, 10 respondents (62.5%) evaluate the electricity supply as 'normal' and the remaining six respondents (37.5%) show their high satisfaction (see Figure 5.46).

5.5.6.2.3.3 Water Supply

The study results suggest that surveyed households use more than one source of drinking water including underground water, water from rivers or springs, and borehole water. Underground water is considered as the main source of drinking water for most of the surveyed households (13 households or 81.3%). In addition, other water sources are recorded including water from rivers or springs (four households or 25%) and borehole water (three households or 18.7%) (see Figure 5.47 and).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.47 Sources of Drinking Water of the Surveyed Households



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.48 Underground Water Wells in Ma Lai Pun Village

When asked about their evaluation to the water supply, some 18.7% asserted that the current water supply meets their demands and the other 18.7% evaluated the water supply as ‘good and very good’. Meanwhile, over half of the surveyed sample - 56.3% are displeased with water shortage during the dry season and water pollution due to pesticide contamination and residuals from farming activities (see Figure 5.46).

The water shortage in the dry season is most experienced in Ma Lai Pun village where people mainly use underground water for daily use and do not access piped water systems. The villagers also use water from two springs in the village for domestic use; however, this water source becomes polluted due to pesticide contamination and residuals from coffee and cassava planting (KII, male respondent, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 9th May 2020). A surveyed Van Kieu male also shared the same opinion as their village head:

Water supply from springs is increasingly polluted that is even unable to be used for bathing because of trash discharge (HP03, male respondent, 46 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Ma Lai Pun village, 8th May 2020).

5.5.6.2.3.4 Market

Market is not available in Ma Lai Pun village but the locals can access Huong Phung market for daily necessities. People normally use their agricultural products for domestic use and collect vegetables or NTFPs such as bamboo and fruits in forests for daily meals. They only visit Huong Phung market once a week. Of the 16 interviewed respondents, 56.3% are quite satisfied with the local market while 37.5% of the respondents are not because the local market is under relatively poor sanitary conditions (see Figure 5.46).

5.5.6.2.3.5 Internet Services

There is internet access in the village but most of the surveyed households do not access internet services because they do not have gadgets with internet capability (15 households or 93.7%) while only one household uses the internet service (6.3%). This household evaluated the service as 'good and very good' (6.3%) (see Figure 5.46).

5.6 Vulnerability Analysis

5.6.1 Definition of Vulnerable Households

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

- Poor or near-poor households⁵⁶ certified by the Government;
- Households with orphans/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 without social welfare or insurance;
- Households with a physically disabled member;
- Households with a mentally disabled member unable to 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;
- Households with an illiterate breadwinner; and
- Female-headed households.

⁵⁶ 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 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:

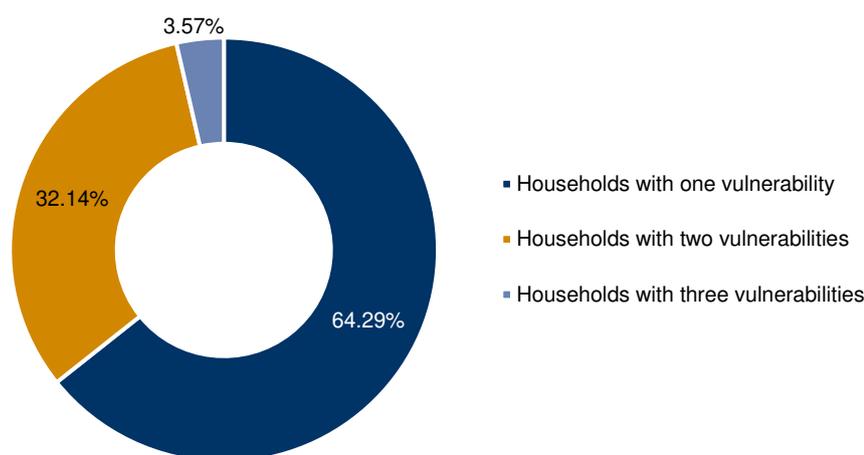
- Basic social services (5 services): health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation and information accessibility.
- Indicators measuring the level of deprivation of access to basic social services (10 indicators): (1) adult education; (2) child school attendance; (3) accessibility to health 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.

5.6.1.1 Xa Ruong village

All 28 surveyed households in Xa Ruong village are identified as vulnerable. As shared by the village head, Xa Ruong is categorised as an extremely difficult ethnic minority village and has total households classified as poor or near poor.

5.6.1.1.1 Multiple Vulnerability

Surveyed households in the vulnerable group could match more than one vulnerable criterion. Of the 28 vulnerable households, 64.3% are identified with one vulnerability. Some 32.1% are recorded with two vulnerabilities and another 3.6% are with three vulnerabilities (see Figure 5.49 **Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.49 Multiple Vulnerability of the Surveyed Households

5.6.1.1.2 Vulnerability Category

Of the 28 vulnerable households, the main category is poor household with 25 households (89.3%) (see Table 5.28 **Error! Reference source not found.**). After this, eight households have an illiterate bread-winner (28.6%) and three households are classified as near poor (10.7%). Two households have a family member with physical disability who is not eligible for social allowance, accounting for 7.1%. One household (3.6%) is categorised as a single parent from the poor household and raising children under the age of 16 or children aged 16-18 and attending school.

Table 5.28 Vulnerable Households by Category

Vulnerability Category	Surveyed Households (N=28)	
	N	%
Poor households	25	89.29
Households with an illiterate main labour	8	28.57
Near poor households	3	10.71
Households with a physically disabled person	2	7.14

Households with a single parent under the poor household category and raising children under the age of 16 or children aged 16-18 and attending school	1	3.57
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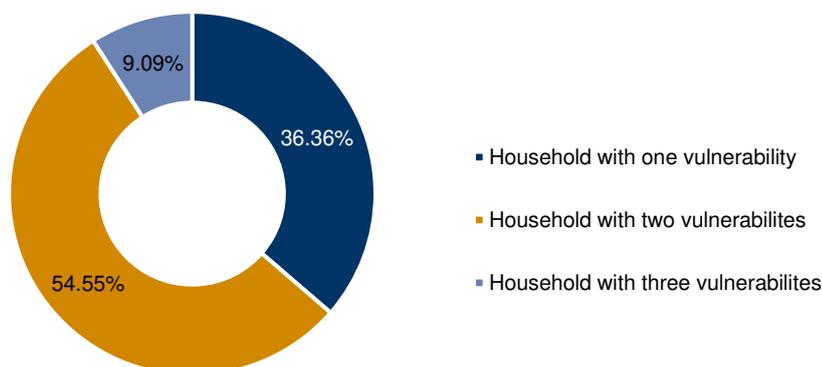
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.6.1.2 Ma Lai Pun village

A total of 11 out of 16 surveyed households (68.8%) have been identified as vulnerable while 31.2% of the surveyed households are not. Total population of the 11 vulnerable households is 67 people, accounting for 75.3% of the total 89 surveyed population.

5.6.1.2.1 Multiple Vulnerability

Surveyed households in the vulnerable group could match more than one vulnerable criterion (see Figure 5.50 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Of the 11 vulnerable households, some 36.4% (four households) are identified with one vulnerability. Most 54.5% (six households) are recorded with two vulnerabilities and another 9.1% (one household) are with three vulnerabilities (near-poor, female-headed, and illiterate main labour).

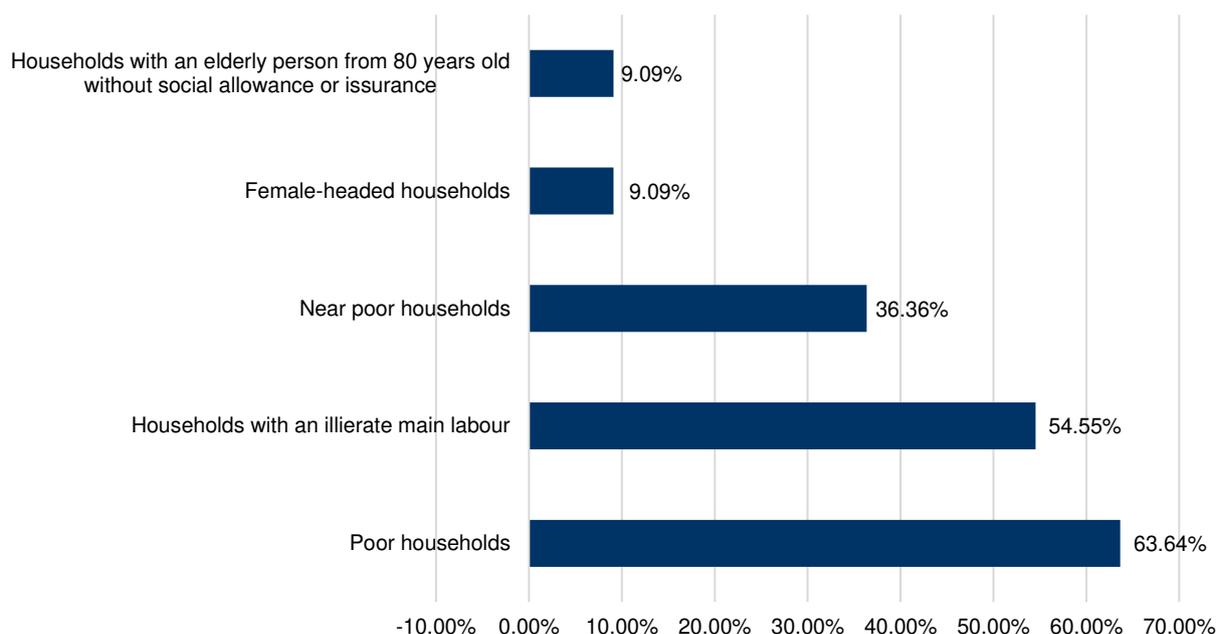


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.50 Multiple Vulnerability of the Surveyed Households

5.6.1.2.2 Vulnerability Category

Of the 11 vulnerable households, 63.6% (seven households) are classified as poor households and that is the main category. Some 54.6% (six households) have a bread-winner as illiterate and 36.4% (four households) are categorised as near-poor. One household (9.1%) is female-headed and another household (9.1%) is vulnerable as having an elderly person from 80 years old who is not entitled to any social allowance or insurance (see Figure 5.51 **Error! Reference source not found.**).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.51 Vulnerable Households by Category

5.7 Gender Relations

5.7.1 Gender Institutions and Women Development Programs

5.7.1.1 Gender Institutions

Viet Nam was one of the first countries to sign the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), in 1980, and ratified it in 1982. In addition, Vietnam has strengthened its legal framework to guarantee equality and gender non-discrimination⁵⁷, including:

- 'National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam by 2010' sets labour, education, health as priority issues. In 2010, in the Decision 2351/QD-TTg, the government approved the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period with the aim of ensuring equal participation of men and women in political, economic, cultural and social domains.
- The Law on Gender Equality was issued in 2006, stipulating the necessity of gender mainstreaming in all areas and strategies to address gender-related issues. The Department of Gender Equality in the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) was established to oversee the law's implementation.
- The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control was enacted in 2007, which provides a broad definition of domestic violence and identifies the duties of the state, individuals, families, and other stakeholders regarding the prevention and control of domestic violence and support for its victims. The Family Department of the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Tourism is an implementing agency.
- Gender equality has also been guaranteed in many other specific laws, such as the Law on Marriage and Family, the Land Law, the Law on Anti-Trafficking and the Labour Law.

⁵⁷ JICA (2011); Khuat Thu Hong (2016)

To implement and mainstream gender equality, Vietnam has established and reinforced the national machinery⁵⁸, including:

- The Department of Gender Equality was established in 2008 at MOLISA. It functions to develop the National Strategy on Gender Equality, review the Law on Gender Equality, and work with the aim of eliminating gender discrimination.
- The National Committee for the Advancement of Women established within the Department of Gender Equality offers to the government advices on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)⁵⁹ is a socio-political organisation, representing the legal and legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese women of all strata. The VWU has played the key role in promoting women's development and gender equality. This organisation has involved in the development of national strategies, advocating and implementing a range of poverty reduction projects and support programs for women in health care, education, economic empowerment, and ethnic minority issues. It has developed a network covering a wide range of administrative districts from the central to provinces, districts, and communes.

5.7.1.2 Women Development Programs

In recent years, the Women's Union of Quang Tri province has made efforts to implement many activities and movements to help local women overcome all difficulties to develop their household economy. In 2019, the provincial Women's Union raised a fund of VND 29.5 billion from the Plan International, HOW, Oxfam, the Korean Church, the Global Civic Sharing, Peace Tree, and kind-hearted organisations and individuals to support pupils and women in capacity building and livelihood development⁶⁰. The provincial Women's Union also successfully implemented some supporting programs for women such as the "Accompanying with Women in Cross-Border Areas" program in five communes of Huong Hoa and Dakrong districts and the "Building Hygienic Latrines for Women in Difficult Circumstances" model⁶¹. Through the implementation of the "Supporting Women in Developing a Business in the Period of 2017-2025" project, up to now, the province has more than 500 model of women's entrepreneurship, 2,053 models of successful women running a business, 300 models of cooperative groups, and six cooperatives⁶².

The province has always paid more attention on gender equality through the implementation of objectives and activities set out in the National Strategy on Gender Equality and the action plan of the People's Committee of Quang Tri Province on gender equality in the period 2011-2020 at all levels. The position of the woman has gradually been raised in many fields such as participation in state management, social management, employment, vocational training, education, and health care⁶³.

However, gender inequality and gender-based violence have remained a prominent issue that needs more immediate interventions to address prostitution and women trafficking, school violence, sexual abuse of children. Annually, Huong Hoa and Dakrong districts record about 200 cases of ethnic minority children married under marriage age which would lead to significant consequences on the latter generation and also affect the socio-economic development in the locality. Regarding domestic violence, in 2019, the province had 134 cases of mental and physical violence with main victims as women. To promote gender equality, prevent and control gender-based violence, the province has continued to give priorities on promoting propaganda activities on gender issues on the mass media; formulating and implementing policies to empower women; mainstreaming gender issues in all activities

⁵⁸ JICA (2011)

⁵⁹ Vietnam Women's Union Website

⁶⁰ Thanh Thuy (2019)

⁶¹ Binh An (2019)

⁶² Phuong Thien (2020)

⁶³ Ai Loan (2020)

of political and social life; and enhancing women's health, especially women in remote and ethnic minority areas⁶⁴.

Huong Hoa district⁶⁵ currently has 18,350 women aged 18 and over with 11,561 members, of which 596 women are poor householders, mainly in remote and ethnic minority communes. Given the fact that women in ethnic minority areas encounter many difficulties in accessing to business as well as necessary support for economic development, in recent years, the Women's Union of Huong Hoa district has implemented many synchronous and effective solutions to support ethnic minority women to develop their household economy, significantly contributing to sustainably reduce poverty in remote and ethnic minority communities. By 2020, the district Women's Union has mobilised a social policy fund valued VND 170 billion to provide loans for more than 4,600 turns of women for agricultural production development; of which, nearly 1,000 members are women from poor and near poor households. The district Women's Union has also mobilised socialised capital sources to develop livelihood models with total amount of nearly VND 700 million. In addition, the Union has coordinated with functional agencies such as the district Agriculture and Forestry Extension Association to organise training courses on husbandry and cultivation for local women.

The district has directed the health agencies to organise periodic health check-ups and counselling for pregnant women and women in the childbearing age. The district's health agencies has actively propagated and mobilised women in remote communes to take their children to medical stations for adequate vaccination and infectious disease prevention. Up to now, the number of women having equal access to and enjoying health care services in the district reaches 70% and the percentage of pregnant women having access to health care services is 90% and over⁶⁶.

5.7.2 Gender Analysis on Labour Division and Decision Making in Affected Villages

In terms of gendered division of labour and decision making, it was found in the surveyed villages that women undertake most of reproduction activities in their family (60-90% of reproduction activities). Both men and women engage in production activities such as cultivation and animal husbandry. However, in Ma Lai Pun village, men take the predominant role in income generation activities who normally undertake heavy work and women carry out light work in agricultural cultivation activities (e.g. coffee picking, chopping coffee branches). Men are more engaged in community activities than women in the surveyed villages. In most surveyed villages, both men and women discuss finance-related affairs but men are the final decision makers (Ruong and Ma Lai Pun villages) (see Table 5.29 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 5.29 Gender Division of Labour and Decision Making

Gender relations		Gender	Huong Tan Commune				Huong Phung Commune	
			Xa Ruong		Ruong		Ma Lai Pun	
			KIII	FGD	KIII	FGD	KII	FGD
Labour division	Reproduction activities	Male	20%	30%	40%	40%	40%	25%
		Female	80%	70%	60%	60%	60%	75%
	Production activities	Male	50%	80%	50%	50%	60%	60%
		Female	50%	20%	50%	50%	40%	40%
		Male	80%	70%	40%	40%	90%	90%

⁶⁴ Ai Loan (2020)

⁶⁵ Bich Lien (2020)

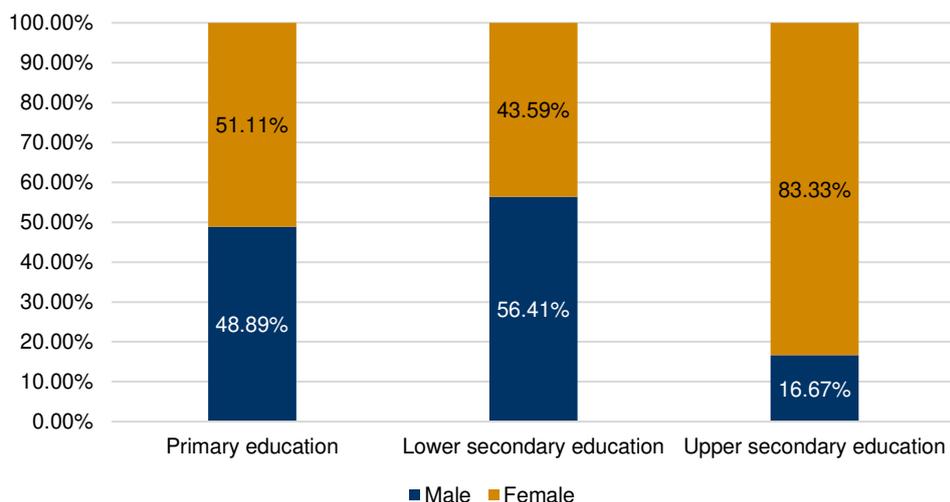
⁶⁶ K.K.S. (2020)

Gender relations		Gender	Huong Tan Commune				Huong Phung Commune	
			Xa Ruong		Ruong		Ma Lai Pun	
			KIII	FGD	KIII	FGD	KII	FGD
Community activities	Female	20%	30%	60%	60%	10%	10%	
	Husband and wife discuss but husband makes decisions	100%	100%			100%	100%	
	Husband and wife discuss but wife makes decisions							
	Husband and wife discuss and make decisions			100%	100%			

5.7.3 Gender Relations based on Household Survey

5.7.3.1 Xa Ruong village

Data analysis of the surveyed households shows gender differentiation in education level and livelihoods engagement. In terms of educational attainment, the ratio of literate males and females is perfectly equal with 50: 50 (45 males versus 45 females). However, gender difference varies among education levels (see Figure 5.52 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The number of males is seemingly equivalent to that of their female counterparts at primary education level with 22 males versus 23 females (49% versus 51%). At lower secondary level, the percentage of male exceeds female by around 13%. Conversely, the percentage of female pupils is nearly fourfold higher than that of males (83.3% versus 16.7%) in upper secondary education level.

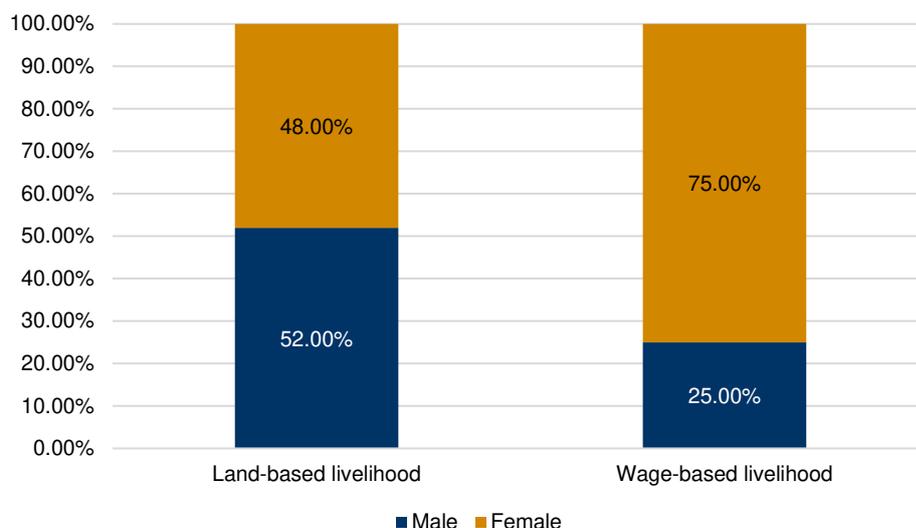


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.52 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment and Gender

Of the surveyed working people, there is no remarkable gender difference with 40 males versus 39 females (50.6% versus 49.4%). In term of livelihoods, the male participation in land-based livelihood is

higher than females with 39 males versus 36 females (52% versus 48%) while females are dominant in wage-based livelihood with three females versus one male (75% versus 25%).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.53 Surveyed Working Population by Livelihood and Gender

The findings from the FGD with women group show that gender equality is a concern to most women in Xa Ruong village. 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; although their husband can spend several hours on drinking wine with their neighbours. From the local men's perspective, housework is a women's duty. Women in Xa Ruong village depend on their husbands in finance, travel, and decision-making. As shared by female respondents during the FGD, they do not know how much their family earns within one year as their husbands keep all money. They ask their husband to get money for buying food or spending on other necessary affairs. In addition, most of them cannot ride so they ask their husband to take them to the commune or township when needed.

However, some few positive changes are observed in gender relations in Xa Ruong. For example, women were not allowed to sit with men during meals in the past but they now share the same table. For young generation, women and men can share everything freely while this is hardly found in elderly or middle-age couples.

Based on data collected from household interviews, KII and FGD, main findings related to gender relations in household, community and production activities are summarised below (see Table 5.30 **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 5.30 Gender Relations in the Surveyed Village

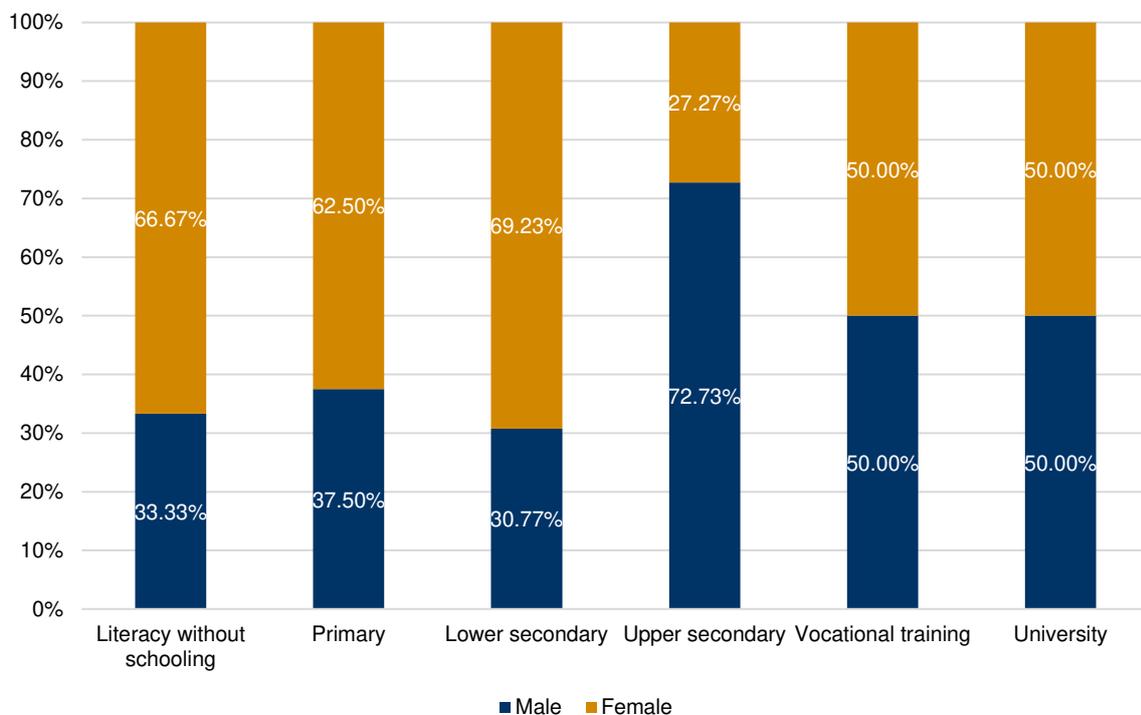
Aspect	Gender Relations
In Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women take care of their children and house chores (cooking, washing, cleaning, water fetching, etc.). Men usually gather to drink wine together after working time. ■ Most of women depend on their husband for household finance and travel. ■ Most of men as the household bread winners manage family affairs, control the family finance, and make decisions.
In Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women support other women in the village (giving birth, sharing food and clothes, taking care of vulnerable women, etc.).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women participate in community activities such as International Women's Day or Vietnam Women's Day. Men participate in every community meeting.
In Production Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women do light work in agricultural cultivation activities. Men do heavy work in agricultural cultivation or other works requiring physical strength such as house building or taking firewood by motorbike.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

5.7.3.2 Ma Lai Pun village

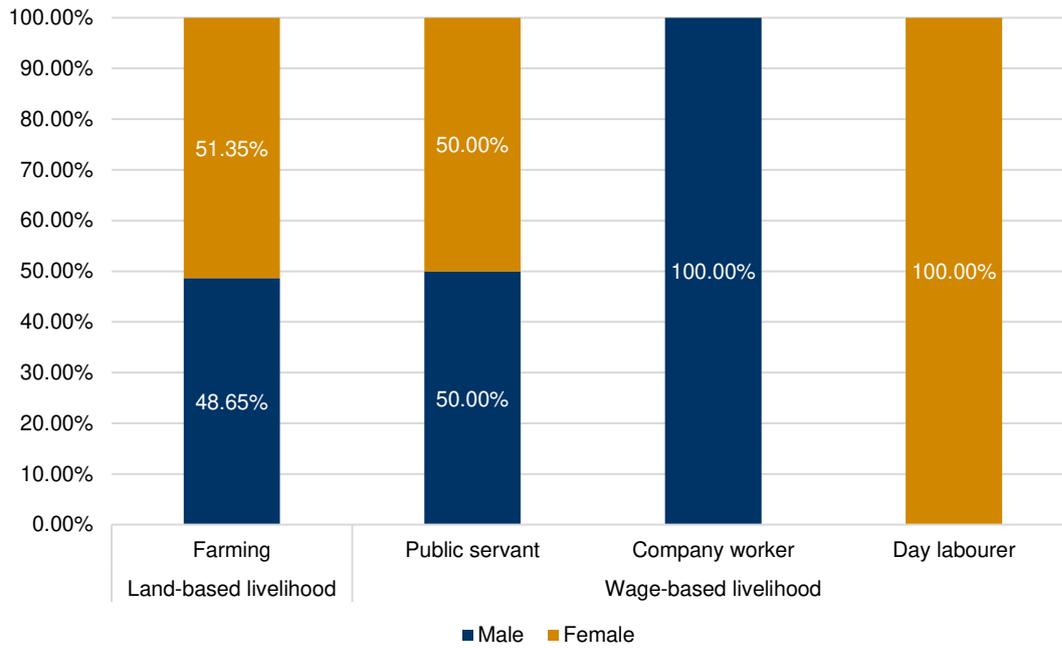
Data analysis of surveyed households shows gender differentiation in education level and livelihoods engagement. In terms of educational attainment, the gender gap is significant in primary and lower secondary levels when the percentage of females exceeds male by around 25% and 38% respectively. Conversely, the percentage of male pupils is nearly threefold higher than that of females (72.7% versus 27.3% respectively) in upper secondary education level. There is no gender gap in the vocational education and university participation rates (see Figure 5.54).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.54 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment and Gender

In terms of livelihood engagement, gender disaggregated data shows that females outnumber males in land-based livelihood - farming with 51.4% versus 48.6% respectively. Regarding wage-based livelihoods, there is a balance between gender participation in the public servant occupation while all company workers are male and a day labourer is female (see Figure 5.55).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, 2020

Figure 5.55 Surveved Working Population by Livelihood and Gender

As recorded during field observation and household interviews, both men and women share responsibilities in domestic work, income generation activities, and community affairs. In farming activities, women normally carry out light work such as coffee picking or chopping coffee branches while men do heavy work requiring strength.

6. ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY ANALYSIS

In order to define effective and sustainable areas of livelihood development and ethnic minority development, this section focuses on analysing development needs and priority by the government, community, and the company (see Figure 6.1).

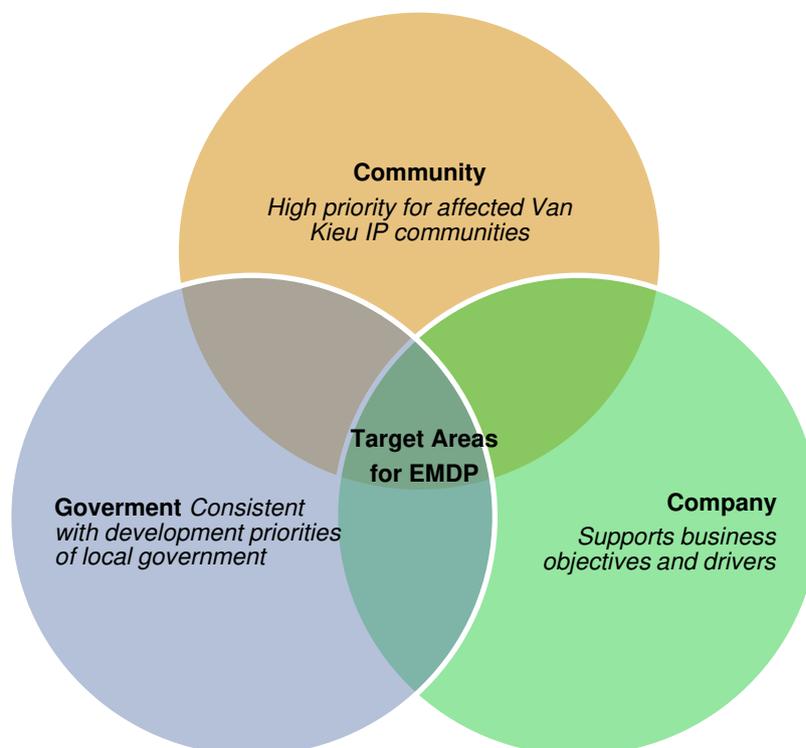


Figure 6.1 Defining Target Areas for EMDP Programs

6.1 Government's Development Progress and Planning

6.1.1 Government's Development Progress

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 6.1).

Table 6.1 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"> ■ 77 workers sent to work abroad in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan (including three ethnic minority people); ■ 1,354 people having new jobs; and ■ 16 vocational training courses organised for 342 rural participants.
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

Programs	Program Implementation Results in 2019
Education support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tuition exemption and reduction for 9,129 pupils with total amount of 8,161 million VND; ■ 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 ■ 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.
Medical support	27,749 people of poor households granted with health insurance cards
Residential house support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 22 houses newly built for poor households with total investment of 940 million VND; and ■ 87 houses newly built or upgraded through preferential loans programs for poor households.
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)

6.1.2 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 education⁶⁷;
- **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 VND⁶⁸; and
- **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.

⁶⁷Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

⁶⁸Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

Based on engagement with representatives from Huong Phung People's Committee and mass organisations⁶⁹ have identified and prioritised seven focus areas that need further external support. Infrastructure and livelihood initiatives are prominent and relevant to village needs (see Table 6.2^{Error! Reference source not found.}).

Table 6.2 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities

Activities	Programs	Detailed Information	Relevant Authority Level ⁷⁰	Village Level ⁷¹	Mass Organisations ⁷²
Ethnic Community Development	Agriculture development support	Provide cultivation support (seedlings provision) and animal husbandry support (cow, buffalo)	✓	✓	✓
	Infrastructure upgrading	Community houses	✓	✓	
		Complex of the community entertainment playground for all generations (e.g. children, youth and elderly)		✓	✓
		Inter-village routes	✓	✓	✓
		Other facilities (i.e. children playground)		✓	
	Clean water provision and sanitation	Digging wells and standard toilets provision		✓	✓
Local recruitment	Priorities local recruitment for Van Kieu IP (e.g. unskilled worker and women) with any ordinary jobs (e.g. security, mason, tree caregiver, and maintenance officer) to support local income improvement		✓	✓	

6.2 Business Needs and Social Investment Priorities

6.2.1 PCC1's Social Investment

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

⁶⁹ Within the political system of Vietnam, mass organisations, such as Women's Union, Farmer Association, Youth League functions to serve to communicate citizens' interests from the grassroots to the political leadership, mobilise social groups in support of the political project of the Party, and assist the Government in the implementation of policy decisions.

⁷⁰ Huong Phung CPC

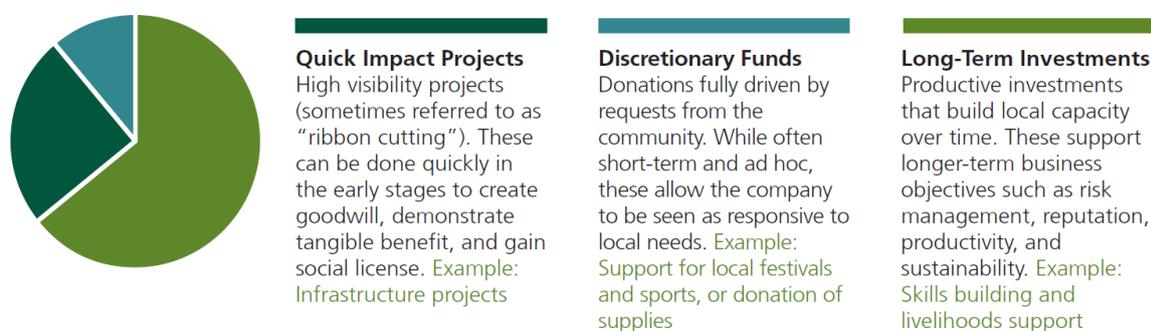
⁷¹ Ma Lai Pun village leader

⁷² Farmers' Union, Women's Union, Youth Union

consistent efforts. Their community investment of the company focus 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 with a total fund of about VND7.8 billion, have been initiated and requested by local authorities and communities.

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 Table 6.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**), 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 6.2 Types of Social Investments

Table 6.3 Social Investment

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
I	Cao Bang province		2,000,000,000	
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
II	Bao Lam district		2,827,000,000	
1	Donating to Charity Fund for Poverty Reduction of Ly Bon commune	Cash	5,000,000	2016
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

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
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
III	Bao Lac district		535,000,000	
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
5	Supporting the organization of Football tournament of Bao Toan commune	Cash	10,000,000	3, 2019

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
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

6.2.2 Business Response with Livelihood Development and Ethnic Minority Development in the Project Area

During the development of the Project, the Project Owner has immediately responded to the community needs of local affected communities, especially the ethnic minority in the Project’s area. It shown the highly contribution not only socio-economic improvement thank to the presence of the Project, but also the commitment on livelihood restoration, ethnic minority development, and wider community. Four programs were launched in 2020 focusing on:

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

Table 6.4 Four Programs launched in 2020

No	Detailed Activity	Quantity	Unit	Note
“Vocational Training on WPP Operation and Management for Local People” Program in August 2020				
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"> ■ Theory ■ Training on jobs ■ Internship at other wind farms
“For the Communities” Program launched in October 1 – 2, 2020				
1	Constructions of wells for citizens in Ban Bu Village, Tan Lap Commune and Xa Ruong Village, Huong Tan Commune	4	Well	
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

No	Detailed Activity	Quantity	Unit	Note
“Donation for the community affected by the floods in Huong Hoa district” Program launched in October 2020				
1	Donation for the affected communities & mitigation of the natural disaster	1		Necessities e.g. rice, cooking oil, instant noodles
“Planting trees to create ecological environment landscape” Programs launched in October 2020				
1	Planting trees to create ecological environment landscape and protect soil erosion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avocado and Trau trees (20 million VND/ ha) (10 ha) (density of 300 trees /ha), intercropping with coffee in the first stage ■ 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 	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 6.3 “For the Communities” Program



Figure 6.4 Opening Ceremony of the “Vocational Training on WPP Operation and Management for Local People” Program



Figure 6.5 “Donation for the Community Affected by the Floods in Huong Hoa District” Program

6.3 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities, Affected Communities and Non-gorvermental Support

6.3.1 Development Initiatives by Local Authorities and Affected Communities in September 2020

Huong Hoa DPC, Huong Phung, and Tan Thanh CPCs and local community⁷³ have proposed development initiatives. Two table below summarise the suggestions and initiatives of local communities toward the development of EMDP.

Table 6.5 Locally Proposed Initiatives for EMDP in September 2020

Proposed initiatives		Huong Hoa DPC	Huong Phung CPC	Tan Thanh CPC	Local communities	
					Xa Ruong Village	Ma Lai Pun Village
Livelihood Restoration	Cultivation and animal husbandry development	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Tourism services	✓				
Education and Vocational Training Program	Local Recruitment		✓			
	Scholarship/ Meal		✓			
	Vocational training			✓	✓	
Water and Sanitation	Standardised latrine		✓			
	Well		✓			✓
Ethnic Culture Promotion	Ethnic community house		✓	✓	✓	✓
Infrastructure	Inter-village road	✓		✓		✓

Table 6.6 Details of Proposed EMDP Programs Disclosure and Community Initiatives in September 2020

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
Huong Hoa DPC		
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
Huong Tan CPC		
4	Local recruitment was highly recommended	Agreed with the request
5	Support to build the new community house of Xa Ruong village	Agreed with the request. The proposed Infrastructure and Charitable Fund program has counted this component

⁷³ Xa Ruong ethnic minority village is chosen to consult in September 2020

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
6	Renovate/upgrade the existing road	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
Huong Phung CPC		
7	Latrines and drilling well were proposed for the local communities. A well costed roughly from 20 to 25 million VND	Agreed with the request
8	Upgrade the community houses of Huong Choa	Agreed with the request
9	Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school	Agreed with the request
10	Apprenticeship support for local residents from the project	Agreed with the request
Xa Ruong village		
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 mentioned in the proposed EMDP programs.
16	Support on vocational training for youth	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.
17	Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school	
18	Renovate/upgrade the existing road	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.
Ma Lai Pun village		
1	Renovate the community house in Ma Lai Pun village	The Project Owner acknowledged the suggestion/initiatives. All of the ideas has mentioned in the proposed EMDP programs.
2	Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry	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.
3	Drilling wells (around two or three new wells) were preferred given there were yet any fresh and clean water system at the village. Approximately 40 metres depth and could provide for up to 20 households and the approximate cost was 25 million VND per well	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.
4	Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. Most of children in the village were malnourished (46/155)	
5	Upgrade the village existing roads	

6.3.2 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities and Ethnic Minority in September and December 2020

Two table below summarise the suggestions of local authorities and communities toward the development of EMDP in December 2020.

Table 6.7 Locally Proposed Initiatives for EMDP in September 2020

Proposed initiatives		Local authorities	Local villagers		
			Xa Ruong	Ruong	Ma Lai Pun
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		✓		
	Standardised latrine				
Ethnic culture Promotion	Ethnic community house	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ethnic intangible (Worshipping)			✓	
Infrastructure and Charitable Fund	Inter-village road			✓	✓
	Vulnerable/Disable people		✓		

Table 6.8 EMDP Programs Disclosure and Community Consultation in December 2020

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
EMDP Programs Proposed by Ma Lai Pun villagers		
1	The construction of wells for clean water is highly appreciated by the villagers as the area suffers from clean water shortages, especially during the dry season (June to September every year).	Construction of the wells will be built for the villagers. The numbers of wells for Ma Lai Pun village will be determined based on the village's population and the amount of funding allocated by the project
2	Cow and pig-rearing was proposed by the villagers to support the livelihoods development Provision of breeding cattle and veterinary medicine should be considered to assist villagers to improve their cow and pig-rearing and thus their better income and livelihoods	The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. An appropriate breeding model will be discussed with the locals when it is implemented according to the supporting programs mentioned in EMDP At present, a shared cow-rearing model among groups of the villagers has been suggested and will be finalised by villagers later on

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
3	Villagers proposed Project's scholarships for pupils and financial support for poor pupils and people with disabilities	The Project Owner agreed to provide scholarships and financial support. List of poor pupils and people with disabilities of the village will be finalised by the Village Head in the coordination with the schools/ local communities during the implementation process
	The village cultural house has been built but it is currently damaged. Thus, the villages would like to repair and upgrade equipment in the cultural house	The support will be implemented in the timeframe 2021-2025 of the supporting programs
4	<p>Proposed additional supports by the villagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support for school lunch for children aged 1-5 years of poor family households; ■ Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. playgrounds for children and young people in the village); <p>Priority is given to recruitment of local workers for the project</p>	The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers
EMDP Programs Proposed by Xa Ruong villagers		
5	The Project's on-going support of constructing of two wells for drinking water is highly appreciated by the villagers. However, it should be completed soon so that villagers can use the new sources of water	Construction of the wells will be completed in December 2020
6	The proposed support of constructing the village cultural house: highly appreciated by the village – but villagers would like to know when the support will be provided	The support is in the first five-year supports program, so it will be constructed in the timeframe 2021-2025
7	The proposed scholarships for pupils: should be further discussed with the school management because there is on-going support program for pupils in mountainous areas of the Government	The Project Owner will discuss with the schools management to combine with the on-going support programs for pupils in mountainous areas of the Government
8	Livelihoods development support: Cow-rearing should be considered to support to the villagers by the Project Owner	The Project Owner agreed with the proposal of the villagers, which is also proposed in the EMDP. Groups of cow-rearing will be established and rotation mechanism for cow-rearing and sharing benefits of the support will be further discussed and finalised by villagers
9	<p>Proposed additional supports by the villagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support for nutrition improvement for three children of three poor family households; 	The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers – and the required supports will be included in the EMDP

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide rice assistance for one household headed by a person with disabilities but there is no other means of support; ■ There was “family planning” program supported by World Vision International (WVI) – providing condoms and birth control pills/contraceptives free of charge for the villagers - but the program was closed last year. Villagers proposed the Project Owner to support this program. <p>Although no land of the villagers is acquired by the Project and it is far from the project area to the village, the project is in the “Van Kieu” traditional land area, worshipping is spiritually required when the ground-breaking of the Project is organised.</p>	

EMDP Programs Proposed by Ruong villagers

10	Proposed to the Project Owner to support to construct of water wells as priority as the villagers experience water scarcity at least three months every year (no water in the stream)	Agreed with the request
11	The proposed scholarships for pupils: should prioritise to the vulnerable households (three households headed by people with disabilities) and poor households	Agreed with the request
12	Livelihoods development support: Cow and pig rearing should be considered to support to the villagers by the Project Owner. Trainings on cow/pig rearing should be provided to the villagers (how to prepare breeding facilities, how to detect of animal diseases, using local foods for animals rearing, etc.) before providing materials support	The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. Groups of cow and pig-rearing will be established and rotation mechanism for cows/pigs rearing and sharing benefits of the support will be further discussed and finalised by villagers

Authorities Consultation

13	<p>Proposed additional supports by local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support wells for ethnic minority communities; ■ Support and promote ethnic intangible programs; ■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder); ■ Support to upgrade facilities (i.e. inter village road, facility of kindergartens and schools); 	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
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No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
	Prioritise local recruitment for affected households.	

6.3.3 Non-Governmental Support

The Huong Hoa Development Program, administered by World Vision International, has benefited a number of communes in Huong Hoa district for several years (see Table 6.9 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Based on the area's development program, four main projects will be focused in 2019 and the following years, including (1) health and nutrition, (2) child protection, (3) livelihoods, and (4) community engagement and sponsorship plan. These projects emphasise on training of trainers, formation of community groups and clubs, and promotion of community development initiatives, opening up knowledge and structural foundations as well as cooperation for further development interventions with target communities.

Table 6.9 Huong Hoa Development Program funded by World Vision International in 2019

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

No	Project	Objectives and Activities	Women Focused Programs (colored)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase opportunities for children to practice and implement learned knowledge and skills; and - Set up and strengthen children clubs/groups in communities/schools. ■ Increase knowledge and skills for families on child protection, child injury prevention issues and related policies, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to implement community initiatives on child injury prevention, child protection; and - Support child early marriage prevention groups. ■ Strengthen evidence on the impacts of child protection, living value, life skills and good practices to inform policy changes. 	
3	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve knowledge for target households on sustainable livestock raising techniques, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and strengthen livestock groups; - Conduct ToT for community vet networks and extension service networks on livestock raising techniques; and - 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). - Conduct impact assessment on livelihoods promising practices ■ Improve youth capacity and access to employment opportunities, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form Youth Clubs and maintain meetings with varieties of collective activities (art performances, sports events, outdoor games, etc.); - Conduct ToT on life skills and job orientation for youth; - Improve knowledge and skills for youth on vocational training; - Identify appropriate vocational training for youth based on market demands and youth strengths; and - Provide vocational training needed for gainful employment. ■ Improve knowledge for youth on small business start-up, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train youth on business skills, financial literacy, saving and credit scheme; and - Provide youth with in-kind and technical support to start up and sustain their small business. 	
4	Community engagement and sponsorship plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase knowledge and skills for key community stakeholders in community development and project management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide selected community stakeholders with training on community development and project management; and - Organise reflection events. 	

No	Project	Objectives and Activities	Women Focused Programs (colored)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase knowledge and skills for key community stakeholders in community development and project management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and strengthen Village Development Boards; and - Facilitate Community based group development and implementation of micro projects (10 micro projects). ■ Increase resilience of local community to cope with disasters and shocks. ■ Increase community engagement in program management, including implementation, monitoring, annual reviews and evaluations). 	

7. PROPOSED ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

7.1 Overview

As shown in Table 4.1, there are measures in the environmental and social management plan which should be linked to this EMDP. These plans and programs include measures to address negative impacts on Van Kieu ethnic minorities, increase their participation project activities and programs that affect them. These include the following:

- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed to ensure effective Project information disclosure and communication with Van Kieu affected communities. Specific ways of disclosure and communication with Van Kieu people is discussed in section 8.3 – Disclosure and Consultation with Van Kieu Affected Households; and grievance Mechanism in SEP to support the local communities. The grievance mechanism was disclosed to all affected communities so that they are aware of the procedure, submission channels, and responsible person from the Project Owner.
- Measures to address air, noise and traffic disturbance to the daily life of Van Kieu ethnic minorities and other residents in the neighboring villages. Specific measures are elaborated in the ESMP and subplans.
- In order to mitigate the impacts from construction workers, the Project Owner will develop a Labour management Plan which covers the following aspects but not limited to:
 - Adopt and enforce a code of conduct;
 - Cultural sensitive training to workers coming from other parts of Viet Nam;
 - Establish a Local Recruitment Policy which commits a certain percentage of local recruitment including a commitment to hire women in the workforce;
 - Establish employment practices to check legal worker age in identification document upon recruitment to ensure no child labour or forced labour;
 - Establish employment practices that ensure workers are provided an easy to understand contract that specifies working hours, overtime hours, breaks, and holidays;
 - Establish employment practices that ensure workers are paid appropriately and in a timely manner, informed by national standards and industry benchmarks;
 - 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);
 - Establish safeguards to avoid gender-based violence and sexual harassment in the working place; and
 - 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.

To optimise Project benefits to the local community through employment and business opportunities, the Project Owner will implement the following additional measures:

- Project Owner will hire local people for at least un-skilled positions during both construction and operation;
- Require 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;

- Communicate clear information about Project-related employment and business opportunities and prioritize local people during both construction and operation phases. Such communication should 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);
- During construction phase, the Project Owner and the EPC contractor should work closely with local government agencies, particularly in Huong Phung and Tan Thanh Communes to synchronize the Project's needs in terms of local labour, as well as locals' capacity;
- 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;
- 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; and
- Specific subplans which will be prepared to elaborate above measures should be ethnically sensitive and culturally appropriate.

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 ethnic minority community development programs and projects for this EMDP. The proposed ethnic minority development programs would focus on five key areas including:

- Women Economic Development
- Scholarship Program
- Clean Water and Sanitation
- Ethnic Culture Promotion
- Charitable Fund

7.2 Women Economic Development

7.2.1 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 with the active role of women 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. Therefore, women-led cultivation and animal husbandry support for Van Kieu IP in this area to enhance their income on land-based livelihood is also needed.

7.2.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the Women Economic Development program is to reduce poverty and inequality by developing integrated land-based livelihoods and facilitating employment opportunities for

the Van Kieu IP living in the Project villages in Huong Tan and Huong Phung Communes. The specific objectives of the Program include:

- To improve food security and community nutrition through women-led 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 women, in alternative livelihoods.

7.2.3 Eligibility

Priority is given to the women families/groups who's affected by NTFP activities, especially vulnerable households from Mai Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages.

7.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

- The formation of women's economic groups, in agricultural development, self-employment and women entrepreneurs.
- Technical instructions provision: 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.
- 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.
- Training on women's group leadership, economic planning and budgeting, gender equity, women entrepreneurship;
- Maintain the sustainable operation of women's groups as forums for economic development exchange and gender equity promotion; and
- Facilitate women's groups to access micro credit for economic development (home-gardening, animals breeding, etc.). There are no interest/low interest micro credit sources in the local which women's groups can access with facilitations of the social manager (funds of women union, poverty reduction, occupational start-up for youth, etc.)

7.2.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the social investment management plans (LREMDP, EMDP) and projects and a social staff at the Phong Nguyen WPP responsible for EMDP implementation in all Phong Nguyen affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations, women's unions, existing local groups and clubs;
 - Agricultural and rural development agencies of the commune and district;
 - Huong Phung and Huong tan Commune PC;
 - NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; and

- Other businesses.

7.2.6 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 social manager will be responsible for the combination of the supports provided by the Project Owner (finance) with the supports of local authorities managed and NGOs supported programs (finance, trainings, and others).
- As projects are inter-connected, the program needs effective coordination and monitoring mechanism.

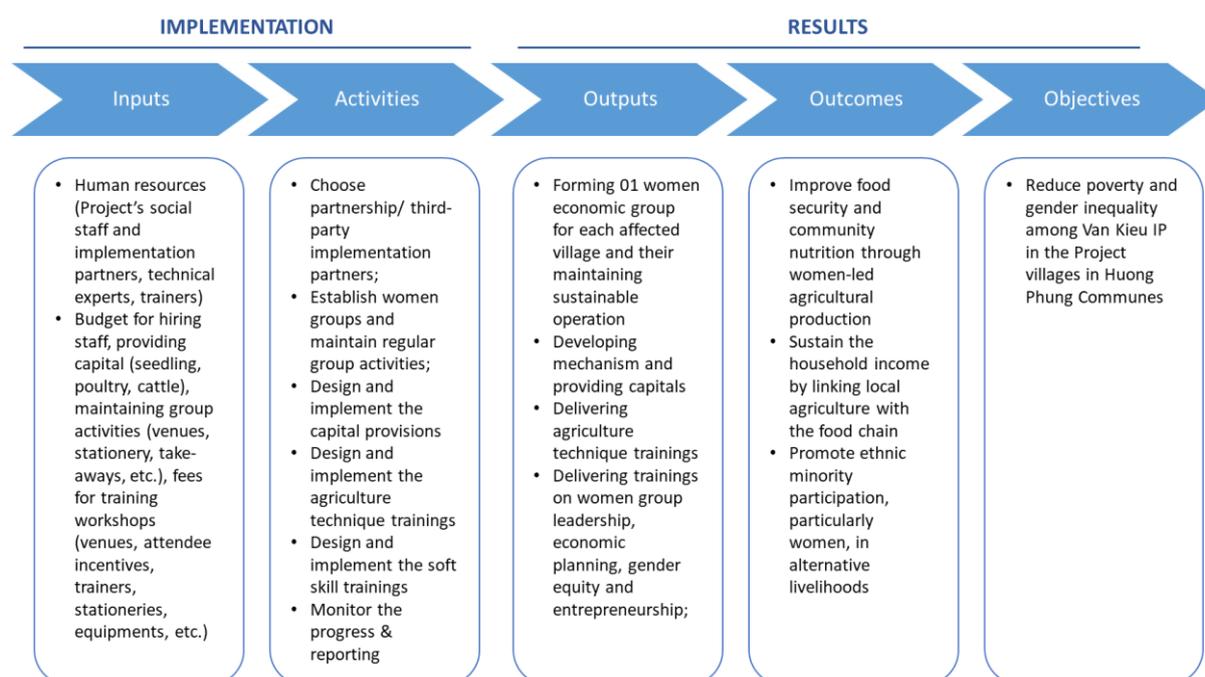


Figure 7.1 Logical Framework Approach for Women Economic Development Project

7.3 Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program

7.3.1 Rationale

Huong Phung is reported as one of the communes with predominantly underprivileged condition. In the communes, the average education level of local people was relatively low. Children tend 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.

During the engagement with local community at Ma Lai Pun village of Huong Phung commune, it is reported that there are 46 out of 155 children (accounting for 30% of the total children) coming from disadvantaged families in the village suffering from malnutrition. Also, a significant proportion of children with malnutrition is also recorded in Xa Ruong village, Huong Tan commune.

7.3.2 Objectives

- The program is to provide students in the affected communes financial support to pursue further academic education, which can potentially contribute to livelihood development of affected households in the long run; and

- Improve the nutritional status of preschool and primary school children through daily milk feeding/meals 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.

7.3.3 Eligibility

The education supports will apply from kindergarten children to high school students, especially the vulnerable households who has children in school-age from Mai Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages

7.3.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

- Coordinates with kindergartens and primary schools in the project area to accompany through in-kind donation (fresh milk) or meals monetary support.
- 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.

7.3.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the social investment management plans (LREMDP, EMDP) and a social staff at the Phong Nguyen WPP project responsible for all Phong Nguyen affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;
 - Commune PC, local companies, contractors; and
 - Other businesses.

7.3.6 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, being hired rates, 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.

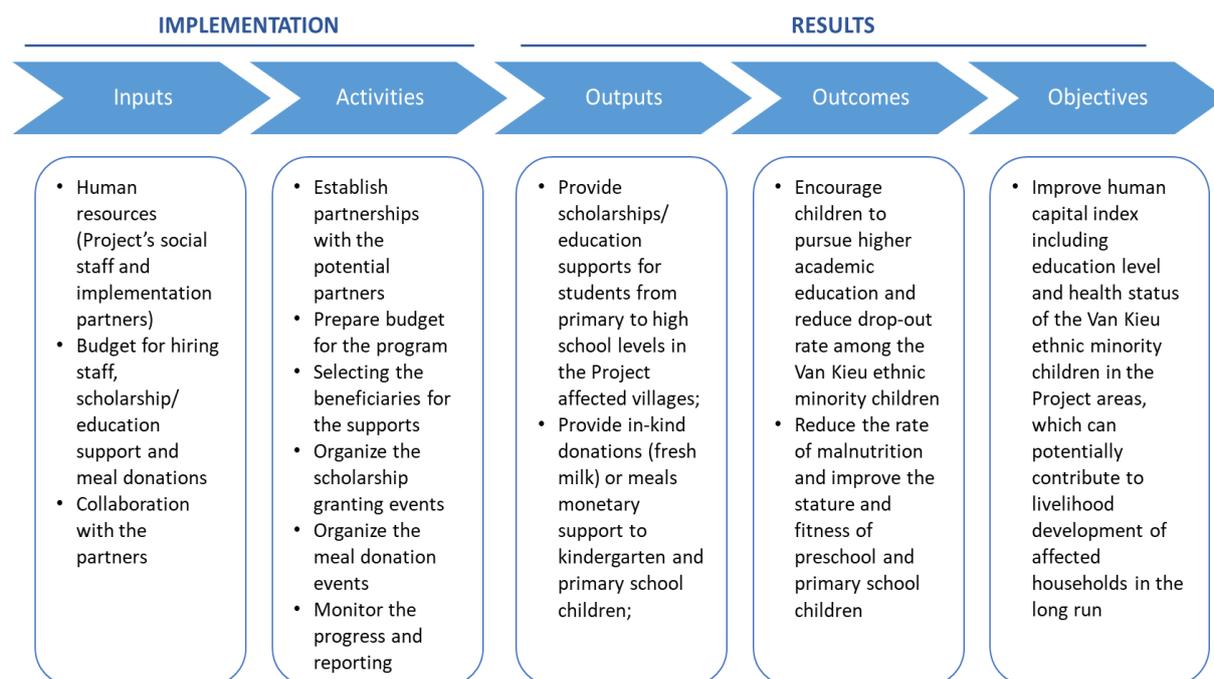


Figure 7.2 Logical Framework Approach for Scholarship and Nutrition Support Project

7.4 Clean Water and Sanitation

7.4.1 Rationale

According to Huong Phung People's Committee, Xa Ruong and Ma Lai Pun villages have not received sufficient clean water due to the far distance to the water supply system. Currently, people in the communes are using water from wells and water streams. However, the number of wells is not enough to supply water to all villagers, especially during the dry season. In addition, most of households have yet access to proper latrines as open defecation is still a common practice, which can increase the spread of waterborne diseases.

7.4.2 Objectives

The Program is aimed at providing clean water and improving sanitation in the affected communities with the support from the Project. It is suggested that the Project Owner consider to including but not limited to deploy these components as below:

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

7.4.3 Eligibility

The clean water and sanitation support will apply to Van Kieu IP in Project affected villages. Priority is given to significant affected villages, fence-line households and vulnerable households. The Project Owner 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.

7.4.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

7.4.4.1 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;

7.4.4.2 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.

7.4.5 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 social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the social investment management plans (LREMDP, EMDP) and a social staff at the Phong Nguyen WPP project responsible for all Phong Nguyen affected villages;; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations;
 - Local supplier; and
 - Huong Phung Commune People's Committee.

7.4.6 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;
- PCC1 JSC 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.

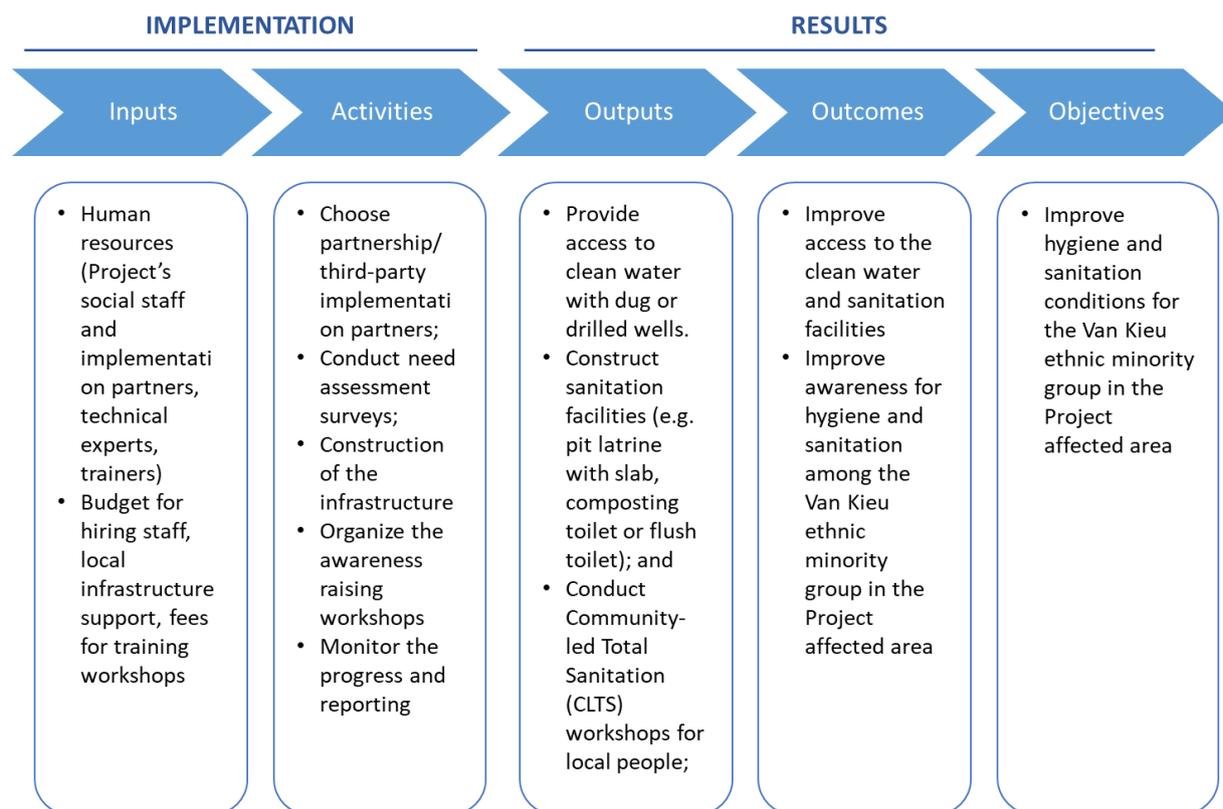


Figure 7.3 Logical Framework Approach for Clean water and Sanitation Project

7.5 Ethnic Culture Promotion

7.5.1 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 time⁷⁴. Huong Phung commune are also recorded as a residential area of Van Kieu people. Thus, preservation and development of Van Kieu people's culture is an essential part of the Project lifespan, especially who resides in Ma Lai Pun village to get back their life balances and reintegrate with other communities.

7.5.2 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.

7.5.3 Eligibility

All Van Kieu ethnic minority in affected villages are prioritised. Investment in promotion of communal and district and provincial level ethnic values are included.

⁷⁴<http://cema.gov.vn/qoi-thieu/cong-dong-54-dan-toc/nguoi-bru-van-kieu.htm>

7.5.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program includes two main projects: (1) Promotion of Intangible Values and (2) Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House.

7.5.4.1 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.

7.5.4.2 Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex 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 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 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

7.5.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the social investment management plans (LREMDP, EMDP) and a social staff at the Phong Nguyen WPP project responsible for all Phong Nguyen affected villages;; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations;
 - District Office of Culture, Commune People's Committee; and
 - WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program, other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

7.5.6 Points of Notice

- Consultation of Village Heads, village management and wider local community is important for an appropriate design of project activities and identification of other Van Kieu systems and practices that will be promoted;
- The notion of "ethnic competence"⁷⁵ should be emphasised during the project design and implementation;

⁷⁵ 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)

- 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 projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.

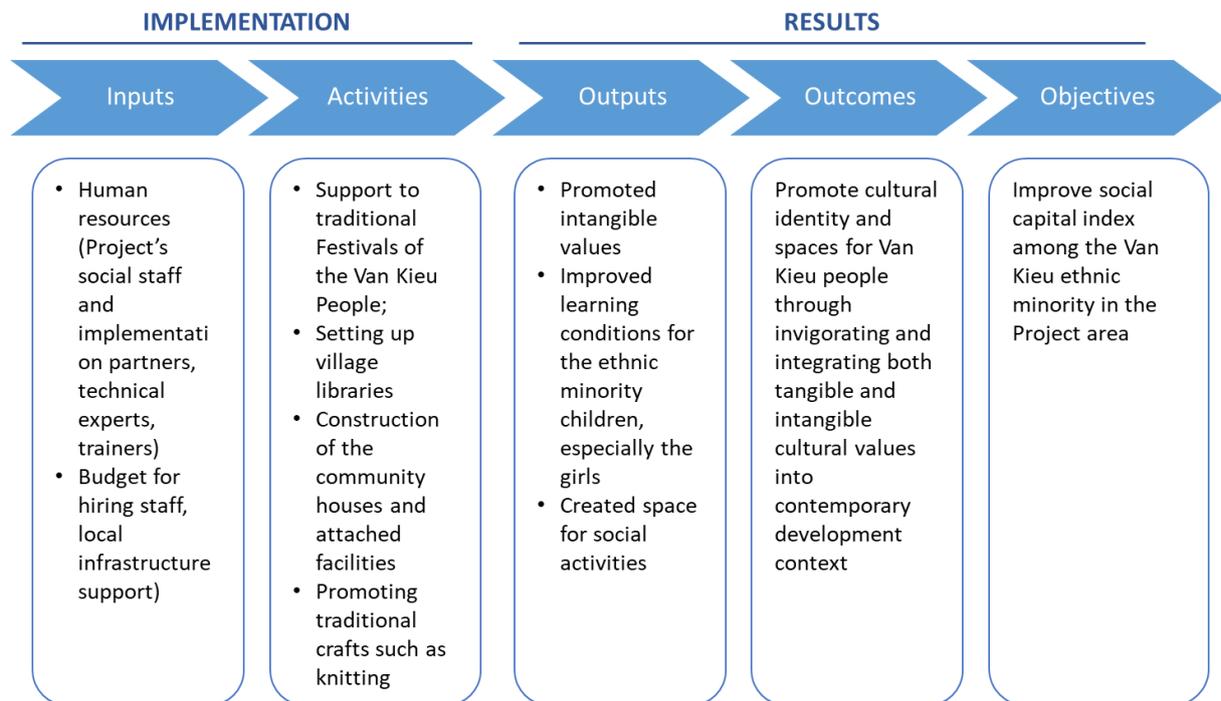


Figure 7.4 Logical Framework Approach for the Ethnic Culture Promotion

7.6 Charitable Fund

7.6.1 Rationale

During the engagement with local authorities and local communities, 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.

7.6.2 Objectives

- 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.

7.6.3 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Van Kieu IP, who were economically affected by the implementation process of the Project, especially vulnerable groups. The upscale of the Program can be made gradually to include all households in the affected villages.

7.6.4 Main Project Components and Activities

The program efforts including but not limited to 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.

7.6.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the social investment management plans (LREMDP, EMDP) and a social staff at the Phong Nguyen WPP project responsible for all Phong Nguyen affected villages;; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations;
 - District Office of Culture, Commune People’s Committee; and
 - Other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

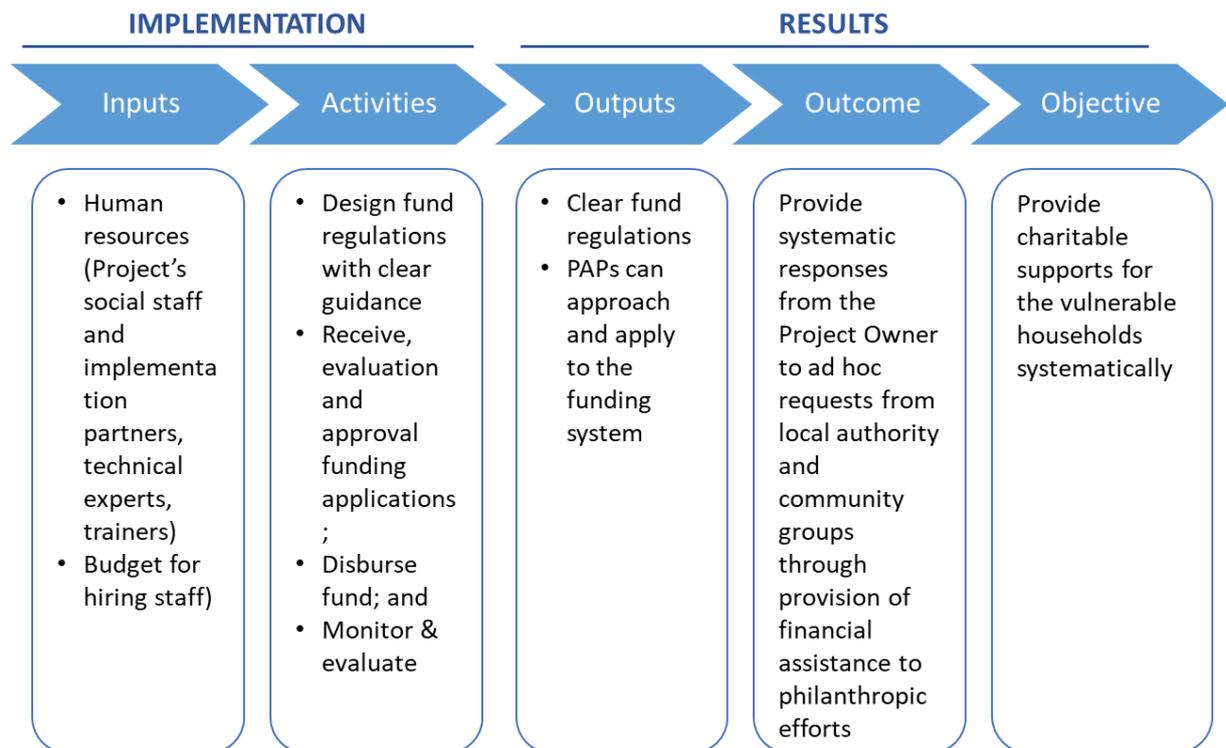


Figure 7.5 Logical Framework Approach to the Charitable Fund

7.6.6 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. DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

8.1 General Process

The EMDP programs have been developed in a participatory, transparent, and equitable manner. The general approach of the Project within the EMDP was disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with relevant stakeholders. A series of consultations have been carried out towards developing this EMDP and additional consultations and disclosures will be further carried out with the affected as well as other stakeholders (employers, training institutions etc.).

Disclosure activities involved dissemination of information on ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement options to identified stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities were incorporated into EMDP programming.

Specific activities include:

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

Participatory consultation provided an opportunity for the Van Kieu IP affected households to provide necessary information in each step of the EMDP development process. Consultation and communication helps to build a sense of ownership in the development, implementation and management of the EMDP.

The EMDP was disclosed and consulted further and on-going consultations with related stakeholders of the Project will continue. The engagement process can be illustrated in Figure 8.1. Steps 1 and 2 have been completed during the September and December 2020 engagement.

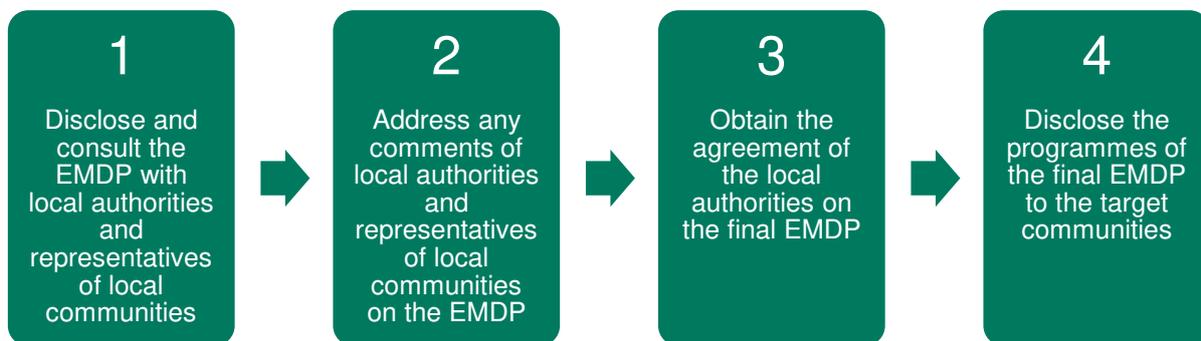


Figure 8.1 Project Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on the EMDP

8.2 Consultation with and Achievement of an Agreement of Local Authority on the EMDP

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 In September 2020 and December 2020, the Project also collaborated with local authorities to evaluate and determine the appropriate support for ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement as discussed in details in the above program, where relevant. Consultation would also ensure that EMDP will contribute rather than substitute local efforts in ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement.

8.3 Disclosure to and Consultation with Van Kieu Affected Households

The objectives of information disclosure are to:

- Explain the concept of the EMDP, its scope, and its importance;

- Provide information on the process of developing in the EMDP;
- Inform affected households, the criteria of who eligible for the EMDP Programs and other stakeholders on key messages about the EMDP;
- Gather feedback from affected households for each EMDP project and identify topics for continuous consultation; and
- Inform EMDP monitoring plan.

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

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 EDMP 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 three ethnic minority communities in the project (Xa Ruong, Ruong and Ma Lai Pun) 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;
- 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 EMDP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. This engagement process includes stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation, 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.

8.4 On-going Consultation on the EMDP

Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the affected households to provide necessary information in each step of the EMDP development process. Consultation and communication help manage affected households' expectation, build a sense of responsibility in people and engage affected households in the development, implementation and management of the EMDP. The Project Owner will exert all practical measures to build the capacity of and ensure that Van Kieu will be involved in the EMDP 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 development measures and all EMDP programs across the EMDP period of about 3 to 5 years.

Consultations with EMDP households from the marginalized and vulnerable groups of Van Kieu IP (e.g., poor, elderly, women, unemployed, etc.) will be scheduled separately (but not exclusively) from other groups. This way people from vulnerable and at risk group can raise their particular concerns for ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement, as well as to see opportunity created for them to equally move forward with the community.

Before investing resources into an extensive participatory effort, assumptions will be tested first on a smaller scale so that the Project Owner is 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.

8.5 Involving Government and Non-Government Organisations as Partners in EMDP

The EMDP 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 EMDP has been prepared to maximise synchronization with local authorities with the focal point resting on the improvement of living standards of Van Kieu IP in 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 ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement programs as recommended.

A key aspect of implementing the EMDP 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 EMDP 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 etc.

The target local authorities and representatives of local communities include:

- Local authorities:
 - People's Committee of Huong Hoa District; and
 - People's Committee of Huong Tan Commune and Huong Phung Commune.
- Representatives of local villages:
 - Heads of Village of Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong
 - Ethnic minority households from Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages.

In addition, engagement with the World Vision International (WVI) management of Huong Hoa Development Program is highly encouraged. This consultation will open up cooperation and partnership opportunities in design and implementation of the EMDP.

It is noted that the EMDP should be in line with the local needs of the ethnic minority community and the local social development programs/policies which may change over time. Therefore, continuous engagement and consultation should be implemented through the mechanism set up in SEP in order to ensure timely adjustments to objectives and the initiatives in the EMDP.

9. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES AND SCHEDULE

9.1 Implementation Approaches

Section 8 Disclosure and Consultation has discussed ways of consultation and involvement with different partners in implementation of proposed EMDP 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 EMDP 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 community investment 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 EMDP program.

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

Suggested roles of relating parties:

- 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 EMDP implementation schedule; coordinate the implementation of trainings, communication, technical support provision; conduct regular monitoring of households' EMDP 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 organization staff and CPC leader.

Table 9.1 EMDP Projects for the Immediate Future

EMDP Projects	Implementation Model
Women Economic Development	Third-party Implementation: District Agriculture Division and/or Huong Phung CPC; or Partnership with District Agriculture Division and/or Huong Phung CPC, and NGOs.
Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program	In-house Implementation; or Partnership with Huong Phung CPC, Dong Ha City PC, Local Education Managers, commune doctors / medical staff, and NGOs

Clean Water and Sanitation	Partnership with Huong Phung CPC, Local producer/ supplier, and NGOs
Ethnic Culture Promotion	Third-party Implementation: District Ethnic Minority Committee; or Partnership with District Ethnic Minority Committee and/or Huong Phung CPC, and NGOs.
Charitable Fund	In-house Implementation; or Partnership with Huong Phung CPC, and NGOs

9.2 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.

9.3 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 EMDP implementation 1st year; and
- Disclose the Annual EMDP to relevant stakeholders.

Project-specific phase often consists of the planning, implementation and evaluation and monitoring steps throughout the project's lifecycle (see Figure 9.1). The implementation of a project should aim to achieve the outcomes and impacts specified in each project's theory of change model. It should be noted that during the public consultation in December 2020, for each ethnic minority development program, some households will be selected by the community to implement the program first – in the first three years (poor households, female headed households, etc.). Expansion will be for other households later. This arrangement is to ensure lessons are learned from the first implemented households; and the selected households (poor households, female headed households, etc.) will firstly get the benefits from the Project.

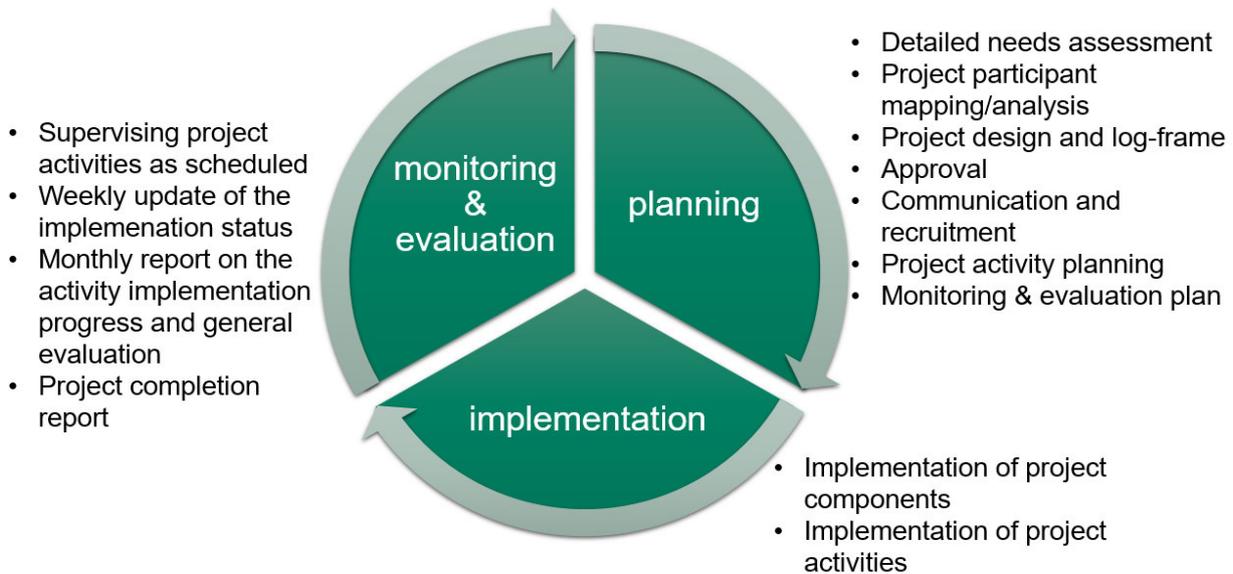


Figure 9.1 Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management

9.4 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 identified during 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 EMDP.

Given the changing nature of the socio-economic and community conditions in Huong Hoa District, and Huong Phung commune, the five year cyclical planning enables regular review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various EMDP programs, and iterative development of the EMDP as the surrounding conditions change over the Project life-cycle. As a result, the schedule for implementation of the EMDP is proposed in Table 9.2 below. The Project recommended to commence this year with EMDP projects are highlighted as they are of both high needs and action priorities.

As earlier suggested in each EMDP 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 Section 9.1. Table 9.1 **Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found.** will present ethnic minority 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 EMDP (see Section 10.2). As such, this schedule is subject to be updated when the annual budget for the implementation of the EMDP is available.

Table 9.2 Implementation of EMDP Program and Projects

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority [high priority (1) to low priority (3)].	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the EMDP
Women Economic Development	1	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the first three years
Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
Clean Water and Sanitation	1	During operation phase	Focus on the first two years
Ethnic Culture Promotion	3	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
Charitable Fund	2	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

Suggestion for detailed implementation schedule for the EMDP projects during the first year are presented in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Detailed Implementation Schedule for the Immediate Future (1 year)

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partner	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	Women Economic Development Project															
2.1	<i>Choose partnership/ third-party implementation partners</i>															
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	Finalize the implementation model and action plan based on chosen proposal and submitting to management for budget approval	L														
2.2	<i>Establish women groups and maintain regular group activities</i>															
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													

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partner	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
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	<i>Design and implement the capital provisions</i>															
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	<i>Design and implement the trainings for agriculture techniques</i>															
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													
2.4.4	Conduct pre and post training evaluations		L	S												
2.5	<i>Design and implement the trainings for women soft skills</i>															
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	<i>Monitor the progress & reporting</i>															
2.6.1	Develop monitor mechanism and reporting templates		L	S												

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partner	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
2.6.2	Prepare periodical monitoring and reporting		L	S												
3	Scholarship and Nutrition Support															
3.1	<i>Establish partnerships with the potential partners</i>															
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	<i>Selecting the beneficiaries for the supports</i>															
3.2.1	Develop set of criteria to select the beneficiaries	S	L													
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	<i>Organize the scholarship granting events</i>															
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	<i>Organize the meal donation events</i>															
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	<i>Establish partnerships with the potential partners</i>															

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partner	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
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														
4.2	<i>Selecting the location for the infrastructure supports (wells and sanitation facilities)</i>											●—————●				
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												
4.2.4	Construction	L		S												
4.3	<i>Organize the hygiene and sanitation awareness workshops</i>											●—————●				
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	<i>Establish partnerships with the potential partners</i>															
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														
5.2	<i>Promotion of Intangible Values</i>															

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partner	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
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	<i>Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House</i>															
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												
6	Charitable Fund															
6.1	Design fund regulations with clear guidance on e.g. funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, program visibility, anti-corruption policy	L														
6.2	Allocate responsible bodies to implement the program and monitor the fund	L		S												
6.3	Define funding period and funding theme for each period;	L														
6.4	Disclose program information;	L														
6.5	Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications;															
6.6	Disburse fund	L		S												
6.7	Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually	L		S												

Note:

L = Leading role

S = Supporting role

PO = Project Owner

PM = Project month

10. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 Human Resources

The implementation of the EMDP 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 Project who directly implements the activities of the EMDP with support from technical experts as required. Therefore, the Project should recruit candidates whose background relates to social/community 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 10.1. It is noted that roles and responsibilities and all elements of these positions will be updated appropriately when the project goes into operation.

Table 10.1 Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the EMDP

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Development Manager (Pre-construction phase)/ Project Manager (Construction phase) Social Manager (Construction and Operation phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approve budget and other resources for the implementation of the EMDP; ■ Review monthly internal reports from Phong Nguyen Social/Community Liaison Officer(s); ■ Oversees and monitors the EMDP implementation; ■ Review monitoring and completion audit report; ■ Review monthly internal reports from EMDP team; ■ Responsible for allocating further human resources for implementation of the EMDP if necessary; ■ Facilitate for the combinations of the supports provided by the Project Owners with the programs of local authorities and NGOs; ■ Facilitate to participating households to access micro credit sources at the local if they wish; and ■ Report to the Management Board at and after each external monitoring and completion audit.
Phong Nguyen Social/Community Liaison Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Directly responsible for implementation of the EMDP including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report; ■ Conduct internal monitoring of the EMDP; ■ Support third-party in external monitoring and completion audit; and ■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.
EPC Contractor/ O&M Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Submit human resource plan to Project in advance for better customisation of vocational training and local recruitment.

10.2 Budget

The EMDP, for its implementation, will require extensive funding support for execution of the various programmes/ projects. Budget for EMDP mainly includes:

- Budget for EMDP consultation and update;
- Budget for ethnic minority 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 EMDP 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 EMDP budgets are committed on steady and multi-year timeframes, which reflects changing business needs and drivers for ethnic minority community development at various stages of the business or project cycle.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the Social Manager 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 10.2 proposes a budget plan for the implementation of recommended ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement 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 10.2 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. See further in Appendix F.

Table 10.2 Proposed Budget for the EMDP Programs for the First Five Years

Projects	Proposed Budget (VND million)				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Women Economic Development	150	150	150	100	100
Scholarship Program	100	100	100	100	100
Clean Water and Sanitation	250	250	-	-	-
Ethnic Culture Promotion	-	-	150	100	100
Charitable Fund		-	100	200	200
Administration, Grievance Mechanism Management, Program Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	100	100	100	100	100
Contingency Budget (20%)	120	120	120	120	120
Total	720	720	720	720	720

11. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

11.1 Overview

The Project needs to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each EMDP project/program will need to put in place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes (see Appendix A for monitoring templates). 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.

The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of two main elements (see Table 11.1):

- Internal monitoring carried out by Corporate and Project Social Responsibility Team of the Project; and
- External monitoring undertaken by participation of an experienced consultant on ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement for ethnic minority community (third-party);

11.2 Internal Monitoring

The purpose of internal monitoring activity is to ensure the effectiveness of measures, which have been developed for supporting ethnic minority development and improve their livelihood 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:

- Progress of the implementation of the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement programs;
- Utilization and allocation of budget and human resources;
- Benefits incurred;
- The issues faced; and
- Beneficiaries' feedback on the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement programs.

The findings of the monitoring will assist the Project in understanding the progress and effectiveness of the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement programs. The Corporate and Project Social Responsibility Team can conduct the monitoring by the following methods:

- Interview random households involved in the ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement 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 conducted on a monthly basis and reported by the Corporate and Project 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 ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement activities. Based on monthly monitoring reports, semi-annual progress report on program

implementation will be prepared during construction phase up to operations phase until evaluations reports satisfactory to Lenders deem that ADB 2009 SPS and plan objectives have been met.

11.3 External Monitoring

Periodic third-party evaluation of EMDP 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;
- If the programs are implemented as in the final EMDP
- Utilisation and allocation of funds (refer to Section 10.2 Budget);
- Limitation and constraints of the EMDP 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 whole EMDP accordingly.

Semi-annual monitoring visits will be conducted, and semi-annual reports prepared by the external social monitor during construction and operations phase until evaluations reports satisfactory to Lenders deem that ADB 2009 SPS and plan objectives have been met.

11.4 Reporting

An internal monitoring/status report, including EMDP progress, will be provided regarding each ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement program of the EMDP to be included within the internal reporting requirements of the Project (see Table 11.1). 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 manager who is in charge of the EMDP of the Project.

The external monitoring report will be an integrated monitoring report of all ethnic minority development and livelihood improvement programs and EMDP progress and submitted to the lenders, if required. This report is also required to be reviewed by the senior manager of the Project.

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.

Table 11.1 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

Type of monitoring	Reporting	Submission to
		available to the external social monitor and Lenders.
	Semi-annual	Lender (after internal review and approval)
External	Semi-annual	
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 EMDP. These are necessary for ADB to prepare its Extended Annual Review Report (XARR) (or project completion report)	Lender

11.5 Handover and Exit Strategies for Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Given the proposed programs are expected to be implemented throughout the Project lifecycle⁷⁶, with adjustments and changes based on project evaluation and local need assessment, 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.

Criteria used to determine when to exit programs can be grouped into four general categories:

- Time limit: All programs have time limits dictated by availability of resources or funding cycles.
- Achievement of program impacts: Indicators of program impact can guide the exit strategy timeline.
- Achievement of benchmarks: Measurable indicators or identified steps in the graduation process of an exit strategy. This should be linked to specific program components that are to be phased out or over e.g. community take on responsibility of maintenance.
- Cancellation: when a project is no longer viable or sustainable.

Depending on different nature and objectives of the ethnic minority development programs, 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 11.2).

⁷⁶ In this EMDP, none of proposed projects are expected to be handed over in prior to the first five years

Table 11.2 Handover and Exit Strategies of the EMDP

Approaches	Description	Challenges
Phasing down over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Company reduces activity level/financing level over time ■ May be in preparation for phasing out or transferring responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Timing; ■ Sensitising target population; ■ Maintaining benefit stream; ■ Building capacity of organisation taking over responsibilities; ■ Viability of activity with reduced company support; and ■ Managing reputational risks.
Transfer of responsibility (handover)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Successor institution identified that will continue providing activity or service ■ Company assists successor institution in securing needed resources and delivery or management capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Timing and transition; ■ Capacity building; ■ Whether scope, scale and quality of activities can continue; ■ Viability of handover; and ■ Managing reputational risks to company if handover is unsuccessful.
Phasing out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Company discontinues support and involvement. ■ No new sponsor is identified (or needed) to continue the activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts on target population; ■ Safety net considerations; and ■ Reputational risks from abrupt or poorly planned and managed exit.

APPENDIX A EMDP MONITORING TEMPLATES

Table A. 1 Example for Potential Indicators

Intervention	Indicators
Women Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of women who participated /availed of this program ■ Changes in household income
Scholarship Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in enrolment in primary schools or secondary schools – males and females ■ No. of scholarship conducted ■ No. of beneficiaries received the scholarship
Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in key health indicators – e.g. life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, communicable diseases ■ Changes in the provision of medical facilities in the area – e.g. availability of services, access ■ Number of health care professionals delivering care
Ethnic Culture Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in quality of infrastructure
Charitable Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. of beneficiaries received

Table A. 2 Key Information to be Captured

No.	Question	Remark
1.	Which community group(s) was engaged with?	
2.	When was the EMDP activity undertaken- Date	
3.	When was the community development activity undertaken- Date	
4.	Location and venue	
5.	Name of key community representative/interest group/target group	
6.	What was the purpose of EMDP 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?	
12.	How many have been deemed eligible per EMDP Programs?	
13.	How many have availed/qualified/beneficiaries of EMD Programs to date?	
14.	Were there grievances/complains raised or received in relation to the EMDP Programs? What are the nature of these grievances?	

Table A. 3 Data Collection Template

Activity	Purpose	Location	Date of commencement	Partner NGO (if any)	Current Status

APPENDIX B GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PARTNERS

No.	Checklist	Remarks
1.	What local organisations and NGOs are there operating in the project area or province? Do they have legal status? Do they have different functions?	
2.	Do they have the experience in implementing specific programs in the EMDP? Identify track record of each organization for each program and seek feedback on their performance.	
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 C MINUTES OF MEETING DURING THE PROJECT
DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED EMDP PROGRAMS
IN SEPTEMBER 2020**

MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Huong Hoa District
Date	4th September 2020 – 14:00 to 16:00
Location	Office of People's Committee of Huong Hoa District
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu) • People's Committee of Huong Hoa District • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

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

1. 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.
2. Supporting for the development of tourism services
3. Supporting on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry)
4. Constructing and renovating infrastructures (community houses, roads)

COMMITMENTS (IF ANY) / FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

1. Implementing the LREMDP and EMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.
2. Implementing social welfare programs as part of PCC1's policies (Tet holiday, Mid-Autumn Festival, scholarships, etc.).

MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Phong Huy Wind Power Project
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Huong Phung Commune
Date	7th September 2020 – 14:00 to 16:00
Location	Office of People's Committee of Huong Phung Commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • People's Committee of Huong Phung Commune • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

The Vice Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Huong Phung 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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP).

It should be noted that PCC1's representative could not attend throughout the disclosure and engagement. ERM had recorded all of the concerns from local authorities and transferred the enquiries back to PCC1 for their responses to Huong Phung Communal PC.

PROJECT DISCLOSURE

Mr. Tran Minh Duc – Vice Chair of Communal People's Council

There would be yet much of issues during the construction phase. However, there would be predictable issues after one or two years due to soil excavation for the project's development. The project developer should be continuously monitored the impacts after construction phase or throughout the project's lifecycle. Given the project would be located within the area of protected area where local people utilised for non-timber products (e.g. trau) harvesting which would affected local's incomes (300,000 VND per day per person) during the harvesting season. There were two villages mainly involved in such activity in the commune and also where Van Kieu people resides the most which were Huong Choa (100%) and Ma Lai Pun (60%). The project should consider to support local people on that matter.

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thanh – Chair of Youth Union

Would there be any impacts on local people due to the electromagnetic field from wind turbines? Would the turbines when in operation cause disturbance to the pollination of nearby harvestable crops.

Mr. Ha Ngoc Anh Dung – Chair of Farmer Association

The project should be mindful about the water discharge which can potentially affected to local people water resource. Also dust and soil erosion could be predicted to be affected given the project was still under construction. Kindly ensured that the road infrastructure should be maintained in good condition before and after material transportations to avoid dust emission on nearby households.

Mr. Ha Ngoc Duong – Vice Chair of Communal People’s Committee

The project developer should supervise their subcontractors’ works. There were a number of feedbacks from local people on how careless of project’s subcontractor during materials transportation and/or drive with higher speed than allowed. Please committed to what had been presented in this consultation.

Mr. Ho Van Ton – Chair of Fatherland Front Committee

In general, we had unanimous point of view with the proposed plan and impacts assessment of the project on local communities. However, the project should return the road condition either better or back to normal given locals relied on the roads for their livelihoods.

Mr. Phan Ngoc Long – Chair of Communal People’s Committee

From my experiences on many projects that would be constructed in Huong Phung commune, obviously, there would be emissions from dust and noise during construction phase as well as soil erosion and landside happened when excavating works occurred. Many projects also did noted, verbally committed and communicated with locals but never had any actions to solve the problems. I expected that the project developer for Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen project could committed and did better than others did. Regarding the forestland acquired from protection forest, ensured to afforest for the loss in compliance with Vietnamese regulations.

Additionally, the project should establish different funds for the compensation and development of local communities. For example, fund on environmental protection, fund for handling grievances in case there were any complaints, the project developer would still have budget.

Mr. Ho Van Khun – General Secretary of Communist Party Committee cum Chair of Communal People’s Council

Huong Phung commune was still being recorded as a commune with high percentage of poor households. Even though the project did not acquired land of local people but still affected to their livelihood especially on the incomes from non-timber forest products as the project situated within protection forest area. However, the project should had different approaches/strategies to compensate for the loss and support on their livelihood improvement.

Ms. Nguyen Thi Thuy Hang – Chair of Women Association

It was understood that the project already completed the compensation for land acquisition as per Vietnamese regulations. However, it was observed that landslide from excavated soil of dumping site covered local people’s arable areas (indirectly affect by the project) and they could not able to receive compensation for such tremendously losses. The project developer should engage and communicate closely with local people on both grievances and supports as they will understand what they need the most.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

5. Approximately 68 households in Huong Choa village could not access to clean and sanitation services. Local people in the village had to rely on natural water bodies for their daily uses. Latrines and drilling well were proposed for the local communities. A well costed roughly from 20 to 25 million VND.
6. Community houses of Huong Choa and Ma Lai Pun villages.
7. Support on local children’s education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. (5 to 10 scholarships every year)
8. Apprenticeship support for local residents from the project.
9. As part of local rural development program, supporting the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry.

COMMITMENTS (IF ANY) / FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

3. Implementing the LREMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.
4. Respond to local authority's enquiries above.

MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Phong Huy Wind Power Project
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Huong Tan Commune
Date	7th September 2020 – 09:00 to 11:00
Location	Office of People's Committee of Huong Tan Commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • People's Committee of Huong Tan Commune • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

The Vice Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Huong Tan 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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP).

PROJECT DISCLOSURE

Ms. Vo Cong Khanh – Deputy Secretary of Communist Party Committee

Totally agreed with the assessments of the project's impacts as mentioned in the presentation. There were couple notes that needed to be mentioned. (i) The project should be mindful about the water quality and quantity of the area given the project would utilise natural water bodies (river, creek) during the construction phase and (ii) ensured that the amount of excavated soil would be treated and stored properly since they would be dumped at the landfills which could potentially slide off and filled local people's paddy fields and blocked the flow of rivers/creeks. This would enormously affected local's livelihoods and their accessibilities of water sources.

PCC1's response: Noted. There were any complaints regarding construction activities and soil erosion, PCC1 would response to it immediately via communication channel as presented in this disclosure

Ms. Le Thi Hoi – General Secretary of Communist Party Committee cum Chair of Communal People's Council

It was understood that the project's transmission line would be routed and built behind Ta Con relic airport site which then connected to the 220kV Lao Bao substation. Even though the design was changed at least two or three times and still continued to be modified, further consultations and engagements with relevant local authorities regarding the 25.5 hectares of land that supposedly not be acquired but affected by the transmission line. It should be noted that the transmission line would go through arable land and forest area of Cua, Tan Linh, Xa Ruong and Tram villages.

PCC1's response: Kindly noted that substation and 220kV transmission line will be built (including land acquisition process) by Phong Lieu project. Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen will only legally capital contribute to such components).

Mr. Nguyen Van Thuy – Chair of People’s Committee

To inform the attendees, the nearest village (Xa Ruong) to the Project was approximately 1 km. However, there were yet any mentions on the impacts to Xa Ruong village, kinds and numbers of tree will be cleared for the Project’s development.

PCC1’s response: Kindly noted that all of the impacts were considered for Xa Ruong village and this was the initial assessment on such impacts. Of course, after consultations and engagements with local authorities and people, the impacts would be possibly revised if needed.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

10. Five villages of Huong Tan Commune were 100% resided by Van Kieu people: Xa Ruong, Ruong, Xe Re, Cua and Tram. These villages were considered vulnerable both physically and economically of Huong Tan Commune.
11. Local recruitment was highly recommended.
12. There was yet any community house of Xa Ruong village.
13. Road infrastructure was terribly downgrade which makes the access to educational facilities of the commune was relatively challenging.

Commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions

5. Implementing the LREMDP’s programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local authorities, consultants and project financiers.

MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with residents of Ma Lai Pun village, Huong Phung commune
Date	6th September 2020 – 15:00 to 17:00
Location	Head of Ma Lai Pun village's house, Tan Lap commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • Residents of Ma Lai Pun village (29 attendees) • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP).

PROJECT DISCLOSURE

Mr. Ho Van Xung

Would there be any impacts to our paddy fields and/or arable land and our communities' lives?

PCC1's response: If there were any incidents that occurred, kindly help to log the grievances or complaints as per the mechanism presented in the presentation. PCC1 would investigate case-by-case and compensate for those households that were affected; directly and indirectly.

Mr. Ho Van Ben

Would the wind turbines when in operation dry out the soil and make our fields unable to cultivate? In addition, our main concern would be the impacts on water resources.

PCC1's response: There were yet any studies on such mentioned issues. Given the project would locate within the protection forest area, there should not be any impacts on water resources. However, the project would continuously monitor and kindly help to report to the project if there were any incidents.

Mr. Ho Van Truyen

As residents of Ma Lai Pun village would occasionally grazing within or nearby the project area during construction and operation phases. Kindly let us know if our livestock was interfering project's activities. Moreover, if local people wanted to work for the project, how could we contact?

PCC1's response: Noted. Local recruitment would be via communal people's committee or at the project's office.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Community house for Ma Lai Pun village.

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. Approximately 40 metres depth and could provide for up to 20 households and the approximate cost was 25 million VND per well.

Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. Most of children in the village were malnourished (46/155).

Upgrade the village existing roads.

COMMITMENTS (IF ANY) / FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

6. Implementing the LREMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local communities, consultants and project financiers.

MINUTE OF MEETING

Project	0552758 - PCC1 Phong Huy Wind Power Project
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with residents of Xa Ruong village, Huong Tan commune
Date	6th September 2020 – 09:00 to 11:00
Location	Head of Xa Ruong village's house, Huong Tan commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • Residents of Xa Ruong village (31 attendees) • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP).

PROJECT DISCLOSURE

Mr. Ho Van Vu

Xa Ruong is one of the most difficult village to access due to the terribly degradation of the road. It would be great if the project could renovate the inter-village road so people would less be isolated.

PCC1's response: PCC1 would consider this and submit to management board for approval. At the moment, the project was not intended to use this road for the development of the project.

Local people of Xa Ruong village were involved in the harvest of non-timber product (e.g. trau). Hence, the project could kindly help to facilitate and allow local people continuing to harvest those products.

PCC1's response: There might have restrictions during construction phase to certain areas. However, once the project was in operation, local people would freely to use the road without any obstructions.

The project should took care of their own safety and security to avoid blaming local people for stealing the project's assets. Finally, what would the project do if there were impacts to land use of local people and how to log grievances?

PCC1's response: Noted. If there were land acquisition and/or land lease and/or impacts on land due to project's activities, the land acquisition and compensation would be followed with Vietnamese government regulations whilst the other two would be negotiations between project developer and local people. To log any grievances, kindly follow the steps as listed in the flyer or either contacted directly to head of village or contact project developer's representative number in the flyer.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry

Support on vocational training.

Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school.

Renovate/upgrade the existing roads

Commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions

7. Implementing the LREMDP's programmes and grievance mechanism as a commitment between project developer, local communities, consultants and project financiers.

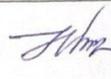
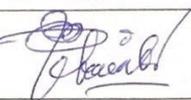
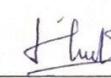
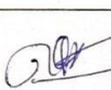
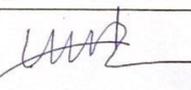
**APPENDIX D LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS AND PHOTO LOG DURING
UPDATED SURVEY ENGAGEMENT IN NOVEMBER 2020**

List of KII Respondents

KII

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Quý Hằng & Huy Hiệp
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	08 - 09/11/2020
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1. 08.11	Hồ Văn Thương	Trụ thôn Cốp	
2. 08.11	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	Trưởng thôn Phú Lâm	
3. 08.11	Hồ Văn Ken	Trưởng thôn Malai Pôn	
4. 09.11	Lê Phi Hùng	Trưởng thôn Cỏ Thầu	
5. 09.11	Hồ Năng	Trưởng thôn Bả Hà Lết	
6. 09.11	Hồ Văn Lang	Trưởng thôn Hướng Chấn	
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
 DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Tên Ngô
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	09.11.2020
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Trương Đức Chiến	An Tân Tân Thành	
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
 DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Tên Ngô
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	09.11.2020
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Trương Đức Chiến	An Tân Tân Thành	
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List of FGD Respondents

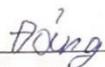
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Ngọc Khánh Vân & Hồ Nhật Thành
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	Thôn Cọp - 8/11/20 16.7294 - 106.6317 (nhà trường thôn)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Cao Xuân Thành	Thôn Cọp	
2.	Hồ Thị Hiền	Thôn Cọp	
3.	Hồ Thị Nhuận	"	
4.	Hồ Thị Hình	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Khuyên	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Giang	"	
7.	Hồ Ai Con	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Lợi	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Ngươn	"	
10.	Hồ Văn Mùi	Thôn Cọp	
11.	Hồ Văn Kiệt		

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Hành Nguyễn & Phát Trần
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	xã Hướng Phùng (thôn Hướng Choa)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Quang	thôn Hướng Choa	
2.	Hồ Văn Đăng	"	
3.	Hồ Văn Cáo	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Kiệt	"	
5.	Hồ Văn Quỳnh	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Hòa	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thìn	"	
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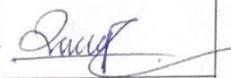
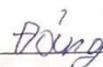
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 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Quý Hạnh & Huy Hiệp
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	08/11/2020, Ma Lai Pưn, Hương Phong.
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Chôn	Thôn Ma Lai Pưn	
2.	Hồ Thị Nhỏ	"	
3.	Hồ Văn May	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Men	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Sinh	"	
6.	Hồ Thị Kỳ	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thìn	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Xên	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Kên	"	
10.			

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Hành Nguyễn & Phát Trần
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	xã Hướng Phùng (thôn Hướng Choa)
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Quang	thôn Hướng Choa	
2.	Hồ Văn Đăng	"	
3.	Hồ Văn Cáo	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Kiệt	"	
5.	Hồ Văn Quỳnh	"	
6.	Hồ Văn Hòa	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thìn	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Võ	"	
9.			
10.			

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
 DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

Facilitator Người điều phối	Nguyễn Quý Hạnh & Huy Hiệp
Time and venue Thời gian & địa điểm	08/11/2020, Ma Lai Pưn, Hương Phong.
Consultation format Cách thức Tham vấn	<input type="checkbox"/> Households survey (Phỏng vấn hộ gia đình) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Thảo luận nhóm tập trung) <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Phỏng vấn sâu) <input type="checkbox"/> Public meeting (Họp cộng đồng)

STT	Name Họ tên	Address Địa chỉ (thôn, xã)	Signature Ký nhận
1.	Hồ Văn Chôn	Thôn Ma Lai Pưn	
2.	Hồ Thị Nhỏ	"	
3.	Hồ Văn May	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Men	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Sinh	"	
6.	Hồ Thị Kỳ	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thìn	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Xên	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Kên	"	
10.			



FGD, Xa Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Xa Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Ruong village, 08/11/2020



KII, Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Cop village, 08/11/2020



FGD, Cop village, 08/11/2020



FGD, Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune, 09/11/2020



KII, Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune, 09/11/2020



FGD, Ma Lai Pun village, 09/11/2020



KII, Ma Lai Pun village, 09/11/2020

APPENDIX E PROJECT'S INFORMATION AND EMDP PROGRAMS DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION IN DECEMBER 2020

Xa Ruong Village (Huong Tan Commune) – Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Affected Communities

12 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 28 Persons	Male:8 Female: 20
		
Issues Raised by Ethnic Minority Villagers	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
<p>The Projects (Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen) and Impacts of the Projects</p>		
<p>Soil of excavation activities of Phong Nguyen Project may probably be washed-out under rains to the production land of the villagers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no excavation activity of Phong Nguyen Project in the village' area. ■ Excavation activities are in the project's area which is 2.0 km from the village's production land area, and there are mountains and hills in between; therefore, there will be no soil washed out to the production land area of the village. ■ In the evaluation process of soil erosion impact, the project has examined the drainage system map from the mountain, and the conclusion was that no natural water flows run through spoil disposal sites. ■ Soil from excavation activities will be used to top-up some project's areas and the redundant will be dumped into the well-managed spoil disposal site 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner</p>

	<p>(the nearest spoil disposal site to Xa Ruong village is around 1.96 km from the village), so there will be no soil washed out to the production land area of the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If landslides occur, local people can fully report to the Project according to the community grievance procedure disclosed and discussed in the September consultation. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. 	
<p>Enquired if blade operation would dry crops or negatively impact on trees of villagers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The safety zone of the blade is 300 m radius, but the distance from the blade tower to the village is 2.0 km; therefore, there is no impact of blade operation on crops and trees of villagers ■ The rotating turbine rotor is due to the blow of natural wind, which rotates the turbine blades (at a certain wind speed), rather than the turbines spinning by themselves. If the wild wind is not strong enough, the blade will not rotate. So it does not affect crops and plant productivity. 	<p>Villagers requested the Project's Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts of blade during operation stage. If the impact on crops and trees is caused by blade operation, compensation must be paid to the affected households.</p>
<p>Labour Influx – if there are thousand <i>[sic]</i>workers come to the local, negative social issues might be happed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Both Phong Nguyen and Phong Huy Projects will just have about 100 workers, of whom about 50 workers are local people. ■ Workers are in the worker camps of Phong Huy Project in Huong Tan commune (2.49km far away). So, there is no impacts of project's labours with Xa Ruong Village. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact on income from Trau seeds (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>) collecting: No significant negative impact, even positive impact as villagers can access the Trau collecting area more easy via the Project's internal road while the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project only acquires land under the management of the Dakrong-Huong Hoa management board (FBMB). During the consultation with FBMB, they said that the main tree at the wind turbine location is the Pine tree. Thus, 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>

<p>remaining area of Trau trees in the local are large enough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers were proposing the Project Owner to construct 2.0 km of road connecting the internal road of the Projects to the village. 	<p>the number of Trau trees that are required to be cut down by the Project is very small. Also, 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. Furthermore, the Project recognises that in order to minimise any possible impact on people's livelihoods, the Project has proposed programs to support livelihood development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is not possible because the road connecting from the project' internal road to the village is within the forest production area and it is not in the infrastructures development plan of local government; therefore, the Project Owner cannot support the proposal of the villagers. 	
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Ethnic Minority Development Measures

<p>The Project's on-going support of constructing of two wells for drinking water is highly appreciated by the villagers. However, it should be completed soon so that villagers can use the new sources of water.</p>	<p>Construction of the wells will be completed in December 2020.</p>	<p>Villagers appreciated the Project's support.</p>
<p>The proposed support of constructing the village cultural house: highly appreciated by the village – but villagers would like to know when the support will be provided.</p>	<p>The support is in the first five-year supports program, so it will be constructed in the timeframe 2021-2025.</p>	<p>Villagers understood the timeframe explanation.</p>
<p>The proposed scholarships for pupils: should be further discussed with the school management because there is on-going support program for pupils in mountainous areas of the Government.</p>	<p>The Project Owner will discuss with the schools management to combine with the on-going support programs for pupils in mountainous areas of the Government.</p>	<p>Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.</p>

<p>Livelihoods development support: Cow-rearing should be considered to support to the villagers by the Project Owner.</p>	<p>The Project Owner agreed with the proposal of the villagers, which is also proposed in the EMDP. Groups of cow-rearing will be established and rotation mechanism for cow-rearing and sharing benefits of the support will be further discussed and finalised by villagers.</p>	<p>Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.</p>
<p>Proposed additional supports by the villagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support for nutrition improvement for three children of three poor family households; ■ Provide rice assistance for one household headed by a person with disabilities but there is no other means of support; ■ There was “family planning” program supported by World Vision International (WVI) – providing condoms and birth control pills/contraceptives free of charge for the villagers - but the program was closed last year. Villagers proposed the Project Owner to support this program. ■ Although no land of the villagers is acquired by the Project and it is far from the project area to the village, the project is in the “Van Kieu” traditional land area, worshipping is spiritually required when the ground-breaking of the Project is organised. 	<p>The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers – and the required supports will be included in the LREMDP of Phong Huy Project.</p>	<p>Villagers highly appreciated the agreed supports of the Project Owner.</p>

Ruong Village (Huong Tan Commune) – Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Affected Communities

12 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 20 Persons	Male: 7 Female: 13
		

Issues Raised by Ethnic Minority Villagers	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
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The Projects (Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen) and Impacts of the Projects

<p>Soil of excavation activities of Phong Nguyen Project may be eroded under rains to the stream that may cause the water source of the village be dirty (there is only one stream as water resource of two villages – Xa Ruong and Ruong).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no excavation activity of Phong Nguyen Project in the village’ area. ■ Soil from excavation activities will be used to top-up some project’s areas and the redundant will be dumped into the well-managed spoil disposal site (the nearest spoil disposal site to Ruong village is around 3.7km from the village), and the spoil disposal site is not with the water flows through - so there will be no soil eroded to the stream that flows through the village. 	<p>Villagers requested the Project Owner to together with villagers to verify the impacts on the stream (the water source of the village) during operation stage if any. If the impact happened with the stream, measures must be prepared and implemented properly after consultation with the villagers.</p>
<p>Enquired if blade operation would dry the Trau trees (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>) in the surrounding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact shall be on the Trau trees in the surrounding areas of the blade. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanation and the proposed visit to the Project that the blades are operating.</p>

<p>areas of the blade. Local ethnic minority people are collecting Trau seeds in the areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner will organise a trip to the representatives of villagers to visit the areas that the blades are in operation (Huong Linh Project) to observe that Trau trees are not affected by the blade operation. ■ Local people can report any Project impacts to the Project Owner in accordance with the community grievance procedure or via Project hotline specified in the handed Project's booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. 	
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Ethnic Minority Development Measures

<p>Proposed to the Project Owner to support to construct of water wells as priority as the villagers experience water scarcity at least three months every year (no water in the stream).</p>	<p>Agreed with the request.</p>	<p>Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.</p>
<p>The proposed scholarships for pupils: should prioritise to the vulnerable households (three households headed by people with disabilities) and poor households.</p>	<p>Agreed with the request.</p>	<p>Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.</p>
<p>Livelihoods development support: Cow and pig - rearing should be considered to support to the villagers by the Project Owner. Trainings on cow/pig rearing should be provided to the villagers (how to prepare breeding facilities, how to detect of animal diseases, using local foods for animals rearing, etc.) before providing materials support.</p>	<p>The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. Groups of cow and pig-rearing will be established and rotation mechanism for cows/pigs rearing and sharing benefits of the support will be further discussed and finalised by villagers.</p>	<p>Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.</p>

Ma Lai Pun Village (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Nguyen Affected Communities

13 Dec, 2012	Total No. of Participants: 20 Persons	Male: 10 Female: 10
		
Issues Raised by Ethnic Minority People	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
<p>The Project (Phong Nguyen) and Impacts of the Project</p>		
<p>The project construction may acquire agricultural land of the village and if it happens, how will the compensation be made for the villagers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project has no land acquisition from villagers. The acquired land for the project is under the management of Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board. ■ If there is any problem/ damage to the livelihoods of the villagers during the construction process, the villagers can submit grievances which are mentioned clearly in the project booklet. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<p>Excavation and embankment activities in the project area has the potential to cause landslide and soil drift down to the land of the villagers, especially in bad weather.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The soil during excavation will be used for other construction activities of the project. The rest will be relocated to dumping sites which are constructed in accordance with 	<p>Villagers accepted the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>

	<p>regulations and permit requirements. Besides, mitigation measures are also applied to minimise impacts from soil erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community grievance procedure and Project's hotline are clearly mentioned in the Project booklet which was explained and distributed to all the participants. If there is any problem related to dumping sites, villagers can submit grievances. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. 	
<p>Labour Influx – local villagers stated that they will not be affected if the project workers work and stay far away to the village location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner re-confirmed that construction workers will work and stay in Huong Phung commune, which is about 4,8km from Ma Lai Pun village. Thus, there is no negative influx-induced social issues to the villagers in Ma Lai Pun village. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<p>Local villagers concerned that the collection of Trau seeds (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>) may be affected by the project construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project construction does not limit the villagers' access to Trau seed collection areas. On the contrary, the construction of the Project's internal roads makes it easier for the villagers to travel to the Trau seed collection areas. ■ The construction of the turbine foundations will cause a limited loss of Trau trees; however, the affected area was quite small. In addition, the Project Owner has a plan to plant more Trau (up to 25 ha) in the dumping sites after the construction is 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>

	completed. Thus, the area of Trau trees will increase in the future.	
Ethnic Minority Development Measures		
The construction of wells for clean water is highly appreciated by the villagers as the area suffers from clean water shortages, especially during the dry season (June to September every year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the wells will be built for the villagers. The numbers of wells for Ma Lai Pun village will be determined based on the village's population and the amount of funding allocated by the project. 	Villagers highly appreciated development endeavors by the Project.
Cow and pig-rearing was proposed by the villagers to support the livelihoods development. Provision of breeding cattle and veterinary medicine should be considered to assist villagers to improve their cow and pig-rearing and thus their better income and livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. An appropriate breeding model will be discussed with the locals when it is implemented according to the supporting programs mentioned in EMDP. At present, a shared cow-rearing model among groups of the villagers has been suggested and will be finalised by villagers later on. 	Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.
Villagers proposed Project's scholarships for pupils and financial support for poor pupils and people with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner agreed to provide scholarships and financial support. List of poor pupils and people with disabilities of the village will be finalised by the Village Head in the coordination with the schools/ local communities during the implementation process. 	Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.
The village cultural house has been built but it is currently damaged. Thus, the villages would like to repair and upgrade equipment in the cultural house.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The support will be implemented in the timeframe 2021-2025 of the supporting programs 	Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.

<p>Proposed additional supports by the villagers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Support for school lunch for children aged 1-5 years of poor family households;■ Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. playgrounds for children and young people in the village);■ Priority is given to recruitment of local workers for the project.	<p>The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers</p>	<p>Villagers highly appreciated the agreed supports of the Project Owner.</p>
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Ma Lai Pun Village (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Nguyen Affected Communities

13 Dec, 2012	Total No. of Participants: 20 Persons	Male: 10 Female: 10
		
Issues Raised by Ethnic Minority People	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
The Project (Phong Nguyen) and Impacts of the Project		
<p>The project construction may acquire agricultural land of the village and if it happens, how will the compensation be made for the villagers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project has no land acquisition from villagers. The acquired land for the project is under the management of Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board. If there is any problem/ damage to the livelihoods of the villagers during the construction process, the villagers can submit grievances which are mentioned clearly in the project booklet. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<p>Excavation and embankment activities in the project area has the potential to cause landslide and soil drift down to the land of the villagers, especially in bad weather.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The soil during excavation will be used for other construction activities of the project. The rest will be relocated to dumping sites which are constructed in accordance with regulations and permit 	<p>Villagers accepted the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>

	<p>requirements. Besides, mitigation measures are also applied to minimise impacts from soil erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community grievance procedure and Project's hotline are clearly mentioned in the Project booklet which was explained and distributed to all the participants. If there is any problem related to dumping sites, villagers can submit grievances. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. 	
<p>Labour Influx – local villagers stated that they will not be affected if the project workers work and stay far away to the village location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner re-confirmed that construction workers will work and stay in Huong Phung commune, which is about 4,8 km from Ma Lai Pun village. Thus, there is no negative influx-induced social issues to the villagers in Ma Lai Pun village. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<p>Local villagers concerned that the collection of Trau seeds (<i>Vernicia Montana</i>) may be affected by the project construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project construction does not limit the villagers' access to Trau seed collection areas. On the contrary, the construction of the Project's internal roads makes it easier for the villagers to travel to the Trau seed collection areas. ■ The construction of the turbine foundations will cause a limited loss of Trau trees; however, the affected area was quite small. In addition, 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. 	<p>Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<p>Ethnic Minority Development Measures</p>		
<p>The construction of wells for clean water is highly appreciated by the villagers as the area suffers from clean water shortages,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction of the wells will be built for the villagers. The numbers of wells for Ma Lai Pun village will be determined based on the village's 	<p>Villagers highly appreciated development endeavors by the Project.</p>

<p>especially during the dry season (June to September every year).</p>	<p>population and the amount of funding allocated by the project.</p>	
<p>Cow and pig-rearing was proposed by the villagers to support the livelihoods development. Provision of breeding cattle and veterinary medicine should be considered to assist villagers to improve their cow and pig-rearing and thus their better income and livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. An appropriate breeding model will be discussed with the locals when it is implemented according to the supporting programs mentioned in EMDP. ■ At present, a shared cow-rearing model among groups of the villagers has been suggested and will be finalised by villagers later on. 	<p>Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.</p>
<p>Villagers proposed Project's scholarships for pupils and financial support for poor pupils and people with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner agreed to provide scholarships and financial support. List of poor pupils and people with disabilities of the village will be finalised by the Village Head in the coordination with the schools/ local communities during the implementation process. 	<p>Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.</p>
<p>The village cultural house has been built but it is currently damaged. Thus, the villages would like to repair and upgrade equipment in the cultural house.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The support will be implemented in the timeframe 2021-2025 of the supporting programs 	<p>Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.</p>
<p>Proposed additional supports by the villagers: Support for school lunch for children aged 1-5 years of poor family households; Support to upgrade facilities of the village (i.e. playgrounds for children and young people in the village); Priority is given to recruitment of local workers for the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers 	<p>Villagers highly appreciated the agreed supports of the Project Owner.</p>

Authorities Consultation: Huong Hoa district DPC; Huong Phung CPC; Tan Thanh CPC; Tan Lap CPC; Tan Lien CPC

16 Dec, 2012

Total No. of Participants: 6 Persons

Male: 6 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

- 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.

Local authorities agree with the response.

<p>environmental and social issues as presented in the ESIA and ESMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 cooperate with local authorities and agencies in implementing these programs effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. ■ The Project Owner will work closely with local authorities in implementation of environmental and social management plans throughout the project lifecycle. 	
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Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed additional supports by local authorities: ■ Support wells for ethnic minority communities; ■ Support and promote ethnic intangible; ■ Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder); ■ Support to upgrade facilities (i.e. inter village road, facility of kindergartens and schools); ■ Prioritise local recruitment for affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<p>Local authorities appreciated.</p>
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List of Participants

Xa Ruong village, Huong Tan commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
 THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy & Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects					
Date Ngày	12/12/2020					
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Xa Ruong - Huong Tan commune					
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation					

No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Male Nữ Gender	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hà Thị Hồng	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Thôn Xa Ruong Xã Hương Tân	No	
2	Hà Thị Ban	F	Vân Kiều	"	A	
3	Hà Thị Bưởi	F	Vân Kiều	"	A	Bưởi
4	Hà Thị La Kết	F	"	"	"	Kết
5	Hà Thị Chiêu	F	"	"	"	Chiêu
6	Hà Thị Thịnh	F	"	"	"	
7	Hà Văn Văn	Nam M	"	"	"	Văn
8	Hà Văn Quang	Nam M	"	"	"	Quang
9	Hà Văn Lay	M	"	"	"	Lay
10	Hà Thị Vĩa	Nữ F	"	"	"	
11	Hà Thị Hồng	F	"	"	"	
12	Hà Văn Khuy	Nam M	"	"	"	Khuy

	Họ và tên	Nam/Nữ	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thu hồi đất	Ký nhận
13	Hồ Thị Chiên	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Tôn Xã Phường Xã Hùng Tân	No	
14	Hồ Thị Thống	F	"	"	"	
15	Hồ Thị Liên	F	"	"	"	
16	Hồ Thị Thuận	F	"	"	"	
17	Hồ Thị Dũng	F	"	"	"	Dũng
18	Hồ Thị Chung	F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị Ngọc	F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Ngọc	F	"	"	"	
21	Hồ Thị Nữ	F	"	"	"	Nữ
22	Hồ Thị桂花	F	"	"	"	
23	Hồ Thị Nôm	F	"	"	"	
24	Hồ Thị Péc	F	"	"	"	
25	Hồ Văn Văn	M	"	"	"	Văn
26	Hồ Văn Việt	M	"	"	"	Việt
27	Hồ Văn Tài	M	"	"	"	Tài
28	Hồ Văn Hoàng	M	"	"	"	Hoàng
29	<p>28 participants (8 males, 20 females) All are Van Kieu, from Xa Ruong village No households have land acquisition for the project.</p>					
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STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
 THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy & Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects
Date Ngày	12/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Xa Ruong - Huong Tan commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Male Nữ Gender	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hồ Thị Kiên	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Thôn Xa Ruong Xã Hương Tân	No	
2	Hồ Thị Bân	F	Vân Kiều	"	"	
3	Hồ Thị Bướm	F	Vân Kiều	"	"	Bướm
4	Hồ Thị La Kết	F	"	"	"	Kết
5	Hồ Thị Chiêu	F	"	"	"	Chiêu
6	Hồ Thị Thành	F	"	"	"	
7	Hồ Văn Văn	Nam M	"	"	"	Văn
8	Hồ Văn Quang	Nam M	"	"	"	Quang
9	Hồ Văn Lay	M	"	"	"	Lay
10	Hồ Thị Vĩa	Nữ F	"	"	"	
11	Hồ Thị Hằng	F	"	"	"	
12	Hồ Văn Hằng	Nam M	"	"	"	Hằng

	Họ và tên	Nam/Nữ	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thu hồi đất	Ký nhận
13	Hồ Thị Chiên	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Tôn Xá Rừng Xã Hùng Tân	No	
14	Hồ Thị Thống	F	"	"	"	
15	Hồ Thị Liên	F	"	"	"	
16	Hồ Thị Thuận	F	"	"	"	
17	Hồ Thị Dũng	F	"	"	"	Dũng
18	Hồ Thị Chung	F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị Năng	F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Năng	F	"	"	"	
21	Hồ Thị Nữ	F	"	"	"	Nữ
22	Hồ Thị桂花	F	"	"	"	
23	Hồ Thị Nôm	F	"	"	"	
24	Hồ Thị Péc	F	"	"	"	
25	Hồ Văn Văn	M	"	"	"	Văn
26	Hồ Văn Việt	M	"	"	"	Việt
27	Hồ Văn Tài	M	"	"	"	Tài
28	Hồ Văn Hoàng	M	"	"	"	Hoàng
29	<p>28 participants (8 males, 20 females) All are Van Kieu, from Xa Ruong village No households have land acquisition for the project.</p>					
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Ruong village, Huong Tan commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Thủy & Phong Nguyễn Wind Power Projects					
Date Ngày	12 December 2020					
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Ruộng - Xã Hương Tân (Ruộng village of Huong Tan commune)					
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation					

No. STT	Full name/Gender Họ và tên/giới tính	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hồ Thủy Nam H	Vân Kiều	Thôn Ruộng Xã Hương Tân	No	Thủy
2	Hồ Thị Bên Nữ F	"	"	No	Bên
3	Hồ Thị Nặng Nữ F	"	"	No	
4	Hồ Thị Miem Nữ F	"	"	No	Miêm
5	Hồ Văn Luân Nam M	"	"	No	Luân
6	Hồ Văn Phong Nam M	"	"	No	Phong
7	Hồ Văn Long Nam M	"	"	No	Long
8	Hồ Thị Phương Nữ F	"	"	No	Phương
9	Hồ Thị Hào Nữ F	"	"	No	
10	Hồ Thị Lệ Hân Nữ F	"	"	No	Lệ Hân
11	Hồ Thị Trang Nữ F	"	"	No	Trang
12	Hồ Thị Trâm Nữ F	"	"	No	Trâm

	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thuận đất	Kj nhận
13	Hồ Văn Lu	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	No	Lu
14	Hồ Thị Trang	Nữ F	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	
15	Hồ Thị Hiền	Nữ F	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	
16	Hồ Văn Phi	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	Phi
17	Hồ Văn Cáp	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	Cáp
18	Hồ Thị Hân	Nữ F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị Bè	Nữ F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Xuân	Nữ F	"	"	"	
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20 participants (7 Males, 13 Females)
 All are Van Kieu, from Ruong village.
 No households have land acquisition for the Project.

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
 THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Thủy & Phong Nguyễn Wind Power Projects
Date Ngày	12 December 2020
Place Địa điểm	Đồn ruộng - Xã Hương Tân (Ruộng village of Hương Tân commune)
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No. STT	Full name/Gender Họ và tên/ giới tính	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hồ Thủy Nam H	Vân Kiều	Đồn ruộng Xã Hương Tân	No	Công
2	Hồ Thị Bên Nữ F	"	"	No	Bên
3	Hồ Thị Nặng Nữ F	"	"	No	
4	Hồ Thị Niam Nữ F	"	"	No	Niam
5	Hồ Văn Luân Nam M	"	"	No	Luân
6	Hồ Văn Phong Nam H	"	"	No	Phong
7	Hồ Văn Long Nam H	"	"	No	Long
8	Hồ Thị Thuận Nữ F	"	"	No	Thuận
9	Hồ Thị Hào Nữ F	"	"	No	
10	Hồ Thị Lâm Nữ F	"	"	No	Lâm
11	Hồ Thị Hằng Nữ F	"	"	No	Hằng
12	Hồ Thị Tráng Nữ F	"	"	No	Tráng

	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thuận đất	Kj nhận
13	Hồ Văn Lu	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	No	Lu
14	Hồ Thị Trang	Nữ F	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	
15	Hồ Thị Hiền	Nữ F	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	
16	Hồ Văn Phi	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	Phi
17	Hồ Văn Cáp	Nam M	Vân kiều	Thôn Ruong	"	Cáp
18	Hồ Thị Hân	Nữ F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị Bè	Nữ F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Xuân	Nữ F	"	"	"	
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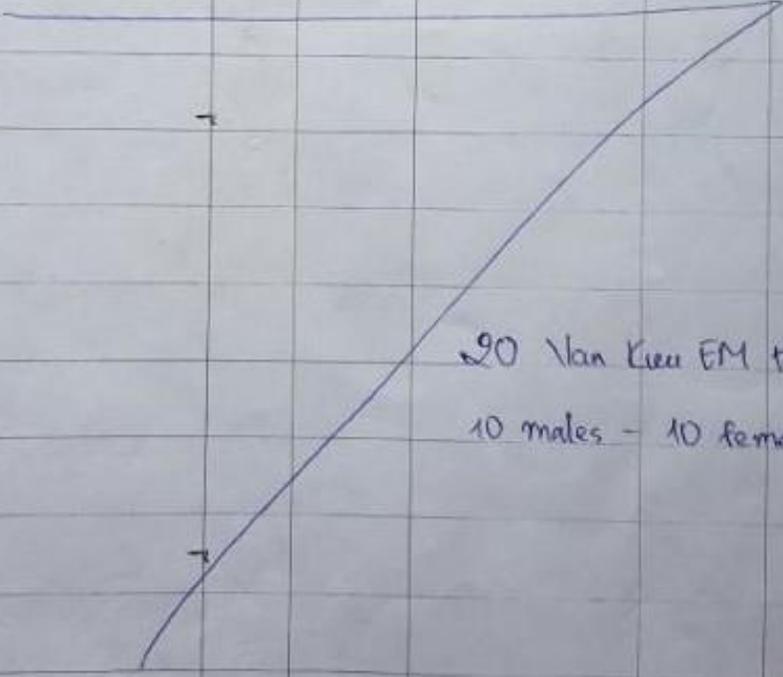
20 participants (7 Males, 13 Females)
 All are Van Kieu, from Ruong village.
 No households have land acquisition for the Project.

Ma Lai Pun village, Huong Phung commune

STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Nguyen Wind power project					
Date Ngày	December 13, 2020					
Place Địa điểm	Ma Lai Pun village, Huong Phung commune					
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation					

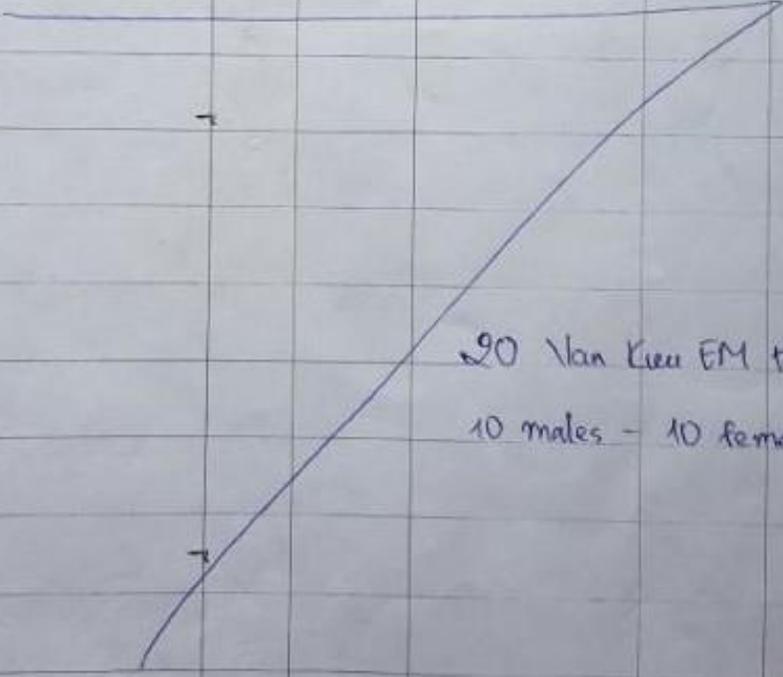
No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Số ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hồ Thị Thêm	F	Vân Kiều	Ma Lai Pun	No	Thêm
2	Hồ Thị Phúc	F	"	"	"	Phúc
3	Hồ Thị Chai	F	"	"	"	Chai
4	Hồ Thị Riêng	F	"	"	"	Riêng
5	Hồ Thị Luyện	F	"	"	"	Luyện
6	Hồ Thị Kéo	F	"	"	"	Kéo
7	Hồ Thị Mỏ	F	"	"	"	Mỏ
8	Hồ Văn Mèo	M	"	"	"	Mèo
9	Hồ Văn Thuận	M	"	"	"	Thuận
10	Hồ Văn Lợi	M	"	"	"	Lợi
11	Hồ Thị Châm	F	"	"	"	Châm
12	Hồ Thị Nuyệt	F	"	"	"	Nuyệt

13	Hồ Thị Ngọc	F	✓	✓	✓	
14	Hồ Thảo Tiên	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
15	Hồ Văn Thành	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
16	Hồ Văn Bến	M	✓	✓	✓	Bến
17	Hồ Văn Đại	M	✓	✓	✓	VĐ
18	Hồ Văn Đức	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
19	Hồ Văn Quyên	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
20	Hồ Văn Kiều	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
21	 <p>20 Văn Kiều EM HTs 10 males - 10 females</p>					
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STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
 THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Nguyen Wind power project
Date Ngày	December 13, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Ma Lau Pôn village, Huong Phung commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

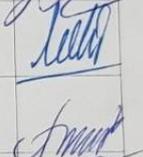
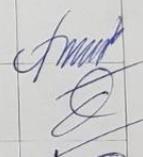
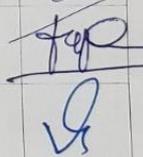
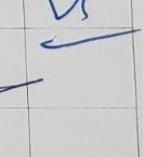
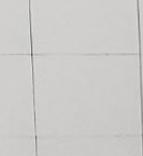
No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Số. ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hồ Thị Thêm	F	Vân Kiều	Ma Lau Pôn	No	Thêm
2	Hồ Thị Phúc	F	"	"	"	Phúc
3	Hồ Thị Chai	F	"	"	"	Chai
4	Hồ Thị Riêng	F	"	"	"	Riêng
5	Hồ Thị Luyện	F	"	"	"	Luyện
6	Hồ Thị Kéo	F	"	"	"	Kéo
7	Hồ Thị Mỏ	F	"	"	"	Mỏ
8	Hồ Văn Mèo	M	"	"	"	Mèo
9	Hồ Văn Thêm	M	"	"	"	Thêm
10	Hồ Văn Lợi	M	"	"	"	Lợi
11	Hồ Thị Châm	F	"	"	"	Châm
12	Hồ Thị Nứt	F	"	"	"	Nứt

13	Hồ Thị Ngọc	F	✓	✓	✓	
14	Hồ Thảo Tiên	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
15	Hồ Văn Thanh	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
16	Hồ Văn Ben	M	✓	✓	✓	Ben
17	Hồ Văn Đại	M	✓	✓	✓	VĐ
18	Hồ Văn Đức	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
19	Hồ Văn Quyên	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
20	Hồ Văn Kiều	M	✓	✓	✓	KT
21	 <p>20 Văn Kiều EM HTs 10 males - 10 females</p>					
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Local authorities

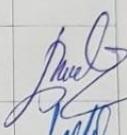
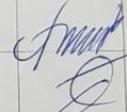
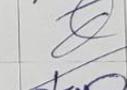
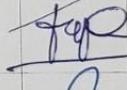
STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

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	"	PT Tân Thành			
3	Nguyễn Đình Đình	M	"	PAO Dự án Liên Lập			
4	Đinh Đình	M	"	Phòng y tế Tân Liên			
5	Nguyễn Văn	M	"	RTich Tân Liên			
6	Lê Quý Thuấn	M	"	per. UBND huyện			
7							
8							
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STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Dự án điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, 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 (cập nhật) 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	Chủ CT UBND Hướng Hóa			
2	Lê Lý	M	"	PCCT Tân Thành			
3	Nguyễn Đình Đình	M	"	PCCT Dự án Liên Lập			
4	Đình Đình	M	"	Phong y tế Tân Liên			
5	Nguyễn Văn	M	"	RTích Tân Liên			
6	Lê Quang Thuận	M	"	per. UBND huyện			
7							
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APPENDIX F BASIC CALCULATION OF PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET

Programs	Projects	Main Activities	Description	Annual Budget
Women Economic Development	Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro credit program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 50 million / village micro-credit fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 million
	Technical training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical instruction provision Micro credit training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 times/ year (cultivation/animal husbandry) Throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 30 million VND 20 million
Scholarship and Nutrition Support Program	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarship Meal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 students, VND 01 million/ student/ year 50 kindergarten children, VND 100,000/ month/ children (10 month/academic year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 50 million VND 50 million
Clean Water and Sanitation Program	Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of bore wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 bore wells for selected villages, VND 25 millions/ well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 200 million
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and sanitation awareness raising and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 50 million
Ethnic Culture Promotion Program	Promotion of Intangible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 50 million
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of community houses and facilities such as youth playing court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 02 community house upgrading/ year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 million
Charitable Fund Program	Charitable Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gift package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 vulnerable HHs throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ND 100 million

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