

Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Phong Huy Wind Power Project

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Phong Huy Wind Power Project

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Phong Huy Wind Farm JSC

Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Phong Huy Wind Power Project, Quang Tri
Province, Vietnam

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15 January 2021

Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Phong Huy Wind Power Project will be developed and operated by the Phong Huy Windfarm JSC (hereinafter as “the Project Owner”). The Project area of 12 turbines with a total capacity of 48 MW of located in Huong Tan 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. Construction of the Project commenced in September 2020 and expected to obtain the commercial operation date in Quarter 3 of 2021. The Project is developing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) against the expectations of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Environmental Assessment Guidelines and associated World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. An Environmental and Social Compliance Audit and a Land Acquisition Audit were also undertaken to assess compliance of ongoing activities and prepare a corrective action plan.

Based on the Land Acquisition Audit and interviews with affected communities in the Phong Huy Project area, small parcels of agricultural land of affected households along the access road were obtained. Although the commune people’s committee had asked the people to donate the land, the Company opted to provide financial support. The cash payment for the value of land was based on the rates and assistance provided consistent with the provincially issued compensation price-frame in January 2020. These are equivalent to replacement cost. The cash payments were negotiated and accepted and meets the requirements of negotiated settlement, however, as the LAA report states, expansion of the right of way could result to expropriation, hence, ADB’s SPS SR 2 is triggered. The LAA Audit has confirmed that the Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa road expansion requires 6.44 ha of agriculture land from 61 households (302 affected persons) living alongside the road in the three corresponding villages of Huong Phung Commune. Of the 61 households, there are 45 households (221 affected persons) from Cop village, 11 households (25 affected persons) from Phung Lam village and 5 households (56 affected persons) from Huong Choa village¹. By ethnicity, there are 49 Kinh households and 12 Van Kieu households with the population of 244 and 58 people, respectively. Detailed discussions on the socio-economic condition of the surveyed households are presented in the Chapter 6 – Livelihood Baseline of the Economically Displaced Households of the Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP) for Phong Huy project. A total of 61 households have been identified as economically displaced by the Phong Huy Project’s access road and eligible for Livelihood Restoration Programs in this LREMDP.

In addition to that, it is confirmed by the Project Owner that there is no restriction of access to the protection forest area due to the development of both Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects. 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 Verniciamontana Vernicia montana fruit (Trau) collection. Findings from the social baseline study with Cop, Huong Choa, Xa Ruong and Ruong affected communities by Phong Huy (and Phong Nguyen) Projects 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 (see further discussion in section 5.4.4 – NTFP Collection in the Project Areas). Therefore, it is concluded that there is no economic displacement as result of the land use transfer within the Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest. All ethnic minority villagers of Cop, Huong Choa, Xa Ruong and Ruong are eligible for the ethnic minority development programs.

Based on the the analysis of ADB SPS SR3 in chapter 11 of ESIA Phong Huy, the Van Kieu ethnic minority people in Phong Huy Wind Power Projects fulfil all four characteristics of IPs and will be adversely affected by the Project’s construction and transportation activities. The Van Kieu ethnic minority group also meet the “vulnerability” criteria of the SPS SR3. Based on the findings of the ESIA,

¹ Number of affected person at the time of the survey

surveyed Van Kieu households have more poor or near poor households, with some form of disability and lower literacy rate as compared to those belonging to Kinh ethnic group. Potential impacts on the Van Kieu ethnic minority community include:

Negative Impacts

- Land acquisition impacts

While the land acquisition impacts may be less than significant (loss of less than 10% of productive assets), some of these affected households are vulnerable will need to be assisted to improve their status to at least national minimum standards.

- Income and livelihoods:

Among 61 economically displaced households, 12 households, with a population of 58 people, are Van Kieu ethnic people (19.2%). Land-based livelihoods are predominant in Van Kieu group with 96.8% of surveyed people being farmers while Kinh people are engaged in diverse livelihoods. Most vulnerable households are Van Kieu ethnic minorities, with nine out of total 12 surveyed households (75%). By village, the 16 vulnerable households include eight in Huong Choa village and eight in Cop village

Minor reduction on NTFP collection is expected among Van Kieu ethnic minority group particularly women who engage in NTFP collection. The change in land purpose for the project entailed negligible to small impacts in NTFP collection volume since there are 1,600ha of unaffected forests in which the communities can access. Their access will not be limited but because their livelihoods are prominently land-based any impacts on their agricultural production as mentioned during the Project construction and operation could result in adverse effects on their livelihoods with the enhancement of the access road, Van Kieu households can collect farther from their residence and will benefit from improved transportation. As a result, no reduction income is predicted.

- Labor influx and other economic migrants and Impacts on community health, safety and security during construction

Ethnic minorities living in villages around the Project site, will be the main receptors of the Project construction activities impact 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.

Positive Impacts

- Job Opportunities

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. Project support in skills development will be provided to ethnic minorities so that they can apply for local employment opportunities created by the project during construction and operations phase.

- Improved Access

Furthermore, improved road systems by the Project could help the local economy by improving access by motorbike to markets and production areas and thus better collection volume and better price.

Impacts on Women

- While 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 impacts, while minor, on NTFP collection where women play a more significant role need to be addressed. Job opportunities for women who are of low education level and lack of skills in the locality are quite limited. Hence, loss of tree trees may contribute to a more vulnerable status for women as they may become dependent on men for income generation.
- Influx of workers and other economic migrants. 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. The Project currently has one worker camp in Cop village for workers constructing the access road.
- 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.

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

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

As such, the key aim of the LREMDP is to ensure that long-term sustainable economic and social development can be derived from the Project.

The LREMDP has been developed through three main steps:

- Step 1: LREMDP Programs were proposed based on the previous stakeholder engagement results, baseline analysis, land acquisition and ESIA findings. In detail, the following key points were included:
 - Legal framework and applicable standards;
 - Stakeholder engagement;
 - Socio-economic baseline of ethnic minority communes affected by the Project and Livelihood baseline of affected households;
 - Land acquisition and Project impacts and measures;
 - LREMDP needs analysis upon the triple helices of (i) governmental and non-governmental support; (ii) corporate social responsibility priorities of PCC1 and existing community investment programs and (iii) local development needs.

- Step 2: The proposed LREMDP programs were disclosed and consulted with local authorities and communities on September and December 2020. Initiatives from local communities and authorities regarding the development of LREMDP programs during engagements were collected for further actions; and
- Step 3: LREMDP was finalised based on the result from local authority and community consultation and engagement on the proposed LREMDP programs.
- The proposed livelihood restoration programs and three ethnic minority development programs have been consulted with the affected persons and local ethnic minority communities during the development of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Project's Information and LREMDP Disclosure and Consultation (i.e. socio-economic baseline development study in May 2020, chapter 5 and Project's Information and LREMDP Disclosure and Consultation in September, November, and December 2020, chapter 3). The consultations during LREMDP implementation will continue and a participatory approach will be adopted during implementation and monitoring of the livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development programs.

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

Livelihood Restoration Component:

- Livelihood Restoration Program:



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

- Education and Vocational Training Program:



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

Ethnic Minority Development Component:

- Ethnic Culture Promotion Program:



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

Health, Safety and Water Sanitation Program:



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

Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program:



- Infrastructure and Facility Improvement; and
- Charitable Fund.

To ensure the proposed potential programs can be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs have been categorised based on their priority levels to allocate the appropriate programs in each year of the five-year plan cycles. Most of the funding will need to be borne by the

Project with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the sub-tasks planned under the different programmes/projects. In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the Project officer in charge will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan and a higher level rolling five year financial plan for submission to the Project Manager for approval. Based on available resources and resource coordination, each project can adopt different implementation model approaches:

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

Table 0.1 Implementation Schedule of LREMDP

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority (***) High Priority)	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP
Livelihood Restoration Program			
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	***	During construction and operation phases
	Women-led Microbusiness	**	During construction and operation phases
Education and Vocational Training Program			
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	***	During construction or/and operation phases
	Vocational Training and Job Skills	**	During construction and operation phases

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority (***) High Priority)	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP
Local Recruitment	**	During construction and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan

Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

	Promotion of Intangible Values	***	During operation phase	Throughout the five-year plan
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	**	During construction or/and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan

Health, Water and Sanitation Program

	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	*	During construction or/and operation phases	The last four years of the five-year plan
	Clean Water and Sanitation	***	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

Infrastructure and Charitable Fund

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

The proposed budget for the first five year is:

- VND 960,000,000 (Year 1);
- VND 1,260,000,000 (Year 2);
- VND 1,260,000,000 (Year 3);
- VND 1,080,000,000 (Year 4); and
- VND 1,260,000,000 (Year 5)

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

amounts shared by the programs of local authorities and NGOs will be calculated during the LREMDP implementation.

The Project needs to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide for opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each LREMDP project/program will need to put in place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes. This should involve selecting relevant performance indicators for each project/program to assess the benefits achieved. Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and stored in a central repository. The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of three main elements:

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Project

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

Phong Huy Wind Power Project will be developed and operated by Phong Huy Windfarm Joint Stock Company. According to PCC1, similar to Lien Lap JSC and Phong Nguyen JSC, PCC1 is one shareholder who contribute 55% of total investment. The other shareholder is Renova that contribute 40% of total investment, the other minor shareholder contributes about 5% of total investment. The Project turbine area is located in Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes, Huong Hoa District, Quang Tri Province. The Project has been approved and supplemented into the Provincial’s development plans under Decision No. 4968/QD-BCT dated 27th December, 2018 by Ministry of Industry and Trade as well as got the Approval of Intention of Investment as stated in Decision No. 2530/QD-UBND dated 20th September, 2019 by Quang Tri Province People’s Committee. Phong Huy JSC has completed Feasibility Study Report in 2020 and a regulatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was approved by Quang Tri Province People’s Committee under Decision No. 1017/QD-UBND dated 17th April, 2020.

Additionally, Phong Huy Wind Power Project also got the approval of Construction Permit Exemption from Quang Tri Province Department of Construction under the document No. 357/SXD – QHKT dated 19th March, 2020. The Project was exempted from construction permit because the construction works is planned to develop 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.

According to the Feasibility Study Report, the Project’s study area² will cover an area of 350 ha. The Project permanent and ancillary facilities’ footprint will be 31.65 ha; of which (i) 12.45 ha will be fixed-term use for the duration of the Project lifecycle; (ii) 3,81 ha will be for temporary land use; (iii) 8.95 ha rented land for batching plant, worker camps and one spoil disposal site; and (iv) 6.44 ha negotiated land for the access road building (See Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1).

²According to Circular No.02/2019/TT-BCT, dated 15th January, 2019 on Wind Power Project Development and Power Purchase Agreement for Project, the project’s study area is defined as restricted area within the geographical boundary specified in the approval document of the People’s Committee of province or central-affiliated city. Such document permits the investor to carry out survey, research and evaluation of the wind power potential, in order to plan the wind power investment project within a permitted period of time. This area shall only be used for survey and research activities, such as building wind measurement tower and conducting geology and topography survey. In this project, the study area and the Project boundary is the same area.

Table 1.1 Project's Components

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos (Updated November 2020)
1	Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Huong Phung Commune ■ (Cop, Huong Choa, and Phung Lam villages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The road length is 9,368 m ■ Road surface is being widened from 4.0 m to 6.5 m - 8.0 m and will be paved. ■ Drainage system will be constructed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil works: ■ Commenced: 20 September 2020 ■ Progress: 2 km widened (20%) ■ Complete: 31 December 2020 	
2	Turbine Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1.8 ha of land area ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil works: ■ Commenced: November 2020 ■ Progress: Leveling-off the ground: 15% ■ Complete: April 2021 	
3	Internal Road (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Road will be constructed with the length of 7,659 m and the width of 6.0-8.0 m on the acquired land area from the Forest Management Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil works: ■ Commenced: November, 2020 ■ Progress: Making the roadbed: 2.0 km, equals to 20% ■ Complete: April, 2021 	

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos (Updated November 2020)
4	35 kV Transmission Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3 ha of land area for pole tower footprints Only within PhongHuy Project's area (no land outside of the Project is required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil works: Not Yet Will commence from January, 2021 	
5	Operational House (Shared with Phong Nguyen and Lien Lap Projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huong Tan Commune (Cua village) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 9,407 m² of residential land Land was purchased from villagers by negotiated price between landowners and the Project owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil works: Commenced: November, 2020 Progress: Leveling-off the ground, 100% completed; construction of house: 80% Fence installed: 100% Complete: April, 2021 	
6	Layout Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.76 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 layout area. The area will be used from April, 2020 	

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos (Updated November 2020)
7	Soil disposal Sites (4 Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Communes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site areas: ■ Site 1: 1,48 ha ■ Site 2: 7,60 ha ■ Site 3: 0.34 ha ■ Site 4: 0.23 ha ■ Land was acquired from the Forest Management Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Leveling off the ground: 100% completed. ■ The soil disposal sites areas will be used from December, 2020 	 <p>27 thg 11, 2020 14:47:37</p> <p>27 thg 11, 2020 14:35:45</p> <p>22 thg 11, 2020 14:39:57 Disturbed Road Huong Hoa Quang Tri</p> <p>23 thg 11, 2020 08:52:09 Tan Thanh Huong Hoa Quang Tri</p>

No	Project's Components	Locations	Descriptions	Status	Photos (Updated November 2020)
8	Worker Camps (2 Camps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1 Camp in Huong Tan Commune (use the existing Forest Protection Station of HuongHoa District) – the Camp is just for lunch-time rest. ■ 1 Camp in Huong Phung Commune (Cop village) on the rented land from villagers - for the workers constructing the access road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Camp area: 0.04 ha ■ Camp area: 0.05 ha (rented agricultural land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The camps have been used from 20, Sept, 2020 	
9	Batching Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1 batching plant in Huong Phung Commune (Cop village) on the rented land from villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site area: 1.3 ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil works: ■ Leveling off ground: 100% completed ■ Batching Plant Machines installed ■ Will use the area from December, 2020. 	

Ancillary Facility: 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. This access road expansion (9,368m) is also going to serve the Phong Huy Project, Phong Nguyen Project and Phong Lieu Project in the construction phase. Phong Huy JSC associated with Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC proposed to provide financial support for this access road expansion. From ADB’s perspective and consistent with ADB’s Environment Sourcebook, the access road is considered an ancillary facility of the project because its expansion is necessary in order to bring in equipment and construction materials to the Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen project areas and it will be actively used by the Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen projects during the construction phase. It has a dual benefit to the Project and the community because it is also a much awaited community infrastructure which will promote the economic development of the Tan Thanh and Huong Phung commune. However, it should also be noted that from the Project’s perspective:

- The access road is expanded for main purpose of socio-economic development support in Tan Thanh and Huong Phung commune;
- This access road will still be expanded in the future even without the Project does not exist; and
- This access road will be handed over and will be fully managed by the government after the expansion is completed.

Regarding land acquisition for the access road, Huong Phung Commune PC actively consulted and got the acceptance from the local people living along the access road to donate some small land area for the expansion, while Project Owners including the Phong Huy JSC, Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC were proposed to provide financial support in form of cash payment to the affected household. Huong Phung Commune PCs did not expropriate land, hence, technically no land acquisition for the access road expansion occurred as per the Land Law 2013. Instead, it was verified during the Site visit with ADB Vietnam team on November 2020 that financial support in the form of cash payments were provided to 61 households in Cop, Phung Lam and Huong Choa villages of Huong Phung commune are affected by the access road construction and the transportation of Project’s equipment and facilities. An IoL survey and DMS was conducted and the cash payment for the value of land was based on the rates and assistance provided consistent with the provincially issued compensation price-frame in January 2020. The LAA Audit has confirmed that these are equivalent to replacement cost. Once the construction phase is completed, the road will be transferred to local authority (Huong Phung commune PC) to fully manage and maintain. A socio-economic baseline updated for 61 households is presented in chapter 6.

Shared facility with other WPPs: 35/220kV substation and 220kV transmission line:

Under the *Cooperation Agreement No. 03/2020/TTDT/ PH-PN-PL*, dated 5 February 2020 and the *Cooperation Agreement No. 04/2020/TTDT/PH-PN-PL*, dated 28 March 2020, among Phong Huy JSC, Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu Wind Farm JSC, the 35/220kV substation and 220kV transmission line will be developed by Phong Lieu JSC and served for Phong Lieu, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Wind Farm projects. The single circuit 220kV transmission line with length of 10.64 km connecting from 35/220kV substation to 220kV Lao Bao substation will be shared by three (03) windfarm projects namely Phong Lieu, Phong Nguyen and Phong Huy wind farms. Phong Huy JSC does not involve in any development activities of the 220 kV transmission line and 35 kV/220 kV substation. As such, these facilities are supposed to be scope out of the ESIA.

³ Decision No. 1600/QĐ-TTg dated 16 August 2016 on approval of the National New Rural Development program in 2016-2020 (<https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/van-hoa-xa-hoi/Quyết-dinh-1600-QĐ-TTg-chuong-trinh-muc-tieu-quoc-gia-xay-dung-nong-thon-moi-2016-2020-320132.aspx>)

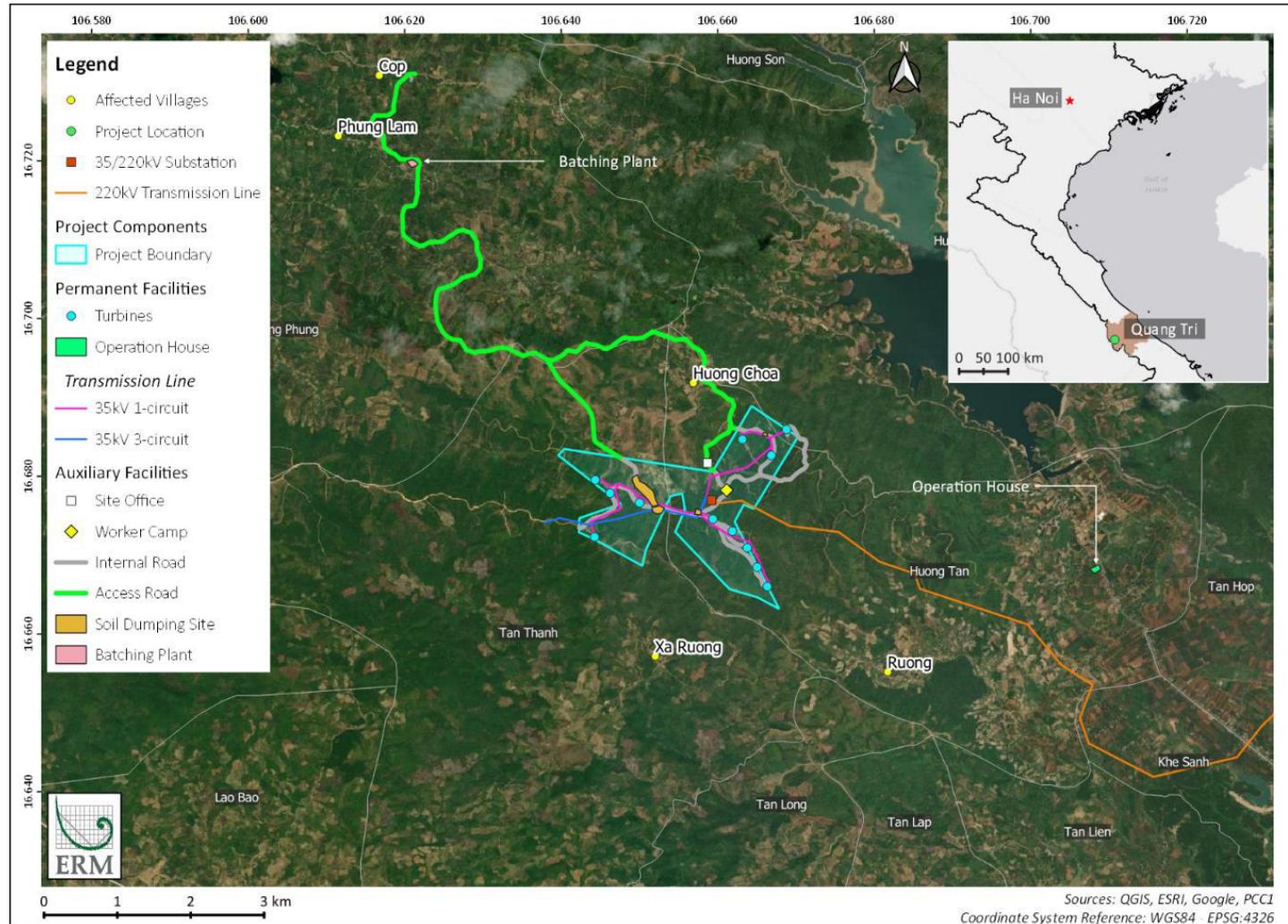


Figure 1.1 Project Location and Wind Turbine Layout⁴

⁴ The administration of Xa Ruong village is under the management of Huong Tan Commune PC despite the geographical location in Tan Thanh Commune.

1.2 Objectives of the Plan

It is recommended in the ESIA that a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to support the (i) 61 economically displaced households (302 affected persons) of the access road in restoring their livelihoods to at least equal to similar level of livelihood condition before land acquisition, (ii) for the poor and vulnerable among them, to improve their status to at least national minimum standards in accordance with ADB SPS SR2 policy principles, and (iii) for the NTFP collectors in Cop, Huong Choa vilages of Huong Phung commune and Xa Ruong, Ruong vilages of Huong Phung commune as they are to some minor extent they are impacted by the reduction of Trau (*Verniciamontana Vernicia montana*). The LRP takes women and vulnerable groups into account to ensure they are not overlooked during Project implementation and left worse off.

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

- Affected IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- When potential adverse impacts on IPs are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible; and
- Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) will outline measures to minimise, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

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

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

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

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

- Establish a social map to help identify the focus of the Project community development and livelihood restoration programs;

- Define livelihood restoration principles and program and IP cultural community development areas based upon the outcomes of the social mapping and consultation with the community to determine priority areas;
- Link core business activities of the Project Owner with community development priorities;
- Identify potential partners and delivery mechanisms for implementation for the programs; and
- Set out monitoring schedules and core success indicators.
- In implementing the LREMDP, the Project Owner aims to achieve the following long-term objectives:
 - Engage in on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate community consultation;
 - Develop a highly visible presence within the local community in order to build trust among the Project, local affected people, Van Kieu IP, local authorities and any other key stakeholders;
 - Proactive manage community expectations; and
 - Maximise sustainable economic and promote the ethnic cultural and social development such that positive impacts can eventually become self-perpetuating.

1.3 Development of the LREMDP

The LREMDP has been developed through three main steps:

- Step 1: LREMDP Programs were proposed based on the previous stakeholder engagement results baseline analysis, land acquisition and ESIA findings. In detail, the following key points were included:
 - Legal framework and applicable standards;
 - Stakeholder engagement;
 - Socio-economic baseline of ethnic minority communes affected by the Project and Livelihood baseline of affected households;
 - Land acquisition and Project impacts and measures; and
 - LREMDP need analysis upon the triple helices of (i) governmental and non-governmental support; (ii) corporate social responsibility priorities of PCC1 and existing community investment programs and (iii) local development needs;
- Step 2: The proposed LREMDP Programs were disclosed and consulted with local authorities and communities on September and December 2020. Initiatives from local communities and authorities regarding the development of LREMDP programs during engagements were collected for further; and
- Step 3: LREMDP was finalised based on the result from local authority and community consultation and engagement on the proposed LREMDP programs.

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

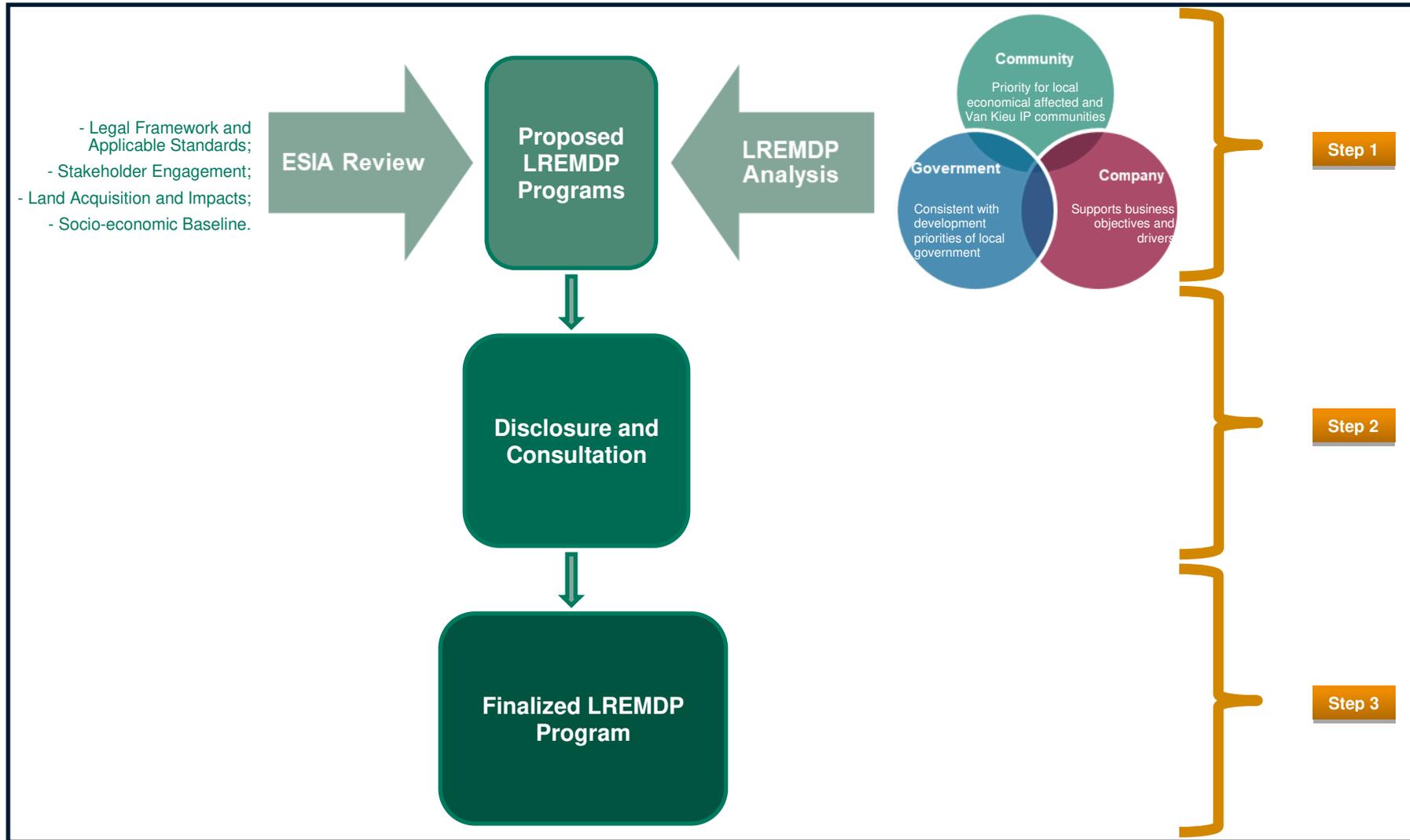


Figure 1.2 Development of the LREMP

1.4 Target Communities and Eligibilities

1.4.1 Target Communities

Given the location of the Project, the LREMDP puts a focus on the Huong Tan and Huong Phung communes' administrative area, as shown in Figure 1.3.



Figure 1.3 Target Communities by Priority

The communities can be prioritised into four general groups as follows:

- Twelve ethnic minority (Van Kieu) households who were affected by land acquisition and who are considered economically displaced by the access road (P1) as per ADB SPS SR2;
- Forty-nine other (Kinh) households who were affected by land acquisition and who are considered economically displaced by the access road (P2) as per ADB SPS SR2; and
- Ethnic minority (Van Kieu) households located in Cop, Huong Choa (Huong Phung communes), Xa Ruong, and Ruong (Huong Tan commune), with NTFP's collection activities in Phong Huy project's boundary who are affected by the Project's construction and operation, especially vulnerable household (P3); and
- The rest of ethnic minority (Van Kieu) households located in Cop, Huong Choa (Huong Phung communes), Xa Ruong, and Ruong (Huong Tan commune) who are affected by the Phong Huy Project's construction and operation (P4).

1.4.2 Eligibilities for LREMDP Programs

1.4.2.1 Livelihood Restoration Programs

In general, 61 households that belong to P1 and P2 are considered as eligible for inclusion within the two livelihood restoration programs. List of affected households is attached in Appendix A.

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

1.4.2.2 Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Van Kieu IP of P1, P3, and P4 in P4 Huong Tan and Huong Phung Communes are target groups of the proposed ethnic minority development programs. Special efforts are needed to engage Indigenous Peoples in the detailed planning of development programs that affect them, in particular, development programs that are supposedly designed to meet their specific needs and aspirations.

Co Thanh and An Tiem villages were initially included in the socio-economic baseline together with predominantly Van Kieu Kieu villages to understand about general conditions in the communes. The selection of these villages were based on the distance of the village to the Project's component, including the previous proposed location of the 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. In addition, households in Phung Lam (Huong Phung commune), An Tiem and Co Thanh villages (Tan Thanh commune) are 100% Kinh (ethnic majority) people. Thus, they are not covered in the LREMDP programs but are eligible for the Community Development Plan (CDP) which will be developed later for three wind power projects (Lien Lap, Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen).

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report includes 12 sections and is structured as below:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Legal Framework and Applicable Standards

Section 3 – Stakeholder Engagement Update

Section 4 – Social Safeguard Impact Assessment

Section 5 – Socio-Economic Baseline of Affected Ethnic Minority

Section 6 – Livelihood Baseline of Economically Displaced Households

Section 7 – Livelihood and Ethnic Minority Development Priority Analysis

Section 8 – Proposed Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Programs

Section 9 – Implementation Approaches and Schedule

Section 10 – Disclosure and Consultation

Section 11 – Resources and Responsibilities

Section 12 – Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 National Requirements

2.2.1 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

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

2.2.2 Land Acquisition, Compensation, and Resettlement

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

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

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

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

2.2.2.2 Provincial Level

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

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

2.2.3 Livelihood Restoration Support

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

2.2.4 Ethnic Minority Development Support

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

2.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

2.3.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 consolidates three existing safeguard policies: SR1: Environment, SR2: Involuntary Resettlement (IR), and SR3: Indigenous People (IP). The ADB

SPS relating to livelihood restoration and ethnic minority development that have been considered in developing the LREMDP include SPS SR2 and SPS SR3.

2.3.2 Summary of ADB SPS Safeguards Requirement (SR) 2: Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

The objectives of the IR policy are to:

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

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

- Involuntary acquisition of land; or
- Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
- Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results to displacement. This occurs in cases where:
- Lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and
- Lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 Comparison of Vietnamese Regulations and ADB SPS Safeguards Requirement 2

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
Principles					
1	Screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks (Principle 1, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks	<i>No screening of projects in terms of significance of involuntary resettlement impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.</i>	The areas and locations of the land to be recovered to implement <u>socioeconomic development projects</u> should be assessed in the district annual land use plan (Article 40, Clause 4, Item c, Land Law 2013).
2	Information Disclosure	Disclose monitoring reports (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	No requirement on disclosure of monitoring reports.	<i>Disclosure of monitoring reports is not required by the Government regulations.</i>	<i>Other requirements of disclosing information on land acquisition planning and detailed compensation plan is equivalent to these for disclosing PIBs/RPs in the SPS</i>
3	Public Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultation with the affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. (Principle 2, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards)	There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions <i>by the Government regulations.</i>	<i>There is no requirement on consultation with host communities and support to their social and cultural institutions by the Government regulations.</i>	Public consultation (including affected land users) starts with the preparation of the district-level land use plan (Article 43 of Land Law 2013). The organization in charge of compensation and ground clearance shall coordinate with the commune-level People's Committee in the locality to conduct consultations on the plans for compensation, support and resettlement <u>in the forms of meetings with land users living in the recovered area</u> (Clause 2, Article 69 Land Law 2013 and Article 28 Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP).

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

Implementation

5	Compensation for agricultural land: Compensation principle	Adequate and appropriate replacement land OR compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	- The compensation must be made in the form of allocating new land with the same land use purpose with the recovered land. If there is no land available for compensation, the land users shall receive compensation in	<i>Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of</i>	
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No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			<p>cash calculated according to the specific land price (Article 74 of Land Law 2013).</p> <p>- Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies, land rent, and water surface rent from the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense (Article 30, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)</p>	<p><i>taxes and rents, the deductions can make it difficult for (i) the compensation rate to be replacement cost; and for (ii) project affected households and individuals to restore livelihoods of affected persons to pre-project levels which is one of the objectives of the ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards</i></p>	
	<p>Agricultural land without land use right certificates (LURC) or ineligible for LURC</p>	<p>No compensation for the affected land</p> <p>Non-land assets shall be compensated at replacement cost.</p> <p>(Para. 7 and Para. 8, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>For agricultural land which has been using <u>before July 1, 2004</u> (without LURC or ineligible for LURC) compensation for the land area which is actually used and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation quota (Clause 2, Article 77 of Land Law 2013).</p>	<p><i>In Vietnamese Laws, compensation is made for agricultural land which has been using <u>before July 1, 2004</u> (without LURC or ineligible for LURC).</i></p>	
6	<p>Compensation for residential land</p>	<p>Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected area (Para. 10, Appendix 2).</p>	<p>Compensation at <u>specific land price</u>. PPC determines specific land price. Provincial level land agency is entitled to hire organizations having consultancy functions for advising on the determination of specific land prices.</p>	<p><i>Deduction of arrears or amounts owed to the State by the land users for land levies and land rent, the compensation for land and remaining land-related investment expense - while the ADB SPS does not make any specific statement regarding the deduction of taxes and rents, the deductions can make</i></p>	

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

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
	Illegally constructed houses/structures affected	Illegally constructed houses/structures that exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost (Para. 8, Appendix 2).	No compensation for assets which are illegally created or created after the notice of land recovery is issued (Clause 2, Article 92 of Land Law 2013).	<i>(ADB SPS, Appendix 2, paragraph 10, p. 45). Articles 92 and 65 of the Land Law list houses and land-attached built facilities or construction works as ineligible for compensation. The owners of these houses and construction workers violated the Land Law by not using the land for purposes for which it has been allocated or leased and have continued to do so even after administratively sanctioned by the State; have intentionally damaged the land; have transferred or donated the land when transfer or donated; or have allowed land allocated by the State for their management to be encroached or occupied. Meanwhile, according to SPS's requirements, illegally constructed houses/structures that exist prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation at replacement cost.</i>	
8	Compensation and assistance for affected production and business	Affected business owners are entitled to (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere;	There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption	<i>There is no provision for compensating unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption under the Government's regulations.</i>	Cash assistance for production stabilization is no more than 30% of one-year's after-tax incomes, calculated according to the average

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		(ii) the net income lost during the transition period and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. (Para. 12, Appendix 2)	under the Government's regulations		level of the last three years. (Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014) Compensation for damage caused by production and business disruption. (Article 88 of Land Law 2013); Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Clause 6, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014) The damage caused during the process of dismantlement, transportation and installation must also be compensated. PPC shall prescribe specific support levels, duration, periodic support payments to suit the local realities (Article 91 of Land Law 2013 and Clause 7, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014).
9	Loss of employment	Compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income-earning capacity. (Para. 12, Appendix 2)	Assistance for job disruption for laborers under labor contracts (Decree No. 47/2014 Article 19 Clause 6)	In the SPS, it requires "compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income earning capacity while the Government's regulations just require "assistance" for the job-disruption.	PPC shall specify the level of assistance for laborers who have labor contract.
10	Assistance for vulnerable households	Vulnerable groups include HHs below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children,	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable	There is no provision on definition of "vulnerable groups" and require	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land (Para. 28, Appendix 2)	groups” and paying particular attention on the groups.	projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	
		The need of vulnerable HHs will be paid particular attention during consultations (Para. 28, Appendix 2) and impacts on vulnerable groups will be paid attention when establishing grievance redress mechanism. (Para.29, Appendix 2)	No requirement for paying attention to vulnerable groups	The SPS has a broader description of vulnerability and requirement to improve their living standards.	
11	Enforcement of Land Recovery	No provision	<p><u>Satisfied conditions for enforcement of land recovery:</u> The person whose land is to be recovered fails to comply with the land recovery decision after the mobilization and persuasion by the commune-level People’s Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision is posted up at the office of the commune-level People’s Committee; The decision on enforcement of the land recovery decision has taken effect; The person who is to be coerced has received the effective decision on enforcement.</p> <p><u>Order and procedures for enforcement of land recovery:</u> (i) To establish an enforcement</p>	There is no provision under the SPS on LAR enforcement.	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			<p>board by chairman of DPC; (ii)The enforcement board shall mobilize, persuade the coerced persons – if AP agrees to hand-over the land, a minute shall be signed with the APs and land shall be handed over 30 days at the latest counting from the date of the minute signing; (iii) The enforcement board has the power to ask coerced to leave the coerced areas and to move their properties out of the land areas by themselves. If these people fail to comply, the enforcement board shall move the coerced persons out of the areas. (Article 71of Land Law 2013)</p>		
12	Gender	<p>During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, gender concerns will be paid adequate attention , including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if</p>	<p>There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.</p>	<p>There is no specific requirement for gender issues during the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement under the Government's regulations.</p>	<p>Full names of both husband and wife must be specified in LURC if the land is under the mutual ownership (Clause 4, Article 98 of Land Law 2013)</p>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		<p>required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. (Para. 18, Appendix 2)</p>			
13	Grievance redress	<p>A mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>There is no provision on project's level GRM</p>	<p>No regulation of Vietnamese Laws on Project Level GRM, particularly "inform to APs on the GRM".</p>	<p>Steps, procedures for grievance redress that related to land and administrative decisions <u>shall follow the steps and procedures regulated by the Law on Grievance</u> (Article 204 of the Land Law 2013)</p> <p>- <u>Grievances against staff of land management agencies on land management, including land acquisition</u> - may be sent to the competent agencies depending on the nature of grievances and administrative level that the staff works for (Clause 1, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).</p> <p>Within 30 days after receiving a grievance, chairperson of the People's Committee or the head of the land administration agency shall settle the grievance and respond to the complainant (Clause 2, Article 209 of Land Law 2013).</p> <p>-If does not agree with the administration decisions (for example, decision on land recovery, decision on compensation, assistance and resettlement), complainant can lodge</p>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					<p><u>first grievance</u> directly to <u>the person who made that decision</u> or <u>send the grievance to the court</u>(Article 7 of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the person or agency who made the decision shall acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 30 days (or 45 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant (Articles 27,28of Law on Grievances).</p> <p>- If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period; within 30 days counting the date that the person/agency must respond but not respond - complaints can lodge the <u>second grievance</u> directly to <u>the head of the person/agency who made the decision</u> or <u>send the grievant to the court</u>(Article 7of Law on Grievances). Within 10 days of receiving the grievance, the head of the person or agency who made the decision shall acknowledge of receiving the grievance. Within 45 days (or 60 days for the complex cases), response/decision shall be made to the complainant by the head of the</p>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
					<p>person/agency who made the decision (Articles 27, 28, 33,37of Law on Grievances). If the complaint is not satisfied with response/decision or the head of the person/ agency does not respond within the provided time period, the complainant can lodge the case to the court.</p> <p>- In case the decision made by the chairman of PPC, the <u>first grievance</u> shall be sent directly to the chairman of the PPC <u>or sent to the court</u>. The chairman of PPC has 30 days to respond. If the complainant is not satisfied with the respond or the chairman of PPC does not respond to the case, complainant can lodge the <u>second grievance</u> to the Minister of relevant sectors <u>or send to the court</u>. The Minister has 45 days to respond to the case (Articles 7 and 38 of Law on Grievances).</p>
		<p>APs will be informed about the mechanism. (Para. 29, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>No provision</p>		
14	Monitoring	<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved (Principle 12, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards).</p>	<p>There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of displaced</p>	<p>There is no specific requirement to monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons under the Government's regulations</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation is required in a more general term and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law (Article 33 of Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP)</p>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
			persons under the Government's regulations		Develop <u>a system for monitoring and evaluation on land management and land use</u> including land pricing, land recovery, settlement of disputes, etc. to be sent periodically to the government and the National Assembly (Article 200 of Land Law 2013).
		For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, external experts or NGOs are required to conduct monitoring on RP implementation (Para. 30, Appendix 2).	No requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.	For projects with significant impacts, there is also no requirement for engaging an external expert to monitor.	
		Monitoring indicators will be specified in the RP for internal and external monitoring and reporting (Para. 31, Appendix 2).	No monitoring indicators indicated	There is no mention in Vietnamese Laws on monitoring indicators	

Indigenous People

1	Screening	Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely (Principle 1, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	There is no regulation on screening the project early on to identify impacts on Indigenous Peoples	<i>No screening of projects in terms of indigenous peoples impacts, with corresponding requirements for degree of preparation, implementation and monitoring.</i>	
2	Indigenous Peoples Identification	Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics in varying degrees:	There is no regulation on identifying Indigenous People. Ethnic minority is recognized by the Government, but not the term Indigenous Peoples.		<i>Ethnic minorities are characterized by significant variation in language, culture, social organization, production systems, and interaction</i>

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		(i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.	However, the Government's definition of ethnic minorities is generally compatible with the SPS		<i>and integration with mainstream society</i>
3	Public consultation	Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples organizations to solicit their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. (Principles 2 Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)	There is no regulation under the government's regulations on organizing the public consultation with the participation of ethnic minorities.		
4	Planning	Prepare an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) that is based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by	No requirement on EMDP preparation.	<i>No requirement on EMDP preparation.</i>	

No.	Issues	SPS 2009	Land Law 2013 and Relevant Regulations	Gaps	Notes (regulations in Vietnamese Laws)
		the affected EM communities. (Principle 6, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)			
5	Monitoring	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on EMDP implementation	No monitoring indicators indicated	No monitoring indicators indicated	

2.3.4 Summary of ADB SPS Safeguards Requirement (SR) 3: Indigenous Peoples (IP)

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.5 Other ADB Relevant Policies

- The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (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.

Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are:

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

2.4 IFC Performance Standards

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

Table 2.2 Summary of IFC Performance Standard Requirements Relevant to the LREM DP

Standards	Key Components	Relevant Actions
<p>Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System</p>	<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. Therefore, the development of a LREM DP is considered as a tool in such a social management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LREM DP, in addition to the SEP, is prepared to ensure proper engagement for the local authority and the community and to provide programs in line with the relevant policies of the local authority and in partnership with and to benefit the local community.
<p>Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security</p>	<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 increase the potential for community exposure to risks from a development. ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LREM DP is prepared to provide proposed programs including raising public health awareness and improvement of community health care facilities to improve health care access and delivery systems.
<p>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognises that projects involving economic displacement only, the project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of this Performance Standard. The Livelihood Restoration Plan will establish the entitlements of APs and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The mitigation of economic displacement will be considered complete when affected persons or communities have received compensation and other assistance according to the requirements of the Livelihood Restoration Plan and this Performance Standard, and are deemed to have been provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LREM DP can serve as a mitigation measure for land acquisition by ensuring that the livelihood and living standards of people affected by land acquisition are enhanced or at least restored to pre-displacement conditions.

<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 LREMDP with components for Indigenous Peoples shall be prepared.
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2.4.1 Project's Compensation and Support Principles

Principles of compensation and support policies of the project are as follows:

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

2.4.2 Entitlements for Affected Persons: Entitlement Matrix

The following entitlements of affected people will apply in any case additional land or right of way is required or in case of any unanticipated impacts.

Table 2.3 Entitlements of Affected People

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
1. Loss of Agricultural land				
1.1	Marginal loss (less than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or be eligible to have LURC allocated as regulated by the Land Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ - Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area; ■ - Entitled to the following assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equal to three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area. - Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and support for the household (<i>as per the Article 19, Decision No. 31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC</i>). - Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the remaining area of the land plot is no longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost ■ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user.
1.2	Severe loss (from more than 10% of total productive assets)	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash compensation at replacement cost shall be made for the affected area; and ■ Entitled to the following assistances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for occupational trainings, job changes and job seeking equals three (3) times of compensation amount for the affected land area. - Assistance for life stabilization and production stabilization (<i>as per the Article 12, Decision No.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the remaining area of the land plot is no longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the land user requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost ■ LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the land user. ■ The price of rice is calculated based on the local average price of rice announced by the

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			<p>31/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 20 November 2017 of Quang Tri PPC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For HHs losing from more than 10% to less than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family members of the AHs for 06 months. ▪ For HHs losing from more than 70% of total productive assets: Cash compensation equals 30 kg of rice/person/month for all family members of the AHs for 12 months. <p>- Bonus for handing over the affected land on-time: 10% of total amount of compensation and assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program. 	<p>Department of Finance in the first 6 months or the last 6 months of the year;</p>
1.3	Temporary impacts on agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owners with LURC - Owners without LURC but are using the land for cultivation stably (with certification from the commune people's committee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cash payment for the affected land by the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption. ■ Cash compensation at market rate for the affected crops. Compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the affected harvesting reasons (time period of impact), then multiplying by the market price of the crop (the average price of the crop of 03 consecutive years); ■ Restoration of land within one month after use of land to its previous or better quality OR pay full replacement cost to the land owner if it fails to restore the affected land within 1 month after use of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the net-income that would have been derived from the affected land area during the period of disruption can-not be identified, it will be calculated by the PPC's land rental rate multiplying by disruption time. ■ Construction contractors shall be responsible for compensating for temporarily affected land and restoring of land to its previous or better quality before returning it to the affected households. PCC1 is to ensure that the construction contractors compensate for the temporary impacts and restore of soil quality.
1.4	Agricultural land within the	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Forest land and land for perennial trees within ROW are not compensated , but the affected land is entitled to compensation	The owners still use the land for the regulated purpose but they must ensure that the distance from any part of trees within the ROW to the

	Type of impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	transmission line ROW		for restriction on land use, equal to 30% of value of the affected land area.	nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag shall not be less than 3m

2. Loss of residential land

2.1	Partial loss	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area;	LURC shall be adjusted at no cost for the owner.
2.2	Residential land within the transmission line ROW	Owners with LURC or be eligible to have LURC allocated	Areas of residential land within ROW are not compensated , but the affected land is entitled to compensation for restriction on land use, equal to 80% of land value of the affected land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The distance from any part of a building/structure to the nearest electrical conductor at maximum sag shall not be less than 4.0 m ■ Avoid, to the maximum extent practical, locating towers in frontside of houses.

3. Loss of crops and trees

3.1	Affected crops and trees	Owners of affected crops and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For affected trees, cash compensation at market rate in the local (Khe Sanh Town, Huong Hoa District); ■ For affected crops, compensation is calculated by the yield of the crop on the affected area (the average yield of the crop of 03 consecutive years) multiplying by the market price (the average market price of the crop of 03 consecutive years). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The issued price-frame for crops and trees of Quang Tri PPC on the year of compensation can-be applied as it is market rate (yearly updated by the Province). ■ Owners of affected crops and trees can use their affected crops and trees that are cut down after receiving compensation;
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4. Vulnerable households

4.1	Vulnerable households	(i) HHs headed by women with dependents, (ii) Poor HHs; (iii) HHs headed by the elderly, child, disabled person with no other means of support; (iv) ethnic minority households; and (v) landless households.	- Be entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program.	
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3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT UPDATE

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 reports of Phong Huy Wind Power Project at affected areas where the these two projects are located following the below approach:

- Sending letters soliciting opinions regarding Project's potential environmental impacts to Huong Tan and Tan Thanh Commune People's Committees and Huong Hoa - Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board; and
- Arranging a public consultation meeting at the Huong Tan 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 Huy Wind Farm Project.

Details of the discussion including comments and feedbacks from relevant stakeholders and the Project Owner are mentioned in the chapter on the Stakeholder Engagement of Phong Huy ESIA.

3.2 Stakeholder Engagement during ESIA Process

3.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and General Baseline Survey 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 Tan 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 were conducted to understand further local people's livelihoods and ethnic minority's situation. ERM completed a sample socio-economic survey of 58 sample households including 28 Van Kieu IP households living in Xa Ruong village (Huong Tan commune) and 30 Kinh ethnic majority in An Tiem and Co Thanh villages (Tan Thanh Commune). In addition, one FGD and one KII in Xa Ruong village (to in-depth understanding of Van Kieu IP communities including their characteristic and vulnerability) have been conducted during the social survey (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Baseline Survey in May 2020

Level of Administration				Number of Engagements			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Interviews with Local Authorities	KIIs	FGDs	Household Interviews
Quang Tri	Huong Hoa	Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	1	1	1	28
		Tan Thanh	An Tiem	1			15
			Co Thanh	1			15
Total				3	1	1	58

Details of the discussion including comments and feedbacks from relevant stakeholders is mentioned in Chapter Stakeholder Engagement of ESIA Phong Huy.

3.2.2 Consultation on Project's Disclosure and Proposed LREMDP Programs in September 2020

The consultation on project's disclosure and proposed LREMDP programs with local authorities and communities were undertaken, which provides recommendations associated with livelihood restoration and 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 LREMDP.

In September 2020, in the course of developing this LREMDP, ERM conducted meetings with local authorities, including Huong Tan, Huong Phung and Tan Thanh CPC of Huong Hoa District and local communities including Xa Ruong village of Huong Tan commune. Discussion topics of the meetings are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Consultation with Local Authorities and Communities during LREMDP Development in September 2020

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 Huong Tan Commune ■ PC of Huong Phung Commune ■ PC of Tan Thanh 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. ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and proposed LREMDP programs; and ■ Ask for permission and support from the People's Committee to 	<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);

			conduct the household consultation for the purpose of LREMDP development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Affected village leaders and others.
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 LREMDP 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 LREMDP programs were discussed in section LREMDP Programs Consultation and Disclosure Activities at the Village Level, September 2020. Minutes of meeting during this engagement is attached in Appendix D.



Figure 3.1 Project Disclosure and LREMDP Program Consultation with Local Community Authorities in September 2020

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

To (i) update the affected communities about project development progress; (ii) gain feedback or perceptions about the Project; and (iii) especially in-depth understand the livelihood (including the livelihood of non-timber forest product collection (NTFP) activities and changes over three years), ERM conducted the survey engagement in Huong Tan, Tan Thanh, and Huong Phung communes, 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 Chapter9 of ESIA PhongHuy. Moreover, their concerns, feedbacks regarding the project development and perception would take into consideration of the understanding of community livelihood and ethnic minority background to propose suitable LREMDP programs. List of participants is stated in Appendix E.

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	



FGD, Xa Ruong village, 09/11/2020



FGD, Ruong village, 08/11/2020



KII, Ruong village, 09/11/2020

Figure 3.2 NTFPs Consultation in Xa Ruong and Ruong Villages, Huong Tan Commune

3.2.4 Census of Economically Displaced Households by the Access Road in November 2020

As the purpose of the census is to develop the Livelihood Restoration Programs in LREMDP report for the Project, it will require a census of all affected households. A list of the 61 affected households was obtained from the Project Management Board at time of the census in November 2020. All the households were identified as economically displaced households. Details of the findings is stated in Chapter 6.

All 61 affected households in the initial list of affected households were involved in the interviews (see Figure 3.3 and Appendix A). Of which, 38 households were interviewed face-to-face and 23 households were interviewed through phone call due to their unavailability at the locality during the survey time (i.e. for difficult travel and home visit⁵).

⁵ Remote location of the Huong Choa and Phung Lam villages, Huong Phung commune is a challenge to the field survey. To conduct household interviews in these remote ethnic minority villages, the survey team requested the support of local people in these village to reach the community house in Phung Lam village, which also took the surveyed respondents about 30 minutes by motorbike on a steep and muddy road to attend the household survey. Due to difficult road system and the absence of telecommunication signals, post-interview communication with the interviewees in these villages for further information when needed was also not easily made. In addition, some surveyed interviewees in Cop village were not in the locality during the



Figure 3.3 Household Survey Engagement in November 2020

3.2.5 Authority and Village Levels Consultation Disclosure Activities in December 2020

Disclosure activities were conducted with local authorities (district and commune levels) and five 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. A summary of the opinions, suggestions and concerns of the affected households and 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 discussed in section 4.3.2. Besides, the discussion on LREM DP programs with local authorities and affected communities also stated in section 7.3.

survey time due to their home visits. In these cases, the survey team have made efforts to reach their contacts and have interviewed them through phone call. As a result, the survey team have obtained all 61 interviews with the affected households in the list provided by the Project, in which, 23 households were interviewed through phone call.

All of surveyed respondents from Huong Choa village are of the Van Kieu ethnic minority group, and some could not communicate fluently in Vietnamese with the interviewers. Some household interviews were only conducted with the support of a local Van Kieu interpreter as village head who can speak Vietnamese fluently. This took a longer time for interviewers to complete the interviews than expected. However, local villagers made efforts to support the team by providing detailed information with their knowledge, understanding, enthusiastic engagement, and hospitality. For further detailed household information, the survey team re-contacted and double-checked information with representatives of the village when needed.

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	Construction and operation activities
1	12 December 2020	Xa Ruong village, Huong Tan commune	28	8	20	28	0	NA	28
2		Ruong village, Huong Tan commune	20	7	13	20	0	NA	20
3	13 December 2020	Phung Lam and Cop villages, Huong Phung commune	12	7	5	0	12	5	7
4		Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune	21	17	4	21	0	3	18
Total			81	39	42	69	12	8	73
%			100	48.1	51.9	85.2	14.8	9.9	90.1
5	16 December 2020	Huong Hoa DPC; Huong Phung CPC; Tan Thanh CPC	4	4	0	0	4	NA	NA

3.3 Community Grievance Update

At the time of this LREMDP report development no grievances associated with project development activities have been logged and recorded. In September 2020, the project disclosed (i) Project update and summary of environmental and social impacts and measures; and (ii) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including community grievance mechanism procedures to local authorities and communities. The Project Owner is responsible for collecting grievances (if any) and complying with the grievances resolution procedure outlined in the SEP and updated throughout the Project lifecycle.

4. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

As reported by the Project Owner, 16.26 ha of protection forest land will be acquired from the Dakrong Huong Hoa Protection Forest Management Board to serve the development of Phong Huy Project components including 12 turbine grounds, 35kV transmission line, laydown area, crane installation area and the internal road system. There will be no land acquisition from households and only change of the land use purpose is required for this area. The change of land use purpose for Phong Huy Project was approved by Quang Tri People's Council under the Resolution No. 16/NQ-HDND dated 21 April 2020. The ESIA and the LAA report also found that the community members in the Phong Huy WPP affected vilages will not be affected by reduced collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP). Hence, there are no other affected people who will experience involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of the change in land purpose. Apart from that, land for batching plants, worker camps, and soil dumping sites are under rental contracts which were negotiated based on willing lessor-willing lessee basis. Therefore, ADB SPS SR2 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered for households affected by those Project components.

For the access road component, as reported by Project Owner, the existing inter-village road Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa will be expanded from 4m to 6.5 – 8m width and will be paved to serve as access road for three projects including the Phong Huy, Phong Nguyen and Phong Lieu Projects during their construction phase. The road expansion is part of the Huong Phung Commune's New Rural Development Program 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 accordance, Huong Phung Commune PC actively consulted and got the acceptance from the local people living along the access road to donate some small land area for the expansion. While the Commune PCs asked for people to donate land, the Project Owners including the Phong Huy JSC, Phong Nguyen JSC and Phong Lieu JSC proposed to provide financial support in form of cash payment to the affected household. The amount of compensation and support was calculated based on the IoL and DMS results from Huong Hoa LFDC, regulated compensation rate for Huong Hoa district, and negotiation with affected households⁶. The total financial support for all affected households is VND 5,767,035,000 which was cash payment for 6.44 hectares of land. Each affected household received financial support ranging from VND 4,554,000 to VND 438,888,000 for small parcels of land ranging from 57 sq.m to 5,263sq.m. The financial support provided is equivalent to replacement cost. Once the construction phase is completed, the road will be transferred to local authority (Huong Phung commune PC) to fully manage and maintain. Table 4.1 presents a summary of the support payments for 61 households affected by the Phong Huy access road.

Table 4.1 Summary of Support Payments for Affected Households by Phong Huy Access Road

	Total	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Acquired land area (m ²)	64,407m ²	1,056m ²	57m ²	5,263m ²
Land loss percentage	-	3.58%	0.48%	9.7%
Compensation amount (VND)	5,767,035,000	94,541,557	4,554,000	438,888,000

Source: PCC1, November 2020

⁶ Provided compensation unit rate is the specific land price. The determination of specific land prices were issued based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land price and information on land price in the land database, and based on suitable valuation methods. Based on the consultation on land price, the provincial/city-level land administration agency shall submit the specific land price to the council for land price appraisal for consideration before submitting it to the People's Council of the same level for decision. (Article 114 of the Land Law 2013).

It is noted that the access road is considered the Phong Huy Project's ancillary facility. Although based on the LAA Report, the cash payments for the land was through negotiated settlements, it is likely that expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation. Hence, land acquisition for the access road triggered involuntary resettlement as per definition in ADB SPS SR2.

According to the Project Owner, the Cop – Phung Lam – Huong Choa road expansion requires 6.44 ha of agriculture land from 61 households living alongside the road in the three corresponding villages of Huong Phung Commune. As explained earlier, land for this road section upgrading was mainly based on households' acceptance to donate land for community development, and financial support was paid instead based on negotiation, no land acquisition decision following the Land Law and no CSR plan was issued for the 61 households. Instead, the affected households signed in payment receipts that specified the acquired land area, paid amount, and land owners' commitment to handover the land. Reportedly, as of November 2020, payment in cash was made directly to the households at the witnesses and confirmation of the Huong Phung commune PC. All of the 61 households have received full payment and without any grievance. Payment receipts of the 61 households with signatures of the land owners, Project representatives and confirmation from Huong Phung Commune PC were provided for ERM review and were verified through the LAA report.

As of November 2020, a total of 61 households with 302 persons have been identified as economically displaced by the Phong Huy Project's access road. Compensation payment for those households are mainly based on negotiation. None of them lose 10% or more of their production land. It is also confirmed that no physical displacement happened for this component. While the land acquisition impacts may be less than significant (loss of less than 10% of productive assets), affected households will need to be assisted to at least restore or improve their status to at least national minimum standards especially for the poor and vulnerable. In compliance with ADB SPS SR2 and SR3 and consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Project proposed livelihood restoration programs in this LREMDP.

4.2 Project Impacts on Local Livelihoods and Ethnic Minority Socio-Economic Development

It is confirmed by the Project Owner that there is no restriction of access to the protection forest area due to the development of both Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Projects. This is also reconfirmed during ERM's meeting with the Huong Hoa – Dakrong Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB). Local people can still have 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 Cop, Huong Choa, Xa Ruong and Ruong villages can access to the forest for NTFP, including *Verniciamontana* fruit (Trau) collection. Findings from the social baseline study with affected communities by Phong Huy (and Phong Nguyen) 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. Detail of the discussion is stated in section 5.4.4 – NTFP Collection in the Project Areas. 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. All ethnic minority villagers of Cop, Huong Choa, Xa Ruong and Ruong are eligible for the ethnic minority development programs in this LREMDP.

4.2.1 General Social Impact Assessment

Significance of the impacts on project affected communities identified in the Phong Huy ESIA, social impact assessment and summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Project’s Social Impacts and Measures

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
Pre-construction and Construction Phases					
1	Impacts on economic and loss of livelihood	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conducted a Land Acquisition Audit (LAA) including a Full Replacement Cost Assessment to identify the gaps between the Project’s land acquisition process and ADB requirements on land acquisition and resettlement. ■ Develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to support the economically displaced households in restoring their livelihoods at least equal to similar level of livelihood condition before land acquisition. The LRP will into account the women, poor, and other vulnerable groups to ensure improvement of their standards of living to at least national minimum standards, they are not overlooked during Project implementation and left worse off. The document is developed together with the EMDP as recommended into a comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (hereafter referred as LREMDP) to serve as a complete guidance for the Project Owner in terms of community development actions. The LREMDP includes gender analysis, gender responsive measures, and women-led development programs. The management plans will be satisfactory prior to ADB Management’s approval for this Project lending; ■ A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed to ensure effective Project information disclosure and communication with affected households (Specific ways of disclosure and communication with Van Kieu people is discussed in section 9.3– Disclosure and Consultation with Van Kieu Affected Households); and ■ The SEP includes a Grievance Mechanism to be established and implemented to support the local authorities in receiving and transferring land acquisition-related and other community grievances from the affected people to the relevant authorities and explain the concerns in grievance procedure to affected people. The grievance mechanism was disclosed to all affected communities so that they are made aware of the procedures, submission channels, and responsible persons from the Project Owner. ■ Assist the local community via a Community Development Plan (CDP) focusing on affected communities to ensure that local communities can benefit from the project. Pntential gender responsive programs/projects, such as women’s economic development or gender equality and domestic violence, will be developed and implemented as part of the CDP; ■ During the December 2020 Information Disclosure and Consultation, communities were informed by the Project that the Project Owner has contracted a local company in Khe Sanh Town for planting of 25.0 ha of Trau trees on the spoil disposal areas and the surrounding areas of the spoil disposal areas. Trau plantation would generate significant income for local people, particularly local ethnic minority communities during plantation

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					(hired by the local company for planting and taking care of trees) and in 7 years (2027) as they would have larger area of Trau trees for collecting of Trau seeds by local people.
2	Disturbance to agriculture production	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner will provide and communicate early the detailed information about the Project's plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction to the community with a special attention to farmers nearby the project locations. 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 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 igated to determine Project's responsibilities, and, compensation amount if necessary; ■ Provide and communicate detailed information about the Project's plan and schedule particularly related to land clearing and construction to the community with a special attention to farmers nearby the project locations; ■ The Project Owner has contracted a local company in Khe Sanh Town for planting of 23.25.0 ha of Trau trees on the spoil disposal areas and the surrounding areas of the spoil disposal areas. Trau plantation would generate significant income for local people, particularly local ethnic minority communities during plantation (hired by the local company for planting and taking care of trees) and in 7 years (2027) as they would have larger area of Trau trees for collecting of Trau seeds by local people. This is also a good measure to protect the spoil disposal areas from eroding of soils down to the lower ground.
3	Impacts on community health, safety and security during construction	Moderate	Minor	Air Quality Impact:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prioritise construction 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 source of dust are to be watered; ■ 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;

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts		Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vehicles transporting materials within or outside the construction site will not to be overloaded; ■ Control speed limit of trucks and other vehicles not to exceed than 10km/h within the Project boundary and in the access road; ■ Ensure valid inspection certification for transport vehicles and construction machine; ■ 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; ■ Exposed surface of bulk materials 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; ■ 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 shall 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; ■ Rehabilitation or replanting of opened up areas that will no longer be used during the operation phase of the project. <p>Noise mitigation measure:</p>

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<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 will 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 with limited number of equipment at one location, with particular emphasis on exhaust silencers, covers on engines and transmissions and squeaking or rattling components. Excessively noisy machines will be repaired or removed from the site; and/or; - 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 ■ High noise-generating construction works and activities will be limited to the daytime period (7 AM to 10 PM). Work, if possible will be avoided on Sundays and public holidays, and consent for works during this period will be secured from commune leaders; ■ Any works that are required during the night-time period (10 PM to 7 AM) will be justified and task-specific noise mitigation and management measures will be implemented to reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels. These additional measures will consider the potential for sleep disturbance impacts that could occur during the night-time period due to “peak” or “maximum” noise level events e.g. metal on metal contact, or general clangs and bangs; ■ Works associated with transmission line and access road construction often require activities in closer proximity to receptors that are not affected by construction works at wind turbines or permanent facilities. In these circumstances, task-specific noise mitigation and management measures will be implemented (when works are close to receptors) to reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels; ■ Construction road traffic and heavy vehicle movements have the potential to generate high “peak” or “maximum” noise level events and these will be limited during night-time period and avoided if possible. Where possible, significant noise-generating vehicle movements will be limited to the daytime period. Where it is not

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<p>possible for this to occur drivers will be instructed to arrive and depart as quietly as possible. Whilst on-site and in close proximity to receptors the drivers will be instructed to implement good practice noise management measures to reduce peak noise levels and minimise any impacts as far as practicable. During the works, instruct drivers to travel directly to site and avoid any extended periods of engine idling at or near residential areas, especially at night;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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; ■ No further recommendations for construction noise mitigation and management measures to those established by the findings of this assessment, and documented in this report, are provided or warranted for the Project. The Project personnel will , however, remain aware of the potential for nuisance, or an unacceptable impact on amenity, to occur due to construction noise, continue to plan for and then manage construction works accordingly; ■ During the operation, routine maintenance of wind turbines, however, shall also be conducted with specific attention to equipment degradation that may cause further noise impacts. Any equipment that is abnormally noisy will be evaluated and repaired as necessary to return emissions to typical operating performance. <p>Traffic mitigation measure:</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 will be required to undergo safety training; - Flagmen will operate at the junction between the main roads and the access road to coordinate the trucks entering and exiting; - Speed limits will be enforced for all Project vehicles; ■ The Project Owner will: <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 will also be included in the plan;

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - The disclosure and consultation with Van Kieu ethnic minority will take into account their understanding of the Van Kieu ethnic minority appropriate with their cultural traffic habit ■ Local communities will be familiarised with safety awareness and traffic management such as warning signs, limited speed and notifications of the risks of traffic accidents. This measure will need to be incorporated into the SEP. ■ Project Owner will, where road conditions are poor occur as a result of Project activities, improve the road to ensure conditions meet the standard required for construction vehicle use. ■ 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"> ■ Establish a Local Recruitment Policy which commits a certain percentage of local recruitment; ■ 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			Mitigation 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; ■ Project Owner and EPC contractors will ensure that the accommodation for immigrant workers meet the standards as guidance provided in the “Workers and Accommodation: Process and Standards” – a Guidance note by IFC and ERBD; Workers Accommodation Management Plan will be prepared with gender sensitive measures including separate gender accommodation; ■ Establish a grievance mechanism for workers. This will include an option for grievances to be lodged anonymously. All workers, including those employed through the Project’s supply chain, will have access to a grievance mechanism to ensure that their issues and concerns are identified and addressed. Contractors will be required to inform the Project about grievances raised. Disclose the grievance mechanism to workers and local people; ■ Collaborate with local/relevant authorities to organise educational or awareness-raising programs for local workers about their rights; ■ Project Owner and EPC Contractor will 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; ■ Develop Influx Management Plan including specific gender sensitive measures such as training for workers on gender based violence, including sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community, and commitment/policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies investigating perpetrators of gender-based violence;

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

No	Impacts	Significance of Impacts			Mitigation and Beneficial Measures
		Impact Nature	Before Mitigation*	With Mitigation**	
Commissioning and Operation Phases					
6	Disturbance on local community during operation	Negative	Minor	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Owner will keep implementing the SEP including grievance procedure during the Project's operation. ■ Project Owner will develop a Community Development Plan (CDP) to support the local people in improvement of their socio-economic conditions in needs. The CDP will be implemented throughout the Project's operation period and considered as Corporate Social Responsibility program of the Project Company. ■ The Project Owner will announce basic skill requirements for operation phase at least six months in advance so that local people can have appropriate training orientation for themselves. ■ Project Owner will promote local procurement during operation of the Project. In particular, the Project will consider using local foods/products and local suppliers enhance benefits to the local communities. ■ For those who will have worked for the Project in construction phase, the Project owner will 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>					

4.2.2 Impacts on Van Kieu Indigenous People and Gender

4.2.2.1 Potentials Impacts

Potential impacts on the Indigenous People community include:

Negative Impacts

- Land acquisition and impacts on livelihoods:
 - While the land acquisition impacts may be less than significant (loss of less than 10% of productive assets), some of these affected households are vulnerable will need to be assisted to improve their status to at least national minimum standards.
 - Among 61 economically displaced households, 12 households, with a population of 58 people, are Van Kieu ethnic people (19.2%). Land-based livelihoods are predominant in Van Kieu group with 96.8% of surveyed people being farmers while Kinh people are engaged in diverse livelihoods. Most vulnerable households are Van Kieu ethnic minorities, with nine out of total 12 surveyed households (75%). By village, the 16 vulnerable households include eight in Huong Choa village and eight in Cop village.
 - As analysed in Section 5.4.4, NTFP collectors are ethnic minority groups. With the construction of the WPP, there will be a slight reduction in collection in the area due to cutting of trees. However, their access will not be limited because there are 1,600ha of unaffected forests in the area which the communities can access. With the enhancement of the access road, Van Kieu households can collect farther from their residence and will benefit from improved transportation.
 - Also, any impacts on their agricultural production as mentioned in table above during the Project construction and operation could result in adverse effects on their livelihoods which are prominently land-based
- Labor influx and other economic migrants and impacts on community health, safety and security during construction
 - Based on consultations, the Van Kieu do not see any adverse impacts due to migrant workers since their villages are far from the project site. However, as there is a worker camp in Cop village for the access road construction, given lower educational background, higher dependency on natural resource, and limited modern healthcare access of local Van Kieu people, will be monitored closely.
- Air, Noise and Traffic impacts: the assessment identified the following impacts:
 - Increased dust and particulate matter emission from earthworks, site preparation activities (land clearing, levelling, excavation, etc.) and construction activities of project components such as turbine foundation, operation house, transmission towers, internal roads; and transportation of equipment and materials;
 - Elevated gaseous pollutants, exhaust emissions, exhaust emission from road transport of equipment and material;
 - Traffic noise and vibration from heavy-duty equipment and vehicles' movement are considered to be the main source during construction phase;
 - Degradation of the public road infrastructure and network due to heavy load vehicle movement;
 - Disturbance to local transportation due to an increase of ordinary traffic movement that might cause traffic congestion and traffic safety risk.
- Disturbance to local community during operation: during the operation phase, disturbance to the local communities mostly comes from the impacts from workers' presence, operation and

maintenance of the turbines and substations. Potential cultural conflict and tension due to the difference in culture and living style between the migrant group and the Van Kieu indigenous people are also not expected during this phase. Noise from the operation of turbines, substation and transformers of the Project is defined as another potential factor caused nuisance and disturbance to surrounding community. It is noted during the consultation with local authority and local community that as experienced from Huong Linh 1 and 2 projects, the noise from turbine operation, particularly in the windy days, cause certain disturbances and even insomnia at night to households who live close to the site

Positive Impact

- 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. Project support in skills development will be provided to ethnic minorities so that they can apply for local employment opportunities created by the project during construction and operations phase.
- Improved access roads will contribute to improved incomes and livelihoods. It is expected that volume of collection of agricultural products and NTFP will increase and with improved access to markets, villagers will get a better price.

Gender impacts

- 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:
- Project impacts, while minor, on NTFP collection where women play a more significant role need to be addressed. Job opportunities for women who are of low education level and lack of skills in the locality are quite limited. Hence, loss of trau trees may contribute 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.

4.2.2.2 Mitigation and Management Measures

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

- Develop and implement following environmental and social management plans such as but not limited to the Labor Management Plan, Local Procurement Plan, Influx Management Plan, Contractor Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan, and Workers Accommodation Plan prior to the main construction activities and updated plans updated plans prior to operation phase with taking into account the Van Kieu people's cultural and traditional customs. These management plans will be assured to respect the Van Kieu communities' traditional practices.

Additionally, these management plans will be well communicated to relevant parties (defined in the management plans) to ensure the compliance in implementation of Labor Management Plan, Local Procurement Plan, Influx Management Plan, Contractor Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan, and Workers Accommodation Plan that are sensitive to Van Kieu society and culture;

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

4.3 Updated Impacts from Consultation and Disclosure Activities in September and December 2020

4.3.1 Project’s Information Consultation and Disclosure Activities at the Village Level, September 2020

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

Table 4.3 Main Concerns of Local Authorities and Communities

Main concerns	Huong Hoa DPC	Huong Tan CPC	Huong Phung CPC	Tan Thanh CPC	Local communities (Xa Ruong Village)
Impacts of water quality and quantity from using natural water bodies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soil Erosion	✓		✓	✓	✓
Biodiversity	✓				
Traffic and connecting roads	✓	✓	✓		✓
Impacts of dust, noise and vibration	✓		✓		
Electromagnetic field			✓		
Security					✓
Landslide	✓		✓		✓
Land acquisition and compensation	✓				✓
Grievance					✓
Employment opportunities and local recruitment					✓
Livelihoods		✓	✓	✓	✓
Social investment and community development	✓				✓

Table 4.4 Summary of the Project's Information Disclosure and Community Consultation in September 2020

No.	Opinions	Project Owner Responses
<i>Feedbacks Perceived by Local Authorities</i>		
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
3	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	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)

	would go through arable land and forest area of Cua, Tan Linh, Xa RuongXa Ruong and Tram villages	
4	The nearest village (Xa RuongXa Ruong) to the Project was approximately 1 km. However, there were yet any mentions on the impacts to Xa RuongXa Ruong village, kinds and numbers of tree will be cleared for the Project's development	All of the impacts were considered for Xa RuongXa 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
5	Would the wind turbines when in operation dry out the soil and make our fields unable to cultivate?	There were yet any studies on such mentioned issues.

Feedbacks Perceived by Local Communities

6	What would the project do if there were impacts to land use of local people and how to log grievances	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
7	The project should took care of their own safety and security to avoid blaming local people for stealing the project's assets	The Project Owner acknowledged
8	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	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

4.3.2 Project's Information Consultation and Disclosure Activities at the Village Level, December 2020

During consultations for Phong Huy Wind Power Project, five positive impacts of three wind farm projects are confirmed by villagers, ethnic minority communities and local authorities as below:

- Widening of access roads to (Lien Lap and) 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 leveling 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 projects⁷, 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
- 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.
- Local people and ethnic minority communities also 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;
 - 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 (PCC1) committed to implement the below measures.

Table 4.5 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner will soon complete the access roads (Dec 2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Has been specified in the contracts with construction contractors

⁷ It is noted that the number of workers can be increased to nearly 100 people per wind farm project during peak construction phase.

	the construction of the access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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"> ■ 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; ■ 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 observe that crops and trees are not affected by the blades operation. 	

		<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

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 KheSanh 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 (KheSanh 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%).

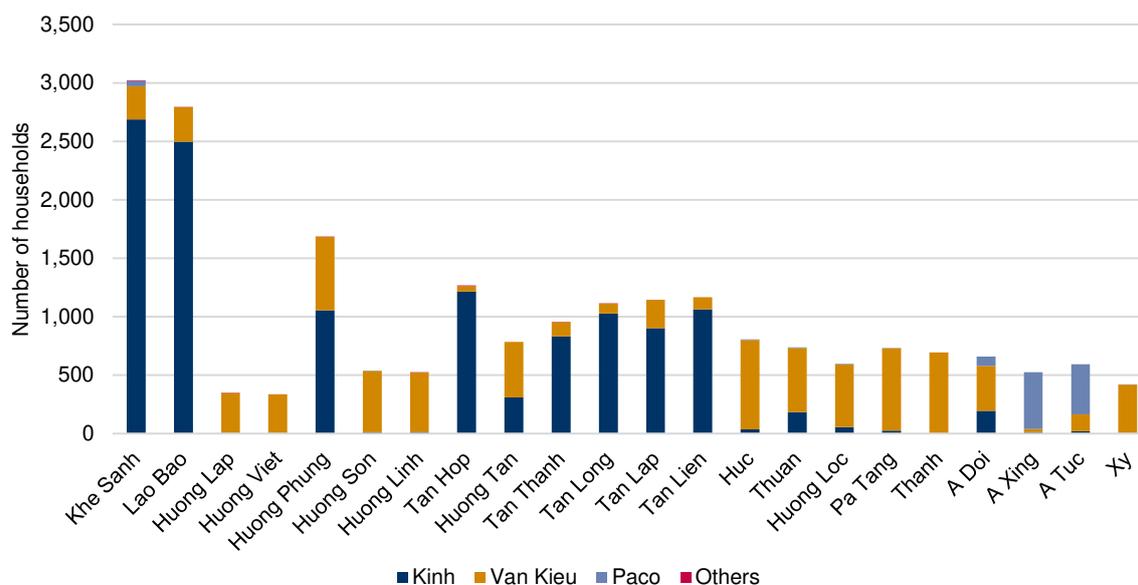
There were 21,451 households in the district with 87,782 people in 2018. The average household size was 4.09 people per household (see Table 5.1). The district is home to three ethnic communities including Kinh, Bru-Van Kieu and Pa Co people. The Kinh group makes up the largest proportion of total population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

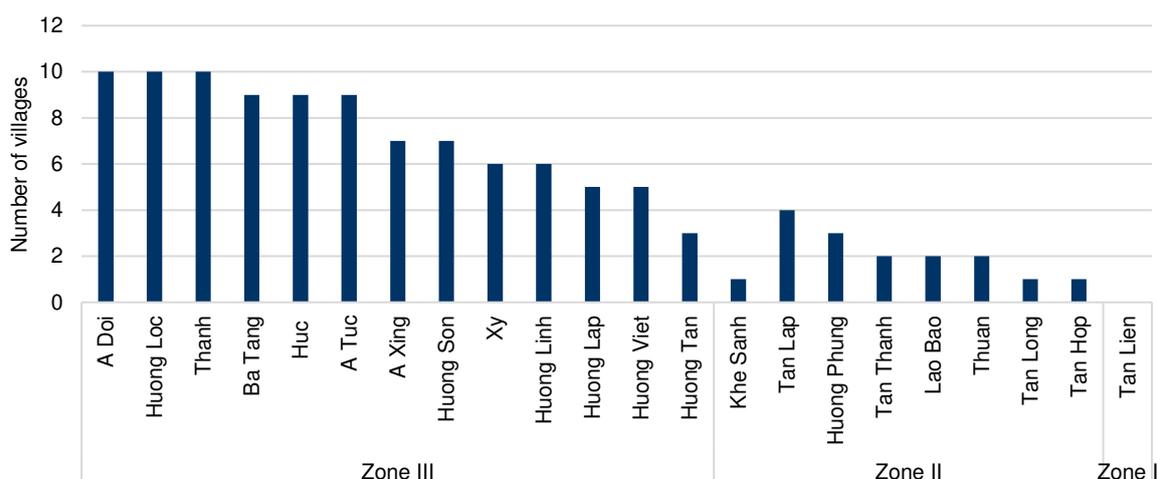


Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

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 annually income per capita was 34.7 million VND in 2019, lower than that of the province (48.1 million VND).

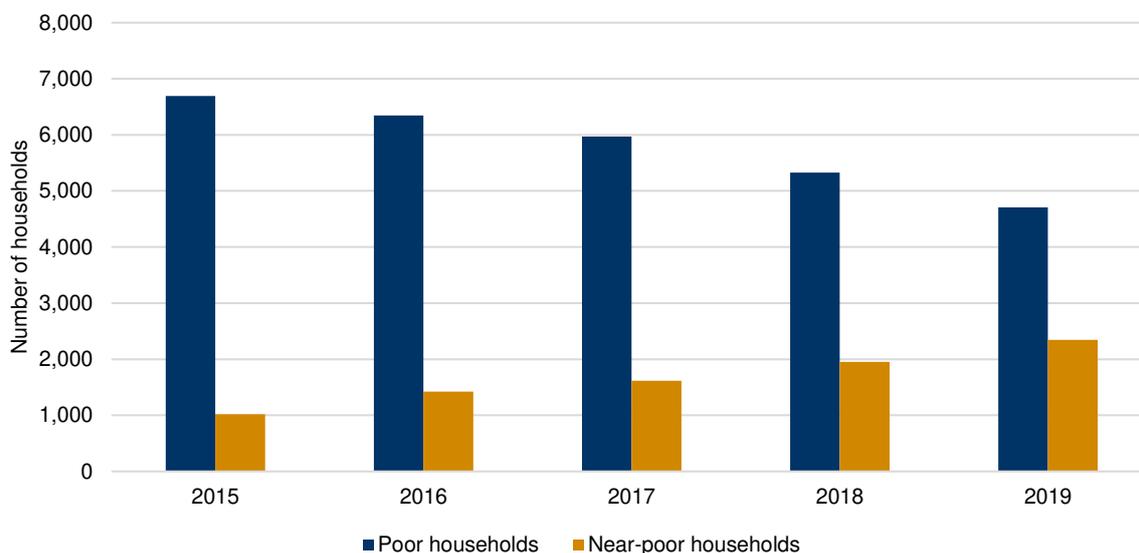
In Huong Hoa district, there are 13 communes categorised as Zone III commune (Huong Lap, Tan Viet, Huong Son, Huong Linh, Huong Tan, Huc, Huong Loc, Thanh, A Xing, A Tuc, Xi, A Doi, and Ba Tang), eight as Zone II communes (KheSanh, Tan Lap, Tan Long, Tan Hop, Tan Thanh, Lao Bao, Thuan, and Huong Phung),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



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

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

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



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

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

5.2 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 Ruong⁸.

The population of the commune in 2019 was 3,556 people with 821 households⁹. According to statistical data 2019¹⁰, 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 households¹¹ 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.

⁸Source: Huong Hoa Statistics Office (2019)

⁹Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹⁰Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

¹¹ Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

In 2019, 60% of the commune's inter-village roads¹² were concreted. During the period 2016-2018, the communal authorities¹³ 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 maintenance¹⁴.

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 water¹⁵.

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 2018¹⁶. Cassava with 15 ha, ginger with 12 ha, and vegetables with three ha are crops with unchanged cultivated areas compared to 2018.

Rice and coffee are of the main crops of the commune. Both rice planted area and production reduced in 2019, 189.5 ha and 707.1 tons, a decrease of 14.5% and 5.8% compared to 2018 respectively. The planted area of coffee was 417 ha with the production of 4,638 tons. The average coffee price is from 3,500 to 4,000 VND per one kilograms of raw coffee bean.

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 trees¹⁷.

Animal Husbandry: Livestock of the commune¹⁸ 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 planting¹⁹ 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

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

¹³Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

¹⁴Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019).

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

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

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

¹⁸Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

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

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 KheSanh 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 products²⁰.

Trade and services continue to develop that meet local needs²¹. 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 2018²².

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 food²³.

According to Decision 582/QĐ-TTg dated 28 April 2017 by the Prime Minister, Huong Tan commune is categorised as a Zone III commune²⁴ with three special difficulties villages²⁵ (Xa Re, Ruong, and Xa

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

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

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

²³Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2020)

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ The special difficulties village has one of the following criteria: (i) the total rate of poor and near-poor households is 65% or more (in which the poverty rate is 35% or more) according to the multidimensional poverty line in the 2016-2020 period; (ii) the total rate of poor and near-poor households is at least 55% (the provinces in the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta region are at least 30%) according to the multidimensional poverty line in the 2016-2020 period and There are 2 out of 3 factors (for villages with 80% or more of ethnic minority households, 1 of 3 factors is required): a) The main axis of village or inter-village

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 priorities²⁶.

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 (241 m), 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 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,

roads has not been hardened according to new rural criteria; b) From 60% or more of classrooms for kindergartens have not yet been established; c) There is no culture house - village sports area as prescribed by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

²⁶Source: Huong Tan People's Committee (2019)

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, ChenhVenh, 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 ChenhVenh 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 28/4/2017 by the Prime Minister, Huong Phung is classified as a Zone II commune²⁷ that has difficulties but temporarily stable socio-economic conditions. There

²⁷ Zone II communes have at least one out of three criteria as follows: (i) The total rate of poor and near-poor households is at least 55% (provinces in the Southeast region, the Mekong River Delta region is 30% or more) according to the multidimensional poverty line in the period 2016-2020 and having not enough 3 out of 6 conditions (for communes with ethnic minority

are three villages with special difficulties in Huong Phung including ChenhVenh, 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 Ethnic Minority Villages

This section presents main features of Project's affected villages, including Xa Ruong, Ruong²⁸ villages in Huong Tan Commune and Cop, Phung Lam and Huong Choa villages²⁹ in Huong Phung 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	Cop	Phung Lam	Huong Choa
Households	Total	29	141	245	310	68
	Kinh	0	0	145	310	0
	Van Kieu	29	141	97	0	68
	Muong	0	0	3	0	0
Population	Total	171	615	700	1,208	315
	Kinh	0	0	714	1,208	0
	Van Kieu	171	615	495	0	315
	Others	0	0	16	0	0

households 60% or more, having not enough 2 out of 6 conditions); (ii) the total rate of poor and near-poor households is from 15% to less than 55% (provinces in the Southeast region, the Mekong River Delta region from 15% to less than 30%) according to the multidimensional poverty line 2016 – 2020; (iii) The total percentage of poor and near-poor households is below 15% according to the multidimensional poverty line in the 2016-2020 period and has at least one extremely difficult village.

²⁸Ethnic minority residing the Project's boundary.

²⁹Ethnic minority residing along the access road.

Poor households	Households	27	75	45	6	37
	Population	159	350	189	13	148
Near poor households	Households	2	15	20	5	10
	Population	12	70	102	15	46

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

5.4.2 Gender Analysis on Labour Division and Decision Making

In an attempt to quantify gendered division of labour and decision making, in the surveyed villages, 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, 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 (see Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Gender Division of Labour and Decision Making

Gender relations		Gender	Huong Tan Commune				Huong Phung Commune					
			Xa Ruong		Ruong		Cop		Phung Lam		Huong Choa	
			KII	FGD	KII	FGD	KII	FGD	KII	FGD	KII	FGD
Labour division	Reproduction activities	Male	20%	30%	40%	40%	30%	47%	50%	NA	20%	20%
		Female	80%	70%	60%	60%	70%	53%	50%	NA	80%	80%
	Production activities	Male	50%	80%	50%	50%	50%	65%	50%	NA	50%	50%
		Female	50%	20%	50%	50%	50%	35%	50%	NA	50%	50%
	Community activities	Male	80%	70%	40%	40%	50%	65%	10%	NA	80%	80%
		Female	20%	30%	60%	60%	50%	35%	90%	NA	20%	20%
Decision making	Husband and wife discuss but husband makes decision		100%	100%			100%	55%	100%		100%	100%
	Husband and wife discuss and make decision				100%	100%		45%				

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

5.4.3 Main Livelihoods Features of Each Affected Villages

Table 5.4 to Table 5.7 highlight main livelihoods features of each affected villages.

Table 5.4 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 KheSanh 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
	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 5.5 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 KheSanh 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 KheSanh commune-level town
	Cassava planting	10-15 households	One crop per year; crop harvesting in September or October		Local traders from KheSanh 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
	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 KheSanh and Lao Bao with an income of VND 220,000 per day per person

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
	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 5.6 Livelihood Characteristics of Cop Village

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
Land-based livelihoods	Rice planting	No data	One crop per year	No data	Household use
	Coffee planting	No data	One crop per year	10 tons per ha; VND 4,000 per one kg of fresh coffee	Sale to local traders
	Cassava planting	36 households	One crop per year	VND 1,600 per kg	Sale to local traders
	Animal husbandry	Small-scale farming (pig, buffalo, cow, and chicken)	No data	No data	Household use and sale to local traders
	Aquaculture (Carp and tilapia)	20 households with 20 ponds (2,000m ²)	No data	Three tons of fish per year; VND 30,000 - 40,000 per kg	Household use and sale to local traders

	Forestry (acacia planting)	25 households with 15 ha of acacia planting	5 years of planting		Sale to local traders with an income of VND 10 million per ha per year per household
Wage-based livelihoods	Day labour (working for Gelex and Phong Huy wind farms)	30 people			Working in the locality or in other communes with an income of VND 150,000 - 250,000 per day per person
	Company worker	No data		No data	No data
	Public cadre (teachers, health officer, and public cadres)	Seven people		No data	In the locality
Enterprise-based livelihoods	Small business	Seven households		No data	Working in the locality with an income of VND 3 million per month per household

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

Table 5.7 Livelihood Characteristics of Huong Choa Village

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
Land-based livelihoods	Rice planting	68 households with 5,000 m ² of rice planting per household	One crop per year	4-5 quintals per 500m ²	Household use
	Coffee planting	68 households	One crop per year, harvesting coffee in September	4,000 trees per ha 20 tons per ha	VND 4,000 per kg
	Cassava planting	34 households	One crop per year (March - December)	30 tons per ha	VND 2,000 per kg

Livelihoods		Engaged Households	Crop Duration	Crop Production	Consumption/ Workplace/Income
	Animal husbandry (cow, buffalo, chicken, duck)	Household-scale husbandry farming with 60 heads			No data
	Aquaculture (fish raising)	10 households with 10 ponds		One quintal per year per pond	VND 60,000 per kg
	Forestry (acacia planting)	Five households with total planted area of 5 ha (2,000-4,000 acacia trees)			No data
Wage-based livelihoods	Day labour (Manual work relating to agricultural activities)	30 households	Three months per year		VND 150,000 per day per person
	Company worker	No data			No data
	Public cadre	No data			No data
Enterprise-based livelihoods	Small business (grocery)	Two households			Working in the locality

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

5.4.4 NTFP Collection in the Project Areas

In screening of villages with households engaging in NTFP collection in Tan Thanh, Huong Tan and Huong Phung communes³⁰, it is confirmed that Ma Lai Pun, Xa Ruong and Ruong³¹ 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.

Table 5.8 Identification of NTFP's Area

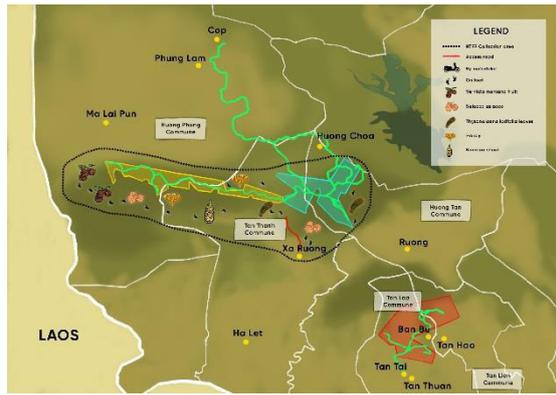
Commune	Village	Ethnic Minority Prominent Village	Yes	No	Collection within the Phong Huy Project's Area	Explanation
Tan Thanh	An Tiem			x		No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
	Co Thanh			x		No household collects NTFPs in the forest.
	Ha Let			x		The NTFP area of the villagers is not within the Project area
Huong Phung	Cop	x	x	✓	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	✓	x	
	Ma Lai Pun	x	x	✓	✓	
Huong Tan	Xa Ruong	x	x		x	
	Ruong	x	x		x	

Source: Socio-economic survey by ERM, November 2020

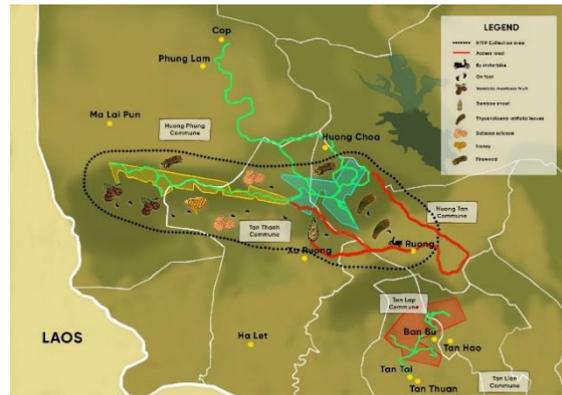
Notably, the NTFP collectors in Xa Ruong and Ruong villages, Huong Tan commune collect Trau (*Verniciamontana Vernicia montana*) fruit overlaps the Phong Huy (and Phong Nguyen) Project's boundary. Thus, it is recommended the Project Owner to consult with all NTFP collectors in both villages to precisely define and make a list of affected households for each Project prior to the deployment of LREM DP programs.

³⁰ 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.

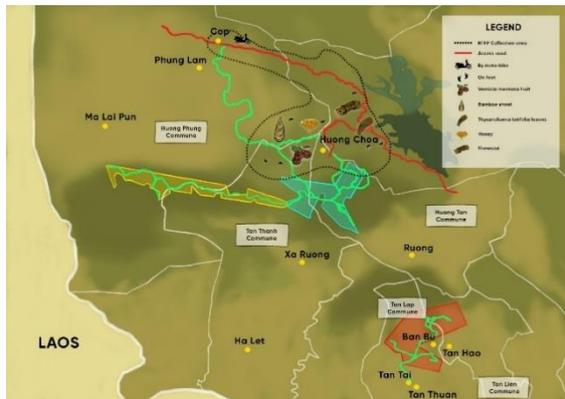
³¹ Xa Ruong Xa Ruong and Ruong NTFP's area is overlapped by Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen Project boundary.



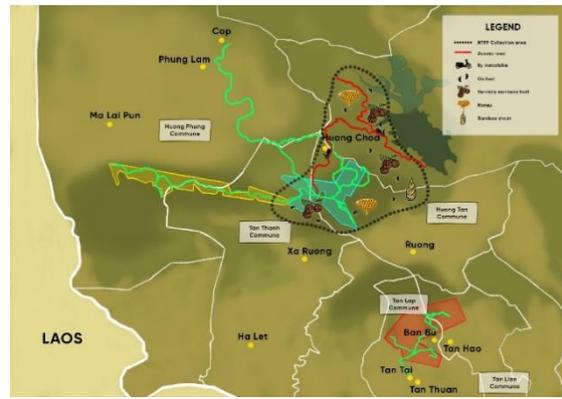
NTFP Collection Area of Xa Ruong Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Ruong Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Cop Villagers



NTFP Collection Area of Huong Choa Villagers

Figure 5.4 NTFP Collection Areas

Tables below present the calendar and main features of NTFP collection activities based on discussions with the village heads and groups of villagers. Main NTFP includes:

- Bamboo shoot;
- Verniciamontana fruit;
- Thysanolaena latifolia leaves; and
- Salacczalacca.

Table 5.9 Calendar of NTFP Collection

Products	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bamboo shoot												
Verniciamontana fruit												
Thysanolaena latifolia leaves												
Salacczalacca												
Honey												

Table 5.10 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 KheSanh, Miet village, Ruong village Traders directly buy products in the NTFP collection areas or at local villages. Local traders sell salaccalacca for Chinese traders.
Verniciamontana 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	
Salaccalacca	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 5.11 Overview of NTFP Collection Activity

Features	Huong Tan Commune		Huong Phung Commune	
	Xa Ruong	Ruong	Cop	Huong Choa
NTFP collection households	29 (87 people)	120 (240 people)	25 households (Verniciamontana fruit) 5-10 people (honey)	68
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)	20km (see the NTFP map in Figure 5.4)	6km (see the NTFP map in Figure 5.4)
Transportation means	On foot	By motorbike On foot	By motorbike On foot	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)	1 hour	1-2 hours
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	Almost daily during the NTFP season when they have time
Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Verniciamontana fruit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Verniciamontana fruit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot ■ Verniciamontana fruit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bamboo shoot

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salaccazalacca ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Salaccazalacca ■ Honey ■ Firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thysanolaena latifolia leaves ■ Firewood ■ Honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Verniciamont ana fruit ■ Honey
Average NTFP income per year per household	VND 2.55 million	VND 2.83 million	VND 2.06 million	VND 1.4 million

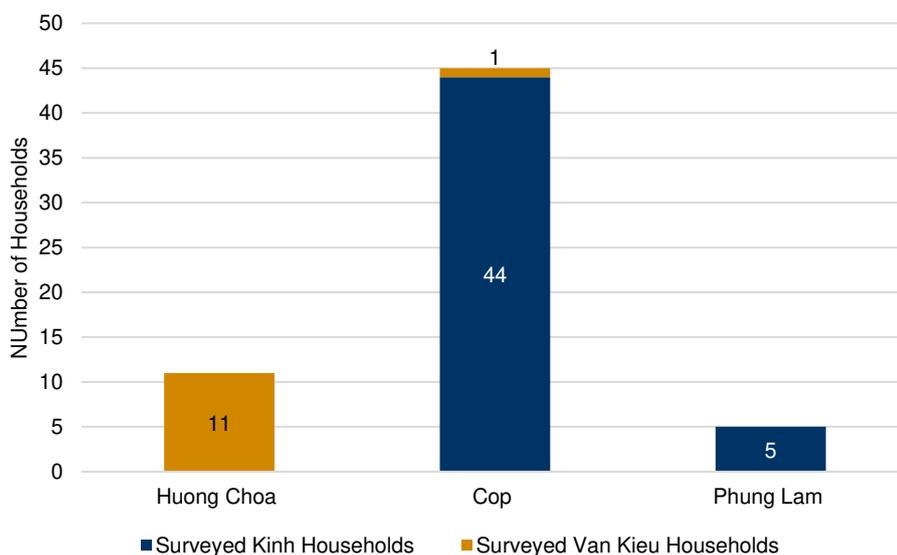
6. LIVELIHOOD BASELINE OF ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter describes details of the socio-economic surveys of communities affected by the Phong Huy Wind Farm Project where most of affected households are residing in. The economic and social analyses demonstrate the Project’s intention to manage and mitigate its impacts on the local community’s living conditions and livelihoods.

6.1 Consolidation of Surveyed Population

The findings reported are based on a review of socio-economic conditions collected during the site visit on 26th November 2020 and interviews through phone call on 27th November 2020. In addition, data collection during the site visit in February 2020 was also integrating in the report for comprehensive analysis. Efforts have been made to highlight the differences between surveyed areas, ethnicity, and genders on a number of socio-economic parameters. The study employed the research and engagement methodology which achieves data validity with methodological triangulation and which adheres to Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidelines.

The socio-economic data collection was designed so that information was gathered at the community and household levels in enough detail to detect changes in the perceptions of affected communities towards the Project. The study undertook the primary data collection with a multi-layer approach to socio-economic analysis using mixed methods which combine qualitative and quantitative methods, including household interviews and field observations. The surveyed households were decided based on the list of 61 affected households provided by the Project. The research area includes three villages (Huong Choa, Cop and Phung Lam) in Huong Hoa district of Quang Tri province where the Project is located. Distinctive by the socio-economic specifics, most of Van Kieu ethnic people resides in Huong Choa village while Kinh ethnic people concentrate in Cop and Phung Lam villages (Figure 6.1).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

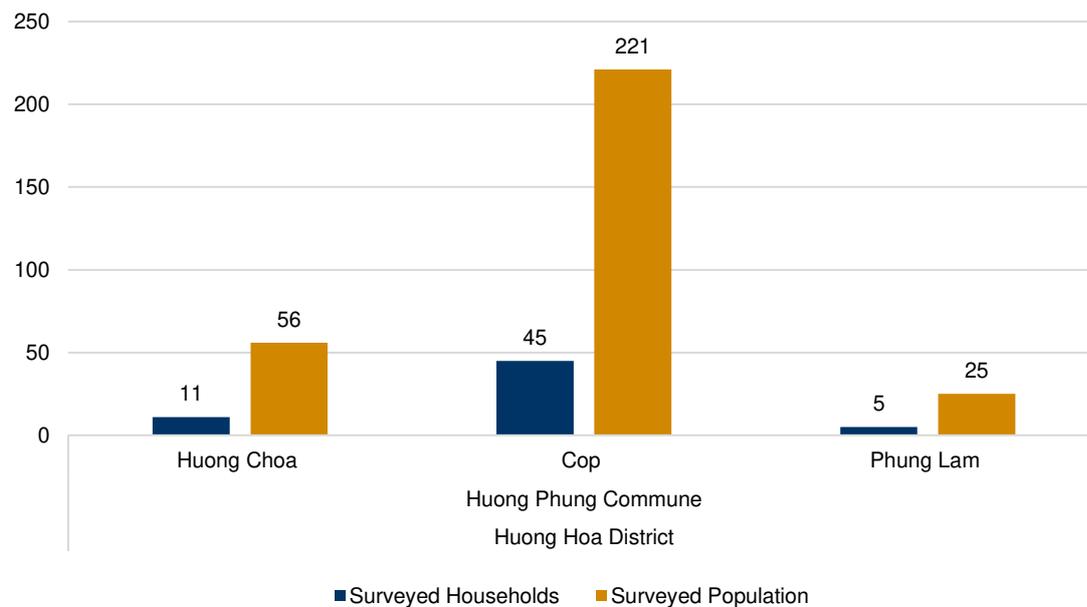
Figure 6.1 Number of Surveyed Households by Ethnicity

6.2 An Overview of Economically Displaced Households

As the purpose of the survey is to develop the LRP report for the Project, it will require a census of all affected households. A list of the 61 affected households was obtained from the Project Management Board at time of the survey in November 2020. All the households were identified as Project-affected households as they might stand to lose all or part of their production land and non-land assets such as trees and building works as a result of the Project.

All 61 affected households in the initial list of affected households were involved in the interviews. Of which, 38 households were interviewed face-to-face and 23 households were interviewed through phone call due to their unavailability at the locality during the survey time (i.e. for difficult travel and home visit).

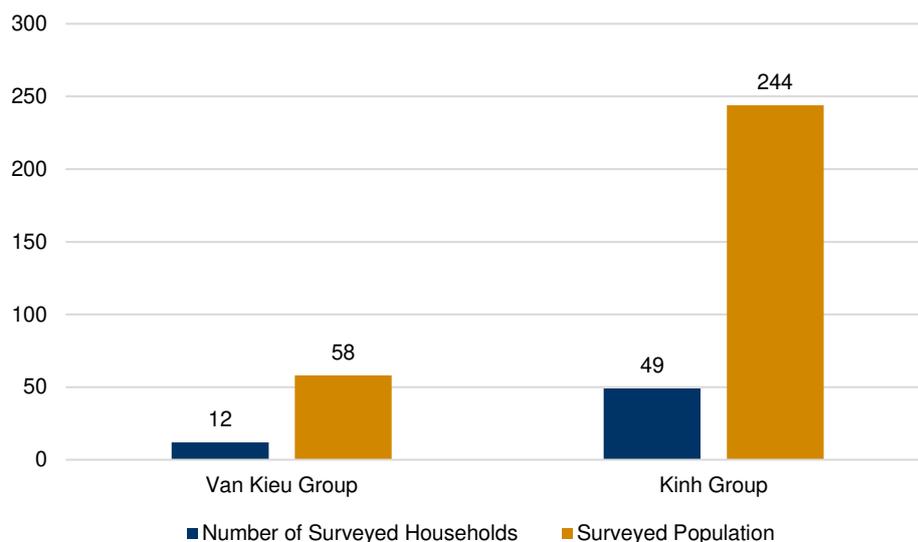
Total 61 interviewed households have a population of 302 people (148 males and 154 females). They include 11 households from Huong Choa village, 45 households from Cop village, and five households from Phung Lam village (see Figure 6.2).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.2 Number of Surveyed Households and Population by Geographical Location

By ethnicity, of the 61 surveyed households, there are 12 Van Kieu households and 49 Kinh households with the population of 58 and 244 people respectively (see Figure 6.3). A distinctively ethno-geographical distribution is observed in the surveyed villages. Most of the surveyed Van Kieu ethnic people reside in Huong Choa village, while the surveyed population in Cop and Phung Lam villages are dominant of Kinh ethnic people. The data analysis was based on the ethnicity of the affected households (Van Kieu group and Kinh group) rather than the residential location of the affected households.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.3 Number of Surveyed Households and Population by Ethnicity

For the interview and household survey, invitation letters were prepared and sent to the local authorities prior to the meetings. The household survey was organised in collaboration with the commune level authorities, and in particular the village heads. The point of contact for interviews at the household level was any appropriate adult member of the households. The interviews were mostly conducted at the community house and home visits could not organized due to the extreme commuting conditions and time limits³².

6.3 Livelihood Baseline of Affected Households

6.3.1 Affected Households

6.3.1.1 Project Affected Population

There is a total of 61 surveyed households with a population of 302 people³³, made up of 58 surveyed Van Kieu ethnic people (19.2%) and 244 surveyed Kinh ethnic people (80.8%) (see Table 6.1).

³² Remote location of the Huong Choa and Phung Lam villages, Huong Phung commune is a challenge to the field survey. To conduct household interviews in these remote ethnic minority villages, the survey team requested the support of local people in these village to reach the community house in Phung Lam village, which also took the surveyed respondents about 30 minutes by motorbike on a steep and muddy road to attend the household survey. Due to difficult road system and the absence of telecommunication signals, post-interview communication with the interviewees in these villages for further information when needed was also not easily made. In addition, some surveyed interviewees in Cop village were not in the locality during the survey time due to their home visits. In these cases, the survey team have made efforts to reach their contacts and have interviewed them through phone call. As a result, the survey team have obtained all 61 interviews with the affected households in the list provided by the Project, in which, 23 households were interviewed through phone call.

All of surveyed respondents from Huong Choa village are of the Van Kieu ethnic minority group, and some could not communicate fluently in Vietnamese with the interviewers. Some household interviews were only conducted with the support of a local Van Kieu interpreter as village head who can speak Vietnamese fluently. This took a longer time for interviewers to complete the interviews than expected. However, local villagers made efforts to support the team by providing detailed information with their knowledge, understanding, enthusiastic engagement, and hospitality. For further detailed household information, the survey team re-contacted and double-checked information with representatives of the village when needed

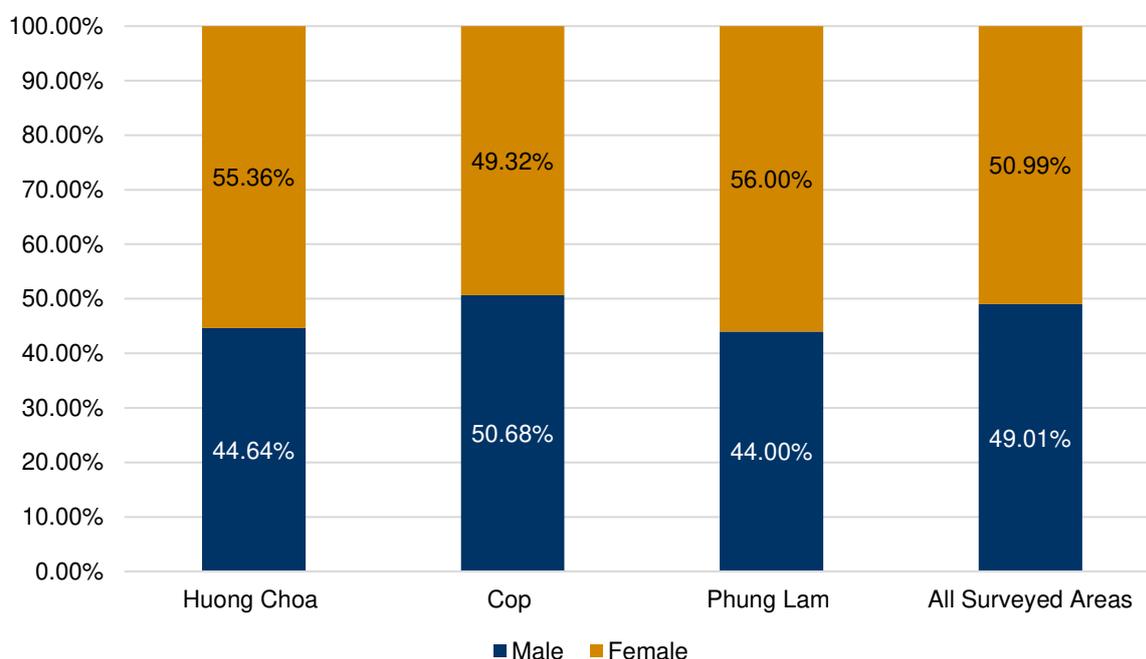
³³The surveyed population of 302 people includes (1) those who are registered in the household record book and living in the households; (2) those who are registered in the household record book but are not currently living in the households; and (3) those who are not registered in the household record book but are currently living in the households.

Table 6.1 Number of Surveyed Households and Population

Surveyed Sample	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Affected Households	12	19.67	49	80.33	61	100.00
Affected Population	58	19.21	244	80.79	302	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Of the 302 surveyed population, the gender distribution is merely equal with the male and female ratio of 49:51. Gender split in the surveyed ethnicity groups is also closely examined. As shown in Figure 6.4, the findings indicate that the number of females outnumber their male counterparts in Huong Choa and Phung Lam, 55.4% versus 44.6% and 56% versus 44% respectively while Cop village has relatively equal numbers of males and females.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.4 Surveyed Population by Gender

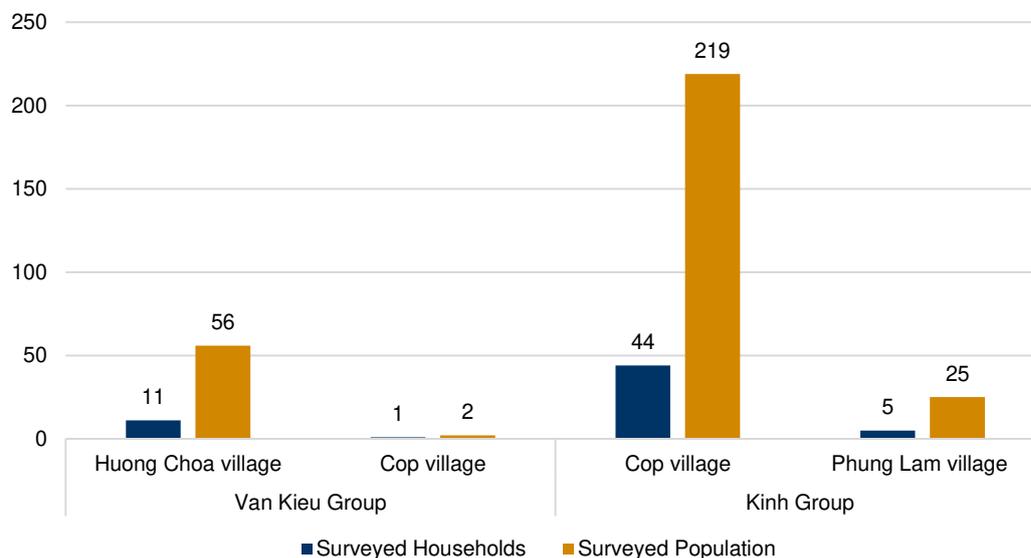
6.3.1.2 Ethnicity

Two main ethnic groups including Kinh and Van Kieu are recorded in the surveyed areas, accounting for 80.3% (49 households with 244 people) and 19.7% (12 households with 58 people) respectively. A distinctively ethno-geographical distribution is observed in the surveyed villages. The surveyed population in Huong Choa village is 100% Van Kieu people and all surveyed population in Phung Lam village are of Kinh ethnic group. Meanwhile, approximately 2.2% of the population or one household in Cop village are Van Kieu ethnic group and the remaining are Kinh people (44 households or 97.8%).

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. 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. The village patriarch is responsible for organising worshipping activities of the village.

6.3.1.3 Residence

Most of the 61 affected households are from Cop and Huong Choa villages of Huong Phung commune, 44 households and 11 households respectively (see Figure 6.5). The remaining five households are currently living in Phung Lam village.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.5 Surveyed Households and Population by Residence and Ethnicity

According to the local respondents in Cop and Phung Lam villages, the majority of Kinh households moved there since 1988, in responding to the new economic policy of the State. Many of them have come at the village for farming purposes and stay here during the production season. They maintain rotating stays at their old residence for better education conditions for their children.

6.3.2 Livelihood Engagement

This section analyses the livelihood baseline of the Project's affected households based on the results of the socio-economic baseline of the affected communes and household survey. The sample of affected people for this analysis include 168 people who are within the labour force and currently engaged in land-based, wage-based, and enterprise-based livelihoods.



Figure 6.6 Women on Way Back Home after Working on Fields

6.3.2.1 Main Livelihoods

Land-based livelihoods are considered as the main occupation of the surveyed working population. The largest percentage of the 129 surveyed working people (76.8%) are engaged in land-based livelihoods with farming and aquaculture activities as their main occupation (see Table 6.2). Wage-based livelihoods have the second largest working population, comprising 35 people (20.8%) whose current occupations are company workers, public servants, and day labourers. Enterprise-based livelihood such as small business occupies only a small proportion at 2.4% (4 people).

Disaggregating the main livelihood structure by ethnicity shows that land-based livelihoods are predominant in Van Kieu group with 96.8% of surveyed people being farmers while Kinh people are engaged in diverse livelihoods.

Table 6.2 Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People

Main Livelihoods	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Land-based livelihoods	30	96.77	99	72.26	129	76.79
Wage-based livelihoods	1	3.23	34	24.82	35	20.83
Enterprise-based livelihood	0	0.00	4	2.92	4	2.38
Total	31	100.00	136	100.00	167	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.2.2 Land-based Livelihoods

6.3.2.2.1 Overview

Land-based livelihoods are the most common work for both Van Kieu and Kinh groups with 76.8% of the surveyed people (129 out of 168 people) doing farming, aquaculture, and forestry (see Table 6.2 and see Figure 6.7). Distance from residential area to production land plot is also recorded with shortest is 500m and the farthest is 7 km and some households are living on their production land area. Meanwhile the route to forest farming land is slightly longer ranging from 1 km to 7 km. The survey findings show that most of these people have agricultural production land with the smallest area of 4,500 m² and the largest area of 70,500 m², both are in Huong Choa village. Some of them possess forest land for cultivation ranging from 3,500 m² to 70,000 m².

Most of the surveyed farming people raise livestock such as chickens, ducks, pigs, cows and goats for securing their domestic foods or supplementing their household income. Surveyed households earned a total net income from VND 3 million to VND 15 million during last year from animal husbandry- both are Kinh households.



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, February 2020

Figure 6.7 Agriculture Production Area Map of Huong Choa Village

6.3.2.2.2 Agro-forestry

Rice, acacia, cassava, coffee, and other crops (vernica montana, pepper, ginger, turmeric, jackfruit, and mushroom) are commonly grown in the surveyed areas. Coffee is identified as the main crop to both Van Kieu and Kinh groups. Rice and vegetables are mostly for domestic use while other agricultural crops are for sale.

- Rice
- Rice is grown in all surveyed areas and mainly for domestic use whereas some households gain an income from VND 1 million to 10 million by selling the rice. Local people normally produce one or two rice crops per year.
- Acacia
- Acacia is one of the main perennial crops of both Van Kieu and Kinh people. Acacia has a harvest time from 5 to 8 years per crop and does not require a large investment. In the surveyed areas, most households reported that they have only planted acacia for around 1 to 3 years and they have not gained any income from forestry in the last three years.
- Coffee
- Coffee is the staple crop to both Kinh and Van Kieu farming households. Coffee planting has been gradually reduced due to low price but coffee has remained one of the focal crops in the locality. Main types of coffee are Arabica coffee. Coffee is fertilized by mostly chemicals and does not require water for irrigation. Coffee price dropped steeply this year with just around VND 4,000 per

kilogram while in the past three years it reached VND 5,000 to 8,000. According to the respondents, low quality road system and natural disasters are the main culprit of this problem.

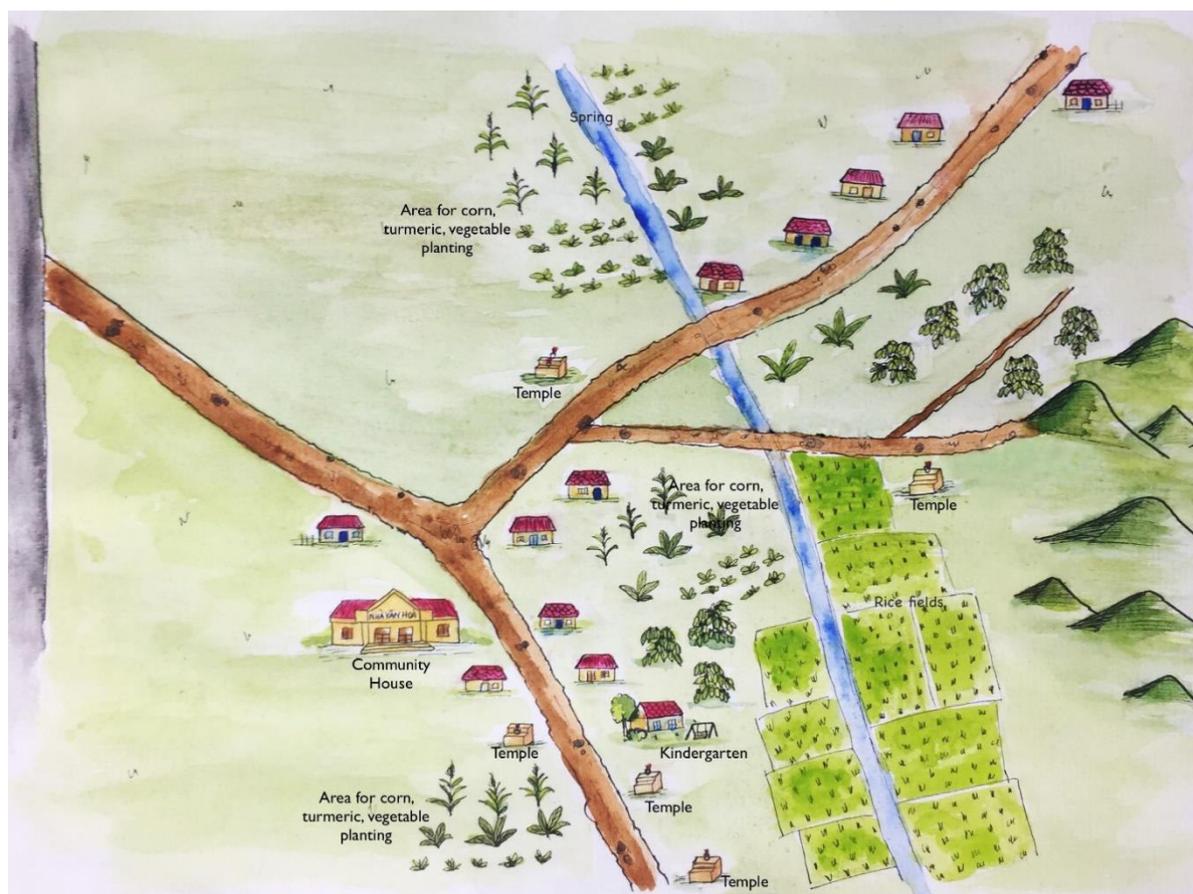
- In addition, most respondents also asserted that fertilizer costs and hired labour costs for coffee pickers are their burdens in coffee production and normally take up to 60-70% of the gained income or even exceed the gained income after a harvest. Specifically, for one hectare of coffee farmers must spend VND 6 to 10 million for fertilizer and for every kilogram of coffee harvested they have to pay VND 2,000 for coffee pickers. As shared by respondents, selling price for 1 kilogram of coffee is VND 4,000 however, when combined all of the costs they merely empty handed after a crop (C09, male respondent, 49 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Cop village, 26th November 2020). The survey data shows that the surveyed households get an income of VND 2-100 million per household in 2019 from coffee planting, depending on their cultivation area and production.

- Other Crops

The survey data shows that apart from the mentioned crops, local villagers also plant pepper, ginger tumeric, cassava, vernicia montana, jackfruit, mushroom, and other vegetables; however, most vegetables are for domestic use while some households gain income from ginger, turmeric, and pepper, According to the surveyed respondents, pepper is intercropped with coffee and is harvested every year. It can be sold at the price of VND 30,000 - 60,000 per kilogram and estimated to bring an annual income of VND 4-6 million per household. Planting jackfruit not only provides a natural surrounding fence for identifying the land border, it is also a source of income for locals. Specifically, each tree produces around 20 fruits which costs about VND 7,000 per fruit (C30, male respondent, 43 years old, Cop village, 26th November 2020). Ginger and turmeric are common crops in the locality with pricing from VND 30,000 to 35,000 for ginger and VND 5,000 to VND 6,000 for tumeric. In addition, cassava is also planted in the surveyed areas. Each hectare of cassava yields a total volume of about 30 tons with the price of VND 1.5 million per ton (C13, female respondents, 47 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Cop village, 26th November 2020).

- Farming Methods

Both Van Kieu and Kinh groups practice intercropping in cultivation. According to some respondents Intercropping is the cultivation of two or more crops simultaneously on the same field to produce a greater yield on a given piece of land by making use of resources or ecological processes that would otherwise not be utilised by a single crop. Many surveyed Van Kieu households normally intercrop between coffee and pepper or coffee with jackfruit



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, February 2020

Figure 6.8 Agriculture Production Area Map of Phung Lam Village

6.3.3 Wage-based Livelihoods

6.3.3.1.1 Overview

As discussed in Section 6.3.2.1, 22.9% of the 168 working people (35 people) are engaged in wage-based livelihoods as their main occupation. Of these 35 people, the highest proportion (48.6%) works for private companies, 37.1% are day labourers, and 14.3% are public servants (see Table 6.3). When disaggregating data by ethnicity, most of the surveyed working people with wage-based livelihoods are of the Kinh group (97.1% or 34 people). Working for companies and day labour are common jobs for the Kinh group whereas only one Van Kieu person works as a day labourer.

Table 6.3 Surveyed Working People with Wage-based Livelihoods

Occupations	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Company Worker	0	0.00	17	50.00	17	48.57
Public Servant	0	0.00	5	14.71	5	14.29
Day Labourer	1	100.00	12	35.29	13	37.14
Total	1	100.00	34	100.00	35	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.3.1.2 Company Workers

Some seventeen (48.6%) surveyed people are working for private companies as their main occupation, and they are all Kinh people (see Table 6.3). They are working in the province or in other provinces/cities (Hue city, Da Nang city, Binh Duong province, and Ho Chi Minh City) with a monthly income ranging from VND 2-7 million and three Kinh people are working in Japan.

6.3.3.1.3 Day Labourers

Among all of the waged employments in the surveyed areas, day labour is second to company worker in popularity. Over one-third of the surveyed working people work as day labourers and most of them are Kinh (one Van Kieu person) (see Table 6.3). The majority work in the locality while a few day labourers work in Da Nang city, Nghe An province, and Ho Chi Minh City. Common works are bricklayers or coffee picker with a daily wage of VND 120,000 - 330,000. As shared by some respondents during the interview, for coffee pickers, they gain around VND 2,000 for every kilogram of coffee.

6.3.3.1.4 Public Servants

Public servant is recorded as a type of wage-based livelihoods in the surveyed areas (see Table 6.3). Some 14.3% (5 out of the 35 surveyed wage-based people) work as public servants and all of them are Kinh ethnic people. Most of them are working and living in the locality. They are commune post office staff, nurses, accountant, school staff, village head, and member of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front. Their monthly income ranges from VND 1.5 to 4.5 million. One Kinh person is having public servant as their secondary occupation and he works as a village head.

6.3.3.2 Enterprise-based Livelihoods

Enterprise-based livelihood, particularly small businesses, occupies a small proportion with 2.4% (4 out of 167 surveyed working people). Those who are doing small businesses are Kinh people and they are Cop villagers (see Table 6.2). Small businesses include service or retail operations such as fruit selling, bakery, and carpentry service. The lowest annual net income per household is VND six million and the highest is up to VND 50 million over the last year - both are recorded with Kinh households.

6.3.3.3 Supplementary Livelihoods

Of the 168 surveyed working people, one-third of the surveyed population (57 people) have a supplementary occupation. Level of population whose acquired secondary occupation is around one-third in Kinh group while in Van Kieu group this figure is slightly lower with around 29% (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Surveyed Working People with Supplementary Livelihoods

Supplementary Livelihoods	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	9	29.03	48	35.29	57	33.93
No	22	70.97	89	64.96	110	66.07
Total	31	100.00	137	100.00	168	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

The 57 surveyed working people are engaged in several occupations including day labour (47 people), farming (four people), small businesses (three people), aquaculture (one person), one craftsman,

and one public servant (see Table 6.5). Among the 57 people with supplementary livelihoods, seven Kinh people work multiple supplementary jobs simultaneously.

Table 6.5 Types of Supplementary Livelihoods

Supplementary Occupation (N = 57)	N	%
Day labour	47	81.03
Farming (Cultivation/Husbandry)	4	6.90
Small business	3	5.17
Aquaculture	1	1.72
Craftsperson	1	1.72
Public servant	1	1.72

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.3.4 Livelihood Diversification

To understand the resilience of surveyed households when having any impacts on their livelihoods, data from the 59 surveyed households was included for livelihood diversification analysis – two households who could not provide detailed information about their income sources were not added.

Over one-third of the surveyed respondents rely on a single livelihood, either land-based, wage-based, enterprise-based, or other source of income such as children’s financial support (35.6%). A high proportion (59.3%) derives their income source from two types of livelihoods (see Table 6.6). Only 5.1% (three households) boost their income with three livelihoods. It is noted that apart from the three mentioned main livelihoods, 20 households get other income sources from social allowances (for poor households, physically or mentally disabled people, pension, and veterans), and children’s financial support.

Disaggregated data by ethnicity shows that a large proportion of Van Kieu households (54.5%) secure their income with both land-based and wage-based livelihoods while the Kinh group has more diverse income sources from various livelihood types.

Table 6.6 Livelihood Diversification of the Surveyed Households

Number of Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Single livelihood	Land-based	5	45.45	11	22.92	21	35.59
	Wage-based	0	0.00	3	6.25		
	Enterprise-based	0	0.00	1	2.08		
	Other sources	0	0.00	1	2.08		
Two livelihoods	Land-based and wage-based	6	54.55	26	54.17	35	59.32
	Land-based and enterprise-based	0	0.00	2	4.17		

	Land-based and water-based	0	0.00	1	2.08		
Three livelihoods	Land-based, wage-based, and enterprise-based	0	0.00	3	6.25	3	5.08
Total		11	100.00	48	100.00	59	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4 Livelihood Asset Analysis

Using DFID's (Department for International Development) sustainable development framework, this section examines the five main types of livelihood assets of the surveyed population including human capital, financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, and social capital.

6.3.4.1 Human Capital

6.3.4.1.1 Household Size

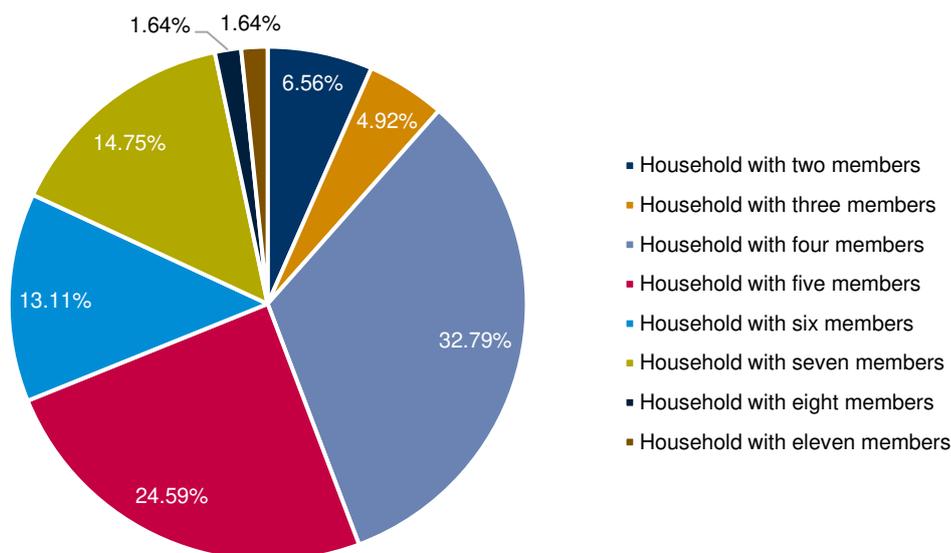
The 302 surveyed people belong to households ranging in size from two to eleven people with the average being 4.9 people per household (see Table 6.7). The average household size is 4.8 people per Van Kieu household, which is relatively lower than that per Kinh household (4.9 people each household).

Table 6.7 Household Size of the Surveyed Households

Household Size	Van Kieu Group (N=12)	Kinh Group (N=49)	All Surveyed Groups (N=61)
Average Family Size (people)	4.83	4.98	4.95
Minimum Family Size (people)	2	2	2
Maximum Family Size (people)	8	11	11

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

A high percentage of the affected households comprise from four to five household members, making up 32.8%, and 24.6 % respectively. In addition, 31.2% of the surveyed households have more than six members (see Figure 6.9), in which, one Kinh household in Cop village have 11 family member in house. Households with two to three members account for small shares of around 6.6% and 4.9% respectively. Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that the common family scale is five household members per a Van Kieu household and four family people per a Kinh household.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.9 Surveyed Households by Size

6.3.4.1.2 Age Structure

More than two-thirds of the surveyed population (68.6%) are aged from 15 to 60. The number of below 15-year-old people is six times more than that of the above-60-year-old people with the corresponding figures of 27.2% and 4.3% (see Table 6.8). This implies that investing in human capital (i.e. training and education) contributes to household finance growth and gender equity. Notably, the data shows a similar trend of age structure in both ethnic groups with the 15-60 age group dominant and followed by under-15 and over-60 age groups.

Table 6.8 Surveyed Population by Age Structure

Age Groups	Van Kieu (N=58)		Kinh (N=244)		All Surveyed People (N=302)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 15 years old	21	36.21	61	25.00	82	27.15
15 - 60 years old	36	62.07	171	70.08	207	68.54
Over 60 years old	1	1.72	12	4.92	13	4.30
All Surveyed Population	58	100.00	244	100.00	302	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.1.3 Education

Of the total 302 population, 21 people are under school age³⁴ (eight Van Kieu and 13 Kinh) and three Van Kieu people did not provide information about education. Education attainment data from the 278 affected people was used in this analysis.

6.3.4.1.3.1 Literacy

A very small proportion of the 278 surveyed population (eight people or 2.9%) are illiterate and all of whom are of Van Kieu ethnic group (see Table 6.9). Most of the illiterate people are of working age (seven over eight people aged from 33 to 46) and the remaining one person is over working age.

Table 6.9 Surveyed Population by Literacy

Literacy Level	Van Kieu (N=47)		Kinh (N=231)		All Surveyed People (N=278)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiteracy	8	17.02	0	0.00	8	2.88
Literacy	39	82.98	231	100.00	270	97.12
Total	47	100.00	231	100.00	278	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.1.3.2 Educational Attainment

A high rate of of the 270 surveyed literate people (90.8%) have attended or completed general education levels, specifically 19.3%, 42.6%, and 28.9% at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary levels respectively (see Table 6.10). Some 3.6% have attended or completed vocational education and college. Some 5.6% reached university level and all of whom are Kinh people. Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that no Van Kieu people have attended or completed higher education levels such as vocational, college or university education.

Table 6.10 Surveyed Literate Population by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Van Kieu (N=39)		Kinh (N=231)		All Surveyed People (N=270)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary education	12	30.77	40	17.32	52	19.26
Lower secondary education	20	51.28	95	41.13	115	42.59
Upper secondary education	7	17.95	71	30.74	78	28.89
Vocational education	0	0.00	5	2.16	5	1.85
College education	0	0.00	5	2.16	5	1.85
University education	0	0.00	15	6.49	15	5.56
All education levels	39	100.00	231	100.00	270	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

³⁴At the time of the survey (November 2020), 21 children are under six years old for schooling.

6.3.4.1.4 Labour Force

6.3.4.1.4.1 Working Age Population

The surveyed data reveals a predominance of working age people³⁵ with 206 out of 302 people (68.2%). Some 82 people (27.2%) are below working age and the remaining 14 people (4.7%) are over working age (see Table 6.11). The working age structure in both Van Kieu and Kinh groups is similar, which over half of the surveyed population in these groups are of working age (62.1% and 69.7% respectively).

Table 6.11 Surveved Population by Working Age

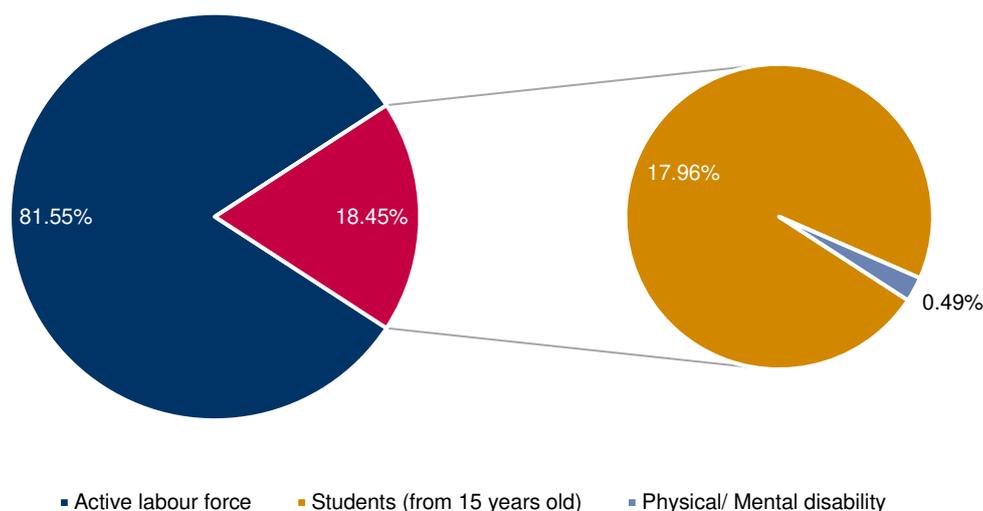
Working Age Structure	Van Kieu (N=58)		Kinh (N=244)		All Surveyed People (N=302)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below working age	21	36.21	61	25.00	82	27.15
Within working age	36	62.07	170	69.67	206	68.21
Above working age	1	1.72	13	5.33	14	4.64
All Surveyed Households	58	100.00	244	100.00	302	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.1.4.2 Labour Force

Of the 206 working age population, 168 people (81.6%) are in active labour force, including 30 Van Kieu people and 138 Kinh people, as they are able and likely to work (see Figure 6.10). In addition, there are further seven people over working age engaging in work, making a total of 175 people in labour force. The remaining 38 working-age people (18.4%) are not engaged in work as most of whom are currently in schooling (18% or 37 people) and one Kinh person (0.5%) is incapable of work due to disability.

³⁵Under 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).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.10 Active Labour Force of the Surveyed Population

6.3.4.1.4.3 Working Status of Labour Force

Of the 175 people in labour force, 71.4% identify their work as full-time or stable while 24.6% have temporary, seasonal or part-time jobs (see Table 6.12). Some 4% of the surveyed labour force (seven people) have no work or do unpaid work, all of whom are Kinh people. They include five unemployed people and two people doing unpaid housework. The rate of people with a stable occupation in the surveyed Van Kieu group is slightly lower than that in the Kinh group (61.3% versus 73.6% respectively).

Table 6.12 Working Status of Surveyed Labour Force

Working Status	Van Kieu (N=31)		Kinh (N=144)		All Surveyed People (N=175)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No work or unpaid work	0	0.00	7	4.86	7	4.00
Temporary	12	38.71	31	21.53	43	24.57
Stable	19	61.29	106	73.61	125	71.43
Total	31	100.00	144	100.00	175	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.1.5 Health

6.3.4.1.5.1 Households with Health Issues

Of the 613 surveyed households, 44 households (with 83 members) reported that they encountered with health issues over the past 12 months, accounting for 62% (see Table 6.13). They consist of eight Van Kieu households and 36 Kinh households. The number of household members having health issues ranges from one to five people per household.

Table 6.13 Surveyed Households and Population with Health Issues

Health Issues or Risks	Van Kieu		Kinh		All Surveyed People	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household with Health Issues	8	25.81	36	90.00	44	61.97
Household Members with Health Issues	14	8.19	69	25.18	83	18.65

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Of the 44 households with health issues, 21 households (47.7%) encountered at least one health issue, 13 households (29.5%) had two health issues, and two households (4.6%) had three health issues over the last 12 months (see Table 6.14). In addition, eight surveyed households had more than three health issues or risks in the past year, accounting for 18.2%, including five households with four health issues and three households with five issues.

Table 6.14 Number of Health Issues that Surveyed Households Encountered

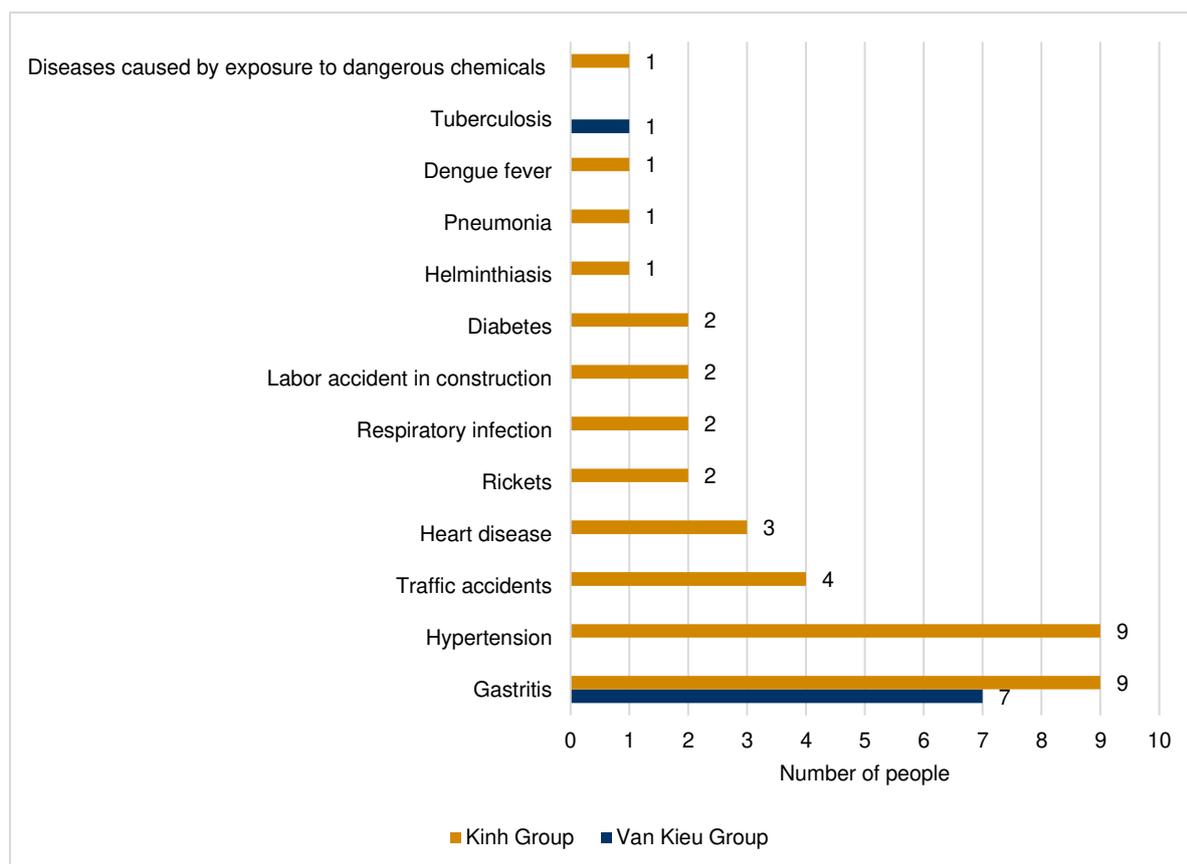
Number of Health Issues	Van Kieu (N=8)		Kinh (N=36)		All Surveyed People (N=44)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Households with one health issue	5	62.50	16	44.44	21	47.73
Households with two health issues	2	25.00	11	30.56	13	29.55
Households with three health issues	0	0.00	2	5.56	2	4.55
Households with more than three health issues	1	12.50	7	19.44	8	18.18
All Surveyed Households	8	100.00	36	100.00	44	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.1.5.2 Types of Health Issues

Over the last 12 months, some common health issues are reported by the 83 surveyed population include gastritis (16 people or 19.3%), hypertension (nine people or 10.9%), traffic accidents (four people or 4.8%) and heart disease (three people or 3.6%) (see Figure 6.11). When disaggregated by ethnicity, almost all health issues are recorded in Kinh households, including hypertension, traffic accidents, heart disease, diabetes, labour accident in construction, respiratory infection, rickets, diseases caused by exposure to dangerous chemicals, pneumonia and helminthiasis. Meanwhile, Van Kieu households only had gastritis and tuberculosis.

Apart from the diseases listed in the survey, a wider range of health issues are recorded such as osteoarthritis, backache, asthma, fevers, flu, hand paralysis, kidney disease, otitis media, sciatica, hydrocephalus, intestinal diseases, sinusitis, degenerative spine, polyarthritis, gout, insomnia, vestibular disorders, cyst diseases, disc herniation, stomach bleeding, calcification of the vertebrae, ligament pain and low blood pressure.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.11 Types of Health Issues among the Surveyed Households

6.3.4.1.5.3 Alcohol and Tobacco Use Habits

Of the 302 surveyed population, there are five cases of alcohol abuse and 35 cases of tobacco addiction³⁶, accounting for 1.7% and 11.6% respectively (see Table 6.15). It is reported that those who are addicted to tobacco consume 15 to 20 cigarettes per day. Compared to the Kinh group, the surveyed Van Kieu people are less likely to overuse tobacco, and no alcohol abuse case is found in the group.

Table 6.15 Alcohol and Tobacco Use of the Surveyed Population

Alcohol and Tobacco Use	Van Kieu (N=58)		Kinh (N=244)		All Surveyed People (N=302)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol abuse	0	0.00	5	2.05	5	1.66
Tobacco addiction	10	17.24	25	10.25	35	11.59

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

³⁶ Alcohol abuse: For men: more than two units of alcohol (*) per day or more than 14 alcohol units per week. For women: more than one alcohol unit per day or more than seven alcohol units per week

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

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

6.3.4.2 Financial Capital

This section analyses the financial capital of affected households in terms of income, expenditure, and debts. Data from 59 households with 266 people was used in the financial capital analysis – two households (one Kinh and one Van Kieu) were excluded due to inadequate information provision. The total number of Van Kieu and Kinh households are 11 and 48 households with correspondence figure of population of 50 and 216 people respectively.

6.3.4.2.1 Income

6.3.4.2.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly household income of the 59 households is VND 4,976,723 and the average monthly income per capita is VND1,103,860 (see Table 6.16). The average monthly income per household of the surveyed Kinh group is over twice as that of the surveyed Van Kieu group and the income per capita is three times higher.

Of the 11 Van Kieu households, the lowest and highest monthly incomes are recorded at VND 333,333 and VND 4,500,000 respectively whereas the corresponding figures for Kinh households are recorded at VND 250,000 and VND 18,750,000 respectively.

Table 6.16 Average Monthly Income per Household and per Capita

Monthly Income	Van Kieu Group (N=11)	Kinh Group (N=48)	All Surveyed Group (N=59)
Average monthly income per household (VND)	1,893,182	5,683,368	4,976,723
Average monthly income per capita (VND)	416,500	1,262,971	1,103,860
Minimum monthly household income (VND)	333,333	250,000	250,000
Maximum monthly household income (VND)	4,500,000	18,750,000	18,750,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Using the multi-dimensional poverty standard³⁷, the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the surveyed households (VND4,976,723) is well above the national poverty line for poor or near poor households in rural areas. However, of the 59 surveyed households, two Van Kieu households (one in Huong Choa and another in Cop village) have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor households, and no household has a monthly income per capita in the poverty level for near poor households. Of which, one poor Van Kieu household in Cop village is also identified as female headed and illiterate household main labour.

6.3.4.2.1.2 Household Income Structure

Of the 59 surveyed households, land-based livelihoods make up the highest proportion of the average monthly household income, 42.8% (see Table 6.17). The second most common source is wage-based livelihoods with 40.2%, followed by enterprise-based livelihoods at 7.4%. Apart from the three main livelihood types mentioned, water-based livelihood, makes up a modest contribution to the average monthly household income, at 1%. In addition, social allowances, land rental fees or financial support from children together contribute 8.6% to the average monthly household income.

³⁷According 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.

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

Table 6.17 Average Monthly Household Income Structure

Income Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=11)		Kinh Group (N=48)		All Surveyed Group(N=59)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Land-based livelihoods	787,879	41.62	2,435,069	42.85	2,127,966	42.76
Water-based livelihoods	0	0.00	60,764	1.07	49,435	0.99
Enterprise-based livelihoods	0	0.00	451,389	7.94	367,232	7.38
Wage-based livelihoods	1,029,545	54.38	2,226,215	39.17	2,003,107	40.25
Other sources	75,758	4.00	509,931	8.97	428,983	8.62
Average monthly household income	1,893,182	100.00	5,683,368	100.00	4,976,723	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.2.2 Expenditure

6.3.4.2.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure of the 59 households is VND6,165,318 and the expenditure per capita is VND 1,367,495 per month. The average monthly household expenditure is above the average monthly household income (VND 4,976,723). The average monthly expenses per household and per capita of the surveyed Kinh households are approximately doubled than those of the surveyed Van Kieu households (see Table 6.18).

Of the 11 Van Kieu households, their lowest and highest monthly household expenditures are VND 694,167 and VND 10,179,167 respectively. Whereas, the lowest and highest monthly household expenditures of the 36 Kinh households are VND 2,234,167 and VND 26,900,000 respectively.

Table 6.18 Average Monthly Expenditure per Household and per Capita

Monthly Expenditure	Van Kieu Group (N=11)	Kinh Group (N=48)	All Surveyed Group (N=59)
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (VND)	2,837,917	6,927,847	6,165,318
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (VND)	624,342	1,539,522	1,367,495
Minimum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	694,167	2,234,167	694,167
Maximum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	10,179,167	26,900,000	26,900,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Many surveyed households have a number of unexpected or irregular expenditures. Seven out of the 59 surveyed households spent a total of over VND 148 million for housing repairs or construction with the average household expenditure on house renovation of nearly VND 21 million. In addition, eight households spent a total of over VND 103million with an average of nearly VND 12 million per household for serious health treatment. Since these expenditures were unexpected or irregular, they were not included in the calculations for the average monthly expenditure per household.

6.3.4.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

Analysis of the average expenditure patterns shows that 41.3% of monthly household expenditure goes on 'food and daily commodities' (see Table 6.19). Relatively large proportions are spent on 'daily expenses' such as electricity, energy, transportation and communications (14.2%), and 'clothing, entertainment, and community activities' (13.3%). 'Debt interest payment' takes up 12% of household expenditure, 8.6% is used for 'education investment', and 7.3% is needed to 'support for household members living away'. Some 3.3% is used to cover 'medical expenses'.

Table 6.19 Average Monthly Household Expenditure Structure

Expenditure Items	Van Kieu Group (N=11)		Kinh Group (N=48)		All Surveyed Group (N=59)	
	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%	Amount (VND)	%
Food and daily commodities	884,659	31.17	2,923,351	42.20	2,543,256	41.25
Daily expenses	778,636	27.44	895,382	12.92	873,616	14.17
Clothing, entertainment and community activities	782,955	27.59	832,639	12.02	823,376	13.35
Debt interest payment	284,091	10.01	845,521	12.20	740,847	12.02
Education	0	0.00	655,208	9.46	533,051	8.65
Support for household members living away	96,970	3.42	528,715	7.63	448,220	7.27
Health care	10,606	0.37	247,031	3.57	202,952	3.29
Average Monthly Household Expenditure	2,837,917	100.00	6,927,847	100.00	6,165,318	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.2.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

When comparing annual household expenditure against income, nearly two-thirds of the 59 households (61%) said that their household expenditure is above their annual income (see Table 6.20). However, one-third of the households indicated the opposite that their income exceeds their expenditure (33.9%). Only three households including one Van Kieu household and two Kinh households (5.1%) stated that their income and expenditure are 'equal'.

Table 6.20 Annual Income and Expenditure Balance

Income and Expenditure Balance	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%

Annual Expenditure Higher than Annual Income	6	54.55	30	62.50	36	61.02
Annual Expenditure Approximately Equal to Annual Income	1	9.09	2	4.17	3	5.08
Annual Expenditure Lower than Annual Income	4	36.36	16	33.33	20	33.90
Total	11	100.00	48	100.00	59	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.2.4 Sources of Financial Support

Most of the 59 surveyed households (42 households or 71.2%) seek financial support as their monthly income over the preceding three years did not cover their household expenditure. The remaining 17 households (28.8%) 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 banks is the primary source (76.2%) (see Table 6.21). This is followed by a large proportion who seek support from relatives (23.8%). Two Kinh households consider savings (4.8%) and another Kinh household consider selling land plots as their financial aid with the corresponding figures of 2.4%. Three Kinh households access loans from Women's Union or do extra work, accounting for 7.1%.

Table 6.21 Sources of Financial Support

Sources of Financial Support	Van Kieu Group (N=7)		Kinh Group (N=35)		All Surveyed Groups (N=42)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Borrowing from banks	6	85.71	26	74.29	32	76.19
Borrowing from relatives	2	28.57	8	22.86	10	23.81
Savings	0	0.00	2	5.71	2	4.76
Selling land plots	0	0.00	1	2.86	1	2.38
Others	0	0.00	3	8.57	3	7.14

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.2.5 Debts

Debt is relatively high in the surveyed groups with around two-thirds of the 59 surveyed households (39 households or 66.1%) reporting they are in debt, while a small proportion (33.9% or 20 households) advises that they are not (see Table 6.22). It is worth noting that the debt rate of the Kinh group is higher compared to Van Kieu group, 68.8% while this figure is around 54.5% to the Van Kieu group. The total amount of debts is around VND two billion with the average amount of around VND 114 million per household. The highest loan is VND 510 million and the lowest is VND 17 million - both are recorded with Kinh households.

Table 6.22 Surveyed Households with Debts

Debts	Van Kieu Group	Kinh Group	All Surveyed Groups
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	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	6	54.55	33	68.75	39	66.10
No	5	45.45	15	31.25	20	33.90
All Surveyed Households	11	100.00	48	100.00	59	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Of the 39 households with loans, loans from commercial and social banks are among the top selected preferences with the corresponding figures of 30% and 25% (see Table 6.23). Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Agribank) is the top common commercial bank that opted by most respondents. It can be clearly seen that most of the Van Kieu households have debt sources from social policy banks while Kinh households prefer to borrow money from commercial banks. In addition, getting a loan from relatives and acquaintances are reported by five households for each equivalent to 8.4% for each. One Van Kieu household and five Kinh households are not certain about their loan sources.

Table 6.23 Sources of Debts

Sources of Debts	Van Kieu Group (N=6)		Kinh Group (N=33)		All Surveyed Groups (N=39)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Commercial bank	1	3.70	17	51.52	18	30.00
Social policy bank	5	18.52	10	30.30	15	25.00
Relatives	0	0.00	5	15.15	5	8.33
Acquaintances	0	0.00	5	15.15	5	8.33
Don't know	1	3.70	5	15.15	6	10.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.3 Natural Capital

This section analyses the natural capital of a total 61 affected households in terms of their land holdings (including production land and residential land) and their land loss due to the Project implementation.

6.3.4.3.1 Land Holdings

6.3.4.3.1.1 Production Land

The 61 surveyed households own different types of production land including land for annual crops and land for forestry farming, in which land for annual crops is by far the most common form of land use in both ethnicity groups (see Table 6.24). When disaggregating by ethnicity, the proportion of households with lands for forestry in the Van Kieu group are higher than those in the Kinh group.

Table 6.24 Types of Production Land Holdings by Surveyed Household

Production Land	Van Kieu Group (N=12)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=61)	
	N	%	N	N	%	N
Annual Crop Land	11	91.67	48	97.96	59	96.72

Forest Farming Land	5	41.67	2	4.08	7	11.48
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Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

■ Annual Crop Land

Of the 61 surveyed households, 96.7% (59 households) have land for annual crops such as rice, cassava, ginger, tumericArabica coffee, and fruit trees (see Table 6.24). The distance from annual crop land plots to local house is around 1-7 km. The average annual crop production land is 21,845 m² in which the average annual crop production land of Kinh ethnic group is twice as high as Van Kieu ethnic group, 23,796m² and 12,480 m² respectively. The smallest annual crop production land accounted is 45 m² of a Kinh household and 500 m² of a Van Kieu household whereas the largest areas of Kinh and Van Kieu households are 65,733 m² and 15,000 m² respectively. Only a quarter of the total 59 households have a land use right certificate (LURC) for their annual crop land including two Van Kieu households and 12 Kinh households.

■ Forestry Farming Land

Only 11.5% of the 61 surveyed households (seven households) own land for forest farming and they do not own a LURC for their forestry land. The distance from forest farming land plots to local house is around 1-5 km. Most of these surveyed households currently plant acacia, veronica montana, cassava and coffee on their forestry land. The average forest farming land area is 33,672m² per household, the largest and smallest areas are 6,000 m² and 70,000 m² respectively as recorded among Van Kieu households. For Kinh households the largest and smallest forestry land accounted as 20,000m² and 25,000m².

6.3.4.3.1.2 Residential Land

Of the 61 surveyed households, only 47 households possess residential land (including garden area) accounted for 77% in which all 12 Van Kieu households possess residential land while only 71.4% of the Kinh households are having this type of land and the remaining 14 Kinh households (28.6%) do not possess homestead land. The average residential land is 621 m² per household and the average residential land of Van Kieu households is three times higher than that of Kinh households. In addition, the smallest residential land recorded is 42m² for the Van Kieu group and 60m² for the Kinh group, while the largest areas are 5,000m² for a Van Kieu household and 1,500m²for a Kinh household. Conversely, 59.6% of surveyed households (28 households) are dwelling on homestead land with LURCs in which only one Van Kieu household acquired a LURC for their homestead land and the remaining 27 households are Kinh households.

6.3.4.3.2 Land Acquisition

6.3.4.3.2.1 Production Land Loss

All 61 affected households (100%) have their land acquired less than 10% (see Table 6.25). The smallest amount of land acquired is 57m² and the largest is 5,263m² both belong to Kinh households in Cop village.

Table 6.25 Production Land Loss of the Affected Households

Percentage of Production Land Loss	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 10%	12	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00
From 10-90%	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Over 90%	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

No production land acquired	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	12	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.3.2.2 Residential Land Loss

Of the 61 surveyed households, 100% (61 households) have no residential land acquired due to the Project implementation.

6.3.4.4 Physical Capital

6.3.4.4.1 Housing Conditions

All 61 surveyed households own a private house; however only around one-third has their house built on their residential land and the remaining built their house on agriculture land. Semi-permanent and non-permanent houses are typical in the surveyed areas, 54.1% and 36.1% respectively. Only around 9.8% of the surveyed households are dwelling in single-storey permanent houses and they are all Kinh ethnic group (see Table 6.26).

When disaggregating data by ethnicity, three quarters of the surveyed Van Kieu households accommodate in semi-permanent stilt houses made of wood or bamboo, whereas a large proportion of Kinh households live in semi-permanent houses (24 households or 49%) and non-permanent houses (19 households or 38.8%).

Table 6.26 Different Types of Houses Owned by the Surveyed Household

House Types	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-permanent house	3	25.00	19	38.78	22	36.07
Semi-permanent house	9	75.00	24	48.98	32	54.1
Permanent house with one storey	0	0.00	6	12.24	6	9.84
All Surveyed Households	12	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

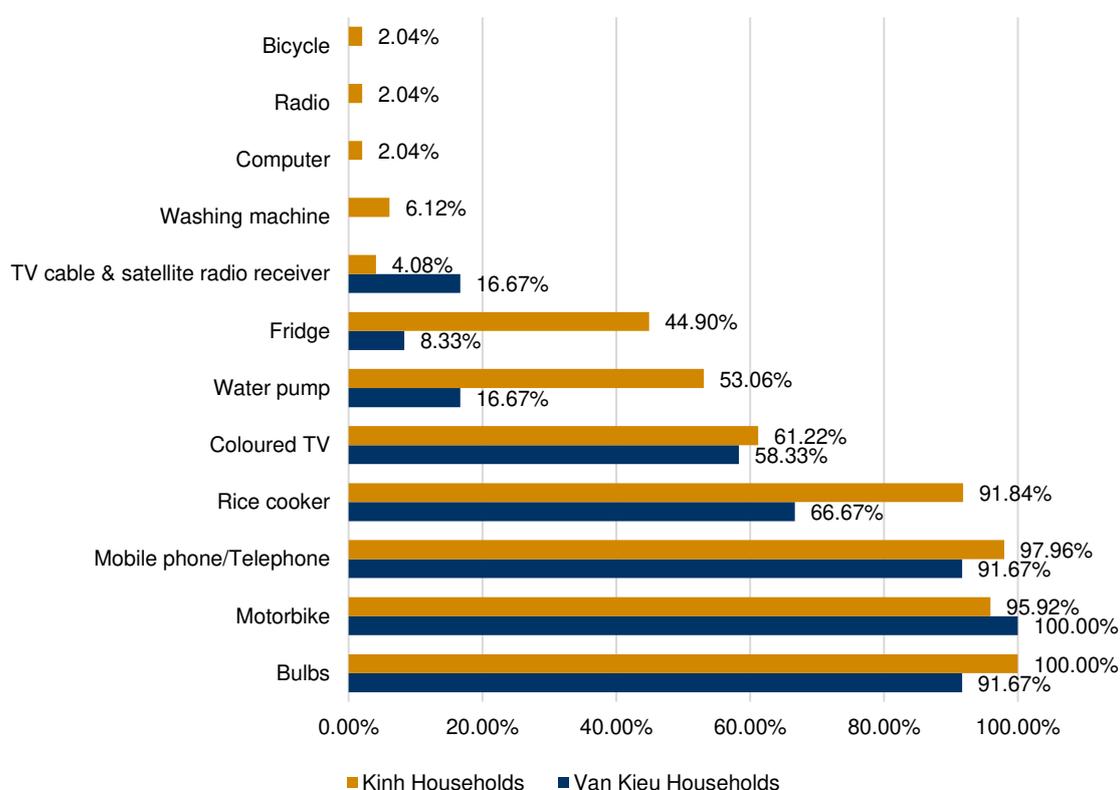
A higher percentage of the surveyed households (52.5%) owns one house compared to the number of households possessing two houses, 47.5%. Most households who possessing more than one house are Cop residents since they are originated mostly in the delta areas. They came to the village for finding a new livelihood which is commonly coffee planting and staying temporarily in the locality. Therefore, their house in the locality is likely to be non-permanent with lesser household appliances compared to the house in their hometown. The annual residence length in Cop village may vary from four to seven months.

Since 2000, due to the lack of production land and livelihood in my homeland, and there are plenty of land for growing coffee in Cop village, so I decided to go with my neighbours for a life changing opportunity. At that time, I came here to buy land from ethnic households in the village, I bought two hectares of production land which costed about VND 15 million and the land plot was granted with a LURC also. However, when living in two homes, I realised that this is not easy. My life becomes more complicated, taking care of children

becomes too expensive. Every few months I have to go home. About 4-5 years ago, I spent more than seven months per year in Cop village, but now the coffee price is becoming lower and lower, I spent lesser time in the locality about four months, and I go back to my hometown to work as a bricklayer (C43, male respondent, 32 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Cop village, 26th November 2020).

6.3.4.4.2 Household Assets

The majority of households own basic home appliances (light bulbs, coloured televisions, and rice cookers), transport vehicles (motorbikes), and communication devices (mobile phones or telephones) (see Figure 6.12). Apart from basic home equipment, the surveyed households, mostly Kinh households, also possess fridges (44.9%), water pumps (53.1%), washing machines (6.1%), computers, radio, and bicycle (2% for each). In addition, other household assets are recorded such as electric kettles, electric fans.



Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM 2020

Figure 6.12 Household Assets of the Surveyed Households

Some production facilities are reported including lawn mowers (37.7%), pump machines (6.6%). Notably there are three Kinh households (4.9%) possess trucks and use them for income generation activities, and other agricultural machinery such as pesticide sprayers, sander machine, saw machine, and plough machine (see Table 6.27).

Table 6.27 Different Types of Production Facilities Owned by the Surveyed Group

Production Facilities	Van Kieu Group (N=12)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=61)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%

Lawn mower	3	25.00	20	40.82	23	37.70
Pump machine	0	0.00	4	8.16	4	6.56
Car/truck	0	0.00	3	6.12	3	4.92

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.4.3 Sources of Cooking Energy

Of the 61 surveyed households, firewood which is collected from forests or gardening areas for domestic use is the most common cooking fuel (95.1%), followed by electricity (68.9%) and gas(47.5%). Some 4.9% of the surveyed households (one Van Kieu household and two Kinh households) use charcoal for daily cooking activities. Data disaggregation by ethnicity shows that the primary cooking energy for Van Kieu households is firewood while Kinh households use mixed sources of energy for cooking including firewood, electricity, and gas (see Table 6.28).

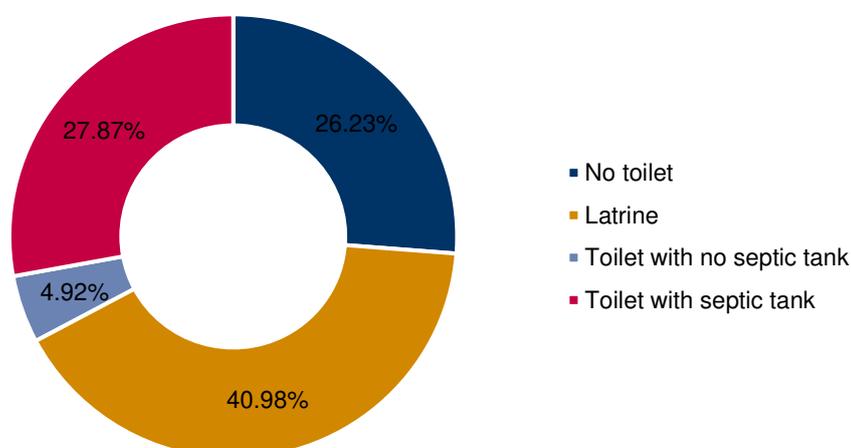
Table 6.28 Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households

Water sources	Van Kieu Group (N=12)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=61)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firewood	12	100.00	46	93.88	58	95.08
Electricity	3	25.00	39	79.59	42	68.85
Gas	1	8.33	28	57.14	29	47.54
Charcoal	1	8.33	2	4.08	3	4.92

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.4.4.4 Toilet Conditions

Most of the surveyed population use latrine (41%), followed by 27.9% with toilet with septic tank, and 4.9% with toilets without a septic tank (see Figure 6.13). Strikingly, around a quarter of the 61 surveyed households with both Kinh and Van Kieu households do not have a private toilet (26.2%). It is understood that there is outside defecation in garden areas, in fields or in the forest.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.13 Toilet Conditions of the Surveyed Households

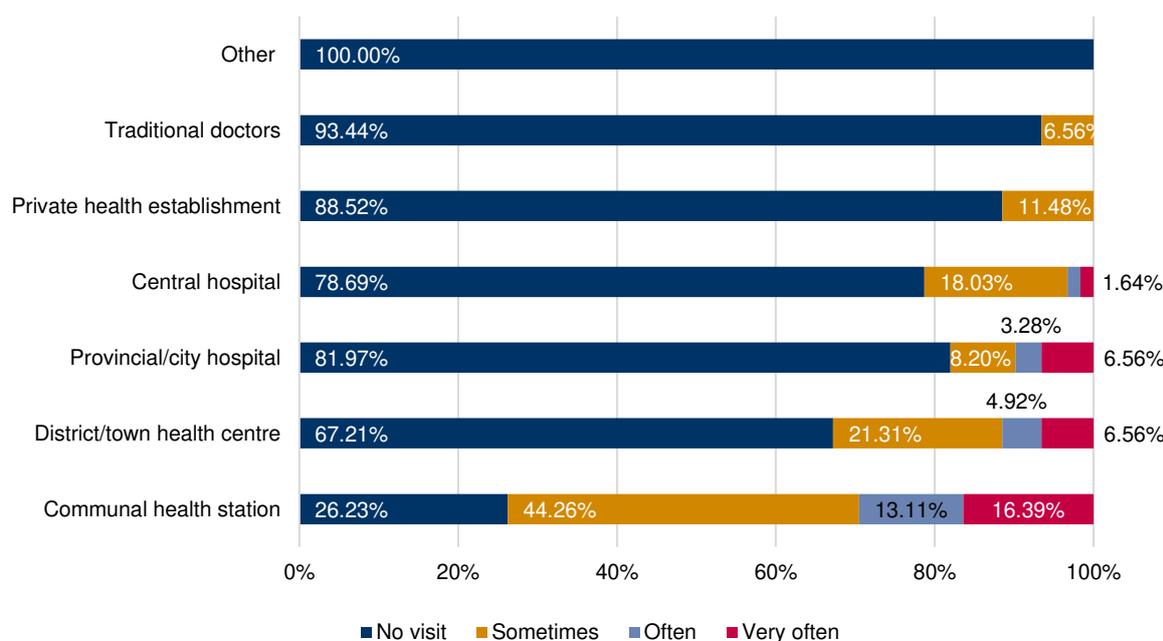
6.3.4.4.5 Access to Infrastructure and Public Services

The survey evaluates the access of surveyed households to public facilities and services including local health stations, schools, roads, electricity supply, water supply, local markets, solid waste collection, and internet services.

6.3.4.4.5.1 Commune Health Station

In the surveyed areas, the communal-level health station provide first aid and basic treatments such as vaccinations, vitamin provision, maternal healthcare, and medical treatment for common diseases (i.e. colds, headaches, and common flu).

The most frequently-opted health care establishment by the 61 surveyed households is communal health station (73.8%), which is followed by district/town centre (32.8%) and central hospital in Hue (21.3%) (see Figure 6.14). Around 18% of the surveyed population visit provincial/city hospitals and 11.5% surveyed households occasionally came to private health establishments for medical treatment. In addition, four Van Kieu households in Huong Choa village reported that they often visit a traditional healer (*thầy thuốc*) for health problems.



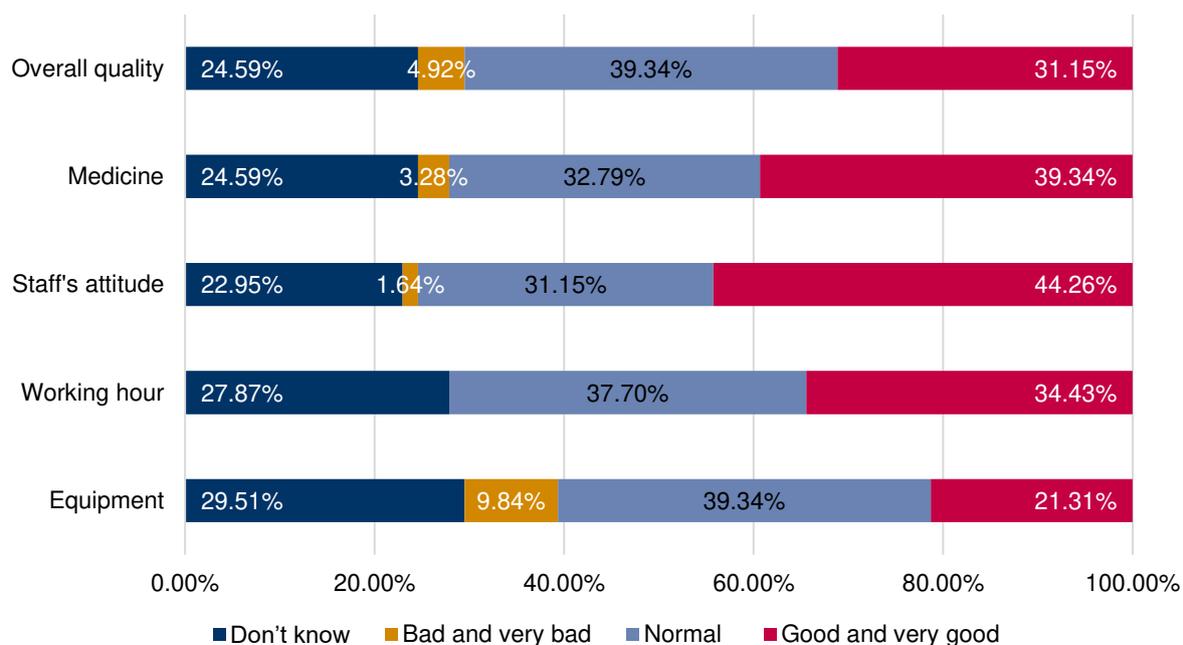
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.14 Frequency of Health Establishment Visit in the Surveyed Areas

As shown in Figure 6.15, local respondents are quite satisfied with local health care with 39.3% do not have any complaint and nearly one-third of the respondents shown their satisfaction towards local communal health station. Similarly, a relatively high proportion of local respondents are satisfied with the adequacy of medicine in the local health station, along with staff attitude and working hours. However, there is a rise in local dissatisfaction of health station equipment with nearly 10% of the surveyed people whose complaints are related to this issue. A considerable number of the surveyed respondents did not evaluate the quality of health stations as they seldom visit this establishment or have a low demand for health care. Surveyed respondents see a need for better medicine, medical equipment, and more qualified doctors at the communal health stations.

Currently the local communal health station is lacking of doctors in both quantity and quality. There are some cases of incorrect diagnosis and the medicine is not effective (HC9, male respondent, 32 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Huong Choa village, 27th November 2020).

The equipment in the health station is inadequate. The health facilities need to be closer to residential areas, and need to develop the medical expertise as well as the staff quality (C03, male respondent, 43 years old, Cop village, Kinh ethnic group, 26th November 2020)



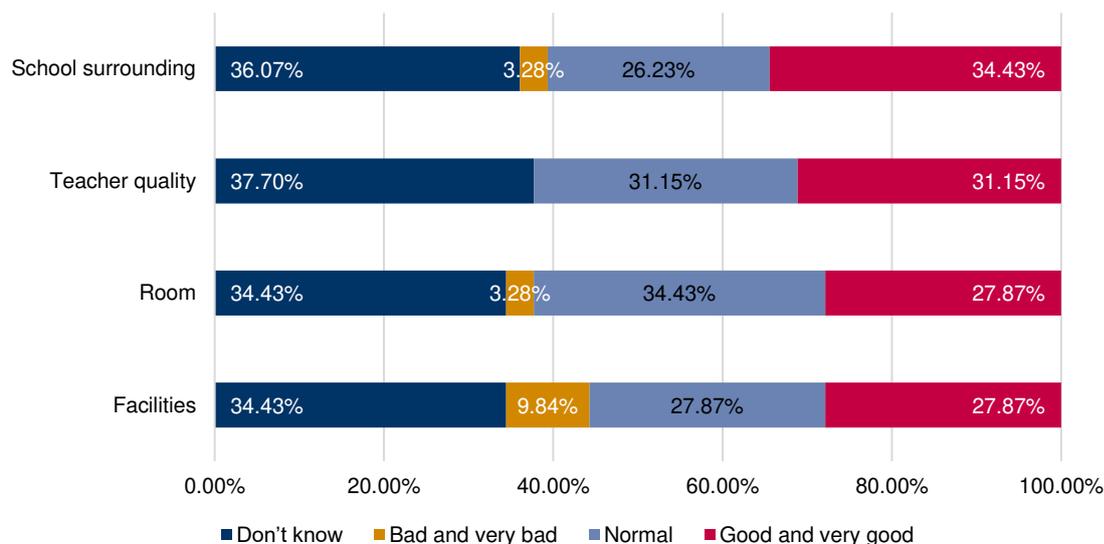
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.15 Evaluation on local Health Care in the Surveyed Areas

6.3.4.4.5.2 Local Schools

A high proportion of the surveyed respondents rank the predetermined criteria of local schools as 'good and very good', including school surrounding (34.3%), teacher quality (31.1%), classrooms (27.9%), and facilities (27.9%) (see Figure 6.16). Apart from compliments on local schools, some recommendations are recorded during the interviews including rebuilding local schools, upgrading infrastructure (fences, playgrounds and toilets), improving school surrounding, and supplying diverse teaching equipment.

The Huong Choa primary school is lacking of a fence system. The surroundings are dirty and not sanitized. The school is lacking of drinking water for pupils and also study facilities (HC9, male respondent, 32 years old, Van Kieu ethnic group, Huong Choa village, 27th November 2020).

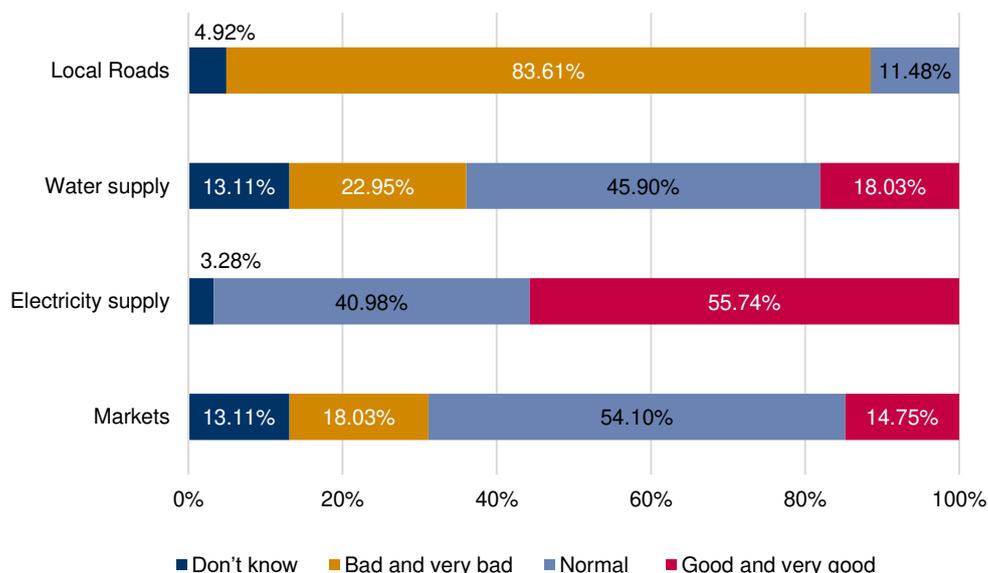


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.16 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Local Schools

6.3.4.4.5.3 Other Infrastructure and Public Services

Surveyed respondents show satisfaction with local infrastructure and public services in terms of local roads, water supply, electricity supply, markets and internet services (see Figure 6.17). It is worth noting that internet service and solid waste collection are not available in the surveyed villages hence local respondents are unable to evaluate on these services. However, during the survey local respondents shared their alternatives for internet service and solid waste collection. For internet service, local surveyed people use internet services on mobile phone device as 3G or 4G. Meanwhile, local surveyed people either burn or bury their solid waste after every three to four days.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.17 Level of Satisfaction of Surveyed Households with Local Infrastructure and Public Services

1. Local Roads

A large proportion of the surveyed respondents (50 households or 83.6%) expressed their dissatisfaction with the current status of local roads (see Figure 6.17). While 11.5% of the respondents do not have any comments on the conditions of local roads. Local road condition significantly affect local surveyed people, especially their livelihoods.

The road in the village need to be upgraded because it is really muddy in the rain season. The inter-village road is the worst part and very difficult to commute, especially in the rainy season. This road exacerbates the current situation and brings the coffee price down since buyers are unable to approach the coffee production area. Agricultural product buyers often go by trucks, so it is necessary to build a concrete road in the village for convenient trading (C19, male respondent, 50 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Cop village, 26th November 2020).

2. Water Supply

The survey results suggest that surveyed households use more than one source of water for drinking. Underground water wells and water from springs are considered the main sources of drinking water for most surveyed households, accounting for 72.1% and 18% of the total 61 surveyed households respectively. It is worth noting that these are the most popular sources of water for Van Kieu households while Kinh households are more diverse with bottled water and borehole water. In addition, four Kinh households use rain water (see Table 6.29).

Table 6.29 Different Sources of Drinking Water Supply

Drinking Water Sources	Van Kieu Group (N=12)		Kinh Group (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=61)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Underground water	6	50.00	38	77.55	44	72.13
Spring water	7	58.33	4	8.16	11	18.03
Rain water	0	0.00	4	8.16	4	6.56
Bottled drinking water	0	0.00	2	4.08	2	3.28
Borehole water	0	0.00	3	6.12	3	4.92

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

When asked about their evaluation to water supply, 45.9% of surveyed respondents rank water supply as 'normal' and 18% rank it as 'good and very good'. Meanwhile, 14 respondents of the sample (22.9%) are displeased with the water quality due to the uncertain about water quality and water shortage in the dry season (see Figure 6.17).

Water quality in the area is not guaranteed due to chemicals from coffee spraying. In addition, water is frequently in shortage in dry season usually in April to May annually. Water for domestic use is usually from underground wells or river. (C19, male respondent, 50 years old, Kinh ethnic group, Cop village, 26th November 2020).

3. Electricity Supply

All 61 surveyed households access the national electricity grid (100%). Most of them evaluate the quality of electricity supply as 'normal' (40.1%) and 'good and very good' (55.7%) while some 5.6% are dissatisfied with the weak power supply and the high electricity price (see Figure 6.17).

4. Markets

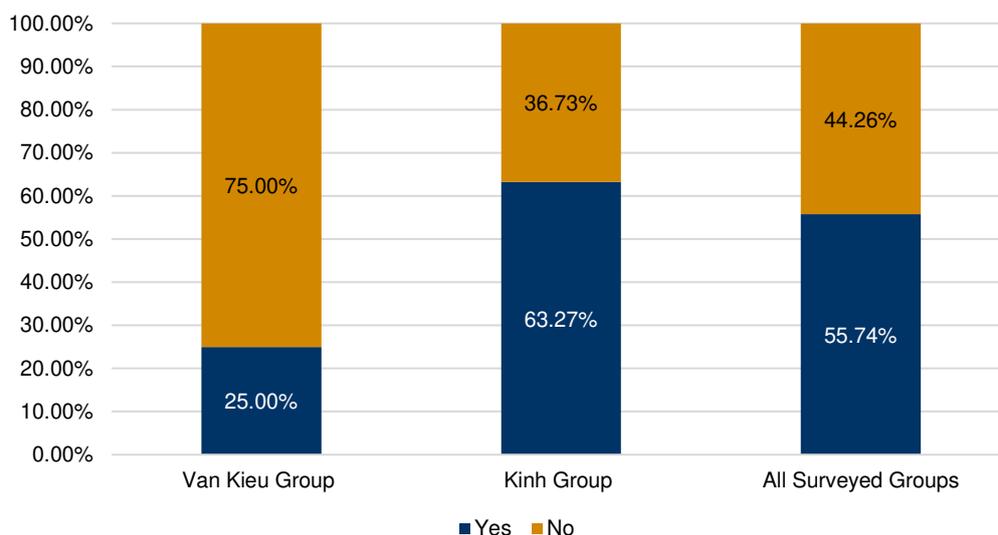
There are not any markets in the surveyed areas. Local respondents have to Huong Phung market for buying necessities which is about 7 to 10km away from their village. Most of the 61 surveyed respondents think the local markets are normal with 54.1% and 14.8% ranking local markets as 'good and very good'. Meanwhile, 18% are dissatisfied with the local markets due to high price, low hygiene, and small space. These respondents recommended that local markets should be expanded and re-arranged and some even wanted to have a market in the locality. Another 13.1% did not give any evaluation due to limited visit to local markets(see Figure 6.17).

6.3.4.5 Social Capital

A higher proportion of local respondents shown their contentment to their living conditions compared to those who show their dissatisfaction, 55.7% and 44.3% respectively. When disaggregating data by ethnicity, the proportion of households in the Van Kieu group who are satisfied with their living conditions is much lower than that in the Kinh group (25% versus 63.3% respectively). Reasons for dissatisfaction are attributed to vulnerability status, unaffordability of daily living costs, hardship of local living condition, and reduction of crop and livelihoods insecurity (see Figure 6.18). Most of their needs for development is to upgrading the road and improving their livelihoods.

As shared by a respondent, their life is quite acceptable. However, due to natural disasters and the poor condition of the local roads so I can't do anything to gain income, my coffee production area has lost by half due to the recent storm. The coffee price is dropping steeply. Local people live on coffee but the price and coffee now are too low. At the beginning I borrowed money to invest in coffee now with this situation my debt burden becomes too big and unaffordable. (C38 male respondent, 53 years old, Cop village, 26th November 2020).

The Coffee prices are too low, while local job opportunities are limited. I just hope the road will be easier for farmers to consume their products easily (C19, male respondent, 40 years old, Cop village, 26th November 2020).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

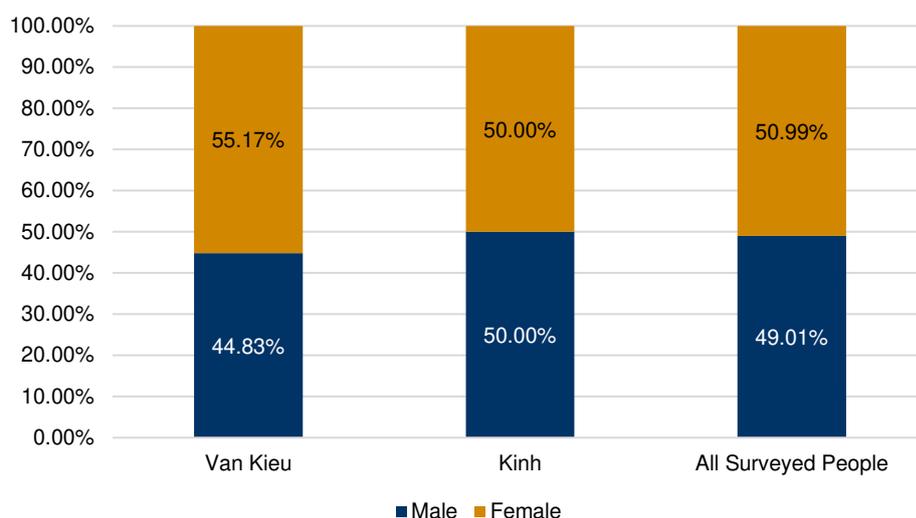
Figure 6.18 Local Satisfaction with Current Living Conditions

6.3.5 Gender Analysis

This section provides gender analysis in terms of demographic features, education attainment, labour force, and livelihood engagement through household interviews.

6.3.5.1 Demographic Profile

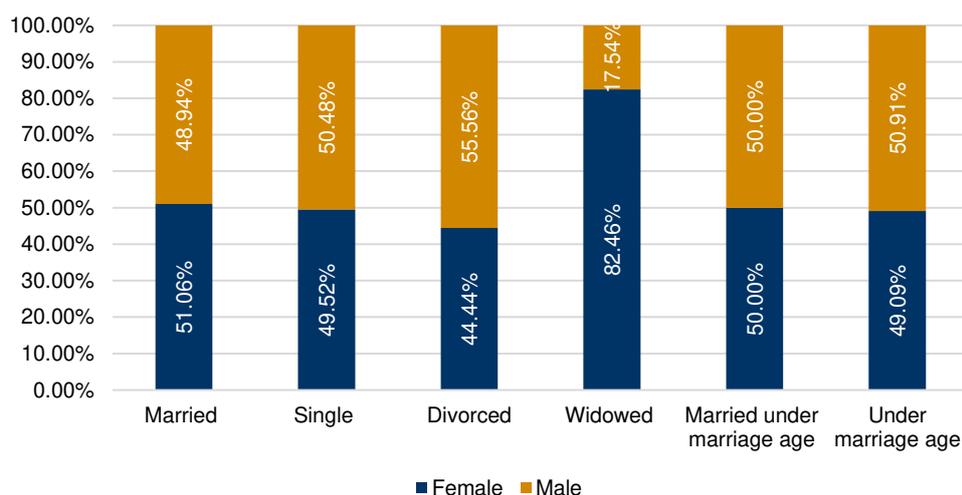
Of the 302 surveyed sample, female population outnumbers their male counterparts, accounting for 51% and 49% (154 female versus 148 male) respectively. While Kinh group has the gender equity, Van Kieu group has dominant number of female (see Figure 6.19).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.19 Surveyed Population by Gender and by Ethnicity

In terms of marital status, female overrepresents in the widowed population, accounting for 82.5% of total 57 widowed people (see Figure 6.20). There is insignificant gender difference in the under-marriage-age and divorced population groups.

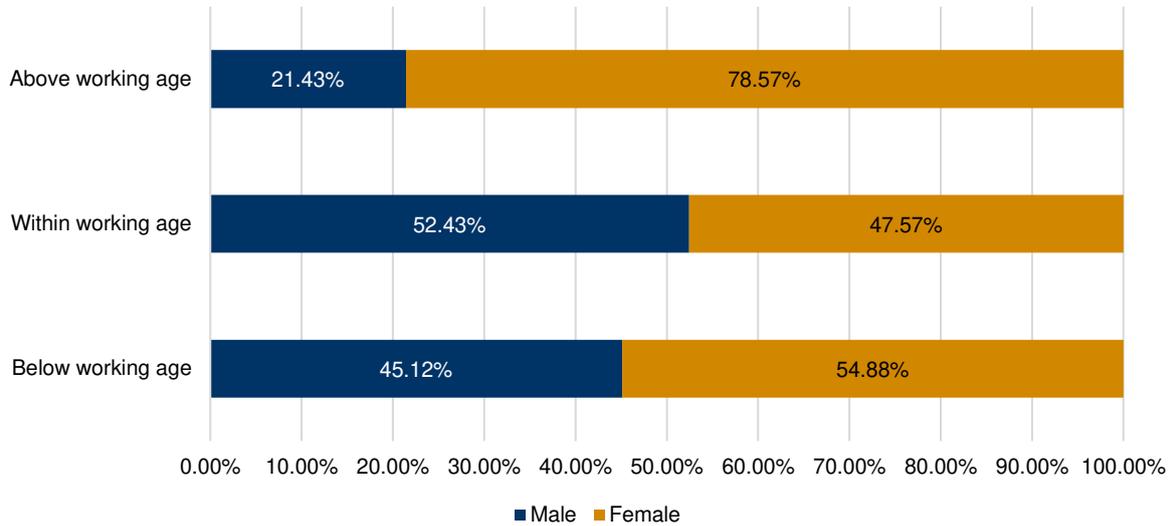


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.20 Surveyed Population by Gender and Marital Status

Working Age Group

Females overtake males in both the over-working-age group and below-working-age group with 54.9% to 45.1% and 78.6% to 21.4% respectively. Meanwhile, the working age group shows an opposite pattern with a higher male participation (52.4%), compared to female participation (47.6%) (see Figure 6.21).



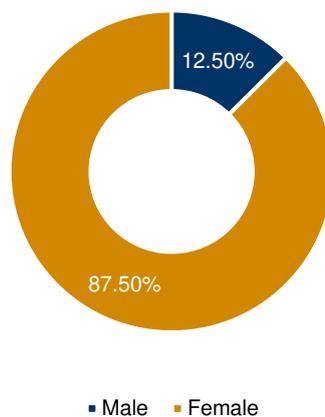
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.21 Surveyed Population by Working Age Group and Gender

6.3.5.2 Education Attainment

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

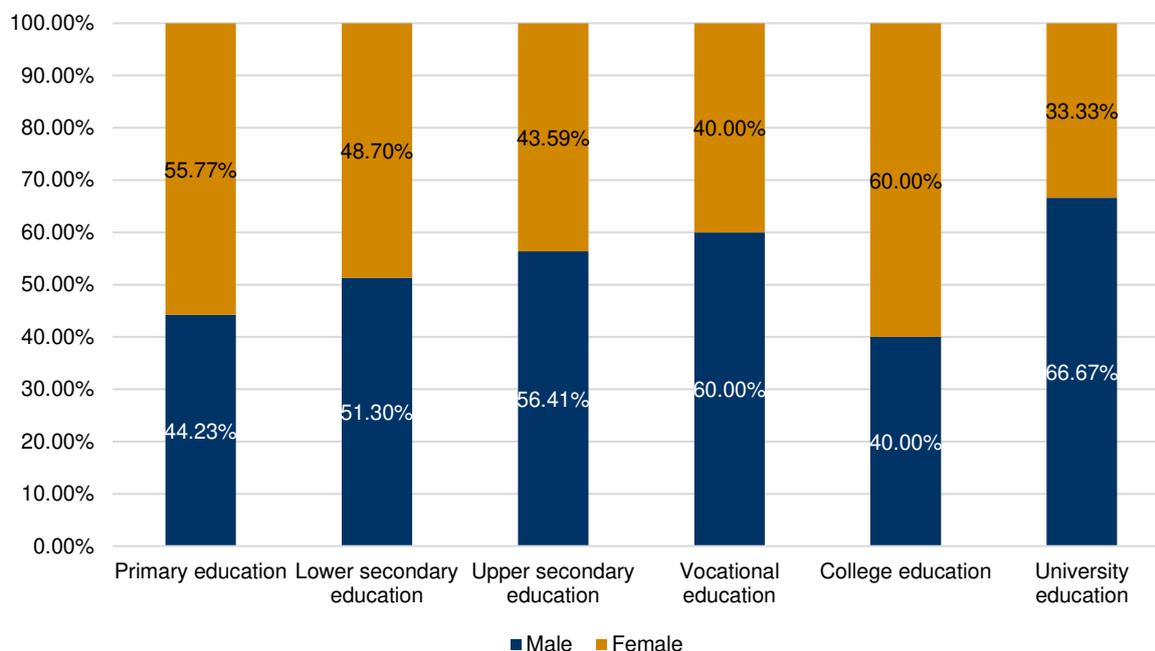
The illiteracy rate is only recorded in Van Kieu ethnic group, while 100% of Kinh ethnic group are literate. In terms of illiteracy, the results show a wide gap between male and female with 87.5% female and 12.5% male (see Figure 6.22).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.22 Surveyed Illiterate Population of Van Kieu Group by Gender

At general education levels, there is an insignificant gender gap in the lower secondary level while the gender ratio varies in primary (55.8% female and 44.2% male) and upper secondary education level (43.6% female and 56.4% male) (see Figure 6.23). At higher education levels, the percentage of female students is higher than that of their male counterparts in college education level (60% versus 40% respectively). Conversely, two-thirds of vocational and university students are male (60% and 66.7% respectively).

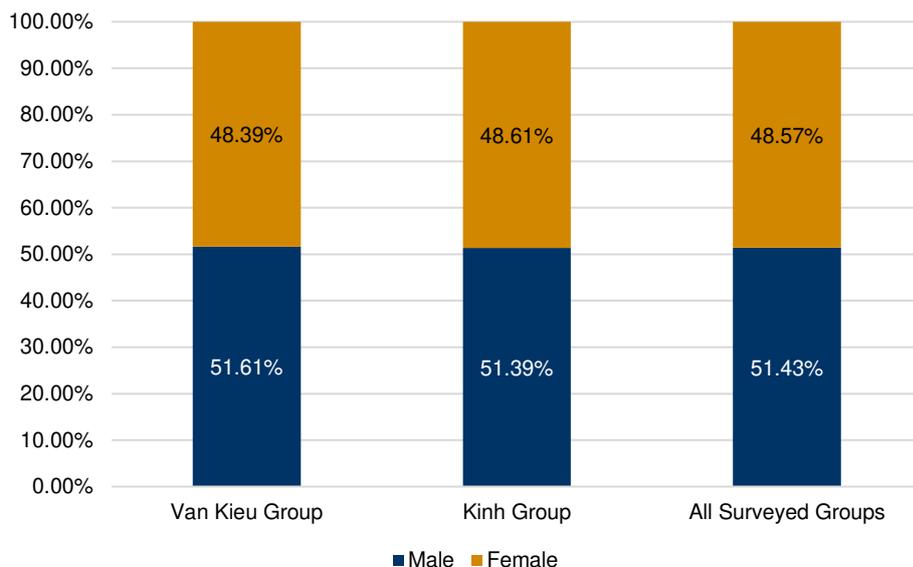


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.23 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment and Gender

6.3.5.3 Labour Force

Within the surveyed labour force of 175 people, gender disaggregation shows a higher male participation (51.4%), compared to female participation (48.6%) (see Figure 6.24). By ethnicity, this gender ratio is similar with Kinh and Van Kieu groups as males overtake females with 51:48 respectively.

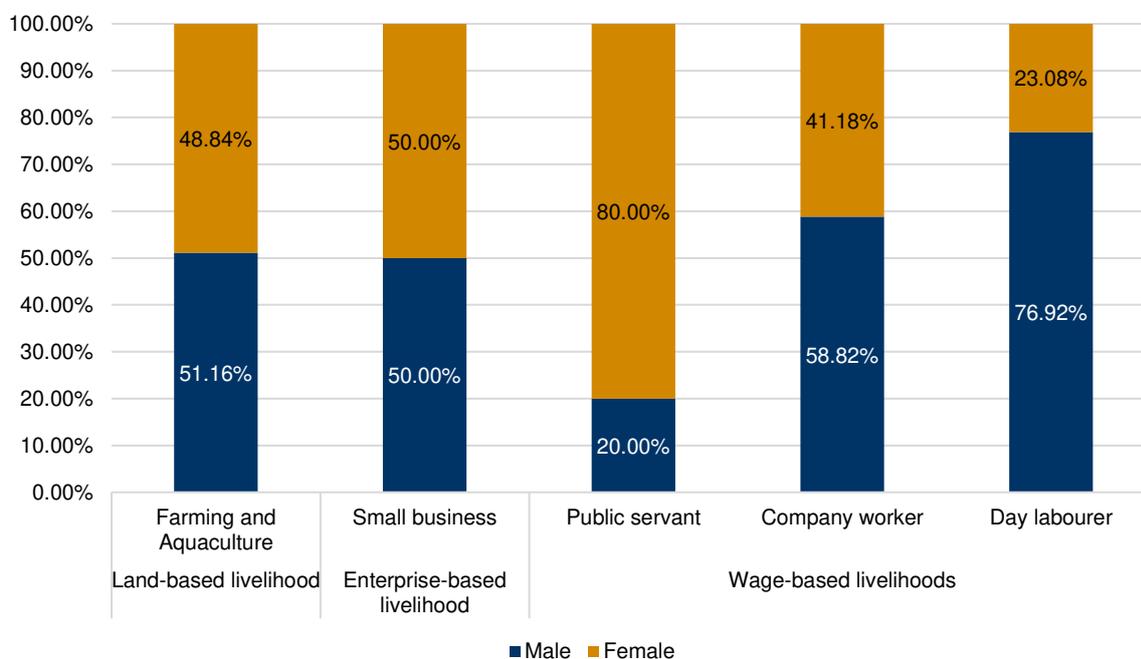


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.24 Surveyed Labour Force by Gender and Ethnicity

6.3.5.4 Livelihood Engagement

In terms of livelihood engagement, the survey findings with 168 working people show an insignificant gender difference in land-based and enterprise livelihoods with 51% male versus 49% female, and 50% male versus 50% female respectively (see Figure 6.25). Regard with wage-based livelihoods, more males are company workers (58.8% male versus 41.2% female) and day labourers (76.9% male versus 23.1% female). Conversely, 80% of public servant employment are females.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.25 Surveyed Working People by Livelihood and Gender

6.3.6 Vulnerability Analysis

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.

A total of 16 out of 61 surveyed households (26.2%) have been identified as vulnerable while 73.8% of the surveyed households are not (see Table 6.30). By ethnicity, most vulnerable households is Van Kieu group with nine out of total 12 surveyed households (75%). By village, the 16 vulnerable households include eight in Huong Choa village and eight in Cop village.



Figure 6.26 One of Vulnerable Households

Table 6.30 Number of Vulnerable Households

	Van Kieu (N=12)		Kinh (N=49)		All Surveyed Groups (N=61)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vulnerable households	9	75.00	7	14.29	16	26.23
Non-vulnerable households	3	25.00	42	85.71	45	73.77
All Surveyed Households	12	100.00	49	100.00	61	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Total population of the 16 vulnerable households is 85, including 44 Van Kieu people (42 people in Huong Choa and two people in Cop village) and 41 Kinh people (Cop village) (see Table 6.31).

Table 6.31 Population of Vulnerable Households

	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. of vulnerable households	9	75.00	7	14.29	16	26.23
Population of vulnerable households	44	75.86	41	16.80	85	28.15

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Of the 85 vulnerable people, the household survey recorded 17 people having issues of dust and noise sensitiveness. They are 14 people sensitive with dust and three people sensitive with noise (see Table 6.32). Notably, all of these vulnerable individual are in Cop village. Of the three people who are sensitive with noise, one Van Kieu people have headache chronic, one Kinh people get insomnia seniority causing memory loss, the remaining one Kinh person has heart disease which could not stand noise.

Of the 14 people who are sensitive with dust, seven of them have sinusitis and the remain seven people are sensitive with the air surroundings which may cause eye boogers, persistent sneezing, heavy breath, allergy and one of them has to visit hospital by the serious health status relating to weather allergy.

Table 6.32 Individual Vulnerability by Category

Number of People	Van Kieu Group (N=58)		Kinh Group(N=244)		All Surveyed Groups (N=302)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sensitive to noise	1	1.72	2	0.82	3	0.99
Sensitive to dust	1	1.72	13	5.33	14	4.64

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.6.1 Household Vulnerability

One households may have one more vulnerability. Table 6.33 shows that among the 16 vulnerable households, nine households are recognised as poor households and this is the highest category

(56.3%), in particular seven are in Huong Choa village and two in Cop village. Three households (18.7%) are identified as household with a mentally disabled people.

In addition, there are two near-poor households, two households with an illiterate bread-winner, two households with physical disabled family member, accounting for 12.5% each. One household in Cop village (6.2%) is female-headed.

Table 6.33 Vulnerable Households by Category

	Van Kieu Group		Kinh Group		All Surveyed Groups	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Poor households	8	88.89	1	14.29	9	56.25
Households with mentally disabled people	0	0.00	3	42.86	3	18.75
Near poor households	1	11.11	1	14.29	2	12.50
Households with illiterate main labour	2	22.22	0	0.00	2	12.50
Households with physically disabled people	0	0.00	2	28.57	2	12.50
Female-headed households	1	11.11	0	0.00	1	6.25

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

6.3.6.2 Income Structure

The average monthly household income of the surveyed vulnerable households³⁸ is VND 5,424,333, and the average monthly income per capita is VND 1,114,589 (see Table 6.34). Van Kieu group has the lowest average monthly income per household and per capita – VND1,742,708 and VND 387,269 respectively.

Table 6.34 Average Monthly Income per Household and per Capita among the Vulnerable Households

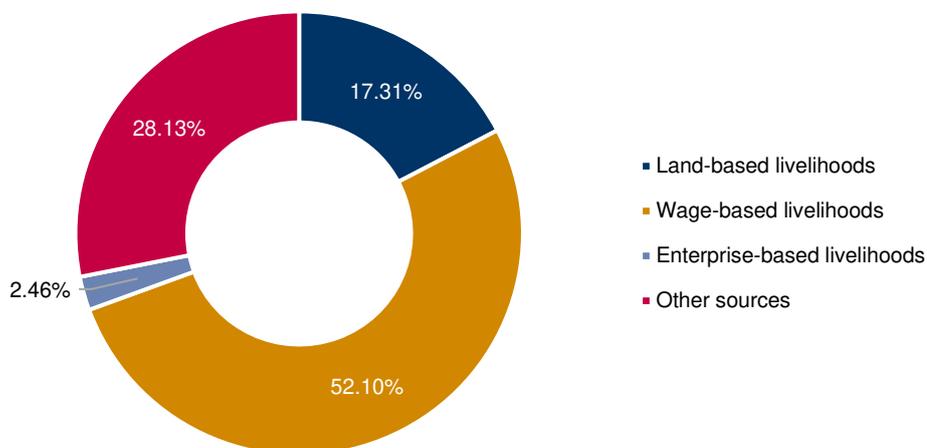
Monthly Income per Household and per Capita	Van Kieu Group (N=9)	Kinh Group (N=7)	All Surveyed Villages (N=16)
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	1,742,708	9,631,905	5,424,333
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	387,269	1,822,252	1,114,589
Minimum Monthly Household Income (VND)	333,333	3,200,000	333,333
Maximum Monthly Household Income (VND)	4,500,000	33,750,000	33,750,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

When disaggregated by livelihood category, Figure 6.27 shows that wage-based livelihood is the predominant livelihood and the largest income source of the annual household income with 52.1%. Its overall contribution is very high in Van Kieu group (particularly Huong Choa village) with 61.2%, and among Kinh group (particular Cop village) with 50.2%. Land-based livelihood is the second contributor to the annual household income (17.3%) and enterprise-based livelihood occupies 2.5% of the annual income per vulnerable household which is only recorded among Kinh group (3%).

³⁸Data of 15 vulnerable households (157 people) was analysed as one Van Kieu vulnerable household in Huong Choa could not provide detailed information their ncome.

Apart from the three livelihood types mentioned above, surveyed vulnerable households get additional income from social allowances or financial support from children which together contribute 28.1% of the average annual income per vulnerable household.

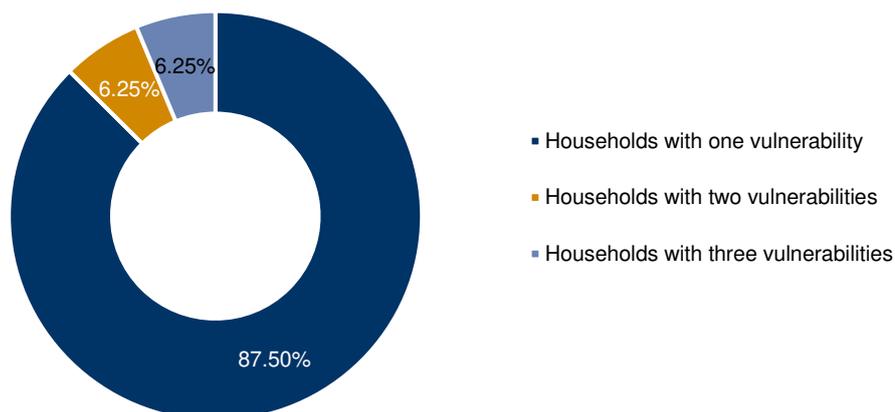


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.27 Income Sources of Vulnerable Households

6.3.6.3 Multiple Vulnerability

Surveyed households in the vulnerable group could match more than one vulnerability criteria (see Figure 6.28). Of the 16 vulnerable households, there are 14 households categorised as one vulnerability (87.5%). In addition, one in Huong Choa has double vulnerabilities (6.2%) with poor household and illiterate bread-winner, and one in Cop village has three vulnerabilities (6.3%) with poor, female headed, and illiterate main labour.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, November 2020

Figure 6.28 Vulnerability Criteria

7. LIVELIHOOD AND ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY ANALYSIS

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

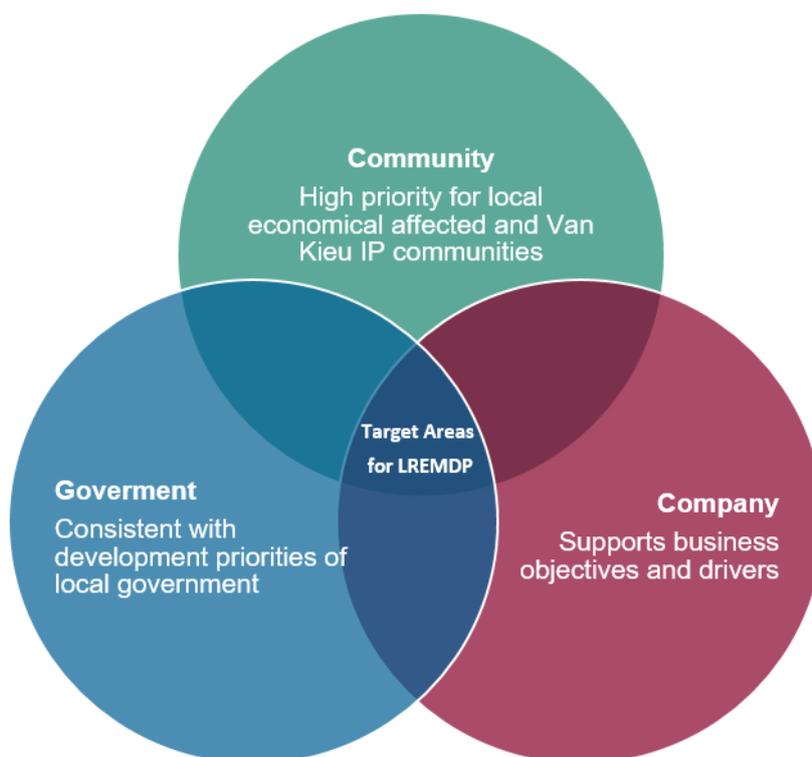


Figure 7.1 Defining Target Areas for LREMDP Programs

7.1 Government’s Development Progress and Planning

7.1.1 Government’s Development Projects

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

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

Programs	Program Implementation Results in 2019
Preferential loans	2,665 poor and near poor households accessing preferential loans with total capital of 91,735 million VND
Vocational training and employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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
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)

7.1.2 Government's Development Planning

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

National Target Program for New Rural Development: The program aims to improve the economy and living standards of Vietnam's rural areas. To be recognised as a "new rural commune", there are 19 main criteria to be compulsorily met, including planning and planning implementation, communication information, irrigation, electricity, school, cultural facilities and infrastructure, rural market, post, residential houses, income, household poverty, labour force structure, type of production organisations, education, health care, cultural lives, environment, system of social organization, security and social order. After ten years of the program implementation, Huong Phung commune completed 13 out of 19 criteria. In 2019, the commune achieved the criterion of education³⁹;

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 VND⁴⁰; 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

³⁹Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

⁴⁰Source: Huong Phung People's Committee (2019)

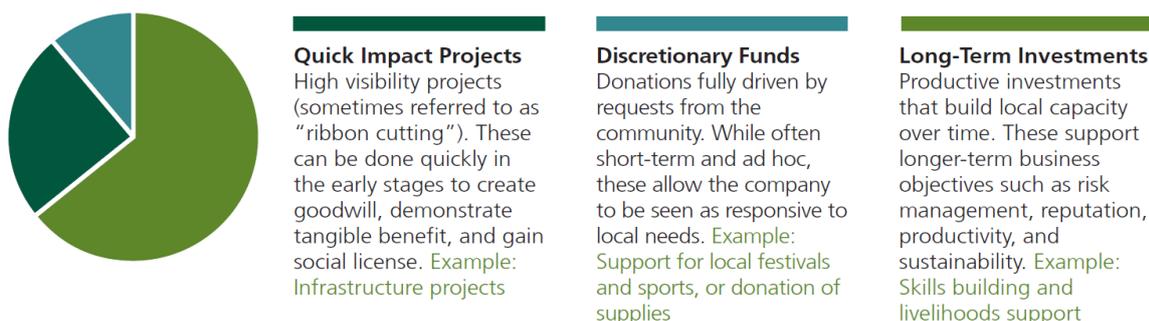
7.2 Business Existing Community Investment Programs and Priorities

The PCC1 Company's (Project Owner) investment in social development has developed beyond one off payments, rather it aims to foster trust and impacts with local communities through purposeful and consistent efforts. 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, have been initiated and requested by local authorities and communities (see

Table 7.2).

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



Source: IFC (2010:70)

Figure 7.2 Types of Social Investments

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

No.	Program	Deliverables	Budget	Implementation time
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
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

6	Support for the Fund for the Poor (“Quỹ vì người nghèo”) in Bao Lac District	Cash	200,000,000	5, 2019
7	Funding to purchase Sound System for Na Roa Primary School, Bao Toan commune	Equipment	50,000,000	5, 2019
8	Donating stationery and equipment for teachers and students at Bao Toan Primary School	Equipment	120,000,000	7, 2020

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

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

Table 7.3 Four Community Development Programs Implemented in 2020

No	Detailed Activity	Quantity	Unit	Note
“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	Wells	
2	Necessity goods to all households in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Village	121	Household	Rice, cooking oil, fan, moon cake, notebook, pen
3	Organizing Mid - Autumn Festival for children living in Ban Bu and Xa Ruong Villages		All children living in the 2 places	Cake and candy, star-shaped lantern, fruits
4	Lunch for kindergartens at school located in Xa Ruong Village for 1 year	22	Child	Lunch for kindergartens in 12 months
“Donation for the community affected by the floods in Huong Hoa district” Program launched in October 2020				
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:	Up to 25 ha	All disposal sites	Timeframe: from 2020 to 2024

<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 			Finalise the local tree supplier within December 2020
Total estimation value			VND 1,000,000,000



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



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



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

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



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



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

7.3 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities and Affected Communities in September and December 2020

7.3.1 Current Non-governmental Support for Community Development

In addition, World Vision Vietnam (WVV) has implemented supporting programs (see Table 7.4 **Error! Reference source not found.**) for the disadvantaged in six communes of Huong Hoa district, including

Huong Tan, Huong Phung, Huong Linh, Huong Son, Huong Viet, and Huong Lap. WVV has currently carried out Area Development Program (ADP) aiming to child focused development, emphasising the process of community participation, sustainability, and integrating activities in the areas of food security, agriculture, micro-enterprise, health, nutrition, education, water, and sanitation. There are four main components of ADP in the period 2018-2022, including⁴¹:

- Children’s nutrition program: providing knowledge on maternal and child health care for mother with children under five years old and raising local awareness on clean water and sanitation;
- Children’s protection program: propagating and protecting children from abuse and injuries (traffic accidents and drowning);
- Livelihood development: improving local knowledge on husbandry through training and vocational training for drop-out teenagers; and
- Capacity building: mobilising communal and village people to participate in monitoring and implementing the organisation’s programs and mobilising sponsorship.

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

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

No	Project	Objectives and Activities
1	Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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;

⁴¹ ERM’s meeting with representative office of World Vision Vietnam in Huong Hoa district, 12 February 2020

No	Project	Objectives and Activities
		<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. ■ 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

No	Project	Objectives and Activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).

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

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

Table 7.5 Proposed LREMDP Programs Disclosure and Community Initiatives in September 2020

No.	Initiatives	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 in 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
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
11	Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry	Agreed with the request

Tan Thanh CPC

12	The project had outputs or be able to connect with other businesses in the neighbourhood for career transition programme of communal People's Committee	The Project Owner has prioritised local recruitment during the construction and operation (minimum 20% of total work force)
13	Improvement on public transport infrastructure and community house in Ha Let village	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
14	Support to encourage local children's went to school either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. (5 to 10 scholarships every year)	The proposed Education and Vocational Training programs has counted this component

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 LREMDP programs. During the implementation of each program, the Project Owner will regularly consult with relevant stakeholders, especially with ethnic minority people, to understand their specific needs for each programs and how to deploy efficiency. Notably, the upgrading of existing road have to ask the advice from Commune and District PC level to in line with the socio-economic development plan.
16	Support on vocational training for youth	
17	Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school	
18	Renovate/upgrade the existing road	

Table 7.6 Proposed LREMDP Programs Disclosure and Community Consultation in December 2020

No.	Programs	Project Owner Responses
Phung Lam and Cop villages (Huong Phung commune) – land acquisition and ethnic (Van Kieu) affected communities		
1	Livelihoods development support: Pig rearing and occupational trainings should be considered to support to the ethnic minority people and affected households by land acquisition by the Project Owner	The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. The supports will be provided starting from 2021
2	Villagers requested the Project Owner to soon complete constructing of the access road for use of local people as the access road would provide favourable transport conditions for local business, farming, and other development activities	The Project Owner is expediting the construction of the access road which is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020

Huong Choa village (Huong Phung commune) – land acquisition and ethnic (Van Kieu) affected communities

3	Proposed to the Project Owner to support to construct of water wells as priority as the villagers are facing water shortage the dry season (June to September every year).	Agreed with the request
4	Proposed the Project Owner to support to 25 malnourished children in the village	Agreed with the request
5	Proposed the Project Owner to support to constructing of the village cultural house	Agreed with the request. The support will be implemented in the timeframe 2021-2025 of the supporting programs
6	Livelihoods development support: Pig rearing and occupational trainings should be considered to support to the ethnic minority people and affected households by land acquisition by the Project Owner	The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. The supports will be provided starting from 2021
7	Villagers requested the Project Owner to soon complete constructing of the access road for use of local people as the access road would help for business, farming, and other development activities	The Project Owner is expediting the construction of the access road which is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020

Xa Ruong village (Huong Tan commune) – ethnic (Van Kieu) affected communities

8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	Proposed additional supports by the villagers: 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 Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers – and the required supports will be included in the EMDP

	<p>the program was closed last year. Villagers proposed the Project Owner to support this program.</p> <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>	
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Ruong village (Huong Tan commune) – ethnic (Van Kieu) affected communities

13	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
14	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
15	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

16	<p>Proposed additional supports by local authorities:</p> <p>Support wells for ethnic minority communities;</p> <p>Support and promote ethnic intangible;</p> <p>Support for husbandry (providing chicken and pig breeder);</p> <p>Support to upgrade facilities (i.e. inter village road, facility of kindergartens and schools);</p> <p>Prioritise local recruitment for affected households.</p>	<p>The Project Owner acknowledged the recommendation of the local authorities.</p> <p>The Project Owner will consult continuously with local authorities and communities to design the comprehensive Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development programs</p>
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Table 7.7 Locally Proposed Initiatives for LREMDP in September 2020

Proposed initiatives		Huong Hoa DPC	Huong Tan CPC	Huong Phung CPC	Tan Thanh CPC	Local communities (Xa Ruong 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 7.8 Locally Proposed Initiatives for LREMDP in December 2020

Proposed initiatives		Local authorities ⁴²	Local villagers				
			Phung Lam	Cop	Huong Choa	Xa Ruong	Ruong
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					✓	

⁴² Huong Hoa DPC; Huong Phung CPC; Tan Thanh CPC

8. PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (LREMDP)

8.1 Overview

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

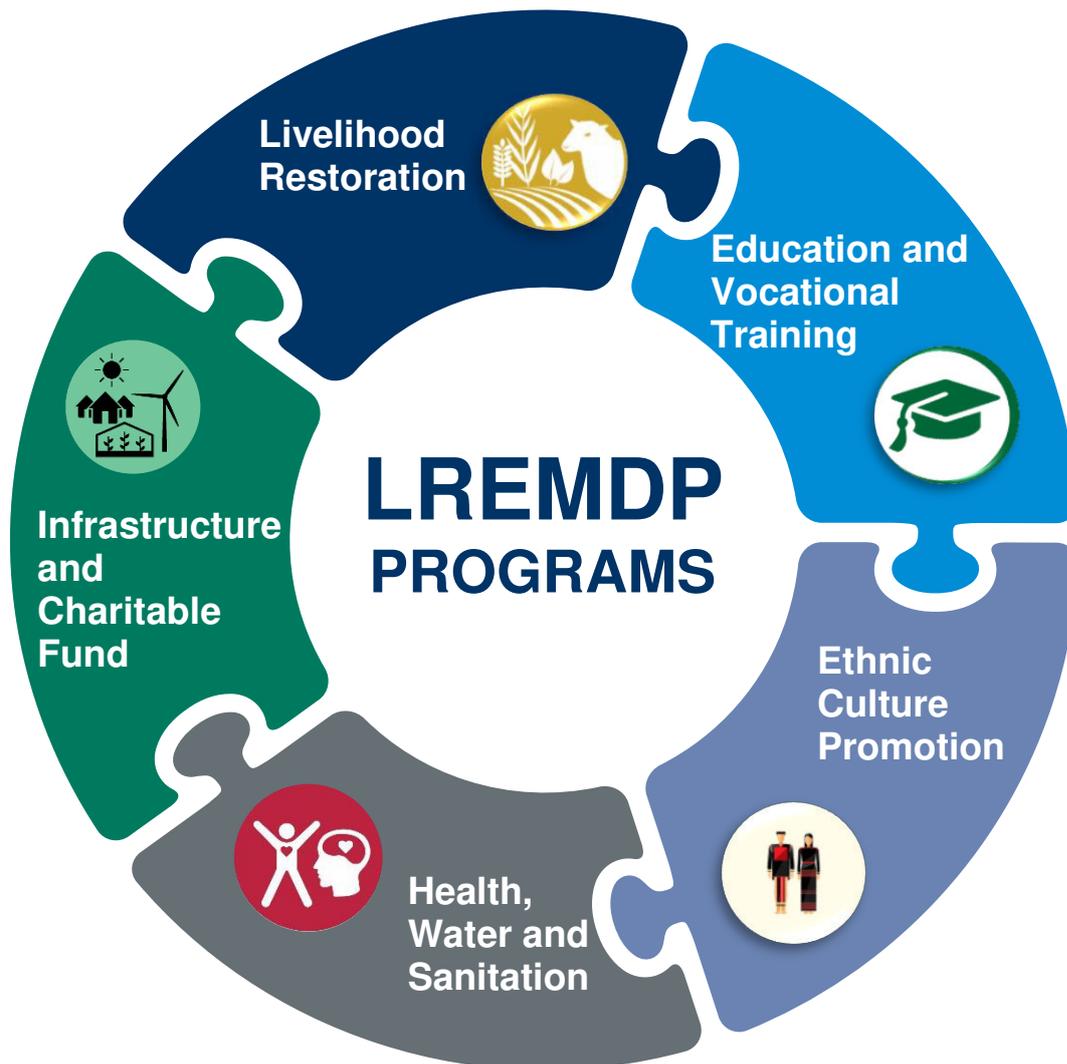


Figure 8.1 LREMDP Programs

LREM DP programs include:

Livelihood Restoration Component:

■ Livelihood Restoration Program:



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

■ Education and Vocational Training Program:



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

Ethnic Minority Development Component:

■ Ethnic Culture Promotion Program:



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

■ Health, Safety and Water and Sanitation Program:



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

■ Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program:



- Infrastructure and Facility Improvement; and
- Charitable Fund.

8.2 Livelihood Restoration Program

8.2.1 Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development

8.2.1.1 Rationale

Livelihoods and economic development have been prioritised at district, commune and project village levels as the region is characterised with a high proportion of communes with difficulties, prominent ethnic minority population and mountainous border geography. According to the census baseline, land-based livelihoods are considered as the main occupation of the surveyed working population. The largest percentage of the 129 surveyed working people (76.8%) are engaged in land-based livelihoods with farming and aquaculture activities as their main occupation. Most of the surveyed farming people raise livestock such as chickens, ducks, pigs, cows and goats for securing their domestic foods or supplementing their household income. Besides, rice, acacia, cassava, coffee, and other crops (vernica montana, pepper, ginger, turmeric, jackfruit, and mushroom) are commonly grown in the surveyed areas. Coffee is identified as the main crop to both Van Kieu and Kinh groups. Rice and vegetables are mostly for domestic use while other agricultural crops are for sale. Disaggregating the main livelihood structure by ethnicity shows that land-based livelihoods are predominant in Van Kieu group with 96.8% of surveyed people being farmers while Kinh people are engaged in diverse livelihoods. Land-based livelihoods make up the highest proportion of the average monthly household income. Compared

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

Several governmental programs in the district and commune, under poverty reduction or new rural development programs, have allocated insufficient resources for a household-based integrated livelihoods development. Several single livelihoods models developed by governmental and non-governmental organisations can be further developed and integrated for the development of household's sustainable economy. Livelihoods zoning found that local villagers have developed some components of an integrated agroforestry production model to ensure their household food security, making the model accessible and applicable to households with different social status in the community.

8.2.1.2 Objectives

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

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

8.2.1.3 Eligibility

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

8.2.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

- 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;
- Technical instruction 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.
- Facilitation to access to micro credit for economic development (animal breeding, etc) (please include)

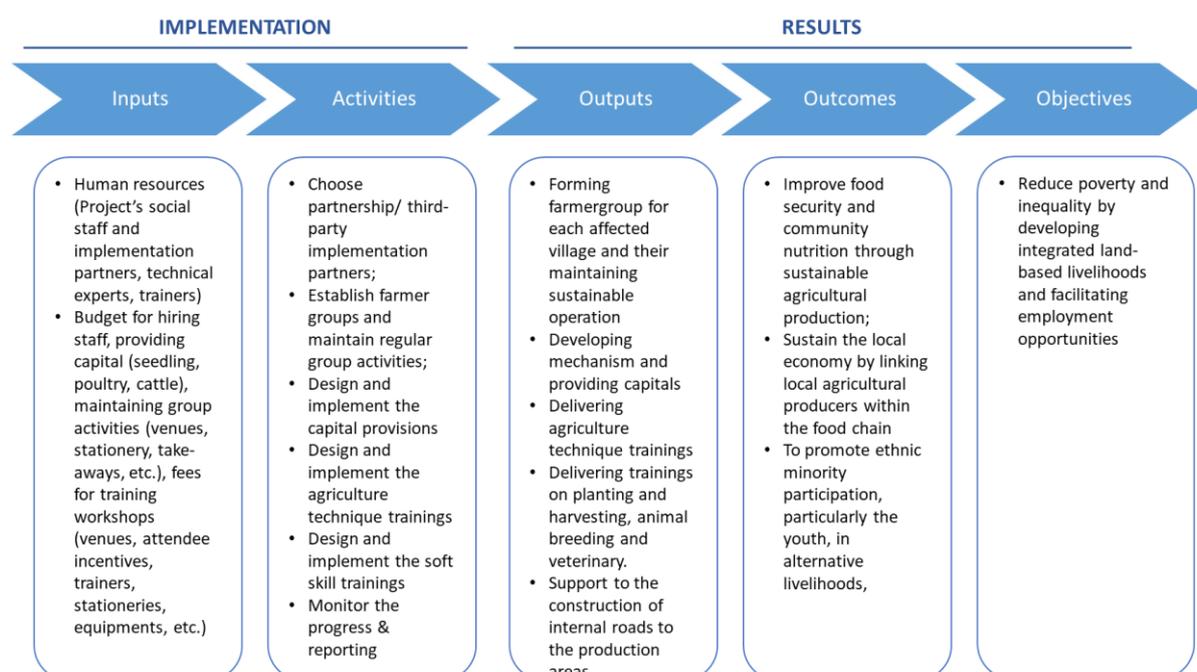
8.2.1.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time social manager with experience and/or technical knowledge in livelihood restoration at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Phong Huy WPP project responsible for LREMDP implementation in all Phong Huy affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations, women’s unions existing local groups and clubs;
 - Agricultural and rural development agencies of the Huong Tan and Huong Phung commune PCs and Huong Hoa district PC;
 - NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; and
 - Other businesses.

8.2.1.6 Points of Notice

- The Project Owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development;
- As projects are inter-connected, the program need effective coordination and monitoring mechanism.
- Implementation will take into consideration the distinct Van Kieu practices and preferences in selecting specific livestock breeds, crop varieties.

8.2.1.7 Theory of Change Model



8.2.2 Women-Led Microbusiness Development

8.2.2.1 Rationale

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

8.2.2.2 Objectives

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

8.2.2.3 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Women Van Kieu IP and other households who are economically affected for the Project (P1 and P2).

8.2.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.2.2.4.1 *Financial Support and Training*

- Business training (such as accounting, finance and administration, capital management) should include both improvement of business knowledge and facilitation of business setup.
- The program should provide support customised to the needs of affected persons and including follow-up services improve program effectiveness.
- Program's support should combine both training and financing components, which is more effective in promoting labour market activities among resource-poor self-employed workers.
- Facilitate women to access micro credit institutions

8.2.2.4.2 *Women Economic Empowerment*

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

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

8.2.2.4.3 *Local Procurement*

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

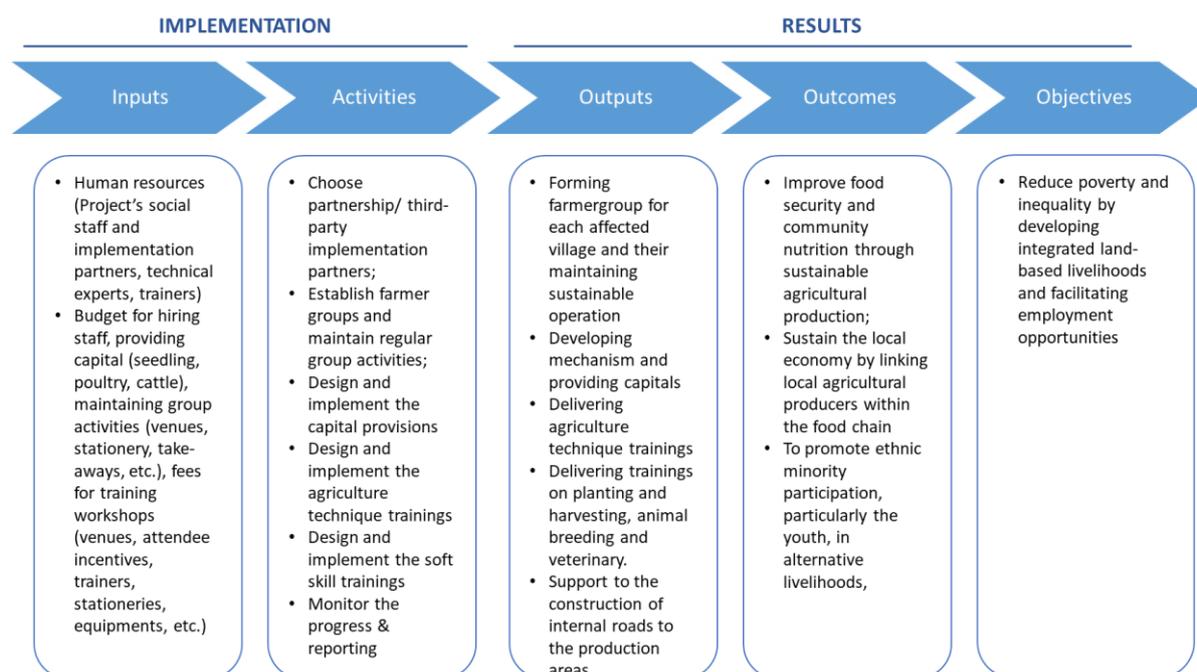
8.2.2.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time social manager with gender and development experience/background at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Phong Huy WPP project responsible for LREMDP implementation in all Phong Huy affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village support and husband support;
 - Local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs;
 - Consultants and/or NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development;
 - Commune PC, local companies, contractors; and
 - Other businesses.

8.2.2.6 Points of Notice

- Finalise a list of affected women who would be interested in the Microbusiness Support program;
- Conduct need assessment on the business skill training of the affected persons;
- Consult with training centres to provide the business skill training to the enrolled affected persons;
- Carry out disclosure sessions about small business opportunities (e.g. restaurants, mini marts, personal protection equipment supply, car and bike repair, grocery shops etc.) for the enrolled affected persons. In these sessions, the Project information including number of workers to be engaged during the construction and operation phases, location of worker's camp sites, the Project schedule should be disclosed;
- Develop criteria for selection of suppliers/contractors for the Project and publicly disclose; and
- Develop a list of local suppliers/contractors and a local procurement preferential procedure. This procedure will be part of the project tender document and shall be publicly disclosed.
- This program can be coordinated with local socio-economic development plan implemented by local authorities to enhance the efficiency and engagement of relevant stakeholders.

8.2.2.7 Theory of Change Model



8.3 Education and Vocational Training Program

8.3.1 Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support

8.3.1.1 Rationale

In the Huong Tan and Huong Phung communes, the average education level of local people was relatively low. Children tended to be forced to drop out of school due to financial problems and a lack of available transport. The communities are also facing difficulties in finding or creating job opportunities. It is also considered as a program recommended by World Vision (NGO).

8.3.1.2 Objectives

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

8.3.1.3 Eligibility

The education supports will apply to P1, P2, P3, and P4 children/student, among which:

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

8.3.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.3.1.4.1 *Scholarship Project*

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

- All tuition/course fees, basic allowance for textbooks and stationery, 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 (Hộikhuyếnhọc) or other education related social organisations in the Project area for suggested project's design and implementation.

8.3.1.4.2 *Student Stature Improvement Support*

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

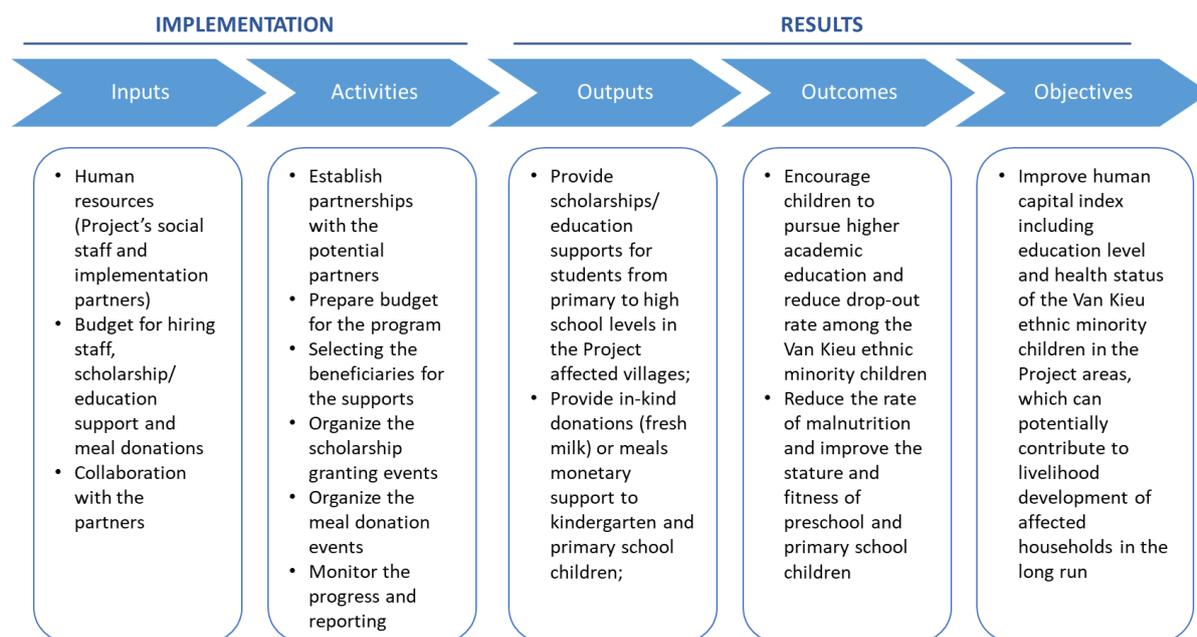
8.3.1.5 Required Resources

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

8.3.1.6 Points of Notice

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

8.3.1.7 Theory of Change Model



8.3.2 Vocational Training, Job Skills and Local Recruitment

8.3.2.1 Rationale

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

8.3.2.2 Objectives

The Program's objectives are to:

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

8.3.2.3 Eligibility

The vocational training and job skill will apply to P1, P2, P3 and P4 people (in the order of priority), among which:

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

8.3.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.3.2.4.1 Vocational Training

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

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

Table 8.1 Basic Information on Vocational Training Courses

Vocational Training Courses	Requirement on Education Level	Course Length (months)	Other Requirements	Fee/Month (VND)	Training Providers
Car/truck driver	Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	10 million	Dong Ha City Centre for Vocational Training Other qualified training providers in the region
Construction vehicle (road roller, bulldozer, forklift, etc.)	Able to read and write	3	Good health condition		
Cooking	Primary level: no requirements	Primary level: 3-6 months	Good health condition	1 – 1.1 million	
Welding	Intermediate levels: at least 9/12 or College level: at least 12/12	Intermediate level: 12-24 months College level: 36 months			
Electronics				1.1 – 1.2 million	
Refrigeration engineering				1 – 1.1 million	
Construction engineering				900,000 – 1 million	
Accounting				600,000 – 720,000	

Any significant affected households entering the program should be able to undertake training at zero cost to them and attend all required classes without further disruptions to livelihood and quality of life in

the interim. Depending on the annual budget allocation for the LREMDP, the Project will consider providing a support package specifically tailored to each participant's situation. This will include:

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

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

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

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

8.3.2.4.2 *Job Skills*

The program will be coordinated with the Vocational Training Program of Quang Tri province and Huong Hoa district to increase the opportunities for recruitment for local people and displaced people. The Project Owner in the coporation with vocational training and job seeking centres to integrate workshops related to job skills:

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

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

8.3.2.4.3 Local Recruitment

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

- A local preferential employment policy will be developed and will be part of the project tender document for construction. This policy will be publicly disclosed.
- Finalise recruitment requirements of the Project including skills and quantity for each phase (construction and operation).
- Finalise list of local enterprises, especially those who will be suppliers/contractors for the Project, which potentially provide employment opportunities to local residents.
- Discuss with local enterprises who are suppliers/contractors of the Project the local recruitment policy. A local recruitment procedure should be established in agreement among the Project Company, the EPC and O&M Contractors and subcontractors including suppliers.
- Finalise recruitment requirements of the EPC Contractor and subcontractors including skills and quantity for construction phase.
- A local recruitment policy will be developed. In this policy, preference for project employment will be given to local residents, especially those who have been directly affected by Project-related displacement. Additionally, employment preference will be given to individuals who have successfully completed specific vocational training courses under the vocational training courses offered and managed by the Project. It is important to note that while preferential treatment is given to displaced households, all employment applicants will need to subject themselves to typical interview and aptitude testing requirements. This policy does not immediately entitle the displaced households to employment without due assessment of their capacity to safely and effectively undertake a specific role.
- The Project's obligations, particularly during construction, will be primarily imposed upon the EPC/O&M Contractor. The Project will put in place provisions in the EPC/O&M Contract requiring that each EPC/O&M Contractor meet set obligations with regards to recruitment of local people. The Project should ensure that the EPC/O&M Contractor are aware and fully understand the provisions. Subcontractors of the EPC/O&M Contractor are also required to comply with this provision through the contractual provisions between the EPC/O&M Contractor and their subcontractors.

8.3.2.5 Required Resources

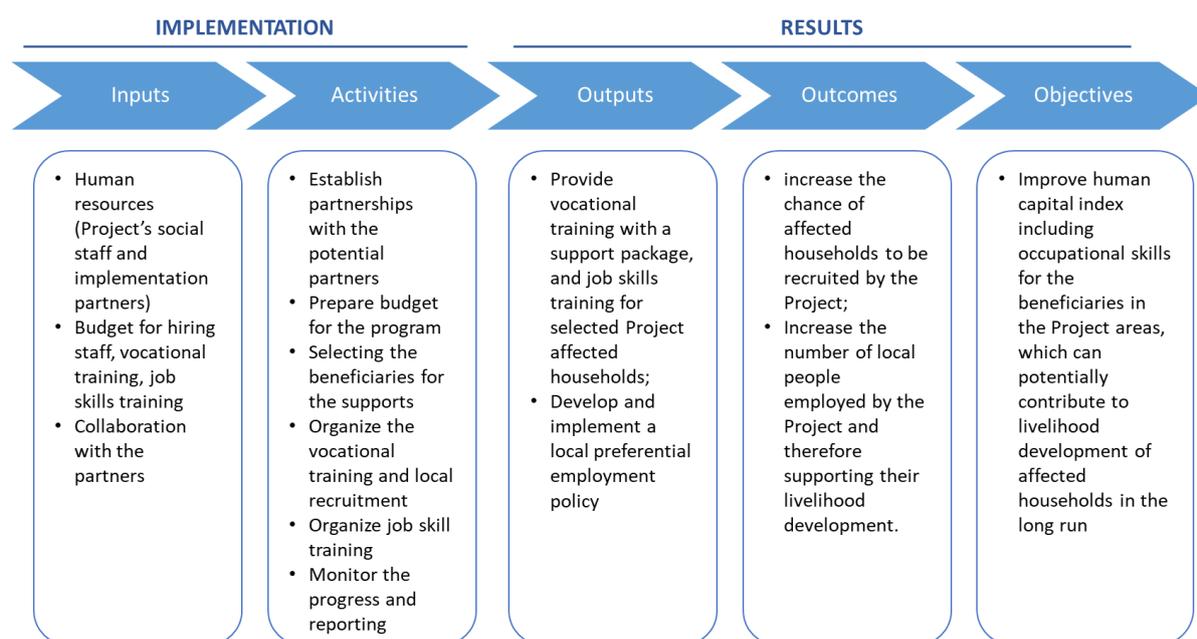
- Human resources: One full-time social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Phong Huy WPP project responsible for LREMDP implementation in all Phong Huy affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, Managers of education institutions in the Project areas;
 - Commune PC, local companies;
 - EPC/O&M contractors and subcontractors;
 - Subcontractors and suppliers; and
 - Other businesses.

8.3.2.6 Points of Notice

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

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

8.3.2.7 Theory of Change Model



8.4 Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

8.4.1 Rationale

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

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

8.4.2 Objectives

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

8.4.3 Eligibility

All Van Kieu ethnic minority communities in Huong Tan and Huong Phung communes are prioritised including P1, P3 and P4. Investment in promotion of communal and district and provincial level ethnic values are included.

8.4.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.4.4.1 Promotion of Intangible Values

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

8.4.4.2 Ethnic Cultural Preservation House

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

8.4.5 Required Resources

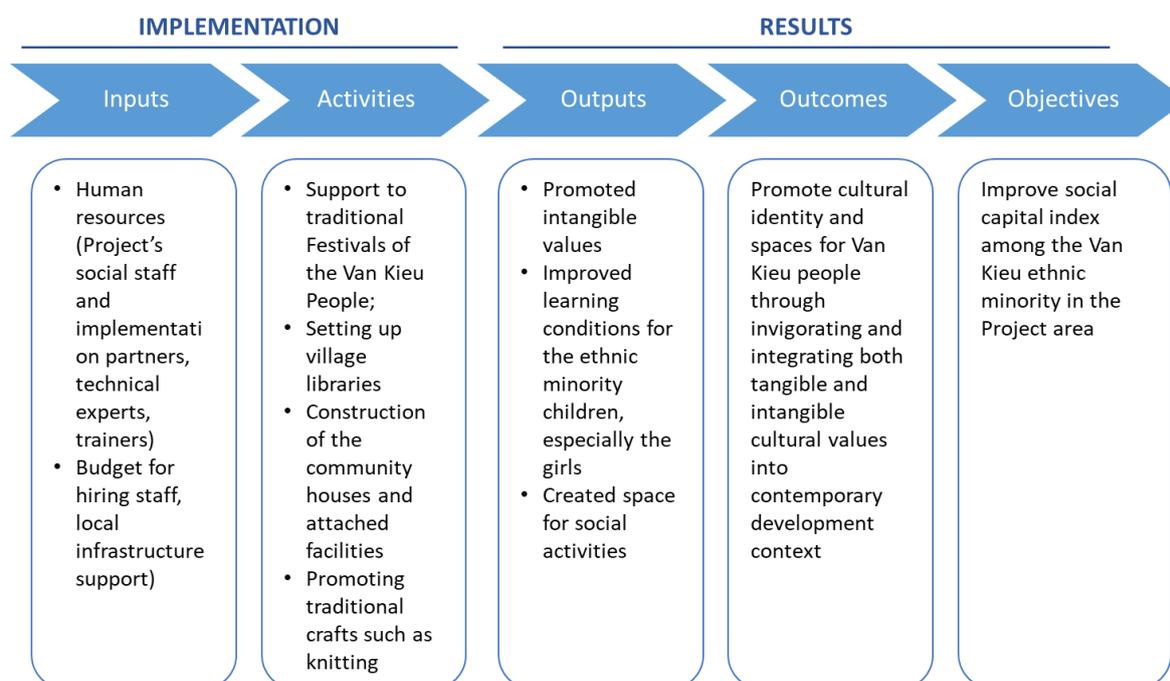
- Human resources: One social manager at the corporate level to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects and a social staff at the Phong Huy WPP project responsible for LREMDP implementation in all Phong Huy affected villages; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass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

8.4.6 Points of Notice

- Consultation of Village Heads, village management and wider local community is important for an appropriate design of project activities and identification of other Van Kieu systems and practices that will be promoted;

- The notion of “ethnic competence”⁴³ should be emphasised during the project design and implementation; and
- The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness of the program. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.

8.4.6.1 Theory of Change Model



8.5 Health and Water & Sanitation Program

8.5.1 Health, Marriage and Family Awareness

8.5.1.1 Rationale

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

During the engagement with local communities through the project information disclosure, it is reported that the Van Kieu people in the affected villages, especially the women, lack knowledge about health care, specifically reproductive health. In addition, there is insignificant gender difference in the under-marriage-age and divorced population groups.

8.5.1.2 Objectives

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

⁴³ 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)

8.5.1.3 Eligibility

Van Kieu people, especially women of reproductive age that reside in villages affected by the Project in P1, P3 and P4. If suitable candidates are not able to be sourced from the affected households, fence-line and vulnerable households, the Project Owner will seek to extend the project to all women of reproductive age in affected villages.

8.5.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

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

8.5.1.5 Required Resources

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

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

8.5.1.6 Points of Notice

- The specific topics of discussion and training need to be discussed with relevant organisations such as commune health station and also with the affected people and encourage them to participate actively in the discussion. This can bring the most practical effect on them; and
- The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any

neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to enhance Health, Marriage and Family Awareness at affected villages;

- Design and implementation of activities will take into consideration indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Activities will be participatory and culturally sensitive.

8.5.2 Clean Water and Sanitation

8.5.2.1 Rationale

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

8.5.2.2 Objectives

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

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

8.5.2.3 Eligibility

The clean water and sanitation support will apply to Van Kieu IP in Project affected areas belongs to P1, P3 and P4. Priority is given to affected households, fence-line households and vulnerable households in these villages. PCC1 JSC reserves the right to decide number of households selected for the projects depending on annual budget allocation but as a common practice, all residents in the Project affected area should have access to clean water and sanitation.

8.5.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.5.2.4.1 Clean Water Provision

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

8.5.2.4.2 Sanitation Support

- Construct improved sanitation facilities for households in need. The design of standardised latrines should be developed in consultation with local communities and accessible to households of all social status in the community. Contribution of cash and/or labour from households should be encouraged; and

- Conduct workshops to raise the awareness about sanitation and water savings after clean water is available. This can be conducted in cooperation with WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program.

8.5.2.5 Required Resources

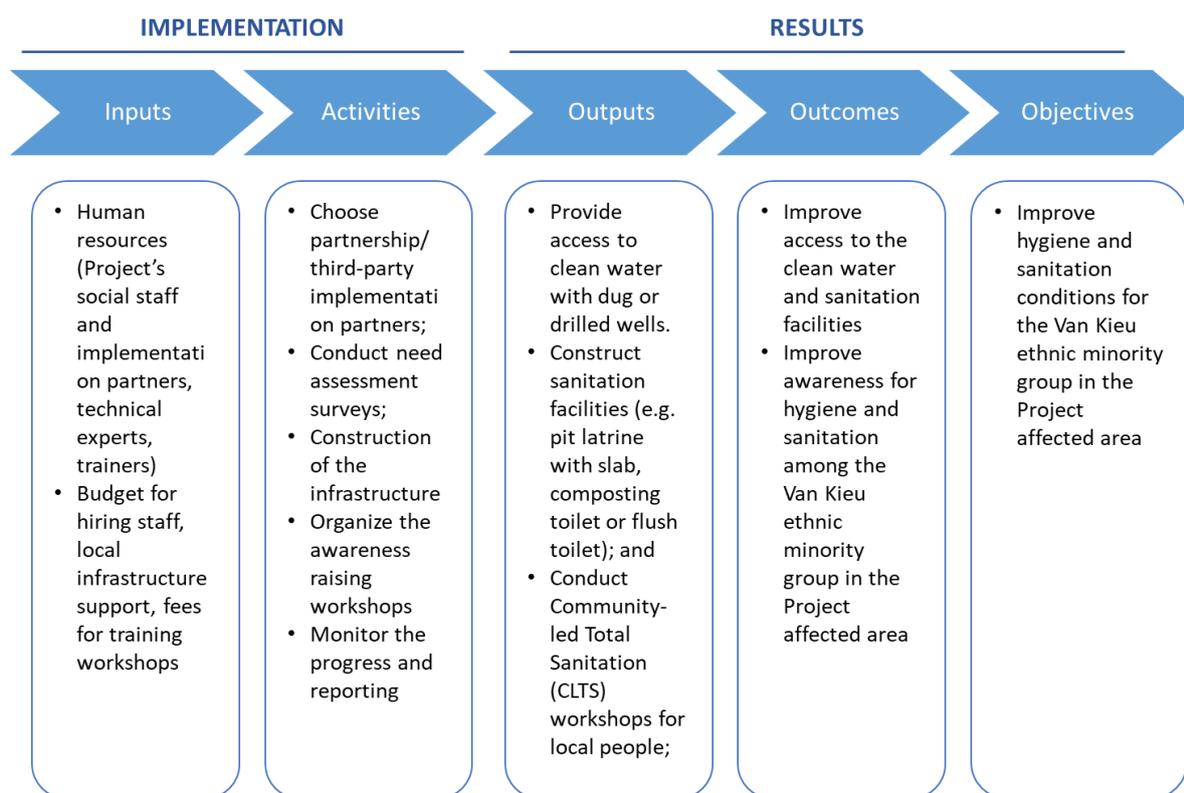
The main resources required for Project implementation included but not limited to:

- Tool kit: Project manuals, communication materials, training materials, construction materials;
- Human resources: One full-time corporate social responsibility officer and the Project Owner construction engineers to coordinate all the LREMDP programmes and projects; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations;
 - Local supplier; and
 - Tan Lien and Tan Lap Commune People's Committee.

8.5.2.6 Points of Notice

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

8.5.2.7 Theory of Change Model



8.6 Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program

8.6.1 Infrastructure and Facility Improvement

8.6.1.1 Rationale

The infrastructure system in the region suffers from many difficulties. The road in the village need to be upgraded because it is really muddy in the rain season. The inter-village road is the worst part and very difficult to commute especially in the rainy season. This road exacerbates the current situation and brings the coffee price down since buyers are unable to approach the coffee production area.

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

Surveyed respondents also see a need for better medicine, medical equipment, and more qualified doctors at the communal health stations. Apart from compliments on local schools, some recommendations are recorded during the interviews including rebuilding local schools, upgrading infrastructure (fences, playgrounds and toilets), improving school surrounding, and supplying diverse teaching equipment

8.6.1.2 Objectives

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

8.6.1.3 Eligibility

The main beneficiaries are Van Kieu ethnic people living near the project area including P1, P3, and P4. The Project Owner reserves the right to decide which activities of the program should be prioritised for the projects depending on annual budget allocation but as a common practice, all residents in the Project affected area should have access to the infrastructure services.

8.6.1.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

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

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

8.6.1.5 Required Resources

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

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

8.6.1.6 Points of Notice

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

neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.

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

8.6.2 Charitable Fund

8.6.2.1 Rationale

A total of 16 out of 61 surveyed households (26.2%) have been identified as vulnerable while 73.8% of the surveyed households are not (see Table 6.30). By ethnicity, most vulnerable households is Van Kieu group with nine out of total 12 surveyed households (75%). By village, the 16 vulnerable households include eight in Huong Choa village and eight in Cop village. During the engagement with local authorities, it is observed that the life of the Van Kieu people in these areas is still facing many difficulties. Many of them do not have enough financial resources to afford everyday basic needs. Meanwhile, the Project Owner are willing to financial support due to their community development initiatives.

8.6.2.2 Objectives

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

8.6.2.3 Eligibility

This Program focuses on Van Kieu IP, who were economically significantly affected by the implementation process of the Project (P1, P3, and P4), especially vulnerable groups.

8.6.2.4 Main Project Components and Activities

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

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

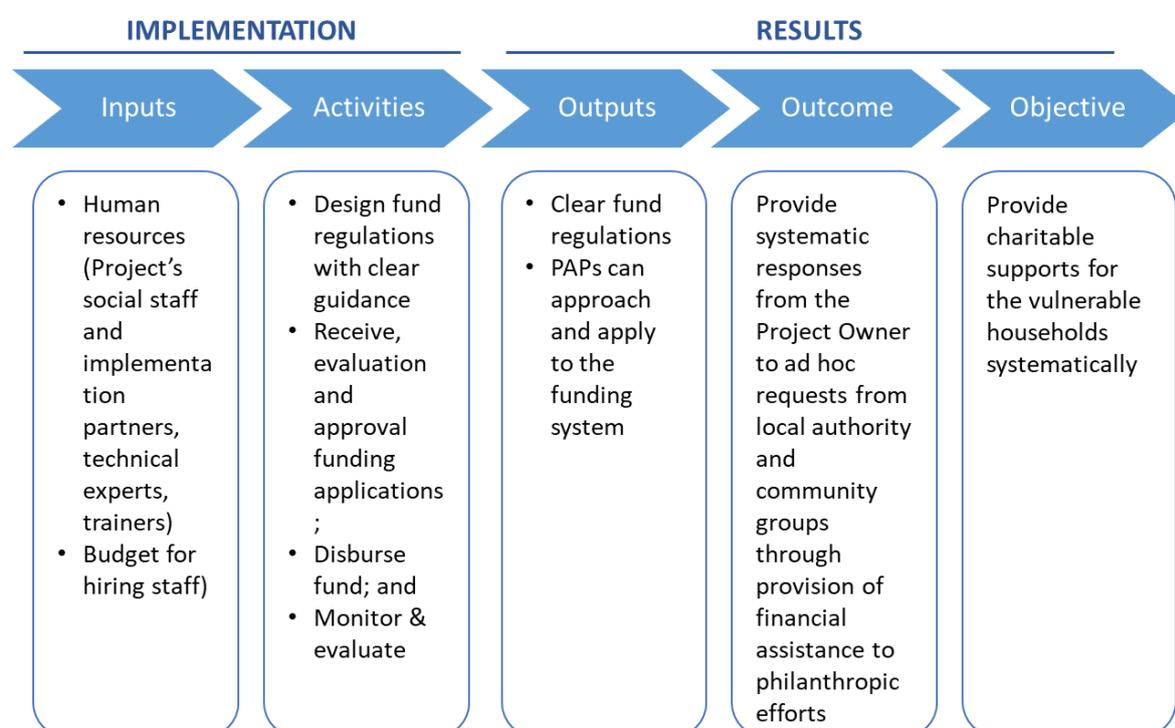
8.6.2.5 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time corporate social responsibility officer coordinates all the LREMDP programmes and projects; and
- Partners:
 - Village Heads, local mass organisations;
 - District Office of Culture, affected commune People’s Committee; and
 - Other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

8.6.2.6 Points of Notice

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

8.6.2.7 Theory of Change Model



9. DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

9.1 General Process

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

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

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

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

The LREMDP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with related stakeholders of the Project. The engagement process can be illustrated in Figure 9.1 **Error! Reference source not found..**

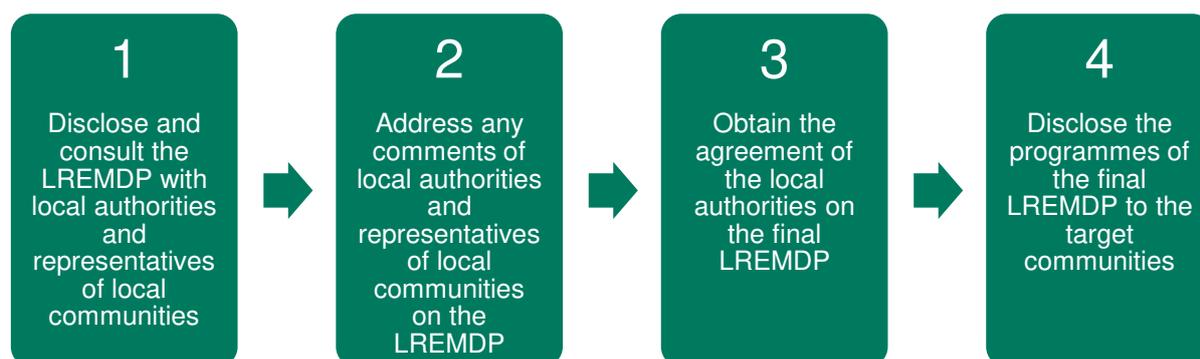


Figure 9.1 Project Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on the LREMDP

9.2 Consultation with Local Authorities and Communities on the LREMDP

Previous Project's consultation with local authorities focused on collection of socio-economic baseline data, development plans, local perceptions about the Project and their development needs. At this stage, the Project needs to collaborate with local authorities to evaluate and determine the appropriate support for livelihood restoration as discussed in detail in the above program, where relevant. The aid should commensurate to the levels of impact attributing to the loss of income, especially vulnerable

households. Consultation would also ensure that LREMDP will contribute rather than substitute local efforts in livelihood development and ethnic minority development.

9.3 Disclosure to and Consultation with Economically Displaced Households

The objectives of information disclosure are to:

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

The engagement with local communities will be specific for each project of the LREMDP. Depending on the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different.

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

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

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

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

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

- Priority 1: Support for drinking water – as all three ethnic minority communities in the project (Xa Ruong and Ruong) 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 LREMDP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. More particularly, 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.

9.4 On-going Consultation on the LREMDP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES AND SCHEDULE

10.1 Implementation Approaches

Each program proposed in Section 8 has discussed different partners in implementation of proposed LREMDP programs. Selection of a suitable partners will be an important part of the implementation as well as handover or exit strategy for each funded project. The following proposes selective implementation approaches on which the Project determines based on available resources and resource coordination:

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

Selection of a suitable partners will be an important part of the implementation as well as handover or exit strategy for each funded project. Appendix C 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 LREMDP implementation schedule; coordinate the implementation of trainings, communication, technical support provision; conduct regular monitoring of households' LREMDP activities;
- Member of Village Management Unit (village head and representatives of mass-organization): Facilitate and support the Project on the engagement with affected communities, take part in communication activities, coordinate to conduct trainings and monitor households' application of knowledge and skills learned from trainings and prepare brief progress report to commune, mass organization staff and CPC leader.

Table 10.1 Potential Partnership in Implementation of LREMDP Programs and Projects

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

Programs / Projects		Implementation Approach	Potential Partners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; and ■ Other businesses.
	Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Multi-stakeholder partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village support and husband support; ■ Local mass organisations, women's unions existing local groups and clubs; ■ Consultants and/or NGOs with expertise in agriculture and rural development, microfinance, and business development; ■ Commune PC, local companies, contractors; and ■ Other businesses.

Education and Vocational Training Program

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

Ethnic Culture Promotion Program

	Promotion of Intangible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hybrid approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Heads, Village Patriarchs, local mass organisations; ■ District Office of Culture, affected commune People's Committee; and
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hybrid approach 	

Programs / Projects	Implementation Approach	Potential Partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WVI's Huong Hoa Development Program, other NGOs with expertise in cultural development.

Health, Water and Sanitation Program

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

Infrastructure and Charitable Fund

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

10.2 Contribution of Participating Households and Communities

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

10.3 Implementation Process

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

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

- Social team set up;
- Refreshment training and capacity building on social performance standards for Project staff;
- Recruit and provide trainings for Community Relation Liaisons to support social team in field;
- Develop and get approval for detailed planning and budget for LREMDP implementation 1st year; and
- Disclose the Annual LREMDP to relevant stakeholders.

Project-specific phase often consists of the planning, implementation and evaluation and monitoring steps throughout the project's lifecycle (see Figure 10.1). The implementation of a project should aim to achieve the outcomes and impacts specified in each project's theory of change model.

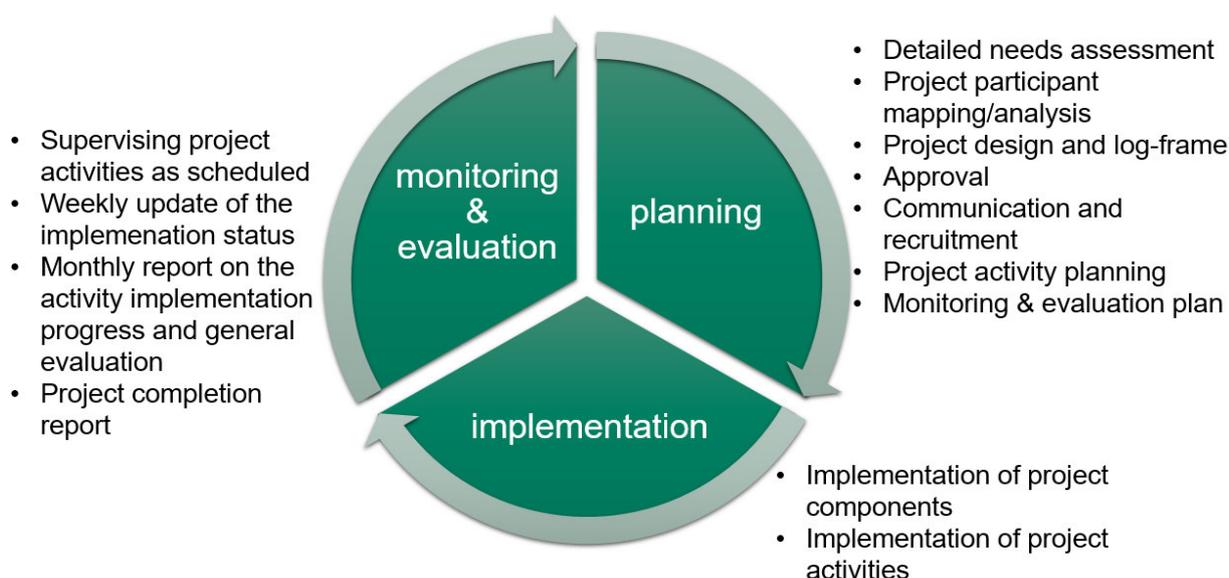


Figure 10.1 Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management

10.4 Implementation Schedule

To ensure the proposed potential programs are able to be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs should be categorised based on their priority levels based on discussions in each village to allocate the appropriate programs in each year of the five-year plan cycles. The priority level is decided based on the consideration of both the needs of the beneficiaries and the correspondence with the timeframe of project development (i.e. construction and operation). As such the priority level is defined in 1 to 3 equivalents from high priority (1) to low priority (3). The high priority should be considered to be implemented first followed by the lower priority level programs depending on the total budget of these programs in consideration of the annual budget for LREMDP.

Given the changing nature of the socio-economic and community conditions in Huong Hoa district, including these affected communes, the five year cyclical planning enables regular review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various LREMDP programs, and iterative development of the LREMDP as the surrounding conditions change over the Project life-cycle. As a result, the schedule for implementation of the LREMDP is proposed as in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. LREMDP projects which should commence immediately are highlighted as they are of both high needs and action priorities.

As earlier suggested in each LREMPD program, most of the programs are encouraged to be implemented via a partnership model with suggestions on potential partners. However, in consideration of each project's objective, local context and availability human resources, different implementation model can be appropriately determined, as described in **Error! Reference source not found.** **Error! Reference source not found.** will present community development initiatives for the immediate future with suggested implementation models.

It is noted that this schedule is proposed based on the priority of each program without consideration of the budget allocated for each year since this figure is not finalised at the time of developing this LREMPD. As such, this schedule is subject to be updated when the annual budget for the implementation of the LREMPD is available.

Table 10.2 Implementation of LREMPD Program and Projects

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMPD	
Livelihood Restoration Program				
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	1	During construction and operation phases	Focus on the first year and throughout the five-year plan
	Women-led Microbusiness	2	During construction and operation phases	The last four years of the five-year plan
Education and Vocational Training Program				
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	1	During construction or/and operation phases	The second and third years of the plan
	Vocational Training and Job Skills	2	During construction and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan
	Local Recruitment	2	During construction and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan
Ethnic Culture Promotion Program				
	Promotion of Intangible Values	3	During operation phase	Throughout the five-year plan

Programs / Projects	Implementation Priority	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of the Project development phase	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the first five years of the LREMDP
 Ethnic Cultural Preservation Houses	2	During construction or/and operation phases	The last three years of the five-year plan

Health, Water and Sanitation Program

	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	3	During construction or/and operation phases	The last four years of the five-year plan
	Clean Water and Sanitation	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

Infrastructure and Charitable Fund

	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	1	During construction or/and operation phases	Focus on the first two years
	Charitable Fund	2	During construction or/and operation phases	Throughout the five-year plan

Table 10.3 Proposed Implementation Model for LREMDP Programs

EMDP Programs	EMDP Projects	Implementation Model
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Support	Third-party Implementation or Multi-stakeholder Partnership
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	In-house Implementation or Multi-stakeholder Partnership.
	Clean Water and Sanitation	Third-party implementation or Multi-stakeholder partnership

EMDP Programs	EMDP Projects	Implementation Model
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	Multi-stakeholder Partnership or Hybrid approach

Table 10.4 Detailed Implementation Schedule

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
1	General															
1.1	Social team set up	L														
1.2	Refreshment training and capacity building on social performance standards for Project staff	L														
1.3	Recruit and provide trainings for Community Relation Liaisons to support social team in field	L														
1.4	Develop and get approval for detailed planning and budget for EMDP implementation 1st year	L														
1.5	Disclose the Final EMDP to relevant stakeholders	L														
2	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Support															
2.1	Choose partnership/ third-party implementation partners															
2.1.1	Develop ToR and send request for proposal to potential implementation partners	L														
2.1.2	Receive and evaluate the proposals and implementation model options	L														
2.1.3	Fianlise the implementation model and action plan based on chosen proposal and submitting to management for budget approval	L														

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
2.2	Establish participating household groups and maintain regular group activities															
2.2.1	Organize consultations with the community members in each village to recruit members for the women groups (target 1 group for each of 3 affected villages)	S	L													
2.2.2	Elect Committee Board (CB) members for the groups		S	L												
2.2.3	Provide capacity buildings for CB members to run the group		L													
2.2.4	Develop group rules		S	L												
2.2.5	Implement regular group activities		S	L												
2.2.6	Monitor group activities		S	L												
2.3	Design and implement the capital provisions															
2.3.1	Develop and test procedure for capital provision to support agriculture development		L	S												
2.3.2	Implement the procedure		L	S												
2.3.3	Conduct periodic review		L	S												
2.4	Design and implement the trainings for agriculture techniques															
2.4.1	Identify the specific needs for agriculture technique trainings among group members		L	S												
2.4.2	Design training modules		L													
2.4.3	Conduct trainings		L													
2.4.4	Conduct pre and post training evaluations		L	S												

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
2.5	Design and implement the trainings for women economic development															
2.5.1	Identify the specific needs for agriculture technique trainings among group members		L	S												
2.5.2	Design training modules		L	S												
2.5.3	Conduct trainings		L	S												
2.5.4	Conduct pre and post training evaluations		L													
2.6	Monitor the progress & reporting															
2.6.1	Develop monitor mechanism and reporting templates		L	S												
2.6.2	Prepare periodical monitoring and reporting		L	S												
3	Scholarship and Nutrition Support															
3.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
3.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
3.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
3.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														
3.2	Selecting the beneficiaries for the supports															
3.2.1	Develop set of criteria to select the beneficiaries	S	L													
3.2.2	Communicate the criteria with schools to identify the beneficiaries	S	L													

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
3.2.3	Review and finalize the list proposed by schools	S	L													
3.3	Organize the scholarship granting events															
3.3.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
3.3.2	Organize the event	S	L													
3.3.3	Reporting	S	L													
3.4	Organize the meal donation events															
3.4.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
3.4.2	Organize the event	S	L													
3.4.3	Reporting	S	L													
4	Health, Water and Sanitation															
4.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
4.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
4.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
4.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														
4.2	Selecting the location for the infrastructure supports (wells and sanitation facilities)															
4.2.1	Develop set of criteria to select the beneficiaries	L		S												

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline											
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12
4.2.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S												
4.2.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S												
4.3	Organize the hygiene and sanitation awareness workshops															
4.3.1	Work with schools on timing and logistics preparation for the events	S	L													
4.3.2	Design the workshop contents	S	L													
4.3.3	Organize the event	S	L													
4.3.4	Reporting	S	L													
5	Ethnic Culture Promotion															
5.1	Establish partnerships with the potential partners															
5.1.1	Develop general approach and send to potential implementation partners to request for collaboration	L														
5.1.2	Evaluate and finalize the partnership options	L														
5.1.3	Develop detailed action plan and submit to management for budget approval	L														
5.2	Promotion of Intangible Values															
5.2.1	Develop set of criteria for supports	L		S												
5.2.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S												

No	Tasks	Responsibility			Timeline												
		PO	Partners	PAPs	PM1	PM2	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM6	PM7	PM8	PM9	PM10	PM11	PM12	
5.2.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S													
5.3	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House																
5.3.1	Develop set of criteria for supports	L		S													
5.3.2	Communicate the criteria with local authorities to identify the beneficiaries	L		S													
5.3.3	Review and finalize the options proposed by local authorities	L		S													

PO= Project Owner; PAPs= Project Affected Persons; PM= Project's Month; L= leading role; S= supporting role (RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES)

10.5 Human Resources

The implementation of the LREMDP is led strategically at the corporate level by the PCC1 Social Manager with support from the social/community liaison officer (CLO-Social) officer of the WPP Project who directly implements the activities of the LREMDP with support from technical experts as required. Therefore, the Project should recruit candidates whose background relates to social/community 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 10.5. Agricultural land for the access has been handed over to the Project Owner and the construction phased has started therefore implementation of the LREMDP will need to commence as soon as possible. Staff required (Social manager and CLO-social staff) will need to be hired as soon as possible and no later than 1 month after finalization of this LREMDP. It is noted that roles and responsibilities and all elements of these positions will be updated appropriately when the project goes into operation.

Table 10.5 Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the LREMDP

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Development Manager (Pre-construction phase)/ Project Manager (Construction phase) Social Manager (Construction and Operation phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan ■ Approve budget and other resources for the implementation of the LREMDP; ■ Review monthly internal reports from CLO-Social Officer(s); ■ Oversees and monitors the LREMDP implementation; ■ Review monitoring and completion audit report; ■ Review monthly internal reports from LREMDP team; ■ Responsible for ensuring capable human resources for implementation of the LREMDP, and if necessary developing a capacity building plan for the SSR team of the Project; ■ Responsible for allocating further human resources for implementation of the LREMDP if necessary; and ■ Report to the Management Board at and after each external monitoring and completion audit. ■ Identifying suitable partners, including NGOs, for implementing the LREMDP programs. ■ 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
CLO-Social Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan and engagement with affected village ■ Directly responsible for implementation of the LREMDP including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report; ■ Conduct internal monitoring of the LREMDP; ■ Support third-party in external monitoring and completion audit; and

Roles	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.
<p>EPC Contractor and Subcontractor/ O&M Contractor and Subcontractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Submit human resource plan to Project in advance for better customisation of vocational training and local recruitment.

10.6 Budget

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

- Budget for LREMDP consultation and update;
- Budget for livelihood restoration and community development programs implementation; and
- Budget for external monitoring and evaluation.

Most of the funding will need to be borne by the Project with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the sub-tasks planned under the different programmes/ projects. As this LREMDP 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 LREMDP budgets are committed on steady and multi-year timeframes, which reflects changing business needs and drivers for community development at various stages of the business or project cycle.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the CLO-CSR Officer in charge will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan and a higher level rolling five year financial plan for submission to the Project Manager for approval. This plan will require detailed input from a range of departments within the Project and should include not only the cost for design and implementation of the various programs, but also for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements. The initial plan will need to be prepared prior to financial closure, with the date for annual revision to be based upon the date of final investment decision (FID) for the Project. Table 10.6 proposes a budget plan for the implementation of recommended LERMDP 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 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 (see further in Appendix G). It is noted that the budget presented in the Table 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.

Table 10.6 Proposed Budget for the LREMDP Programs for the First Five Years

Programs	Projects	Main Proposed Activities	Proposed Budget (VND million) per year				
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Livelihood Restoration Program							
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seedling provision (fruit trees, vegetable, Microbial fertiliser) ■ Poultry and Cattle provision (Cow/ Buffalo, Pig and chicken) ■ Technical instruction provision 	150	100	100	100	100
	Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business training ■ micro credit institutions 	-	100	100	50	50
Education and Vocational Training Program							
	Scholarship and Student Stature Improvement Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scholarship ■ Meal support 	100	100	100	50	50
	Vocational training and Job Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vocational training courses ■ Job skills workshop 	-	100	50	-	-
	Local Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job seek center partnership 	-	-	50	50	50
Ethnic Culture Promotion Program							
	Promotion of Intangible Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support to traditional Festivals of the Van Kieu ■ Promotion of intangible values 	50	50	50	50	50
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Setting up two village libraries (TV screen and one bookshelf with 100 different school age books) 	-	-	100	100	50

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction of community houses and facilities such as youth playing court ■ Development of traditional crafts 					
Health, Water and Sanitation Program							
	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training course on health education ■ Health check-ups and treatment ■ Picture toolkit 	-	100	100	100	100
	Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bore well ■ Sanitation facilities 	100	100	100	100	100
Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program							
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil internal-village road upgrade 	100	100	-	-	-
	Charitable Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gift package 	100	100	100	100	100
Administration, human resources, disclosure – consultation – engagement, grievance mechanism management, monitoring program, reporting and evaluation			200	200	200	200	500
Contingency (20%)			150	200	200	180	220
Total			960	1260	1,260	1,080	1,260

11. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

11.1 General Requirements

The Project needs to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the livelihood restoration activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track of the envisioned tasks but would also provide for opportunities for mid-course corrections in the planned approach and implementation. Each LREM DP project/program will need to put in place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes. This should involve selecting relevant performance indicators for each project/program to assess the benefits achieved. The participation of affected households especially the ethnic minority group in the preparation and validation of monitoring and evaluation report is required. Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and stored in a central repository. Appendix B presents main templates that can be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

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

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

11.2 Internal Monitoring

The purpose of internal monitoring activity is to ensure the effectiveness of measures, which have been developed for compensating the losses of directly affected persons, restoring livelihood of the affected people and mitigating the significance of adverse impacts on all other local people to likely be affected by the Project.

The monitoring indicators that should be taken into account include:

- Data on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process;
- Progress of the implementation of the livelihood restoration programs;
- Utilization and allocation of budget and human resources;
- Benefits incurred;
- The issues faced; and
- Beneficiaries' feedback on the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and the livelihood restoration programs.

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

- Interview random households involved in the livelihood restoration programs including representatives of target groups;
- Carry out public consultation;
- Check the type of complaints and their correctness by direct investigations;
- Check appropriateness of feedbacks by monitoring community satisfaction; and
- Observe visible improvements in livelihoods, employment and education of the target groups.

The internal monitoring can be monthly conducted and reported by the Corporate Social Responsibility team and submitted to the Corporate Social Responsibility Manager for review before giving to the Site

Director. An internal monitoring systems should be set up to assess progress and evaluate benefits and effectiveness of the community development activities. Based on monthly monitoring reports, semi-annual progress report on program implementation will be prepared during construction phase upto operations phase until evaluations reports satisfactory to Lenders deem that ADB 2009 SPS and plan objectives have been met.

11.3 External Monitoring

Periodic third party evaluation of LREMDP activities being carried out by the Project should be undertaken to monitor the impacts of the Programs and assess the difference they are making in regards to target participants. As required for social safeguards Category A and B projects, the frequency for the external monitoring report submission is semi-annual. Evaluation is expected to contribute to organisational learning whilst reinforcing accountability and transparency. Independent evaluation will look at indicators such as:

- Progress and effectiveness of work;
- If the programs are implemented as in the final LREMDP
- Utilisation and allocation of funds (refer to Section0);
- Limitation and constraints of the LREMDP activities;
- Improvement in core indicators specific to each of the Programs; and
- Participation, cooperation and support of the community, local authorities and any civil society organisations involved.

Additionally, within the evaluation report, improvement measures to address any identified limitations and constraints should be identified. The evaluation needs to be undertaken by a third party as an independent auditor, however, the process of evaluation and development should also include members of the Project and possibly members of the local authorities. The findings will be used to adjust the programs and the LREMDP accordingly. Semi-annual 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 Mid-Program and Completion Audit of Livelihood Restoration

The overall goal of the livelihood restoration programs is to ensure that people have their livelihoods restored to pre-existing conditions and can continue to pursue these livelihoods with no intervention or support through the plan. Through its ongoing internal and external monitoring programs, the Project Owner will be able to determine when this goal is close to being achieved. The Project Owner will commission a mid-program audit in the middle of year three a completion audit within three to five years of implementation, if at that time livelihood of the displaced community is sustainable and that no further interventions are considered necessary. At that point, a completion audit (conducted by a third party never previously involved to ensure objectivity) will be undertaken to determine that livelihood restoration has been complete.

11.5 Reporting

An internal monitoring/status report, including LREMDP progress, will be provided regarding each community development program of the LREMDP to be included within the internal reporting requirements of the Project. It will also be adapted to any external reporting requirements which may be imposed by the Project lenders. Depending on the internal monitoring frequency of each program, the internal monitoring report will be developed accordingly. The reports then will be reviewed by the senior management who is in charge of the LREMDP of the Project.

The external monitoring report will be an integrated monitoring report of all community development programs and LREMDP progress, submitted to the lenders and disclosed on ADB website. This report is also required to be reviewed by the senior management of the Project. 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 available to the external social monitor and Lenders
	Biannually	Lender (after internally reviewed and approved)
External	Semi-annually	
Completion Audit	At the time of the livelihood restoration is considered completed	
Midprogram audit	In middle of Year 3 to identify which programs are working or require adjustment	Lender
Final evaluation audit	After Year 5 (but no later than 2 years after COD) to determine whether the Project has delivered all commitments and that has achieved its objectives in the LREMDP. These are necessary for ADB to prepare its Extended Annual Review Report (XARR)(or project completion report)	Lender

11.6 Handover and Exit Strategies for Ethnic Minority Development Programs

As part of the LREMDP, all ethnic minority development activities should have in place a handover or exit strategies. This will help avoid the creation of dependencies and ensure that the activities are self-sustaining over time. Readiness indicators should be identified and aligned with the exit strategy work plan, for instance:

- Financial indicators that measure the extent to which the necessary financial resources are in place at predetermined time intervals;
- Organisational capacity indicators that measure the progress in building capacity of partners to manage/take over the project activities after the company's handover and exit; and
- Activity indicators that measure the progress in delivering certain activities (e.g., training, development of partnerships, external fundraising) that are part of the exit strategy work plan.

Depending on different nature and objectives of the community development projects, cooperation of stakeholders, and capacity of the community, different approaches to handover and exit strategy can be determined, including phasing down over time, transfer of responsibility, and phasing out (see Table 11.2).

Table 11.2 Handover and Exit Strategies of the LREMDP

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; ■ Reputational risks from abrupt or poorly planned and managed exit.

APPENDIX A LIST OF 61 ECONOMICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name of Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
1	HC1	Hồ Văn Khấn	Hồ Văn Khấn	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
2	HC2	Hồ Văn Hiền	Hồ Văn Hiền	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
3	HC3	Hồ Văn Lang	Hồ Văn Lang	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
4	HC4	Hồ Văn Xấn	Hồ Văn Xấn	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
5	HC5	Hồ Văn Linh	Hồ Văn Linh	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
6	HC6	Hồ Văn Xong	Hồ Văn Xong	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
7	HC7	Hồ Văn Quang	Hồ Văn Quang	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
8	HC8	Hồ Văn Hành	Hồ Văn Hành	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
9	HC9	Hồ Văn May	Hồ Văn May	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
10	HC10	Hồ Văn Thì	Hồ Văn Thì	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
11	HC11	Hồ Thị Bông	Hồ Thị Bông	Huong Choa	Van Kieu	x	
12	C01	Đỗ Sỹ Trí	Đỗ Sỹ Trí	Cop	Kinh	x	
13	C02	Nguyễn Thông	Nguyễn Thông	Cop	Kinh	x	
14	C03	Lê Sơn Tiến	Lê Sơn Tiến	Cop	Kinh	x	
15	C04	Đào Văn Dũng	Đào Văn Dũng	Cop	Kinh	x	
16	C05	Hồ Văn Kiệt + Hồ Thị Gioi	Hồ Thị Gioi	Cop	Van Kieu	x	
17	C06	Võ Văn Cự	Võ Văn Cự	Cop	Kinh	x	
18	C07	Nguyễn Đức Anh	Nguyễn Đức Anh	Cop	Kinh	x	
19	C08	Lê Hoài	Lê Hoài	Cop	Kinh	x	
20	C09	Cao Văn Trinh	Cao Văn Trinh	Cop	Kinh	x	
21	C10	Nguyễn Thị Phận	Trần Văn Cương	Cop	Kinh	x	
22	C11	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Cop	Kinh	x	
23	C12	Nguyễn Thanh Phong	Nguyễn Thanh Phong	Cop	Kinh	x	
24	C13	Lê Thị Xuân Thanh	Lê Thị Xuân Thanh	Cop	Kinh	x	
25	C14	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
26	C15	Nguyễn Trí Huỳnh	Nguyễn Trí Huỳnh	Cop	Kinh	x	
27	C16	Trần Thị Lệ Quyên	Phan Cảnh Tuấn	Cop	Kinh	x	

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name of Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
28	C17	HoàngĐình Dinh	HoàngĐình Dinh	Cop	Kinh	x	
29	C18	PhạmThiện	PhạmThiện	Cop	Kinh	x	
30	C19	Lê Cầm	Lê Cầm	Cop	Kinh	x	
31	C20	Lê Chí Thiên	Lê ĐứcHòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
32	C21	ĐoànVănTý	ĐoànVănTý	Cop	Kinh	x	
33	C22	Phan Xuân Niên	Phan Xuân Niên	Cop	Kinh	x	
34	C23	Trần Văn Ninh	Trần Văn Ninh	Cop	Kinh	x	
35	C24	TrươngĐứcVân	TrươngĐứcVân	Cop	Kinh	x	
36	C25	TrươngĐìnhDương	Nguyễn Thị Thức	Cop	Kinh	x	
37	C26	TrươngĐứcHòa	Trương Thị MỹHương	Cop	Kinh	x	
38	C27	Nguyễn Thanh Tuấn	Nguyễn Thanh Tuấn	Cop	Kinh	x	
39	C28	Nguyễn Thị Mười	Lê TháiThừa (Lê Thừa)	Cop	Kinh	x	
40	C29	Trần Thị ThúyVân	Đỗ Minh Cường	Cop	Kinh	x	
41	C30	Nguyễn Chính	Nguyễn Chính	Cop	Kinh	x	
42	C31	Nguyễn VănHải	Hoàng Thị Lợi	Cop	Kinh	x	
43	C32	Phạm Quang Thuyết	Phạm Quang Thuyết	Cop	Kinh	x	
44	C33	Nguyễn Quang Liên	Nguyễn Quang Liên	Cop	Kinh	x	
45	C34	Cáp Kha	Cáp Kha	Cop	Kinh	x	
46	C35	Phan VănThuyền	Phan VănThuyền	Cop	Kinh	x	
47	C36	Nguyễn Quang Châu	Nguyễn Quang Châu	Cop	Kinh	x	
48	C37	Mai Chí Linh	Mai Trương Phi	Cop	Kinh	x	
49	C38	Nguyễn Văn Du	Nguyễn Văn Du	Cop	Kinh	x	
50	C39	Lê Quang Hùng	Lâm Quang Hùng	Cop	Kinh	x	
51	C40	Trần VănBảy	Ngô Thị Tuyền	Cop	Kinh	x	
52	C41	NgôVănMãi	Trần Thị Lý	Cop	Kinh	x	

No.	Code	Name Provided by the Project	Name of Interviewee	Village	Ethnicity	Affected Production Land	Affected Residential Land
53	C42	Trần Thị Thanh	Ngô Văn Lương	Cop	Kinh	x	
54	C43	Trương Thị Thúy	Trần Văn Hòa	Cop	Kinh	x	
55	C44	Phạm Văn Tám	Phạm Văn Tám	Cop	Kinh	x	
56	C45	Hoàng Đức Long	Hoàng Đức Long	Cop	Kinh	x	
57	PL01	Dương Thị Thanh	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
58	PL02	Dương Công Thỏa (Nguyễn Hữu Minh)	Dương Công Thỏa	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
59	PL03	Hoàng Thị Hoa	Trần Văn Nhơn	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
60	PL04	Hoàng Thị Huệ	Trần Thị Tuyền	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	
61	PL05	Dương Đình Thanh	Dương Đình Thanh	Phung Lam	Kinh	x	

APPENDIX B INDICATIVE LREMDP MONITORING TEMPLATES

Table B. 1 Example for Potential Indicators

Intervention	Indicators
Agriculture Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in household income ■ Change in traffic accidents ■ Changes in quality of infrastructure
Education supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in enrolment in primary schools or secondary schools – males and females ■ No. of training programmes conducted ■ No. of beneficiaries trained ■ No. of beneficiaries employed after the training
Business skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. of training programmes conducted ■ No. of beneficiaries trained ■ No. of micro, small, and medium enterprises opened after the training
Health care facility	<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
Access to water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes in access to ground water ■ Changes in prevalence/ cases of water borne diseases

Table B. 2 Key Information to be Captured

No.	Question	Remark
1.	Which community group(s) was engaged with?	
2.	When was the livelihood restoration and/or ethnic minority development activity undertaken- Date	
3.	When was the community development activity undertaken- Date	
4.	Location and venue	
5.	Name of representatives of the community /interest group/target group	
6.	What was the purpose of livelihood restoration and/or ethnic minority development activity?	
7.	What was the purpose of community development activity?	
8.	Which method of stakeholder engagement was used?	
9.	What were the key outcomes & actions planned/decided?	
10.	What is the status of actions identified in previous any consultations?	
11.	Who are local partners in implementing the activity?	

Table B. 3 **Data Collection Template**

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

APPENDIX C GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PARTNERS

No.	Checklist	Remarks
1.	What local organisations and NGOs/CSOs are 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 LREMDP? 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 D MINUTES OF MEETING DURING THE DISCLOSURE AND
CONSULTANT 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

There would be lots of external impacts during the land acquisition process. The project should ensure local people receive their supports and compensations equally and appropriately when LREMDP and EMDP implemented.

Supporting for the development of tourism services

Supporting on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry)

Constructing and renovating infrastructures (community houses, roads)

COMMITMENTS (IF ANY) / FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

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 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 RuongXa 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 RuongXa Ruong) to the Project was approximately 1 km. However, there were yet any mentions on the impacts to Xa RuongXa 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 RuongXa 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.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Five villages of Huong Tan Commune were 100% resided by Van Kieu people: Xa RuongXa Ruong, Ruong, Xe Re, Cua and Tram. These villages were considered vulnerable both physically and economically of Huong Tan Commune.

Local recruitment was highly recommended.

There was yet any community house of Xa RuongXa Ruong village.

Road infrastructure was terribly downgrade which makes the access to educational facilities of the commune was relatively challenging.

commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions

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 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 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

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.

Community houses of Huong Choa and Ma Lai Pun villages.

Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. (5 to 10 scholarships every year)

Apprenticeship support for local residents from the project.

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 and Phong Nguyen Wind Power Project
Subject	Project Disclosure and Engagement with People's Committee of Tan Thanh Commune
Date	8th September 2020 – 09:30 to 11:30
Location	Office of People's Committee of Tan Thanh Commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • People's Committee of Tan Thanh Commune • ERM (Mr. Hanh Nguyen, Mr. Phat Tran)

The Vice Chairman of People's Committee (PC) of Tan Thanh Commune opened the meeting with the purpose of this discussion, introduced the participants and the Project development progress.

PCC1 introduced the ERM and PCC1's participants and presented the Project information and its role in the creation of an Environmental and Impact Assessment (ESIA) following international guidelines as well as briefed through the current status of ESIA.

The disclosure would be divided into two sections: Disclosure of the current status of ESIA report and engagement for the development of Livelihood Restoration and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (LREMDP).

PROJECT DISCLOSURE

Mr. Le Ly – Vice Chair of Communal People's Committee

Most of the residential areas of Tan Thanh Commune were located at the south of the commune. Hence, the impacts from the projects were low to local communities. It would be great if the project could identify the area of influence from the projects for future planning purposes.

PCC1's response: According to Vietnamese regulations, the minimum distance from the emission source to the residential area should be 300 metres.

Mr. Le Ba Lam – General Secretary of Communist Party Cell cum Chair of Farmer Association

Would there be any impacts on the quality of water sources due to the emissions during construction of the projects?

PCC1's response: All of the impacts to be met by national and international standards have been presented in both local EIA which already approved by relevant authorities and ESIA report prepared by ERM.

Mr. Hoang Van Duc – Cadastre

The projects had already did the consultation for the development of local EIA with local communities in January. The approximately one hectare of forestland acquired from Tan Thanh Commune was a part of production and protection forest.

Ms. Vo Tran Ngoc Binh – Chair of Communal People's Committee

To inform all attendees, basically the acquired forestland was mainly used by local people from Huong Tan commune and under management of Tan Thanh commune. Hence, the impacts of the Project on Tan Thanh communities were negligible.

PCC1's response: Kindly noted that the access road will be from Huong Choa village of Huong Phung commune as per new rural development programme of Huong Hoa District. Thus, there would be no road to be opened nor heavy-duty vehicles moved within Tan Thanh commune.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

To work with local authorities to aid for Ha Let village given this village is the most vulnerable amongst other village in Tan Thanh commune. Currently there were supports for seedlings based on the programme no. 135.

Apprenticeship support for local ethnic minority residents would be quite challenging. However, if the project had outputs or be able to connect with other businesses in the neighbourhood for career transition programme of communal People's Committee.

Community houses for Ha Let village.

Improvement on public transport infrastructure. There was currently two-kilometre road connected Ha Let village to cultivation areas where 600 metres were already concreted whilst the rest was still gaveled.

Support to encourage local children's went to school either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school. (5 to 10 scholarships every year)

commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions

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 RuongXa Ruong village's house, Huong Tan commune
Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC1 representative (Ms. Nhu Lai) • Residents of Xa RuongXa 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 RuongXa 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 RuongXa 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

1. Support the agricultural development such as providing seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry
2. Support on vocational training.
3. Support on local children's education either scholarships on free tuition fee or free meals at school.
4. Restoration of existing roads.

commitments (if any) / Follow up Actions

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

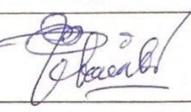
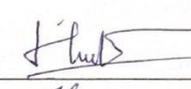
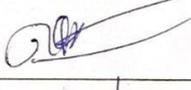
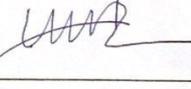
**APPENDIX E LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS AND PHOTO LOG DURING
UPDATED NTFP ACTIVITIES FINDINGS IN NOVEMBER 2020**

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 Bản Hà Lết	
6. 09.11	Hồ Văn Lang	Trưởng thôn Hướng Chấn	
7.			
8.			
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	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	
2.			
3.			
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List of FGD Respondents

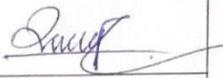
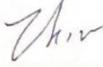
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS – PUBLIC CONSULTATION
DANH SÁCH NGƯỜI THAM DỰ CÁC THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 PCC1 Project - Dự án Điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, Phong Nguyên

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	"	
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 Nghĩa	"	
3.	Hồ Văn May	"	
4.	Hồ Văn Men	"	
5.	Hồ Thị Sinh	"	
6.	Hồ Thị Kỳ	"	
7.	Hồ Văn Thiện	"	
8.	Hồ Văn Xên	"	
9.	Hồ Văn Kên	"	
10.			

APPENDIX F PROJECT'S INFORMATION AND LREMDP PROGRAMS DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION IN DECEMBER 2020

Xa RuongXa 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
The Projects (Phong Huy and Phong Nguyen) and Impacts of the Projects			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil of excavation activities of Phong Nguyen Project may probably be washed-out under rains to the production land of the villagers 		<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 (the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner

	<p>nearest spoil disposal site to Xa RuongXa 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. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enquired if blade operation would dry crops or negatively impact on trees of villagers. 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Labour Influx – if there are thousand [sic]workers come to the local, negative social issues might be happed 	<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 RuongXa Ruong Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact on income from Trau seeds (Vernicia Montana) 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 remaining area of Trau trees in the local are large enough. 	<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, the number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.

<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>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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the wells will be completed in December 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated the Project's support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The support is in the first five-year supports program, so it will be constructed in the timeframe 2021-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers understood the timeframe explanation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods development support: Cow-rearing should be considered to support to the villagers by the Project Owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.

	<p>benefits of the support will be further discussed and finalised by villagers.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed additional supports by the villagers: ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner agreed these proposals of the villagers – and the required supports will be included in the LREMDP of Phong Huy Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers highly appreciated the agreed supports of the Project Owner. ■

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 RuongXa Ruong and Ruong). 	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enquired if blade operation would dry the Trau trees (Vernicia Montana) in the surrounding areas of the blade. Local ethnic minority people are collecting Trau seeds in the areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No impact shall be on the Trau trees in the surrounding areas of the blade. ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanation and the proposed visit to the Project that the blades are operating.

	<p>observe that Trau trees are not affected by the blade operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agreed with the request. ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proposed scholarships for pupils: should prioritise to the vulnerable households (three households headed by people with disabilities) and poor households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agreed with the request. ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.

Phung Lam and Cop Villages (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Huy Land Acquisition Affected Communities

13 Dec, 2012	Total No. of Participants: 12 Persons	Male: 7 Female: 5
		

Issues Raised by Affected Persons	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
<p>The Project (Phong Huy) and Impacts of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquired if blade operation would negatively impact on coffee plantation of villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The safety zone of the blade tower is 300 m radius, but the distance from the blade tower to the village is 4.63 km; therefore, there is no impact of blade operation on coffee plantation of the villagers. 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 trees, including Trau trees, and crops are not affected by the blade operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour camp in the commune and some labours also rented houses to stay in Cop Village – request to well manage of labours. There is currently no issue related to the migrant workers but the community wanted to know how issues such as littering and social evils are managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project and contractors have regulations on managing their labours and the construction contractors are properly implementing labour management well in coordination with local authorities and village leaders. Project’s contractors signed contracts with a garbage collecting company in KheSanhKhe Sanh Town to collect garbage everyday from the worker camps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnic minority people confirmed there is no impact by migrant labours staying in the commune as there are only less than 50 workers in the commune. Villagers agreed with the

Phung Lam and Cop Villages (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Huy Land Acquisition Affected Communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there are any issues related to the migrant workers, villagers can report to the Project Owner via the Project hotline or community grievance procedure indicated in the provided booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution. 	<p>explanations of the Project Owner.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected land by the access road was made satisfactorily. Compensation unit rate is higher than the market rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner is also developing an LREMDP to support the livelihood restoration of households with land acquisition and development of ethnic minority communities affected by the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the access road: Watering is about three times per-day; it is requested to increase to four or five times per-day as it is very dirty. Dusts fly into villager's houses along the road sections under construction. Road-rollers working make vibrations; it is requested to monitor the potential impacts on structures of villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner agreed to increase frequency of watering during the access road construction and monitoring of impacts on the structures of villagers. If structures of villagers are affected by road-rolling activities, full compensation shall be made to the households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.

Ethnic Minority Development Measures (Cop Village) and Livelihood Restoration Support

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods development support: Pig rearing and occupational trainings should be considered to support to the ethnic minority people and affected households by land acquisition by the Project Owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. The supports will be provided starting from 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers requested the Project Owner to soon complete constructing of the access road for use of local people as the access road would provide favourable transport conditions for local business, farming, and other development activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner is expediting the construction of the access road which is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers highly appreciated the commitment of the Project Owner.

Huong Choa Village (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Huy Land Acquisition Affected Communities

13 December 2012	Total No. of Participants: 21 Persons	Male: 17	Female: 4
			

Issues Raised by Affected Persons	Responses by the Project Owners	Notes
<p>The Project (Phong Huy) and Impacts of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil of excavation activities of Phong Huy Project may be washed-out under rains to the production land of the villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no excavation activity of Phong Huy Project in the village' area. ■ Excavation activities are in the project's area which is more than a kilometer from the village's production land area, and there are hills and mountains in between; therefore, there will be no soil washed out to the production land area of the village. ■ 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 Huong Choa village is 1.03km from the village), so there will be no soil washed out to the production land area of the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enquired if blade operation would negatively impact cow rearing of villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cow rearing is not allowed within 300 m from the blade tower as it is the safety zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner.

Huong Choa Village (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Huy Land Acquisition Affected Communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hill that the blade tower installed is 6.0 km from Huong Choa village so currently there is no household of Huong Choa village taking care of cows there. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil from construction activities of the access road eroded to production land of villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact on production land of the villagers is temporary impact during construction of access road. The impact will be measured and compensated within December 2020. After construction of access road, construction contractors shall restore the land as before being affected to return to the households. Project Investor will monitor the compensation and land restoration process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers agreed with the explanations of the Project Owner. However, they asked how to inform the Project Owner and construction contractors on the temporary impacts on their land by construction activities. The Project Owner advised villagers to call to the phone numbers that are indicated in the booklet or inform to the village leaders as the Project Owner meets the village leaders every week.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected land by the access road was made satisfactorily. Compensation unit rate is higher than the market rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Owner is also developing an LREMDP to support the livelihood restoration of households with land acquisition and development of ethnic minority communities affected by the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated development endeavors by the Project.

Ethnic Minority Development Measures and Livelihoods Restoration Support

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed to the Project Owner to support to construct of water wells as priority as the villagers are facing water shortage the dry season (June to September every year). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed with the request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed the Project Owner to support to 25 malnourished children in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed with the request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed the Project Owner to support to construct the village cultural house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed with the request. The support will be implemented in the timeframe 2021-2025 of the supporting programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers appreciated.

Huong Choa Village (Huong Phung Commune) – Phong Huy Land Acquisition Affected Communities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livelihoods development support: Pig rearing and occupational trainings should be considered to support to the ethnic minority people and affected households by land acquisition by the Project Owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner agreed the proposal of the villagers. The supports will be provided starting from 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers fully agreed with the discussion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers requested the Project Owner to soon complete constructing of the access road for use of local people as the access road would help for business, farming, and other development activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Owner is expediting the construction of the access road which is expected to be completed by 31 December 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers highly appreciated the commitment of the Project Owner.

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 environmental and social issues as presented in the ESIA and ESMP.
- The Project Owner need to propose solutions for spoil disposal sites after construction phase.
- District and commune authorities agreed with projects and programs in the LREMDPs of Lien Lap and Phong Huy Projects, and EMDP of Phong

- The Project Owner acknowledge the suggestion of relevant authorities. The Project Owner commits to strictly implement and monitor the environmental and social protection plans, restore livelihoods for affected people and contribute to the development of ethnic minority culture.
- The Project Owner has a plan to plant more Trau (up to 25 ha) in the dumping sites after the construction is completed. Thus, the area of Trau trees will increase in the future, contribute to land retention and increase income from NTFP activities.
- In cases of any grievances/concerns regarding to these impacts, the local villagers can directly contact with hotline number and/or

Local authorities agree with the response.

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

<p>Nguyen Project and requested that the Project should cooperate with local authorities and agencies in implementing these programs effectively.</p>	<p>submit the grievance, mentioned in the Project’s booklet. The community grievance procedure is provided at no cost to grievants and without retribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local authorities appreciated.
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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	Hồ Thị Kiên	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Thôn Xa Ruong Xã Hương Tân	No	
2	Hồ Thị Bân	F	Vân Kiều	"	"	
3	Hồ Thị Bưởi	F	Vân Kiều	"	"	Bưởi
4	Hồ Thị Lạc Việt	F	"	"	"	Việt
5	Hồ Thị Chiêu	F	"	"	"	Chiêu
6	Hồ Thị Thỉnh	F	"	"	"	
7	Hồ Văn Văn	Male M	"	"	"	Văn
8	Hồ Văn Quang	Male M	"	"	"	Quang
9	Hồ Văn Lay	M	"	"	"	Lay
10	Hồ Thị Vĩa	Nữ F	"	"	"	
11	Hồ Thị Hồng	F	"	"	"	
12	Hồ Văn Khay	Male M	"	"	"	Khay

	Họ và tên	Nam/Nữ	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thuận lợi	Ký nhận
13	Hà Thị Chiến	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Tôn Xã Xã Hoàng Tân	Rộng rãi Tốt	No
14	Hà Thị Thống	F	"	"	"	"
15	Hà Thị Liên	F	"	"	"	"
16	Hà Thị Thuận	F	"	"	"	"
17	Hà Thị Dũng	F	"	"	"	Dũng
18	Hà Thị Chuyết	F	"	"	"	"
19	Hà Thị Nhung	F	"	"	"	"
20	Hà Thị Nhung	F	"	"	"	"
21	Hà Thị Nhi	F	"	"	"	Nhi
22	Hà Thị桂	F	"	"	"	"
23	Hà Thị Năm	F	"	"	"	"
24	Hà Thị Péc	F	"	"	"	"
25	Hà Văn Văn	M	"	"	"	Văn
26	Hà Văn Việt	M	"	"	"	Việt
27	Hà Văn Tài	M	"	"	"	Tài
28	Hà Văn Hoàng	M	"	"	"	Hoàng
29						
30	28 participants (8 males, 20 females) All are Van Kieu, from Xa 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 Huy & Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects
Date Ngày	12/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Xã Lương - Hương Tân commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	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 Xã Lương xã Hương Tân	No	
2	Hồ Thị Bân	F	Vân Kiều	"	A	
3	Hồ Thị Bưởi	F	Vân Kiều	"	A	Bưởi
4	Hồ Thị Lạc Việt	F	"	"	"	Việt
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 Vía	Nữ F	"	"	"	
11	Hồ Thị Hồng	F	"	"	"	
12	Hồ Văn Khương	Nam M	"	"	"	Khương

	Họ và tên	Nam/Nữ	Dân tộc	Nơi ở	Thuận lợi	Ký nhận
13	Hà Thị Chiến	Nữ F	Vân Kiều	Tôn Xã Xã Hoàng Tân	Rộng rãi Tốt	No
14	Hà Thị Thủy	F	"	"	"	"
15	Hà Thị Liên	F	"	"	"	"
16	Hà Thị Thuận	F	"	"	"	"
17	Hà Thị Dũng	F	"	"	"	"
18	Hà Thị Huệ	F	"	"	"	"
19	Hà Thị Ngọc	F	"	"	"	"
20	Hà Thị Ngọc	F	"	"	"	"
21	Hà Thị Nhi	F	"	"	"	"
22	Hà Thị桂	F	"	"	"	"
23	Hà Thị Năm	F	"	"	"	"
24	Hà Thị Péc	F	"	"	"	"
25	Hà Văn Văn	M	"	"	"	Văn
26	Hà Văn Việt	M	"	"	"	Việt
27	Hà Văn Tài	M	"	"	"	Tài
28	Hà Văn Hoàng	M	"	"	"	Hoàng
29						
30	28 participants (8 males, 20 females) All are Van Kieu, from Xa Ruong village No households have land acquisition for the project.					

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 December 2020
Place Địa điểm	Đồn Ruộng - Xã Hương Tân (Ruong 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	Hà Văn Lý Nam M	Vân Kiều	Đồn Ruộng Xã Hương Tân	NO	Lý
2	Hà Thị Bên Nữ F	"	"	NO	Bên
3	Hà Thị Nặng F	"	"	No	
4	Hà Thị Miam F	"	"	NO	Miam
5	Hà Văn Luân Nam M	"	"	NO	Luân
6	Hà Văn Phụng Nam M	"	"	No	Phụng
7	Hà Văn Long H	"	"	No	Long
8	Hà Thị Phương F	"	"	No	Phương
9	Hà Thị Hào F	"	"	No	
10	Hà Thị Lệ Hoàn F	"	"	No	Hoàn
11	Hà Thị Trang F	"	"	No	Trang
12	Hà Thị Trâm F	"	"	No	Trâm

	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Độc thân	Nơi ở	Thuận đất	Kjnhận
13	Hồ Văn Lu	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	No	Lu
14	Hồ Thị Trang	Nữ F	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	
15	Hồ Thị Hiền	Nữ F	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	
16	Hồ Văn Phi	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	✓
17	Hồ Văn Cáp	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	Cáp
18	Hồ Thị Hân	F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị B	F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Xuân	F	"	"	"	
21						
22						
23						
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20 participants (7 Males, 13 Females)
 All are Văn Kiêu, 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 Huy & Phong Nguyen Wind Power Projects
Date Ngày	12 December 2020
Place Địa điểm	Tôn Lương - Xã Hồng Tân (Ruong village of Hung 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 Văn H	Vân Kiều	Tôn Lương Xã Hồng Tân	NO	Văn H
2	Hồ Thị Bên	"	"	NO	Bên
3	Hồ Thị Ngây	"	"	No	
4	Hồ Thị Miam	"	"	NO	Miam
5	Hồ Văn Luân	"	"	NO	Luân
6	Hồ Văn Phong	"	"	No	Phong
7	Hồ Văn Long	"	"	No	Long
8	Hồ Thị Phương	"	"	No	Phương
9	Hồ Thị Hào	"	"	No	
10	Hồ Thị Lệ Hoàn	"	"	No	Hoàn
11	Hồ Thị Trang	"	"	No	Trang
12	Hồ Thị Tráng	"	"	No	Tráng

	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Độc thân	Nơi ở	Thuận đất	Kjnhận
13	Hồ Văn Lu	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	No	Lu
14	Hồ Thị Trang	Nữ F	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	
15	Hồ Thị Hiền	Nữ F	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	
16	Hồ Văn Phi	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	✓
17	Hồ Văn Cáp	Nam M	Văn Kiêu	Thôn Ruong	"	Cáp
18	Hồ Thị Hân	F	"	"	"	
19	Hồ Thị B	F	"	"	"	
20	Hồ Thị Xuân	F	"	"	"	
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
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30						

20 participants (7 Males, 13 Females)
 All are Văn Kiêu, from Ruong village.
 No households have land acquisition for the Project.

Phung Lam and Cop villages, Huong Phung

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

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy Wind power project
Date Ngày	December 13, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Cop & Phung Lam village, Huong Phung commune
Description Mô tả	Project disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Phan Hải Triều	M	Kinh	Phung Lam	No	No	
2	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	M	"	Phung Lam	Yes	"	
3	Trần Văn Thiêm	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
4	Nguyễn Thị Lan	F	"	Cop	Yes	"	
5	Trần Thị Lệ Quyên	F	"	Cop	Yes	"	
6	Lê Thị Xuân Thanh	F	"	Cop	Yes	"	
7	Trần Văn An	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
8	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	M	"	Cop	No	"	
9	Lê Cẩm	M	"	Cop	Yes	"	
10	Lê Thị Anh Cẩm	F	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
11	Trần Thị Mỹ Trinh	F	"	Cop	No	"	
12	Trần Văn Thành	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	

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

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy Wind power project
Date Ngày	December 18, 2020
Place Địa điểm	Cáp & Phung Lam village, Thung Phung commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

No ST T	Full name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính (M/F)	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhân
1	Phan Hải Triều	M	Kinh	Phung Lam	No	No	
2	Nguyễn Hữu Minh	M	"	Phung Lam	Yes	"	
3	Trần Văn Thâm	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
4	Nguyễn Thị Lan	F	"	Cáp	Yes	"	
5	Trần Thị Lệ Quyên	F	"	Cáp	Yes	"	
6	Lê Thị Xuân Thanh	F	"	Cáp	Yes	"	
7	Trần Văn An	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
8	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	M	"	Cáp	No	"	
9	Lê Cẩm	M	"	Cáp	Yes	"	
10	Lê Thị Anh Cẩm	F	"	Phung Lam	No	"	
11	Trần Thị Mỹ Trinh	F	"	Cáp	No	"	
12	Trần Văn Thành	M	"	Phung Lam	No	"	

số giờ
tham dự

Huong Choa village, Huong Phung commune

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

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy wind power project
Date Ngày	13/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Hương Choa - Hương Choa village, Hương Phung commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

Gender Nam Nữ	No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
F	1	Hồ Thị Thái	Vân Kiều	Thôn Hương Choa Xã Hương Phung	No	Thái
F	2	Hồ Thị Lê Na	Vân Kiều	"	No	
F	3	Hồ Thị Va	Vân Kiều	"	"	
M	4	Hồ Văn Hoàng	"	"	"	Hoàng
M	5	Hồ Văn Hải	"	"	"	Hải
M	6	Hồ Văn Thế	"	"	"	Thế
M	7	Hồ Văn TA pay	"	"	"	pay
M	8	Hồ Văn Sĩ Tân	"	"	"	
M	9	Hồ Văn Tạ Ông	"	"	"	
M	10	Hồ Văn Châu	"	"	"	
M	11	Hồ Văn Mười	"	"	"	
F	12	Hồ Thị Vân	"	"	"	

Thôn Thủy Choa

M	13	Hồ Văn Hòa	n	v	No	HQA
M	14	Hồ Văn Quang	n	v	No	Quang
M	15	Hồ Văn Xong	n	v	Yes	Xong
M	16	Hồ Văn A Tâm	v	v	No	Tâm
M	17	Hồ Văn Hành	n	n	Yes	Hành
M	18	Hồ Văn Nửa	n	n	No	Nửa
M	19	Hồ Văn Lợi	n	v	No	Lợi
M	20	Hồ Văn Lợi	v	v	No	Lợi
M	21	Hồ Văn Lang	n	n	Yes	Lang
	22	21 Van Kieu households 4 females - 17 males				
	23					
	24					
	25					
	26					
	27					
	28					
	29					
	30					

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

Project name Tên dự án	Phong Huy wind power project
Date Ngày	13/12/2020
Place Địa điểm	Thôn Hương Choa - Hương Choa village, Hương Phụng commune
Description Mô tả	Project Disclosure & Community Consultation

Gender Nam Nữ	No. STT	Full name Họ và tên	Ethnic group Dân tộc	Address Nơi ở	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Signature Ký nhận
F	1	Hồ Thị Thái	Văn kiến	Thôn Hương Choa - xã Hương Phụng	No	Thái
F	2	Hồ Thị Lê Na	Văn kiến	"	No	
F	3	Hồ Thị Va	Văn kiến	"	"	
M	4	Hồ Văn Hương	"	"	"	Hương
M	5	Hồ Văn Đức	"	"	"	Đức
M	6	Hồ Văn Thứ	"	"	"	Thứ
M	7	Hồ Văn TA pay	"	"	"	pay
M	8	Hồ Văn Sĩ Tân	"	"	"	
M	9	Hồ Văn Ta Ôi	"	"	"	
M	10	Hồ Văn Chai	"	"	"	
M	11	Hồ Văn Mười	"	"	"	
F	12	Hồ Thị Vân	"	"	"	

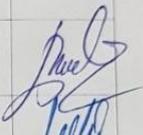
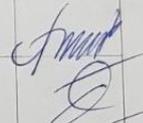
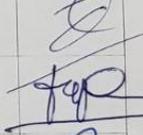
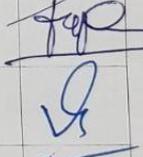
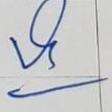
Thôn Thủy Choa

M	13	Hồ Văn Hòa	n	v	No	HQA
M	14	Hồ Văn Quang	n	v	No	Quang
M	15	Hồ Văn Xong	n	v	Yes	Xong
M	16	Hồ Văn A Tâm	v	v	No	Tâm
M	17	Hồ Văn Hành	n	n	Yes	Hành
M	18	Hồ Văn Nửa	n	n	No	Nửa
M	19	Hồ Văn Lợi	n	v	No	Lợi
M	20	Hồ Văn Lữ	v	v	No	Lữ
M	21	Hồ Văn Lang	n	n	Yes	Lang
	22	21 Van Kieu households 4 females - 17 males				
	23					
	24					
	25					
	26					
	27					
	28					
	29					
	30					

Local authorities

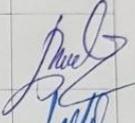
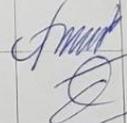
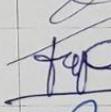
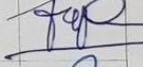
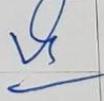
STAKEHOLDER MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD
THÔNG TIN THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

Project name Tên dự án	Dự án điện gió Liên Lập, Phong Huy, và Phong Nguyên						
Date Ngày	16/12/2020						
Place Địa điểm	Văn phòng UBND huyện Hương Sơn						
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	phó CT UBND Hương Sơn			
2	Lê Lý	M	"	PCT Tân Trào			
3	Nguyễn Đình Đình	M	"	Phó Ủy viên Liên			
4	Đinh Đình	M	"	Phong y tế Tân Liên			
5	Nguyễn Văn	M	"	RTich Tân Liên			
6	Lê Quang Thuận	M	"	per. UBND huyện			
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

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 Đến công tác	Acquired land for the Project Thu hồi đất	Shadow flicker bóng nhấp nháy	Signature Ký nhận
1	Hà Ngọc Dương	M	Kinh	phó CT UBND Huyện Hướng Hóa			
2	Lê Lý	M	"	PCT Tân Thành			
3	Nguyễn Đình Đình	M	"	Phó Ủy ban Liên Lập			
4	Đinh Đình	M	"	Phong y tế Tân Liên			
5	Nguyễn Văn	M	"	RTich Tân Liên			
6	Lê Quang Thuận	M	"	pcr. v. s. m. h. s.			
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

APPENDIX G BASIC CALCULATION OF PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET

Programs	Projects	Main Activities	Description	1 st year Budget
Livelihood Restoration Program				
	Cultivation and Animal Husbandry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Seedling provision (fruit trees, vegetable, microbial fertiliser) ■ Poultry and Cattle provision (Cow/ Buffalo, Pig and chicken) ■ Technical instruction provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10 HHs, 2 crops per year, VND 1 million/HH/crop ■ 10 HHs, VND 10 million/baby cow ■ 2 times/ year (cultivation/animal husbandry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VND 20 million ■ VND 100 million ■ VND 30 million
	Women-led Microbusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business training ■ Micro credit institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 40% ■ 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 times/ year
Education and Vocational Training 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/ year ■ VND 50 million/ year
	Vocational training and Job Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vocational training courses ■ Job skills workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 15 trainees, VND 5 millions/ trainee/ course ■ VND 7,5 million/ workshop, 2 workshop/ year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VND 75 million/ year ■ VND 15 million
	Local Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job seek center partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrange local recruitment and job introduction activities throughout the year 	<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 milion
	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 upgrade/ year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 million/ year
Health, Water and Sanitation Program				
	Health, Marriage and Family Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training course on health education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 trainings on thematic health issue/ year/ village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 million/ year
	Clean water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bore well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 04 bore well for selected village, VND 25 millions/ well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 million/ year
Infrastructure and Charitable Fund Program				
	Infrastructure and Facility Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil interal-village road, rural waste management, health station facility upgrade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil interal-village road upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VND 100 millions/ year
	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"> VND 100 million/ year

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