



Indigenous Peoples Plan

Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project, Dak
Lak Province, Vietnam

China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd

28 March 2022

Project No.: 0599549

Document details

Document title	Indigenous Peoples Plan
Document subtitle	Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project, Dak Lak Province, Vietnam
Project No.	0599549
Date	28 March 2022
Version	Final
Author	Thu Ly, Phong Duong
Client Name	China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd

Document history

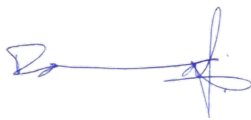
Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	ERM approval to issue		Comments
				Name	Date	
Draft	0.0	Thu Ly, Phong Duong	Hanh Nguyen	Paola Romero	27.09.2021	Issued to Client
Draft	1.0	Thu Ly, Phong Duong	Hanh Nguyen	Paola Romero	10.12.2021	Revised and issued to Client
Final	2.0	Thu Ly, Phong Duong	Hanh Nguyen	Paola Romero	28.03.2022	Final issuance

Signature Page

28 March 2022

Indigenous Peoples Plan

Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project, Dak Lak Province, Vietnam



Paola Romero
Partner in Charge

ERM Vietnam

3rd Floor, Saigon Finance Centre
09 Dinh Tien Hoang, Dakao Ward
District 1, Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam

© Copyright 2022 by ERM Worldwide Group Ltd and/or its affiliates ("ERM").
All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form,
or by any means, without the prior written permission of ERM

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Overview of the Project.....	1
1.2	Overview of Indigenous Peoples in the Project Area	3
1.2.1	Project's Affected Area	3
1.2.2	Screening of Indigenous Peoples and Applicability of IFC PS7 and AIIB ESS3	6
1.3	Characteristics of Ede People.....	9
1.3.1	Demographic Profile	9
1.3.2	Livelihoods.....	11
1.3.3	Community Values.....	11
1.4	Objectives of the IPP	15
1.5	Development of the IPP	16
1.6	Eligibility of IPP	16
1.7	Report Structure	17
2.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS.....	19
2.1	Introduction	19
2.2	Equator Principles.....	19
2.3	AIIB ESS3 – Indigenous Peoples	19
2.4	IFC Performance Standards	19
2.5	Relevant Vietnamese Legislation and Regulations.....	21
2.5.1	Ethnic Minority Development Support.....	21
2.5.2	Information Disclosure and Public Consultation.....	26
2.5.3	Government Policies on Gender	27
2.5.4	Government Policies on Human Rights	29
2.5.5	Government Policies on Sustainable Development Goals.....	30
2.6	Other International Relevant Frameworks	32
3.	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR IPP DEVELOPMENT.....	33
3.1	Consultation with Local Authorities and Relevant Organisations	33
3.2	Consultations with Affected IPs Communities.....	35
3.2.1	Key Informant Interviews	36
3.2.2	Focus Group Discussions	38
3.2.3	Household Interviews.....	40
3.2.4	Field Observation.....	43
3.3	Community Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	43
4.	SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.....	45
4.1	Project Impact on Indigenous Peoples	45
4.2	Mitigation Measures.....	47
5.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.....	49
5.1	Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam.....	49
5.2	Ethnic Minorities in Central Highlands	49
5.3	Ethnic Minorities in Dak Lak Province.....	50
5.4	Ethnic Minorities in Krong Buk District	50
5.4.1	Overview of Ethnic Minorities.....	50
5.4.2	Demographic Profile of Ethnic Minorities	50
5.4.3	Employment.....	50
5.4.4	Public Services	50
5.4.5	Vulnerability Status	51
5.5	Ethnic Minorities in Affected Communes	51
5.5.1	Ethnic Minorities in Cu Ne Commune	51
5.5.2	Ethnic Minorities in Cu Pong Commune	52

5.5.3	Ethnic Minorities in Ea Sin Commune.....	53
5.6	Ethnic Minorities in Affected Villages	54
5.6.1	Access to Public Infrastructure.....	56
5.6.2	Economic Structure.....	59
5.7	Household Level Analysis.....	61
5.7.1	Demographic Profile	62
5.7.2	Labour Force	67
5.7.3	Livelihood Engagement	68
5.7.4	Income and Expenditure	77
5.7.5	Housing Conditions.....	82
5.7.6	Land Holdings.....	88
5.7.7	Health Care.....	90
5.7.8	Access to Public Infrastructure.....	92
5.7.9	Community and Social Relations	98
5.7.10	Vulnerability Analysis.....	100
5.8	Gender Analysis	109
5.8.1	Demographic Profile of Ethnic Minority Women.....	109
5.8.2	Gender Equality Implementation in Vietnam	109
5.8.3	Gender Equality Implementation in Local Level.....	115
5.8.4	Gender Issues in Ethnic Minority Communities	117
5.8.5	Gender Analysis Based on Surveyed Households.....	118
5.9	Human Rights Analysis.....	133
5.9.1	International Developments Related to Indigenous Peoples.....	133
5.9.2	Summary of Indigenous Peoples' Rights	133
5.9.3	Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	135
5.9.4	Rights of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam.....	136
5.9.5	Human Rights in Local Context	137
6.	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING AND PRIORITY ANALYSIS.....	142
6.1	Policy of Ethnic Minority Support in Krong Buk district	142
6.2	Business Existing Community Investment and Priorities	144
6.3	Non-Government Organisations Supports in Locals.....	147
6.4	General Findings on Indigenous Peoples Development Schemes Proposed by Local Authorities and Ede Communities	152
6.5	Analysis on Indigenous Peoples Challenges and Solutions by Ede Communities.....	152
6.5.1	Community Strengths and Changes	152
6.5.2	Challenges of Ethnic Minority Development	153
6.5.3	Local Needs for Ethnic Minority Development	156
6.5.4	Challenges of Ethnic Minority Development and Proposed Solutions by Specified Local Groups	159
6.5.5	Community Visioning	161
7.	PROPOSED PROJECT'S DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.....	163
7.1	Rationale on Project's Local Perception and Consultation	163
7.1.1	Local Perception of the Project	163
7.1.2	Community Consultation.....	163
7.2	Objectives.....	164
7.3	Eligibility.....	165
7.4	Proposed Disclosure and Consultation Process, Activities, Materials	165
7.5	Required Resources and Budget.....	166
7.6	Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation.....	167
8.	PROPOSED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.....	168
8.1	Overview, Selection, and Priority Group of IPP Programs.....	168

8.2	Ede Women Empowerment	169
8.2.1	Rationale.....	169
8.2.2	Objectives	170
8.2.3	Main Project Components and Activities.....	170
8.2.4	Required Resources	171
8.2.5	Point of Consideration Prior to the Implementation.....	171
8.3	Ethnic Culture Preservation and Promotion	171
8.3.1	Rationale.....	171
8.3.2	Objectives	171
8.3.3	Main Project Components and Activities.....	172
8.3.4	Required Resources	172
8.3.5	Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation	173
8.4	Education, Training, and Local Recruitment	173
8.4.1	Rationale.....	173
8.4.2	Objectives	173
8.4.3	Main Project Components and Activities.....	174
8.4.4	Required Resources	177
8.4.5	Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation	178
8.5	Infrastructure Upgrade	179
8.5.1	Rationale.....	179
8.5.2	Objectives	179
8.5.3	Main Project Components and Activities.....	179
8.5.4	Required Resources	180
8.5.5	Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation	180
8.6	Charitable Fund	180
8.6.1	Rationale.....	180
8.6.2	Objectives	180
8.6.3	Main Project Components and Activities.....	180
8.6.4	Required Resources	181
8.6.5	Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation	181
9.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	182
9.1	General Process	182
9.2	Consultation with Local Authorities on the IPP	182
9.3	Disclosure to and Consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the IPP.....	183
9.4	On-going Consultation on the IPP Programs.....	183
9.5	Involving Government and NGOs as Partners.....	185
9.6	Grievance Redress Mechanism	185
10.	IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES, SCHEDULE, AND PROPOSED BUDGET	187
10.1	Implementation Approaches	187
10.1.1	Contract with Local Service Providers on Providing IPP Materials and Support.....	191
10.1.2	Contribution of Participating Households and Communities	191
10.1.3	Hand-over of IPP Support and Materials	191
10.1.4	Conduct Regular Field Observe and Assist the Households in Solving Issues Encountered during Implementation of the IPP Programs	191
10.2	Implementation Process	191
10.3	Human Resources	193
10.4	Proposed Budget.....	195
11.	MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING.....	197
11.1	General Requirement	197
11.2	Internal Monitoring	197
11.3	External Monitoring.....	198
11.4	Reporting	198

APPENDIX A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
APPENDIX B SURVEY PHOTOS
APPENDIX C CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND EXISTING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION IN DAK LAK PROVINCE

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Sub-Projects and Subsidiary Companies.....	1
Table 1.2	Project’s Schedule	3
Table 1.3	Surveyed Communes Affected by Project Components	3
Table 1.4	Characteristics of <i>Buôn</i> and <i>Thôn</i>	4
Table 1.5	Indigenous People Screening and Identification	7
Table 2.1	Summary of IFC Performance Standard Requirements for IPP.....	20
Table 2.2	Major Policies Related to Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam	22
Table 2.3	Dak Lak’s Policies on Ethnic Minority Development	25
Table 2.4	Regulations related to Community Development Programs for Ethnic Minorities in Dak Lak Province 2020.....	26
Table 3.1	Consultation with Local Authorities	33
Table 3.2	Research Sample by Geographical Location and Research Method.....	36
Table 3.3	Key Informants for KIIs by Geographical Location.....	37
Table 3.4	FGD Participants by Geographical Location and Group	38
Table 3.5	Household Interviews by the Surveyed Village	40
Table 4.1	FPICon/FPIC Identification	45
Table 5.1	Number of Extremely Difficult Villages in Krong Buk District 2021-2025	51
Table 5.2	Demographic Features of the Surveyed Villages.....	55
Table 5.3	Local Schools in the Surveyed Villages	57
Table 5.4	Livelihoods Structure of Surveyed Villages.....	60
Table 5.5	Surveyed Households and Population by Commune.....	62
Table 5.6	Length of Residency of the Surveyed Population	63
Table 5.7	Average Household Size of the Surveyed Households	64
Table 5.8	Surveyed Population by Age Group.....	64
Table 5.9	Surveyed Population by Religion	65
Table 5.10	Surveyed Population by Marital Status	66
Table 5.11	Surveyed Population by Literacy	66
Table 5.12	Surveyed Population by Educational Attainment	66
Table 5.13	Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working Population	68
Table 5.14	Surveyed Working People with Land-based Livelihoods	69
Table 5.15	Main Crops in the Surveyed Communes	73
Table 5.16	Challenges in Agricultural Production	76
Table 5.17	Surveyed Working People with Wage-based Livelihoods.....	76
Table 5.18	Surveyed Working Population with Supplementary Livelihoods	77
Table 5.19	Average Monthly Incomes per Household and per Capita.....	78
Table 5.20	Average Monthly Household Income Structure.....	78
Table 5.21	Average Monthly Expenditures per Household and per Capita	78
Table 5.22	Irregular Expenditures of the Surveyed Households.....	79
Table 5.23	Average Monthly Household Expenditure Structure	79
Table 5.24	House Materials in the Surveyed Communes.....	84
Table 5.25	Household Vehicles Owned by the Surveyed Household.....	85
Table 5.26	Ownership of Household Assets.....	86
Table 5.27	Water Sources of Surveyed Households	86

Table 5.28	Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households	87
Table 5.29	Different Types of Land Holdings of the Surveyed Households	88
Table 5.30	Annual Crops Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households	89
Table 5.31	Perennial Crops Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households	89
Table 5.32	Farming Forestry Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households	89
Table 5.33	Residential and Gardening Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households	90
Table 5.34	Surveyed Population with Health Issues over the Past 12 Months	90
Table 5.35	Visit to Health Establishments by the Surveyed Household	91
Table 5.36	Evaluation of Electricity Supply by the Surveyed Household	92
Table 5.37	Evaluation of Local Roads by the Surveyed Household	93
Table 5.38	Evaluation of Local Schools by the Surveyed Household	94
Table 5.39	Evaluation of Local Health Stations by the Surveyed Household	94
Table 5.40	Evaluation of Local Water Supply by the Surveyed Household	95
Table 5.41	Evaluation of Local Waste Collection Services by the Surveyed Household	96
Table 5.42	Evaluation of Internet and Telecommunication Services by the Surveyed Household	97
Table 5.43	Evaluation of Local Markets by the Surveyed Household	97
Table 5.44	Local Perception of Social Statements	99
Table 5.45	Support Sources	100
Table 5.46	Households with Vulnerabilities in the Surveyed Villages	102
Table 5.47	Household Vulnerability by Category	102
Table 5.48	Household and per Capita Incomes of Vulnerable Households	103
Table 5.49	Monthly Income Structure of Vulnerable Households	104
Table 5.50	Evaluation on Local Infrastructure	104
Table 5.51	Evaluation on Specific Aspects of Well-being	105
Table 5.52	Development Challenges Identified by Vulnerable Groups	106
Table 5.53	Some Main Support Programs for Vulnerable Households	107
Table 5.54	Brief Summary of Key Legislation on Gender Equality in Vietnam	110
Table 5.55	Events Relating to Gender Equality and Women in Vietnam	111
Table 5.56	Gender-Related Activities Implemented in Local Level	115
Table 5.57	Surveyed Population with Health Issues by Gender over the Past 12 Months	121
Table 5.58	Women's Participation in Social Organisations	123
Table 5.59	Evaluation on Local Infrastructure by Women	124
Table 5.60	Livelihood Engagement by Gender	125
Table 5.61	Supplementary Occupations of Surveyed Female Population	125
Table 5.62	Labour Division in Reproduction Activities among the Surveyed Households	126
Table 5.63	Labour Division in Production Activities among the Surveyed Households	126
Table 5.64	Labour Division in Community Activities among the Surveyed Households	127
Table 5.65	Access to Resources by Gender	128
Table 5.66	Control over Resources by Gender	128
Table 5.67	Decision Making on Financial Issues in the Surveyed Households	129
Table 5.68	Changes in Women's Engagement in Community and Social Activities	130
Table 5.69	Women's Ability to Sustain Their Livelihood	131
Table 5.70	Increase in Women's Workload	132
Table 5.71	Increase in Women's Dependency on Men	132
Table 5.72	Impacts on Women's Safety Due to the Influx of Migrant Workers	133
Table 5.73	Some Specific Rights of Indigenous Peoples	134
Table 5.74	Concerns about the Project	140
Table 5.75	Project Impacts Perceived by the Surveyed Household	141
Table 5.76	Project Impacts Perceived by the Surveyed Village Representatives	141
Table 6.1	Development programs by NGOs in Dak Lak Province	148
Table 6.2	General Indigenous Peoples Initiatives	152
Table 6.3	Community Strengths and Changes	153
Table 6.4	Main Community Challenges	155

Table 6.5	Needs for Ethnic Minority Development Identified through KIIs	157
Table 6.6	Needs for Ethnic Minority Development Identified through Household Survey and FGDs.....	158
Table 6.7	Development Challenges and Proposed Solutions by Local Groups by Respondent.....	159
Table 6.8	Community Goals in the Next Five Years	161
Table 7.1	Local Knowledge of the Project	163
Table 7.2	Project Information Channels.....	163
Table 7.3	Participation in Public Consultations	164
Table 7.4	Proposed Detailed Activities	165
Table 8.1	Proposed IPP Programs, Eligibility and Priority Group	168
Table 8.2	Basic Information on Vocational Training Courses	175
Table 10.1	Suggested Implementation Approach of IPP Programs.....	188
Table 10.2	Implementation of IPP Programs	193
Table 10.3	Suggested Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the IPP	194
Table 10.4	Proposed Budget for the IPP Programs for the First Three Years	195
Table 11.1	Type and Frequency of Monitoring, Audit and Reporting.....	198

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Locations of Project Components and Affected Communes and Villages	2
Figure 1.2	Difference in Cultural House Styles between Ede and Kinh Villages.....	5
Figure 1.3	Bridge and Groom in Ede Culture	11
Figure 1.4	The Gong Festival in Central Highland Areas with Ede People Participation	12
Figure 1.5	Ede Woman in Traditional Costumes	13
Figure 1.6	Long Stilt House of the Ede People	14
Figure 1.7	New Housing Style of the Ede People	14
Figure 1.8	IPP Design Process Flow	16
Figure 1.9	Target Ede Communities by Priority	17
Figure 2.1	Majors Actors for Ethnic Minority Related Works.....	25
Figure 2.2	Sustainable Development Goals.....	31
Figure 3.1	Consultations with Local Authorities	35
Figure 3.2	Conducting KIIs in the Surveyed Communes	37
Figure 3.3	Conducting FGDs in the Surveyed Communes	39
Figure 3.4	Surveyed households	41
Figure 3.5	Conducting Household Interviews in the Surveyed Communes	42
Figure 5.1	Dirt Roads in Drah 1 (left) and Ea My (right) Villages	56
Figure 5.2	Water Source from Dug Wells in the Surveyed Villages	57
Figure 5.3	Temporary Markets in Ea Kung Village.....	58
Figure 5.4	Intercropped Production Area in Ea Sin Commune	59
Figure 5.5	Surveyed Population by Ethnicity	63
Figure 5.6	Surveyed Households by Size.....	64
Figure 5.7	Surveyed Population by Working Age Group.....	67
Figure 5.8	Active Labour Force of the Surveyed Working Age Population	68
Figure 5.9	Cultivation and Husbandry in the Surveyed Communes.....	69
Figure 5.10	Cultivation Area of Kdro 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune.....	70
Figure 5.11	Cultivation Area in Kdro 2 Village, Cu Ne Commune	71
Figure 5.12	Cultivation Area in Drah 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune.....	71
Figure 5.13	Tractors as Common Agricultural Equipment in the Surveyed Communes	72
Figure 5.14	Intercropping Practice in Cu Hriet Village, Cu Pong Commune	75
Figure 5.15	Household Income and Expenditure Balance	80
Figure 5.16	Sources of Household Finance Support	80
Figure 5.17	Sources of Debts among the Surveyed Households	81
Figure 5.18	Loan Affordability Pressures of the Surveyed Households	81

Figure 5.19	House Ownership by the Surveyed Household	82
Figure 5.20	Different Housing Types Owned by the Surveyed Household	83
Figure 5.21	Housing Types in the Surveyed Communes.....	84
Figure 5.22	Household Utilities Owned by the Surveyed Household	85
Figure 5.23	Dug Wells in the Surveyed Communes	87
Figure 5.24	Firewood for Domestic Use.....	87
Figure 5.25	Toilet Conditions among the Surveyed Households	88
Figure 5.26	Types of Common Diseases among the Surveyed Population	91
Figure 5.27	Birthplaces of the Youngest Family Members Born within the Last Five Years	92
Figure 5.28	Local Roads in the Surveyed Communes.....	93
Figure 5.29	A Dug Well in Drah 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune	95
Figure 5.30	Waste Treatment in the Surveyed Communes	96
Figure 5.31	A Local Grocery in Ea Kung village, Cu Ne Commune	98
Figure 5.32	Civic Organisation Membership of the Surveyed Population	99
Figure 5.33	Circle of Social Support Defined by Vulnerable Groups	107
Figure 5.34	Population Pyramid by Age and Gender.....	119
Figure 5.35	Surveyed Population by Working Age Group and Gender.....	119
Figure 5.36	Surveyed Population by Marital Status and Gender	120
Figure 5.37	Surveyed Population by Educational Attainment and Gender	120
Figure 5.38	Types of Common Diseases among the Surveyed Female Population	122
Figure 5.39	Social Organisations Participation by Gender.....	123
Figure 5.40	Women in Agricultural Production.....	127
Figure 5.41	Circles of Support by Ede Women Groups	130
Figure 5.42	Specific Targets of Sustainable Development Goals for Indigenous Peoples.....	136
Figure 5.43	Indigenous Peoples in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	136
Figure 5.44	Propaganda Materials on Child Marriage and Consanguineous Marriage in Dak Lak Province	139
Figure 6.1	Defining Target Areas for IPP Programs.....	142
Figure 6.2	Show Case of the Project Owner Responses to COVID-19 Support	145
Figure 6.3	Show Case of the Project Owner Works Together for Poverty Alleviation.....	146
Figure 6.4	Show Case of the Project Owner Care about the Community	147
Figure 7.1	Proposed Disclosure and Consultation Process	165
Figure 9.1	Project Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on the IPP	182
Figure 9.2	Preparing a Profile of Ongoing/Planned Development and Livelihood Opportunities	184
Figure 10.1	Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management	192

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CDP	Community Development Plan
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DPC	District People's Committee
EPFIs	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ERM	ERM Vietnam
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
FPICon	Free, Prior, Informed Consultation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
KII	Key Informant Interview
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LURC	Land Use Right Certificates
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PC	People's Committee
PPC	Province People's Committee
PS	Performance Standard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Project

The China Huadian Engineering Co., Ltd (hereinafter as “Sponsor” or “CHEC”) is developing Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project (hereinafter as “the Project”) with total capacity of 201.4 MW in Krong Buk District, Dak Lak Province. The Project comprising of four sub-projects namely Krong Buk 1 (KB1), Krong Buk2 (KB2), Cu Ne 1 (CN1), and Cu Ne 2 (CN2) located in Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo Communes. In order to manage and operate these Projects effectively, the Sponsor established four subsidiary companies (individually referred to as the “Project Owner” or collectively as the “Project Owners”), which are detailed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Sub-Projects and Subsidiary Companies

No.	Project	Subsidiary Companies
1	Krong Buk No.1 Wind Farm (hereinafter as “KB1”)	Krong Buk New Energy Investment Company Limited
2	Krong Buk No.2 Wind Farm (hereinafter as “KB2”)	Krong Buk Wind Energy Company Limited
3	Cu Ne No.1 Wind Farm (hereinafter as “CN1”)	Cu Ne Renewable Energy Investment Company Limited
4	Cu Ne No.2 Wind Farm (hereinafter as “CN2”)	Cu Ne Wind Energy Investment and Management Company Limited

The footprint of Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Project potentially covers an area 119.71 hectares. The key components of the project includes:

- 73 wind turbines with a total capacity of 199.75 MW including:
 - Krong Buk No.1 Wind Farm: 18 Wind Turbines (12 with capacity of 2.65 MW and 6 with capacity of 3.0 MW)
 - Krong Buk No.2 Wind Farm: 18 Wind Turbines (12 with capacity of 2.65 MW and 6 with capacity of 3.0 MW)
 - Cu Ne No.1 Wind Farm: 18 Wind Turbines (12 with capacity of 2.65 MW and 6 with capacity of 3.0 MW), and
 - Cu Ne No.2 Wind Farm: 19 Wind Turbines (with capacity of 2.65 MW per each).
- The 0.69/22 kV – 3000 kVA transformer and other 22 kV components installed in the cabin inside the turbine
- 22 kV underground collector lines connecting all Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) to the 22 kV busbar of the 22/220 kV Substation
- 22/220 kV substation with capacity of 2×125 MVA
- 220 kV Transmission Line (0.33 km) connecting the 22/220 kV substation to the National Grid
- Management and operation house, and
- Internal road system.

The locations of main Project components of Huadian Dak Lak Wind Power Projects are presented in Figure 1.1.

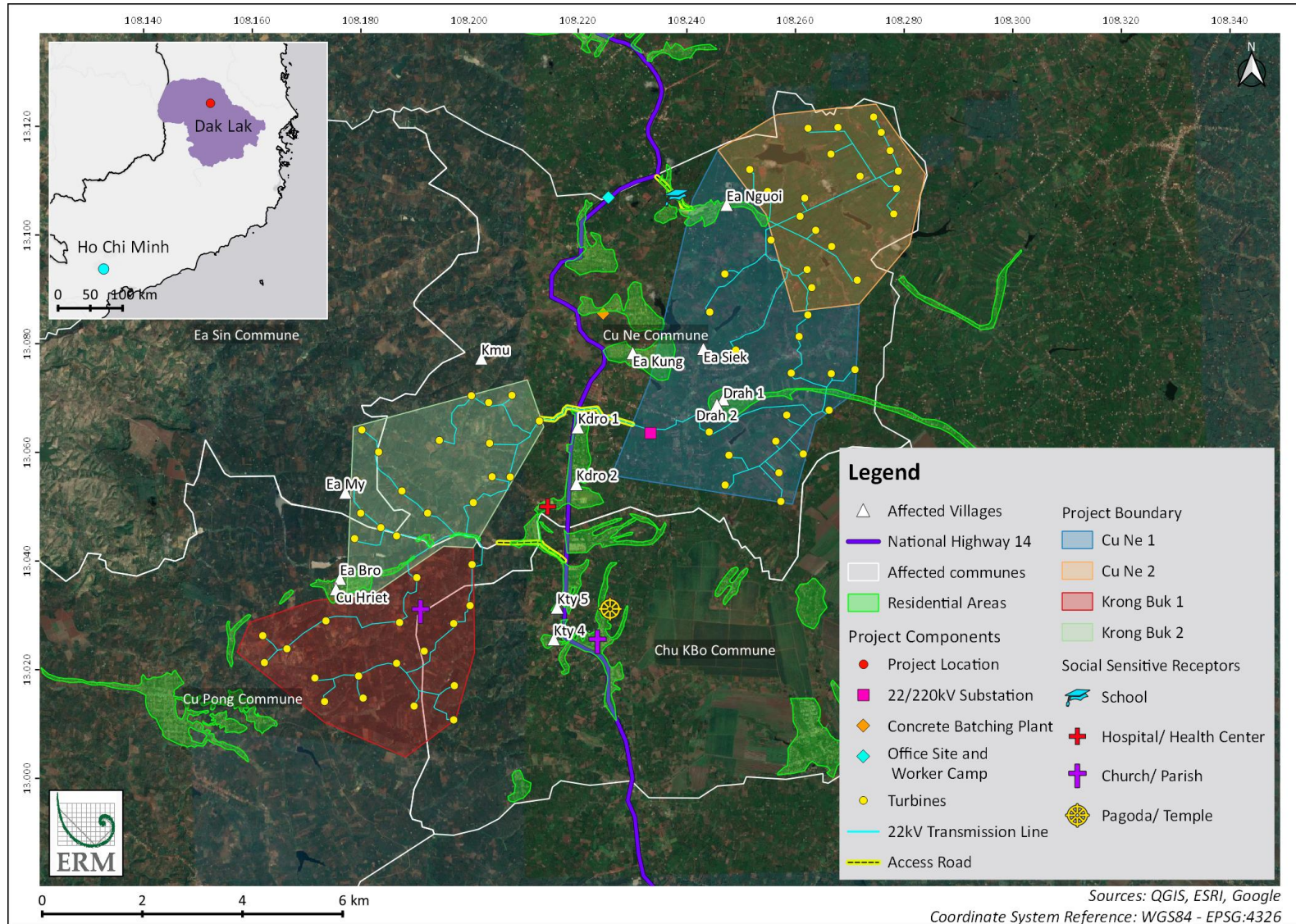


Figure 1.1 Locations of Project Components and Affected Communes and Villages

The Project's schedule of implementation is shown in Table 1.2. As the Project has started its construction of turbines and substation, the Project companies have developed Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs) and had EPPs registered at the Krong Buk District People's Committee on 24 July 2021.

Table 1.2 Project's Schedule

No.	Timeframe	Activity
1	September 2020 – March 2021	Bidding and electricity purchasing agreement
2	March 2021 – April 2021	Get approval of Feasibility Study Report Technical design (Construction and electricity)
3	June 2021	Land acquisition
4	April 2021 – July 2021	Construction (Road system, wind turbines, ...) and electricity (substation and transmission)
5	August 2021 – September 2021	Testing and Commissioning for 22/220kV Wind turbines installation

Source: Project's Feasibility Study Report and Update by Project Owner on 14 September 2021

ERM Vietnam (ERM) was commissioned by CHEC to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report, including a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for the execution and operation of the abovementioned Project. The purpose of the ESIA is to inform the Client and their Project partners of the environmental and social impacts associated with the Projects and in particular the extent to which the Projects aligns with the expectations of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and the associated World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

1.2 Overview of Indigenous Peoples in the Project Area

1.2.1 Project's Affected Area

The Project's social Area of Influence (AoI) is particularly in Krong Buk district, Dak Lak province where the Project is located. Specifically, there are four Project affected communes namely Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo (see Table 1.3). There are 12 potentially affected communities with ethnic minority people including:

- Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, Kmu, and Ea Nguoi villages of Cu Ne commune;
- Cu Hriet and Ea Bro villages of Cu Pong commune; and
- Ea My village of Ea Sin commune.

Table 1.3 Surveyed Communes Affected by Project Components

Country	Province	District	Affected Commune	Affected Village
Vietnam	Dak Lak	Krong Buk	Cu Ne	Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, Kmu, Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, and Ea Nguoi
			Cu Pong	Cu Hriet and Ea Bro

Country	Province	District	Affected Commune	Affected Village
			Ea Sin	Ea My
			Chu Kbo	Kty 4 and Kty 5

Source: ERM

In Dak Lak province, especially in Krong Buk district, the village administrative unit is addressed by different Vietnamese terms:

- *Buôn* refers to a village of Ede indigenous peoples who lived for a long time ago.
- *Thôn* or *Làng* refers to a village of the Kinh majority, Ede indigenous people, and other people from different ethnic minorities migrating to live in this area.

A total of 12 “*Buôn*” and “*Thôn*” (hereby called village) were surveyed in terms of socio-economic conditions. Of which, seven villages are called “*Buôn*” (Cu Hriet, Ea Bro, Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, and Kmu) and five are “*Thôn*” (Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, Ea Nguoi, and Ea My).

The traditional society of the Ede has been built on the basis of “*Buôn*”, which is similar to “*Thôn*” or “*Làng*” (a small administrative unit under the provision of commune level in Kinh ethnicity community). Living in a “*Buôn*” are large maternal families embracing people of several generations of the same bloodiness. In every “*Buôn*” (village), the village patriarch is the most prestigious and powerful individual. This person is elected to this position by the villagers because of his reputation with the community and responsible for handling issues and disputes arising in life in accordance to customary law. In many cases, the village head must go through the patriarch's opinion on issues related to customs and traditions of Ede people.

Findings from the KIIs and FGDs and secondary data research indicated distinct characteristics of *Buôn* and *Thôn* as presented in Table 1.4 and Figure 1.2.

Table 1.4 Characteristics of *Buôn* and *Thôn*

Characteristics	<i>Buôn</i>	<i>Thôn</i>
Establishment	<i>Buôn</i> refers to an ethnic minority village where Ede indigenous people who lived for a very long time ago. Kinh people and other ethnic groups (i.e. Muong and Thai) migrating from different provinces (i.e. Thua Thien Hue, Quang Binh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Yen Bai, and Cao Bang provinces) have settled in the indigenous people village due to planned or spontaneous settlements.	<i>Thôn</i> refers to an interspersed village with the Kinh majority, Ede, and other ethnic minority groups from the North such as Muong, Tay, Nung, Thai, and San Dui. Such interspersed village was formed due to the migration movement in the Central Highlands after 1975. Kinh people have become the majority inhabitants in some areas previously dominated by ethnic minorities.
Village leaders	Each <i>Buôn</i> has a village patriarch who is the hereditary leader with a powerful role in terms of community unity, traditional functions, community property use, and dispute settlement. Specifically, the village patriarch is responsible for organising community worshipping activities, preserving Ede traditions and customs, and supporting the	Each <i>Thôn</i> is managed by a village head who is normally of Kinh ethnicity group.

Characteristics	Buôn	Thôn
	<p>locals in important household affairs such as weddings or funerals.</p> <p>Administratively, each <i>Buôn</i> is managed by a village head who is often of Ede ethnicity. 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.</p>	
Religion	Ede people in the surveyed villages often follow Protestantism while a large number of population are identified as non-religious	Buddhism, Christianity, and Catholicism are recorded in the surveyed Kinh dominant villages.
Housing	The cultural house and residential house are mostly built in the traditional stilt style.	The cultural house and residential house are mainly built on the ground.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Cultural house in Kro 2 ethnic minority village



Cultural house in Ea Kung village

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 1.2 Difference in Cultural House Styles between Ede and Kinh Villages

Based on the number of Ede households recorded in the surveyed villages, it can be divided into two groups:

- Ede dominant villages including Cu Hriet, Ea Bro, Kdo 1, Kdo 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, and Kmu have a high proportion of Ede households, ranging from 50% to 100% of total village households.
- Kinh dominant villages including Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Nguoi, Ea Krom, and Ea My have a low proportion of ethnic minority households. In these villages, Ede group with other Thai, Nung, Tay, Muong, and San Dui ethnic minority groups have been more integrated with the Kinh majority.

1.2.2 Screening of Indigenous Peoples and Applicability of IFC PS7 and AIIB ESS3

AIIB Environmental and Social Standards 3: Indigenous Peoples (AIIB ESS3) and IFC Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples (IFC PS7) defines Indigenous Peoples as a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the nature resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social and political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Based on the IP screening in Table 1.5, it is concluded that the Ede (“Ê-đê”) located in the Project’ area fulfil all four characteristics of IPs as per AIIB ESS3 and IFC PS7, therefore ERM recommends that the current project considers the Ede under the impact of the Project as IPs and that the AIIB ESS3 and IFC PS7 provisions are applied to the Project’s affected Ede communities.

Table 1.5 Indigenous People Screening and Identification

Characteristics	Ede	Conclusion
Self-identification (as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others)	The Ede recognised by the Government of Vietnam as distinct ethnic groups. The Ede are the 12th most populous of the 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam ¹ .	Yes, it could be confirmed that the Ede people obtain the characteristics of self-identification and recognition of this identity by others as a distinct ethnic group
Collective attachment (to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories)	The Ede have lived in their own villages in the Project's areas and Dak Lak for generations. Originally, the Ede moved to Vietnam's central region and then to the central highlands between the 8th century and the 15th century. They live Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen province.	Yes. Ede have collective attachment to the project area and the natural resources.
Customary Institutions (cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture)	<p>Even though the Ede communities have well integrated into the national mainstream development, their cultural, economic, social or political institutions, to a large extent, are distinctive. Traditionally, the Ede enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomy vis-à-vis the Kinh (Vietnamese). Ede society was organised around the basic elements of family, longhouse, and village in descending order of importance.</p> <p>Their traces are reflected in epics, architecture, fine-arts and folklore. Ede families are matriarchal.</p> <p>Previously, the Ede were engaged in hunting, fishing, farming, knitting and weaving. Now they practice the alternation of crops and plant industrial trees like coffee, rubber, pepper and cacao. Some raise buffaloes, cows, and elephants. Ede handicraft items include cloth, bronze, wooden and pottery products and jewellery.</p> <p>Many traditional Ede festivals are maintained, including the buffalo stabbing festival, the house warming ritual, and the adulthood ceremony. The Ede boast their rich folklore, which has been passed down orally. Their myths, fairy tales, proverbs and Khan Dam San and Khan Dam Keth M'lan epics are famous throughout Vietnam. In terms of</p>	Yes. Ede had separate socio-cultural institutions that were different from the mainstream Kinh ethnic majority community.

¹ Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs Web Portal, January 2016. The Ede ("Ê-đê"). Available at <http://english.ubdt.gov.vn/vietnam-image-of-the-community-of-54-ethnic-groups/the-e-de.htm> (Accessed on 30 July 2021)

Characteristics	Ede	Conclusion
	<p>performance, it is a type of immersion accompanied by some movements to convey emotions. Regarding folk songs, there are quizzes, genealogy songs.</p> <p>Ede music is famous for its gong set. No festival, no cultural activity of the community can be absent from the sound of gongs. Besides the gongs, there are musical instruments made of bamboo and dried gourd shells which are like other ethnic minority groups in Central Highlands but made with their unique techniques.</p> <p>The traditional house of the Ede is a long stilts house with a wooden-boat-shaped architecture with two basic features that two erected walls are wider in the upper and narrower in the lower part; and two roof tops protrude.</p> <p>Ede costume constitutes a high level of aesthetic and sensational values. Red and black dominate the Ede's costume colour</p>	
<p>Distinct Language (or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside)</p>	<p>The Ede language belongs to the Cham and the Malayo-Polynesian language group. According to the village patriarch of Tuor Y Thut Bya, since the early time, the Ede people talk to each other by their own language and tend to use Vietnamese to communicate with those who do not understand the Ede language. The preservation of their language was stipulated in the village conventions. However, many local Ede teenagers have recently hesitated to communicate in their own language. The other recorded situation is that there are just few Ede people being proficient in writing although all of people in Ede community being master in speaking their own language.</p>	<p>Yes. Ede was considered to be the distinct language, which is different from the official language in Vietnam.</p>

Source: ERM Scoping Site visit during ESIA development, May 2021.

Under the social impact assessment in the ESIA, the Project is likely to have a range of impacts on Indigenous Peoples (Ede community). As such, according to AIB ESS3, development of an IPP, including assessment of social impacts and resource requirements for addressing impact, is required.

1.3 Characteristics of Ede People

From the survey, Ede is the dominant ethnic minority group in the Project areas. This section provides a snapshot of Ede ethnic group based on data collected from secondary sources, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with village heads, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Ede communities in terms of demographic profile, livelihoods, and community values.

1.3.1 Demographic Profile

1.3.1.1 Population

In 2019, the total Ede population in Vietnam was 398,671 people with 88,703 households. Of which, the number people residing in rural areas was 354,361 people, accounting for 88.9% while the remaining 11.1% or 44,310 people lived in urban areas. The average household size was 4.5 people per an Ede household. Specifically, most Ede households comprise from two to four members (47,154 households or 53.1%). In addition, a substantial number of households with five or six members, and over seven members were also recorded equivalent to 27,497 households (31%) and 11,473 households (13%). Furthermore, there were about 2,579 single-member households accounted for 2.9%.

By gender, the male and female ratio recorded in 2019 was 49:51 with the equivalent population of 195,351 males and 203,320 females. The majority of Ede ethnic people were in the 15 to 59 years bracket with 248,537 people or 62.3% and nearly one third (30.6%) or 121,987 Ede people were under 15 years old cohort. In addition, the number of over-60-year-old people in the Ede community occupied the lowest number of 28,147 people or 7.1%.

Regarding marital status, over one third of the Ede population (69.1%) were married while around 24.3% were single. In addition, an inconsiderable number of Ede people identified their marital status as widowed, divorced, and separated with the corresponding figures of 5.3%, 1%, and 0.3% respectively. Notably, early marriage was recorded in the Ede community with a relatively high rate (20.4%), according to 2018 statistical data. Especially, marriage between people of the same direct line of descent and between relatives within three generations was recorded with 6.5% of the total Ede population, a drop of 5% compared to 2014. However, this figure was still higher than that of the 53 ethnic minority groups whose rate were at 5.6%².

1.3.1.2 Residency

According to statistical data 2019, the Ede population distribution was mainly centralised in the Central Highlands with 359,334 people, followed by 29,760 Ede people living in the North Central and South Central Coast. In addition, Ede people was also recorded in other parts Vietnam with small population. In the Central Highlands, the Ede people mainly resided in Dak Lak province and the South of Gia Lai province, in which Dak Lak province recorded the highest Ede population (351,278 people or 18.8% the total province's population in 2019)³.

1.3.1.3 Language

Ede language belongs to Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family. The Ede language is the main dialect that being used in Central Highlands area, whose writing system with Latin characters was recognised since 1935 (FGD, Ede ethnic minority group, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). The Ede language is now taught in primary and lower secondary schools in the locality. It is taught within 2-3

² CEMA and GSO (2019)

³ CEMA and GSO (2019)

sessions per week at primary level and also included in the lower secondary education curriculum (FGD, ethnic minority group, Ede ethnicity, Kdro 1 village Cu Ne Commune, 14 July 2021).

In the past 10 years, the Ede language development in province has grown tremendously. For primary school, in the 2019-2020 school year, the province has 97 schools, 617 classes and 13,810 students participating in Ede language learning, an increase by 21 schools, 120 classes and 2,758 students. Furthermore, the number of Ede language teachers increased by 34 teachers. Currently, the number of local primary schools deployed Ede language classes is 97 out of 123 schools, reaching 79%⁴.

For lower secondary level, in the 2019-2020 school year, there are 14 schools, 28 classes, 1,088 students participating in Ede language classes with 16 Ede language teachers. Currently, the number of ethnic minority schools teaching Ede language is 14 out of 15 schools. Particularly for the lower secondary level, the implementation of teaching Ede language has only been carried out at boarding high schools for ethnic minorities according to the curriculum and teaching materials compiled by the locality⁵.

From field observations, it should be noted that there is a sound difference between generations in their language competency in which the elderly primarily uses Ede language while the youth are able to comprehensively communicate using both Ede and Vietnamese.

1.3.1.4 Religion

The Ede practices a polytheistic religion. The Ede people believe in animism which everything in the surroundings has a soul or in other word, the God. They also believe that land and water are both created by the Gods Ae Die and Ae Du. The village dignitaries such as Po Lan and Po Pin Ea are normal people who are selected to represent the Gods to manage the land and water of the village as the will of the Gods.

■ Po Lan

Po Lan looks after the land and maintains the land fertility. When people reclaim the land, they must follow the customs, strictly avoid taboos, and perform necessary rituals for the Gods to have a bumper crop as well as their village thrive. Every year, at the beginning of the production season, the villagers have to make solemn offerings to the Land God (called Jang Lan in Ede language).

■ Po Pin Ea

Po Pin Ea looks after the water source to maintain its abundance and prevent water pollution. At the end of the dry season (usually in February or March), the villagers hold a ceremony to worship the Genie of the water (called Tuk Ea or Tring Ea in Ede language) at the waterfront. The offerings are normally buffaloes or pigs. When making offerings to the Genie of the water, the villagers pray for everyone's peace, bumper crops, and livestock growth.

In addition to the God of land and Genie of the water, the Ede people also worship other Gods, specifically:

■ The Wind God

At the beginning of the shifting season (in February and March), the Ede people organise an offering to the Wind God (called Kam Angin in Ede language) and pray for favourable weather conditions.

■ Aê Die (the Good God) and Jang Lie (the Evil God)

The Good God will protect the Ede from being harmed by Jang Lie (the Evil God) and the damage of wild animals, insects, birds, and mice to the crop yield.

⁴ Hoang Duong and Thu Ha (2020)

⁵ Hoang Duong and Thu Ha (2020)

It should be noted that from the survey, some Ede people following Protestantism are not allowed to perform any ancient rituals such as worshipping ancestors and Gods, or burning incense at funerals. They only worship Jesus Christ.

1.3.2 Livelihoods

In the past, Ede people mainly rely on cultivation with upland rice and husbandry. Ede people also went hunting and fishing for food. Ede people are very skillful in basketry and weaving. The cultivation characteristic of the Ede community is the rotation regime. This means that besides the areas that are cultivated, the Ede people also have a vacant land for fertility restoration. After a period of cultivation, the used areas would be left fallow for self-regeneration, which is then used for cultivation. The cultivation cycle is about five to eight years depending on the soil quality and resilience level .

From the field observation and survey findings, nowadays, cultivation is still the focal livelihood of Ede people. They grow multi-plants and each crop is mostly harvested once per year. Coffee, avocado, pepper, rubber, and durian are gradually replacing upland rice to become the main crops providing significant income for Ede people. According to local sharing, it is the French during the Vietnam colonisation that developed rubber and coffee plantations and taught local Ede people to replicate this plantation model afterwards.

1.3.3 Community Values

1.3.3.1 Customs and Festivals

Some common rituals among the Ede community are namely weddings, water wharf offerings, health offerings, graves removal ceremonies, child naming ceremonies, and twinning ceremonies that contribute to enrich cultural background of the Ede ethnic community in the Central Highlands.

■ Wedding

The Ede wedding comprise of three main steps namely engagement ceremony, “paying wedding dowries”, and the wedding ceremony (see Figure 1.3). When a couple decided to get married, alike Kinh ethnic group, an engagement ceremony will be proceeded before a wedding. In the matrilineal culture, the Ede women take the initiative. After the meeting at engagement ceremony, two families meet to discuss the “wedding dowries” offered by the groom's family which includes a lot of items such as buffaloes, cows, gongs, jars, and gold. After preparing enough wedding dowries as given challenge, the bride's family will give it to the groom's family and ask for a wedding ceremony. In addition to the wedding gift, the bride's family also bring to the groom's house three compulsory dowries including one bronze cup, eight bronze rings, and one blanket to present the groom's mother.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 1.3 Bridge and Groom in Ede Culture

- Grave removal ceremony

The grave removal ceremony known as Pethi festival is the biggest festival with a significant meaning in the spiritual life of the Central Highlands ethnic minority groups, especially Ede group. According to their belief, after death, the soul of the deceased is still in presence around and has a binding relationship with the living, which would officially end after the Pethi festival. The Pethi festival is organised once the family of the dead is able to afford it, normally after one to three years. The ceremony is taken place in the area near the grave⁶.

- Water wharf ceremony

The water wharf ceremony is held on March. Ede people pray the Genie of the water for expressing their gratitude for luck and prosperity they received.

- Gong festival

The gong festival begins on March to December and this is not only held solely by the Ede community but other ethnicities in the Central Highlands area (see Figure 1.4). This symbolises for the soul of the Central Highlands as well as the relationship of other ethnicities in the Central Highlands. From local people's perspectives, the gong festival bears many meaningful purposes such as spiritual meanings and community cohesion⁷.

In addition, there are many other interesting folk festivals such as the Buffalo stabbing ceremony, the new house worshipping ceremony, the health community worshipping ceremony, the ceremony of worshipping the kitchen stone (the God has helped the householder for a fulfilled year), and the ceremony of worshipping the village gate stone (the God has kept the village for a peaceful year, ensured that no one is hungry, poor or sick).



Source: The Internet

Figure 1.4 The Gong Festival in Central Highland Areas with Ede People Participation

1.3.3.2 Costumes

Ede costume constitutes a high level of aesthetic and sensational values. Red and black dominate the Ede's costume colour. The dress of Ede women is called Ao Mnie, which is long sleeve pull-over with two lines of buttons on the waist and colourful threads knitted along the shoulder to knees (see Figure 8.3). Meanwhile, the dress of Ede men is called Ao ekei, which are loin clothes and long sleeve pull-

⁶ Pham Duong (2019)

⁷ Le Travel (n.d.)

over with V-shaped neck. In addition, a floral pattern strip is woven in front of the dress as an indication of masculine⁸.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 1.5 Ede Woman in Traditional Costumes

From the field observation and survey findings, nowadays, there is a change in Ede' traditional costume compared to the original version. The Ede people wear their traditional costumes in some important occasions such as weddings, worshipping, and funerals that shows the cultural spirit and increases the value of traditional costumes. In daily life, they wear casual clothes alike Kinh group. Ede men still wear traditional shirts but the loincloth is now replaced by pants. In addition, the weaving technique is fading away and only elderly know how to weave fabrics so young Ede people tend to buy similar fabrics for traditional clothes.

1.3.3.3 Housing Style

The traditional long house of the Ede people is a unique complex of architectural which are not only a material embodiment of the matriarchy but also the places where the cultural and spiritual values of the Ede people are kept (see Figure 1.6).

Generally, The Ede long house is on stilts, made of timber, rattan, and bamboo and roofed with straw. A long house is normally built in a north-south orientation and resembles a boat. The length of a house is measured by its number of horizontal beams. It is believed that the longer the house is, the more prosperous the family is. It is the length of the house that set it apart from other ethnic minorities' housing pattern.

The Ede people's long house has both front and back floor yards. The front one is called Gah yard (welcoming yard). The longer the house is, the wider the welcoming yard is. In front of the floor yard, on both sides of the staircase, two main floor pillars are sculptured with images of two rice pots that stand for prosperity and peace⁹.

The stairs are a highlighted feature in the house. At the top of the stairs, adjacent to the porch are carved with images of a crescent moon and full breasts that symbolise the beauty, power, and role of women in the matriarchal family of the Ede people.

⁸ The Voice of Vietnam - VOVWORLD (2012)

⁹ The finest magazine (2017)

The long house is made up of two main components namely the Gah and the Ok. The Gah makes up one third of the total area whose main function is for receiving guests, family gatherings, worshipping, displaying valuable items, and in some cases as a sleeping place for single men. Meanwhile, the remaining part of the house (Ok) is space for accommodation. The Gah and the Ok are separated by carved pillars called KmeH Kpang¹⁰.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 1.6 Long Stilt House of the Ede People

However, from the field observation, Ede families in the locality often have two adjacent houses including a small traditional stilt house and a concreted house built on the ground like Kinh house. Local Ede households tend to use the stilt house for worshipping activities, festivals, and meetings while daily activities are taken place in the concreted house (see Figure 1.7).

Some young Ede households build their house in Kinh housing style. According to local people, lacking of material especially wood is known as the first reason to this. Furthermore, there are not many big trees left that could be used and it always cost a huge expense to build a long house. Secondly, a stilt house is considered as inconvenient compared to normal concreted house, because there is no private room especially for women and family members after marriage. In addition, ventilation in a stilt house is insufficient especially in the dry season as well as insulation in the rain season.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 1.7 New Housing Style of the Ede People

¹⁰ CNN travel (2016)

1.3.3.4 Matriarchy System

The Ede social system follows matrilineality organisation in which the head of the family is always a woman (usually the oldest woman with the highest position in the family) called 'khoa sang'. 'Khoa sang' has the responsibility to take care of all family's affairs such as property, family member relationships, and interfamily relationships with other people and families in the society. Children normally take their mother's surname. All the property in the family is commonly owned and inherited according to the maternal line. Specifically, sons are not entitled to an inheritance while daughters inherit the ancestors' assets. In addition, the youngest daughter takes over the house to continue worshipping the ancestors and is responsible for taking care of her aging parents¹¹. Upon the death of his wife, a man has to return to his home barehanded, and all his children and property must be left at his in-laws' family.

In many Ede households, even the matrilineal system is still preserved and maintained in the Ede community, women and men in modern society share responsibilities in household affairs. Husband and wife respect and discuss each other in the decision-making process (see further Section 5.8.5.9 for further discussion on gendered decision-making process at the household level).

1.4 Objectives of the IPP

The Project Owner has committed to development and implementation of an IPP to contribute to addressing Project impacts to Indigenous Peoples identified within the ESIA report with full respect for Indigenous Peoples. The IPP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the Indigenous Peoples communities affected by the project, above and beyond the positive impacts identified in the ESIA. As such, the key aim of the IPP is to ensure that long term sustainable economic and social development for Indigenous Peoples communities in the project area can be derived from the Project. This IPP is developed with the following core objectives:

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

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

- Engage in on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate IPs consultations;
- Develop a highly visible presence within the local community in order to build trust between the Project, and IPs community, local authorities and any other key stakeholders;
- Proactive manage IPs community expectations; and
- Maximise sustainable economic and social development such that positive impacts can eventually become self-perpetuating.

The IPP is a live document that can be revised and updated periodically depending on the actuality and practicality of the site conditions and developments. In other words, it will be updated as the Project progresses. The official changes and updates shall be raised to and obtain the approval of the Lenders.

¹¹ To Tuan (2013)

1.5 Development of the IPP

The IPP has been developed through three main steps:

- Step 1: Reviewing the applicable standards, baseline analysis, ESIA findings (i.e. social impact assessment), and stakeholder engagement results. In detail, the following key points were included:
 - Legal framework and applicable standards;
 - Stakeholder engagement;
 - Project impacts on IPs; and
 - Socio-economic baseline of IPs;
- Step 2: Analysing the potential livelihood development and priorities identified in Step 1 by using the triple helices of (i) governmental planning and programs support; (ii) corporate social responsibility priorities of the Project Owner and existing livelihood programs and (iii) local livelihood development needs. Participatory community visioning was conducted with IP villages.
- Step 3: Proposing the IPP programs in consideration of Step 1 and Step 2.

Figure 1.8 outlines the IPP development process with milestones and deliverables that will be further discussed in the following sub-sections.

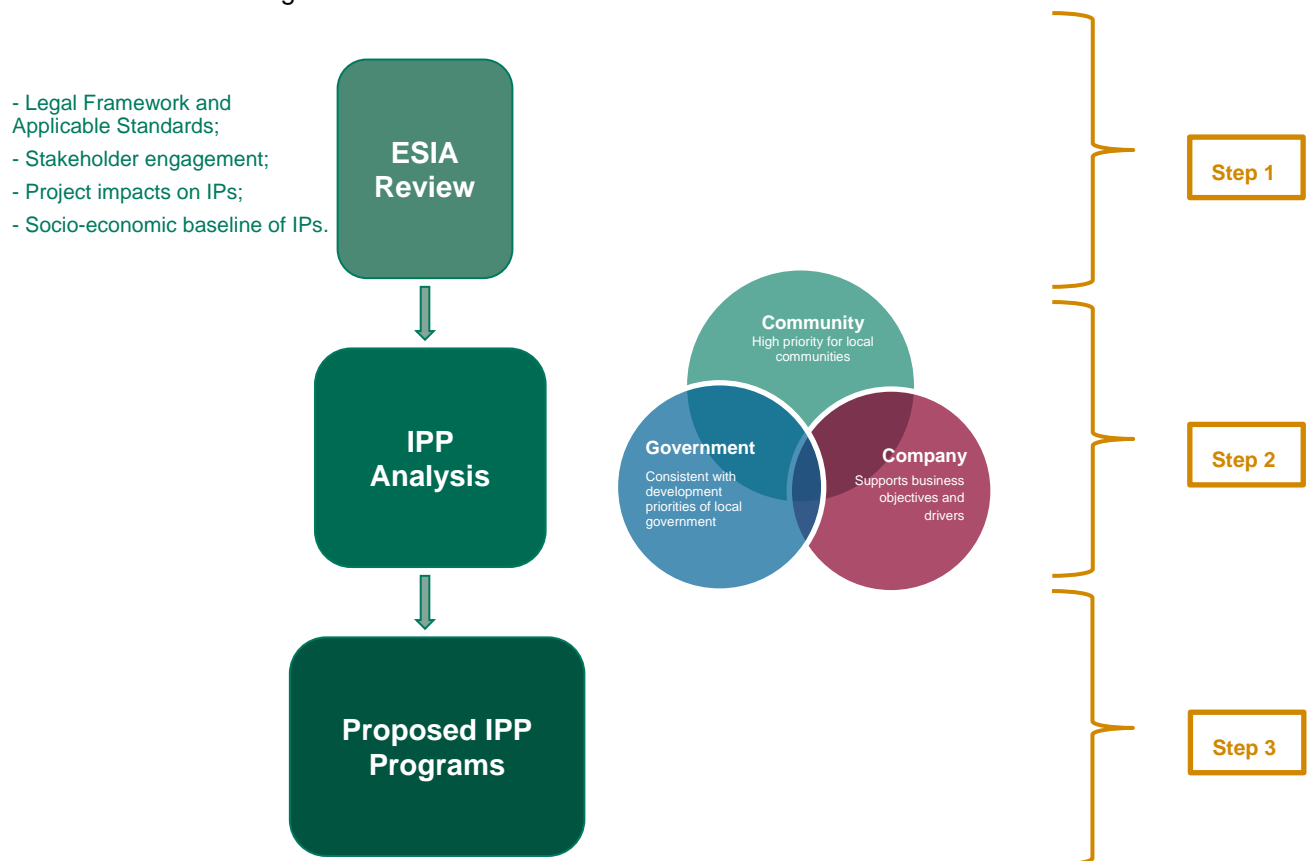


Figure 1.8 IPP Design Process Flow

1.6 Eligibility of IPP

The IPP puts a focus on the Ede groups in affected villages and wider Ede groups in Cu Ne, Cu Pong, and Ea Sin commune, Krong Buk district's administrative area, as shown in Figure 1.9. Ede groups in affected villages and communes include:

- Ede households affected by the Project's impact in Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, Kmu, and Ea Nguoi villages (Cu Ne commune); Cu Hriet and Ea Bro villages (Cu Pong commune); and Ea My village (Ea Sin commune) (P1);
- Ede vulnerable households in Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, Kmu, and Ea Nguoi villages (Cu Ne commune); Cu Hriet and Ea Bro villages (Cu Pong commune); and Ea My village (Ea Sin commune) (P2);
- Ede households in Cu Ne, Cu Pong, Ea Sin, and Chu Kbo communes (P3); and

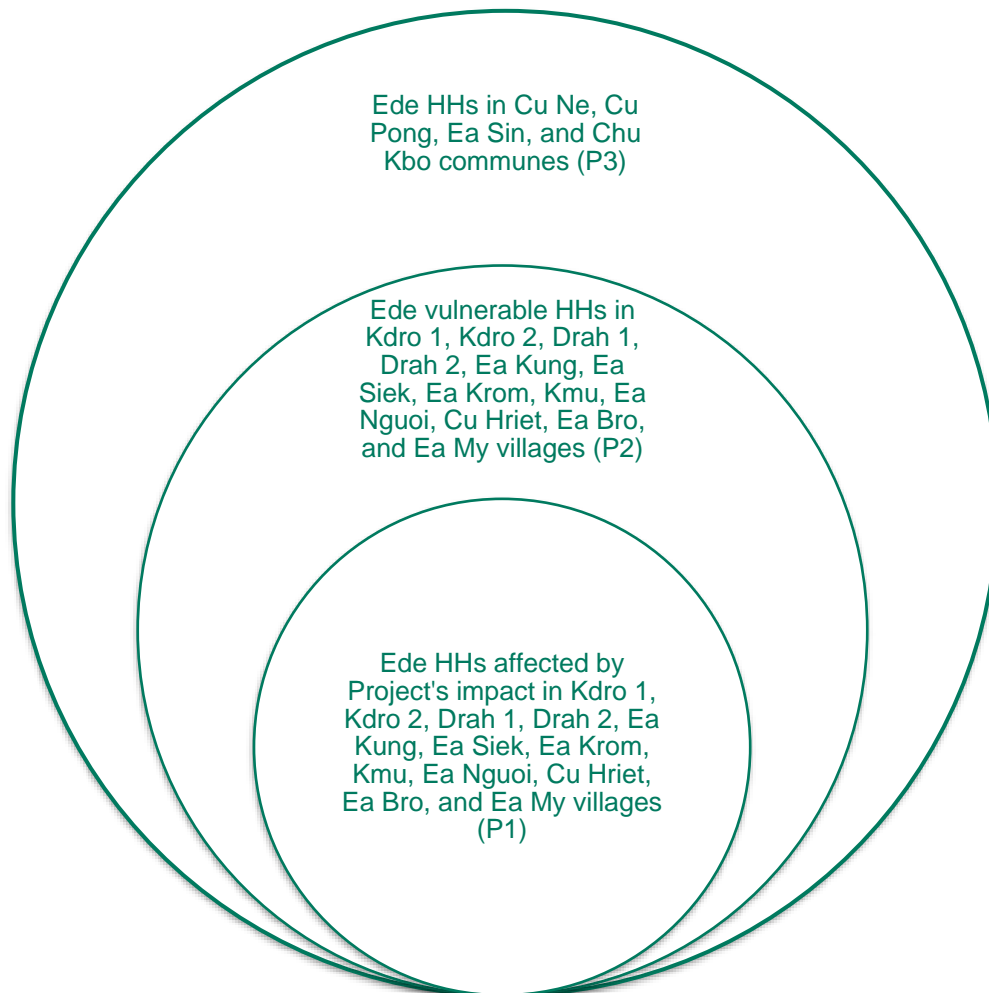


Figure 1.9 Target Ede Communities by Priority

1.7 Report Structure

The report includes the structure as follows:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Legal Framework and Applicable Standards
- Section 3 – Stakeholder Engagement for IPP Development
- Section 4 – Summary of Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples
- Section 5 – Socio-Economic Baseline of Indigenous Peoples
- Section 6 – Indigenous Peoples Planning and Priority Analysis
- Section 7 – Proposed project's disclosure and consultation to Indigenous Peoples

- Section 8 – Proposed Indigenous Peoples Development Programs
- Section 9 – Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation
- Section 10 – Implementation Approaches, Schedules, and Proposed Budget
- Section 11 – Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS

2.1 Introduction

This IPP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Equator Principles 4 (2020), AIIB ESSs (2019) and IFC PSs (2012), in addition to mandatory Vietnamese government regulations. This IPP aims to align its Indigenous Peoples development efforts among Vietnam and international sustainable development initiatives to ensure conformance with AIIB ESSs and IFC PSs. The initiatives that have guided the development of this IPP are outlined and discussed below.

2.2 Equator Principles

It is recognised in the Equator Principles (Principle 5) that:

- All Projects affecting Indigenous Peoples will be subject to a process of Informed Consultation and Participation, and will need to comply with the rights and protections for Indigenous Peoples contained in relevant national law, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law.
- Where Stakeholder Engagement, including with Indigenous Peoples, is the responsibility of the host government, Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) require the client to collaborate with the responsible government agency during the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with IFC Performance Standard 7.

2.3 AIIB ESS3 – Indigenous Peoples

According to AIIB ESS3, if the Project would have impacts on Indigenous Peoples, AIIB requires the Project Owner to prepare an IPP as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated into the report as a recognisable element including:

- Impacts on IPs;
- A framework for continued consultation with these affected IPs during Project implementation;
- Measures to ensure that these Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits;
- Measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate, offset, or compensate for any adverse Project impacts; and
- Culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures

The level of detail and comprehensiveness of IPP is proportional to the degree of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by evaluating: (i) the magnitude of the impact on IPs' customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; socioeconomic status; cultural and communal integrity and heritage; health, education, livelihood systems and social security status; and indigenous knowledge; and (ii) the vulnerability of the affected IPs. The IPP complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environment and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address specific issues associated with the needs of affected IPs.

2.4 IFC Performance Standards

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

Table 2.1 Summary of IFC Performance Standard Requirements for IPP

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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPP, in addition to the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP), is prepared to ensure proper engagement for the local authority and the ethnic community and to provide programs in line with the relevant policies of the local authority and to benefit the ethnic community.
<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"> ■ IPP is prepared to provide proposed programs including raising public health awareness for indigenous people and improvement of community health care facilities to improve health care access and delivery systems.
<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 IPP with components for Indigenous Peoples shall be prepared.

It is also suggested in the Guidance Note 7 (GN59) that the Project Owner may provide development programming for IPs, including:

- Supporting the development priorities of IPs through programs (such as community-driven development programs and locally managed social funds) developed by governments in cooperation with IPs;
- Addressing the gender and intergenerational issues that exist among many IPs, including the special needs of indigenous women, youth, and children;

- Preparing participatory profiles of IPs to document their culture, demographic structure, gender and intergenerational relations and social organisation, institutions, production systems, religious belief, and resource use patterns;
- Strengthening the capacity of IPs' communities and organisations to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate development programs and interact with mainstream economy;
- Protection indigenous knowledge, including by strengthening intellectual property rights; and
- Facilitating partnerships among the government, IPs organisations, civil society organisations, and the private sector to promote IPs' development programs.

2.5 Relevant Vietnamese Legislation and Regulations

2.5.1 Ethnic Minority Development Support

2.5.1.1 National Level

The Vietnam government recognises 53 ethnic minority groups in the territory of Vietnam. Vietnam has one of the most complex ethnolinguistic patterns in Asia. The focus of the Vietnamese government is on “unity in diversity”. The Constitution of Vietnam recognises equity amongst all ethnic groups as a priority and as reflected in the documents issued by the 9th National Congress, the cause of ethnic groups and ethnic solidarity hold a long term strategic position in the revolutionary cause of the country. The Party and State have made substantial efforts to develop and enforce national policies which support cultural and ethnic diversity, with the aim of ensuring equal development, strengthening solidarity, promoting mutual support among ethnic groups, improving material and spiritual lives, reducing poverty, broadening people's knowledge, and reducing socio-economic disparity between all 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam¹².

These focuses were consistently mentioned in the next four Amended Constitutions and received close attention in the 2013 Amended Constitution ratified by the National Assembly. Accordingly, Article 5 of the Constitution 2013 indicates that:

- The State of Vietnam is the united state of the various ethnic communities co-habiting on the territory of Vietnam;
- All ethnic minorities are equality, solidarity, respect and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division;
- National language is Vietnamese, every ethnic community has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits, traditions and culture; and
- The State applies a policy of comprehensive development and give good conditions for ethnic minorities to promote their internal force for the country development.

Articles 58 and 60 of the Constitution 2013 stipulate that:

- The State of Vietnam is in charge of preserving and developing Vietnamese culture of the various ethnic communities; and
- The State undertakes priority policies for education development in mountainous areas, ethnic community regions, particularly difficult areas and the State implements foreground programs of health care for mountainous people and ethnic minorities.

¹² UNFPA (2011)

The Government has introduced a system of policies to incorporate ethnic minorities in the national development process, amounting to over 100 legal documents enacted by more than 10 State authorities since the 1980s¹³ (see Table 2.2). Five of the most important policies are:

- Program 135: Socio-economic development of extremely difficult communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas under the Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister. The program was started from 1998 to present;
- The Program 134¹⁴: Support agricultural land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority households under the Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20 July 2004 of the Prime Minister. ;
- Program 132: Distribute production land and residential land for ethnic minority households in the Central Highlands according to the Decision No. 132/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 8 October 2002;
- Program 167¹⁴: Support housing for the poor under the Decision No. 167/2008/QĐ-TTg dated 12 December 2008. The beneficiaries of the program are poor households in rural areas who are homeless (or own temporary and damaged houses) and are not eligible for the Program 134; and
- Program 168: Youth Development of CEMA for the 2016-2020 period under the Decision No. 167/168/QĐ-UBND.

In addition, the “Master Plan on Socio-economic Development of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021-2030” issued by the Government in 2020 unifies these policies¹⁵.

Table 2.2 Major Policies Related to Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

Year	Document Number	Main Contents
2020	Decision No. 1409/QĐ-TTg	Implementation plan of Resolution No. 120/2020/QH14 dated 19 June 2020 by the National Assembly on approving the investment principles on National Target Program for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions in 2021-2030
	Decision No. 499/QĐ-TTg	Approval of the program on protection and development of ethnic minorities in the 2021 - 2030 period
	Decision No. 460/QĐ-UBND	The action plan to implement the plan on socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions in 2021-2030
	Resolution No. 120/2020/QH14	Approval on the investment policy for the National Target Programme on socio-economic development for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030
2019	Decision No. 414.QĐ-TTg	Approval on the project on strengthening the application of information technology to support ethnic minorities in socio-economic development and ensuring security and order for ethnic minorities in the period 2019 - 2025
	Decision No. 124/QĐ-UBND	Approval on the scheme to construct the project on protection and development of ethnic minorities of less than 10,000 people according to the enjoyment to ensure uniform and equal development among ethnic groups

¹³ Open Development Mekong (2020)

¹⁴ Expired on 30 December 2020

¹⁵ Thanh Nga and Anh Tuan (2021)

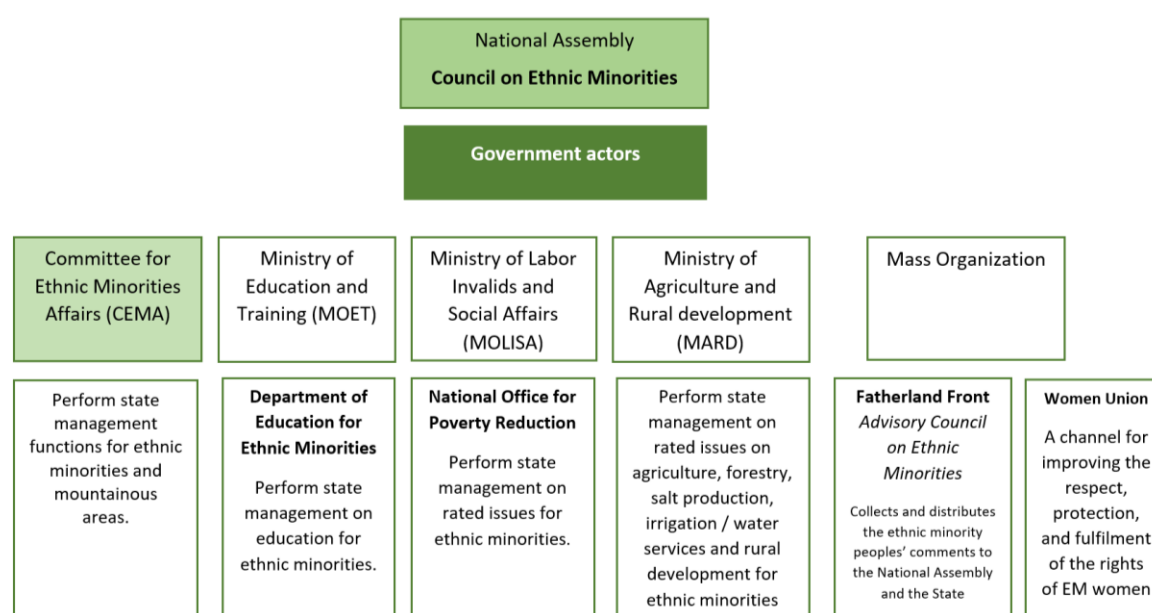
Year	Document Number	Main Contents
	Decision No. 103/QD-TTg	Approving, supplementing, adjusting and renaming the list of extremely difficult hamlets and communes of Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority areas and mountainous areas in the period of 2016-2020
	Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14	Approval of the master plan on social-economic development for the ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2030
	Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW	Continued implementation of Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW on ethnic minority affairs
2018	Decision No. 12/2018/QD-TTg	Criteria for selecting and recognising prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minorities
	Decision No. 474/QD-UBND	EM Policy Summary Plan for the period 2016- 2020, policy orientation 2021- 2025
	Circular No. 86/2018/TT-BTC	Guiding the management and use of non-business funding for the implementation of the Target Program for Education in mountainous, ethnic minority and disadvantaged areas in the period of 2016-2020
2017	Decision No. 1163/QD-TTg	Approval of the project on promoting law dissemination and education and advocacy for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in 2017-2021 period
	Decision No. 1898 / QD-TTg	Approving the project on supporting gender equality activities in ethnic minority areas in the period of 2018 - 2025
2016	Decision No. 2085/QD-TTg	Specific policy on support of socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2017 - 2020
	Decision No. 2086 / QD-TTg	Approving the project to support socio-economic development of ethnic minorities in the 2016-2025 period.
	Resolution No. 52/NQ-CP	Accelerating the development of human resources for ethnic minorities in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030
	Decision No. 138/QD-UBND	Minimizing the issue of child marriage and near-kin marriage among ethnic minorities in 2016
	Decision No. 1722/QD-TTg	Approval of National Target Program for sustainable poverty reduction in the period 2016 - 2020
2015	Decision No. 107/QD-UBND	Approving the plan to build the Project on propagandizing and disseminating laws for officials engaged in ethnic affairs, people of ethnic minorities and people living in border areas and areas with exceptionally difficult socio-economic conditions
	Decision No. 498 / QD-TTg	Approving the project “minimizing child marriage and blood relation marriage in ethnic minority areas in the period 2015-2025”.
	Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg	Promoting the implementation of Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minority people in connection with post-2015 sustainable development targets
	Decision No. 601/QD-UBND	Recognizing the supplementation and adjustment of villages meeting with special difficulties and communes of Zones I, II and III in ethnic minority and mountainous areas
2013	Decision No. 755/QD-TTg	Approving policies to support production land and daily-life water for poor ethnic minorities and poor households in extremely difficult communes and villages

Year	Document Number	Main Contents
	Decision No. 151/QD-UBND	Defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Department of ethnic minorities
	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBND-ARD-KHDT-TC-XD	Guidance on the Program 135 on supporting infrastructure investment and development of production for communes with special difficulties, bordering communes, and villages with special difficulties
	Decision No. 449/QD-TTg	Approving the ethnic minority affairs strategy through 2020
2012	Decision No. 54/2012-QD-TTg	Promulgating policies on lending development capital to ethnic minority households with special difficulties in the period 2012-2015
	Decree No. 84/2012/ND-CP	Promulgating functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA).
	Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBND	Guiding legal aid for people of ethnic minorities
2011	Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP	Decree on ethnic minorities work
	Resolution No. 80/NQ-CP	Orientation of sustainable poverty reduction in the period 2011-2020
2010	Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP	Teaching and learning of ethnic minority languages in schools
2009	Decision No. 102/2009/QD-TTg	Directly policy assistance for the poor in difficult areas
2008	Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP	Support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts
2007	Circular 6	Guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, and technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg
	Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg	Provision of loans to ethnic minority households meeting with exceptional difficulties for production development
	Decision No. 05/2007/QD-UBND	Acceptance for three regions of ethnic minority and mountainous areas based on development status
	Decision No. 01/2007/QD-UBND	Recognition of communes and districts in the ethnic minority and mountainous areas.
	Decision No. 06/2007/QD-UBND	The communication strategy for Program 135-phase 2
2006	Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg	The program on socio-economic development in extremely difficulty villages in ethnic minority and mountainous areas of the 2006-2010 period
2004	Decision No. 134/2004/QD-TTg	A number of policies to provide support in terms of production land, residential land, dwelling houses, and daily-life water to poor ethnic minority households with difficulties
2003	Decision No. 116/2003/QD-TTg	Approving the master plan on reorganization and renovation of State enterprises under the Committee for Nationalities till 2005
	Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW	Resolution on ethnic minority works
1998	Decision No. 135/1998/TTg	The Program for the socio-economic development of extremely difficult communes in ethnic minority, mountainous, boundary, and remote areas

Year	Document Number	Main Contents
1989	Resolution No. 22/NQ-TW	Guidelines and master policies on socio-economic development of mountainous regions

Source: Adapted from Government's Decisions, Decrees, Resolutions, and Circulars 1989-2020

In addition, Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP of the Government is the very important organisation policy related to nationalities issues. This Decree defines the functions, tasks, powers and organisational structure of the CEMA, a ministerial level agency under the Government, performs its functions of State management on ethnic minority affairs nationwide, and on public services within its authorities as prescribed by the law. Other major actors such as Department of Education for ethnic minorities, National Office for Poverty Reduction, Fatherland Front, and Women's Union contribute to perform their tasks for ethnic minorities (see Figure 2.2).



Source: Open Development Mekong (2020)

Figure 2.1 Majors Actors for Ethnic Minority Related Works

2.5.1.2 Provincial Level

Dak Lak province promulgated some documents to implement national policies and programs to develop socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Dak Lak's Policies on Ethnic Minority Development

Year	Document Number	Core Information
2020	Decision 1089/QĐ-UBND	Approving principles of funding allocation for implementation of the specific policy on support of socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2017 - 2020 according to Decision No. 2085/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister in 2020
	Plan 160-KH/TU	Implementing Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW dated on 30 October, 2019 of the Political Bureau on continuing to implement Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW on ethnic minority affairs

Year	Document Number	Core Information
	Plan 3665/KH-UBND	Implementing Plan No. 160-KH/TU dated on 30 March, 2020 of the Provincial Party Committee on the implementation of Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW
2019	Decision 3858/QD-UBND	Assigning targets and plans on development investment capital for the implementation of the National Target Program in 2020

Source: Dak Lak Province CEMA (2020)

In Dak Lak province, there are some regulations related to community development programs for ethnic minorities in 2020, including (see Table 2.4):

Table 2.4 Regulations related to Community Development Programs for Ethnic Minorities in Dak Lak Province 2020

No.	Program	Budget Allocated in 2020 (million VND)	Details
1	Program 135	108,259	Sub-project 1: Infrastructure investment for extremely difficult communes
2		3,958	Sub-project 3: Capacity building for communities and grassroots officials in extremely difficult communes
3		70	Sub-project 5: Capacity building on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Program 135
4	Decision 12/2018/QD-TTg	3,370	Support policies for prestigious people among ethnic minorities
5	Decision 45/QD-TTg	In the first six months of 2020, 177,196 publications had been distributed	Providing publication newspapers and magazines for the ethnic minority and mountainous areas
6	Decision 498/QD-TTg	1,140	Implementation of the Scheme “the minimisation of child marriage and consanguineous marriage in ethnic minority areas”
7	Decision 2085/QD-TTg	1,053 Support clean water (by the distribution of plastic tanks) for 702 households in Krong Buk and M'Drak districts	Specific policy on support of socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2017 - 2020
8	Decision 1163/QD-TTg	250	Promoting law dissemination and education and advocacy for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in 2017-2021 period
9	Decision 1898/QD-TTg	300	Implementing the project on supporting gender equality activities in ethnic minority areas in the period of 2018 - 2025

Source: Dak Lak Province CEMA (2020)

2.5.2 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

- Code of Civil Procedure No. 92/2015/QH13 issued on 25 November 2015 by the National Assembly;

- Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13 dated 11 November 2011 by the National Assembly;
- The provisions relating to public disclosure of Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 issued on 29 November 2013, 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 Administrative Procedures No. 93/2015/QH13 issued on 25 November 2015 by the National Assembly;
- Law on Access to Information No. 104/2016/QH13 issued on 06 April 2016 by the National Assembly;
- Law on Denunciation No. 25/2018/QH14 issued on 12 June 2018 by the National Assembly;
- Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH issued on 20 April 2007 by the Standing Committee of National Assembly on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns;
- Decree No. 124/2020/ND-CP issued on 19 October 2020 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Complaints;
- Decree No. 31/2019/ND-CP issued on 10 April 2019 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Denunciation;
- Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTTP issued on 31 October 2014 by the Government Inspectorate on prescribing the process of receiving, categorization, investigation and resolving community grievances.

2.5.3 Government Policies on Gender

Viet Nam was one of the first countries to sign the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1980, and ratified it in 1982. In addition, Vietnam has strengthened its legal framework to guarantee equality and gender non-discrimination¹⁶, including:

- In 1984, The Penal Code stated: "Every form of violating women's rights is subject to penalties" in Article 138.
- The new Marriage and Family Law prohibits early marriages (under 18 years of age for women and under 20 years for men) and gives spouses equal rights regarding property and inheritance in 1986.
- The Population and Family Planning Policy in 1988 encouraged each couple to have no more than two children. The policy suggested that the age of the mother and father at the birth of their first child be between 22 and 24 in urban areas, and between 19 and 21 in rural areas, and that the interval between the two deliveries be three to five years.
- The revised Constitution (1992) stated: "Male and female citizens have equal rights in all respects, including political, economic, cultural, social and family life. All acts of discrimination against women and violation of women's dignity are strictly prohibited. Men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers enjoy maternity benefits. Women who are public employees are entitled to pre- and post-natal paid leave and allowances according to the law."
- In 1994, Vietnam made a commitment to the Program of Action on Population and Development at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt.
- Vietnam made a commitment in 1995 to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on the advancement of women at the United Nations Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

¹⁶ JICA (2011); Khuat Thu Hong (2016)

- The Government approved the National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Vietnamese Women in 1997 until 2000 to ensure gender equality and advancement of women in Vietnam.
- The Prime Minister required to integrate gender issues in planning for the implementation of ten-year 2001-2010 Socio-economic Development Strategy in Decision No.207/TB/VPCP.in 1999.
- The revised Law on Marriage and Family in 2000 provided additional provisions on ownership and inheritance in the case of divorce and death.
- The Prime Minister approved The National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam in 2002 until 2010.
- The Prime Minister issued Directive 27/2004/CT-TTg, dated July 15, 2004, on strengthening activities for the advancement of women in government organisations.
- The 'National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam by 2010' sets labour, education, and health as priority issues. In 2010 with Decision 2351/QD-TTg, the government approved the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period with the aim of ensuring equal participation of men and women in political, economic, cultural and social domains.
- The National Program on Gender Equality for the 2011-2015 period was approved by the Prime Minister in 2011. This was one of the important tools to help the Government implement the tasks set out in the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the 2011-2016 period.
- The set of the National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development was issued by the Prime Minister in 2011. This set of statistical indicators serves as a tool to collect gender statistics to monitor and evaluate gender development, the advancement of women and gender equality in all economic and social domains, thus meeting the demand for gender statistics from the Government of Vietnam, organisations and individuals.
- The Law on Gender Equality No. 73/2006/QH11 was issued in 2006, stipulating the necessity of gender mainstreaming in all areas and strategies to address gender-related issues. The Department of Gender Equality in the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) was established to oversee the law's implementation.
- The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control No. 02/2007/QH12 was enacted on 27 November 2007, providing a broad definition of domestic violence and identifying the duties of the state, individuals, families, and other stakeholders for the prevention and control of domestic violence and support for its victims. The Family Department of the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Tourism is the responsible agency.
- The Law on the Promulgation of Legislative Documents was revised in 2008 to include a requirement for mainstreaming gender in all laws with gender interests.
- The Constitution 2013 states "Male and female citizens are equal in all fields. The State has a policy to guarantee rights to and opportunities for gender equality. The State, society, and the family create conditions for women's comprehensive developments and promotion of their role in the society. Sex discrimination is strictly prohibited".
- In 2016, Vietnam introduced gender equality in the criteria set of the New Rural Development Program, highlighting the criteria for ensuring gender equality and preventing and controlling domestic violence; protecting and supporting vulnerable people in family and social life.
- The revised Land Law (2013) resolved the outstanding and emerging issues found during the implementation of the Land Law (2003). The revised law ensures that when the rights to land use, houses and other assets attached to land are the common property of the husband and wife, the full names of both the wife and the husband must be written on certificates of rights to land use, and ownership of houses and other assets attached to the land.

- The revised Marriage and Family Law (2014) stipulates that settlement of property relations must ensure lawful rights and interests of women and children. It states that housework and other work relating to maintaining shared life shall be regarded as income-generating work.
- The National Action Program on Gender Equality for the 2016-2020 period was approved by the Government in 2015 to reduce gender gaps and empower women in a number of sectors, industries, regions and provinces which face gender inequality or high risks of gender inequality. The programs contributes to the successful implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period.
- Vietnam introduced gender equality in the criteria set of the New Rural Development Program, highlighting the criteria for ensuring gender equality and preventing and controlling domestic violence; protecting and supporting vulnerable people in family and social life.
- The National Action Program on Gender Equality for the 2021-2030 period was issued on 03 March 2021 by the Government through Resolution No. 28/NQ-CP to further make progress in gender equality in various areas and fulfil its SDGs by 2030
- Gender equality has also been guaranteed in many other specific laws, such as the Law on Anti-trafficking.

To implement and mainstream gender equality, Vietnam has established and reinforced a national framework¹⁷ including:

- The Department of Gender Equality was established in 2008 at MOLISA. It functions to develop the National Strategy on Gender Equality, review the Law on Gender Equality, and work with the aim of eliminating gender discrimination.
- The National Committee for the Advancement of Women established within the Department of Gender Equality offers advice to the government on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)¹⁸ is a socio-political organisation, representing the legal and legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese women of all strata. The VWU has played the key role in promoting women's development and gender equality. This organisation has been involved in the development of national strategies, advocating and implementing a range of poverty reduction projects and support programs for women in health care, education, economic empowerment, and ethnic minority issues. It has developed a network covering a wide range of administrative districts from central to provinces, districts, and communes.

2.5.4 Government Policies on Human Rights

The 2013 Constitution states that "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a socialist rule of law State of the People, by the People and for the People" (Article 2) and that "The State guarantees and promotes the People's mastery; acknowledges, respects, protects and guarantees human rights and citizens' rights; implements the objectives of prosperous people, state powers, democracy, justice, civilization, and all that people enjoy that is abundant and free for a happy life with conditions for all-round development." (Article 3). For the first time in the history of constitutionalism of Vietnam, human rights have become the title of one Section (Section 2), which confirms "human rights and citizens' rights in the political, civic, economic, cultural and social fields are recognised, respected, protected, and guaranteed in concordance with the Constitution and the law".

Vietnam has signed and ratified the following United Nations treaties: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

¹⁷ JICA (2011)

¹⁸ Vietnam Women's Union Website

(ICESCR); the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination of Women (CEDAW) and its two Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC)¹⁹.

Vietnam ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments - one of the nine fundamental United Nations conventions on human rights - and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2015²⁰.

The country's further integration into the international economy through 16 bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements with 56 economies worldwide has contributed to a more favourable business climate with economic restructuring as well as a more transparent administration²¹. It is expected that together with the EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (UVFTA) which was ratified by the European Parliament in February 2020 and by the National Assembly of Vietnam in June 2020, will serve "as the foundation for the commitment from both sides to the principles of sustainable development, human rights, and labour rights²².

The past decades have witnessed significant progress to enhance gender equality in Vietnam. In line with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the 2006 Law on Gender Equality, a legislative framework on gender equality has been established²³. Vietnam has also implemented a National Strategy on Gender Equality from 2011-2020 to promote women's status and close the gender gap. As reported by the World Bank²⁴, despite gender successes in poverty reduction, education attendance and health care provision, women in Vietnam tend to be rooted in social norms and customs that cannot be legislated away, are under-represented in leadership positions at all levels, and are vulnerable to the expanded formal economy and globalisation. The report's recommendations stress that gender awareness and capacity building should be prioritised, and that research on gender issues should be promoted systematically to inform policy making.

Poverty alleviation and economic development is a foundation, but not a guarantee to protect and promote human rights - civil and political, as well as economic and social. As such, while further Government actions are necessary, the private sector as well as harnessing economic benefits for social ends - should be encouraged to directly advance human rights²⁵.

2.5.5 Government Policies on Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted at a meeting on the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. These 17 interconnecting goals²⁶ balance the three dimensions of sustainable

¹⁹ DFAT (2017)

²⁰ United Nations Human Rights Council (2018)

²¹ European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam (2019)

²² Tran Ngoc Diep (2019)

²³ JICA (2011)

²⁴ World Bank (2011)

²⁵ Kinley, David, and Hai Nguyen (2008)

²⁶ Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

development: the social, environmental and economic. The SDGs are designed to guide governments, business, nongovernmental organizations and civil society through 2030.

The Government promulgates the Resolution No. 136/NQ-CP dated 25 September 2020 on sustainable development to enable regulatory bodies and governments at all levels to implement SDGs from now to 2030.

- General objectives: Maintain sustainable economic growth in connection with advancement of social progress and equality, environmental protection, efficient use and management of natural resources, and proactive response to climate change; ensure that all citizens are able to realize their full potential, contribute to and benefit from development achievements equally; build a Vietnamese society that is peaceful, prosperous, encompassing, fair, democratic, civilized and sustainable.
- SDGs by 2030 of Vietnam is in line with 17 SDGs.

Increasingly, investors realise that company risk and growth are tied to sound environmental and social practices. Contributing to the SDGs will serve to enhance returns, mitigate risk, strengthen reputation, and drive innovation. The design of this IPP is aligned with SDGs and expected to contribute locally towards the global goals.



Sources: United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 2.2 Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

2.6 Other International Relevant Frameworks

- Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides for the right of citizens to take part in political affairs and Article 19 guarantees the right to freedom of expression, including the right to seek information;
- UN treaty bodies have issued numerous general comments that point to government responsibility to inform and hear the opinions of groups affected by political decisions, in particular with regard to their economic, social and cultural rights;
- In the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention No. 169, it is mentioned that indigenous peoples have a right to be consulted according to the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC);
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that children have the right to participate in decision-making processes that may be relevant in their lives and to influence decisions taken—within the family, the school or the community;
- The Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICMW) demands consultation with, and participation of, migrant workers and their families in decisions concerning the life and administration of local communities;
- A call for consultation has also been built into the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD);
- United Nations Principles for Older Persons and ILO Convention No. 128 concerning Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits;
- The Yogyakarta Principles and UN OHCHR - Combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity;
- The Convention against the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has also insisted on the importance of the right to participation of women;
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: art. 12; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: art. 5 (e) (iv);
- UN Guiding Principle 18 explicitly points out that the process of identifying human rights impacts should involve “meaningful consultation with potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders”. In the associated commentary, it is specified that businesses should seek to understand the concerns of potentially affected stakeholders “by consulting them directly in a manner that takes into account language and other potential barriers to effective engagement. In situations where such consultation is not possible, business enterprises should consider reasonable alternatives such as consulting credible, independent expert resources, including human rights defenders and others from civil society; and
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2011) also state that multinational enterprises should engage with relevant stakeholders in order to provide meaningful opportunities for their views to be taken into account in relation to planning and decision-making for projects or other activities that may significantly impact on local communities.

3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR IPP DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Consultation with Local Authorities and Relevant Organisations

Using semi-structured interviews, ERM collected updated information on the socio-economic conditions of the area as well as the key concerns and perceptions of local authorities about the Project. Suggestions were also presented to the Project for environmental and social performance management and impact mitigation. This consultation assisted the team in confirming development trends and any changes in socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, and public services. The consultation process also aimed to inform stakeholders about Project progress, while assessing awareness at different levels and identifying some of the key issues, concerns, and expectations of the community (see Table 3.1). The perceptions from local authorities and relevant organisations are stated in detailed in the SEP, while their initiatives on the Indigenous Peoples development schemes are mentioned in Section 6.

Table 3.1 Consultation with Local Authorities

Interviewed Group	Organisations	Date of Consultation	Topics Covered in the Meetings
Provincial level	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE)	15 July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to natural resources and environmental and biological conditions of the Project areas; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.
	Department of Labour, Invalid, and Social Affairs (DOLISA)	15 July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to labour and employment issues of the province and Project's expat labour working and local recruitment; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.
	Department of Foreign Affairs (DOFA)	15 July 2021 (indirect response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to foreign supporting programs for ethnic minority and vulnerable groups in the province and Krong Buk; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.
	Women's Union	15 July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to women's development policies and programs for women in the province and Ede women in the Project area; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.

Interviewed Group	Organisations	Date of Consultation	Topics Covered in the Meetings
District level	Krong Buk District People's Committee (DPC)	16 July 2021 (informal discussion with District Chief of staff ²⁷)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain up to date socio-economic data regarding demography, infrastructure and public services, health, livelihoods and employment, and cultural sites in the district; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.
	Krong Buk District Land Fund Development Center (LFDC)	14 July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to land use and management of the district and Project's land acquisition update; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development.
	Krong Buk District Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs	16 July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain data related to ethnic minority development policies and programs; and ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives.
Commune level	Cu Pong Commune People's Committee (CPC)	19 May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update about Project progress and current status of the ESIA; ■ Obtain up to date socio-economic data regarding demography, infrastructure and public services, health, livelihoods and employment, and cultural sites in the commune; ■ Gain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and Indigenous Peoples development initiatives; and ■ Obtain acceptance and support from the People's Committee to conduct the Ede socio-economic baseline survey in the area.
	Cu Ne CPC	13 July 2021	
	Ea Sin CPC	13 July 2021	
	Chu Kbo CPC	14 July 2021	

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, May and July 2021

²⁷ Due to the COVID-19 situation in this area, there were no formal meeting organised in Krong Buk DPC. The Krong Buk DPC assigned Mr. Dam Dinh Oanh (District Chief of Staff) to coordinate with relevant divisions (e.g. Krong Buk District Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, Statistic division) to collect the secondary data/reports. None of perceptions has been recorded.



Consultation with Dak Lak Department of Natural Resource and Environment, 15 July 2021



Consultation with Dak Lak Women's Union, 15 July 2021



Consultation with Krong Buk Land Fund Development Center, 15 July 2021



Consultation with Krong Buk Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, 16 July 2021



Consultation with Ea Sin Commune People's Committee, 13 July 2021



Consultation with Cu Ne Commune People's Committee, 13 July 2021

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, May and July 2021

Figure 3.1 Consultations with Local Authorities

3.2 Consultations with Affected IPs Communities

Simultaneously, the Project team and ERM organised multiple engagement activities at the local community level between 19 and 21 May 2021 and between 13 and 15 July 2021 mainly to collect the updated socio-economic baseline data and local communities' opinions, concerns on the development of the Projects, and obtain their initiatives on Indigenous Peoples development programs. The

consultations were in the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and household surveys as discussed below. The named list of informants and further interview photos are provided in Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

Table 3.2 Research Sample by Geographical Location and Research Method

Level of Administration				Number of Engagements			
Province	District	Commune	Village	Interviews with Local Authorities	KIIs	FGDs	Household Interviews
Dak Lak				4			
	Krong Buk			3			
		Cu Ne		1			
			Kdro 1		1	1	6
			Kdro 2		1	2	11
			Drah 1		1	1	11
			Drah 2		1	1	7
			Kmu		1		
			Ea Kung		1		2
			Ea Siek		1		
			Ea Krom		1		
			Ea Nguoi		1		
		Cu Pong		1	2		
			Cu Hriet		1	3	17
			Ea Bro		1	2	19
		Ea Sin		1	2		
			Ea My		2		
Total				10	17	10	73

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, May and July 2021

3.2.1 Key Informant Interviews

Seventeen key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted in the affected communities including Cu Ne, Cu Pong, and Ea Sin communes (see Figure 3.2). Representatives of village management board (i.e. village head, deputy village head, and village police officer) and representatives of the commune-level Women’s Unions and Farmer’s Unions were identified as key informants for KIIs. A total of 18 participants (including five representatives of the commune-level Women’s Unions and Farmer’s Unions and 13 representatives of the village management board) were engaged in the 17 KIIs (see Table 3.3). They include:

- By gender, 16 males and two females;
- By ethnicity, 13 Kinh people and five Ede people.

Table 3.3 Key Informants for KIIs by Geographical Location

Commune	Village	Representative of Women's Union	Representative of Farmer's Union	Representatives of the Village Management Board
Cu Ne				
	Kdro 1			1
	Kdro 2			1
	Drah 1			1
	Drah 2			1
	Kmu			1
	Ea Kung			1
	Ea Siek			1
	Ea Nguoi			1
	Ea Krom			1
Cu Pong		1	2	
	Cu Hriet			1
	Ea Bro			1
Ea Sin		1	1	
	Ea My			2
Total		2	3	13

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



KII with Deputy Village Head of Kdro 1 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021



KII with Village Head of Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 3.2 Conducting KIIs in the Surveyed Communes

The KII was semi-structured with major questions prepared in advance in the form of checklists. The questions for key informants concentrated on general information about the community, social networks, community context, employment, perceptions about the Project and suggestions for

Indigenous community development schemes. The interviews lasted approximately one hour, and were recorded.

3.2.2 Focus Group Discussions

A FGDs approach enables ERM to observe interactions between group members and to obtain their views, experiences, and attitudes about their socio-economic conditions and suggestions for Indigenous community development schemes. This method is useful to get a consensus as people collectively address concerned topics which they may not have previously considered as individuals. By conducting the FGDs, ERM has obtained an understanding of the current socio-economic condition of the impacted villages, their livelihoods, customs and culture, their dependence on natural resources, their access to utility services, and their opinions about the Project.

Data from 10 FGDs was used in this report (see Figure 3.3), including:

- Two agri-forestry groups;
- Two vulnerable groups;
- Two ethnic minority groups;
- Two women groups;
- One wage and enterprise-based group; and
- One general group.

Each FGD involved a heterogeneous group of 6-13 people with distinctive backgrounds in terms of age, gender, economic and social status in order to obtain an inclusive perspective and objective reporting. A total of 99 people were engaged in FGDs including 36 males and 63 females (see Table 3.4). By ethnicity, of the 99 FGD participants, eight are of Kinh group and 91 are of Ede ethnicity.

Table 3.4 FGD Participants by Geographical Location and Group

Commune	Village	Group	Date of FGDs	Total Participants	Gender		Ethnicity	
					Male	Female	Kinh	Ede
Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	Ethnic minority group	13 July 2021	11	8	3	2	9
		Vulnerable group	13 July 2021	8	1	7		8
		Wage and enterprise-based group	13 July 2021	11	1	10		11
	Ea Bro	Women group	13 July 2021	11		11		11
		Agri-forestry group	13 July 2021	9	7	2	3	6
Cu Ne	Kdro 1	Ethnic minority group	14 July 2021	9	4	5		9
	Kdro 2	Vulnerable group	15 July 2021	9	5	4	2	7
		General group	15 July 2021	11	2	9		11
	Drah 1	Agri-forestry group	15 July 2021	13	8	5		13
	Drah 2	Women group	14 July 2021	7		7	1	6
Total				99	36	63	8	91

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



FGD with ethnic minority group in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



FGD with vulnerable group in Ea Bro village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



FGD with women group in Drah 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021



FGD with general group in Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021

Source: FGDs conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 3.3 Conducting FGDs in the Surveyed Communes

The FGD began with an introduction about objectives and methods. The focus group was structured around the following main sections:

- ERM enquired about the participants' socio-economic condition, and their perception about the Project; and
- Participatory mapping was conducted in FGDs. Participants visualised their community cartographically based on their local knowledge and understanding. These community maps were illustrated and noted in details to provide a clear snapshot about public infrastructure and livelihood activities of the surveyed communities;
- Participants were requested to develop a community vision through developing their future community that they want in the next five years. The desired quality-of-life outcomes were identified that local people and different stakeholders can contribute towards achieving these outcomes over time; and
- Participants, with a focus on women's and vulnerable groups, were asked to list stakeholders who might support them during time of need. These might include friends, family, local authorities or non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Based on a list of stakeholders, participants were invited

to rank them in terms of importance for their needs. Visual illustrations were presented to support illiterate people during the discussion.

Photos and note-taking were carried out during the FGDs, which lasted from one to one and a half hours.

3.2.3 Household Interviews

3.2.3.1 Sampling

The survey was conducted in Cu Ne, Cu Pong, and Ea Sin communes where the Project components will be located and/or impact on ethnic minority people (see Figure 3.4). At the community level, a sample of 73 ethnic minority households residing near to the Project site was purposively selected for household interviews (see Figure 3.5). All 73 surveyed households are of Ede ethnic group with a population of 376 people, including:

- By gender, 195 males and 181 females;
- By ethnicity, 369 Ede people and seven other ethnicities (two Kinh people, three Gia Rai, and two Muong). These people moved to Ede households via interethnic marriage and therefore will be analysed under their Ede families.

The surveyed population includes households ranging in size from two to 13 people with the average being over five people per household. Table 3.5 details the surveyed population by geographical location.

Table 3.5 Household Interviews by the Surveyed Village

Province	District	Commune	Village	No. of Surveyed Households	No. of Surveyed Population		Total
					Male	Female	
Dak Lak	Krong Buk	Cu Ne	Kdro 1	6	15	17	32
			Kdro 2	11	29	27	56
			Drah 1	11	29	31	60
			Drah 2	7	21	15	36
			Ea Kung	2	3	4	7
		Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	17	50	36	86
			Ea Bro	19	48	51	99
Total				73	195	181	376

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

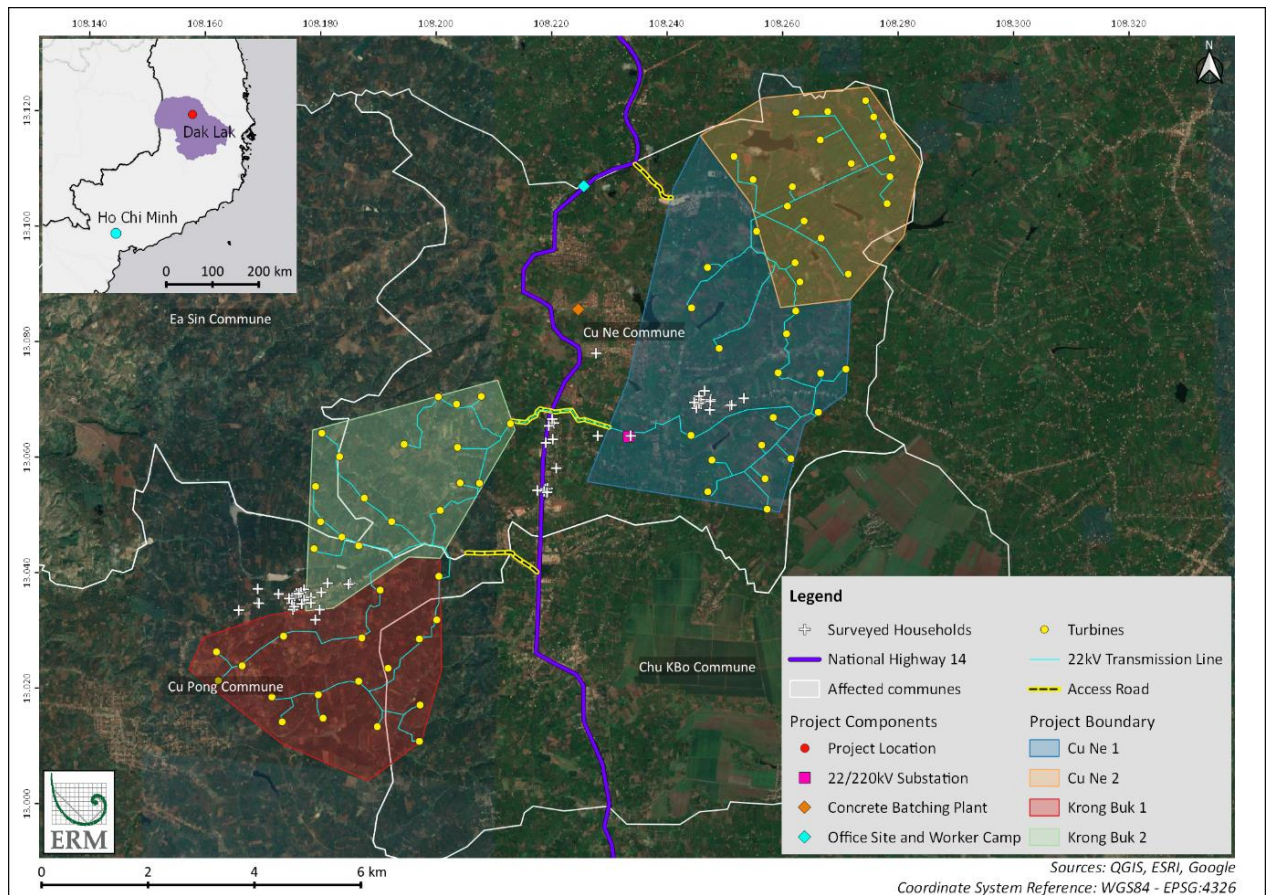


Figure 3.4 Surveyed households



Household interview in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



Household interviews in Drah 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021



Household interview in Kdro 1 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021



Household interview in Kdro 1 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, June 2021

Figure 3.5 Conducting Household Interviews in the Surveyed Communes

3.2.3.2 Survey Questionnaire

The survey used the household questionnaire method, whereby a set of data was collected at the household level using structured questionnaires. The questionnaire for the household interview was designed to capture the following data and information:

- Demographic profile (i.e. population, residency, household size, age, religion, and marital status);
- Vulnerability profile (i.e. gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, and economic disadvantage may be more adversely affected by the Project development);
- Education background (i.e. education level of members in the surveyed households);
- Occupation, livelihood, and working status (employed or self-employed, no work or unpaid work);
- Housing, household assets, and land holdings (i.e. land use pattern);
- Health conditions of the household being interviewed;

- Economic conditions (i.e. income and expenditure [seasonal income is also accounted for], and debts affordability);
- Current conditions of local public services and infrastructure including road, electricity and water supply, waste management, market, education, healthcare, internet and telecommunications; as well as the household's access to these services;
- Engagement in community organisations and social support;
- Gender analysis;
- Human rights analysis;
- Community relations;
- Local needs for Indigenous community development schemes; and
- Local perception about the Project.

The point of contact for interviews at the household level was any appropriate adult member of the household. The household surveys were conducted by meeting in the village community houses or at their houses, subject to availability.

3.2.4 Field Observation

Field observations were carried out during the surveys, at the village and commune levels covering the following aspects:

- Health facilities;
- Education facilities;
- Community security;
- Commune and village government facilities;
- Public transport services and infrastructure;
- Daily community activities; and
- Community use of natural resources and livelihood.

3.3 Community Grievance Redress Mechanism

An effective stakeholder engagement process, which includes proactively providing access to information on a regular basis and conducting consultations to listen to the stakeholder concerns and feedback, can help to prevent grievances from arising in the first place. However, projects with high potential of environmental and social impacts, or high profile impacts, often result in grievances from project stakeholders. Therefore, a community grievance mechanism needs to be developed and implemented to ensure that project related grievances can be identified, documented, solved and monitored.

A community grievance mechanism should be in place from the beginning of the social and environmental assessment process and should be maintained throughout the project life cycle. As with the broader process of stakeholder engagement, it is important that the Project stays informed and involved in the grievance mechanism so that decisive action can be taken when needed to avoid escalation of disputes.

To allow grievances to be incorporated into project decision-making and to allow key messages to be accurately communicated, all community grievances will be recorded in the issues/ grievances register as a means of maintaining transparency throughout any action taken relating to a grievance.

Community grievances can be submitted to the Project through different channels such as: grievance boxes which can be allocated in the office of the affected commune People's Committee; at the site

office of the Project Owner; directly via a telephone hotline to the grievance team of the Project; or directly submitted to a person in charge of community liaison (e.g. Community and Social Relations Specialist) of the Project.

The community grievance mechanism is generally designed for different levels of redress, corresponding to the scale and seriousness of the complaint. Therefore, classification of the complaint is an important step.

Details of each step in a community grievance mechanism are discussed in details in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the Project.

4. SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

As discussed detail in the Social Impact Assessment of the Project's ESIA. This section is to highlight the impacts on Ede community within the Project's area. These impacts are assessed as below.

4.1 Project Impact on Indigenous Peoples

FPIC and FPICon Applicability Assessment

The Project Owner has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), including a Community Grievance Mechanism and an assessment for Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) and Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPICon) requirements. It is concluded that FPIC/FPICon is not required to undertake for the Project. In addition to the general requirements of PS7, project proponents are required to obtain FPIC of the affected communities of IPs in circumstances described in paragraphs 13-17 of PS7 that is applicable to project design, implementation, and expected outcomes related to impacts affecting the communities of IPs. FPIC is required if projects are associated with any of the potentially adverse impacts identified below:

- Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use;
- Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use;
- Significant impacts on critical cultural heritage that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples lives, including natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks; or
- Use of cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

To date, the assessment indicates that FPICon/FPIC is not applicable to the Project. The relevance of these special circumstances is assessed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 FPICon/FPIC Identification

Circumstance	Observations	Applicability
Impact on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use	Land acquisition from households is required. The use of land from 44 local households were transferred to the Project via recent land use right-holders who reside in Hanoi and Haiphong. These 44 land plots are used for turbine construction, which is required to follow the land use conversion process. The land for the construction of remaining turbines, access and internal roads, transmission lines, and substation will be a State-led acquisition process under the support by the District's Land Fund Development Center. Based on ERM's site observations and discussions with Land Fund Development Center, People' Committees of affected communes and local communities, including Ede communities, the Project will acquire land used by households and a Coffee Company Ltd. As such, there is no potential impact on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use. More details are provided in Vol 3 of the ESIA.	Not Applicable
Relocation of IPs from lands and natural	All of Project affected households relate to economical displacement. According to the information provided at the	Not Applicable

Circumstance	Observations	Applicability
resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use	<p>moment this ESIA was prepared, it seems that there will not be relocation due to land acquisition for this Project, nevertheless the land acquisition process has not yet concluded.</p> <p>It is important to note that relocation might need to take place due to land acquisition impacts linked to noise sensitive receptors, shadow flickering and blade throw. ERM would need to verify these through additional fieldwork that is the exact number and type of residential dwellings and if so, perform consultations with affected households through this additional fieldwork. According to the information provided by the Project Owner and local authorities, physical displacement (if any), would involve relocation of IPs from their household's land, not land or natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use by IPs.</p>	
Significant impact on critical cultural heritage	Based on current location and design of the project component and ERM's consultations with local authorities and affected IP communities, no significant impacts on Ede critical cultural heritage are anticipated. There is no Ede critical cultural heritage located within the Project areas.	Not Applicable
Commercial use of cultural heritage	The project will not make commercial use of Ede cultural heritage or traditional knowledge and practices.	Not Applicable

Source: ERM Socio-economic baseline survey, July 2021

Positive Impacts from the upgrade of infrastructure and job opportunities

The Ede community in the Project area will likely benefit from the upgrade of infrastructure and job opportunities. They are also beneficiaries of as ethnic minority development activities implemented by the Project during the Project construction and operation as suggested in the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

Land Acquisition and Livelihoods Impact

As mentioned in section Land acquisition and Livelihood impact in the Socio-economic impact assessment of the Project's ESIA, as Ede people are identified as a forest/natural resource dependant community, the loss of land will potentially lead to Loss of livelihood and/or income from the land-based livelihood, and thus a more vulnerable status to those households.

Social/cultural conflicts among the community might arise. Local people may lose trust in the local authority and Project Owner when they are not able to ensure equality in terms of compensation payment for land acquisition.

Impacts on Health, Safety and Security

Project's impacts on health, safety and security due to labor influx and activities during construction are discussed on the previous sections. These impacts would be of higher significance on ethnic minority people and communities given their low educational background, high dependency on natural resources, and limited modern healthcare access.

There is an increase in the percentage of local people concerning the threats associated with migrant workers to women. First and foremost, due to the COVID-19 epidemic context, local people are afraid of diseases which go along with the influx of migrant workers to their community. In addition, since there are many strangers coming to the village, local women will have a certain degree of worry as they do not know who these people are and what their backgrounds. Furthermore, the social situation in the community will become more complicated and might be dangerous for women in particular. Specifically,

they will not dare to go out at night and they always feel insecure when they work in their coffee planting area alone (CP13, male respondent, Ede ethnicity, Ea Bro village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). It is recommended for both local authority and the Project to closely monitor and manage the migration of non-resident workers.

Improper Consultation with Affected IPs Communities

During the socio-economic baseline consultation, the affected Ede communities requested that more information on the Project development should be disclosed to them. Further specific information about the Project include:

- Land acquisition and compensation, support, and resettlement;
- Project implementation timeline
- Employment opportunities for the locals
- Project impacts on community environment
- Project impacts on community health
- What happens to the village or commune when the Project starts
- Negative impact mitigation strategies

They suggested that Project information is communicated through public community consultation, local authorities, or face-to-face meetings. The community consultation should be made available to the local people from the potentially affected communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language, specifically:

- It is crucial to invite all villagers, including men and women, vulnerable and non-vulnerable people to the meetings to get their perspective on the Project activities when necessary.
- The community consultation may be organised through face-to-face interactions or meetings. This may include translation of the Project documents into local ethnic languages verbally by using interpreters at community meetings.
- Pictorial communications and visualised tools will be used frequently during consultation or group meetings.
- The community consultation may be organised in the cultural house and at an appropriate time with consideration to local production schedule.

4.2 Mitigation Measures

The Project is expected to implement the following mitigation measures:

- Develop, disclose and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan during construction and operation. The SEP should include an Informed Consultation and Participation process for the Indigenous Peoples;
- 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;
- It is recommended that once the ESIA has been finalised, it should be publicly disclosed to local authorities and community, with the participation of Indigenous People. The public disclosure should be in a form that allow two-way communication approach (i.e. public meeting, etc.) and in a culturally appropriate manner and understandable form for local people (non-technical languages). Provide assistance of local language that more familiar with IP context/understanding.
- Review all public consultation process to ensure:
 - The continued access to natural resources independent of Project's land purchasing; and

- The provision of access, usage, and transit on land that the Project is developing on (i.e. access and use of land within the Project's footprint), subject to overriding health, safety, and security considerations to the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples.
- Develop, disclose and implement a community grievance mechanism that is understood by and accessible for all villagers. The mechanism will be simple, efficient and timely and fully consultative. It should be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner, with local language and easy to access.
- Develop, disclose and implement the IPP based on the results of socio-economic baseline survey and consultations with relevant local authorities and communities. The implementation of the IPP should propose development programs that aid the avoidance and minimization of negative impacts on IPs, ensure social and economic benefits to IPs in a culturally appropriate and gender responsive manner; and strengthen the social, legal and technical capabilities of IPs to enable them to represent the affected IPs more effectively.
- Include affected IPs households as priority in LRP, CDP, and IPP programs when the management plans are developed.
- A Chance Find Procedure should be developed for the pre-construction and construction phase, given that the Project is located nearby the IP's location with probably physical cultural heritage.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

5.1 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

Vietnam is a multi-ethnic country in which 54 recognised ethnic groups are living together. Among these 54 ethnic groups, 53 are ethnic minority groups. In Vietnam, the term “ethnic minorities²⁸” is commonly used rather than “indigenous peoples²⁹”. Some ethnic minorities are named indigenous ethnicity (dân tộc thiểu số tại chỗ) who are ethnic minority people with long-standing origins and ancestors living in the area. The Kinh ethnic group (the Vietnamese) accounts for the largest proportion of around 82.1 million people (85.3%) while the remaining 53 ethnic minority groups take up approximately 14.1 million people (14.7% of Vietnam’s total population) according to statistical data 2019³⁰. Each ethnic minority group in Vietnam has its own distinct language, culture, and traditions.

Vietnamese is the official language and is spoken by around 90% of the population. Minority groups also have distinct languages including but not limited to Tay, Hmong, Thai, and Khmer. The language of ethnic groups belongs to five linguistic families, namely Austroasiatic, Austronesia, Tai-Kadai, Miao-Yao and Sino-Tibetan³¹. Some ethnic minority groups such as Tay, Thai, Nung, Hmong, Muong, Cham, Khmer, K’ho, Ede, Bahnar, and Gia Rai also have their own writing systems³².

Mountainous areas make up nearly three-quarters of Vietnam’s natural topography, which are the main residential areas of 53 ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minority and mountainous areas are recognised as significantly important geographic locations in terms of the socio-economic dimensions, national defence, security and ecological environment. However, these areas are regarded as the most disadvantaged with a poverty rate significantly higher than the national average³³.

5.2 Ethnic Minorities in Central Highlands

The Central Highlands is one of the regions with a large number of ethnic minorities and diversity of ethnic composition. According to statistics of the completed results of the 2019 Vietnam Population and Housing Census, the Central Highlands had the population of 5,842.7 thousand people (accounting for 6.1% of the national population), of which Kinh people and ethnic minorities accounted for 62.3% and 37.7% of the region’s population respectively³⁴. This region is the home to 52 of the 54 existing ethnic groups in Vietnam.

²⁸ The term “ethnic minority” generally refers to ethnic or racial groups in a given country in which they are in a non-dominant position vis-à-vis the dominant ethnic population (United Nations, 2018)

²⁹ AIB ESS2 and IFC PS7 defines Indigenous Peoples as a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

³⁰ GSO (2020a)

³¹ GSO (2020a)

³² DFAT (2017)

³³ GSO (2020b)

³⁴ GSO (2021b)

5.3 Ethnic Minorities in Dak Lak Province

According to the results of the 2019 Census on Population and Housing in Viet Nam, Dak Lak had 1,869,322 inhabitants of 50 ethnic groups, excluding foreigners and unidentified ethnic minority people. The province had 184 communes in ethnic minority areas with 2,485 villages³⁵. Of the provincial population 2019, the majority are Kinh group (64.3% or 1,202,017 people) and the remaining (35.7% or 667,305) are of ethnic minorities groups such as Ede, Nung, Tay, M'nong, Mong, and Gia Rai³⁶.

In 2019, of 667,305 ethnic minority people in Dak Lak, the male-to-female ratio is nearly equal with 333,589 males and 333,716 females. By residential area, the majority of ethnic minority people live in rural areas, accounting for 91.6% (611,084 people) while in urban areas, this figure is 8.4% (56,221 people)³⁷. Of the 49 ethnic minorities, Ede, M'nong, and Gia Rai are indigenous ethnic minority groups with the total population of 420,278 people (accounting for 22.5% of the total provincial population), while other groups including Hoa, Muong, Xo Dang, Bru Ede, Bahnar, Khmer, Cham, and others are migrants. Ede people outnumber the other ethnic groups, making up 52.6% of the total ethnic minority people in Dak Lak province.

5.4 Ethnic Minorities in Krong Buk District

5.4.1 Overview of Ethnic Minorities

Krong Buk district³⁸ is located in the Northern gateway of Dak Lak province. The district center is close to National Road 14 in Cu Ne and Chu Kbo communes. Krong Buk district consists of seven communes with 106 villages, in which 42 villages are of ethnic minority groups.

5.4.2 Demographic Profile of Ethnic Minorities

According to statistical data 2020, the district has 14 ethnic minority groups³⁹ with 24,344 people from 5,397 households, accounting for 32.2% of the total district population⁴⁰. Of the ethnic minority population, there are 5,080 households with 23,238 indigenous people in the locality. Ede is the main ethnic minority group in the district while other ethnic minorities such as Muong, Tay, Thai, Nung, and Dao only account for a small population.

5.4.3 Employment

The main livelihoods of ethnic minority groups are cultivation and husbandry. There is limited income source from business and service sectors⁴¹.

5.4.4 Public Services

In 2020, Krong Buk DPC upgraded intra village roads specifically in ethnic minority villages such as Ea Kung, Mui 1, Drah 2, Dhia 2, Drao 2, Ea Zin, Ea Plai, and Kdro 1 villages of Cu Ne commune, Ea Bro, Kbuor, Tlan, Ea Dho, Cu Blang, Ea Klok, Cu Hiam, and Ea Kram villages of Cu Pong commune⁴².

Regarding the electricity in the locality, electrifying hard-to-reach rural remote areas remains a challenge in Krong Buk district due to its terrain complexity. Reportedly, some remote villages (i.e Ea

³⁵ CEMA and GSO (2019)

³⁶ GSO (2020b)

³⁷ CEMA and GSO (2019)

³⁸ Krong Buk District Portal (2021a)

³⁹ Krong Buk District CEMA (2021)

⁴⁰ Krong Buk District CEMA (2021)

⁴¹ Krong Buk District CEMA (2021)

⁴² Krong Buk DPC (2020)

Kap, Ea Kring, Ea Klang, and Ea My villages of Ea Sin commune) and self-governance areas (i.e. Ea Mak and Cu Kbieng) have not been connected with the national power grid. Local people have been mainly reliant on self-generated power with unstable quality. Meanwhile, some households access the electricity source provided by the private suppliers with the price of VND 3,200 - 4,100 per kWh that is nearly three times higher than that of the national electricity company⁴³.

Water supply in the locality is mainly from underground water sources such as drill well and boreholes.

5.4.5 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4 June 2021 by the Prime Minister and Decision No. 433/QĐ-UBND on approving the list of Zone III, II, I communes and the list of extremely difficult villages belonging to ethnic minorities and mountainous areas for the period 2021-2025, Krong Buk district has two Zone I communes (Cu Ne and Pong Drang communes), one Zone II commune (Cu Pong commune), and one Zone III commune (Ea Sin commune) with 13 villages categorised as “extremely difficult villages”⁴⁴ (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Number of Extremely Difficult Villages in Krong Buk District 2021-2025

Communes	Zone	No. of Extremely Difficult Villages
Pong Drang	I	1
Cu Pong	II	4
Ea Sin	III	0
Cu Ne	I	7
Chu Kbo	Not classified as Zone I, II, or III	1
Ea Ngai	Not classified as Zone I, II, or III	0
Tan Lap	Not classified as Zone I, II, or III	0

Source: The Prime Minister (2021) and CEMA (2021)

By July 2021, the number of poor households of the district is 1,056 households with 4,335 people, accounting for 6.3% of the whole district population. Of which, there are 662 ethnic minority households classified as poor, occupying 62.7% of the total number of poor households in the district. In addition, the number of near poor households in the district is 1,412 households with 5,887 people accounting for 8.4% of the whole district population. Of which, 717 near poor households are of ethnic minority groups, occupying 50.8% of the total number of near poor households of the district⁴⁵.

5.5 Ethnic Minorities in Affected Communes

5.5.1 Ethnic Minorities in Cu Ne Commune

5.5.1.1 Demographic Profile

Cu Ne commune is located along the National Road 14 and is away about 21 km northeasternly from the center of Krong Buk district⁴⁶. The commune was established in 2007. It has 21 administrative

⁴³ Nhu Quynh (2018)

⁴⁴ CEMA (2021)

⁴⁵ Krong Buk District CEMA (2021)

⁴⁶ Krong Buk District Portal (n.d)

villages including 14 Ede dominant villages and seven Kinh dominant villages⁴⁷, namely Ea Plai, Ea Zin, Ea Nguoi, Mui 1, Mui 2, Mui 3, Drao, Ktong Drun, Ea Kroa, Dhia 1, Dhia 2, Village 6, Ea Kung, Ko, Drao 1, Drao 2, Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Ea Krom, Kmu, and Ea Siek villages. Statistically, in 2020, Cu Ne commune had a total population of 14,134 people with 61% of ethnic minorities, mainly known as Ede people⁴⁸.

5.5.1.2 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4 June 2021 by the Prime Minister on approving the list of Zone III, II, and I communes belonging to ethnic minorities and mountainous areas for the period 2021-2025, Cu Ne commune was recognised as Zone I commune in the period 2021-2025 with seven extremely difficult villages⁴⁹ namely Ea Zin, Mui 1, Mui 2, Ko, Kdro 1, Kdro 2, and Kmu villages.

By end 2020, the poverty rate was relatively high, at 8.4%, equivalent to 289 households (27.2% of the district poor households). This high rate may be attributed to the serious COVID-19 impacts on household economic growth. In addition, ethnic minority households occupied 59.4% of the commune households and the number of poor ethnic minority households accounts for 77.2% (or 223 households) of the total number of poor households in the commune⁵⁰.

Due to limited education, large household size, lack of arable land and production equipment, the percentage of poor ethnic minority households in the commune is relatively high (ERM's consultation with Cu Ne CPC, 13 July 2021). Some households have members in working age but unemployed and regularly fell sick while some households still expect and rely on the attention and support from the government. In addition, the poor ethnic minority households in the locality also face other difficulties caused by the COVID-19 epidemic's impact, which put near-poor households at risk of falling back into poverty.

Cu Ne CPC actively coordinated with the Social Policy Bank of Krong Buk district to provide loan programs for people with a total outstanding balance of more than VND 37.3 billion. In addition, the CPC approved models, capital partnership groups, Start-up Fund, Farmers Support Fund, Veterans Association Fund, and savings groups to support nearly 200 households to access interest-free or low-interest loans with a budget of nearly VND 800 million. In the period of 2015-2020, Cu Ne CPC had certified 1,489 poor households and provided 22,298 free health insurances. As a result, in the period, the average poverty rate of the commune reduced by 3.53% per year⁵¹.

5.5.2 Ethnic Minorities in Cu Pong Commune

5.5.2.1 Demographic Profile

Cu Pong commune is located 30 km in the West of Krong Buk district⁵². Established in 2007, Cu Pong currently has 18 administrative villages including Tlan, Ea Tuk, Adrong Diet, Ayun Ea Klok, Kbuor, Ea Bro, Ayun Ea Liang, Ea Kram, Ea Dho, Khal, Cu Hiam, Kdoh, Cu Hriet, Ea Druich, Dray Hue, Cu Jout, Xom A, and Cu Bang villages.

⁴⁷ Buôn refers to a village of Ede indigenous peoples who lived for a long time ago while Thôn refers to a village of the Kinh majority, Ede indigenous people, and other people from ethnic minorities migrating to live in this area.

⁴⁸ Cu Ne CPC (2021)

⁴⁹ CEMA (2021)

⁵⁰ Dak Lak PPC (2021)

⁵¹ Hoang An (2020)

⁵² Krong Buk District Portal (2021b)

Main ethnic minority groups in the locality include Kinh, Ede, M'ngong, and Gia Rai. In early 2021, Cu Pong commune had 1,873 ethnic minority households, accounting for 67.1% of the total commune's households.

The prestigious people in the locality play an important role in developing socio-economic situation of the local ethnic minority people. They have actively coordinated with local authorities in mobilising ethnic minority people in the villages to well execute the guidelines and policies of the Party and the State's laws. In particular, since the COVID-19 outbreak, the prestigious people have always encouraged people to be vigilant and actively prevent the epidemic. In the spirit of "fighting the epidemic like the enemy" and "every citizen is a fortress", they have come to every house to propagandise people to strictly comply with the State's regulations on epidemic prevention and control⁵³

In 2020, Cu Pong CPC held a poll to choose a list of 15 prestigious people in ethnic minority communities according to Decision No. 56/2013/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister⁵⁴.

5.5.2.2 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4 June 2021 by the Prime Minister on approving the list of Zone III, II, and I communes belonging to ethnic minorities and mountainous areas for the period 2021-2025, Cu Pong commune was recognised as Zone II commune in the period 2021-2025 with four extremely difficult villages⁵⁵ named Khal, Kdoh, Ea Tuk, and Cu Hiam.

By end 2020, Cu Pong commune has 282 poor households accounting for 10.1% of the total number of households in the commune and 26.5% of the whole Krong Buk district's poor households. Among the total of 2,791 households in Cu Pong commune, there are 1,873 ethnic minority households (accounting for 67.1%), of which 233 households are poor household (accounting for 82.6% of the total poor households in the commune)⁵⁶.

5.5.3 Ethnic Minorities in Ea Sin Commune

5.5.3.1 Demographic Profile

Ea Sin commune is located in the Northwest of Krong Buk district, and is 35 km away from the district center. Ea Sin commune was established in August 2007 on the basis of combining the 1,809 ha of Cu Pong commune with 1,649 people and 4,471 ha of Cu Ne commune with 1,652 people⁵⁷. Ea Sin commune has eight villages including Ea Sin, Ea Pong, Cu Kanh, Cu Mtao, Ea Kring, Ea Kap, Ea My, and Ea Klang.

In Ea Sin commune, there are totally 14 ethnic minority groups living together. Of which, the two main ethnicities are Kinh and Ede, while other are known as Thai, Gia Rai, Muong, Tay, Sau Diu, Nung, Tho, Xo Dang, Dao, Hoa, Kho Mu, and Man⁵⁸. In early 2021, Ea Sin commune had 371 ethnic minority households, accounting for 44.7% of the total commune's households.

5.5.3.2 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4 June 2021 by the Prime Minister on approving the list of Zone III, II, and I communes belonging to ethnic minorities and mountainous areas for the period

⁵³ Hoang Thuy (2021)

⁵⁴ Cu Pong CPC (2021)

⁵⁵ CEMA (2021)

⁵⁶ Dak Lak PPC (2021)

⁵⁷ Vietnam Government (2007)

⁵⁸ Ea Sin CPC (2020)

2021-2025, Ea Sin commune was recognised as a Zone III commune in the period 2021-2025 of Krong Buk district.

By end 2020, Ea Sin commune has 313 poor households accounting for 37.7% of households in the commune and 29.4% of the whole Krong Buk district's poor households. Among the total of 831 households in Ea Sin commune, there are 371 ethnic minority households, of which 224 households (71.6%) are classified as poor⁵⁹.

5.6 Ethnic Minorities in Affected Villages

This section provides an overview of demographic profile and economic structure of the Project's affected villages based on the data collected from consultations with local authorities, KIIs, and FGDs. All 12 surveyed villages are recorded with the presence of ethnic minorities such as Ede, Thai, Nung, Tay, Muong, and San Dui apart from Kinh people - the predominant ethnic group in Vietnam (see Table 5.2). Of these ethnic minorities in the surveyed villages, Ede people are the main minority group.

The rate of poor households⁶⁰ in Ede dominant villages is generally recorded as higher than that in Kinh dominant villages. Of the Ede dominant villages, Kmu has the highest poverty rate at 15% while in Kinh dominant villages, the highest figure recorded in Ea My village is 13.1% (see Table 5.2)

⁵⁹ Dak Lak PPC (2021)

⁶⁰ The poverty certificate will be given yearly to households with low income and accessibility to basic social services under national standards as described in Decree No. 07/2021/NĐ-CP which was valid from 15/3/2021.

Income norms:

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

Norms on deprivation of accessing to basic social services:

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

Poor households: Households in rural area are identified as poor households if they meet at least one of the following criteria

- Having an average monthly income of under 700,000 VND
- Having an average monthly income per capita of over VND 700,000 to VND 1,000,000 and lacking at least 3 indicators measuring the level of access to basic social services. Poor households in urban are identified as poor households if they meet at least one of the following criteria: - Having an average monthly income of under 900,000 VND
- Having an average monthly income per capita of over VND 900,000 to VND 1,300,000 and lacking at least 3 indicators measuring the level of access to basic social services.

Near-poor households: Near-poor households in rural area are identified as households having average monthly income of over 700,000 VND to 1,000,000 VND and lack at most three indicators measuring the level of access to basic social services. Near-poor households in urban area are identified as households with an average monthly income of over 900,000 VND to 1,300,000 VND and lack at most three indicators measuring the level of access to basic social services.

Table 5.2 Demographic Features of the Surveyed Villages

Province	District	Commune	Village	Number of Households				Ethnic Minority Household Rate (%)	Ede Household Rate (%)	Number of Population				Number of Poor and Near Poor Households		Poverty Rate (%)
				Total	Ede	Kinh	Other Minorities			Total	Ede	Kinh	Other Minorities	Poor Households	Near Poor Households	
Dak Lak	Krong Buk	Cu Ne	Kdo 1	137	95	40	2	70.8	69.3	546	416	126	4	14	7	10.2
			Kdo 2	202	151	51	-	74.8	74.8	926	692	234	-	16	4	7.9
			Drah 1	125	125	-	-	100.0	100.0	508	508	-	-	14	-	11.2
			Drah 2	125	120	5	-	96.0	96.0	669	649	20	-	12	1	9.6
			Kmu	113	57	56	-	50.4	50.4	460	230	230	-	17	6	15.0
			Ea Kung	176	2	171	3	2.8	1.1	690	8	670	12	5	8	2.8
			Ea Siek	78	1	73	4	6.4	1.3	365	4	342	19	4	5	5.1
			Ea Krom	82	-	78	4	4.9	0.0	337	-	325	12	-	3	0.0
			Ea Nguoi	304	2	283	19	6.9	0.7	1,148	3	1,071	74	6	17	2.0
	Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	250	216	34	-	86.4	86.4	900	770	130	-	12	31	4.8	
		Ea Bro	170	125	45	-	73.5	73.5	770	410	360	-	9	27	5.3	
Ea Sin	Ea My	160	2	152	6	5.0	1.3	370	3	350	17	21	14	13.1		

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.6.1 Access to Public Infrastructure

■ Village Roads

The surveyed villages have an inter-village and intra-village road system for local commuting. However, rural roads have been damaged and need to be upgraded for convenient commuting according to local evaluation. The surfaces of many rural roads are mainly dusty and slippery, which are most likely causes of these road accidents (see Figure 5.1). Upgrading local road systems is given priority as good all-weather roads are an essential component facilitating safe access to markets, employment opportunities, education facilities, and also health establishments.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.1 Dirt Roads in Drah 1 (left) and Ea My (right) Villages

■ Electricity Supply

Most of the surveyed villages access the national electricity grid and evaluate the electricity quality as stable, except Ea Mak self-governing area of Ea My village⁶¹. Specifically, 32 households in Ea Mak self-governing area have not been directly connected with the national electricity grid but self-contribute to pull the electricity lines with the cost of VND 20 million per ha. Local households have to pay VND 3,500 per kWh to a private third party, which is much higher than that provided by the official electricity retail prices ranging from approximately VND 1,600 VND to VND 3,000 VND per kWh (KII, male respondent, Kinh ethnicity, Ea My village, Ea Sin commune, 14 July 2021).

■ Water Supply

Water from dug wells is the primary source for daily use and production activities (see Figure 5.2). Nearly 92% of the surveyed villages complained about the water shortage, especially from August to January of the following year. Local households deal with water shortage by purchasing water from households having boreholes, asking their neighbours for water, or waiting for water to be refilled which can take up one day. Only in Kmu village, water supply is evaluated as stable and relatively meet local needs.

⁶¹ According to the Ea My village representative, Ea Mak, which was originally a self-governing area of Ea Sin commune but merged into the Ea My village since 2020, has around 32 households with residence registration and several non-resident cultivation households.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.2 Water Source from Dug Wells in the Surveyed Villages

■ Solid Waste Management

The coverage of solid waste collection service is very limited in the surveyed villages. Only five out of 12 surveyed villages (including Cu Hriet, Ea Bro, Kdro 1, Kmu, and Ea Kung) have the solid waste collection service available for households located in the National Road 14 crossing villages and this service operate once a week. Each household has to pay a monthly service fee of VND 10,000 - 20,000. Households in the remaining surveyed villages mainly dump or throw garbage into surrounding areas or burn their domestic waste.

■ Local Schools

Basic education facilities, such as kindergarten, primary, and lower secondary schools are located in most of the surveyed villages (see Table 5.3), except Drah 2 village whose cultural house is temporarily used as kindergarten for children. Findings from field observation showed that local schools are equipped with basic teaching and learning facilities; however, recreational areas within the school areas need to be further upgraded or invested.

Table 5.3 Local Schools in the Surveyed Villages

Communes	Villages	Current Facilities
Cu Ne	Kdro 1	The village has a private kindergarten. Primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary schools are located in the neighbouring village - Kdro 2.
	Kdro 2	Local pupils can easily pursue their schooling with an adequate school system from kindergarten to upper secondary schools located right in the village.
	Drah 1	School facilities are evaluated as in good conditions.
	Drah 2	No official kindergarten in the village instead the village community house is temporarily used as kindergarten. There are a primary and lower secondary schools located in the village but for upper secondary education, pupils can attend schools in Kdro 2 village.
	Kmu	There is a lower secondary school in the village while kindergarten and primary school are not available at the village. Pupils can study at the primary school in Ea Kung village and the upper secondary school in the district center, about 4 km away from the village.
	Ea Kung	Local children can attend kindergarten, primary, and lower secondary education levels in the village and neighbouring villages. For upper secondary education, they travel to Kdro 2 village for schooling.

Communes	Villages	Current Facilities
	Ea Siek	The village does not have any basic education facilities. Local pupils can attend schools in other neighbouring villages such as Ea Kung, Kdro 2, and Ea Nguoi villages.
	Ea Krom	There is no school located in the village but pupils can attend schools located in neighbouring villages, about 3-4 km away from the village.
	Ea Nguoi	Binh Minh kindergarten in the village is in good conditions. Primary and lower secondary schools are located in other villages, about 1-7 km away from the village.
Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	There is a kindergarten and primary school located right in the village. For lower secondary and upper secondary schools, pupils have to travel about 5-7 km to the commune and district centers.
	Ea Bro	Pupils can attend kindergarten and primary schools in the Cu Hriet neighbouring village. They travel to the district or commune centers for higher education levels.
Ea Sin	Ea My	A kindergarten is located in the village while primary and lower secondary schools are in the commune center, about 2 km away from the village, and an upper secondary school is in the district center, about 10km away from the village.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

■ Health Station

Villagers can access local health stations for basic health treatment, which are normally located in the commune centers. Local health stations mainly provide basic health check-up and treatment while complicated health issues are referred to healthcare establishments in the provincial and district levels which have sufficient health treatment facilities.

■ Local Markets

There are no official markets in the surveyed villages but local people can buy goods or food from temporary markets or local grocery stores (see Figure 5.3). They visit markets in Pong Drang commune or Buon Ho district-level town for higher shopping needs.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.3 Temporary Markets in Ea Kung Village

5.6.2 Economic Structure

The findings from KIIs with representatives of the surveyed villages showed that land-based livelihoods are reported as the driving force of surveyed communities. Wage-based livelihoods provide a source of income for a smaller batch of population and most of the people with waged employment are working for private companies in other provinces or as day labourers in agricultural production in the district or province during their farming-off time. A very modest number of local population run businesses and this livelihood is more common among Kinh households (see further Table 5.4).

■ Land-based livelihoods

Main crops are coffee, avocado, durian, and pepper. Intercropping is regarded as a predominant cultivation method in the surveyed localities. 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 Ede households normally intercrop between coffee, pepper, avocado, and durian for ensuring production efficiency (see Figure 5.4).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.4 Intercropped Production Area in Ea Sin Commune

Apart from main crops, other crops such as vegetables and macadamia are planted. In addition, local households develop small scale livestock raising models. Common livestock in the surveyed villages are cows, chickens, ducks, goats, and sheep. Animal by products are for domestic use only.

The labour supply for their agricultural production comes from family members or labour exchanges. Labour exchange is quite popular among farming households when they do not have enough money to hire casual workers, but it can still be considered as hired labour with payment received in-kind in terms of each other's labour input. Labour exchange is usually based on close-knit groups, extended family or agricultural production group, which is a way to strengthen community cohesion.

■ Wage-based Livelihoods

Wage-based livelihoods are the second biggest income source in the surveyed villages. As reported, a considerable number of youths in the locality move to other cities or provinces (i.e. Ho Chi Minh city, Binh Duong and Dong Nai provinces) to work for textile and footwear companies with an income of around VND 6-10 million. Some others work as day labourers such as bricklayers or seasonally waged agricultural workers over Dak Lak province. Day labour brings a daily income of VND 150,000 - 170,000.

■ Enterprise-based Livelihoods

A very limited number of households, mostly Kinh earn income from small businesses such as groceries, fertilizer and agricultural materials trading.

Table 5.4 Livelihoods Structure of Surveyed Villages

Commune	Village	Land-based Livelihoods	Wage-based Livelihoods	Enterprise-based Livelihoods	Average Annual Income
Cu Ne	Kdro 1	About 90% of households rely on agricultural production with the focal crop of coffee and have a monthly income of around VND 4 million.	5% of households have an income from working for governmental organisations with a monthly income of VND 10 million and from working as day labourers in Binh Duong province and Ho Chi Minh city with a daily wage of VND 150,000 - 200,000.	5% of households, mainly Kinh, do small businesses with a monthly income of VND 5 million.	
	Kdro 2	100% of local households earn incomes from coffee planting.	About nine Kinh and Ede people are public servants. Some are day labourers in Binh Duong and Dong Nai provinces and Ho Chi Minh city.	12 Kinh households run grocery stores.	VND 80 million per household
	Drah 1	100% of households do agricultural production as the main livelihood with focal crops of avocado, durian, coffee, and jackfruit.	Since 2020, due to unstable agricultural product prices, local people migrated to other provinces for working as day labourers or company workers with the monthly income of VND 6 million. Only three village people work as public servants.	No small business is recorded in the village.	VND 40 million per household
	Drah 2	100% of households rely on agricultural production.	Some local people work as day labourers for other households in the village. Some work in Binh Duong or other Southern provinces	No small business is recorded.	
	Kmu	100% of households rely on agricultural production.	Local people mainly work as day labourers in the district with a daily wage of VND 170,000. Working out of the district and province is very limited during the COVID-19 epidemic.	Some Kinh households do small businesses.	VND 20 million per capita
	Ea Kung	95% of local household work in agricultural production.	2.5% are day labourers and public servants.	2.5% do small business.	VND 60 million per household
	Ea Siek	Agricultural production is the main livelihood.	Some work as day labourers with a wage of VND 160,000 - 170,000 per day.	Small business is not well-developed in the village.	VND 20-22 million per capita
	Ea Krom	100% of local households rely on agricultural production.	About 9-10 people are workers in Binh Duong and Dong Nai provinces and Ho Chi Minh city.	Two households run small businesses such as food stores or agricultural	VND 100-150 million per household

Commune	Village	Land-based Livelihoods	Wage-based Livelihoods	Enterprise-based Livelihoods	Average Annual Income
				medicine services.	
	Ea Nguoi	90% of local households depend on agricultural production.	Three or four people are company workers and a very limited number of local people is engaged in the village management board. Local people tended to give up their agricultural production to seek work opportunities in Ho Chi Minh city and Binh Duong province since 2019 due to low land-based income.	27 households run small businesses (i.e. grocery stores, fertilizer and agricultural materials trading).	VND 100-170 million per household
Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	All households mainly rely on agricultural production with main crops of avocado, coffee, pepper, and durian.	Around 100 people work as day labourers in other districts with a daily wage of VND 170,000 - 180,000 or in Binh Duong province and Ho Chi Minh city.	Five Kinh household run small businesses.	VND 15 million per capita
	Ea Bro	Agricultural production is the main livelihood to all local households.	About 25 people are day labourers in Binh Duong during 3-5 months per year with a monthly wage of VND 7.5 million.	About seven Kinh and Ede households work in small business.	VND 60 million per household
Ea Sin	Ea My	All households live on agricultural production with main coffee and pepper crops.	Some households work as day labourers in the district or other areas. Labour exchange is common among Kinh and Ede households.	Only three Kinh households run grocery stores.	

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7 Household Level Analysis

This section presents socio-economic conditions of 73 ethnic minority households residing in Cu Ne and Cu Pong communes where the Project's components are located. These 73 households are of the Ede group, which is the main ethnic minority in Dak Lak province.

Household interview is one among multiple research methods that help the researcher to have fuller understanding of potential impacted community. It is not aimed to generalise to the commune's population given the nature and scale of impacts of wind power project components. ERM proposed a non-probabilistic sampling strategy, particularly purposing sampling technique for the household survey. Households will be selected to be inclusive in terms of socio-economic conditions, vulnerability, ethnicity, and impact significance.

5.7.1 Demographic Profile

5.7.1.1 Surveyed Population

Statistically, the population of the 73 surveyed Ede households is 376 people⁶² (see Table 5.5). In which, Cu Ne commune included 37 households from five villages namely Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, and Ea Kung with the population of 191 people, while Cu Pong commune had 36 Ede households from two villages including Cu Hriet and Ea Bro with 185 people.

Table 5.5 Surveyed Households and Population by Commune

Province	District	Commune	Village	Households (N=73)		Population (N=376)	
				N	%	N	%
Dak Lak	Krong Buk	Cu Ne	Kdro 1	6	8.2	32	8.5
			Kdro 2	11	15.1	56	14.9
			Drah 1	11	15.1	60	16.0
			Drah 2	7	9.6	36	9.6
			Ea Kung	2	2.7	7	1.9
		Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	17	23.3	86	22.9
			Ea Bro	19	26.0	99	26.2

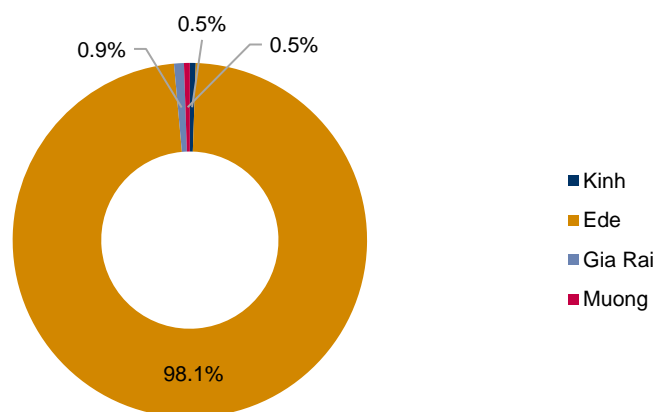
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.2 Ethnicity

All of the surveyed households are of the Ede ethnicity group but not all surveyed population are Ede. Most of the surveyed population are the Ede ethnic group with 98.1% or 369 people (see Figure 5.5). The rest of the surveyed population include Gia Rai (0.9% or three people), Muong (0.5% or two people), and Kinh (0.5% or two people) ethnic groups who socially integrate into Ede community through interethnic marriage (three Gia Rai, two Muong, and two Kinh people married with Ede people). These people become accustomed with Ede traditions and regard themselves as a part of their Ede household which they belong to. They therefore will be analysed under their Ede families.

⁶² The surveyed 376 population include (1) those who are registered in the household record book and living in the households; (2) those who are registered in the household record book but are not currently living in the households; and (3) those who are not registered in the household record book but are currently living in the households.

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



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.5 Surveyed Population by Ethnicity

5.7.1.3 Residency

The average length of residency in family of the surveyed population is 18.7 years with the average range of residency from one year to 88 years (see Table 5.6). The length of residency in the village of the surveyed population also ranges from one to 88 years with the average length of 23.2 years.

According to the village representatives in Cu Pong and Cu Ne communes through KILs, Ede people are indigenous who have settled in these surveyed areas for a long time through many generations while other recorded ethnicities in the Ede community are migrants from all over Vietnam such as Yen Bai, Quang Ngai, Lao Cai, Thai Binh, and Nam Dinh provinces, resulting in planned and unplanned settlements in different communes of Dak Lak province. Planned resettlement in Dak Lak started in the 1950s and has continued in phases managed by the State’s economic, social, and political policies while spontaneous immigration started from 1985 onwards when the coffee sector took off in the Central Highlands, especially Dak Lak province.

Table 5.6 Length of Residency of the Surveyed Population

Length of Residence	N (376)
Average years of residence in family	18.7
Average years of residence in village	23.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.4 Household Size

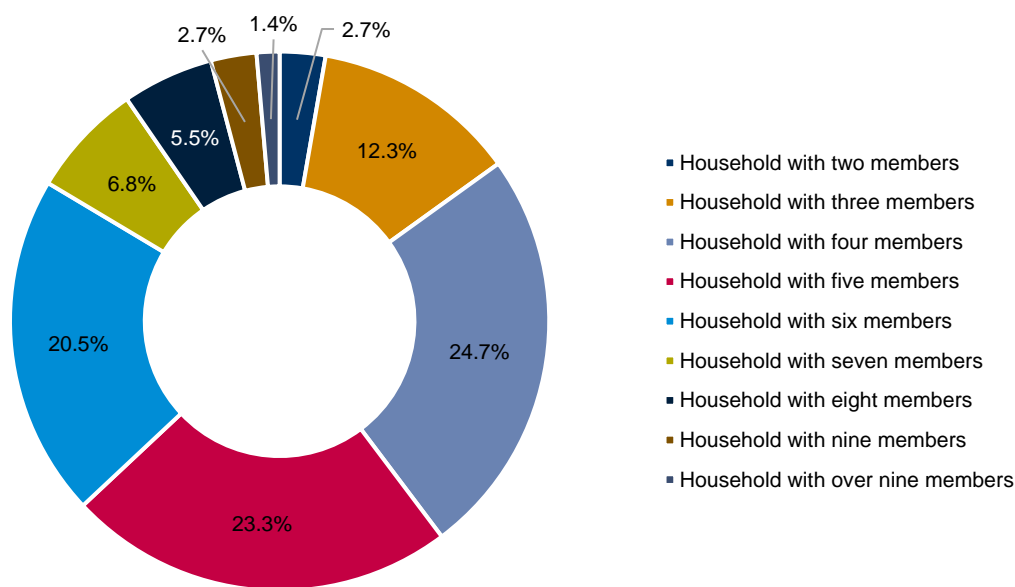
Analysis of family size has implications on quality of life including health, nutrition, educational attainment of children, social status of families as well as their ability to adequately cater for the needs of their families. Of the 73 surveyed Ede households, the average household size is 5.2 people per household with the range of two to 13 people per family (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.6), which can be classified as a large average household size⁶³. The large average household size is normally supposed to come with some adverse implications such as poor health, low incomes and status, low levels of education, pressure on environmental resources due to overexploitation and poor childcare and nutrition.

⁶³ According to the UN (2017), small average household sizes are fewer than three persons per household while large average household sizes are greater than five persons per household.

Table 5.7 Average Household Size of the Surveyed Households

Household Size (people)	N (73)
Average family size	5.2
Minimum family size	2
Maximum family size	13

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.6 Surveyed Households by Size

5.7.1.5 Age Group

It is common to split the surveyed population into three broad age groups: 31.9% of the surveyed population as children and young adolescents (under the age of 15), 60.1% in the 15-60 year old group, and 8% in the elderly group (over 60 years old) (see Table 5.8). A large share of the population in the 15-60 bracket is seen as essential to maintain economic and social stability of the surveyed communities.

Table 5.8 Surveyed Population by Age Group

Age Group	N (376)	%
Under 15 years old	120	31.9
From 15 to 60 years old	226	60.1
Over 60 years old	30	8.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.6 Religion

Most of the surveyed population list themselves as having no religious affiliation⁶⁴, accounting for 84.8% while the remaining have the two different faiths: Protestantism (12.2%) and Catholicism (3%) (see Table 5.9).

As shared by FGD participants, the Ede ethnic group worships multiple Gods, including the Gods of Thunder, Mountains, Rivers, and Forests. In addition, Ede people worship their ancestors (FGD, ethnic minority group, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). Ede indigenous people highly respected their resources, especially land, and a ritual is always required whenever they want to exploit resources for their needs.

Table 5.9 Surveyed Population by Religion

Religion	N (376)	%
No religion	319	84.8
Protestantism	46	12.2
Catholicism	11	3.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.7 Language

Most of the 376 surveyed population (302 people or 80.3%) can speak both Ede and Vietnamese fluently. In addition, five out of this population who are spouses of Ede people can speak their mother tongue including Muong (two people) or Gia Rai (three people). Around 73 people or 19.4% only speak Ede language and most of them (41 out of these 73 people or 56.2%) are under schooling age. Furthermore, another person can only speak Vietnamese, despite the fact that their spouse is of Ede ethnicity.

5.7.1.8 Marital Status

A high percentage of the surveyed population is married, accounting for 51.1% or 192 people, and about 36.8% or 138 people are under marriage age⁶⁵ (see Table 5.10). This is followed by a small proportion of the surveyed population defined as single⁶⁶, accounting for 7.4%. A further 2.9% of the surveyed population are widowed⁶⁷ and some 1.3% are divorced⁶⁸. In addition, around 0.5% or two males aged 19 years get married before the marriage age⁶⁹. This situation occurs among the ethnic minority groups in Vietnam (see further in Section 5.9.5.2). Even though the local authorities have made efforts to reduce child marriage and consanguineous marriage through training and propaganda activities, this situation is still on-going.

⁶⁴ According to the Law No. 02/2016/QH14 dated 18 November 2016 issued by National Assembly on Religion and Folk Belief, as stated in Paragraph 1 of Article 6, every person has the right to freedom of religion and folk belief and the right to follow or not to follow a religion.

⁶⁵ The 2014 Marriage and Family Law of Vietnam regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males. Those who are under the age stipulated as the law for marriage are classified as the 'under marriage age' group.

⁶⁶ Female aged 18 years or over and male aged 20 years or over who are not married are identified as single.

⁶⁷ A person becomes widowed because of the loss of his or her spouse through death.

⁶⁸ A person becomes divorced when his or her marriage has been legally dissolved.

⁶⁹ Child marriage or early marriage is the informal union entered by an individual before reaching the marriage age as stipulated by law.

Table 5.10 Surveyed Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	N (376)	%
Married	192	51.1
Single	28	7.4
Widowed	11	2.9
Divorced	5	1.3
Married under marriage age	2	0.5
Under marriage age	138	36.8

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.9 Education

For education, the analysis is based on data from 330 people while data from 46 children under schooling age is excluded.

5.7.1.9.1 Literacy

Most of the surveyed population are literate with 86.7% or 286 people while around 13.3% or 44 people are illiterate (see Table 5.11). Of the 44 illiterate people, there 21 people in working-age group (aged from 28 to 57 years), two people under working age (aged of eight and 14), and 21 over working age (from 58 to 88 years old). While reasons for illiteracy have not been further investigated in the study, this may be attributed to difficult living conditions, poverty, disability, and geographical remoteness.

Table 5.11 Surveyed Population by Literacy

Literacy	N (330)	%
Illiterate	44	13.3
Literate	286	86.7

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.1.9.2 Educational Attainment

Most of the surveyed literate people (92.3% or 264 people) have been attending or completed general education, specifically 33.6%, 36%, and 22.7% at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education levels respectively (see Table 5.12). Furthermore, about 2.9% or eight literate people reached university education level (one dropped out, two attending, and five graduated), 1% or three people reached college level (one dropped out and two graduated), and one person completed vocational education (0.3%). It is worthy to note that ten people or 3.5% can read and write even though they have not attended any format education programs.

Table 5.12 Surveyed Population by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	N (286)	%
Literate without schooling	10	3.5
Primary education	96	33.6
Lower secondary education	103	36.0

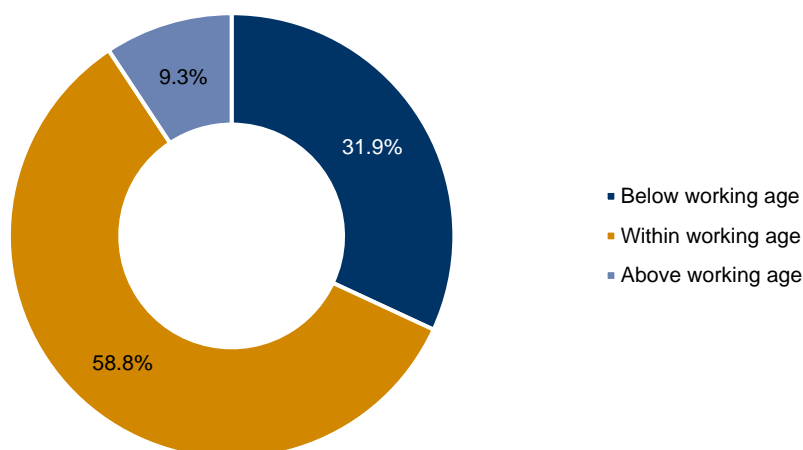
Educational Attainment	N (286)	%
Upper secondary education	65	22.7
Vocational school education	1	0.3
College education	3	1.0
University education	8	2.9

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.2 Labour Force

5.7.2.1 Working Age Population

The surveyed households have a large working-age population⁷⁰ with 58.8% or 221 people (see Figure 5.7). Meanwhile, about 31.9% of the surveyed population are below working age with 120 people, and 9.3% or 35 people are over working age.



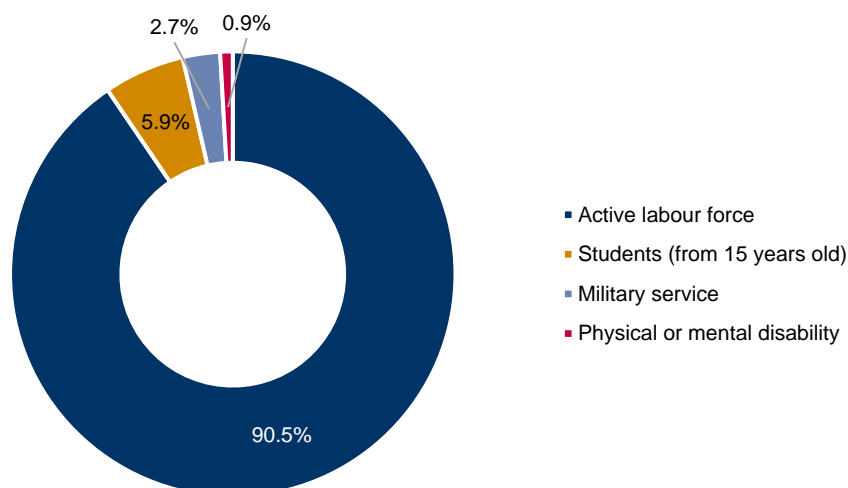
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.7 Surveyed Population by Working Age Group

5.7.2.1.1 Active Labour Force

Of the 221 working age population, 200 people (90.5%) are identified as active in the labour force as they are able and likely to work (see Figure 5.8). Of the remaining 9.5% not engaging in work, most of them are students with 5.9% or 13 people. In addition, there are six people (2.7%) engaging in military services and two people (0.9%) incapable of working due to chronic diseases or mentally disabilities (one person with mental disability and one person suffering from stroke).

⁷⁰ Under the Vietnam's Labour Code: (1) Below working age (below 15 years old); (2) Working-age population consists those aged 15 and 55 years old for females and 15-60 for males, considered able and likely to work; (3) Above working age (over 55 years old for females and 60 years old for males)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.8 Active Labour Force of the Surveyed Working Age Population

There are 26 out of 35 over-working-age people (aged 56 to 77 years) engaged in work such as cultivation (25 people) and husbandry (one person). This makes a total of 226 people in the surveyed active labour force, accounting for 60.1% of the total surveyed population.

5.7.3 Livelihood Engagement

This section analyses employment of the 226 surveyed labour force and briefly describes livelihood activities of the surveyed households based on the results of the FGDs, KIIs, and household surveys.

5.7.3.1 Main Livelihoods

Analysis of main livelihoods of Ede ethnic minority people in the surveyed communes showed that Ede people's livelihoods are not dynamic as agriculture still occupies a major position in their livelihood typology, and on-farm income accounts for the largest share of household income. Low access to education and lack of capital may be great contributors to a less dynamic livelihood strategy of indigenous people. Statistically, the largest percentage of the 226 working people is engaged in land-based livelihoods (91.2% or 206 people), with the majority engaged in cultivation (see Table 5.13). Wage-based livelihoods have a smaller number of population with 19 people or 8.4%. Meanwhile, only one person or 0.4% generate their household income from enterprise-based livelihoods.

Table 5.13 Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working Population

Main Livelihoods	N (226)	%	
Land-based	Cultivation	205	90.8
	Husbandry	1	0.4
Wage-based	Public servant	8	3.5
	Company worker	6	2.7
	Day labourer	5	2.2
Enterprise-based	Small business	1	0.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.3.1.1 Land-based Livelihoods

A total of the 206 surveyed people (91.2% of the total 226 working people) consider land-based livelihoods as their main occupation. Cultivation (i.e. coffee, avocado, durian, and pepper planting) is the most common work among the surveyed population with 90.8% or 205 people (see Table 5.14 and Figure 5.9). They are more likely to be engaged in producing cash crops or industrial crops such as coffee, avocado, durian, and pepper. Noticeably, only one person considers husbandry as their main occupation although there are about 29 surveyed households reportedly owning livestock such as chicken, cows, pigs, buffaloes and goats. This implies that livestock raising seems not to be a significant livelihood in the locality. Local households mainly raise poultry and cattle as supplementary food for their daily meals. Generally, there are no significant differences in the cultivation methods between both surveyed ethnic groups.

Table 5.14 Surveyed Working People with Land-based Livelihoods

Land-based Livelihoods	N (226)	%
Cultivation	205	90.8
Husbandry	1	0.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.9 Cultivation and Husbandry in the Surveyed Communes

5.7.3.1.1.1 Agricultural Production

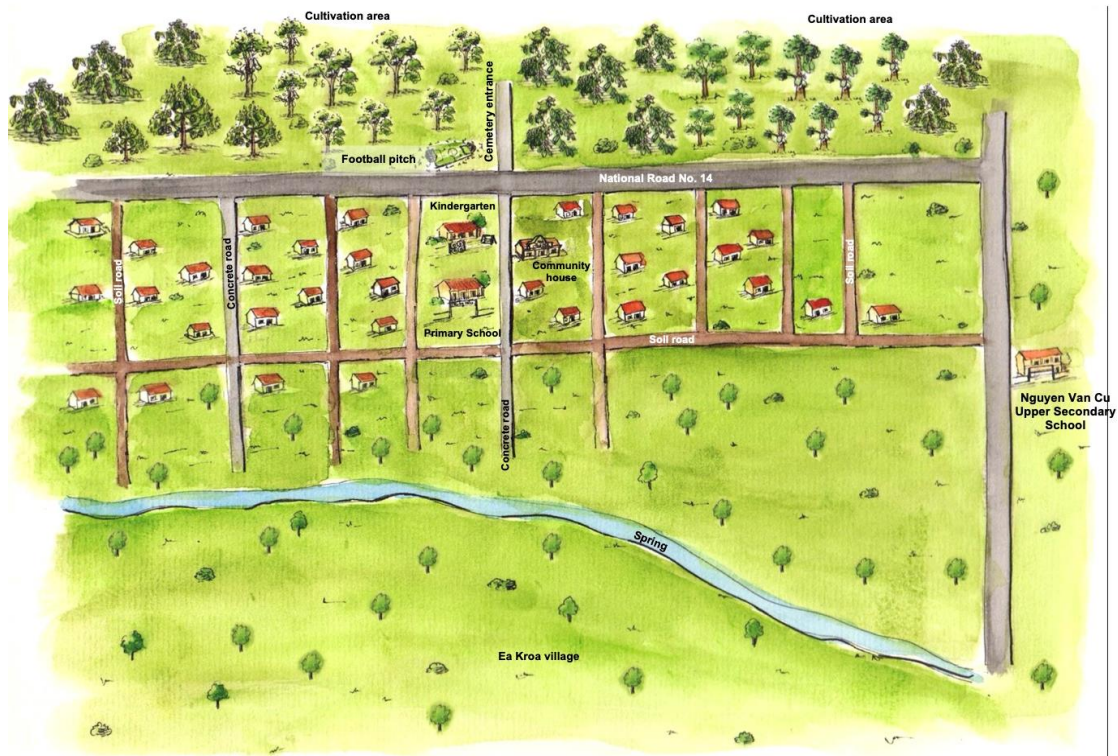
■ Cultivation and Husbandry Area

Through the household interviews, most of the surveyed households affirmed that they have their own land for agricultural production with areas ranging from 1,000 m² to 70,000 m². Specifically, there are 18 households (24.7%) having agricultural land for annual crops, 54 households (74%) having agricultural land for perennial trees, and three households (4.1%) owning forestry farming land. The average agricultural area for annual crops is 11,412 m² and for perennial trees is 19,013 m², while the average of forestry farming land is 30,333 m² per household. The cultivation area is close to residential areas (see Figure 5.10, Figure 5.11, and Figure 5.12).



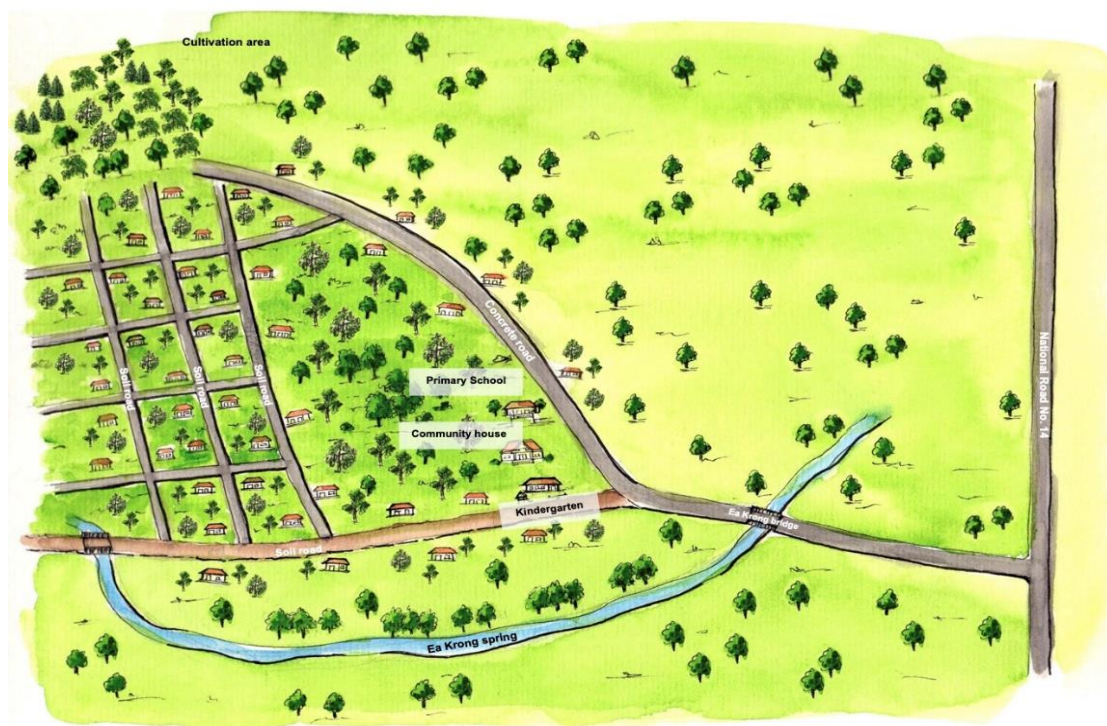
Source: FGD conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.10 Cultivation Area of Kdro 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.11 Cultivation Area in Kdro 2 Village, Cu Ne Commune



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.12 Cultivation Area in Drah 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune

■ Agricultural Equipment and Vehicles

Statistically, around 68.5% of the total 73 households asserted that they own agricultural equipment and vehicles. Specifically, the local farmers utilise mostly tractors for travelling to their farms and transporting agricultural materials and products. Other recorded equipment are agrimotors, lawnmowers, and plows (see Figure 5.13).





Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Figure 5.13 Tractors as Common Agricultural Equipment in the Surveyed Communes

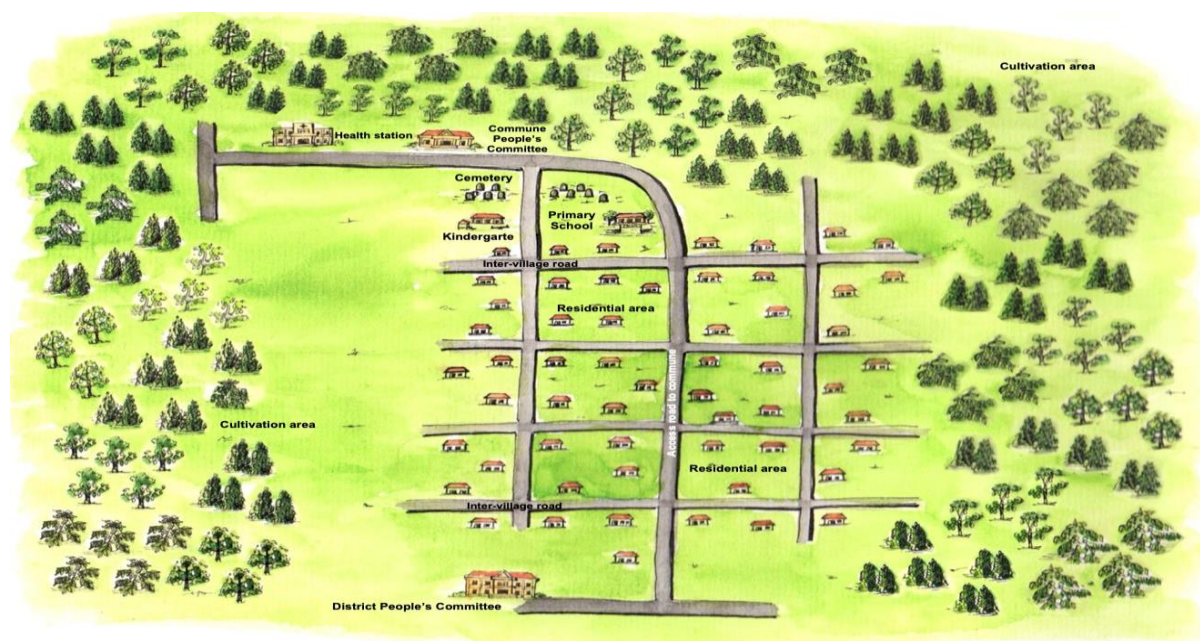
■ Main Crops

Coffee, avocado, durian, and pepper are main crops (see Table 5.15). Normally, avocado, durian, and pepper are intercropped with coffee for increasing the production efficiency (see Figure 5.14). Apart from the abovementioned main crops, local farmers plant more diverse crops such as macadamia, maize, banana, and jackfruit for income security. Normally, seeds for cultivation are purchased in the agricultural suppliers in the locality. Agricultural products are sold to local traders or agricultural product purchasing agents.

Table 5.15 Main Crops in the Surveyed Communes

Main Crops	Harvest Season	Crop Production	Product Price	Description
	September to December (according to lunar calendar)	The production volume is around 3 tons per ha with about 900 plants in one ha of planted area, which may be declined to 1.5 or 2 tons per ha due to crop failure or disease outbreak.	Coffee is sold to local coffee traders with the price of VND 30,000 - 35,000 per kilogram.	Coffee is the most important perennial crops and predominantly grown by smallholder farmers in the survey areas. Coffee income represents one of the highest earning livelihood options for most surveyed households. Main coffee type is Robusta as it fits well in the local climate and basaltic soil. On the arable land area, coffee is also intercropped with other plants such as pepper, avocado, and durian. A coffee plant could bear beans after three years of planting. Each plant has a life cycle of around 10 years. Coffee is mostly fertilized by chemicals and requires water for irrigation. The production investment (fertilizer, pesticide, harvesting cost, and grinding) is quite high, reportedly accounting for 50% of total crop income. On average, each ha of coffee planting area, farmers have to spend around VND 50 million for crop inputs; of which 70% are used for fertilizers. Every hectare of coffee often consumes at least ten bags of fertilizers (around 500kg).
	July and August every year	In one hectare of land, there are around 200-300 trees living, which can produce around five tons per hectare.	At the time of survey, one kilogram of avocado costs only from VND 2,000 to 10,000.	Avocado is a very popular crop in the surveyed communes, with two main variations including 'Boot' and '034'. After 3-5 years of planting, farmers can harvest the fruit to sell. The avocado production price is insufficient for most farmers to cover their cost of production when the price continuously decreases.

Main Crops	Harvest Season	Crop Production	Product Price	Description
	July to August (according to lunar calendar)	The number of durian trees in each hectare of planted area ranges from 140 (Cu Pong commune) to 200 (Ea Sin commune), which can produce around 15 tons.	One kilogram of durian costs from VND 35,000 to 70,000.	Durian is a popular crop in the surveyed communes. Durian are normally intercropped with coffee planting to increase production efficiency. Durian is often harvested every year after seven years of planting. Thanks to the favours in geographical and natural conditions, local durian's taste is evaluated exceeding the durian from western provinces in Vietnam, which is considered the opportunity of the agriculture in the locality.
	January and February (according to lunar calendar)	The production volume of around three to four tons per hectare.	One kilogram of pepper can be sold at VND 72,000.	Pepper is intercropped with coffee and other crops. However, local people gradually reduce planted area of pepper due to its low production and price.



Source: FGD conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.14 Intercropping Practice in Cu Hriet Village, Cu Pong Commune

■ Main Livestock

During field observations, husbandry is not the main livelihood of the people in the locality. Main livestock includes cows, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, and buffaloes that are raised in a household scale for domestic use as a nutrition source and for offering in ritual ceremonies. Food for husbandry is normally bought from local animal food supplier or available resources such as vegetables or grasses in the locality.

5.7.3.1.1.2 Advantages and Disadvantages in Agricultural Production

Agriculture is the backbone of the surveyed households' economy. Local agricultural production in the surveyed areas is identified as favourable with natural (convenient geographical location and favourable natural conditions) and social capital (community support) specifically:

- Soil conditions are fertile to sustain plant growth and optimise crop yield;
- A high proportion of local farmers own arable land and agricultural equipment;
- Regular trainings on crop production and livestock husbandry conducted by local authorities provide local farmers with knowledge and skills;
- Local farmers apply machinery in agricultural production such as ploughing, lawnmower, and pump machines;
- The practice of labour exchanges among farming households saves production time and cost and increase community solidarity; and
- Agricultural production areas are close to local residence areas.

Agricultural production activities in the surveyed communities are facing challenges related to water shortage, fluctuating agricultural product prices, low access to financial services, and other issues (see Table 5.16). Water shortage is considered as the primary problem to agricultural production which are closely linked to survival for many farming households while local farmers can't afford more advanced agriculture tools to extract water and to conserve water, apart from groundwater source from dug wells. According to the local people's sharings, water shortage usually occurs from August to January of the following year and is getting worse because of the effects of climate change. To mitigate the water

problems, local farmers apply water allocation plans by dividing watering shifts in different periods. They water half of their crop field once in the morning and wait until afternoon when the water comes back to water the remaining area. However, in the long term, this endeavour needs to be further supported to secure adequate water sources for agricultural production activities and contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas.

Other challenges are recorded during the study, including low profit from cultivation, fluctuating agricultural product prices, and limited agricultural training. In addition, local agriculture is also facing even more threats when farmers find it hard to sell their products because of no agricultural product consumption stakeholders. Local farmers' land capital is shrinking because they could not pay off their debts hence lenders and banks size their land property as collateral (FGDs, agri-forestry groups, Ede ethnicity, Ea Bro and Drah 1 villages, 13-15 July 2021).

Table 5.16 Challenges in Agricultural Production

Challenges	Cu Pong Commune	Cu Ne Commune
Water shortage in the dry season	✓	✓
High electricity price	✓	
Low profit from cultivation	✓	✓
Fluctuating agricultural product prices	✓	
Limited access to financial services, including credit and loans		✓
Access road to production areas in poor conditions	✓	
Limited agricultural trainings		✓
Lack of consuming chain	✓	
Debts		✓

Source: FGDs conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.3.1.2 Wage-based Livelihoods

Apart from the major occupation in farming, some indigenous people sustain their livelihood by wage employment. Of the 226 surveyed working people, only 19 people or 8.4% people are engaged in wage employment. A number of eight people or 3.5% are working as public servants, followed by company workers with 2.7% or six people. Meanwhile, the remaining five people, accounting for 2.2% work as day labourers (see Table 5.17).

Table 5.17 Surveyed Working People with Wage-based Livelihoods

Wage-based Livelihoods	N (226)	%
Public servants	8	3.5
Company workers	6	2.7
Day labourers	5	2.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Public servants are currently residing and working in the localities as teachers, nurses, government officials and. Company workers mainly work for footwear and garment companies in Buon Ma Thuot city, Ho Chi Minh city or Binh Duong province. Young Ede people normally select migration as an option for their livelihood. Most of them are unskilled labourers.

Day labour jobs are normally manual work such as seasonally waged agricultural worker (i.e. coffee picking, weeding, and harvesting) and workers in the construction sites of the wind power projects. Ede indigenous farmers try to get any jobs they are offered; most of these jobs earn them an unskilled wage. This kind of job is not constant and may not generate a secure yearly or even monthly income. Their wage is often paid after every working day, and day workers do not have any guarantee or contract.

5.7.3.1.3 Enterprise-based Livelihoods

Enterprise-based livelihoods are not common among Ede indigenous people. Only 0.4% or one person confirmed small business as their main labour. In addition, another surveyed person who is engaging in cultivation considered enterprise-based work as their secondary occupation.

5.7.3.2 Supplementary Livelihoods

About 34.5% or 78 out of 226 people have a supplementary occupation. Most of them work as day labourers, accounting for 84.6% or 66 people. In addition, other recorded occupations including cultivation, husbandry, public employment, and small business occupy a small proportion of 6.4%, 5.1%, 2.6% and 1.3% respectively (see Table 9.14).

Table 5.18 Surveyed Working Population with Supplementary Livelihoods

Supplementary Livelihoods	N (78)	%
Day labourer	66	84.6
Farming	5	6.4
Husbandry	4	5.1
Public servant	2	2.6
Small business	1	1.3

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Local farmers even own the land on which they work, the tools and equipment they use but their income from agricultural production is insufficient to sustain their household living. They have to seek for extra income sources as day labourers in the locality or out of their residence. Day labourers are seasonal agricultural workers who are both women and men labouring in the crop fields such as weeding, branch chopping, and pesticide spraying. Noticeably, local women are not hired to spray pesticides because this work may effect women's reproductive health. Men are normally paid higher than women as they can handle heavy work.

The demand for agricultural labour fluctuates with the seasons. Hours of work tend to be extremely long during planting and harvesting, with shorter hours at off-peak times. The FGD findings showed that local day labourers can only work 5-10 days per month and 2-3 months per year.

5.7.4 Income and Expenditure

This section analyses the financial capital of the surveyed households in terms of income, expenditure, and debts. Data from 73 households with 358 people was included in this analysis - 18 people not living in their families and not contributing to household income were not included in the analysis.

5.7.4.1 Income

5.7.4.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly income of the 73 households is VND 10,867,900 per household and VND 2,216,080 per capita (see Table 5.19). The lowest average monthly income per household is VND 708,333 (one household mainly generating income from agricultural production and wage-based work).

Meanwhile, the highest monthly income per household is VND 81,000,000 (one household with income source from agricultural production, wage-based work, and small business).

Table 5.19 Average Monthly Incomes per Household and per Capita

Monthly Household Income (VND)	Amount (VND)
Average monthly income per household	10,867,900
Average monthly income per capita	2,216,080
Minimum monthly household income	708,333
Maximum monthly household income	81,000,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.4.1.2 Household Income Structure

Statistically, land-based livelihoods contribute the most significant proportion (82%) to the household income structure as most of the surveyed working population is engaged in land-based employment (see Table 5.20). The corresponding insignificant shares of the household income structure are 15.9%, 1%, and 1.1% for enterprise-based livelihoods, wage-based livelihoods, and other sources (i.e. financial support from children and social allowance).

Table 5.20 Average Monthly Household Income Structure

Income Sources	Amount (VND)	%
Land-based livelihoods	8,910,114	82.0
Wage-based livelihoods	108,356	1.0
Enterprise-based livelihoods	1,732,671	15.9
Other sources	116,758	1.1

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.4.2 Expenditure

5.7.4.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure of the 73 households is VND 7,743,578 per household and the VND 1,578,998 per capita (see Table 5.21). The lowest monthly household expenditure is VND 820,000 while the highest monthly household expenditure is VND 22,150,000.

Table 5.21 Average Monthly Expenditures per Household and per Capita

Monthly Household Expenditures (VND)	Amount (VND)
Average monthly expenditure per household	7,743,578
Average monthly expenditure per capita	1,578,998
Minimum monthly household expenditure	820,000
Maximum monthly household expenditure	22,150,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

A number of unexpected or irregular expenses are recorded among 73 surveyed households. Over the last 12 months, 2.7% (two households) spent around VND 90 million for house refurbishment with an average annual expenditure of around VND 45 million per household (see Table 5.22). In addition, 12 households (16.4%) spent a total of nearly VND 109 million for serious health treatment with an average expense of over VND nine million per household. Furthermore, up to 51 surveyed households (69.9%) invested a total of over VND 2.5 billion in production, equivalent to around VND 50 million per household.

Table 5.22 Irregular Expenditures of the Surveyed Households

Irregular Expenditures		Details
Housing refurbishment	Total Amount (VND)	90,000,000
	Number of Households	2
	Average (VND)	45,000,000
Serious medical treatment	Total Amount (VND)	109,900,000
	Number of Households	12
	Average (VND)	9,158,333
Production investment	Total Amount (VND)	2,574,600,000
	Number of Households	51
	Average (VND)	50,482,353

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.4.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

'Food and daily commodities' and 'debt interest payment' are the top spendings in the household expenditure structure, accounting for 29.4% and 28.3% respectively. The remaining (42.3%) goes on 'daily expenses', 'clothing, entertainment, and community activities', 'health care', and 'education' (see Table 5.23).

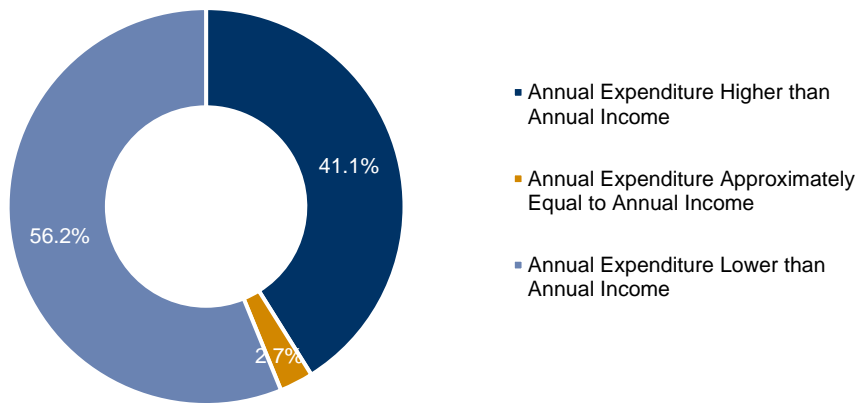
Table 5.23 Average Monthly Household Expenditure Structure

Expenditure Sources	Amount (VND)	%
Food and daily commodities	2,278,425	29.4
Debt interest payment	2,193,934	28.3
Daily expenses	1,226,185	15.8
Clothing, entertainment and community activities	968,037	12.6
Health care	687,043	8.9
Education	389,954	5.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.4.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

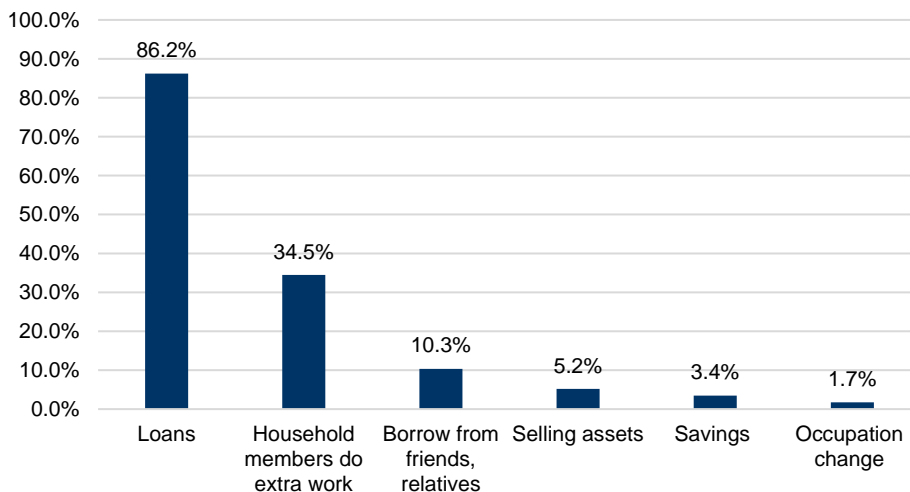
When comparing annual household expenditure against income, about 56.2% of the surveyed households (41 out of the 73 surveyed households) advised that their expenditure is lower than their annual income (see Figure 5.15). However, around 41.1% or 30 households indicated the opposite, that their annual expenditure exceeds their income. In addition, two households (accounting for 2.7%) have their annual income approximately equal to expenditure.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.15 Household Income and Expenditure Balance

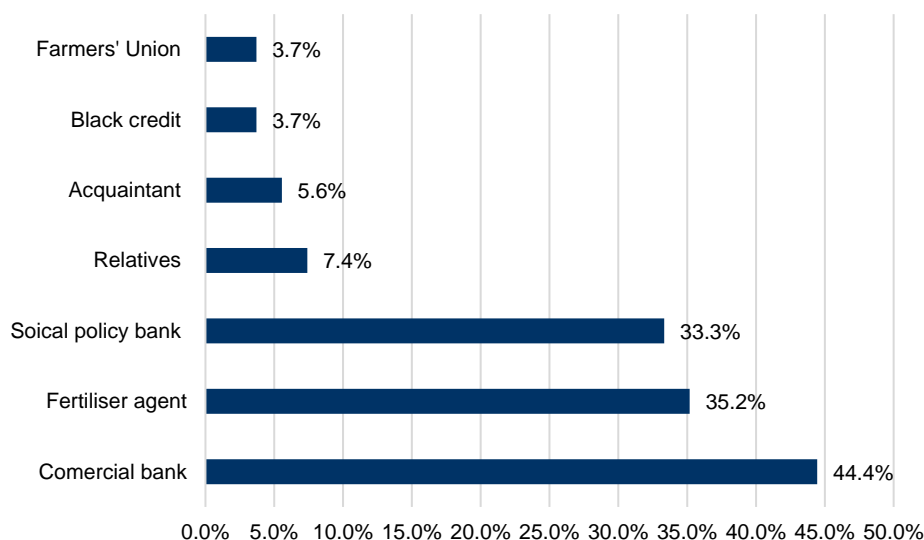
The imbalance between income and expenditure is associated with insufficient income among the 73 surveyed households. Around 79.5% or 58 households confirmed their financial shortage status within the last three years while the remaining 20.5% stated the opposite. To shorten their financial gap, they can access various sources of support. Loans and getting extra work are primary sources (86.2% and 34.5% respectively). In addition, borrowing from friends and relatives, selling assets, using savings, and changing occupations are solutions to cover their expenditure, accounting for 10.3%, 5.2%, 3.4%, and 1.7% respectively (see Figure 5.16).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.16 Sources of Household Finance Support

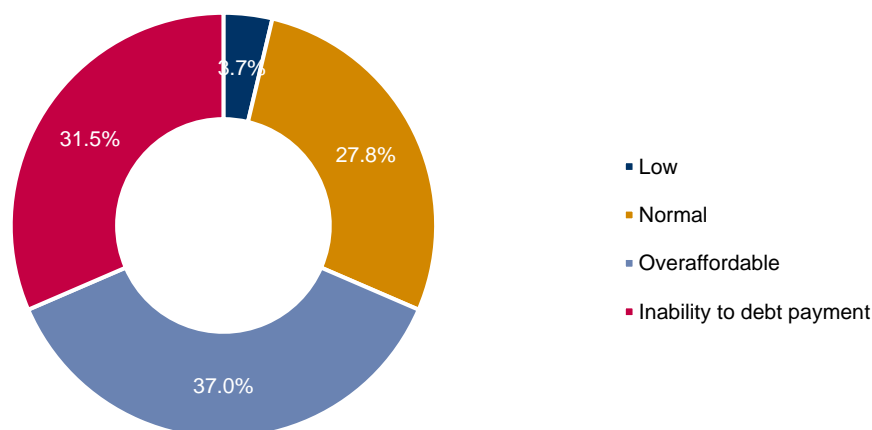
Of the 58 surveyed households having insufficient income, 93.1% (54 households) are reported to be in debt while the rest households are not (6.9%). Reportedly, commercial banks are the most opted preference with 44.4% (see Figure 5.17). This is followed by fertilizer agents and social policy banks with 35.2% and 33.3% respectively. In addition, relatives and acquaintances are also reported as a source for financial aid with the corresponding figures of 7.4% and 5.6% respectively. Moreover, the debts are also from black credit (loans with usurious interest rate) and Farmers' Union with insignificant proportions (3.7% for each).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.17 Sources of Debts among the Surveyed Households

Of 54 households with debts, 16 households provided their detailed debt amount which was worth a total of over VND 9.5 billion - an average debt per household of approximately VND 596 million. Regarding the pressures generated by debts, only 3.7% of 54 surveyed households with debts put their debt pressure on their family to be low, whereas nearly 37% or 20 households said that debt payment is beyond their capacity (see Figure 5.18). In addition, 27.8% (15 households) confirmed the level of loan pressure is within their affordability. Notably, 31.5% or 17 households confirmed that they cannot pay the loans.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

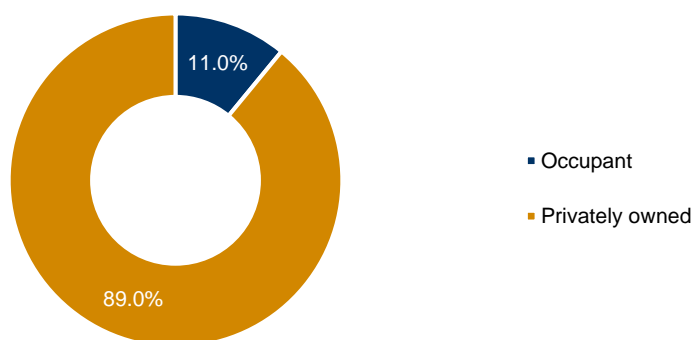
Figure 5.18 Loan Affordability Pressures of the Surveyed Households

The interview findings showed that a significant number of the surveyed households get loans from commercial banks because the loan procedures are relatively simple. They use their LURC as a deposit for their bank loans. They further explained that the limited amount of loans delivered by social policy banks cannot meet their need for production investment, which forces them to get loans from commercial banks. However, in reality, many households cannot afford debt payments because of their unprofitable production. Even some households admitted that they no longer have agricultural land because the banks took their land to deduct the debts.

5.7.5 Housing Conditions

5.7.5.1 House Ownership

The majority of the 73 surveyed households (65 households or 89%) privately own their houses, accounting for 89%. Of which, 45 households own LURC for their homestead land, while other eight households have their house built on their legitimately agriculture production land production land. In addition, there are eight households owning two houses. The remaining eight households (11%) are occupants on their relative's houses (see Figure 5.19).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.19 House Ownership by the Surveyed Household

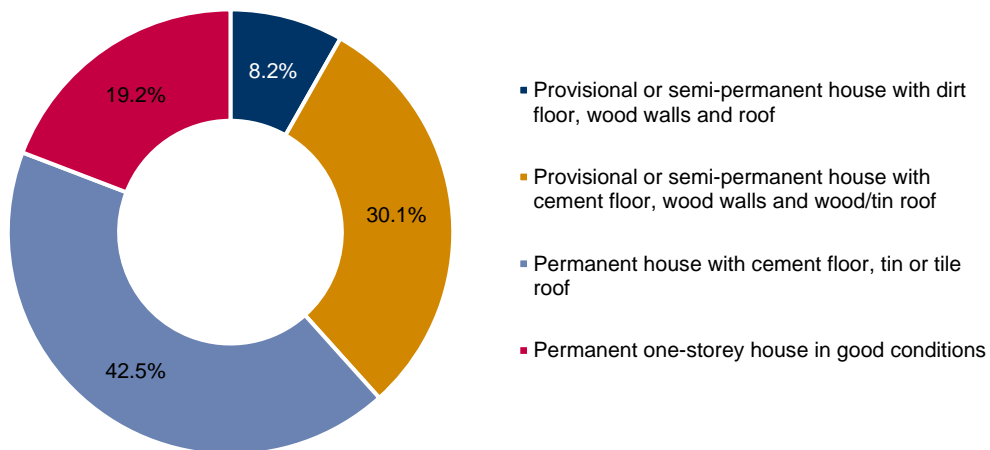
5.7.5.2 Length of Residence in House

The average length of residence in the house of the surveyed households is about 20.8 years. In addition, the minimum and maximum residence years were one and 65 years respectively.

5.7.5.3 Housing Types

Of the 73 surveyed households, about 61.7% are classified as permanent (42.5% permanent houses with cement floor, tin or tile roof, and 19.2% permanent one-storey houses) (see Figure 5.20). The remaining record 30.1% of households with cement floor, wood walls and wood or tin floor, and about 8.2% of provisional or semi-permanent houses with dirt floor, wood walls and roof (see Figure 5.21).

As observed during the survey, the Ede households live in a traditional stilt house or build a house on the ground like the Kinh. Some also own both types of house including one permanent household with one more stilt house built next to the main house. As shared by a key informant in Cu Hriet village of Cu Pong commune, the change in house construction of the Ede can be explained by the cultural interference between the Kinh and Ede communities. In addition, the construction of traditional stilt houses of the Ede people is very costly because wood materials are increasingly scarce and the expense for building the house is very expensive (KII, Kinh ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). The survey also recorded that some households in the surveyed villages buy wood from local stores or local traders or exploit them from forests nearby their house.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.20 Different Housing Types Owned by the Surveyed Household



Semi-permanent, dirt floor, wood walls and roof



Semi-permanent house with cement floor, wood walls, and wood or tin roof



Permanent house with cement floor, tin or tile roof



Permanent one-storey house in good conditions



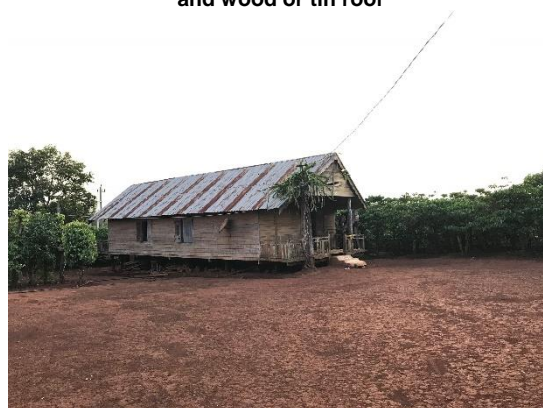
Semi-permanent, dirt floor, wood walls and roof



Semi-permanent house with cement floor, wood walls, and wood or tin roof



Permanent house in good conditions built next to a stilt house



Permanent stilt house in good conditions

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.21 Housing Types in the Surveyed Communes

5.7.5.4 House Materials

Cement and brick are commonly used for house construction within the surveyed households, accounting for 79.5% and 61.6% respectively (see Table 5.24). In addition, about 31.5% or 23 households use wood for construction which is normally bought from commercial stores or collected from farming forest areas, 5.5% use leaves, bamboo and rattan, and the rest of the respondents (5.5%) use tile and tin to build their house.

Table 5.24 House Materials in the Surveyed Communes

House Materials	N (73)	%
Cement	58	79.5
Brick	45	61.6
Woods	23	31.5
Leaves, bamboo, rattan	4	5.5
Others	4	5.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.5.5 Household Vehicles

Most of the surveyed households own motorbikes, accounting for 93.2% or 68 households (see Table 5.25). In addition, 15.1% use bicycles and other 1.4% or one household own a car. Meanwhile, four households, accounting for 5.5%, do not own any vehicle.

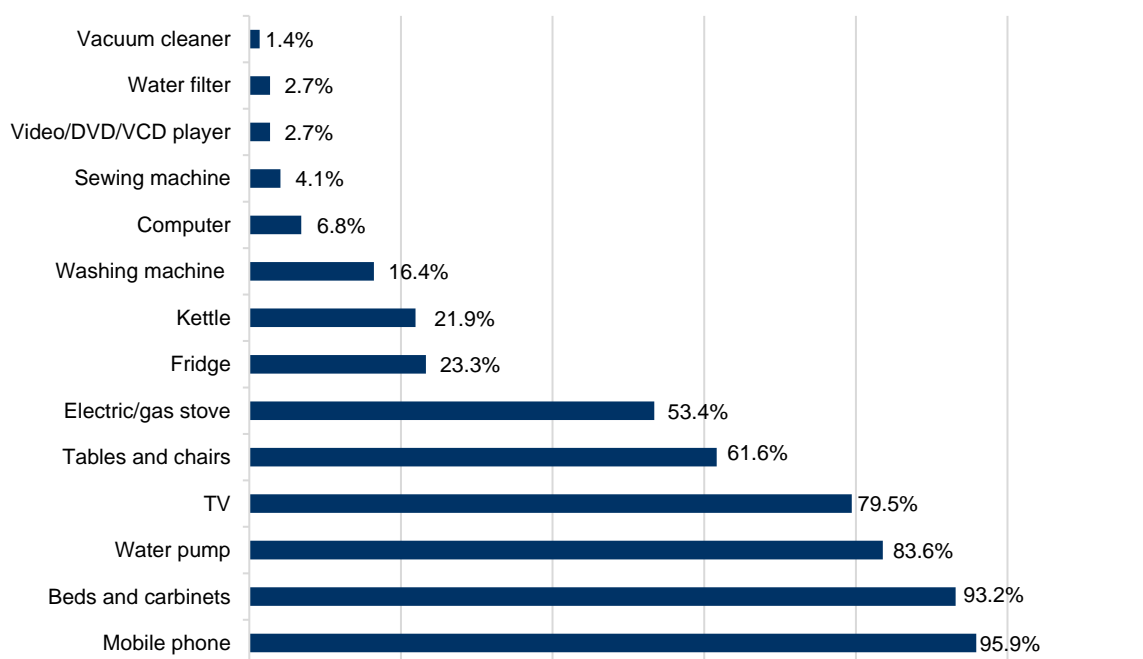
Table 5.25 Household Vehicles Owned by the Surveyed Household

Household Vehicles	N (73)	%
Motorbike	68	93.2
Bicycle	11	15.1
Car	1	1.4
No vehicle	4	5.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.5.6 Household Utilities

The majority of the surveyed households own a communication device (mobile phones with 95.9%) and home appliances (beds and cabinets, coloured televisions, tables and chairs, and stove). About 83.6% of the surveyed households have water pumps to take groundwater from boreholes or dug wells for household daily use (see Figure 5.22). Apart from that, the surveyed households also own fridge (23.3%), kettle (21.9%), washing machines (16.4%), computers (6.8%), sewing machine (4.1%), video, DVD, or VCD players (2.7%), water filters (2.7%), and vacuum cleaners (1.4%).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.22 Household Utilities Owned by the Surveyed Household

5.7.5.7 Households Assets

Most of the 73 surveyed households (97.3% or 71 households) possess land plot for both agricultural production and residence purposes. Furthermore, about 89% or 65 households own residence houses. Approximately 68.5% possess agricultural equipment serving for farming activities, followed by 53.4%

of surveyed households own animals or poultries. About 13.7% have rented land plots, 12.3% possess ponds or lakes, and 3.5% have savings (see Table 5.26).

Table 5.26 Ownership of Household Assets

Households Assets	N (73)	%
Land plots	71	97.3
Residential house	65	89.0
Agricultural equipment	50	68.5
Animal/Poultry	39	53.4
Land plots (rented)	10	13.7
Pond/lake	9	12.3
Savings	2	2.7

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.5.8 Electricity Supply

The electricity coverage reaches 100% of the surveyed households. All 73 respondents confirmed to use the national electricity.

5.7.5.9 Water Supply

All surveyed households use groundwater for daily use (68.5% use dug wells and 31.5% possess borehole wells) due to no piped water system being recorded. In addition, they can access multiple additional sources of water such as 20 litre bottled water (12.3%), rain water (2.7%), and water from river, spring, lake nearby their house (1.4%) (see Table 5.27 and Figure 5.23).

Table 5.27 Water Sources of Surveyed Households

Water Sources	N (73)	%
River, spring, lake	1	1.4
Rainwater	2	2.7
20 litre bottled water	9	12.3
Groundwater from borehole wells	23	31.5
Ground water from dug wells	50	68.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.23 Dug Wells in the Surveyed Communes

5.7.5.10 Sources of Cooking Energy

Firewood is the most common source of cooking energy for the surveyed households with 87.7% (see Table 5.28 and Figure 5.24). The surveyed households collect firewood from production areas or surrounding areas nearby their house. The estimated average distance between the Project site and these above-mentioned firewood collection points is about 0.5-2 km. Around 54.8% or 40 households apply electricity and other 47.9% or 35 households use gas for cooking. Less commonly, only 1.4% or one household uses straw for cooking.

Table 5.28 Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households

Cooking Energy Sources	N (73)	%
Firewood	64	87.7
Electricity	40	54.8
Gas	35	47.9
Straw	1	1.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

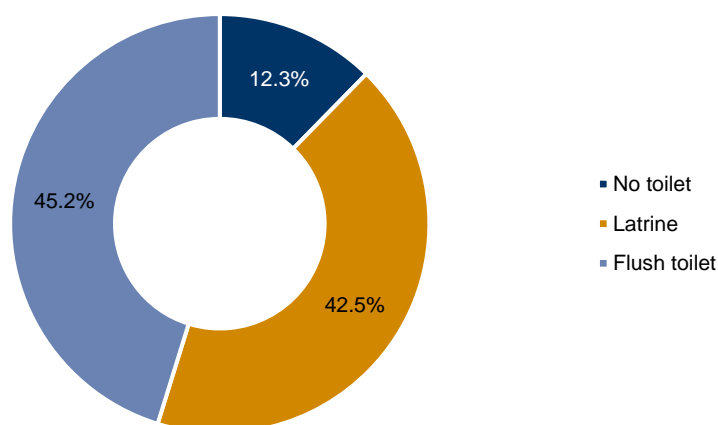


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.24 Firewood for Domestic Use

5.7.5.11 Toilet Conditions

Statistically, nearly half of the respondents have access to flush toilets, accounting for 45.2% (see Figure 5.25). In addition, 42.5% use latrines while 12.3% do not have any private toilets. As a result, there is outside defecation in garden areas, in fields or in the forest or some households share toilets with their relatives or neighbours.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.25 Toilet Conditions among the Surveyed Households

5.7.6 Land Holdings

The surveyed households possess different types of land including agriculture land (for annual crops, perennial crops, and forestry farming land) and non-production land (residential and gardening land) (see Table 5.29). It is noted that eight out of the 73 surveyed households have their residential houses built on production land; of which one households have their houses on annual crop production land and seven households with houses on perennial crop production land.

Table 5.29 Different Types of Land Holdings of the Surveyed Households

Land Types	N (73)
Average agricultural land for annual crops per household (m ²)	11,412
Average agricultural land for perennial crops per household (m ²)	19,013
Average farming forestry land per household (m ²)	30,333
Average residential and garden land per household (m ²)	1,427

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.6.1 Agricultural Land for Annual Crops

Only 18 out of the 73 surveyed households own agricultural land for annual crops, accounting for 24.7%, in which 15 households have LURCs for their land holding. The largest land plot is 50,000 m² while the smallest is 1,000 m² (see Table 5.30).

Table 5.30 Annual Crops Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households

Agricultural Land for Annual Crops	N (18)
Average area per household (m ²)	11,412
Number of households with LURCs	15
The largest area (m ²)	50,000
The smallest area (m ²)	1,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.6.2 Agricultural Land for Perennial Crops

A number of surveyed households own agricultural land for perennial crops such as coffee, durian, avocado, pepper, macadamia, and jackfruit, occupying 74% or 54 households. The average land per household for perennial crops is 19,013 m², in which 47 households or 87% possess LURCs for their land plots. The largest land area is 70,000 m² while the opposite number is 3,000 m² (see Table 5.31).

Table 5.31 Perennial Crops Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households

Agricultural Land for Perennial Crops	N (54)
Average area per household (m ²)	19,013
Number of households with LURCs	47
The largest area (m ²)	70,000
The smallest area (m ²)	3,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.6.3 Forestry Farming Land

Only three households got access to farming forestry land within the surveyed households, occupying 4.1%, in which two of these three households confirmed having LURCs for their land. The average area is 30,333 m², of which the largest land area is 40,000 m² and the smallest area is 15,000 m² (see Table 5.32).

Table 5.32 Farming Forestry Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households

Agricultural Land for Farming Forestry	N (3)
Average area per household (m ²)	30,333
Number of households with LURCs	2
The largest area (m ²)	40,000
The smallest area (m ²)	15,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.6.4 Residential and Gardening Land

A number of 58 households or 79.5% own residential and gardening land with the average land per household of 1,427 m² (see Table 5.33). Of these households, the largest area is 10,000 m² while the smallest is 24 m². Furthermore, the percentage of households with LURCs is 77.6% or 45 households.

During the survey, the other 15 households not owning the residential and gardening land area build their house on agricultural land area (including annual and perennial crop land) or forestry farming land. Some occupy their relative's houses.

Table 5.33 Residential and Gardening Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households

Residential and Gardening Land	N (58)
Average area per household (m2)	1,427
No. of households with LURCs	45
The largest area (m2)	10,000
The smallest area (m2)	24

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.7 Health Care

5.7.7.1 Common Health Issues and Risks

More than a half of the surveyed population encountered health issues over the past 12 months, accounting for 58.5% or 220 people. Significantly, the majority have at least one health issue with 62.3% or 137 people, while about 26.8% or 59 people have two health issues. Lastly, a number of the 24 surveyed people have over two health issues (17 people with three issues, five people with four health issues, one person with five health issues, and one person with seven health issues) (see Table 5.34).

Table 5.34 Surveyed Population with Health Issues over the Past 12 Months

Health Issues	N (220)	%
People with one health issue	137	62.3
People with two health issues	59	26.8
People with over two health issues	24	10.9

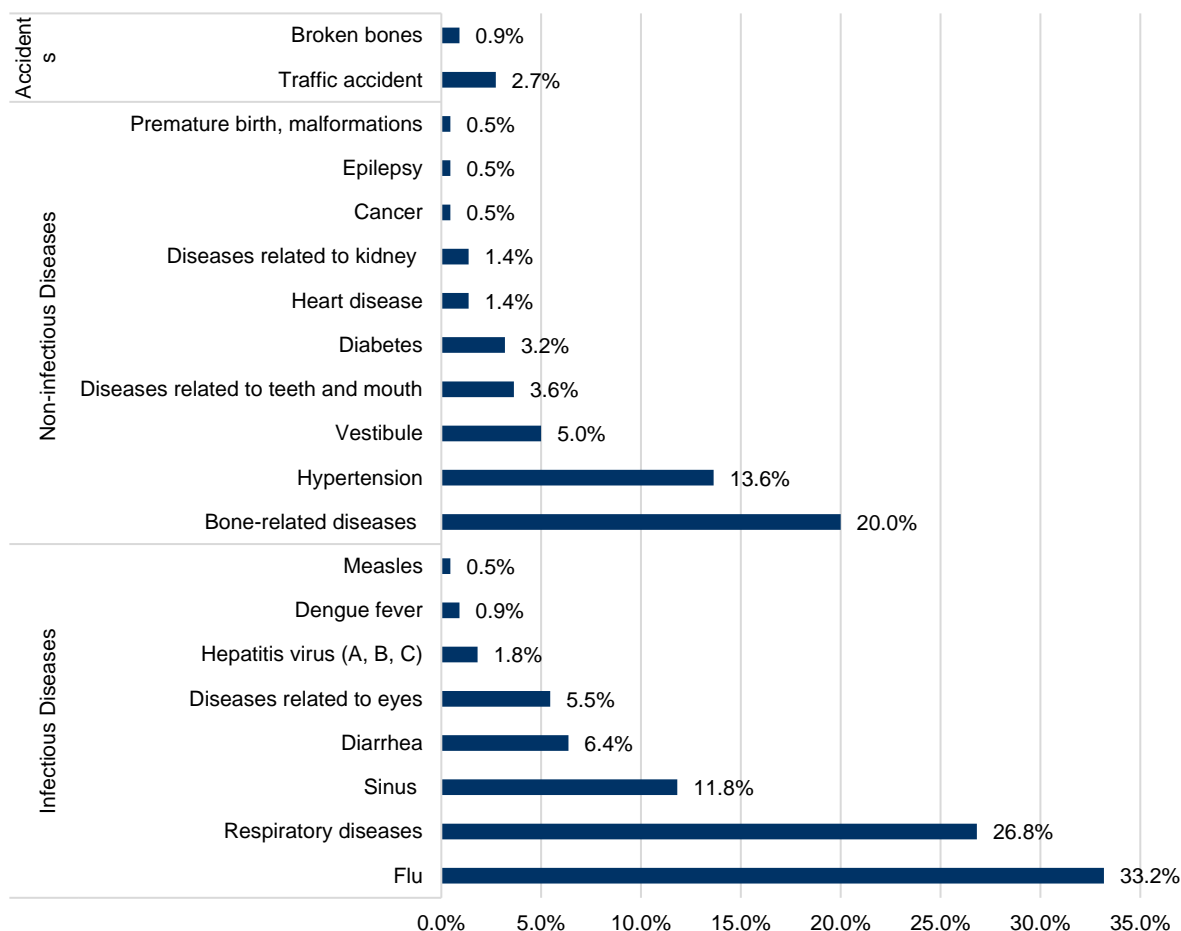
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Most common infectious diseases are flu with 33.2% and respiratory diseases with 26.8% and the most common non-infectious disease surveyed people encounter are bone-related diseases (20%) and hypertension (13.6%) (see Figure 5.26). In addition, some diseases are reported including:

- Diarrhea, eyes-related diseases, hepatitis virus (A, B, C), dengue fever, and measles (infectious diseases);
- Vestibule, teeth and mouth related diseases, diabetes, heart diseases, kidney-related diseases, cancer, epilepsy, and premature birth or malformations (non-infectious diseases); and
- Other diseases including catastrophe, pneumonia, colon-related diseases, stomach-related diseases, hemorrhoids, steatosis, gallbladder-related diseases, gynaecological-related disease, gallstones, sciatica pain, nerve-related diseases, insomnia, metritis, and anemia.

For accidents, six people or 2.7% suffered from traffic accidents from the past 12 months. Furthermore, two people or 0.9% have their leg broken due to falling.

A small number of the 376 surveyed population is recorded with unhealthy living habits. Significantly, 6.1% are addicted to tobacco and other 4.3% are recorded as alcoholics. Noticeably, two people aged one and eight years are suffering from malnutrition and one 22-year-old male is abusing drugs, accounting for 0.5% and 0.3% respectively.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.26 Types of Common Diseases among the Surveyed Population

5.7.7.2 Visit to Health Establishments

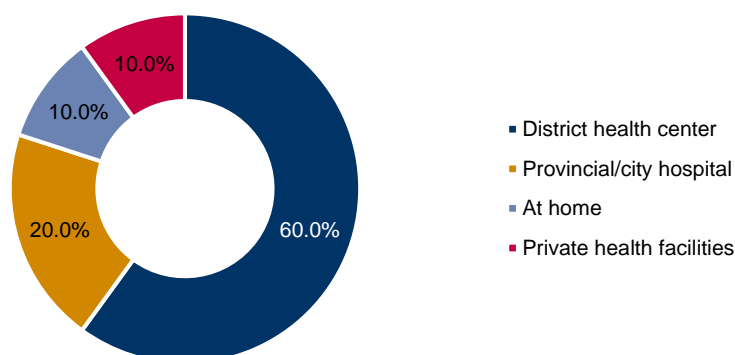
Ethnic minorities have significantly benefited from the Government provision of free health insurance and free health certificates under the Program 135 and other programmes. Most of the surveyed households choose to visit district health centers (mostly Buon Ho health center) for health check-ups and treatment, accounting for 71.2% or 52 households (see Table 5.35). In addition, communal health stations and private health facilities are also selected by the surveyed households when they have any health problems with the corresponding figures of 24.7% and 23.3% respectively. About 6.8% visit provincial or city hospitals and 2.7% go to central hospitals.

Table 5.35 Visit to Health Establishments by the Surveyed Household

Visit to Health Establishments	N (73)	%
District health center	52	71.2
Communal health station	18	24.7
Private health facilities	17	23.3
Provincial or city hospital	5	6.8
Central hospital	2	2.7

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Of the 73 surveyed households, 13.7% or ten households had their youngest members delivered or born within the past five years of 2017 - 2021. The majority of the surveyed households selected the district health center as the place of birth for their youngest members, accounting for 60%, while about 20% went to provincial or city hospitals (see Figure 5.27). Ede women are in many cases are unable to get to medical facilities in time or to meet the cost of travel and accommodation to district or other hospital facilities, they choose to give birth at home or go to the nearest birthplace (i.e. private health facilities), with the same figure of 10%.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.27 Birthplaces of the Youngest Family Members Born within the Last Five Years

5.7.7.3 Healthcare Treatment Practice

Traditional health treatment is not popular among the surveyed households. Only 11% or eight households out of the surveyed households confirmed as having traditional medical treatment. In detail, they practice acupuncture, worshiping spirits, visit to fortune telling places, and drinking Amakong medicine liquor - medicinal herbs liquor discovered by AmaKong who was an expert in taming and catching wild elephants in the Central Highlands, which helps to relieve mainly bone-related pains.

5.7.8 Access to Public Infrastructure

This section analyses local evaluation of public infrastructure (electricity supply, roads, schools, health stations, water supply, waste collection, internet and telecommunication services, and local markets) on the Likert 5-point rating scale from very good to very bad based on data collected from 144 households.

5.7.8.1 Local Electricity Supply

The surveyed respondents generally evaluate the quality of electricity supply as very good (13.7%), good (63%), and normal (17.8%) (see Table 5.36). Notably, an insignificant proportion of the respondents is displeased with electricity supply with 5.5% rating 'bad'. Most of these households claimed that they have to pay a higher electricity price and the electricity source is relatively unstable in summer time.

Table 5.36 Evaluation of Electricity Supply by the Surveyed Household

Electricity Supply Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	10	13.7
Good	46	63.0
Normal	13	17.8

Electricity Supply Evaluation	N (73)	%
Bad	4	5.5
Very bad	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.8.2 Local Roads

Solid infrastructure, specifically well-constructed and well-maintained roads, are key to the functioning of a local economy, especially farming households. However, residents in the surveyed areas are less likely to be satisfied with the rural road system when about half of them evaluate it as 'bad' (50.7%) (see Table 5.37). As results from the FGDs and household survey, a large number of concrete inner village roads have been heavily degraded. In addition, some branches of roads in the surveyed villages are even still unconcreted and muddy in the rainy season, making difficulties in local mobility and accessibility of cultivation area (see Figure 5.28). However, there is a significant proportion of respondents feeling satisfied with the local rural roads system with 31.5% for 'good' and 4.1% for 'very good'. Some 13.7% considered that the conditions of local roads are 'normal'.

Table 5.37 Evaluation of Local Roads by the Surveyed Household

Local Road Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	3	4.1
Good	23	31.5
Normal	10	13.7
Bad	37	50.7
Very bad	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



A concreted inter-village road in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune

A soil inner-village road in Kdro 1 village, Cu Ne commune

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.28 Local Roads in the Surveyed Communes

5.7.8.3 Local Schools

The quality of local schools is evaluated in terms of teaching and learning facilities, teaching quality, and the school surrounding environment. The local schools in the surveyed communes receive high satisfaction from the surveyed inhabitants when a half of the surveyed respondents (52%) rank it as 'good' and 12.3% rate 'very good' (see Table 5.38). Around 24.7% rank it as 'normal'.

However, there is still a small number of the surveyed respondents ranking local schools as 'bad', accounting for 5.5%. They explained that many local schools are currently in poor conditions with obsolete and crumbling facilities and those have not been renovated or modernised due to lack of renovating funds. For example, in Drah 1 village, the community house is used as a kindergarten. This forces the kindergarten to be temporarily closed whenever the community house is occupied for any meetings or events. As shared by FGD participants, in Kdro 2 village, due to lack of facilities, children have to bring along their own lunch meal when attending kindergarten (FGD, vulnerable group, Ede ethnicity, Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021). In addition, from the household interviews in Cu Hriet village, some households are concerned about the distance to lower secondary school which is too far for children to travel safely while there is no available transport service in the localities or not all parents can afford for this service. This could impede local pupil's attendance.

Table 5.38 Evaluation of Local Schools by the Surveyed Household

Local School Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	9	12.3
Good	38	52.0
Normal	18	24.7
Bad	4	5.5
Very bad	0	0.0
No opinion	4	5.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.8.4 Local Health Stations

The quality of local health stations is assessed in terms of medicine quality, service time, staff's attitude, and medical equipment. Overall, the surveyed respondents are highly satisfied with the conditions of health stations in the surveyed communes (54.8% as 'good' and 8.2% as 'very good') (see Table 5.39). However, 9.6% of the respondents hold the opposite opinion because medical equipment and medicine resources at the communal health stations are supposed to be inadequate.

The Ede indigenous people shared that commune-level health stations only provide basic health services such as simple medical tests or vaccination while complicated medical issues are normally handled by high-level health establishments with adequate medical equipment. Therefore, local people seldom visit the communal health station but prefer to take medical examination and treatment in provincial and district hospitals or private clinics in Buon Ho district-level town, which is around 5 km away from the locality (FGD, vulnerable group, Ede ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021).

Table 5.39 Evaluation of Local Health Stations by the Surveyed Household

Local Health Stations Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	6	8.2
Good	40	54.8

Local Health Stations Evaluation	N (73)	%
Normal	16	21.9
Bad	7	9.6
Very bad	0	0.0
No opinion	4	5.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.8.5 Local Water Supply

The majority of the surveyed respondents are satisfied with their home water supply and rank it as 'good' and 'very good', accounting for 26% and 2.6% respectively (see Table 5.40).

However, 24.7% and 11% of the respondents rank the quality of water supply as 'bad' and 'very bad' respectively. From field observation, the main water source in the localities is groundwater (from mainly dug wells) (see Figure 5.29). While some stated that this water source is safe for their daily use, the others are personally afraid that it might be alum-contaminated or polluted due to pesticide penetration. In addition, they also complained about the water shortage commonly occurring in the dry season from August to January of the following year, which may increase risks of drought (FGD, vulnerable group, Ede ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). Meanwhile, around 24.7% evaluate it as 'normal' and the other 11% have no opinion on this.

Table 5.40 Evaluation of Local Water Supply by the Surveyed Household

Local Water Supply Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	2	2.6
Good	19	26.0
Normal	18	24.7
Bad	18	24.7
Very bad	8	11.0
No opinion	8	11.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.29 A Dug Well in Drah 1 Village, Cu Ne Commune

5.7.8.6 Local Waste Collection Services

Waste management practices in the surveyed villages remain relatively rudimentary with trash mostly just being collected and disposed in open dumping and burning. Among the surveyed villages, only Ea Kung village of Cu Ne commune has a waste collection service. Out of the surveyed households, there are two households (2.8%) experiencing this service and they are satisfied with one vote for 'good' and one vote for 'normal' while the three remaining give the neutral option (see Table 5.41). The rest of surveyed households (97.2%) have no opinion for this service because they do not access it.

Reportedly, due to the absence of solid waste management, the local residents in Kdro 2 village discharge their household waste in the roadside of National Road 14, which is collected around two to four times per month by the communal waste collection service (FGD, vulnerable group, Ede ethnicity, Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021). Meanwhile, households living in inner village roads treat their domestic waste by burning or landfilling (FGD, vulnerable group, Ede ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021) (see Figure 5.30). These methods have proven to be harmful to human health and the environment but local people feel they have no other options to treat their solid waste.

Local villagers in Ea Bro village stated that even when the service is available in some parts of residential areas, indiscriminate littering occurs due to limited awareness of local people on environment protection (FGD, women group, Ede ethnicity, Ea Bro village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021).

Table 5.41 Evaluation of Local Waste Collection Services by the Surveyed Household

Local Waste Collection Services Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	0	0.0
Good	1	1.4
Normal	1	1.4
Bad	0	0.0
Very bad	0	0.0
No opinion	71	97.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Local households burn their daily waste in Drah 2 village, Cu Ne commune



Local households burn their daily waste in Kdro 1 village, Cu Ne commune

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.30 Waste Treatment in the Surveyed Communes

5.7.8.7 Internet and Telecommunication Services

A considerable proportion of respondents did not evaluate the local internet network and telecommunication services in the surveyed areas (56.2%) as they do not use or have no opinion about them. Eighteen respondents (24.7%) rank the services as 'good' and 'very good'. Some 13.7% evaluate the services as 'normal'. In addition, only four respondents express their dissatisfaction with the internet services (5.4%) due to unstable connection (see Table 5.42).

Table 5.42 Evaluation of Internet and Telecommunication Services by the Surveyed Household

Internet and Telecommunication Services Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	1	1.4
Good	17	23.3
Normal	10	13.7
Bad	2	2.7
Very bad	2	2.7
No opinion	41	56.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.8.8 Local Markets

The findings from the household survey, KIIs, and FGDs revealed that there is no official market in the surveyed communes. Local households get food and daily stuff in local groceries or temporary markets privately set up (see Figure 5.31). For further needs, local people have to go shopping in Buon Ho market (located in Buon Ho district-level town) or Pong Drang market (located in Pong Drang commune, Krong Buk district).

Of the 73 respondents, nearly half of them have negative opinions on the temporary market conditions (35 people or 48%) in the localities due to lack of goods diversity while only three people evaluate it as 'good' (4.1%) (see Table 5.43). In addition, 28.8% of the respondents give neutral opinion and the rest 19.1% do not give any evaluation.

Table 5.43 Evaluation of Local Markets by the Surveyed Household

Local Market Evaluation	N (73)	%
Very good	0	0.0
Good	3	4.1
Normal	21	28.8
Bad	28	38.4
Very bad	7	9.6
No opinion	14	19.1

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.31 A Local Grocery in Ea Kung village, Cu Ne Commune

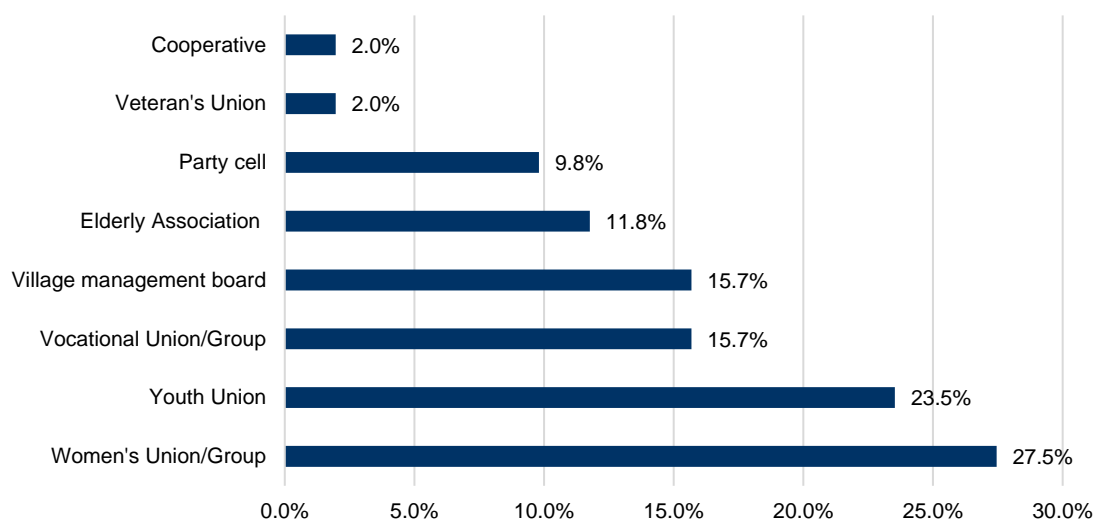
5.7.9 Community and Social Relations

5.7.9.1 Civic Organisation Engagement

Of the 376 surveyed population, 66.5% (250 surveyed people) are eligible to participate in local social organisations while the remaining 33.5% (or 126 people) are under the age of 16 and cannot register as members in any social organisations. Of the 250 people eligible to join in social organisations, only 51 people (20.4%) are members of the local social groups in their locality while the majority (79.6% or 199 people) do not have any social involvement at all.

Reportedly, Women's Union is the most common organisation with the engagement level of 27.5% (see Figure 5.32). This is followed by Youth Union with 23.5%. Village Management Board and Vocational Union share the same number of participants at eight people (15.7%) for each. In addition, the surveyed population also participates in the Elderly Association and the Party Cell with 11.8% and 9.8% respectively. The number of members of Veteran's Union and cooperatives just occupy an insignificant proportion with 2% for each. It is noted that eight out of the 51 surveyed people involved in social organisations take a leadership position (i.e. village head, deputy village head, and deputy village secretary).

Engagement in civic organization is considered a mean for developing skills and capacity, increasing tolerance among people, building community, and supporting collective action on common goals. However, the survey findings indicate a low level of local engagement in social organisations, which may be attributed to personal decisions not to join organisations or personal commitment into informal networks. The discussions with different local groups showed that local people attribute a higher value to the informal networks such as a group of farming households for labour exchange. In Ede communities in the surveyed areas, labour exchange is an often-seen way to strengthen community cohesion. Labour exchange is quite popular among farming households when they do not have enough money to hire casual workers. Labour exchange is usually based on close-knit groups, extended families or agricultural production groups.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.32 Civic Organisation Membership of the Surveyed Population

5.7.9.2 Local Perception of Community Cohesion and Well-being

In order to gain a comprehensive understanding about community cohesion and well-being, the surveyed respondents were asked to evaluate local villagers' reliability, mutual support, engagement and contribution to community activities, local satisfaction towards the environment quality and current living based on the Likert 5-point scale.

For all of the statements including 'local villagers are basically reliable and faithful to each other', 'local villagers live in harmony and support each other when needed', 'local villagers are willing to make in-kind and monetary contribution to community affairs', 'local villagers are satisfied with the local environment', most of the respondents agree with the mentioned social statements with the corresponding figures of 84.9%, 83.6%, 89.1%, and 60.2% (see Table 5.44). Conversely, a remarkable proportion of the surveyed people (45.2%) disagreed that the living standards of people in their locality are increasingly improved. From the interviews, some of them claimed that they tend to have more difficulties in living due to difficulties in livelihood development. At the beginning of each crop (particularly coffee, pepper, durian, and avocado), they usually have to get loans with high interest from commercial banks to invest in production. However, after harvesting, the low agricultural product's prices do not cover the investment capital, making the production unprofitable. Meanwhile, the household debts are getting larger because they are incapable of paying.

Table 5.44 Local Perception of Social Statements

Level of Evaluation (%)	Local Reliability and Faithfulness	Mutual Support	Contribution to Community Affairs	Satisfaction with Local Environment	Improved Local Living
Totally agree	23.3	23.3	23.3	12.3	12.3
Agree	61.6	60.3	65.8	47.9	23.3
Neutral	2.7	6.8	4.1	11.0	17.8
Disagree	6.8	6.8	4.1	19.2	39.7
Totally disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.5
No opinion	5.6	2.8	2.7	8.2	1.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.9.3 Social Support

Of these 73 surveyed households, the majority (68 households or 93.2%) claimed that they have received support from others while the remaining 6.8% or five households do not receive any help.

Statistically, family, neighbours, and friends come out on top of the preferences of the surveyed households with corresponding figures of 98.5% (67 households), 83.8% (57 households), and 60.3% (41 households). In addition, local households are supported by village leaders (19.1% or 13 households). Approximately 10.3% of the respondents asserted that local businesses are also their source of support. Furthermore, village unions and groups (5.9%), banks (2.9%), and support groups (1.5%) are also mentioned by local people as their financial support source (see Table 5.45). Notably, local businesses mentioned above are known as local coffee traders, fertilizer agents, and agricultural product traders. From the interviews, these businesses support local farmers to buy production materials without instant payment but they will recoup this money through collecting harvested agricultural products from these households.

Table 5.45 Support Sources

Support Sources	N (68)	%
Family	67	98.5
Neighbours	57	83.8
Friends	41	60.3
Village leaders	13	19.1
Local businesses	7	10.3
Village Unions/Groups	4	5.9
Banks	2	2.9
Support groups	1	1.5

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Regarding the number of support sources, 83.8% (57 out of these 68 households) have three sources of support and over. Meanwhile, the number of families receiving one and two sources of support just account for small proportions with 5.9% and 10.3% respectively.

5.7.10 Vulnerability Analysis

According to the AIIB ESS2, vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control, (a) may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; and (b) may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.

In addition, according to Paragraph 12 of IFC PS1, this advantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. The Client should also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

Lastly, under Vietnamese law⁷¹ (i.e. Decree No. 136/2013/ND-CP, Decree No. 99/2018/ND-CP, and Decree 20/2021/ND-CP), vulnerability categorises are officially recognised and eligible for various social benefits from the Government, including:

- Orphans with ages up to 16 years old without nurture or with ages between 16 and 22 pursuing formal education, vocational education, professional secondary education, college education or first higher education degrees;
- Individuals contracted HIV/AIDS, living in poor households and having no stable monthly income namely salary, wage, pension, social security benefit, monthly social security;
- Individuals with severe disabilities and individuals with very severe disabilities;
- Elderly of 80 years of age or older without pension, monthly social security benefits or monthly social benefits;
- Single parents of poor households with children under 16 years of age or having children from 16-22 undertaking tertiary education (undergraduate, colleges or vocational schools)
- People who devoted themselves to the National Revolution (including relatives of patriotic martyrs, war invalids, and war participants who are Orange Agent victims); and
- Poor households.

Thus, the surveyed households are classified as vulnerable if they are limited in their ability to take advantage of any development programmes or related benefits. This section analyses the vulnerability of surveyed households as a consequence of their gender, age, physical or mental disability, and disadvantage due to economic or social status.

5.7.10.1 Classification of Vulnerable Group

Based on the international standards, national regulations, and outcomes of socio-economic baseline survey, vulnerable households in this study are defined if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Poor or near-poor households certified by the Government;
- Households with orphans or abandoned children under 16 years old or with ages between 16 and 18 pursuing education;
- Households including elderly over 60 years of age living alone;
- Households including elderly people over 80 years old without social welfare or insurance;
- Elderly-headed households (such as elderly people over 60 years old living separately from their sibling or as main labourers);
- Households with physically or mentally disabled family members without regard to the level of disability;
- Households with members infected with HIV/ AIDS;
- Households with members suffering from chronic diseases, born with congenital abnormalities or limited learning ability;
- Poor single parent households raising children under the age of 16 or children aged 16-18 and attending school;
- Households headed by individuals without stable jobs or long term unemployed;

⁷¹ The recommended categorisation of vulnerable households is specifically developed based on the Vietnamese law (ie Decree No. 136/2013/ND-CP, Decree No. 99/2018/ND-CP, and Decree 20/2021/ND-CP on specifying categories of vulnerability that are officially recognised and are eligible for various social benefits from the Government) and outcomes of the socio-economic baseline survey. Should surveyed households match these criteria, they will be classified as vulnerable.

- Households with an illiterate breadwinner; or
- Female-headed households.

The survey findings indicated that around one-third of the 73 surveyed households (24 households or 32.9%) with a total population of 115 Ede ethnic people are identified as vulnerable (see Table 5.46).

Table 5.46 Households with Vulnerabilities in the Surveyed Villages

Households with Vulnerabilities	N (73)	%
Vulnerable households	24	32.9
Non-vulnerable households	49	67.1

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Among the 24 vulnerable households, the percentage of households identified as households with physically disabled people is dominant with 29.2% (or seven households) (see Table 5.47). Poor households and households with illiterate main labourers share the same proportion at 25% (six households). Furthermore, there are five near-poor households, accounting for 20.8%, and this is followed by those having elderly as household head with 16.7% or four households. In addition, there is one household having members incapable of working due to chronic diseases, and one with mentally disabled members, occupying the same figure of 4.2%. The list of 24 households with vulnerabilities is provided in Appendix A.

Table 5.47 Household Vulnerability by Category

Households with Vulnerabilities	N (24)	%
Households with physical disabled people	7	29.2
Poor households	6	25.0
Households with illiterate main labour	6	25.0
Near-poor households	5	20.8
Elderly-headed households	4	16.7
Households with mental disabled people	1	4.2
Households with members getting chronic disease and unable to work	1	4.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

The surveyed households in the vulnerable group may match more than one vulnerable criteria. Of these 24 vulnerable households, 20 households are identified with one vulnerability criteria (83.4%), two households have two vulnerabilities (8.3%), and two households suffer from three vulnerabilities (8.3%).

5.7.10.2 Demographic Profile

Vulnerable group in this study includes 24 Ede households with 115 people. The average households size of these vulnerable households is five people per household with the range of two to nine people per family, relatively equivalent to the average household size of all surveyed households (5.2 people per household). This implies that big families have more labour capacity to diversify their livelihood strategy but the large household size may push these households further toward exposure to the vulnerability context.

Of the 99 people within schooling age⁷² from vulnerable households, nearly a quarter of these vulnerable population (22.6% or 26 people) are illiterate. Meanwhile, the remaining (77.4% or 73 people) attend different education levels (34 people at primary education level, 29 people at lower secondary education level, six people at upper secondary education level, two people at college and university education levels, and other two people not going to school but able to read or write).

A high percentage of the surveyed population of the vulnerable households is married, accounting for 50.4% or 58 people, and about 39.1% or 45 people are under marriage age⁷³. This is followed by a small proportion of the surveyed population defined as single⁷⁴, accounting for 5.2%. A further 2.6% of the surveyed population are divorced⁷⁵ and some 1.7% are widowed⁷⁶. Notably, around 1% or one male aged of 19 years get married before the marriage age⁷⁷.

5.7.10.3 Household Income Structure

This section is analysed with the data of 24 vulnerable households with 110 family members living in and contributing to household income. The other five people not living in these families are excluded from the data analysis. Of the vulnerable group, the average monthly incomes per household and per capita are VND 9,129,097 and VND 1,991,803 respectively (see Table 5.48).

The lowest monthly income of a vulnerable household in the surveyed communes is recorded at VND 1,465,000 (of one household in Cu Ne commune relying on wage-based employment). Meanwhile, the highest monthly income is VND 46,666,667 (of one household in Cu Pong commune generating their household income from agriculture cultivation and husbandry).

Table 5.48 Household and per Capita Incomes of Vulnerable Households

Household and per Capita Incomes (VND)	Amount (VND)
Average monthly income per household	9,129,097
Average monthly income per capita	1,991,803
Minimum monthly income per household	1,465,000
Maximum monthly income per household	46,666,667

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Regarding the income structure, over 81.8% of the income source of vulnerable ethnic minority households come from crops and livestock. Of which, crops are the most important income source (see Table 5.49). This is followed by wage-based sources with a smaller proportion of 16.6% of the vulnerable households' monthly income. Meanwhile, around 1.1% of household income come from other sources known as social allowance or financial support from other family members. In addition, enterprise-based livelihood only contributes 0.5% to the vulnerable households' monthly income.

⁷² Of the 115 people of the 24 vulnerable households, 16 children aged of six years are under schooling age at the survey time. So this data just includes information of the remaining 99 people.

⁷³ The 2014 Marriage and Family Law of Vietnam regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males. Those who are under the age stipulated as the law for marriage are classified as the 'under marriage age' group.

⁷⁴ Female aged 18 years or over and male aged 20 years or over who are not married are identified as single.

⁷⁵ A person becomes divorced when his or her marriage has been legally dissolved.

⁷⁶ A person becomes widowed because of the loss of his or her spouse through death.

⁷⁷ Child marriage or early marriage is the informal union entered by an individual before reaching the marriage age as stipulated by law.

Table 5.49 Monthly Income Structure of Vulnerable Households

Income Sources	Amount (VND)	%
Land-based livelihoods	7,471,875	81.8
Wage-based livelihoods	37,917	0.5
Enterprise-based livelihood	1,519,722	16.6
Other sources	99,583	1.1

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Noticeably, 19 out of 24 survey vulnerable households (79.2%) claimed that their income within the last three years is insufficient for their expenses. This forces them to get loans (16 households or 66.7%) from social policy banks, commercial banks, fertilizer agents, Famers' Union in the locality, or request financial support from their friends and relatives (three households or 12.5%) for daily expenses. Statistically, of these 19 surveyed households, 13 households reported that they are in debts. Of which eight of them confessed that they feel their debts are over affordable for them or they are unable to pay the debts.

5.7.10.4 Access to Public Infrastructure

During the FGDs, vulnerable households in Cu Hriet village of Cu Pong commune and Kdro 2 village of Cu Ne commune were asked to rate their access to public infrastructure such as rural roads, electricity, water, schools, health stations, waste management, and market on the rating scale from one to ten (one is the lowest and ten is the highest).

According to the participants, they are all satisfied with the electricity and school facility conditions with corresponding average scores of 8 and 8.5 respectively. Meanwhile, they tend to be dissatisfied with other public infrastructure such as clean water system (3 points), rural roads (3.5 points), waste collection services (3.5 points), and health stations (5.5 points). Table 5.50 below presents the participants' evaluation and further explanation about the local public infrastructure.

Table 5.50 Evaluation on Local Infrastructure

Public Infrastructure	Evaluation Level (1-10)			Further Explanation	
	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village	Average Score	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village
Rural road system	4	3	3.5	Some parts of the intra village roads are heavily degraded causing many troubles when traveling.	There is no drainage system, and most of the local roads have not concreted yet. So the local people' mobilisation gets harder in the rain season.
Electricity supply	9	8	8.5		The wood electricity pillar is degraded and unsecured.
Water supply	2	4	3	Water shortage is a problem that many families have to bear, especially in the dry season from January to August.	Underground water is mainly used for domestic use and drinking but often in shortage.
School facilities	10	6	8		Currently, there is one kindergarten and one primary

Public Infrastructure	Evaluation Level (1-10)			Further Explanation	
	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village	Average Score	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village
					school at the locality. The kindergarten facilities are not enough for children. The local children have to bring their own lunch meal.
Health station	5	6	5.5	The commune health station only provides medical test; they do not have ultrasound service. In addition, the health station is 5 km from the village but some women have to walk to have their health checked.	The communal health station is away 4-5 km from the village. The quality of health check-up and treatment is not good. It lacks medicines and medical equipments.
Waste collection	3	4	3.5	The service only operates along the National Road, for inner village roads, households have to burn or bury their solid waste.	There is no waste collection service in the village. The villagers collect waste and put them in the roadside of National Road 14. The waste collection service of the commune will collect 2-4 times per month.
Market	Not applicable			The market is far from the village, about 5km.	There is no market in the village. Villagers buy daily food from groceries at the village. They need to come to Pong Drang market when necessary.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.10.5 Well-Being Perceptions

During the FGDs, vulnerable households in Cu Hriet village of Cu Pong commune and Kdro 2 village of Cu Ne commune were asked to show their satisfactory level for specific aspects of their life, on a scale of zero to ten (zero means 'totally dissatisfied' and ten means 'totally satisfied'). Participants showed high satisfaction with their 'community cohesion', 'personal relations' (7 points for each), 'time for personal hobbies' (6.5 points), and 'health status' (6 points) (see Table 5.51). Meanwhile, 'local security', 'life achievement', 'local environment', and 'current living conditions' are all rated poorly, with average scores of 5 or less.

Table 5.51 Evaluation on Specific Aspects of Well-being

Criteria	Average Scale (From 1 to 10)		
	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village	Average Score
Community cohesion	7	7	7
Personal relations	5	9	7
Time for personal hobbies	8	5	6.5

Criteria	Average Scale (From 1 to 10)		
	Cu Hriet Village	Kdro 2 Village	Average Score
Health status	6	6	6
Local security	7	3	5
Local environment	4	4	4
Life achievement	6	2	4
Current living conditions	4	4	4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Furthermore, local respondents through FGDs indicated some challenges in the locality, as presented in the Table 5.52 below. As shared by the FGD participants, they are currently facing a lot of difficulties in agricultural production in terms of lack of production investment such as land and financial capital, unstable agricultural product price, water shortage, and unfavourable climate conditions such as drought.

Table 5.52 Development Challenges Identified by Vulnerable Groups

Group	Current Challenges
Vulnerable Group in Cu Hriet village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of production land; ■ Domestic water shortage; and ■ No toilets and bathroom.
Vulnerable Group in Kdro 2 village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of supporting financial capital for investing land-based livelihoods; ■ Unfavourable climate conditions (drought); ■ Failure of crops; ■ Unstable output of agricultural products; and ■ Lack of day labour works due to impacts of COVID-19 epidemic.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.7.10.6 Social Support

As shared by the vulnerable household groups through FGDs in Cu Hriet village of Cu Pong commune and Kdro 2 village of Cu Ne commune, their primary source of support is their family including their family members, relatives in their extended family (see Figure 5.33). Local authorities, village management board, social policy banks, and charity groups are also identified as the secondary and third sources of support. As shared by the respondents, sometimes they receive support packages including rice, instant noodles, and other daily necessities from charity groups.



Circle of support defined by vulnerable group in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune

Circle of support defined by vulnerable group in Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.33 Circle of Social Support Defined by Vulnerable Groups

5.7.10.7 Support Schemes for Different Vulnerability Categories

As regulated by the Government, vulnerable groups are eligible for social allowance, depending on their vulnerability categories. The amount of social allowance ranges from VND 360,000 to VND 900,000 per month. Apart from monthly social allowance, other programs, policies, and support are launched to support vulnerable groups. Table 5.53 provides a brief summary of existing programs and policies for vulnerable households.

Table 5.53 Some Main Support Programs for Vulnerable Households

Support Program	Status	Beneficiaries	Description
Program 167	Expired on 30 December 2020	Poor households in rural areas who do not have houses (or makeshift houses or damaged houses) and are not eligible for Program 134	With the State support and community assistance, families contribute to build a house with a minimum usable area of 24m ² and the time limit for loan repayment will be 10 years.
Program 134	Expired on 30 December 2020	Poor ethnic minority households	Support production land, residential land, housing, and domestic water for poor ethnic minority households
135 Program	Effective	Poor households, near poor households, households newly escaping from poverty, and ethnic minority households in remote and mountainous areas.	Public infrastructure improvement, livelihood development, and vocational training
Electricity price support	Effective	Poor households (according to the criteria specified in Decision No. 09/2011/QĐ-TTg)	Electricity price support
	Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Veterans or social policies households 	100% of the tuition fee support

Support Program	Status	Beneficiaries	Description
Tuition fee exemption policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Children attending kindergarten and students with disabilities who are classified as poor or near-poor households according to regulations ■ Orphanage children in kindergarten and students under 16 years old with no parents or legal guardian ■ Children in kindergarten and high school students whose households are classified as poor households according to regulations ■ Pupils and students studying at vocational and higher education institutions are ethnic minorities belonging to poor and near-poor households ■ Ethnic minorities students living in difficult or extremely difficult socio-economic conditions 	
	Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kindergarten pupils and pupils who are identified as ethnic minority people living in areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions. 	70% of the tuition fee support
	Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kindergarten pupils and pupils who are children of public servant, workers or public employees whose parents have had a work accident or have an occupational disease are entitled to regular allowances; and children from near-poor households 	50% of the tuition fee support
Health insurance provision	Effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All people from eligible groups for receiving monthly social allowance 	Free health insurance card

Source: Adapted from governmental documents

Statistically, only two out of 24 surveyed vulnerable households (8.3%) including one over-80-year-old person and one physically disabled person reported that they are eligible for monthly social allowance from the State with the amount ranging from VND 200,000 to VND 940,000. In addition, the findings from household interview, KIIs, and FGDs indicated that vulnerable households are receiving or have already received some support schemes and programs including:

- Support electricity bill;
- Support tuition fee for children of poor households;
- Support in building houses for disadvantaged households under the Program 134;
- Provide preferential loan program for poor households from social policy banks or vocational unions/groups (i.e. Women's Union or Farmers' Union); and
- Provide instant aid such as presenting money, rice, instant noodles, and other necessities in special occasions such as Tet holiday.

5.8 Gender Analysis

This section reviews gender equality implementation at different levels and briefs socio-economic conditions of ethnic minority women in the surveyed areas.

5.8.1 Demographic Profile of Ethnic Minority Women

According to the 2019 survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups in Vietnam, among the total 14.1 million ethnic minority people, men account for a higher proportion than women with the corresponding figures of 7,873,907 males and 7,045,349 females (50.1% versus 49.9% respectively).

In this period, the average annual population growth rate of ethnic minority women is slower than that of ethnic minority men (1.38% and 1.48% respectively); however, the increasing rate of ethnic minority women is still higher than that of Kinh women (1.02%).

The proportion of the population structure of the whole country and 53 ethnic minorities, which can be split into three board age groups including children and young adolescents (under 15 years old), the working-age population (15-64 years), and the elderly population (65 years and older). The population structure of Vietnam in general or the population structure of 53 ethnic minorities in particular is regarded as the “demographic window of opportunity⁷⁸” or “golden population structure”, which means that for every two or more people working, there is only one dependent person.

In addition, the sex ratio of 53 ethnic minorities is 100.4 men/100 women which is higher than the national sex ratio (99.1 males/100 females) and the sex ratio of Kinh people (98.8 males /100 females). Some ethnic minorities that have a high sex ratio are O Du (124.1 males/100 females), Ngai (114.7 males/100 females), Bo Y (110.3 males/100 females), Hoa (108.3 males/100 females). Meanwhile, some ethnic groups have relatively low sex ratios such as Xtieng (92.4 males /100 females), Ma (94.1 males /100 females), Brau (94.4 males /100 females), and M’ngong (94.9 males /100 females).

Regarding literacy, the literacy level among male ethnic minority population is higher than that of females with the corresponding figures of 86.7% and 75.1%.

Regarding gender in labour force, there are 8.03 million ethnic minority people over 15 years of age participating in the labour force. The gender distribution shows an imbalance rate between males and female with the equivalent percentage of 52.1% and 47.9% respectively.

5.8.2 Gender Equality Implementation in Vietnam

5.8.2.1 International Commitments

Vietnam is signatory to numerous international instruments addressing gender equality, women’s rights, and women’s empowerment, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1982 and has adopted the Beijing Platform for Action in 1994, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which take gender equality and women empowerment as a separate development goal⁷⁹ (Goal 5) and are also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development.

As a responsible member country of the United Nations (UN), Vietnam has been actively participating in the implementation of the global sustainable development agendas. Sustainable development principles were mainstreamed into the 2011-2020 Social and Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) and the 2016-2020 Social and Economic Development Plan (SEDP). In 2020, Vietnam Government

⁷⁸ The demographic dividend (or window of opportunity) is the period during which a country's population experiences age structures that are highly favourable for development

⁷⁹ UNFPA & MOLISA (2021)

promulgates the Resolution No. 136/NQ-CP dated 25 September 2020 on sustainable development to enable regulatory bodies and governments at all levels to implement SDGs from now to 2030.

5.8.2.2 Legal and Policy Framework on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Vietnam's legal and policy framework on gender equality and women's empowerment is presented as follows (see Table 5.54).

Table 5.54 Brief Summary of Key Legislation on Gender Equality in Vietnam

Key Legislation	Brief Summary
Constitution (2013)	The Constitution confirms "Male and female citizens are equal in all fields. The State has a policy to guarantee rights to and opportunities for gender equality. The State, the society, and the family create conditions for women's comprehensive development and promotion of their role in society. Sex discrimination is strictly prohibited".
The Law on Gender Equality (2006)	The law provides for principles of gender equality in all fields and responsibilities of agencies, organisations, families, and individuals in exercising these principles.
The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (2007)	The law provides for measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, and specifies behaviours of domestic violence.
The Land Law (2013)	The law stipulates that when land-use rights, houses and other assets attached to land are common property of both husband and wife, certificates for land-use rights and ownership of houses and other assets attached to the land must bear full names of both the husband and the wife. If either name is written on the certificate, written consent from the other spouse is required.
The Marriage and Family Law (2014)	This law provides for the principle of gender equality on ownership and inheritance in cases of divorce and death. The law stipulates that marriage certificates should not be granted to partners of same-sex marriages.
Civil Code (2015)	Articles 36 and 37 of this law legalise sex change for transgender people and permit individuals who have undergone sex-change surgeries to change gender markers on their official documentation.
Law on Elections (2015)	The new Law on Elections of Deputies to the National Assembly and to the People's Councils introduces a gender quota for female candidates for elections.
Revised State Budget Law (2015)	Clause 5 of Article 8 of the law stipulates that one of the principles on state budget management is to 'prioritize allocation of budgets for achieving gender equality objectives'. Article 41 of the law also stipulates that one of the bases for annual state budgeting is the implementation of gender equality tasks.
National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2011 - 2020 (2010)	The National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020 emphasises that gender equality is one of the key factors for enhancing the quality of life of individuals, families, and society. The goal of the National Strategy on Gender Equality is to ensure substantive equality between men and women in terms of opportunities, participation, and satisfaction in the fields of politics, economy, culture, and society, and contribution to the nation's rapid and sustainable development.

Key Legislation	Brief Summary
National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2021 - 2030 (2021)	The strategy defines a number of new goals for the country to further make progress in gender equality in various areas and fulfil its SDGs by 2030.

Source: Adapted from the governmental regulations

5.8.2.3 Chronology of Events relating to Gender Equality and Women in Vietnam

The following Table 5.55 presents events relating to gender equality and women in Vietnam in a chronologic order.

Table 5.55 Events Relating to Gender Equality and Women in Vietnam

Year	Events
1483	Under the Le Dynasty, the Hong Duc Code provided for women's equal rights to inheritance, divorce, and protection from violence.
1930	The founding of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Women's Emancipation Association (forerunner to the Women's Union).
1946	Vietnam Women's Union (VWU) was established.
1946	First Constitution stated: "Women are equal to men in all aspects" in Article 9
1950	The Women's Association for National Salvation and Vietnam Women's Union jointly held the first National Women's Congress.
1959	The Constitution stated: "In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, women enjoy rights equal to men in all political, economic, and cultural spheres, at home and in society. Equal pay applies to equal work for both men and women. The State guarantees female employees' entitlements to fully paid maternity leave both before and after delivery."
1960	The first Marriage and Family Law emphasises the principles of free choice of marriage partners, monogamy, equality between husbands and wives, and protection of women's and children's interests.
1960	The Union of Women for Liberation of Southern Vietnam was formed.
1980	The Government of Vietnam signed the CEDAW.
1982	Vietnam ratified CEDAW.
1984	The Penal Code stated: "Every form of violating women's rights is subject to penalties" in Article 138.
1986	The new Marriage and Family Law prohibits early marriages (under 18 years of age for women and under 20 years for men) and gives spouses equal rights regarding property and inheritance.
1988	The Population and Family Planning Policy encouraged each couple to have no more than two children. The policy suggested that the age of the mother and father at the birth of their first child be between 22 and 24 in urban areas, and between 19 and 21 in rural areas, and that the interval between the two deliveries be three to five years.
1990	The Government of Vietnam ratified the CRC.

Year	Events
1992	The revised Constitution (1992) stated: "Male and female citizens have equal rights in all respects, including political, economic, cultural, social and family life. All acts of discrimination against women and violation of women's dignity are strictly prohibited. Men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers enjoy maternity benefits. Women who are public employees are entitled to pre- and post-natal paid leave and allowances according to the law."
1994	Vietnam made a commitment to the Program of Action on Population and Development at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt.
1995	Vietnam made a commitment to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on the advancement of women at the United Nations Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing, China.
1997	The Government approved the National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Vietnamese Women until 2000 to ensure gender equality and advancement of women in Vietnam.
1999	The Prime Minister required to integrate gender issues in planning for the implementation of ten-year 2001-2010 Socio-economic Development Strategy in Decision No.207/TB/VPCP.
2000	The revised Law on Marriage and Family provided additional provisions on ownership and inheritance in the case of divorce and death.
2001	The Government of Vietnam ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the National Action Plan for Children for the 2001-2010 period.
2002	The Prime Minister approved The National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam until 2010.
2004	The Prime Minister issued Directive 27/2004/CT-TTg, dated July 15, 2004, on strengthening activities for the advancement of women in government organisations.
2004	The Law on the Protection, Care and Education of Children was revised to strengthen the protection and care of children.
2006	The National Assembly passed the Law on Gender Equality.
2007	Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MOLISA) was assigned by the Government to be the state management agency for gender equality.
2007	The National Assembly passed the Law on Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) was assigned to be the state management agency for family issues.
2008	MOLISA was assigned to be the standing agency of the National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam.
2008	The Law on the Promulgation of Legislative Documents was revised to include a requirement for mainstreaming gender in all laws with gender interests.
2010	The National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period was approved by the Prime Minister with the overall objectives until 2020. The strategy ensures substantive equality between men and women regarding opportunities, participation and benefits in the political, economic, cultural and social fields, contributing to the rapid and sustainable national development.

Year	Events
2011	The National Program on Gender Equality for the 2011-2015 period was approved by the Prime Minister. This was one of the important tools to help the Government implement the tasks set out in the National Strategy for Gender Equality for the 2011-2016 period.
2011	The set of the National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development was issued by the Prime Minister. This set of statistical indicators serves as a tool to collect gender statistics to monitor and evaluate gender development, the advancement of women and gender equality in all economic and social domains, thus meeting the demand for gender statistics from the Government of Vietnam, organisations and individuals.
2013	The Constitution 2013 states “Male and female citizens are equal in all fields. The State has a policy to guarantee rights to and opportunities for gender equality. The State, society, and the family create conditions for women’s comprehensive developments and promotion of their role in the society. Sex discrimination is strictly prohibited”.
2013	The revised Land Law (2013) resolved the outstanding and emerging issues found during the implementation of the Land Law (2003). The revised law ensures that when the rights to land use, houses and other assets attached to land are the common property of the husband and wife, the full names of both the wife and the husband must be written on certificates of rights to land use, and ownership of houses and other assets attached to the land.
2014	The revised Marriage and Family Law (2014) stipulates that settlement of property relations must ensure lawful rights and interests of women and children. It states that housework and other work relating to maintaining shared life shall be regarded as income-generating work.
2015	The National Action Program on Gender Equality for the 2016-2020 period was approved by the Government to reduce gender gaps and empower women in a number of sectors, industries, regions and provinces which face gender inequality or high risks of gender inequality. The programs contributes to the successful implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period.
2016	Vietnam introduced gender equality in the criteria set of the New Rural Development Program, highlighting the criteria for ensuring gender equality and preventing and controlling domestic violence; protecting and supporting vulnerable people in family and social life.
2018	The Prime Minister issued Directive 18/CT-TTg on Enhancing Measures to Prevent Violence and sexual abuse against Children
2021	The National Action Program on Gender Equality for the 2021-2030 period was approved by the Government to further make progress in gender equality in various areas and fulfil its SDGs by 2030

Source: GSO (2018) and Reviews of governmental documents (2021)

5.8.2.4 Gender Policy Implementation Mechanisms

In Vietnam, there are three structural mechanisms with a specific mission to address gender equality and advancement of women⁸⁰.

- The first mechanism is the State management agency on gender equality.

At national level, MOLISA is the State management agency and it has its own organisational structure established from national to commune level. The Department for Gender Equality in MOLISA is a key

⁸⁰ Green Climate Fund (2020)

factor in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality. It was established in early 2008 to advise the Minister on carrying out State management activities on gender equality.

The Law on Gender Equality (2006) also confirmed that the People's Committees are the State management agencies at provincial, district and commune levels. The implementation of these roles relies on consultation and support provided by DOLISA and the Vietnamese Women's Union at the same level.

According to the Law on Gender Equality, DOLISA at provincial level is also a State management agency on gender equality. DOLISA has established organisational structures at provincial and district levels. At the provincial and district level, DOLISA's role is to provide consultation for the People's Committee and at the same level to implement gender equality policies and legislations.

- The second structural mechanism to promote advancement of women is the Committee for Advancement of Women (NCFAW), which is established from national to district level.

The committee is an inter-sectoral body that counsels Vietnam's Prime Minister (at national level) and People's Committees (at provincial and district levels) on gender equality and women's empowerment, including economic empowerment. At national level, NCFAW also supports research and coordinates interdisciplinary research on women's equality in Vietnam, working with ministerial agencies and line ministries. In support of building gender equality into the legal framework, NCFAW promotes the implementation of relevant law, supports the realisation of national gender equality laws, and reports on its progress to the Prime Minister.

The Minister of MOLISA serves as the president of NCFAW, with vice-chairs from the Vietnam Women's Union and the Vice Minister of MOLISA. At provincial level, the vice chairman of the provincial People's Committee serves as head of NCFAW. The members of NCFAW are heads of relevant agencies such as DOLISA, Women's Union, Agriculture and Rural Development, and other stakeholders.

- The third structural mechanism in charge of women is the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU) with its specific mission and vision to protect legitimate rights and benefits of women.

The VWU has its own organisational structure, established from national level to commune level. One of the main functions of the VWU related to gender equality is to conduct dissemination of gender policies and develop capacity on gender equality. This organisation was also assigned by the Government to implement the task of monitoring and providing feedback on the implementation of gender policy. Since the establishment, this organisation has been involved in the development of national strategies, advocating and implementing a range of poverty reduction projects and support programs for women in health care, education, economic empowerment, and ethnic minority issues. It has developed a network covering a wide range of administrative districts from central to provinces, districts, and communes.

5.8.2.5 National Budget for Gender Equality Implementation

Pursuant to Article 24 of the Law on Gender Equality stipulating the financial sources for gender equality activities, including the State budget, voluntary contributions by organisations and individuals, and other legal sources, the Ministry of Finance issued Circular 191/2009/TT-BTC that provided guidelines on the management and use of funds for the operation of activities on gender equality and women's advancement. The Circular acted as an important legal document to help ministries, sectors and localities annually allocate, plan and manage the funds for the implementation of gender equality and advancement of women⁸¹.

The 10-year national report (drafted in 2018) states that Vietnam ministries have annually allocated funds for gender equality activities, such as since 2013 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has allocated VND 50-70 million per year from its budget for the Ministry's

⁸¹ UNFPA and MOLISA (2021)

Committee on Women's Protection and Prevention of Women; the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) allocates VND 200 million per year for the Committee on Women's Protection and Prevention; or the MOLISA has allocated funds to State management tasks on gender equality since 2008. In addition to the State budget, Vietnam also receives international funding sources such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Embassy of Canada, or World Bank for gender equality activities and women's advancement.

The total budget for the National Program on Gender Equality for the 2011-2015 period (Decision No. 1241/QĐ-TTg by Prime Minister on July 22nd 2011) was VND 955 billion. Of which the State budget is VND 326 billion, the local budget is VND 464 billion, and international aid and other mobilisation is VND 165 billion. A joint Circular by the Ministry of Finance and the MOLISA was issued later on to regulate the management and use of funds for the implementation of the National program on gender equality for the 2011-2015 period. After five years of implementation, funds from international mobilisation have exceeded the set plan (VND 300 billion); while the budget on a nationwide scale to implement the projects under this program was only VND 125 billion (reaching 38.3% of the plan). Bilateral and multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects including gender equality content in the period 2007 - 2017 reached about USD 41 million with 31 projects, focusing on the prevention of human trafficking, gender-based violence, response to climate change, and women's political participation⁸².

In the 10-year national report, the lack of financial resources for gender equality activities is acknowledged:

Funding sources for gender equality activities have been arranged but at a very “modest” level that is unable to meet the requirements. Moreover, there is no separate budget for gender equality activities, so the budget is still unstable and mainly through targeted programs/supports and projects. Particularly, some localities did not arrange funds or even did not allocate funds to implement the gender equality work for the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs. The funds transferred from the Central Government (for gender equality work) were used for other activities.

The limited financial resources dedicated to gender equality results in relatively few dedicated human resource positions for gender equality and limited gender equality measures⁸³.

5.8.3 Gender Equality Implementation in Local Level

Women's Union at all levels of Dak Lak province has implemented several initiatives and projects to support women in livelihood development, well-being enhancement, environment protection, health care, and gender education (see Table 5.56).

Table 5.56 Gender-Related Activities Implemented in Local Level

Implementation Level	Programs for Women		Description
Women's Unions at provincial, district, and commune level	Common programs	Establishing community-level advisory groups in 2020	About 72 models of community-level advisory groups had been established, providing free counseling for women members.
		The “100 activities to support the livelihoods for poor ethnic	Women's Unions at all levels in the province surveyed, appraised and awarded 88 livelihood models to women, especially

⁸² MOLISA (2018)

⁸³ UNFPA and MOLISA (2021)

Implementation Level	Programs for Women		Description
		minority women” in 2021	local ethnic minority women with a total value of VND 828,500,000.
		Livelihood development support in 2021	Women’s Unions at all levels also support livelihood development activities to 127 women of different ethnic groups with extremely difficult circumstances with a total value of VND 635.5 million
		Supporting women to start up program in 2017-2025	Women’s Unions at provincial levels provided a loan of over VND 2 billion to support 40 women’s start-up projects.
		COVID-19 prevention trainings and support in 2021	Women’s Unions at all levels mobilised around 164,208 female members to implement the COVID-19 prevention measures, trained 9,725 women on prevention measures, and provided 53,406 masks, 2,395 bottles of antiseptic gel, 1,100 splash shields, and 35 gifts for poor ethnic minority women (Cu M’gar district) with a total value of VND 204,931,000.
		Propaganda, education, advocacy and support for women to participate in solving a number of social issues related to women for the period 2017-2027	Women’s Unions at all levels implement the project for the period 2017-2027 for 61,524 members and 1,982 students about gender equality, prevention of domestic violence, and gender-based violence.
		Loans program for economic development in 2021	Women’s Unions at all levels support 63 women to access loan for building sanitation works, organise vocational training for 412 females, and provide job placement for 473 rural women.
Cu Ne Women’s Union	Innitatives implemented in commune levels	Accompanying women living in the border areas program in 2019.	Supporting two ethnic minority members of the commune Women’s Union to start a business with an amount of nearly VND 20 million.
Ea Sin Women’s Union		Building flower road in Ea My village in 2020	Developing a model of "flower road" in Ea My village with 40 participating women
		“Shelter of love” project in the period 2016-2021	100% of Ea Sin Women’s Union members actively participated in the movement to develop a fund for the “shelter of love” project for supporting the disadvantaged.

Source: Adapted from MOLISA (2018), Dak Lak PPC (2016), Dak Lak Women’s Union Portal (2018, 2019, and 2020), Dak Lak Province Women’s Union (2021), Cu Pong Commune Women’s Union (2020 and 2021), Dak Lak Newspapers Portal (2019), and Ea Sin Commune Women’s Union (2021)

5.8.4 Gender Issues in Ethnic Minority Communities

Women in ethnic minority communities are encountering many gender-related obstacles such as low access to production capital, limited job opportunities, low access level to education and health care, and heavy family burden albeit attempts to ensure gender equality are made by local authorities and different stakeholders.

- Access to formal credit for the development of livelihood, production, business, and service activities

The results of the survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups in 2019 showed that ethnic minority women play an important role in running the production, business, and services related to traditional products in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. However, the proportion of ethnic minority households, headed by women, receiving incentive credit loans from social policy banks in 2019 was only 15.8%. This was about 5% lower than the corresponding rate of households headed by ethnic minority men (20.7%). The total loan amount acquired by female-headed ethnic minority households was lower than that of male-headed ethnic minority households (27.1% and 35% respectively)⁸⁴.

- Engagement in unstable and vulnerable jobs

Approximately 76.4% of female ethnic minority workers were working in the agricultural and forestry sector, which was nearly 6% higher than that of ethnic minority male workers (70.5%) and twice as high as that of female workers nationwide (35.9%). Regarding to employment status, the proportion of female ethnic minority workers doing “unpaid household works” was 52%, which was almost twice as high as that of male ethnic minority workers (26.6%) and 2.5 times higher than that of female workers nationwide (19.4%)⁸⁵. This represents an unstable employment group with poorer working conditions than that of employment in other sectors. Moreover, people engaged in this kind of work are not eligible for compulsory social insurance, unemployment insurance or health insurance.

- Burden of unpaid care work

In the context of underdeveloped infrastructure in ethnic minority areas, and the lack of equipment to support housework and family care, the burden of housework and family care is placed on ethnic minority women⁸⁶. According to a study of UN Women in 2016, about 74% of ethnic minority women and 5% of ethnic minority girls regularly take on the work of collecting water for household use; meanwhile, the national corresponding rates were 65% and 2%⁸⁷.

- Access to education between ethnic minority boys and girls

The school attendance rate at the stipulated age of ethnic minority girls was higher than that of ethnic minority boys at all educational levels⁸⁸. At the primary level, the gender gap was only 0.2%; however, at the lower secondary level, this gap increased to 3.3% and at the upper secondary level, the gap reached 7.5%.

- Access to maternal health care services

In recent years, the Ministry of Health has focused their efforts on improving the quality of reproductive health care services in ethnic minority and mountainous areas⁸⁹. There were programs to develop and train a contingent of midwives, obstetricians and paediatricians in commune health stations; to train and

⁸⁴ CEMA and GSO (2020)

⁸⁵ GSO (2021b)

⁸⁶ UN Women (2021)

⁸⁷ UN Women, IFGS, the Australian Group and other partners (2016)

⁸⁸ GSO (2020b)

⁸⁹ UN Women (2021)

use village midwives who are ethnic minority women; to provide birth delivery packages and promote the implementation of the “Safe motherhood” project. Therefore, general health care and reproductive health for ethnic minority women have made significant progress.

- High rate of child marriage

The results of the survey on the socio-economic situation of 53 ethnic minority groups in 2019 showed that the proportion of child marriage in ethnic minority areas in 2018 was 21.9%, a decrease of 4.7% compared to 2014. The rate of child marriage among ethnic minority women was higher than that of ethnic minority men (23.5% and 20.1% respectively)⁹⁰.

- Violence against ethnic minority women

Results of the national survey on violence against women in Vietnam in 2019 showed that violence against women was significantly different amongst ethnicities. The proportion of ethnic minority women experiencing physical and/or sexual and emotional violence was both lower than the corresponding national rate and the rate of Kinh ethnic women⁹¹. Specifically, the percentage of ethnic minority women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by their husbands/partners in their lifetime (29.4%) and in the past 12 months (8.3%) were lower than the corresponding national rate (32% and 8.9%, respectively) and lower than the corresponding rate of Kinh ethnic women (32.7% and 8.3%, respectively).

In contrast, the proportion of ethnic minority women exposed to behavioural control and economic violence was higher than the corresponding national rate and the rate of Kinh ethnic women⁹². The percentage of ethnic minority women experiencing economic violence perpetrated by their husbands/partners in their lifetime (24.1%) and in the past 12 months (16.4%) were both higher than the national rate (20.6% and 11.5%, respectively) and the corresponding rate of Kinh ethnic women (19.9% and 10.5%, respectively).

5.8.5 Gender Analysis Based on Surveyed Households

This section provides gender analysis in terms of demographic features, educational attainment, livelihood engagement, vulnerability status, access to public infrastructure, and social networks through FGDs with women groups, KIIs with village heads, and household interviews. Women’s role, labour division, decision-making, and changes in women’s social engagement are also discussed.

5.8.5.1 Demographic Profile

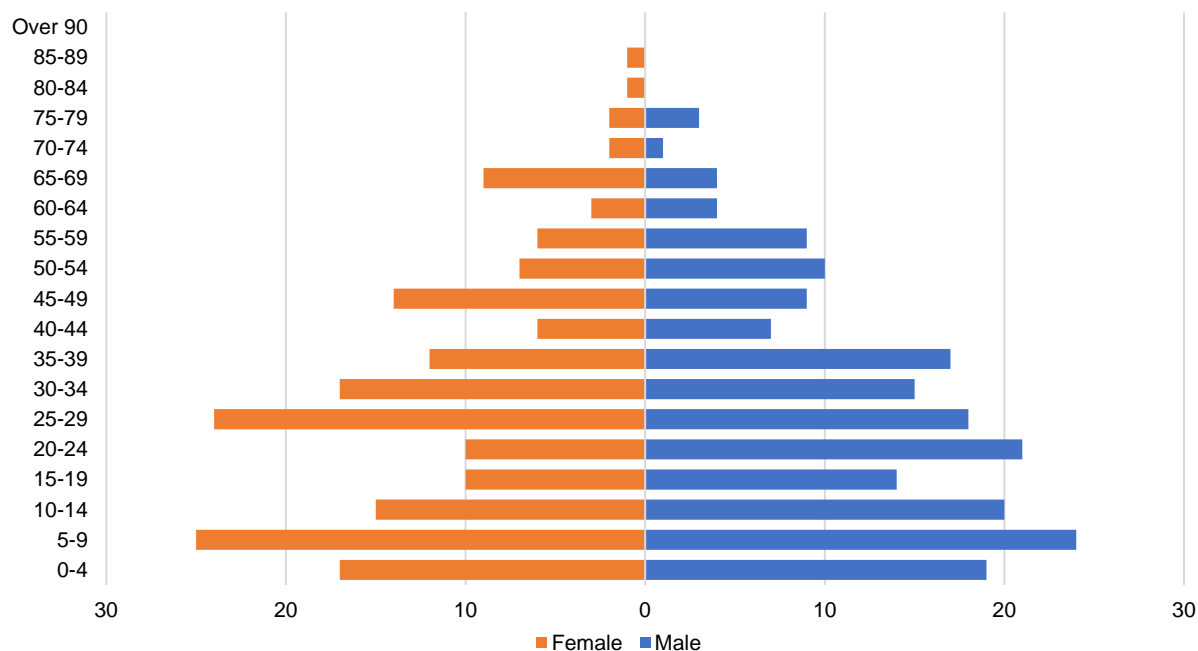
Gender split shows that male and female ratio in the 73 surveyed households is approximately 52:48 with the equivalent figures of 195 males versus 181 females respectively.

The below age pyramid shows the unmistakable pyramidal shape caused by ever-increasing number of young generations in which the male ratio in the under 15 years old cohort and in the 15 to 60 year bracket exceed female counterparts with corresponding ratio of 53:47 for both age groups. Meanwhile, the number of females is predominant in the group of over 60 years old (60% versus 40% respectively) (see Figure 5.34).

⁹⁰ CEMA and GSO (2020)

⁹¹ UN Women (2021)

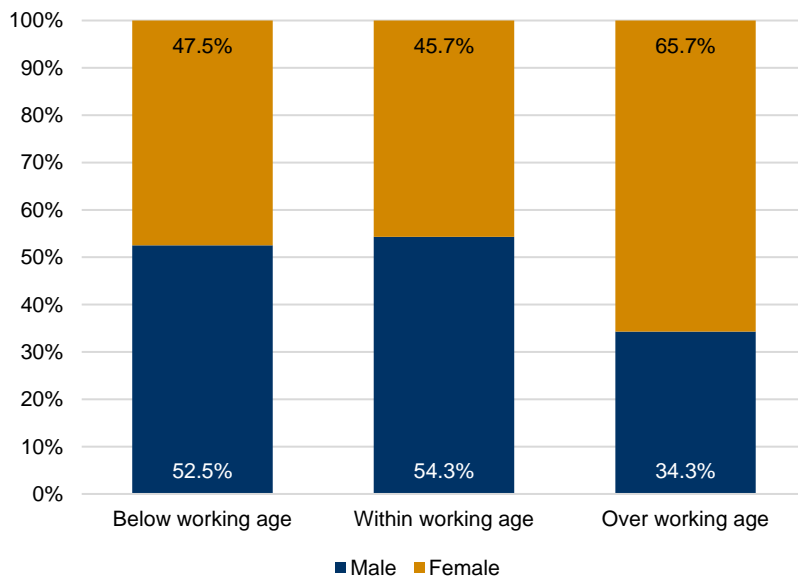
⁹² UN Women (2021)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.34 Population Pyramid by Age and Gender

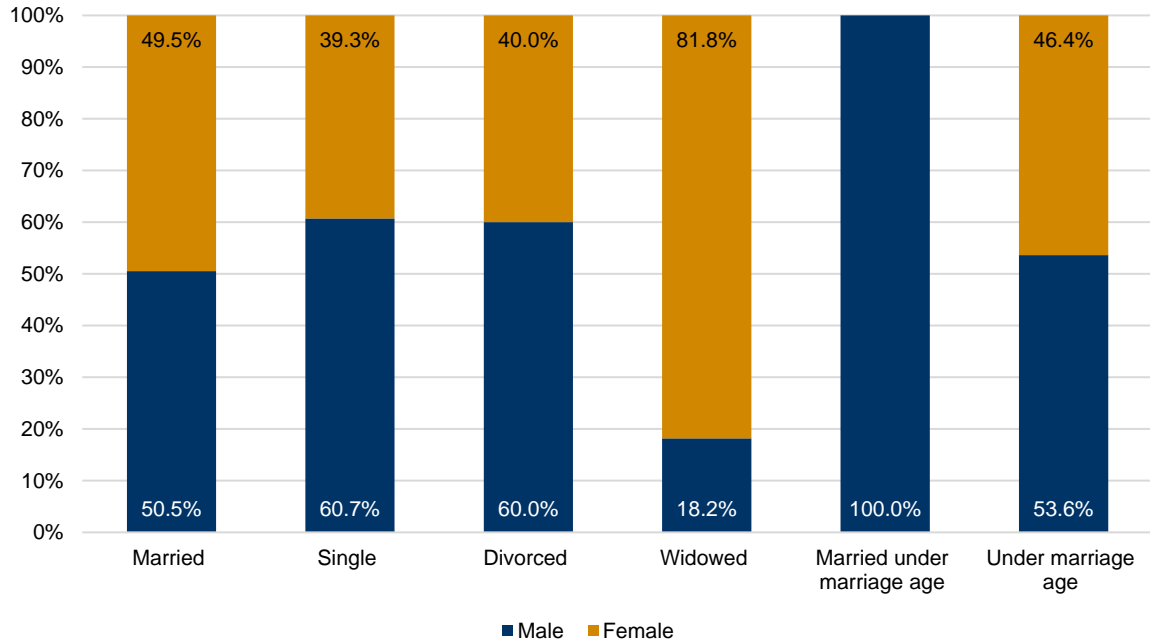
It is striking in the graph that females nearly double their male counterparts in the group of over working age population, 65.7% versus 34.3% respectively (see Figure 5.35). Meanwhile, males are dominant in both working and under working age groups with 52.5% and 54.3% respectively.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.35 Surveyed Population by Working Age Group and Gender

When disaggregating the information by gender, there are not any gender dominance in the married population with the equivalent gender rate of 50.5% for male and 49.5% for female. Most of the widowed people are female (81.8%). Meanwhile, male occupies a large proportion among the remaining marital status such as single (60.7%), divorced (60%), and under marriage age (53.6%). Notably, there are two Ede 19-years-old males married under the marriage age at the time of the surveyed (see Figure 5.36).



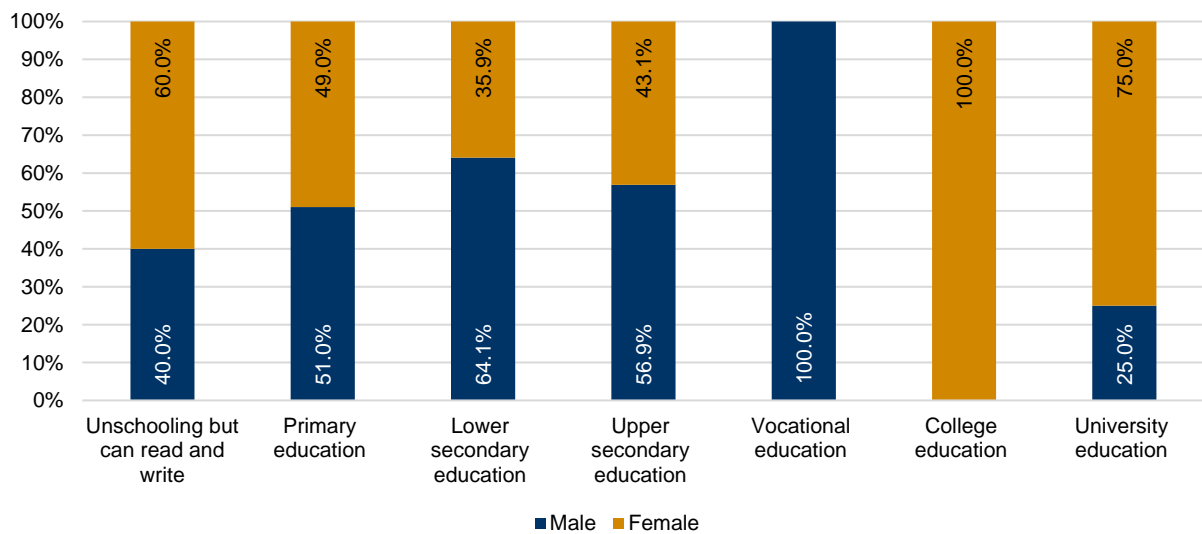
Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.36 Surveved Population by Marital Status and Gender

5.8.5.2 Education

In terms of literacy, 44 people out of 330 surveyed people (13.3%) are illiterate, including 33 females and 11 males. Among the literate population, the number of males surpasses their female counterparts, with the corresponding figures of 55.6% versus 44.4% (159 males and 127 females respectively).

The number of males takes the majority in general education levels (with 51%, 64.1%, and 56.9% of male participation respectively) and vocational education level (with 100% of male participation) (see Figure 5.37). The remaining levels show a higher engagement rate of females such as college level with 100%, and university with 75%. In addition, 60% of the literate population without formal schooling are females.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.37 Surveved Population by Educational Attainment and Gender

5.8.5.3 Health

Surveyed people encountered with health issues over the past year by gender is 105 males with 53.8% and 115 females with 63.5% compared to the total surveyed population of each gender (or 47.7% for male and 52.3% for female compared to the total surveyed population with health issues). Regarding the number of health issues encountered, an approximately equal number of male and female reported to have one health problem during the past year, 50.4% and 49.6% or 69 and 68 people respectively. Meanwhile, a higher number of females reported to have two or over two health issues, 57.6% and 54.2% respectively (see Table 5.57).

Table 5.57 Surveved Population with Health Issues by Gender over the Past 12 Months

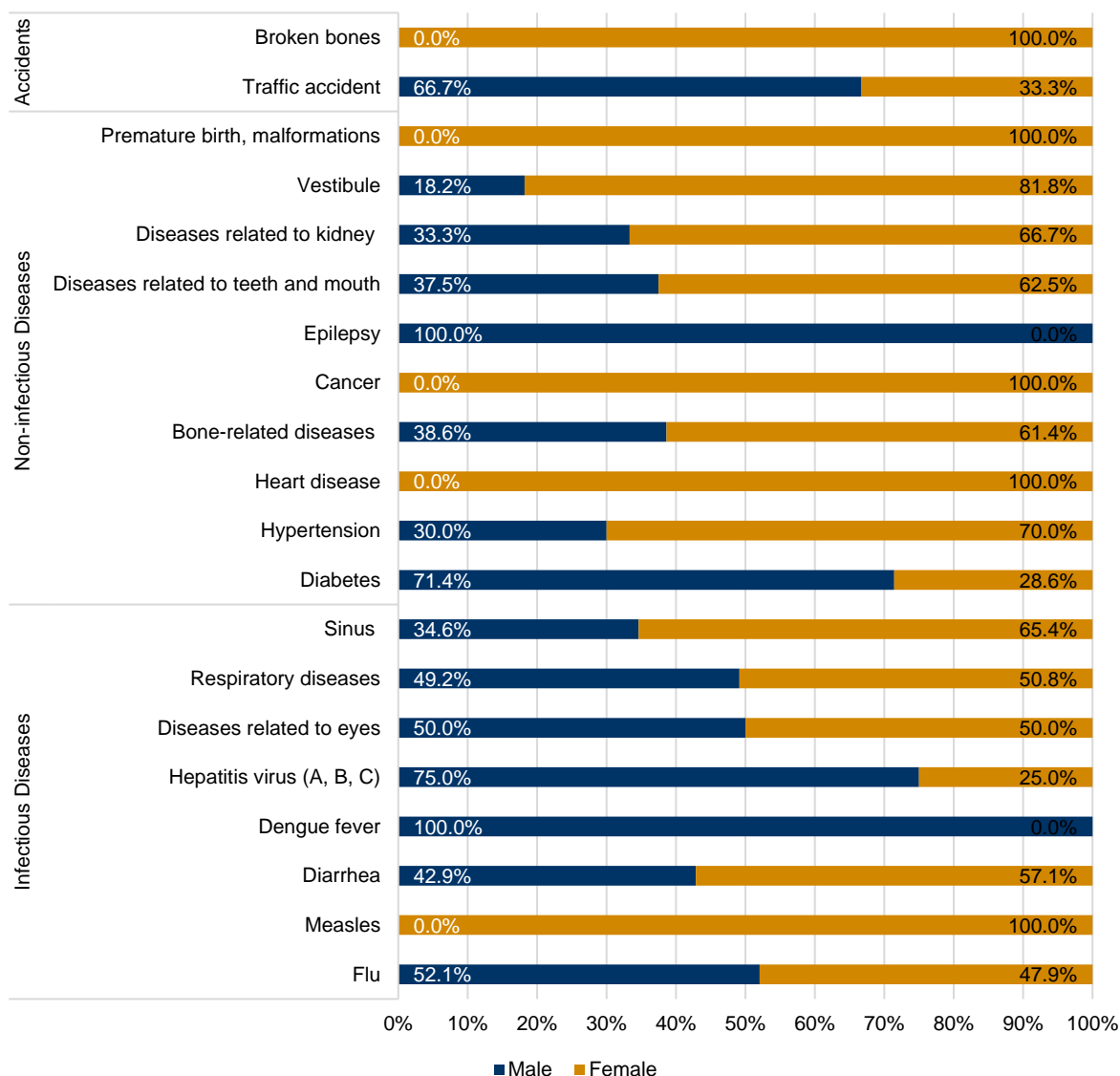
Health Issues	Male (N=105)		Female (N=115)	
	N	%	N	%
People with one health issue	69	50.4	68	49.6
People with two health issues	25	42.4	34	57.6
People with over three health issues	11	45.8	13	54.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

For common infectious diseases, a large percentage of people who got dengue fever, hepatitis virus, and flu are male patients, accounting for 100%, 75%, and 52.1% respectively. Meanwhile, more women encountered measles, diarrhea, and sinuses compared to men with the corresponding figures of 100%, 57.1%, and 65.4%. The percentage of patients having optical problems and respiratory diseases by gender are nearly identical.

Regarding non-infectious diseases, women account for a higher share. Specifically, women take a relatively high percentage in the number of premature birth cases, cancer, and heart diseases with corresponding percentage of 100% per each. The pattern also occurs in other category with a higher percentage of females having diseases such as vestibule (81.8%), kidney related diseases (66.7%), teeth and mouth related diseases (62.5%), bone-related diseases (61.4%), and hypertension (70%). Meanwhile, diabetes showed a higher rate of male, accounting for 71.4%.

For accidents, reportedly 100% of bones broken patients are women while a higher rate of males (66.7%) having traffic accidents is recorded (see Figure 5.38).

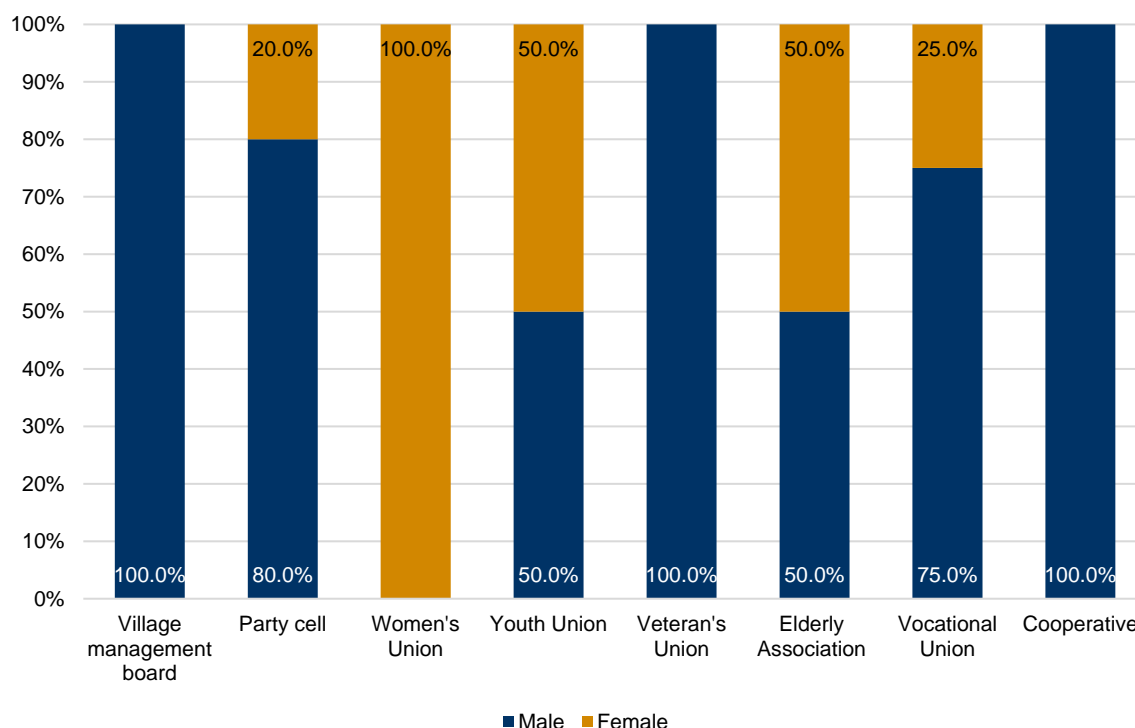


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.38 Types of Common Diseases among the Surveyed Female Population

5.8.5.4 Women’s Engagement in Social Organisations

Regarding gender in social organisations, male holds a dominant position in village management board, Veteran Union, and cooperatives with 100% of male participation each. Furthermore, a large proportion of people who engaged in Party Cell and vocational group are men, 80% and 75% respectively. Meanwhile, 100% member of the Women’s Union are females. Youth Union and Elderly Association show a gender balance participation (see Figure 5.39).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.39 Social Organisations Participation by Gender

Of the 181 surveyed female population, 119 people or 65.7% are eligible to engage in social organisations; of which only 21.1% (or 25 females) of the eligible participate in social organisations. Most of them are currently members of Women’s Union (14 females or 56%) (see Table 5.58). The remaining people are engaged in Youth Union (24%), Elderly Association (12%), Vocational Union (8%), and Party Cell (4%).

Table 5.58 Women’s Participation in Social Organisations

Community and Social Organisations	N (25)	%
Women's Union or Group	14	56.0
Youth Union	6	24.0
Elderly Association	3	12.0
Vocational Union or Group	2	8.0
Party Cell	1	4.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.5 Access to Public Infrastructure

Accessibility to public infrastructure is a critical factor to evaluate women’s living quality. During the FGDs with two women’s groups in Cu Pong and Cu Ne communes, women were requested to rate their access to public infrastructures such as road, electricity, water supply, local schools, local health stations, and markets on the Likert 5-point scale from very bad to very good (see Table 5.59)

Table 5.59 Evaluation on Local Infrastructure by Women

Infrastructures	Ede Women Group in Cu Pong commune		Ede Women Group in Cu Ne commune	
	Evaluation	Explain	Evaluation	Explain
Local road	Bad	Some access roads in the village are damaged causing troubles for local in travelling.	Bad	Road deterioration is causing troubles for local travelling.
Electricity	Good	Although the power normally outages during irrigation season, local people still provide a positive evaluation.	Bad	The price of this service is relatively high compared to some families' income. Some households even could not afford to pay their bills.
Water supply	Normal	Some households do not have enough water for daily use.	Good	Groundwater source is quite stable.
Basic education	Very good	Local people satisfied with local school as they meet the educational demand for local children and the school facility is in good condition.	Bad	The village does not have a kindergarten. In fact, local children have to study in the community house so whenever the village have community meeting, local kids have to stay at home. In addition, local primary school is under construction but the school is relatively small and has yet had a playground.
Health station	Very good	Local health station is in good condition which meet the demand of local people	Very good	The respondents are fairly satisfied with local health station although it is situated relatively far from the village (5-6km)
Waste management	Bad	Some households still dispose their household solid waste inappropriately and the awareness of environmental protection is still low in the community.	Bad	There is no solid waste collection service in the locality, hence local households still dispose their household solid waste inappropriately. Besides, the awareness of environmental protection is still low in the community.
Market	Although the villages in these communes does not have market yet, they complained that they have to travel from 5 to 20 km to Pong Drang to buy goods.			

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

The household interview results showed that Ede women in Ea Sin commune are satisfied about water supply, health care, and school facilities. However, they complained about high price of electricity supply and poor road conditions. Access to market is a bit challenge to local surveyed women due to a long distance from their residence to big markets.

5.8.5.6 Livelihood Engagement

This section analyses employment of 226 people (120 males or 53.1% and 106 females or 46.9%) who are currently engaged in land-based, enterprise-based, and wage-based livelihoods.

Regarding male and female engagement level in household's livelihoods, male occupies a larger part in most employments such as cultivation (52.7%), working for company (66.7%), and day labour (80%) even though company employment and day labour are not common in the surveyed areas. This could be explained that these occupations normally require physical strength while women are more active in husbandry and enterprise-based occupation such as running small businesses. Furthermore, both man and women are having an equal number of people engaging in public employments such as teachers and office workers (see further Table 5.60).

Table 5.60 Livelihood Engagement by Gender

Livelihoods		Male Working Population (N=120)		Female Working Population (N=106)	
		N	%	N	%
Land-based	Cultivation	108	52.7	97	47.3
	Husbandry	0	0.0	1	100.0
Enterprise-based	Small business	0	0.0	1	100.0
Wage-based	Public servant	4	50.0	4	50.0
	Company worker	4	66.7	2	33.3
	Day labourer	4	80.0	1	20.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Notably, a further 33 females generate their household income from a supplementary occupation. Specifically, besides cultivation, 30 women are also engaged in day labour to gain more income, two raising cattles and poultry, and one woman with the main labour of day labour doing in cultivation (see Table 5.61).

Table 5.61 Supplementary Occupations of Surveyed Female Population

Surveyed Female Working Population with Supplementary Livelihoods (N=33)		Description of Supplementary and Main Occupations	
N	%	Supplementary occupation	Main occupation
1	3.0	Cultivation	Day labour
2	6.1	Husbandry	Cultivation
30	90.9	Day labour	Cultivation

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.7 Labour Division

Gender differences are also reflected in engagement level in reproduction activities, production activities, and community activities.

■ Reproduction activities

Women usually hold a larger share compared to males in the surveyed communes with 94.6% on average (see Table 5.62). Specifically, women are relatively active in taking care of their family and doing household chores such as preparing food and catering (83.2%), washing clothes and cleaning

house (83.3%), caring children and the elderly (64.5%), collecting food and feeding livestock (63.3%). Meanwhile, although men are more dominant in collecting firewood and taking water compared to women as they are physically suitable for the work with assistant with agricultural machinery such as tractors, a shared responsibility between men and women in this activity can be seen with equivalent rates of 54.8% and 45.2% respectively (see Table 5.62).

Table 5.62 Labour Division in Reproduction Activities among the Surveyed Households

Labour Division in Reproduction Activities	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Reproduction activities	5.4	94.6
Preparing food and cooking	16.8	83.2
Washing clothings and cleaning house	16.7	83.3
Taking care of children and the elderly	35.5	64.5
Collecting food and feeding livestock	36.7	63.3
Taking water and collecting firewood	54.8	45.2

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

■ Production activities

Although females are generally engaged in production activities to generate household income (see Figure 5.40), males still hold the predominant role in most of household's livelihoods (60.8% versus 39.2% respectively) such as cultivation (71% versus 29%), permanent wage-based employments (56.9% versus 43.1%), and seasonal wage-based employments (62.1% versus 37.9%) (see Table 5.63). However, for enterprise-based livelihoods, this shows an opposite pattern in which women take the leading position with corresponding figures of 60% for females and 40% for males.

Table 5.63 Labour Division in Production Activities among the Surveyed Households

Labour Division in Production Activities	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Production activities	60.8	39.2
Cultivation	71.0	29.0
Business	40.0	60.0
Permanent wage-based works	56.9	43.1
Seasonal wage-based works	62.1	37.9

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.40 Women in Agricultural Production

■ Community activities

It is highlighted that male holds an absolute responsibility for community engagement. Specifically, for contribution in public infrastructure maintenance, over three quarters of surveyed people reported that men are more active compared to their female counterparts (76.6%). Likewise, a large percentage of the surveyed respondents describe the same tendency in community-related affairs participation such as community meetings and events with corresponding figures of 62.2% and 59.4% respectively (see Table 5.64).

Table 5.64 Labour Division in Community Activities among the Surveyed Households

Labour Division in Community Activities	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Maintain local public infrastructure	76.6	23.4
Participate in community meetings	62.2	37.8
Organising community events	59.4	40.6

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.8 Access to and Control of Resources

This section develops the access and control profile with consideration to which women and men have access to and control of the resources and benefits identified because the differences between women's and men's access to and control of resources may be a potential indicator of the power imbalances between them. Access to a resource is the ability to use that resource and control of a resource is the power to decide how a resource is used and who can use it. The survey findings showed that there are no differences between women's and men's access to resources but a remarkable gap in the control of resources between them.

In this study, gender access to and control over household resources had been recorded by using different parameters such as access to household assets, household finance, public services, and learning opportunities. Survey results show male domination in gaining access to household assets such as production land (54.4%); however, there is not any strong gender domination in using water and household facilities (see Table 5.65). In terms of household finance, generally, male slightly exceeds female in accessing and using household expenses for both essentials and other kinds, (55.3% and 51.4% respectively), and bank accounts (52.2%) while female shows an opposite tendency in cash utilising (52.2% for female and 47.8% for male).

For social engagement level, male illustrates a monopoly role in public services including social services and legal services (54.6% and 56.6% respectively), and education opportunities (55.9%).

Table 5.65 Access to Resources by Gender

Access to Resources	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Production land	54.4	45.6
Water	51.9	48.1
Housing facilities	49.9	50.1
Cash	47.8	52.2
Bank account	52.2	47.8
Household expense for essential needs	55.3	44.7
Household expense for other needs	51.4	48.6
Social services	54.6	45.4
Legal services	56.6	43.4
Education opportunities	55.9	44.1

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Similarly, the survey results indicated a strong gender domination in control over the aforementioned resources. Specifically, male overwhelmingly dominate in all categories for household assets including production land (72.5%) as well as water and household facilities (70.9% and 64.9% respectively) (see Table 5.66). Likewise, men also hold a leading role in representing the family for social and legal services as well as education opportunities accounting for 76.3%, 79.7%, and 54% respectively. Meanwhile little control was given to men in managing household cash in which women account for over 72.1%. The remaining parameters show a slight male domination in managing household bank accounts (66.8%), household expenses for essential purposes (58.1%) except control over expenses for other needs which indicated a shared responsibility in management.

Table 5.66 Control over Resources by Gender

Control over Resources	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Production land	72.5	27.5
Water	70.9	29.1
Housing facilities	64.9	35.1
Cash	27.9	72.1
Bank account	66.8	33.2
Household expense for essential needs	58.1	41.9
Household expense for other needs	49.8	50.2

Control over Resources	All Surveyed Households (N=73)	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Social services	76.3	23.7
Legal services	79.7	20.3
Education opportunities	58.8	41.3

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.9 Decision Making

Perception of surveyed respondents on the household's decision-making process had been accumulated and presented to better understand power dynamics in the home. As discussed above, men uphold a dominant part in social, legal, and community related decisions; however, the finance-related decision making process may take both men and women participation.

Of 73 respondents, it is common to see that husband and wife are given an equal right for managing household's decisions, accounting for 58.9% (see Table 5.67). However, despite the discussion between husband and wife, over one third of the survey respondents (35.6%) said that their husband remains the decision maker in their family while 19.2% stated the opposite. Monopoly in making decisions is recorded in which seven household representatives asserted that the husband is solely responsible for household financial decisions while only two respondents stated the opposite, equivalent to 9.6% and 2.7% respectively.

Table 5.67 Decision Making on Financial Issues in the Surveyed Households

Decision Making on Financial Issues	N (73)	%
Husband and wife discuss and make decisions	43	58.9
Husband and wife discuss but husband makes decisions	26	35.6
Husband and wife discuss but wife makes decisions	14	19.2
Husband makes decision	7	9.6
Wife makes decisions	2	2.7

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

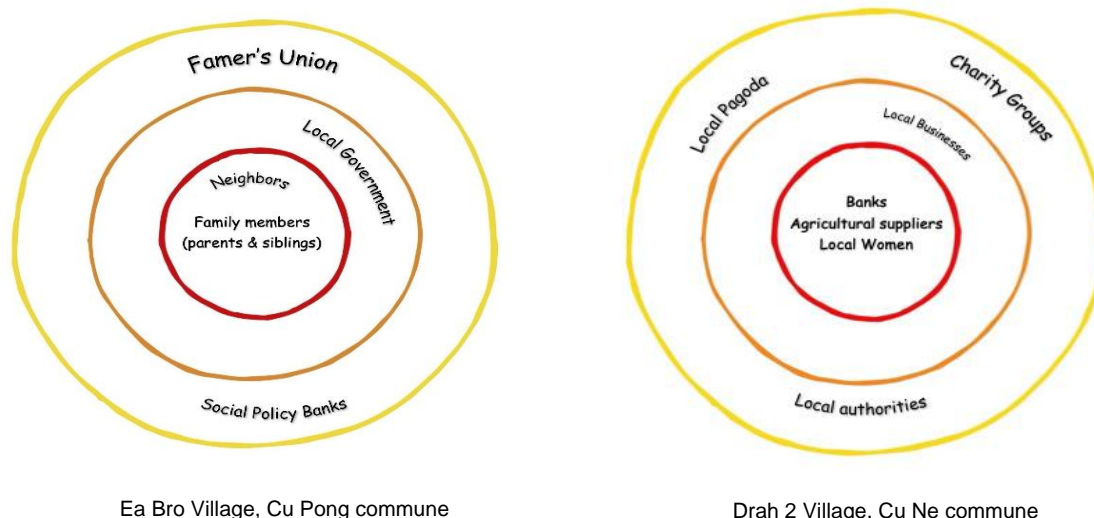
5.8.5.10 Social Support

The study in Cu Ne and Cu Pong communes show how different groups (i.e. families, relatives, acquaintances, neighbours, organisations, banks, and others sources) support women in terms of financial and emotional support. Two women groups were requested to rate the support level from different groups using a three-order circle of support in terms of importance for their needs (see Figure 5.41).

The Ede women in Cu Pong commune asserted that their primary source of support comes from their closest one, which is family members such as parents or siblings and their neighbours. Local authorities are also identified as the secondary source of support. Finally, the final layer of support identified by Ede women in FGD are social policy banks and mass organisation such as Famer's Union.

The Ede women group in Drah 2 village of Cu Ne commune shows different responses in which their primary source of support is banks, local agricultural suppliers, and local women as they are going to count on each other (see Figure 5.41). Secondly, local businesses support local women by allowing women to buying goods in debt. In addition, local authorities are recorded as the final round of support as they provide prompt assistance to local households when droughts or natural disasters occurred.

Furthermore, local pagodas and charity groups are also given credit to as local people often receive monetary and in-kind supports (i.e. money and clothes) from them (FGD, women group, Ede ethnicity, Drah 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021).



Source: FGDs conducted by ERM, July 2021

Figure 5.41 Circles of Support by Ede Women Groups

5.8.5.11 Social Changes in Gender Relations

The findings from household survey showed that there are changes in gender relations in Ede families. Around 31.5% of the respondents admitted that women’s role in the community had been enhanced to some extent (see Table 5.68). This is thanks to an increase in women’s perception about gender, they are self-aware of their social positions and their rights. Reportedly, the well-operated local Women’s Unions should be also taken into account. In particular, women nowadays are able to be responsible for many positions that were once primarily in charge or responsible by men. In addition, women and men are now engaged in family income generation activities.

Meanwhile, just over one third of the surveyed respondents (28 people or 38.4%) assumed that women’s role remains unchanged for the past years due to their burden in taking care of their families. In addition, local difficulties in living curb the development of women.

In addition, only three respondents (4.1%) see the limited women’s engagement in community affairs while the rest of the surveyed respondents (26%) do not have any opinion on this issue.

Table 5.68 Changes in Women’s Engagement in Community and Social Activities

Women’s Engagement in Community and Social Activities	N (73)	%
Increased significantly	2	2.7
Increased	21	28.8
No change	28	38.4
Reduced	2	2.7
Reduced significantly	1	1.4
No opinion	19	26.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.12 Project Impacts on Women

Perceptions of local respondents on potential impacts of the Project on women had been recorded during household survey based on different parameters such as:

- Women’s ability to sustain their livelihood;
- Women’s workload;
- Women’s dependence on men; and
- Women’s safety.

Identification of the Project’s potential impacts on women help assessing gender impact levels and proposing appropriate measures to minimise adverse impacts on women.

5.8.5.12.1 Women’s Ability to Sustain Livelihood

For women’s ability to sustain their livelihood, a large proportion of local respondents (63%) stated that women livelihood would not be much affected by the Project implementation (see Table 5.69). This could be explained by the fact that the Project has just been in early implementation state and visible impacts have not been experienced yet. Reportedly, to some extent the Project construction may at best damage the road which is not a major problem as the Project can rehabilitate the road, therefore for women, this is not actually a threat. In addition, it is the employment opportunities generated from the Project that relieve some of the respondents as employment for women can be diverse especially women who are engaged in the business and service sector.

Meanwhile, some respondents (11%) addressed some potential impacts on local women regarding women’s health, livelihoods, and the environment (see Table 5.69). Initially, according to the respondents, the Project construction will generate an excessive amount of dust due to vehicle travelling and wind turbine installation which can affect women and the community as a whole while they are working near the Project area. Furthermore, this can also obstruct women from working as they have to work near the Project area (CP31, female respondent, Ede ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021).

Meanwhile, over a quarter (26%) do not have any perception on the given matter as they are either not affected by the Project or they cannot depict any visible impacts.

Table 5.69 Women’s Ability to Sustain Their Livelihood

Responses	N (73)	%
Yes	8	11.0
No	46	63.0
Not clear	19	26.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.12.2 Women’s Workload

Likewise, women’s workload is also taken into account to consider whether it is increased by the Project development or not, common considerations are associated with accessibility to household production land and production infrastructure. Reportedly, 63% of the respondents asserted that women workload remains unchanged even under the Project development (see Table 5.70). As shared by the respondents, although the Project may be implemented in the community, they will keep cultivating on their land plot as it is unchangeable.

Only 11% of the respondents depict the increase in women’s workload. For these households, they assumed that women will abandon the land plot if there is a wind turbine near their working area. Hence

many difficulties will occur during job transition (CN19, female respondent, Ede ethnicity, Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021). The remaining population (26%) do not have any responses on this matter.

Table 5.70 Increase in Women’s Workload

Responses	N (73)	%
Yes	8	11.0
No	46	63.0
Not clear	19	26.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.12.3 Women’s Dependency

Women dependency on men is worth noticing as this depicts the link between genders and gender roles in the household. A similar pattern to the aforementioned parameters can be seen in both the percentage of people who agree with the idea that women’s dependency on men may increase and those who oppose, 8.2% and 64.4% respectively (see Table 5.71). First of all, some respondents believe that once women lose their livelihood or are unable to carry on their work due to the impact of the Project, they have to rely on their husband because they find more difficulties to get new jobs apart from cultivation (CN19, female respondent, Ede ethnicity, Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021).

Meanwhile, others asserted that if there are any possible impacts created by the Project, both men and women will experience an equal amount of influence, hence the dependency due to Project impact is unrealistic (CP40, female respondent, Ede ethnicity, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021). In addition, the Project development is also perceived as an opportunity for local women especially those in the business and service area. In addition, women’s independency also reflects the fact that they are able to find jobs on their own, even day labour jobs. This could be because women’s role in the community is improved and women can work as equal as men. The remaining 27.4% did not provide any responses.

Table 5.71 Increase in Women’s Dependency on Men

Responses	N (73)	%
Yes	6	8.2
No	47	64.4
Not clear	20	27.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.8.5.12.4 Women’s Safety

There is an increase in the percentage of local people concerning the threats associated with migrant workers to women, 24.7% while nearly half of the surveyed households (49.3%) show an opposite attitude (see Table 5.72). First and foremost, due to the COVID-19 epidemic context, local people are afraid of diseases which go along with the influx of migrant workers to their community. In addition, since there are many strangers coming to the village, local women will have a certain degree of worry as they do not know who these people are and what their backgrounds. Furthermore, the social situation in the community will become more complicated and might be dangerous for women in particular. Specifically, they will not dare to go out at night and they always feel insecure when they work in their coffee planting area alone (CP13, male respondent, Ede ethnicity, Ea Bro village, Cu Pong commune,

13 July 2021). It is recommended for both local authority and the Project to closely monitor and manage the migration of non-resident workers.

Table 5.72 Impacts on Women’s Safety Due to the Influx of Migrant Workers

Responses	N (73)	%
Yes	18	24.7
No	36	49.3
Not clear	19	26.0

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

5.9 Human Rights Analysis

5.9.1 International Developments Related to Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples are recognised as being among the world’s most vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalised peoples⁹³. While they constitute approximately 5% of the world’s population, indigenous peoples make up 15% of the world’s poor and one-third of the world’s extremely poor⁹⁴.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was the first international organisation to address indigenous and tribal issues in two international instruments relating to indigenous and tribal peoples, including the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107) and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). In 1982, the first United Nations mechanism, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, to address issues related to indigenous peoples was established. The Working Group submitted a first draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which was later approved in 1994.

On 29 June 2006, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. On 13 September 2007, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted⁹⁵. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is a comprehensive international human rights document on the rights of indigenous peoples. It sets out the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, wellbeing, and rights of the world’s indigenous peoples.

5.9.2 Summary of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights

The UNDRIP aims to “enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith”. The UNDRIP, consisting of 46 articles, covers all areas of human rights as they apply to indigenous peoples (see Table 5.73). Key themes are:

- Self-determination;
- Equality and non-discrimination;
- Participation, underpinned by free, prior, informed consent;
- Culture; and
- Land, territories, and resources.

⁹³ Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2013)

⁹⁴ CEMA and GSO (2020)

⁹⁵ United Nations (2021)

Table 5.73 Some Specific Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Articles	Rights
Article 1 and 17	All human rights, including collective rights; all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law
Article 2	Equality and non-discrimination
Article 3 and 4	Self-determination
Article 4	Autonomy or self-government
Article 5	Their own political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions
Article 6	A nationality
Article 7	Life, liberty and security
Article 8	Protection from cultural destruction or assimilation
Article 9	Belong to indigenous communities or nations
Article 10	Freedom from forced removal from their lands
Article 11	Their culture and cultural property
Article 12	Their spiritual and religious customs
Article 13	Their languages, stories and names
Article 14	Education, including in their own language
Article 15	The dignity and diversity of their culture
Article 16	Their own media and equal access to all other media
Article 17	Protection in employment
Article 18	Participation in decisions that affect them
Article 19	Good faith consultation on laws and policies that affect them
Article 20	Their own political, social and economic institutions and activities
Article 21	Improvement of their economic and social conditions
Article 22	Particular attention to the needs of elders, women, youth, children and disabled people
Article 23	Development
Article 24	Health, and to their traditional medicinal resources and health practices
Article 25	Their spiritual relationship with their lands and resources
Article 26	Recognition and protection of their lands and resources
Article 27	Fair processes for dealing with their rights to lands and resources

Articles	Rights
Article 28	Redress for lands and resources taken or damaged without consent
Article 29	Environmental conservation and protection
Article 30	Consultation before their lands are used for military activities
Article 31	Their cultural and intellectual property
Article 32	Use and develop their lands and resources, and consultation on projects that would affect these
Article 33	Determine their own identity and membership
Article 34	Their own institutions, laws and customs
Article 35	Determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities
Article 36	Maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation across international borders
Article 37	Recognition, observance and enforcement of their treaties with States
Article 39	Access to financial and technical assistance for the enjoyment of their rights
Articles 40	Access to fair procedures for resolving disputes with States, and to remedies for breaches of their rights

Source: Summarised from the UNDRIP (2007)

5.9.3 Indigenous Peoples' Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, are closely linked to human rights. Around 73 out of the 169 targets have substantial links to the UNDRIP⁹⁶. Two of the SDG targets make specific references to indigenous peoples, committing to double agricultural output of indigenous small-scale farmers⁹⁷ and to ensure equal access to education for indigenous children⁹⁸ (see Figure 5.42). There is also a strong commitment in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to empower and engage indigenous peoples in implementing and reviewing progress in achieving the goals.

⁹⁶ Danish Institute for Human Rights (2016)

⁹⁷ Ending hunger through sustainable agriculture (SDG2, target 2.3)

⁹⁸ Ensuring access to education for indigenous peoples (SDG4, target 4.5)



Source: Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues/DSPD (2021)

Figure 5.42 Specific Targets of Sustainable Development Goals for Indigenous Peoples

“Indigenous Peoples” are specifically mentioned six times in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see Figure 5.43).



Source: Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues/DSPD (2021)

Figure 5.43 Indigenous Peoples in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5.9.4 Rights of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The 2013 Constitution of Vietnam recognises the rights of ethnic minorities “to use their own language and writing, to preserve their ethnic identity and to nurture their fine customs, traditions and cultures”. Each person has “the right to self-identify ethnically, use their mother tongue and select language for

communication”⁹⁹. The main philosophy of the government’s approach to development for ethnic minorities remains unchanged since 1992¹⁰⁰ which is “equality, solidarity, mutual assistance and inclusive development”.

Since the 1980s, the Vietnamese Government has introduced a system of policies to incorporate ethnic minorities in the national development process, amounting to over 100 legal documents enacted by more than 10 State authorities¹⁰¹. These policies and programs to develop infrastructure, reduce poverty, improve social services, and preserve the culture of Vietnamese ethnic regions are all aimed at ensuring social equality and reducing gaps between regions and groups. Recently, in 2020, the Government issued the “Master Plan on Socio-economic Development of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021-2030” aiming to fine-tune the legal system to better protect and promote human rights and citizen rights of ethnic minorities under the 2013 Constitution and international treaties Vietnam has signed.

The Vietnamese Government’s policies and progress to promote the rights of ethnic minority people creating dramatic changes in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of ethnic minority groups have been presented in Section 2.5.1.1 of this report.

5.9.5 Human Rights in Local Context

5.9.5.1 Human Trafficking

Vietnam reported 60 human trafficking cases in the first half of 2020, with 90 victims, mainly women and children, sold to foreign countries¹⁰². Most of the victims are women and children from poverty-stricken border areas where people are poorly educated. In remote areas of the Central Highlands, including Dak Lak province, there have been continuous cases of child abduction and trafficking of women to China. During the period 2017-2018, the provincial police¹⁰³ have discovered 14 girls who were tricked into selling to China; of which, eight people were rescued while the remaining have been wandering in foreign lands. From 2011 to 2020, Dak Lak province¹⁰⁴ received 42 trafficked persons who returned to reintegrate into the community.

In recent years, although the number of human trafficking cases has decreased; however, the authorities of Dak Lak province, especially the DOLISA continue to develop action programs to preventing the human trafficking issue in the province¹⁰⁵. In 2020, the provincial DOLISA cooperated with relevant agencies to

- Organise two training courses on receiving and supporting trafficked victims returning to their localities to officials in charge of social evils prevention and control and social work teams at commune, ward and town levels with more than 200 participants;
- Organise 30 training courses to improve skills and knowledge on preventing and combating social evils and supporting trafficked victims to social work teams at commune, ward and town levels with more than 3,500 participants;
- Install two new propaganda posters on human trafficking prevention in districts recorded with the complicated human trafficking situation; and
- Organise 10 seminars on prevention and combat of social evils, including the topic of human trafficking prevention and control for more than 1,000 students.

⁹⁹ Open Development Mekong (2020)

¹⁰⁰ Open Development Mekong (2020)

¹⁰¹ Open Development Mekong (2020)

¹⁰² Nguyen Quy (2020)

¹⁰³ Huu Long (2018) and Van Thanh (2018)

¹⁰⁴ Hai Duong (2020)

¹⁰⁵ Hai Duong (2020)

The findings from KIIs and household interviews showed no human trafficking case recorded in the surveyed villages.

5.9.5.2 Child Marriage and Consanguineous Marriage

Child marriage is widely considered as a violation of human rights and a form of violence against girls. Child marriage affect not only the girls themselves, but also on households, communities and entire societies as specified:

Child brides are at greater risk of experiencing a range of poor health outcomes, having children at younger ages when they are not yet ready to do so, dropping out of school, earning less over their lifetimes and living in poverty compared to their peers who marry at later ages. Child brides may also be more likely to experience intimate partner violence, have restricted physical mobility, and limited decision-making ability. Most fundamentally, child brides may be disempowered in ways that deprive them of their basic rights to health, education and safety¹⁰⁶.

Consanguineous marriage can have many repercussions, such as high infant mortality and population decline. It is also one of the most profound causes for reduced longevity and persisting poverty among some ethnic groups¹⁰⁷.

Child marriage and consanguineous marriage have been persistent problems among ethnic minority communities in Dak Lak province and have become a barrier to poverty reduction and social security. According to statistics, from 2015 to now, Dak Lak province had more than 2,600 cases of child marriage. According to the socio-economic survey of 53 ethnic minorities in 2019, the rate of child marriage¹⁰⁸ in Dak Lak reached 29%, mostly concentrated in Ea Sup, Krong Buk, Ea H'leo, Krong Bong, M'Drak, Krong Pac, Lak, and Cu M'gar districts. The province recorded 1,815 consanguineous marriages in Ede, M'Nong, Mong, Tay, Nung, Dao, and Gia Rai communities in 2019. Child marriage and consanguineous marriage are more prevalent in Zone III communes and extremely difficult ethnic minority villages than in other areas.

Many multiple interrelated factors drive child marriage and consanguineous marriage among ethnic minorities. Some of them are low levels of education, isolated living areas, fewer opportunities for exchanges and integration with the broader society, traditional marriage practices, misconceptions held by ethnic minority people, lack of access to services, limited future opportunities, and a lack of understanding about the negative implications of child marriage and consanguineous marriage.

With the purpose of promoting awareness of ethnic minorities people about the Law on Marriage and Family, about the consequences of child marriage and consanguineous marriage. Many good models have been developed in the province to address these issues. For example, in 2017, Cu Ne commune Women's Union set up a club "Women Say No to Child Marriage" with 37 members and five members of the management board. The club was established from the practical needs of members to tackle the problems of early marriage among men and women who get married and give birth at the age of 15 or 16¹⁰⁹. In 2018, the model of the club "Women say no to child marriage and consanguineous marriage" of the Women's Union of Ea Sup district, Dak Lak province has been replicated to 60% of branches, contributing to repelling child marriage and consanguineous marriage¹¹⁰. In early 2020, the Center for Research on Human Rights in the Mountainous Ethnic Region (HRC) in collaboration with Department of Education and the CEMA of Cu M'Gar district implemented the communication program on "child

¹⁰⁶ United Nations (2017)

¹⁰⁷ Phung Duc Tung et al. (2016)

¹⁰⁸ Phuc An (2020) and Vietnam Academy for Ethnic Minorities (2020)

¹⁰⁹ Tran Thi Tuyen (2017)

¹¹⁰ Vietnam Women's Union (2020)

marriage and consanguineous marriage" at 22 lower secondary schools across the district to increase pupils' awareness.

The local authorities, especially Dak Lak Province CEMA have made efforts to reduce child marriage and consanguineous marriage through training and propaganda activities with total disbursement of VND 3,000 million in the period 2017-2020, specifically¹¹¹:

- Organising 30 propaganda conferences for nearly 3,900 pupils in 30 communes with high risks of child marriage and consanguineous marriage;
- Delivering 133,300 propaganda leaflets about child marriage and 133,300 propaganda leaflets about consanguineous marriage;
- Publishing 18,000 handbooks on child marriage and consanguineous marriage; and
- Installing 100 communication posters in communes with high rates of child marriage and consanguineous marriage.



Source: Dak Lak Department of Information and Communications (2018)

Figure 5.44 Propaganda Materials on Child Marriage and Consanguineous Marriage in Dak Lak Province

The study recorded a small number of child marriages in the surveyed villages. Two Ede surveyed men in Kdro 2 village of Cu Ne commune and Cu Hriet village of Cu Pong commune were married despite their under-marriage-age status.

5.9.5.3 Child Labour

From 2016 to 2020, in Dak Lak province, there are 701 children working illegally, mostly from Krong Bong, Lak, Cu M'Gar, and Ea Kar districts. These children are not yet of working age, most of them work without labour contracts and mainly work for textile companies or retail shops in Ho Chi Minh city and some other provinces¹¹². The sad phenomenon is that parents because of difficult economic conditions accept their children to work when they are under working age and the situation of enticing children, especially ethnic minority children to work out of the province is increasing.

The Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of Dak Lak province in collaboration with Save the Children and the Central Rural Development Center organised the launch of the Project on Capacity building and promotion of child protection practices in the region. Accordingly, the project will be implemented until the end of March 2023 with a total cost of nearly VND 5.7 billion; piloted in six

¹¹¹ Vietnam Academy for Ethnic Minorities (2020)

¹¹² Vietnam News Agency (2021) and Hoai Thu (2021)

communes of Dak Lak province, including: Ea Tan and Dlieya communes (Krong Nang district), Ea Drong and Ea Tul communes (Cu M'gar district), Cu Bao and Ea Drong communes (Buon Ho district-level town). The objective of the Project is to improve the lives of children in the coffee supply areas, ensuring children's protection and promoting children's rights. It is expected that 2,000 children, especially ethnic minority children, will benefit from the Project¹¹³.

In the surveyed villages, although child labour has been yet recorded during the interviews, according to surveyed people child labour is an alarming and problematic issue in the community. Commonly children are going to accompany their parents to work in their family crop planting areas or move out of the province for working as day labourers or company workers in other provinces. This issue is normally associated with early drop out due to household difficulties and even child marriage. However, little information has been shown to estimate the precise number of child labour in the surveyed communities.

Local respondents proposed some solutions to alleviate these problems with possible approaches such as encouraging children to pursue their study through scholarship schemes, improving the existing education system in the locality, and raising community awareness.

5.9.5.4 Potential Impacts of the Project

The consultation with village representatives and Ede ethnic minority households identified potential impacts of the Project on livelihoods, environment, health and safety, and local culture. A large proportion of the surveyed respondents (78.1%) expressed their concerns regarding the impacts of the Project on their livings while around 19.2% stated that they do not perceive any worries. Furthermore, the remaining surveyed population (2.7%) do not have either clear visions about the Project or its potential impacts (see Table 5.74).

Table 5.74 Concerns about the Project

Concerns about the Project	N (73)	%
Households having concerns about the Project	57	78.1
Households having no concerns about the Project	14	19.2
Households not clear about the Project	2	2.7

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Just over one third of local respondents addressed that local livelihood is potentially affected by the Project implementation such as agricultural assets shrinkage (35.1%), production and business operation obstructions (33.3%). At the same time, local ethnic minority people also emphasised on a diverse job opportunity generated by the Project as a gained advantage; however, this is not a substantial change found among the respondents (see Table 5.75).

Likewise, local social security has emerged as an urgent issue including concerns related to potential accident risks during Project construction and operation (29.8%) and traffic problems during the construction phase (24.6%). Furthermore, according to respondents (24.6%), the local security situation could be further exacerbated and complicated by an influx of non-local resident workers.

For community environment, health, and safety, air pollution and local health degradation came out on top concerns with an equal proportion of 26.3% surveyed respondents. In addition, noise pollution generated from both Project construction and operation also bothers a considerable number of surveyed populations, 22.8% and 21.1% respectively. Finally, culture and custom values may be at risk due to the Project's impacts.

¹¹³ Nguyen Anh (2021)

Table 5.75 Project Impacts Perceived by the Surveyed Household

Project Impacts		N (57)	%
Livelihoods	Job opportunities (+)	3	5.3
	Loss of agricultural assets (-)	20	35.1
	Impact on production and business activities (-)	19	33.3
Social security	Risks of the Project's construction and operation (-)	17	29.8
	Traffic during the Project's construction (-)	14	24.6
	Migrant labour (-)	14	24.6
Environment, Health and Safety	Polluted air (-)	15	26.3
	Health degradation (-)	15	26.3
	Noise during the Project's operation (-)	13	22.8
	Noise during the Project's construction (-)	12	21.1
Culture	Local culture and customs (-)	22	38.6

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Similar to surveyed Ede ethnic minority households' opinion, Project impacts on crop production, local health, environment, public infrastructure, and social security are recorded during the engagement with village representatives in most of the surveyed villages, except from Kdro 1, Kmu, Ea Kung, and Ea Siek villages (see Table 5.76).

Table 5.76 Project Impacts Perceived by the Surveyed Village Representatives

Project Impacts	Cu Pong		Cu Ne									Ea Sin
	Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2	Kmu	Ea Kung	Ea Siek	Ea Krom	Ea Nguoi	Ea My
Crop productivity (-)	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
Local health (-)	✓											✓
Environment pollution (-)	✓										✓	
Production land acquisition (-)					✓	✓						
Road deterioration (-)					✓							✓
Risks to safety (-)					✓						✓	
No impacts/No concern			✓				✓	✓	✓			

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

6. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING AND PRIORITY ANALYSIS

In order to define effective and sustainable areas of community development, this section focuses on analyzing development needs and priority by the three circles of government, community, and company (see Figure 6.1) as the development of the IPP. Three circles should be considered equally and no topics are more important than others. The overlap among three circles will reveal in need community priority programs.



Figure 6.1 Defining Target Areas for IPP Programs

6.1 Policy of Ethnic Minority Support in Krong Buk district

In 2020, Krong Buk DPC fully implemented ethnic policies in the locality in all fields. The ethnic policies were implemented synchronously with the coordination among local authority at all levels. In addition, economic development policy among ethnic minorities community was also actively implemented.

- National Target Program for sustainable poverty reduction for the period of 2019-2020

In 2020, in the framework of Program 135, Krong Buk DPC implemented a small-scale project “Support for the infrastructure investment for extremely difficult communes, border communes, and villages with special difficulties” with the total capital of VND 3,635 million from the national budget. The capital was used to construct 15 road works in the district and to build one gate and fence system at the community house. Meanwhile, the total capital for maintenance of infrastructure works in the district was VND 239 million, which was used to repair six community houses in Ea Sin commune¹¹⁴.

¹¹⁴ Krong Buk DPC (2020a)

In addition, within the Program 135, there is also a small-scale project “Support for production development, livelihood diversification, and model replication” with two project components¹¹⁵:

- The component “Support for production development and livelihood diversification” had a total budget of VND 823 million, supporting for 49 households (of which, 39 families were poor and ten families were nearly poor). Specifically, seven livestock breeding projects (Sind hybrid cows) were implemented in the communes of Krong Buk district; and
- The component “Replicating the poverty reduction model” had a total budget of VND 785 million, supporting for four households (of which, 28 were poor households and 15 were near-poor households).

Furthermore, Krong Buk DPC also implemented the small-scale project “Support for production development, livelihood diversification and replication of poverty reduction model” with a total budget of VND 295 million (allocated by Dak Lak PPC), supporting for 21 households.

■ Policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority areas

In 2020, the role of prestigious people was promoted, they actively participate in meetings and coordinate with the local authority in campaigning and propaganda activities. In addition, they participate in learning and visiting models on economic development to instruct local people in agricultural production. They also play an important role in promoting the spirit of self-reliance and the development process of new rural areas.

In 2020, Krong Buk DPC achieved some results in implementing policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority areas as the following¹¹⁶:

- Organising visits and presenting gifts to 41 prestigious people in the district's ethnic minority areas on the Lunar New Year 2020;
- Sending three prestigious people to visit and exchange experiences on socio-economic development, new rural development, preservation of cultural identity and national unity in some Central and South-eastern provinces, organised by Dak Lak Province CEMA; and
- Establishing a group of outstanding prestigious delegation representing the ethnic minorities in Krong Buk district and organising visits to work and exchange experiences in Krong Ana district, Buon Don district, and Buon Ma Thuot city.

■ Specific policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2017-2020 according to Decision No. 2085/QD-TTg

In 2020, Krong Buk DPC approved the list of 680 households benefiting from the policy of domestic water support. To implement the policy, Krong Buk DPC also coordinated with Dak Lak Province CEMA to allocate water tanks to 271 households (including eight households in Tan Lap commune, 18 households in Chu Kbo commune, 18 households in Ea Ngai commune, and 227 households in Ea Sin commune)¹¹⁷.

In addition, Krong Buk DPC approved a list of ethnic minority households who have been granted residential and production land under Decision 132 No. 134/QD-TTg (period 2002-2010) for issuing land use right certificates (LURCs). The list consisted of 56 households, including 22 households having homestead land, 29 households having production land, and five households owning both homestead and production land¹¹⁸.

¹¹⁵ Krong Buk DPC (2020b)

¹¹⁶ Krong Buk DPC (2020a)

¹¹⁷ Krong Buk DPC (2020a)

¹¹⁸ Krong Buk DPC (2020b)

■ The conversation and promotion of traditional cultural values and national identity

In 2020, Krong Buk DPC maintained the conservation and promotion of traditional cultural values and national identity with the following activities¹¹⁹:

- Successfully organising the restoration of traditional rituals of the Ede people (specifically, the worshiping ceremony of the water wharf in Nur village, Pong Drang commune);
- Cooperating with the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism to organise two classes to teach gongs for young people in Cu Ne and Cu Pong communes;
- Establishing a delegation to participate in the Dak Lak Provincial Gong Culture Festival 2020; and
- Successfully organising “village full of joy and music” in Ea Sin commune.

The implementation of ethnic minority policies has achieved practical results, contributing to helping ethnic minority households to gradually stabilise their lives and develop economy. Many ethnic minority households have escaped poverty with stable annual income.

6.2 Business Existing Community Investment and Priorities

The Sponsor – as one of subsidiaries of Huadian Power International Corporation Limited, implements the spirits of “caring everywhere” and spreads “Huadian warmth” by proactively fulfilling corporate social responsibilities and serving the society with a sincere attitude and service. The Sponsor proactively understands the needs and benefits of the community. By implementing e.g. targeted poverty alleviation, activities of caring about the community, public open day, the Sponsor bring warmth to the family in the community and to its heart¹²⁰.

■ Unity in the Fight Against Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19)

After the outbreak of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020, the Sponsor actively responded to the call of the government, quickly took action and carefully organized the prevention and control of COVID-19. The Sponsor followed the changing situation of the epidemic and adjusted its prevention and control strategies. With firm political consciousness, the Sponsor did a good job in various epidemic prevention and control work. The Sponsor locked down the industrial areas, purchased epidemic prevention materials urgently, strengthened epidemic prevention publicity, implemented prevention and control measures, and made every effort to fight against COVID-19. The Sponsor's employees devoted themselves to the front line, bravely overcame difficulties and made sacrifice and contribution. The Sponsor allowed non-local employees to work from home, and each employee cared about their enterprises and worked in coordination with each other to ensure safe production. In addition, the Sponsor has actively fulfilled its responsibilities as a state-owned enterprise, taking the initiative to donate money and materials to support the worship areas, which shows its caring.

¹¹⁹ Krong Buk DPC (2020a)

¹²⁰ 2020 Huadian Power International Corporation Limited, Corporate Social Responsibility Report

Case



While ensuring power supply, Huadian Laizhou Power Generation Company Limited utilized its professional expertise to produce nearly 6 tons of disinfectant and donate it to the communities near the plant, effectively alleviating the shortage of local epidemic prevention materials.

Sources: 2020 Huadian Corporate Social Responsibility Report

Figure 6.2 Show Case of the Project Owner Responses to COVID-19 Support

■ Work Together for Poverty Alleviation

The 19th National Congress has made clear that priority should be given to poverty alleviation in extremely poor areas, and that by 2020, the rural population living below the current poverty line of China would be lifted out of poverty. In response to the call of the state, the Sponsor has deepened and implemented poverty alleviation work and accurately identified the poor households. The Sponsor provides effective assistance through various poverty alleviation programs and contributes to the building of a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. During the Reporting Period, the Sponsor invested a total of RMB8.518 million in targeted poverty alleviation.

Case



In 2020, the Company collected a total of 881 items of all kinds of donations. The donated goods were also distributed to recipients at the "Huadian Charity Supermarket" in Wakewake Village, Songtake Township, Atushi City in Xinjiang, so as to help the poor people get rid of poverty and make contributions to the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.



Case



On August 4, 2020, Anhui Branch of the Company organized a volunteer service activity in Jinxing Village, a designated poverty alleviation village located in Shucheng County. Volunteers gave school bags and stationery to 10 poor left-behind children in Jinxing Village. Volunteers taught villagers how to prevent drowning and to use electricity. They also purchased chickens and ducks from poor villagers, totaling RMB3,300.

Sources: 2020 Huadian Corporate Social Responsibility Report

Figure 6.3 Show Case of the Project Owner Works Together for Poverty Alleviation

■ Care About the Community

In order to strengthen communication with the community and deepen the community's understanding of windfarm plant operation, the Sponsor has been carrying out volunteer services, the Open Day of windfarm plants, and supporting community infrastructure construction for many years.

Case



On July 11, 2020, Anhui Huadian Wuhu Power Generation Company Limited carried out voluntary service activities for public performance. The company's volunteers regularly participate in rehabilitation training for autistic children. Through sincere company, volunteers guided autistic children to participate in public welfare performances, helping them build a sense of discipline and collective consciousness.

Sources: 2020 Huadian Corporate Social Responsibility Report

Figure 6.4 Show Case of the Project Owner Care about the Community

6.3 Non-Government Organisations Supports in Locals

Many local and international NGOs and companies have carried out community development programs targeted ethnic minority groups in Dak Lak province, specifically¹²¹:

- ActionAid (AAV) in Vietnam has cooperated with the Health and Community Development Center (HCDC) to organise a workshop on improving reproductive health care services for ethnic minority women and young people in the period 2017-2021.
- World Bank funded Dak Lak province to improve water supply under the program “Results-Based Scaling up Rural Sanitation and Water Supply for Vietnam” in the period 2016-2020.
- Save the Children implemented the project “Strengthening capacity and promoting child protection practices in coffee production in Dak Lak province” in five districts: Krong Nang, Cu M’gar, Ea H’leo, and Buon Ho districts, and Buon Ma Thuot city.
- Production activities combined with resource conservation and social security in Krong Nang District is funded by the Architectural Innovation Foundation (Netherlands) with the total project value of 100,000 Euro. The project's objective is to contribute to ensuring natural resources, stable production and social security for about 4,000 coffee growing households in three communes Ea Tan, Ea Toh and Dlie Ya in Krong Nang district; contribute to improving the effectiveness of the approved coffee development plan in the district.

¹²¹ Kha Le (2020); Minh Hue (2020); Tran Son Tung (2020)

Table 6.1 Development programs by NGOs in Dak Lak Province

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Sector	Detailed Sector	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
A. ASSISTANCES MANAGED BY PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY								
1.	ActionAid International	International	Social organisation promoting improvement of reproductive health care services for ethnic minority women and youth	Health	Reproductive Health	Dang Kang, Hoa Phong and Khue Ngoc Dien communes, Krong Bong district	People's Committee of Krong Bong district	12/2017 - 12/2021
2.	Save the Children	England	Maternal and newborn health care for ethnic minority communities in Dak Lak	Health	Social health care	Lak and Krong Bong districts	DOH	6/2017 - 4/2021
3.	Centre for Tropical Medicine - Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU-VN)	England	Capacity building and community health improvement in Dak Lak province for the period 2018-2020	Health	Social health care	Districts, towns and cities in the province	Preventive Medicine Center - DOH	5/2018 - 6/2021
4.	Esperance	Switzerland	Financial support to build house for Ms. H' Buk Bdap, Cuah A village, Yang réh commune, Krong Bong district	Others	Emergency response	Cuah A village, Yang réh commune, Krong Bong district	Hanoi Association of Vietnam - Japan province	3 - 4/2021
5.	VN Smile Organization	Australia	For children's smiles	Health	Social health care	Schools, centers, and institutions raising orphans and disabled children in the province	DOLISA	2019 - 2021
6.	Stiching IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	Holland	Program on Production that combines resource conservation and social security in Krong Nang district	Natural resources and Environment	Integrated rural development	Ea Tan commune, Ea Toh, Dlieya, Krong Nang district	People's Committee of Krong Nang District,	9/2019 - 01/2021

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Sector	Detailed Sector	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
							Global Coffee Platform (Switzerland)	
7.	Family Health International 360	USA	Building and awarding the title of "Excellent Breastfeeding Practice Hospital"	Health	Social health care	General Hospital of the Central Highlands and General Hospital of Cu M'gar District	DOH	10/2019 - 11/2021
8.	Population Service International	ÚA	Strengthening the capacity of the private health sector to manage and monitor malaria cases in malaria elimination in Vietnam	Health	Disease prevention	Districts, towns and cities in the province	DOH	2016-2021
9.	Children Action	Switzerland	Support and supplement nutrition for children at Hoa Thuy Tien Kindergarten, Krong Nang district	Health	Nutrition	Hoa Thuy Tien Kindergarten, Krong Nang District	DOLISA	2020 - 2021
10.	Costa Foundation	England	Complete construction and investment in teaching and learning equipment for Ea H'ding Kindergarten, CuMgar district	Education and training	Building educational infrastructure	Ea H'ding Kindergarten, Cu M'gar District	People's Committee of Cu M'gar. District	3 - 12/2021
11.	Health Poverty Action	England	Malaria prevention for mobile people in the period of 2021 - 2023	Health	Disease prevention	06 communes in 04 districts including: Kbang commune and Ia Jloi commune, Ea Sup district; Krong Na commune, Buon Don district; Ea Dah commune, Krong Nang	DOH, Provincial Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Hospital	5/2021 - 12/2023

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Sector	Detailed Sector	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
						district; Ea So commune and Ea Sar commune, Ea Kar . district		
12.	Jeollabuk-do Center for International Affairs	Korea	Capacity building for midwives and community health workers to operate maternal and child health in Dak Lak province	Health	Health education and training	06 districts including: Buon Don, Ea Sup, M'Drak, Lak, Krong Bong, Krong Nang.	DOH, Provincial Center for Disease Control	

B. ASSISTANCES MANAGED BY CENTRAL AGENCIES

13.	Vysnova Partners	USA	Rapid diagnostic test for malaria in Vietnam	Health	Social health care	Ea Kar commune, Krong Nang district	National Institute of Malaria - Parasitology - Entomology	End of 2019 - 2024
14.	United Nations Environment Program	United Nation	Women use renewable energy to enhance climate resilience and livelihoods activities	Natural resources and environment	Climate Change	Dak Lak, An Giang province	GreenID (local NGO)	3/2020 - 3/2021
15.	Stichting Oxfam Novib	Holland	Protecting freshwater resources and ecosystems on the Srepok River	Natural resources and environment	Environmental protection	Don village, Lak, Krong Ana communes, Ea Soup district	Thua Thien Hue Center for Social Research and Development	2020 - 2021
16.	Vysnova Partners	USA	Malaria surveillance in symptomatic and asymptomatic people in Dak Lak province, Vietnam in the Roadmap to Elimination of Malaria	Health	Social health care	Ea Kar commune, Krong Nang district	Institute of Malaria - Parasites - Insects Quy Nhon	3/2020 - 3/2021

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Sector	Detailed Sector	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
17.	Save the Children	England	Capacity building and promotion of child protection practices in coffee production	Solving social problems	Social Support	Buon Ho, Cu Mgar, Krong Nang districts	CRD Center (Hue), DOLISA	02/2021 - 9/2023
18.	United Nations Office for Program Services	United Nation	Strengthening community participation in malaria elimination in Vietnam	Health	Social health care	Dak Lak, Binh Phuoc, Gia Lai, Dak Nong, Phu Yen, Binh Thuan provinces.	Center for Community Development Initiatives (local NGO)	4/2021 - 12/2023
19.	United Nations Office for Program Services	United Nation	Strengthening the participation of the private health sector in malaria prevention, control and elimination in Vietnam	Health	-	149 communes in 04 provinces of Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Dak Nong, Binh Phuoc	Public Health Association	2021 – 2023.
20.	Global Health Advocacy Incubator under Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids	USA	Support the implementation of effective and sustainable interventions to prevent and combat child drowning in Vietnam in the period of 2020 - 2021	Solving social problems	Social health care	Dak Lak, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Hanoi, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Dong Thap, Soc Trang, Long An provinces	Department of Children; DOLISA	4 - 12/2021

Sources: Dak Lak Department of Foreign Affairs, July 2021

6.4 General Findings on Indigenous Peoples Development Schemes Proposed by Local Authorities and Ede Communities

The findings from the engagement with local authorities and communities with local representatives and participants in the surveyed communes revealed community strengths, changes, and also many challenges in terms of public infrastructure and local environment. Indigenous Peoples needs are strategised as Table 6.2 below.

Identification of the perceived needs of surveyed people always present a major challenge. The ample consultations with surveyed communities carried out during the present study have pointed to the following prominent needs.

Table 6.2 General Indigenous Peoples Initiatives

No.	Indigenous Peoples Initiatives
1.	Public infrastructure (e.g. intervillage road)
2.	Education infrastructure development and scholarship (e.g. school equipment and facilities)
3.	Health station improvement (e.g. medicine and equipment)
4.	Water supply
5.	Seedling and animal breeds
6.	Solid waste collection improvement
7.	Strengthening migrant worker management

These needs may vary across the surveyed localities that should be considered and integrated in the short, medium, and long term development interventions by the government, non-government organisations, and the Project.

6.5 Analysis on Indigenous Peoples Challenges and Solutions by Ede Communities

The findings from household survey, KIIs with village representatives, and FGDs with local participants in the surveyed communes revealed community strengths, changes, and also many challenges in terms of public infrastructure and local environment.

Challenges from local respondents may provide guidance for further ethnic minority development interventions. Ethnic minority development needs are strategised in the last part of this section.

6.5.1 Community Strengths and Changes

Mutual solidarity and agricultural production are strengths of the surveyed villages as identified by village representatives through KIIs (see Table 6.3). Local villagers live in harmony and support each other in times of need and production activities. In villages where most of the people are engaged in agriculture as primary occupation, cooperation through the practice of labour exchange and experience sharing seems to become a culture among farming households.

As ethnic minority and disadvantaged communities, the surveyed villages have frequently been invested by the State and contributed by local people to improve public infrastructure such as concreting and upgrading rural roads, building schools, and building house for the poor. These surveyed villages are eligible for the new rural development programs. In addition, sponsoring organisations such as Social Policy Bank, the Krong Buk District Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the

Krong Buk District Treasury, and educational establishments provide in-kind support for poor households in special occasions such as New Year Festival.

The support from various stakeholders and local contribution and engagement have made considerable changes in the surveyed villages. Strikingly, improvements in public infrastructure (i.e. roads, schools, and health care), local economy, and poverty reduction are positive changes observed by village representatives. In addition, local awareness of education and business development gradually enhance local living conditions in many surveyed areas. However, disease outbreak and fluctuating agricultural prices are still persistent concerns for local people in Ea Siek village.

Table 6.3 Community Strengths and Changes

Commune	Village	Community Strengths	Community Changes
Cu Pong	Cu Hriet	Community solidarity and good social security	Local economic development, poverty rate reduction, and well-maintained public infrastructure
	Ea Bro	Agricultural production development	Spacious housing conditions and convenient commuting
Cu Ne	Kdro 1	Favourable village location to the commune centers and public services	Enhanced local awareness of education
	Kdro 2	Community solidarity	Inter-village road improvement, local economic development, and social evils reduction
	Drah 1	Community solidarity	Concrete rural road system, improved school facilities, spacious housing conditions, and education investment.
	Drah 2	Community sport activities such as football and volleyball	No changes recorded
	Kmu	Coffee and pepper production	Public infrastructure in good conditions
	Ea Kung	Community solidarity and good social security	Public infrastructure in good conditions
	Ea Siek	Community solidarity, mutual support, and good social security	Disease outbreak and low agricultural product price
	Ea Krom	Economic development and good social security	Public infrastructure in good conditions
	Ea Nguoi	Agricultural production development	Poverty reduction, improved road system, and spacious housing conditions
Ea Sin	Ea My	Agricultural production development, community solidarity, and mutual support	Enhanced awareness of business development and local investment in production

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

6.5.2 Challenges of Ethnic Minority Development

In the course of ethnic minority development, there are some challenges to surveyed communities in terms of local infrastructure, public services, environment, and social security according to evaluation of the surveyed households (see Table 6.4). Specifically, common difficulties of local infrastructure are

normally associated with low quality and degrading roads and limited public services such as water, electricity, and market. Environmental pollution is also a worrying problem in the locality along with local insecurities due to social evils and the influx of migrant workers during the implementation of many existing industrial projects in the locality. Consistently, the findings from KIIs showed that social evils including bike racing, thieves, drunkards, fighting, and even drug use are commonly reported among young people, especially Ede community in Cu Hriet (Cu Pong commune), Drah 1, Drah 2, and Ea Siek (Cu Ne commune).

Table 6.4 Main Community Challenges

Challenges	Description	No. of Responses by Surveyed Households	Cu Pong Commune		Cu Ne Commune				
			Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2	Ea Kung
Road	Dusty, unconcreted, and waterlogged roads are causing travel difficulties for local people, especially in the rainy season.	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market	The market area is far from local residential areas.	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water	Water shortage for daily usage and irrigation during the dry season, and allum contamination of water sources are common problems.	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Local schools	Degraded school facilities, lack of school facilities, and lack of English classes are challenging local efforts in improving education quality.	24	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Health stations	Inconvenient location of local health stations and lack of permanent well-qualified medical staff	18	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Internet and mobile services	The Internet and mobile connection in the surveyed areas is slow and unstable.	5	✓	✓			✓		✓
Other infrastructures	Street lighting system, cemetery building, and community building are recommendations from respondents	13	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Environment	Environmental pollutions (i.e. indiscriminate littering, household solid waste incineration, household wastewater, and coal production)	33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Local security	Social evils such as bike racing, thieves, drunkards, fighting, and even drug use occur in the surveyed communes. In addition, traffic accident and risks from the influx of migrant worker also emerge in the locality.	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

6.5.3 Local Needs for Ethnic Minority Development

Identification of the perceived needs of surveyed people always present a major challenge. The ample consultations with surveyed communities, especially ethnic minorities carried out during the present study have pointed to the following prominent needs:

- Public infrastructure;
- Education development;
- Environment protection;
- Local security;
- Ethnic cultural preservation; and
- Livelihood development;

These needs may vary across the surveyed localities that should be considered and integrated in the short, medium, and long term development interventions by the government, non-government organisations, and the Project.

Table 6.5 presents community investment needs proposed by the community's representatives via KIIs.

Table 6.5 Needs for Ethnic Minority Development Identified through Kills

Components	Needs for Ethnic Minority Development	Priority	Cu Pong		Cu Ne									Ea Sin
			Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2	Kmu	Ea Kung	Ea Siek	Ea Krom	Ea Nguoi	Ea My
Public infrastructure	Electricity supply	Medium									✓			✓
	Clean water supply	Low	✓											
	Inter and intra-village roads upgrading	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
	Solid waste management improvement (garbage trucks)	Low											✓	
	Community space building (football field, volleyball court, entertainment area)	High			✓		✓			✓			✓	
	Building or renovating cultural house	Medium								✓	✓			
Education	Education scholarships	Low											✓	
Livelihood development	Job creation (security officer, worker, and mechanics)	Medium							✓				✓	
	Access to preferential loans	Low									✓			

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

The recommendations from village representatives via KIIs are consistent with the results from consultations with local ethnic minority households in the affected villages through household interviews and FGDs (see Table 6.6).

- In terms of community infrastructure, the top suggestions comprise the increase in electricity supply coverage, rural road system renovation, and market building. In addition, sustaining community water supply and further investment in community recreational facilities and health facilities need to be taken into consideration to boost local living conditions in the long term;
- For educational development, school facilities renovation and building, and scholarship granting will encourage local children's literacy pursuit;
- Environmental protection will be enhanced through the improvement of the existing solid waste management, and awareness raising activities on environmental-friendly agricultural production;
- Management of migrant workers in the locality is identified by local people in Cu Ne commune for ensuring social security;
- For livelihood development, access to loan programs for production capital represents an urgent demand among surveyed households. In addition, agricultural inputs (i.e. plant seeds, animal breeds, and agricultural trainings) and employment opportunities are recommended during the survey; and
- Cultural preservation are also mentioned by the local people.

Table 6.6 Needs for Ethnic Minority Development Identified through Household Survey and FGDs

Components	Needs for Ethnic Minority Development	Priority	Cu Pong		Cu Ne				
			Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2	Ea Kung
Public infrastructure	Electricity supply	High	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Inter and intra-village roads upgrading	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Market building	High	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Investing in health station equipments (machines and medicine supply)	Medium	✓	✓	✓				
	Free periodic health check	Medium	✓	✓				✓	
	Sustaining water supply	Medium	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Cultural house building	Low		✓					
Education	School building and refurbishment	Medium	✓	✓			✓		✓
	Investing in school facilities	Medium	✓	✓			✓		✓
	Education scholarship	Low	✓						
Environment	Environmental protection awareness raising	Medium	✓	✓		✓			
	Solid waste management improvement	High	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

Components	Needs for Ethnic Minority Development	Priority	Cu Pong		Cu Ne				
			Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2	Ea Kung
Local security	Migrant labour management	Low					✓		
Ethnic cultural preservation	Cultural and history preservation (i.e. the Gongs or traditional musical instruments)	Low	✓			✓			
Livelihood development	Access to preferential loans	Medium		✓		✓	✓		
	Support on agricultural businesses (seedlings) and training on agricultural production techniques.	High	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Job creation (security officer, worker, and mechanics)	Low	✓						

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

6.5.4 Challenges of Ethnic Minority Development and Proposed Solutions by Specified Local Groups

The findings from household interviews, KIIs and FGDs shows that youth, the elderly, women, and vulnerable groups have different challenges in their lives that need to be addressed through supporting strategies.

Employment opportunities are the most challenging for the youth community in the surveyed communes. Since job opportunities do not meet demand for the young labour force as they are not having sufficient skills and proper training as well as limited job opportunities for people, many young people fall into bad habits and social evils such as drug use or gambling. Some young people have to leave their home to work seasonally or temporarily in other provinces.

For the elderly and vulnerable groups, poverty and sickness are the main challenges because of their limited capacity for livelihood development, limited employment opportunities, and lack of production capitals. Social welfare and livelihood assistance programs for these groups are proposed to enhance their living conditions.

Table 6.7 below summarises the challenges and solutions for local groups based on the responses from the household interviews.

Table 6.7 Development Challenges and Proposed Solutions by Local Groups by Respondent

Group	No. of Responses by Surveyed Households	Current Challenges	Proposed solutions for development
Youth	19	Young people tangle into social evils and bad habits such as gambling, drunkard,	More attention should be paid for local youth to ensure their

Group	No. of Responses by Surveyed Households	Current Challenges	Proposed solutions for development
		thieves, and even drug use as a result of unemployment and early school dropout.	development such as vocational trainings and occupation provisions.
	10	Most of young people in the locality have to work in other provinces due to limited employment opportunities.	Provide more recreational facilities to enhance community cohesion, and reduce social evils.
	9	Early school dropout is a common problem in the locality.	Organise sharing sessions for the youth with educational purposes.
	4	Lack of recreational and community space for the youth such as sport court.	Drag the involvement of local authorities and police to enhance local social evils.
Women	3	Lack of employment for women resulting in an unstable household income, hence women have to work in faraway places.	Establish a women club or groups or organise sporting and other outdoor activities to enhance women's physical and emotional well-being.
	5	There are few activities for women. As a result, they lack interests in spiritual life, and participation in community activities. Women have limited opportunities to participate in training classes or any support programs.	Provide vocational training and loans for women to escape poverty. Organise learning sessions on gender equality, health and safety at work to enhance resilience for local women.
	1	Women's health status is gradually degraded due to the impacts of pesticide and lack of maternal health care.	
Elderly	8	The Elderly are living in difficulties due to limited household income background and old ages which commonly associated with health problem.	There should be periodic health checks for elderly people at home since they cannot travel a long distant to the health station.
	1	Lack of programs to support the elders within the community.	More support must be given to elderly in households.
Disadvantaged households	11	Lack of capital for investing in production and low income from farming.	Accessible loan programs with low interest rates can be provided to assist vulnerable households to improve their livelihood.
	2	Household expenditure and education fee are too costly.	Livelihood development programs should be given to vulnerable households to diversify their household income.

Source: Socio-economic surveys conducted by ERM, July 2021

6.5.5 Community Visioning

Community visioning was conducted during the FGDs with the participation of local villagers. The community vision may be used by government agencies, community groups, and the Project to inform their strategic planning and activities that impact upon the Project's affected communities.

FGD participants in Cu Hriet, Ea Bro, Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, and Drah 2 villages were asked to envisioning the development of their communities in the next five years. They were encouraged to express their goals, objectives, and values. The desired quality-of-life outcomes identified shows that local people and different stakeholders can contribute towards achieving these outcomes over time (see Table 6.8).

From field observation, community visioning by respondents mostly centralised in the development of community infrastructure such as village road system, water supply, electricity supply, toilet, and basic education system. These factors directly contribute to ensure local living condition as well as foster local production development. In addition, the precious Ede tradition and custom also receive certain degree of attention for preservation and further development in the upcoming time. All in all, they believe that basic public infrastructure has always determined the quality of people's lives and is an instrumental ingredient of efforts to achieve economic growth.

Table 6.8 Community Goals in the Next Five Years

Direction	Cu Pong Commune		Cu Ne Commune			
	Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2
Cultural vibrancy and history preserve	Preserve Ede tangible heritage such as the Gongs			Establish an Ede cultural space at community house to display traditional musical instrument		
Community infrastructure	Upgrade the main road system and install the lighting system	Harden 100% of village roads	Upgrade village roads into a good all-weather concrete road system	Upgrade the main road system and build a market	Upgrade village roads into a good all-weather concrete road system	Upgrade village roads into a good all-weather concrete road system.
Resources		Establish a clean water system for local households		Provide an efficient water supply system with a system of centralised boreholes		
Housing					Provide private toilets for every local household	Provide houses for all vulnerable people
Education					Enlarge primary school and build a kindergarten	Enlarge primary school and build a Kindergarten

Direction	Cu Pong Commune		Cu Ne Commune			
	Cu Hriet	Ea Bro	Kdro 1	Kdro 2	Drah 1	Drah 2
Accessible places	Provide open spaces such as recreational areas and soccer fields.	Establish a community playground		Provide open spaces such as recreational areas and soccer fields		Build playgrounds for children.
Trading				Attract local traders by an accessible inner village road to production area.	Attract local traders by an accessible inner village road to production area.	

7. PROPOSED PROJECT'S DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

7.1 Rationale on Project's Local Perception and Consultation

7.1.1 Local Perception of the Project

About 71.2% of the 73 surveyed households (52 households) confirmed that they have known about the Project (see Table 7.1). Specifically, 56.2% have known about the Project for less than six months, 11% have known it for six to twelve months, and only 4% have learned about it for more than a year. Noticeably, 28.8% or 21 households have heard about the Project for the first time.

Table 7.1 Local Knowledge of the Project

Local Knowledge of the Project	N (73)	%
Heard for first time	21	28.8
Less than six months	41	56.2
6 months - 1 year	8	11.0
Over one year	3	4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Of these 52 surveyed respondents with information about the Project, main information sources are from relatives, friends and neighbours with 75%. Notably, about 21.2% get the information from local authorities, while 15.4% notice about the Project by seeing the Project's construction site around their residence areas (see Table 7.2). In addition, a small figure of 5.8% receives the information from Project staff, 3.8% from national, local press or television, and other 3.8% from the Internet.

Table 7.2 Project Information Channels

Sources of Information	N (52)	%
Relatives, friends, neighbours	39	75.0
Local authorities	11	21.2
The Project construction	8	15.4
Project staff	3	5.8
National/local press/TV	2	3.8
The Internet	2	3.8

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

7.1.2 Community Consultation

Out of the 73 surveyed respondents, there were only two respondents participating in community consultation about the Project, accounting for 2.7% (one holds a position in village management board) (see Table 7.3). On the other hand, the rest of the respondents did not attend any public consultation. Of which about 95.9% or 70 households did not know about the consultation but they would like to attend, while other 1.4% did not want to attend the consultation by any means.

Table 7.3 Participation in Public Consultations

Participation in Public Consultation	N (73)	%
Participated in the consultation	2	2.7
Did not know about the consultation but want to participate in	70	95.9
Did not know about the consultation and did not want to attend	1	1.4

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted by ERM, July 2021

Of two people participating in the consultation, one respondent got the full information related to the Project and did not want to know more, while another one did not receive the information sufficiently and would like to know more about the Project. Specifically, this respondent wanted to have more information about compensation schemes, the implementation timeline of the Project, employment opportunities for the local people, and the Project impacts on community environment. In addition, this person wanted to have the Project information being announced through public community consultation or face-to-face meetings.

Community consultation is highly proposed during the consultation with local authorities and key informants at the district, commune, and village levels and also local ethnic minority households. Community consultation aims to disseminate the Project information, receive and address local opinions related to the Project timeline, compensation for potential land acquisition, and road renovation upon the completion of the Project construction phase. This would help develop a highly visible presence of the Project within the local community and build trust between the Project and other key stakeholders.

Statistically, a large number of respondents (65 respondents or 89%) affirmed that they did not know how to submit grievances related to the Project while only eight respondents (11%) knew about the process. As shared by the respondents who knew about the grievance procedure, local people would submit petitions to the local authorities at different levels or even through face-to-face meetings with the Project's representatives.

7.2 Objectives

As required in SEP, the Projects are required to follow an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process which involves organised and iterative consultation and in-depth exchange of views and information, leading to the inclusion of the views of the affected communities into the Project's decision making related to proposed mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The process of ICP process entails consultation that occurs freely and voluntarily, without any external manipulation, interference or coercion, and without intimidation. This engagement is designed to obtain the following objectives:

- Present an update on project design, project activities, preliminary impacts of the project and mitigation measures;
- Disclose the SEP including Community Grievance Mechanism (CGM);
- Facilitate dialogical communication between the project and local authorities and affected communities.

It is noted that if below suggested Indigenous Peoples programs got the approval from the Project Owner and Lender. The Project Owner should obtain local consultation on the development of Indigenous Peoples development programs to use this opportunities to engage with the Ede communities.

Lastly, this section is one of the activity to in line with the ICP process in order to ensure the Project's information and activities are well informed to, consulted with, and with the participation of Ede affected communities.

7.3 Eligibility

There are 12 potentially affected IPs communities eligible for this program including:

- Kdro 1, Kdro 2, Drah 1, Drah 2, Ea Kung, Ea Siek, Ea Krom, Kmu, and Ea Nguoi villages of Cu Ne commune;
- Cu Hriet and Ea Bro villages of Cu Pong commune; and
- Ea My village of Ea Sin commune.

It should be noted that the Project's construction phase have yet finished. There are any additional affected IP communities (i.e. village, commune) by the Project's implementation will be updated in the eligibility of this program's implementation and need to conduct this activities appropriately by the Project Owner.

7.4 Proposed Disclosure and Consultation Process, Activities, Materials

This figure below is to present the suggested process to archive the objectives.

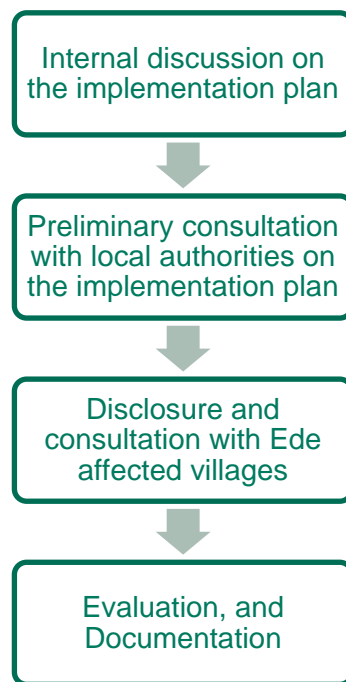


Figure 7.1 Proposed Disclosure and Consultation Process

Table 7.4 Proposed Detailed Activities

Step	Activities	Contents	Notes
1.	Internal discussion on the implementation plan		
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrange consultation sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Depending on the number of affected households in the villages, it can be divided into small groups (under 30 participants) to organize consultation sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review the local COVID situation to determine the number of attendees for each group; ■ Each consultation session should not exceed 45 minutes.

Step	Activities	Contents	Notes
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare letters to the People's Committees of communes whose households are affected by shadow flicker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send a letter to the government asking for consultation with the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send a week in advance for the commune to arrange
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange and organize venues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact the village heads to arrange a suitable time and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise at the village cultural house or the house of village heads
1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare disclosure materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project's leaflet to summary the Project's information; Summary of SEP including CGM: summary, leaflet and grievance form; Disclosure presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colored print to the village heads and black-white print to each participant
2.	Preliminary consultation with local authorities on the implementation plan		
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with Cu Ne, Cu Pong, and Ea Sin CPC on this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain the acceptance and support from the People's Committee 	
3	Disclosure and consultation with Ede affected villages		
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail of the consultation sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present an update on project design, project activities, preliminary impacts of the project and mitigation measures Stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism; Listen, record and response the perceptions of Ede communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colored print to the village heads and black-white print to each participant; Ensure to invite the diverse background of participants e.g. women, vulnerables, ages, livelihoods
4	Evaluation, and Documentation		
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail results of the consultation and following up activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the Project's disclosure and consultation; Propose action plan to solve any requests from the Ede communities 	

7.5 Required Resources and Budget

- Human resources: One full-time CSR manager to coordinate all the IPP programmes and a CLO-Social Officer(s) for implementation and EPC representatives (see roles and responsibility in Table 10.3)
- Partner: Cu Ne, Cu Pong, and Ea Sin CPC representatives and affected village heads.
- Budget: it is recommended from 30 millions VND to 50 millions VND per village based on the experienced of ERM with other disclosure and consultation to Indigenous Peoples.

7.6 Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

The community consultation should be made available to the ethnic minority people from the potentially affected communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language, specifically:

- It is crucial to invite all villagers, including men and women, vulnerable and non-vulnerable people to meetings to get their perspectives on the Project activities when necessary.
- The community consultation may include translation of the Project documents into local ethnic languages verbally by using interpreters at community meetings.
- Pictorial communications and visualised tools will be used frequently during consultation or group meetings.

8. PROPOSED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS



8.1 Overview, Selection, and Priority Group of IPP Programs




The key principles in design of development programs in this Section include:

- Avoid significant change from the existing livelihoods;
- Ensure livelihood restoration and improvement opportunities for indigenous peoples affected by the Project;
- Take into account health and age of affected IPs; and
- Pay more attention on IP groups and women centred programs.

This section presents detailed development programs that are built to manage the residual impacts associated with Project-related displacement following completion of the government-managed resettlement process.

Table 8.1 Proposed IPP Programs, Eligibility and Priority Group

Proposed IPP Program	Activity Component	Eligibility	Priority Group
Women Empowerment			
	Environmental, Health, and Social Capacity Building	P1, P2, and P3 including women and men	Female Ede group
	Livelihood and Financial Management for Women	P1 and P2	Ede women in vulnerable HHs who want to maintain and enhance their main livelihood
Culture Preservation and Promotion			
	Promotion of Intangible Values	Affected villages	Upon the request from local authorities and communities
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	Affected villages	Prioritise to difficulty affected villages (e.g. Kmu village of Cu Ne commune); Upon the request from local authorities and communities

Proposed IPP Program	Activity Component	Eligibility	Priority Group
Education, Training, and Local Recruitment			
 <p>Education, Training, and Local Recruitment</p>	Education Scholarship	Student in school age P1, P2, and P3	Student in vulnerable HHs; and Student with good academic performance
	Vocational Training	P1 and P2	Youth who willing to change their livelihood
	Local Recruitment	P1, P2, and P3	Labourer in vulnerable HHs
Infrastructure Upgrade			
 <p>Infrastructure Upgrade</p>	Infrastructure upgrade	Affected villages	Prioritise to difficulty affected villages; Upon the request from local authorities and communities
Charitable Fund			
 <p>Charitable Fund</p>	Charitable Fund in need	P1, P2, and P3	Prioritise to P2

The proposed IPP programs is live implementation that can be revised and updated periodically depending on the actuality and practicality of the site conditions, developments, and the needs of beneficiaries. In other words, it will be updated as the Project progresses. The official changes and updates shall be raised to and obtain the approval of the Lenders.

8.2 Ede Women Empowerment

8.2.1 Rationale

Roles of women, especially girls and elderly women, in family and community have not been promoted despite the fact that the Ede society is matriarch. Girls and women lack opportunities to expose themselves, raise their voice, and understand their own value in their family and community in the new context of national and regional development. For working-age women, greater responsibilities for household work and financial unsustainability contribute to exacerbate the situation. In addition, primary setbacks among village women include child marriage and domestic violence, which are commonly attributed to low gender awareness and poor living conditions. The poorer people are, the more

desperate they become, and the more frequency domestic violence occur, as shared by the district and commune Women's Unions.

8.2.2 Objectives

The goal of the project is to raise ethnic minority women's voice, increase their economic autonomy, and value their community culture. The project focuses on the following interventions to address the identified issues:

- Improving young women's role and participation in social engagement: Ede young people, especially women aged 12-18 years will be provided with a comfortable space to discuss and increase their knowledge and skills on issues impacting on their lives such as gender-related issues, health care amid COVID-19, environmental protection. This would enhance their engagement in the community, their understanding of health protection and well-being, and eventually would promote gender equality.
- Supporting middle-aged women in livelihood development to increase their economic autonomy: Women aged 18-55 years are trained on financial management and household-scale agricultural production models to make decisions on their livelihood development.

8.2.3 Main Project Components and Activities

8.2.3.1 Environmental, Health, and Social Capacity Building

The environmental, health and social capacity building activities is comprised from series of related workshops and campaigns as below:

- Workshop for young people about health care amid the COVID-19 pandemic: This workshop will provide young people (out of which 70% are female) with knowledge, tools, and precautions to prevent community infections amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The workshop will take place in a community house and be facilitated by a public health expert;
- Workshop for young people about gender-related issues: This workshop will be organized for young people (out of which 70% are female) to increase their awareness on gender roles, women and girl rights, and gender-based problems such as domestic violence and early marriage. The workshop will take place in a community house and be facilitated by a gender expert; and
- Environmental campaign on plastic waste reduction with the participation of young people: This environmental campaign will be organized by young people (out of which 70% are female) with the facilitation of local authorities and Project's employees to collect plastic waste in the community and increase local awareness about environment protection.

8.2.3.2 Livelihood and Financial Management for Women

- Seedling provision:
 - Provision of seedling: fruit trees, vegetable; and
 - Microbial fertiliser provision.
- Poultry and cattle provision:
 - Cow/ Buffalo development model; and
 - Pig and chicken raising model.
- Technical instructions provision: Provide technical instructions/ training for the participants on planting and harvesting techniques for the seedling provision and about animal breeding and veterinary for the poultry and cattle provision.

- Livelihood and financial management training for women: The training on household financial management and developing household-scale livelihood models will be conducted for participants.

8.2.4 Required Resources

- Human resources: see roles and responsibilities in Table 10.3.
- Partners: see suggested partners in Table 10.1.

8.2.5 Point of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

- Points of notice and suggested election criteria:
 - The project owner can coordinate this program with other similar programs in the local, which has the same purpose to support the effectiveness. The projects should collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development. The social manager will be responsible for the combination of the supports provided by the Project Owner (finance) with the supports of local authorities managed and NGOs supported programs (finance, trainings, and others).
 - As projects are inter-connected, the program needs effective coordination and monitoring mechanism.
 - This training should be organised in the community house
- Suggested monitoring indicator: Number of workshop and campaigns, number of giving seedings and breedings, number of Ede participant.
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: support levels should be disclosed to the IPs and the community with the involvement of Ede Women separately. However, there should be clear agreement between the Project Owner and the receiver on the support levels to be provided by the Project before this information is disseminated to the community.

8.3 Ethnic Culture Preservation and Promotion

Sustainable Development Goals that are being supported through this program include:



8.3.1 Rationale

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

8.3.2 Objectives

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

Enhanced cultural pride and confidence among young people with motivation to succeed and help them persevere in the face of obstacles

Village elderly women are engaged to value and communicate their local traditions using storytelling approach. A collection of local knowledge about culture values is developed;

Publications distributed to local schools, tourism businesses and made available for local people to access

8.3.3 Main Project Components and Activities

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

8.3.3.1 Promotion of Intangible Values

- Promotion of intangible values via traditional festivals of Ede community, such as dance, musical performance and other customs and traditions;
- Presentation session about ethnic minority culture with the participation young people: Young people are invited to make presentation about ethnic culture preservation. This session will take place in a community house with the attendance of parents and other local villagers. It will be facilitated by Ethnic Committee of the district or commune levels and local Ede influencers;
- Story telling session for elderly ethnic women: The storytelling session will be organized to connect, engage, and inspire elderly ethnic women using their stories, wisdom, and local ethnic culture values in their communication. The collected materials will be then compiled into a publication. A writer would be engaged to communicate these stories and cultural features in the form of a book for a wider audience. He or she would be assisted by an artist who would provide sketches to illustrate the book, and a culture expert to provide historical input to the book;
- Publishing and distributing culture books: The findings would then be brought together in a draft book in both languages (Vietnamese and English). The draft book would be taken to a publisher to design and prepare for publishing. The book is needed to record local stories and cultural heritage in an accessible and attractive way so that they give them meaning and context, and so they will promote and enrich the local tourism experience.

8.3.3.2 Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House

- Renovation the 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.
- Improving the learning conditions in the village by setting up two village libraries, in the village kindergarten and the community houses. Each library would have one interactive TV screen and one bookshelf with different school age books. The library bookshelves would be made of local materials (wood or bamboo) and by local villagers. Village libraries are instrumental to increase the involvement of children, especially girls, in learning and improve teaching quality. Book resources would be continuously maintained and supported biannually by the Project Owner the contribution of books for these libraries. The libraries can also be used to promote ethnic culture of the Ede via the culture books developed as above.

8.3.4 Required Resources

- Human resources: see roles and responsibilities in Table 10.3.
- Partners: see suggested partners in Table 10.1.

8.3.5 Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

- Points of notice and suggested election criteria:
 - Consultation of Village Heads, village management and wider local community is important for an appropriate design of project activities and identification of other Ede systems and practices that will be promoted;
 - The notion of “ethnic competence”¹²² should be emphasised during the project design and implementation;
 - 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 cultural development
- Suggested monitoring indicator: Number of workshop and campaigns, number of community house construction and library set up, number of Ede participant.
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: support levels should be disclosed to the IPs and the community. However, there should be clear agreement between the Project Owner and the receiver on the support levels to be provided by the Project before this information is disseminated to the community.

8.4 Education, Training, and Local Recruitment

8.4.1 Rationale

Discussions obtained through a series of consultations with local authorities and communities during stakeholder engagement indicated that Project should support education on scholarship, social skill training, teaching materials and equipment, and school infrastructure.

Vocational training is important for local people, especially the younger generation of affected households, whose livelihoods have significantly been transformed under the current context of industrialisation and urbanisation. Vocational training can open up opportunities for the Project affected young population to work for the Project and other companies emerging in the region.

The Project is expected to bring positive impacts on local livelihoods in regards with employment, procurement and induced job opportunities. At this stage of Project development, there is no available information related to jobs that can be filled by local community members. The livelihood baseline findings indicate that there is a high proportion of local working age population who has primary and secondary education, particularly ethnic minorities. They are suitable for manual work or less skilled employment.

8.4.2 Objectives

The program seeks to provide displaced 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 provided increments on local capabilities to work in this and other similar projects.

The program aims to increase the number of local people employed by the Project and therefore supporting their livelihood restoration.

¹²² 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)

- To provide financial support for students in the effected communes in order to pursue adequate academic education level, which may potentially contribute to improve livelihood of affected communities; and
- To prepare for the younger generation to enter job markets

8.4.3 Main Project Components and Activities

This Program consists of two main project components: Scholarship; Vocational Training Support, and Local Recruitment

8.4.3.1 Scholarship

The Education Scholarship may cover the costs for the all tuition/course fees, basic allowance for textbooks and stationary, requiring matching from families wherever possible. Scholarships should be perceived as extra support for families to fulfil their duties for education provision to their children, not taking away their responsibility.

Depending on the availability of the program budget, Project Owner may consider to distribute the remaining budget for two education components as below:

- Appropriate means of transportation for students from/to school; or
- Basic daily living allowance (e.g. to be spent on textbooks and stationary, meals at the school or else provide in kind) 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. Project Owner may consult with the Association for Education Promotion (Hội khuyến học) in the Project area for suggested Project's design and implementation.

8.4.3.2 Vocational Training Support

8.4.3.2.1 Vocational Training Activities

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 willing to learn (younger than 45 years old to promote youth enhancement), and/or (2) who intend to change their current livelihoods with non-farm activities. Considering the education attainment level of the affected households, it is recommended that the Project's Community Liaisons will consult carefully with the target group to ensure they are making informed decisions;
- Identify Project's demand for labour force during construction and operation phase and then the skills needed to fulfil the job;
- Provide skill orientation to the target beneficiaries/eligible people of this project that will be identified in the first bullet point above;
- Liaise with suitable vocational training centres to organise training courses for the target skills and target groups. The Project Owner must work closely with Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) (and Contractor Operations and Maintenance (O&M)) Contractors to identify their demand for workers during the construction (and operation) phase as well. It is noted that the selection of vocational training courses should take into account the low educational attainment levels of PAPs, course length, job opportunities to ensure high employability after graduation (see Table 8.2);
- For the short-term training programs (3 months or less), to ensure that PAPs are able to undertake this training with minimal interim impacts, this includes the payment of training costs, provision of

transportation and provision of a daily allowance congruent with their pre-impact wages. In case number of enrolment is too low for a tailored/ private training programs, the Project Owner could switch to a Vocational Training voucher to encourage PAPs to take part in relevant and suitable training programs that are being organized by a close-by and qualified training centre;

- For the long-term training programs such as for intermediate/college/universities, scholarship or education support should be consider to encourage students to attend and achieve a higher educational level. When implementing the program, it is suggested that Project Owner will conduct further engagement to identify any potential candidates. Similar to above, career counselling for those students are also encouraged; and
- The program, once rolled out, should be publicly announced in a locally appropriate manner such as holding a workshop in communal hall/village cultural house, posting the recruitment announcements at the infield Project Office and the affected commune PC, or utilizing word of mouth. The communication for the project should be prepared at least up to three months prior to the recruitment.

Table 8.2 Basic Information on Vocational Training Courses

Vocational Training Courses	Women Priority	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	General Technical College of Dak Lak; and Bao An Centre for Training; Vocational training college of Krong Buk district; and Other qualified training providers in the region
Construction vehicle (road roller, bulldozer, forklift, etc.)		Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	4 – 6 million	
Security		Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	2 – 2,5 million	
Housekeeping		Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	1 – 1,1 million	
Sewing		Able to read and write	3	Good health condition	3 – 3,5 million	
Cooking		Primary level: no requirements	Primary level: 3-6 months	Good health condition	1 – 1,1 million	
Welding		Intermediate levels: at least 9/12 or	Intermediate level: 12-24 months		1,1 – 1,2 million	
Electronics					College level: at least 12/12	
Refrigeration engineering			College level: 36 months		900,000 – 1 million	
Construction engineering					1 – 1,3 million	
Hospitality					600,000 – 720,000	
Accounting						

Vocational Training Courses	Women Priority	Requirement on Education Level	Course Length (months)	Other Requirements	Fee/Month (VND)	Training Providers
Foreign Language (e.g. English, Chinese, Japanese)					1 – 1,3 million	

8.4.3.2.2 Support Package during Training

Any significant affected households entering the short-term vocational training (3 – 6 months) 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 IPP, 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 their EPC and O&M contractors 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.

8.4.3.2.3 No-Guarantee Provisions

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 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 maximise all participants' likelihood of being employed

8.4.3.3 Local Recruitment

■ Local Recruitment Policy

- A local recruitment policy need to 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

■ EPC and O&M Contractors Obligations

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

■ Local Recruitment Activities:

- The program comprises integrated interventions at both policy level, EPC and O&M contractor's coordination:
 - 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 and O&M Contractors including skills and quantity for construction phase

8.4.4 Required Resources

- Human resources: One full-time CSR manager to coordinate all the IPP programmes and a CLO-Social Officer(s) for implementation (see roles and responsibility in Table 10.3).
- Partners: see suggested partners in Table 10.1.

8.4.5 Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

8.4.5.1 Points of Consideration of Scholarship Activities

- Points of notice and suggested election criteria:
 - Education support is a long-term commitment. Therefore, it requires clear communications to manage expectations.
 - It should also be noted that the project should have evaluation criteria for each scholarship recipient¹²³ and the student's commitment¹²⁴ in maintaining the scholarship received. This can minimize student dependence on this program;
- Suggested monitoring indicator: Number of scholarships delivered, drop-out rate, number of graduates, income levels achieved after graduates; number of vocational training class delivered, number of graduates, income levels achieved after graduates, number of PAPs to be recruited by the Project and
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: The Project Owner is recommended to work closely with the school administration to look for the right candidates and to manage the number of scholarships awarded. Project Owner shall engage and build relationships with key stakeholders (e.g. Managers of education institutions, Association for Education Promotion) in the community affected by the Project.

8.4.5.2 Points of Consideration of Vocational Training activities

- Points of notice and suggested election criteria:
 - Education support is a long-term commitment. Therefore, it requires clear communications with the beneficiary and related stakeholders to manage expectations;
 - 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.
- Suggested monitoring indicator: Number of vocational training class delivered, number of graduates, income levels achieved after graduates, number of PAPs to be recruited by the Project.
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: The Project Owner is recommended to (1) select the right affected people, (2) conduct the need assessment to define suitable training courses for each group of affected people. Project Owner shall engage with key stakeholders (e.g. Vocational Training Center) to coordinate and deploy appropriate training for beneficiaries.

¹²³ Depend on the types of scholarship, 100%, 70% or lower, or scholarship for poor and near poor household's students, the Project will consult with Managers of education institutions, Association for Education Promotion to consider the scholarship package

¹²⁴ As a receiver of the scholarship, the student should at least maintain his/her education performance to receive the scholarship

8.5 Infrastructure Upgrade

Sustainable Development Goals that are being supported through this program include:



8.5.1 Rationale

As suggested by local communities, 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 also help local commuting to be safer and more convenient. Some recommendations were recorded during the interviews including rebuilding local schools, upgrading infrastructure (i.e. playgrounds, and toilets), improving school facilities, and supplying diverse teaching equipment (e.g. computers).

8.5.2 Objectives

- To support the upgrade of infrastructure services after the natural disaster; and
- To maintain the quality of local infrastructure that is affected by the Project' operational activities.
- To support any existing programs on coastal resilience response.

8.5.3 Main Project Components and Activities

The coastal resilience to climate change including but not limited to infrastructure and facility improvement. 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 components below:

- Communal roads and inter-village roads;
- Schools (e.g. improved school equipment and furniture);
- 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);
- Local village market (e.g. renovation of existing village market, waste basket installation); and
- Wells, either dug or drilled, for households to have access to clean water.

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 to 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.

8.5.4 Required Resources

- Human resources: see roles and responsibilities in Table 10.3.
- Partners: see suggested partners in Table 10.1.

8.5.5 Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

- Point of notice and suggested selection criteria:
 - 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 and collaborate with any neighbouring businesses, non-government organizations to contribute to the infrastructure development.
 - Besides, 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. Notably, 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.
- Suggested monitoring indicators: number of infrastructure (e.g. roads, schools, health station) upgrade, total amount of this program, infrastructure upgrade rates, number of conducted training workshop.
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: Engagement required for effective program implementation: support levels should be disclosed to the IPs and the community. However, there should be clear agreement between the Project Owner and the receiver on the support levels to be provided by the Project before this information is disseminated to the community.

8.6 Charitable Fund

8.6.1 Rationale

During the engagement with local authorities and local communities, it is observed that the life of the Ede people in these areas is still facing many difficulties. Many of them, particularly vulnerable households, do not have enough financial resources to afford everyday basic needs.

8.6.2 Objectives

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

8.6.3 Main Project Components and Activities

The program efforts including but not limited to in-kind donations (e.g. rice, cooking oil, sugar, salt) for significant affected households and vulnerable groups following suggested events: traditional festival, donations for victims of natural disaster and any pop up needs requested by local communities and authorities. The Project Owner reserves the right to decide number of candidates selected for the program and the level of support every year depending on annual budget allocation. Some specific fund instructions are listed below:

- Design fund regulations with clear guidance on e.g. funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, program visibility, anti-corruption policy;

- Allocate responsible bodies to implement the program and monitor the fund;
- Define funding period and funding theme for each period;
- Disclose program information;
- Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications;
- Disburse fund; and
- Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually.

8.6.4 Required Resources

- Human resources: see roles and responsibilities in Table 10.3.
- Partners: see suggested partners in Table 10.1.

8.6.5 Points of Consideration Prior to the Implementation

- Point of notice and suggested selection criteria
 - 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.
- Suggested monitoring indicators: number of beneficiaries, number of implement programs, and total amount of this program.
- Engagement required for effective program implementation: support levels should be disclosed to the IPs and the community. However, there should be clear agreement between the Project Owner and the receiver on the support levels to be provided by the Project before this information is disseminated to the community.

9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

9.1 General Process

The IPP programs should be developed in a participatory, transparent, and equitable manner. The general approach of the Project within the IPP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with stakeholders. During recent stakeholder engagement for the assessment against 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 categorization are summarised in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) document. A series of consultations have been carried out towards developing this IPP and additional consultations and disclosures will be further carried out with the affected as well as other stakeholders (e.g. employers, training institutions).

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

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

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

The IPP 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.

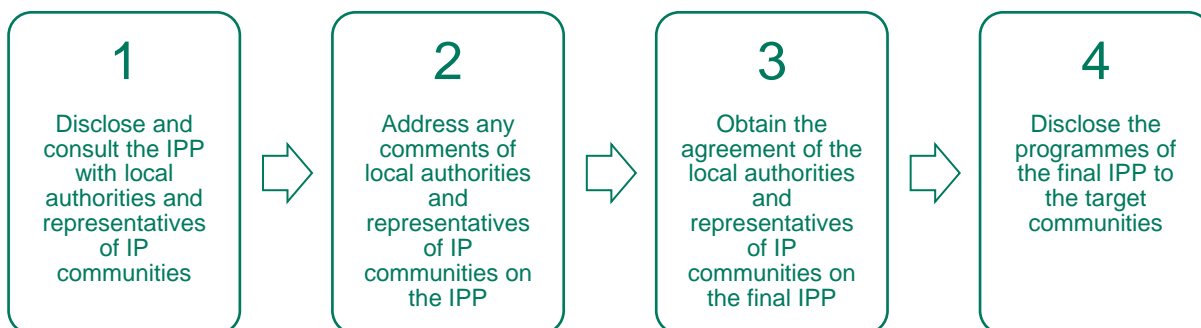


Figure 9.1 Project Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on the IPP

9.2 Consultation with Local Authorities on the IPP

The IPP 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 IPP has been prepared to maximise synchronization with local authorities with the focal point resting on the improvement of living standards of the affected communes.

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 details in the above program, where relevant. The aid should commensurate to the levels of impact attributing to the loss of income, especially vulnerable households. Consultation would also ensure that IPP will contribute rather than substitute local efforts in livelihood development.

9.3 Disclosure to and Consultation with Indigenous Peoples on the IPP

The objectives of information disclosure are to:

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

In the next stage, the engagement with local communities will be specific for each project of the IPP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. This engagement process includes stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation, in a culturally appropriate manner.

- Project's engagements with local communities need to ensure the recruitment of participants from diverse backgrounds and viewpoints.
- Involving Ede 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 Ede Indigenous Peoples' concerns and suggestions for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes.
- Ede 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 Ede 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 IPP Programs

Affected households can and should involve themselves in the IPP development, implementation and even monitoring processes through active participation in the consultation process. Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the IPs to provide necessary information in each step of the

IPP development process. Consultation and communication help manage IPs' expectation, build a sense of responsibility in people and engage IPs in the development, implementation and management of the IPP.

Consultations with IPP households from the women (e.g. female-headed households) and vulnerable groups (e.g., poor, elderly, women, unemployed) 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 these 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.

Figure 9.2 shows the data - gathering methods that can be used to identify on - going and planned local development programs and livelihood opportunities that could be integrated with or supplement the IPP programs. Identification of these opportunities can be carried out in parallel with other data gathering activities (e.g. determination of IPs' needs, preferences and capacities).

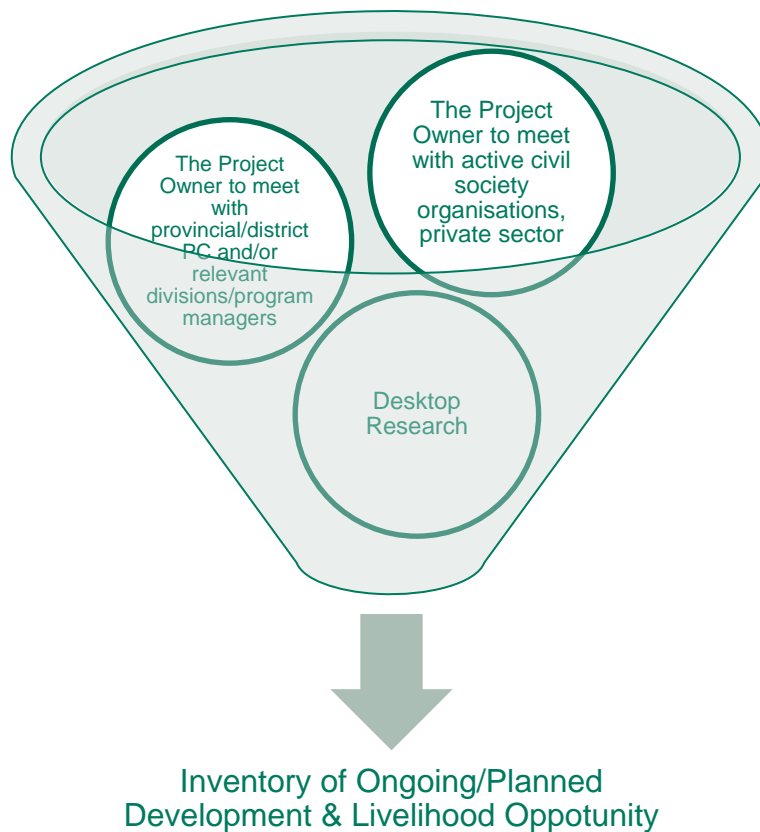


Figure 9.2 Preparing a Profile of Ongoing/Planned Development and Livelihood Opportunities

The minimum information that should be obtained on - going/planned development and livelihood opportunities is as follows:

- Names, objectives, inputs/interventions, approaches, locations, time frames and budget of the programs or other livelihood opportunities;

- Whether or not any of the project IPs are currently participating in (or have benefited from) the on - going program;
- Possibility of integrating the IPP programs with local government and relevant interest stakeholders on - going programs during and even after¹²⁵ the IPP;

Challenges and lessons learned during implementation of on - going programs that can serve as guide during development and implementation of the IPP programs. This information would also be useful when preparing justifications for expected outcomes and impacts of IPP activities.

9.5 Involving Government and NGOs as Partners

Other parties could be involved in the implementation of the programs via partnership/service contract in case the requirement of professional advice/training implementation (e.g. 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 IPP 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 IPP 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

9.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

According to the Law on Grievances 2011, when a stakeholder has any complaint against activities of an individual or organisation, that stakeholder may log a complaint to the People's Committee at the commune level. The People's Committee at the commune level will need to determine whether that complaint is under their authorisation. If yes, the People's Committee will collaborate with relevant authorities, organisations or individuals to investigate and solve the complaint. A complaint resolution decision will be issued by the People's Committee and sent to the Stakeholder. If the complaint is not under the communal People's Committee authorisation, the People's Committee will forward that complaint to the authorised organisation and inform the stakeholder for their acknowledgement. In cases where the grievant disagrees with the complaint resolution decision, he/she may follow the Grievance Procedure to log a grievance against such decision. He/she may re-log a new complaint to the higher administrative level (i.e. district or provincial levels). Notably, the land acquisition and Compensation, Support, and Resettlement (CSR) process for this project is a government-led process which has been implemented in accordance with national requirements.

To ensure that all grievances on the Compensation, Support, and Resettlement Process and IPP with its implementation to be incorporated into project decision-making and to allow key messages to be accurately communicated, all grievances/feedbacks will be recorded in the grievances/feedbacks register as a means of maintaining transparency throughout any action taken relating to a grievance.

Grievances/feedbacks can be submitted to the Project through different channels including grievance boxes which can be allocated in the office of the affected commune People's Committee, at the site office of the Project Owner, directly via a telephone hotline to the grievance team of the Project, or directly submitted to a person in charge of community liaison (e.g. Community Liaison Officer, CLO) of the Project.

¹²⁵ To expand the IPP's outputs or replicate successful income restoration activities in other places

The grievance procedure is generally designed for different levels of redress, corresponding to the scale and seriousness of the complaint. Therefore, classification of the complaint is an important step

Details of each step in a grievance procedure are illustrated in Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) report.

10. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES, SCHEDULE, AND PROPOSED BUDGET

10.1 Implementation Approaches



Each program proposed in Section 8 has discussed different partners in implementation of proposed IPP 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. Appendix C provides a checklist for assessing potential partners. The following proposes selective implementation approaches on which the Project determines based on available resources and resource coordination:


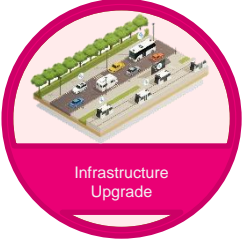
- In-house implementation: the Project Owner creates an internal department or unit to work directly with communities to design and implement IPP programs and projects.
- Third-party implementation: the Project Owner engages a third party, such as a local or international NGO (see existing NGOs in Dak Lak province in Appendix C), to work with local communities in designing and implementing IPP programs and projects, or it supports an existing initiative being implemented by others.
- Multi-stakeholder partnership: the Project Owner 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: the Project Owner utilises a combination of two or more implementation models to deliver various components of its IPP 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. 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 IPP implementation schedule; coordinate the implementation of trainings, communication, technical support provision; conduct regular monitoring of households' IPP 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 Suggested Implementation Approach of IPP Programs

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Implementation Approach	Proposed Partners Resources
Women Empowerment			
 <p>Women Empowerment</p>	Environmental, Health, and Social Capacity Building	Third-party implementation or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, communes and district PC, Local mass organisations expertises in environmental protection, women health, social, and cultural understanding (e.g. women’s unions existing local groups and clubs, women unions at province level); Project’s employees (e.g. HR team, civil and engineering team); and Consultants or NGOs with expertise in environmental protection, women health, social, and cultural understanding
	Livelihood and Financial Management for Women		Village heads, communes and district PC; Local mass organisations (e.g. women’s unions existing local groups and clubs, women unions at province level); Consultants or NGOs with expertise in microfinance and business development; EPC and (O&M) contractors; and Other businesses and local companies
Culture Preservation and Promotion			
 <p>Culture Preservation and Promotion</p>	Promotion of Intangible Values	Third-party implementation or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village Heads, communes and district PC; Vocational Education institutions in the Project areas and Employment Service Centres; NGOs who are currently working in education field; and Project’s employees (e.g. HR team, civil and engineering team), EPC/O&M contractors; Local companies and other businesses

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Implementation Approach	Proposed Partners Resources
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	In-house implementation and Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, communes and district PC; Local companies and other businesses
Education and Vocational Training Support			
 <p>Education, Training, and Local Recruitment</p>	Education Scholarship	In-house implementation and Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, communes and district PC; Local mass organisations such as Managers of education institutions, Association for Education Support; Other NGOs with expertise in education field who has been working in this area;
	Vocational Training		Village heads, local mass organisations; Vocational Education institutions in the Project areas and Employment Service Centres Other NGOs with expertise in education field who has been working in this area;
	Local Recruitment	In-house implementation	Village heads, communes and district PC
Infrastructure Upgrade			
 <p>Infrastructure Upgrade</p>	Infrastructure Upgrade	In-house implementation and Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, communes and district PC; and Ethnic committees of district

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Implementation Approach	Proposed Partners Resources
Charitable Fund			
	Charitable Fund in need	In-house implementation	Village heads, communes and district PC; and Local companies and other businesses

10.1.1 Contract with Local Service Providers on Providing IPP Materials and Support

Based on the approved detailed IPP program, the Project Owner (CLO officers) contract local service providers to supply such as animals (e.g. cows, pigs) and materials (e.g. seedlings, fertilizers, goods, etc.), services, and support (e.g. trainings, job introduction) to implement the detailed IPP program. Some types of materials (for example, barbed for fencing of breeding facility, chairs and tables for establishing kiosks), however, can be directly purchased in the local area by participating households. As a common practice in Vietnam, each commune PC will have a community learning house or community house which is considered as public space and can be utilized to organise public events and ceremonies of that commune. Thus, for these materials, the Project Owner does not have to enter into a contractual agreement with a service provider.

10.1.2 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.

10.1.3 Hand-over of IPP Support and Materials

IPP support and materials can be handed over by the Project Owner to participating households after the initial trainings are conducted and household preparations and contributions are ready but considering the seasonal requirements of specific IPP activities.

It is important for IPs to actively participate in selection of the goods and materials from local providers. The Project's personnel (CLO officers) should arrange for transportation for the IPs to observe/examine the goods and materials at the provider's outlet before these are purchased.

10.1.4 Conduct Regular Field Observe and Assist the Households in Solving Issues Encountered during Implementation of the IPP Programs

Weekly field visits should be carried out by the Project's personnel (CLO officers) to monitor implementation of income restoration activities and provide timely assistance in case any issues or difficulties are encountered. To increase their accessibility and help ensure they can provide timely assistance to participating IPs, CLO officers should also provide the working telephone number of their technical staff to participating IPs, and note down all issues faced by IPs so that these can be discussed with other households in the refresher trainings.

10.2 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 IPP implementation 1st year; and
- Disclose the Annual IPP to relevant stakeholders.

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

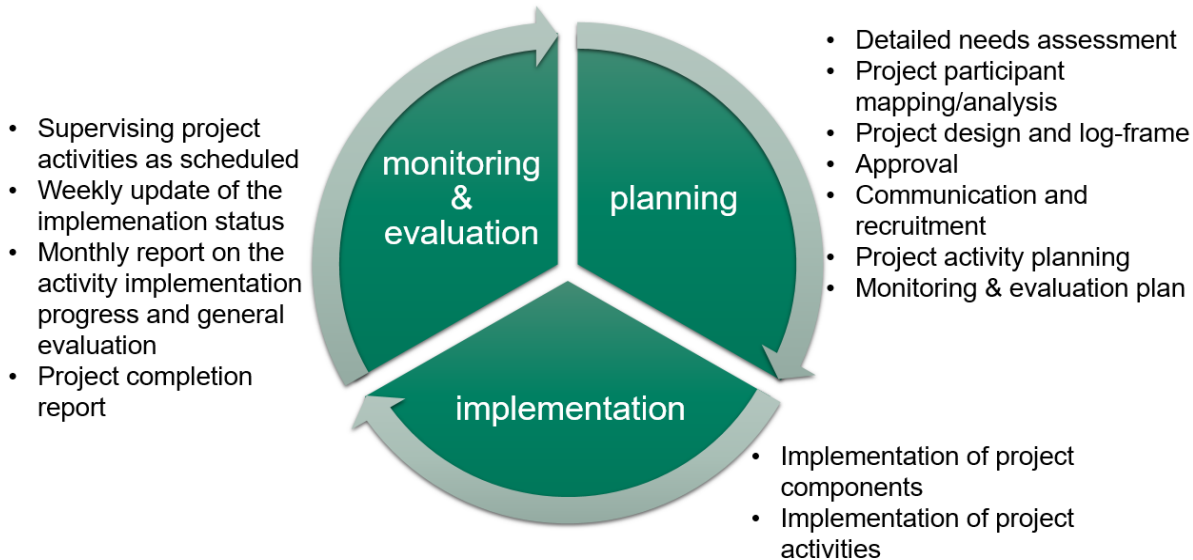


Figure 10.1 Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management




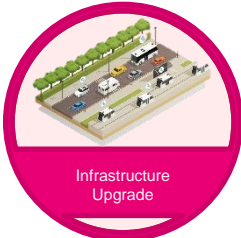

To ensure the proposed potential programs are able to be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs should be categorized based on their priority levels to allocate the appropriate programs in each year. The priority level is decided based on the consideration of both the needs of 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 IPP.

Given the changing nature of the socio-economic and community conditions in the Project’s affected communes, the three year cyclical planning enables regular review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various IPP programs. As a result, the schedule for implementation of the IPP is proposed as in Table 10.2. The IPP which should commence immediately are highlighted as they are of both high needs and action priorities

As earlier suggested in each IPP 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.

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 IPP. As such, this schedule is subject to be updated when the annual budget for the implementation of the IPP is available.

Table 10.2 Implementation of IPP Programs

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Timeframe of commencement		
		Y1	Y2	Y3
 <p>Women Empowerment</p>	Environmental, Health, and Social Capacity Building	✓	✓	✓
	Livelihood and Financial Management for Women		✓	✓
 <p>Culture Preservation and Promotion</p>	Promotion of Intangible Values		✓	✓
	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	✓	✓	✓
 <p>Education, Training, and Local Recruitment</p>	Education Scholarship	✓	✓	✓
	Vocational Training	✓	✓	✓
	Local Recruitment	✓	✓	
 <p>Infrastructure Upgrade</p>	Infrastructure Upgrade	✓	✓	✓
 <p>Charitable Fund</p>	Charitable Fund in need	✓	✓	✓

10.3 Human Resources

The implementation of the IPP is led strategically by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Manager and Project Director with support from the social/community liaison officer (CLO) officer who directly implements the activities of the IPP with support from technical experts/organisations/third-parties as

recommended. Therefore, the Project should recruit candidates whose background relates to social (e.g. gender, sustainability, education)/community development to establish a CSR 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 10.3. Staff required (CSR manager and CLO officer) will need to be hired as soon as possible prior to the IPP deployment. It is noted that roles and responsibilities and all elements of these positions will be updated appropriately when the project goes into operation.

Table 10.3 Suggested Roles and Responsibilities for Implementation of the IPP

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan and allocate human and financial resources for implementation of CSR activities ■ Appoint a CSR Manager and Community Liaison Officers for ongoing oversight of the implementation of the IPP
CSR 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 IPP; ■ Review monthly internal reports from CLO Officer(s); ■ Oversees and monitors the IPP implementation; ■ Review monitoring report; ■ Responsible for ensuring capable human resources for implementation of the IPP, and if necessary developing a capacity building plan for the CSR team of the Project; ■ Responsible for allocating further human resources for implementation of the IPP if necessary; ■ Facilitate for the combinations of the supports provided by the Project Owners with the programs of local authorities and NGOs; and ■ Identifying suitable partners, including NGOs, for implementing the IPP programs.
CLO Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan and engagement with communities ■ Directly responsible for implementation of the IPP including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report; ■ Conduct internal monitoring of the IPP; ■ Support third-party in external monitoring audit; and ■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.
EPC Contractor Operation & Management (O&M) Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Submit human resource plan to Project in advance for better customisation of vocational training and local recruitment; and ■ Support/Coordinate with any requested from the Project Owner regarding to IPP program implementation.

10.4 Proposed Budget

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


- Budget for IPP consultation and update;
- Budget for IPP programs management and implementation;
- Budget for internal/external monitoring and evaluation; and

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 IPP 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 IPP budgets are committed on steady timeframes.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the CLO Officer and CSR Manager 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 director 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 10.4 proposes a budget plan for the implementation of recommended IPP programs in the first five years. As previously mentioned, all aspects related to land acquisition and resettlement can only be considered final based on detailed engineering design (usually during project implementation) and the DMS has been carried - out. Thus, the cost of IPP implementation will only be finalized during Project Implementation.

The rationale for budget calculation for the first three 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. 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 10.4 Proposed Budget for the IPP Programs for the First Three Years

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Proposed budget per year (million VND)		
		Y1	Y2	Y3
 Women Empowerment	Environmental, Health, and Social Capacity Building	350	350	350
	Livelihood and Financial Management for Women		200	200
	Promotion of Intangible Values		200	200

Proposed IPP Program	Activity	Proposed budget per year (million VND)		
		Y1	Y2	Y3
 <p>Culture Preservation and Promotion</p>	Ethnic Cultural Preservation Complex House	300	300	300
 <p>Education, Training, and Local Recruitment</p>	Education Scholarship	400	400	400
	Vocational Training	150	150	150
	Local Recruitment	0	0	0
 <p>Infrastructure Upgrade</p>	Infrastructure Upgrade	300	300	300
 <p>Charitable Fund</p>	Charitable Fund in need	150	150	150
Administration, human resources, disclosure – consultation – engagement, grievance mechanism management, monitoring program, reporting and evaluation (10%)		165	205	205
Contingency (10%)		165	205	205
Total		1.980	2.460	2.460

11. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

11.1 General Requirement

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 IPP 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 in the preparation and validation of monitoring and evaluation report is required. Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and stored in a central repository.

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

- Internal monitoring carried out by Social Team of the Project;
- External monitoring undertaken by an experienced consultant on livelihood restoration (third-party), if needed.

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:

- Progress of the implementation of the IPP;
- 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 Social Team can conduct the monitoring by the following methods:

- Interview random households involved in the IPP 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 e.g. livelihoods, employment and education of the target groups.

The internal monitoring can be monthly conducted and reported by the Social team and submitted to the Project Coordination Manager for review before giving to the Project Director. An internal monitoring systems should be set up to assess progress and evaluate benefits and effectiveness of the IPP activities. Based on monthly monitoring reports, semi-annual progress report on program implementation will be prepared during construction phase up to operations phase until evaluations reports satisfactory to Lender.

11.3 External Monitoring

Annual third party evaluation of IPP activities should be undertaken to monitor the impacts of the Programs and assess the difference they are making in regards to target beneficiaries. The frequency for the external monitoring report submission is subject to the discussion with the lenders but common practice, is annual reporting. 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 IPP
- Utilisation and allocation of funds;
- Limitation and constraints of the IPP 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 IPP 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 Lender.

11.4 Reporting

An internal monitoring/status report, including IPP progress, will be provided regarding each community development program of the IPP 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 IPP of the Project.

The external monitoring report will be an integrated monitoring report of all community development programs and IPP progress, submitted to the lender. This report is also required to be reviewed by the senior management of the Project.

Table 11.1 Type and Frequency of Monitoring, Audit and Reporting

Type of monitoring	Reporting	Submission to
Internal	Monthly	Internal Manager (e.g. E Vice President – Governmental Relations and Project Coordination Manager) Monthly reports are made available to the external social monitor and Lenders
	Biannually	Lender (after internally reviewed and approved)
External	Annually	

APPENDIX A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWEES

No.	Households Code	Interviewee's Name	Household head's name	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Date of Interview
1	CN10	H Biên Mlô	H Biên Mlô	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
2	CN11	H Đin Niê	Y Tim Mlô	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
3	CN12	Y Néch Niê	Y Ke Ju Mlo	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
4	CN13	Y Hiếu Mlô	Y Hiếu Mlô	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
5	CN14	Y Lâm Mlo	Y Lâm Mlo	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
6	CN15	H Mừng Niê	Y Khem Ayun	Ede	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
7	CN16	Y Bhi Niê	Y Bhi Niê	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
8	CN17	Y Jin Mlo	H Thâm Mlo	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
9	CN18	H Dít Mlô	Y Ei Niê	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
10	CN19	H Nuộc Niê	Y Tụn Ayun	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
11	CN20	Y Ngọc Knuôi	Y Ngọc Knuôi	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
12	CN21	H Rôda Mlô	Y Sy Mlô	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
13	CN22	H Bloan Mlô	Y Glen Knul	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
14	CN23	Y Nhô Niê	Y Nhô Niê	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
15	CN24	H Mai Niê	Y Pấu Mlo	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
16	CN25	H Blem Mlô	Nay Hem	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
17	CN26	H Hách Niê	Y Nhân Mlô	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
18	CN27	H Hiung Niê	Y Khanh Niê	Ede	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
19	CN30	Y Sơm Mlô	H Chel Ayun	Ede	Ea Kung	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
20	CN32	H Duyên Niê	Y Thoang Mlo	Ede	Ea Kung	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
21	CN33	H Giêm Mlô	Y Sik Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
22	CN34	Y Thoai Mlô	Y Thoai Mlô	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
23	CN35	H Mol Mlô	H Mol Mlô	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
24	CN36	Y Sinh Niê	Y Sinh Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
25	CN37	Y Phon Mlo	Y Phon Mlo	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
26	CN38	H' Nam Niê	Y Dương Mlo	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
27	CN39	H BHê Mlô	Y Niêm Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
28	CN40	H Crep Niê	H Bھê Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
29	CN41	H Sơm Mlô	Y Ger Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
30	CN42	H Nenh Niê	Y Đoan Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
31	CN43	H Niệp Niê	Y Đất Niê	Ede	Drah 1	Cu Ne	15/07/2021
32	CN44	H Thi Mlô	Y Manh Niê	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
33	CN45	H Rác Niê	H Rác Niê	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021

No.	Households Code	Interviewee's Name	Household head's name	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Date of Interview
34	CN46	H Nghen Mlô	Y Khiêm Niê	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
35	CN47	Y Nãi MLô	Y Nãi MLô	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
36	CN48	Y Mú Mlô	Y Mú Mlô	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
37	CN49	Y Sơ Ba Ksor	Y Sơ Ba Ksor	Ede	Drah 2	Cu Ne	14/07/2021
38	CP01	Ra Lan Peo	Ra Lan Peo	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
39	CP02	Y Sonh Kđoh	Y Sonh K'Đoh	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
40	CP03	H Dớ Kđoh	H Dớ K'Đoh	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
41	CP04	Y Doanh Niê	Y Doanh Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
42	CP06	H Bách Niê	Y Yứk Ayun	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
43	CP07	Y Truynh Mjao	Y Truynh Mjao	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
44	CP08	H'Việt Niê	Y Wang Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
45	CP09	Y Vinh Niê Kđăm	Y thoanh Mlo	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
46	CP10	Đinh Văn Hưng	Đinh Văn Hưng	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
47	CP12	Y Núi Niê	Y Núi Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
48	CP13	Y Brăk Adrông	Y Brăk Adrông	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
49	CP14	H Cíp Ayun	Y Duyên Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
50	CP16	H Min M chơao	Kpia Knon	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
51	CP17	H But Niê	Y Thịnh	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
52	CP18	Y Nếch Adrông	Y Nếch Adrông	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
53	CP19	Y Per Niê	Y Per Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
54	CP22	Y Chiên Niê	Y Chiên Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
55	CP23	Y Chôi Adrông	Y Chôi Adrông	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
56	CP24	Y Phu	Y Phu	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
57	CP25	Y Klông Mlô	Y Klông Mlô	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
58	CP26	H Liap Niê	H Liap Niê	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
59	CP28	Y Sio Ayun	Y Sio Ayun	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
60	CP29	Y Sút Kbuôn	Y Sút Kbuôn	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
61	CP30	H Kiết Niê	Y Ý Kđoh	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
62	CP31	Y Kliu Êban	Y Kliu Êban	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
63	CP32	H Ly Kđoh	Nay Cao	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
64	CP34	Y Jon Niê	Y Jon Niê	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
65	CP36	Y Thai Adrông	Y Thai Adrông	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
66	CP38	Y Bưng Niê	Y Bưng Niê	Ede	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
67	CP39	Y Karo	Y Karo	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021

No.	Households Code	Interviewee's Name	Household head's name	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Date of Interview
68	CP40	H Rué Kdoh	Y Sét Niê	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
69	CP41	Ae Sao	Ae Sao	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
70	CP42	Y Suil	Y Suil	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
71	CP43	H Lor Ka Sor	H Lor Ka Sor	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
72	CP44	Y Bróc Niê	Y Bróc Niê	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021
73	CP45	Y Tio Niê	Y Tio Niê	Ede	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	13/07/2021

LIST OF FGD PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name of Participants	Village	Commune	District	Date of Interview
1. Ethnic Minority Group					
1	Y Kléch Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
2	Y Tim Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
3	Đặng Lý Hùng	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
4	Y Yô Adrông	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
5	Y Prủi Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
6	Y Sit Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
7	Y Sải Kriêng	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
8	Phan Đình Nhơn	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
9	H Huyền Kbuôr	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
10	H Nui Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
11	H Ly Ayủn	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
2. Vulnerable Group					
12	H Puh Adrông	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
13	H Khiêr Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
14	H Nga Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
15	Y Thê Hmor	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
16	H Nghiêr Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
17	H Lar Drông	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
18	H Cồn Ayủn	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
19	H Brech Ayủn	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
3. Wage-based livelihood Group					
20	H Loang Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
21	H Bé Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021

No.	Name of Participants	Village	Commune	District	Date of Interview
22	H Rim Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
23	H Am Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
24	H Thủy Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
25	H Nhao Adrong	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
26	H Ó Ayun	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
27	H Dut Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
28	H Van Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
29	H Chôch Mjao	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
30	Y Liêm Ayun	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021

4. Women Group

31	H Bách Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
32	H Ring Adrong	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
33	H Ngiêk Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
34	H Ben Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
35	H Đư Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
36	H Danh Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
37	H Việt Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
38	H Yờ Kđoh	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
39	H Đăm Êban	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
40	H Ly Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
41	H Ry Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021

5. Agri-forestry Group

42	Nguyễn Thị Hệ	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
43	Phạm Đình Phú	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
44	Trương Tấn Hùng	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
45	H Rem Adrong	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
46	Y Per Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
47	Y Chiên Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
48	Y Brắk Adrong	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
49	Y Grắc Ayùn	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
50	Y Sônհ Kđoh	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021

6. Ethnic Minority Group

51	Y Hiếu Miô	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
52	Y Nếch Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021

No.	Name of Participants	Village	Commune	District	Date of Interview
53	Y Mi Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
54	H Biên Mlô	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
55	Y Mrong	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
56	H Tuyết Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
57	Y Tim Mlô	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
58	H Đin Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
59	H Nga Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021

7. Women Group

60	H Ngoen Niê	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
61	H Phim Niê	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
62	H Nghên Mlô	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
63	H Rap Niê	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
64	H Nuynh Mlô	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
65	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hải	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
66	H Chiéc Niê	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021

8. General Group

67	H Blem Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
68	H Nách Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
69	H Bloan Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
70	H Mai Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
71	H Dít Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
72	H Hi Ung Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
73	H Nuôn	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
74	Y Nhô Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
75	H Ropa Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
76	Y Lem Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
77	H Sly Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021

9. Vulnerable Group

78	H Tók Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
79	H Niên Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
80	Y Biêr	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
81	Lý Thị Thắng	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
82	Y Nghiêm Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
83	Y Khiêm Niê	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021

No.	Name of Participants	Village	Commune	District	Date of Interview
84	Y Nhất Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
85	Tạ Thị Kim Anh	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
86	Y Ngọc	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021

10. Agri-forestry Group

87	Diu Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
88	Y Pol Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
89	Y Bluôn Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
90	J Am Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
91	Lager Niê	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
92	Y Brai Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
93	Y Nhe Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
94	H Mem Niê	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
95	H Trang Niê	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
96	H Ré Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
97	H Thầu Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
98	Y Sắc Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
99	H Mai Mlo	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021

LIST OF KII RESPONDENTS

No.	Full name	Village	Commune	District	Date of interview
1	Hồ Lương Thiên		Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
2	Trần Ngọc Hà		Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
3	Lê Thị Lan		Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
4	H Thoai Knul		Ea Sin	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
5	Trần Văn Ruân		Ea Sin	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
6	Huỳnh Tấn Thanh	Cư Hriet	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
7	Y Chiên Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	Krong Buk	13/07/2021
8	Phạm Văn Phi	Ea Siek	Ea Sin	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
9	Phan Văn Diện	Ea My	Ea Sin	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
10	Nguyễn Đạt Tình	Ea Kung	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
11	Nguyễn Văn Duân	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
12	Y Thuyên Mlô	Drah 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021
13	Trần Đình Thọ	Ea Ngoui	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	14/07/2021

No.	Full name	Village	Commune	District	Date of interview
14	Y Lem Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
15	Nguyễn Văn Phương	Ea My	Ea Sin	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
16	Nguyễn Văn Nhu	Ea Krom	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
17	Y Đoàn Niê	Drah 1	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021
18	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Kmu	Cu Ne	Krong Buk	15/07/2021

LIST OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Households Code	Household Head's Name	Village	Commune	Poor households	Near poor households	Female-headed households	Households with physically disabled people	Households with mentally disabled people	Households with people with chronic disease	Households with illiterate main labour	Households with elderly over 60 years old headed
1	CN12	Y Néch Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne	✓				✓	✓		
2	CN15	H Mừng Niê	Kdro 1	Cu Ne		✓						
3	CN18	H Dít Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne				✓				
4	CN22	H Bloan Mlô	Kdro 2	Cu Ne							✓	
5	CN33	H Giêm Mlô	Drah 1	Cu Ne								✓
6	CN34	Y Thoai Mlô	Drah 1	Cu Ne	✓							
7	CN38	H' Nam Niê	Drah 1	Cu Ne				✓				
8	CN44	H Thi Mlô	Drah 2	Cu Ne	✓							
9	CN46	H Nghen Mlô	Drah 2	Cu Ne				✓				
10	CP01	Y Thoai Mlô	Ea Bro	Cu Pong				✓				
11	CP07	Y Đương Mlô	Ea Bro	Cu Pong		✓						
12	CP08	Y Manh Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong		✓						
13	CP09	Y Khiêm Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong		✓						
14	CP14	Ra Lan Peo	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	✓			✓			✓	
15	CP17	Y Truynh Mjao	Ea Bro	Cu Pong								✓

No.	Households Code	Household Head's Name	Village	Commune	Poor households	Near poor households	Female-headed households	Households with physically disabled people	Households with mentally disabled people	Households with people with chronic disease	Households with illiterate main labour	Households with elderly over 60 years old headed
16	CP18	Y Wang Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong								✓
17	CP19	Y thoanh Mlo	Ea Bro	Cu Pong	✓							
18	CP23	Y Duyên Niê	Ea Bro	Cu Pong							✓	✓
19	CP26	Y Thinh	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong	✓							
20	CP28	Y Néch Adrong	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong							✓	✓
21	CP32	Y Per Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong							✓	
22	CP38	Y Chôi Adrong	Ea Bro	Cu Pong		✓						
23	CP41	H Liap Niê	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong				✓				
24	CP44	Bùi Văn Nguyên	Cu Hriet	Cu Pong				✓				

APPENDIX B SURVEY PHOTOS

PHOTOS OF HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS



Household interview in Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune.



Household interview in Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune.



Household interview in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune.



Household interview in Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune.



Household interview in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune.



Household interview in Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune

PHOTOS OF FGDS



Wage and enterprise-based group, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



General group, Kdro 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021



Women group, Ea Bro village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



Ethnic minority group, Cu Hriet village, Cu Pong commune, 13 July 2021



Ethnic minority group, Kdo 1 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021



Women group, Drah 2 village, Cu Ne commune, 14 July 2021

Agri-forestry group, Drah 1 village, Cu Ne commune, 15 July 2021

PHOTOS OF KII



KII with Chairwoman of Ea Sin commune Women's Union,
13 July 2021



KII with Chairwoman of Cu Pong commune Women's Union,
13 July 2021



KII with Chairman of Cu Pong commune Farmers' Union,
13 July 2021



KII with Ea My village security officer, Ea Sin commune,
14 July 2021



KII with Drah 1 village head, Cu Ne commune, 15 July
2021

**APPENDIX C CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PARTNERS
AND EXISTING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
IN DAK LAK PROVINCE**

No	Check list	Remarks
1	What local organisations are there? Do they have legal status? Do they have different functions?	
2	If there are several local organisations, are there tensions or conflicts among them?	
3	Do members of the community or organisation(s) help finance the organisation's activities?	
4	What are the type and impacts of activities in the local communities?	
5	What are the examples of technical knowledge management that the organisation has engaged in?	
6	What is the community support and credibility of the organisations?	
7	How frequently do their boards of directors meet?	
8	Are minutes kept of assemblies and meetings?	
9	Are balance sheets prepared and accounting records kept?	
10	Are such records manual or computerised?	
11	Are external audits performed?	
12	When and at what event was the current board of directors appointed?	
13	How and with what mechanisms do grassroots members assess their leaders' performance?	
14	How often is community work done? Who participates in community work?	
15	What tasks are carried out collectively and free of charge?	
16	Do organisations and their communities have experience in managing development projects?	
17	How are important decisions affecting all organisation members taken?	
18	What mechanisms do community members have to supervise the work of their leaders?	

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Field	Filed Detail	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
A. ASSISTANCES MANAGED BY PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY								
1	ActionAid International	International	Social organisation promoting improvement of reproductive health care services for ethnic minority women and youth	Health	Reproductive Health	Dang Kang, Hoa Phong and Khue Ngoc Dien communes, Krong Bong district	People's Committee of Krong Bong district	12/2017 - 12/2021
2	Save the Children	England	Maternal and newborn health care for ethnic minority communities in Dak Lak	Health	Social health care	Lak and Krong Bong districts	DOH	6/2017 - 4/2021
3	Centre for Tropical Medicine - Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU-VN)	England	Capacity building and community health improvement in Dak Lak province for the period 2018-2020	Health	Social health care	Districts, towns and cities in the province	Preventive Medicine Center - DOH	5/2018 - 6/2021
4	World Wildlife Fund	Switzerland	Efforts to conserve Vietnam's largest wild elephant population in Dak Lak province	Natural resources and Environment	Wildlife conservation	Don village , Ea Sup commune, Ea H'leo District	DONRE	11/2018 - 9/2021
5	Esperance	Switzerland	Financial support to build house for Ms. H' Buk Bdap, Cuah A village, Yang réh commune, Krong Bong district	Others	Emergency response	Cuah A village, Yang réh commune, Krong Bong district	Hanoi Association of Vietnam - Japan province	3 - 4/2021
6	Animals Asia Foundation	Hongkong China	Conservation of Vietnamese elephants in Dak Lak province in the period of 2019 - 2021	Natural resources and Environment	Wildlife conservation	Elephant Conservation Center - DARD	DARD	5/2019 - 12/2021

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Field	Filed Detail	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
7	VN Smile Organization	Australia	For children's smiles	Health	Social health care	Schools, centers, and institutions raising orphans and disabled children in the province	DOLISA	2019 - 2021
8	Stiching IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative	Holland	Program on Production that combines resource conservation and social security in Krong Nang district	Natural resources and Environment	Integrated rural development	Ea Tan commune, Ea Toh, Dlieya, Krong Nang district	People's Committee of Krong Nang District, Global Coffee Platform (Switzerland)	9/2019 - 01/2021
9	Family Health International 360	USA	Building and awarding the title of "Excellent Breastfeeding Practice Hospital"	Health	Social health care	General Hospital of the Central Highlands and General Hospital of Cu M'gar . District	DOH	10/2019 - 11/2021
10	Population Service International	ÚA	Strengthening the capacity of the private health sector to manage and monitor malaria cases in malaria elimination in Vietnam	Health	Disease prevention	Districts, towns and cities in the province	DOH	2016-2021
11	Children Action	Switzerland	Support and supplement nutrition for children at Hoa Thuy Tien Kindergarten, Krong Nang district	Health	Nutrition	Hoa Thuy Tien Kindergarten, Krong Nang District	DOLISA	2020 - 2021
12	Costa Foundation	England	Complete construction and investment in teaching and learning equipment for Ea	Education and training	Building educational infrastructure	Ea H'ding Kindergarten, Cu M'gar District	People's Committee of Cu M'gar. District	3 - 12/2021

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Field	Filed Detail	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
			H'ding Kindergarten, CuMgar district					
13	Health Poverty Action	England	Malaria prevention for mobile people in the period of 2021 - 2023	Health	Disease prevention	06 communes in 04 districts including: Kbang commune and Ia Jloi commune, Ea Sup district; Krong Na commune, Buon Don district; Ea Dah commune, Krong Nang district; Ea So commune and Ea Sar commune, Ea Kar . district	DOH, Provincial Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Hospital	5/2021 - 12/2023
14	Jeollabuk-do Center for International Affairs	Korea	Capacity building for midwives and community health workers to operate maternal and child health in Dak Lak province	Health	Health education and training	06 districts including: Buon Don, Ea Sup, M'Drak, Lak, Krong Bong, Krong Nang.	DOH, Provincial Center for Disease Control	

B. ASSISTANCES MANAGED BY CENTRAL AGENCIES

1	Animals Asia Foundation	Hong Kong China	Transforming tourism model using domestic elephants in Yok Don National Park, Dak Lak province	Natural Resources and Environment	Wildlife conservation	Yok Don National Park	Yok Don National Park	7/2018 - 7/2023
2	Vysnova Partners	USA	Rapid diagnostic test for malaria in Vietnam	Health	Social health care	Ea Kar commune, Krong Nang district	National Institute of Malaria - Parasitology - Entomology	End of 2019 - 2024

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Field	Filed Detail	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
3	United Nations Environment Program	United Nation	Women use renewable energy to enhance climate resilience and livelihoods activities	Natural resources and environment	Climate Change	Dak Lak, An Giang province	GreenID (local NGO)	3/2020 - 3/2021
4	Stichting Oxfam Novib	Holland	Protecting freshwater resources and ecosystems on the Srepok River	Natural resources and environment	Environmental protection	Don village, Lak, Krong Ana communes, Ea Soup district	Thua Thien Hue Center for Social Research and Development	2020 - 2021
5	Vysnova Partners	USA	Malaria surveillance in symptomatic and asymptomatic people in Dak Lak province, Vietnam in the Roadmap to Elimination of Malaria	Health	Social health care	Ea Kar commune, Krong Nang district	Institute of Malaria - Parasites - Insects Quy Nhon	3/2020 - 3/2021
6	Save the Children	England	Capacity building and promotion of child protection practices in coffee production	Solving social problems	Social Support	Buon Ho, Cu Mgar, Krong Nang districts	CRD Center (Hue), DOLISA	02/2021 - 9/2023
7	United Nations Office for Program Services	United Nation	Strengthening community participation in malaria elimination in Vietnam	Health	Social health care	Dak Lak, Binh Phuoc, Gia Lai, Dak Nong, Phu Yen, Binh Thuan provinces.	Center for Community Development Initiatives (local NGO)	4/2021 - 12/2023
8	United Nations Office for Program Services	United Nation	Strengthening the participation of the private health sector in malaria prevention, control and elimination in Vietnam	Health	-	149 communes in 04 provinces of Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Dak Nong, Binh Phuoc	Public Health Association	2021 – 2023.

No	Non-governmental organisation	Nationality	Project/ Activity	Field	Filed Detail	Implementation Area	Local Partner	Duration
9	Global Health Advocacy Incubator trực thuộc Campaign For Tobacco-Free Kids	USA	Support the implementation of effective and sustainable interventions to prevent and combat child drowning in Vietnam in the period of 2020 - 2021	Solving social problems	Social health care	Dak Lak, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Hanoi, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Dong Thap, Soc Trang, Long An provinces	Department of Children; DOLISA	4 - 12/2021

ERM has over 160 offices across the following countries and territories worldwide

Argentina	Norway
Australia	Panama
Belgium	Peru
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Puerto Rico
Colombia	Romania
France	Russia
Germany	Singapore
Hong Kong	South Africa
India	South Korea
Indonesia	Spain
Ireland	Sweden
Italy	Switzerland
Japan	Taiwan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kenya	The Netherlands
Malaysia	UAE
Mexico	UK
Mozambique	US
Myanmar	Vietnam
New Zealand	

ERM Vietnam

3rd Floor, Saigon Finance Centre
09 Dinh Tien Hoang, Dakao Ward
District 1, Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam

T: +84 28 3914 7800

F: +84 28 3914 7801

www.erm.com