

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
Monday 18 July 2022	13:00-17:00	<p>Meetings with District and Provincial Authorities</p> <p>Location: Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Sekong Province</p> <p>Participants: Sekong governor Attapeu governor Dak Cheung district officers Sanxay district district officers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The provincial and district authorities are in favour of the Project and indicated to have been working with the Project developer since 2014 ■ Innogreen will provide the provincial authorities with the final DMS data by 29 July 2022 or early August, thereafter the provincial authority will proceed with issuance of official cut-off date. It was agreed that the last day of DMS survey will be used as cut-off date i.e. 21 June 2022 for Dak Cheung District and 18 June 2022 for Sanxay District. ■ Compensation Committee consisting provincial and district authorities and Project developer was established. The Committee consulted affected people on compensation unit rates in the process of determining compensation unit rates ■ The authority is working with IEAD to identify replacement land. However, replacement land for particularly paddy field is limited in this area. Livelihood restoration plans such as livestock raising, or improved agriculture will need to be in place to ensure the livelihood and quality of life of affected people are equal or better than pre-land acquisition impact. ■ For transmission line, area within ROW (e.g. 70 m for 500 kV) annual crops and livestock are allowed. Structures and tall trees (trees should not be taller than 3 m) are not allowed. 100% compensation for structure, rice paddy compensation for 10 years of affected productivity. Compensation for trees that have to be cut. ■ It is noted that most people in this area do not have legal title to land because it is a remote area and land titling activity has not covered this area yet. For Attapeu province, land will be compensate for between 25,000 – 50,000 LAK/m² depending on the type of land. ■ The resettlement and compensation process involves the following committees: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation committee 2. Livelihood restoration committee 3. Monitoring Committee ■ With regards to grievance mechanism, if PAPs are not satisfied with compensation costs, the relevant authorities will work with PAPs on how to make them satisfy. This may 	Information has been included in RP and CEGDP

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			involve create of new occupations or sustainable livelihood restoration programs such as planting other commercial crops, cattle, tourism, etc.	
Tuesday, 19 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng and Xiengluang villages</p> <p>Location: Dak Tiem School</p> <p>Participants: Village heads and villagers of Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng and Xiengluang villages (total X people)</p>	<p>Main concerns include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to agricultural land ■ Safety risks associated with transportation of Project components during construction. ■ Wastewater and sedimentation from project construction activities will enter the water sources of the village ■ Impacts of WTGs during operation to productivity of agricultural land. ■ Noise from WTGs ■ Dust from construction activities <p>CDP Needs and priority (Dak Tiem Village)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Healthcare facility improvement and medical supplies + transportation to healthcare facility ■ Support plantation of fruit trees such as pomelo, rambutan, etc. ■ Support on education supplies and sport equipment ■ The Project to ensure that the roads are not too dangerous where villagers can also use it ■ Water supply and Irrigation system as the village experiences water shortage during dry season ■ Village office with computers ■ The Project to comply with village's Heet-Kong (Heet (long inherited traditions) and Kong (social norm, custom or guidelines)) ■ Scholarship for higher education ■ Livelihood/Occupation/Vocational training <p>CDP Needs and priority (Xieng Luang Village)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Irrigation system for rice paddies ■ The Project to comply with village's Heet-Kong <p>CDP Needs and priority (Dak Xeng Village)</p>	<p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Land and economic displacement is assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 8.3.7 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts associated with shadow flickers are assessed in Section 8.3.8 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>WTGs have been relocate to ensure distance from villages. The nearest WTG to the village is located more than 500 m from the village</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts on air quality are assessed in Section 8.3.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concerns about impact of Project land acquisition on rice paddies as currently they hardly have sufficient rice for consumption ■ Support on coffee plantation ■ The Project to comply with village's Heet-Kong ■ Support for education and scholarships for students ■ Water supply and irrigation system <p>CDP Needs and priority (Women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Healthcare facility improvement and medical supplies ■ Educational supplies ■ Support for poor facilities ■ Water supply e.g. dug well for dry season <p>CDP Needs and priority (Youth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve education facilities and supplies ■ Sport facilities and equipment ■ Scholarship for higher education ■ Livelihood/Vocational training ■ Project employment <p>Overall, the villagers are happy to support the Project is the Project provide satisfactory compensation and cater to the village needs. The Project should ensure compensation at market rates and compensation for booking land. In addition, the Project must consult and inform the villages prior to any activities.</p>	<p>Shadow flicker impacts are assessed in Section 8.3.10 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs.</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p>
	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Prao Village</p> <p>Location: Prao Village</p> <p>Participants: Village heads and villagers of Prao, Xieng A and Dak Kung Villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project has to inform the village head and villagers before construction to consider the location of camp in relation to cemetery location. ■ The ritual should be performed before the construction and objects to be prepared for the ritual are e.g. rice, water, sweets, etc. ■ Entry to the high elevation of Phou Koungking is not prohibited but it is difficult to access the top of Phou Koungking. Some villagers can access different elevations of Phou Koungking for NTFP. ■ Phou Koungking is the main area for NTFPs for Prao and Dak Kung villages <p>Main concerns include:</p>	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p> <p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some people expressed their concerns about the water source due to road construction. ■ The Project must compensate for any impacts on land according to the laws ■ The villagers would like know about the compensation unit rate and understand how the rates were determined <p>CDP Needs and priority The Project to provide support on village office The Project to support on water supply (<i>Nam Lin</i>) The Project to provide material support for village office Request for 10 solar panels The Project to build 1 school building for middle school The Project to conduct detailed survey of Project impacts prior to construction</p> <p>CDP Needs and priority (Dak Kung) The Project to support on water supply (<i>Nam Lin</i>) The Project to develop access road to the village The Project to provide assistance with land tax payment The Project to consider compensation for at least 3 years for impacted land The Project to assist family without toilet</p> <p>CDP Needs and priority (Xieng A) The Project to support on water supply (<i>Nam Lin</i>) The Project to support on irrigation system The Project to build/improve access road from Dak Learn and Xieng A The Project to provide scholarships to students and assist with employment opportunities</p>	<p>Land and economic displacement is assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs.</p> <p>CHMP has been prepared in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p>
	13:00-17:00	Consultation with Dak Terb Village Location:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The villagers have experienced land acquisition for existing TL; therefore, they are well aware of activities allowed and not allowed within TL ROW. 	Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.

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		<p>House of Dak Terb's village head</p> <p>Participants: Village heads and villagers of Dak Terb Village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The villagers indicated that they have never been to Phou Koungking as it is located far away from the village. They usually collect NTFP in forest nearby the village. ■ One representative from the village participated in compensation unit rate consultation with the compensation committee. Some outstanding items of unit rate compensation include Agarwood and bamboo. <p>Main concerns include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sedimentation may enter streams which the people are dependent on for drinking and domestic water sources as a result of Project activities. (Innogreen clarified that the Project will avoid construction activities during rainy season to minimize sedimentation and erosion impact to the water courses) <p>CDP Needs and priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Households are quite poor, they do not have sufficient income ■ Water supply and irrigation system e.g. Nam Rin ■ Some families have sufficient land but not sufficient labors to work on the land e.g. this young mother has a young child that she has to tend to and therefore is not able to work on the land. The Project may provide support on livestock e.g. chickens and pigs to enable the mother to have additional income while taking care of the child at home 	<p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs.</p>
	13:00-17:00	<p>Dak Lern Survey and KIIs (Key Informant Interviews)</p> <p>Location: Dak Learn Village</p> <p>Participants: Village head/ assistant village heads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Most households in Dak Lern use timber and non- timber forest products (NTFPs) (mushroom, bamboo shoot, honey, ginseng, orchid, rattan, tiger grass etc.) from the hill of Phou Koung King. ■ Bamboo and tiger grass can be sold as a raw material or processed as an added value product ■ Timber and non- timber forest products (NTFPs) collection is main income of household due to villagers collect and sell to merchant from Vietnam. 	<p>The information has been included in the RP as baseline of livelihood and income</p>
Wednesday, 20 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Rant Village</p> <p>Location:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The majority of attendees have been fully vaccinated (mostly 3 doses) 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p>

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		<p>Dak Rant School</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Rant and Dak Dor villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land acquisition for substation will affect active rice paddy and inactive rice paddy of 13 owners from Dak Bong and Dak Cheung villages. ■ Most people have rice paddy between 1.5 – 2 ha and average production is approximately 3 tons. ■ The villagers indicated that they have never been to Phou Koungking as it is located far away from the village. They usually collect NTFPs in forest nearby the village. To get permission to enter or construction activities in Phou Koungking, the Project must consult with Dak Lern and Prao villages. ■ In general, the villagers indicated they have no belief around Phou Koungking (refer that we need to ask Prao and Dak Lern villages). One elderly believed that Phou Koungking is the place of origin of Dak Cheung people. However, such belief was not shared by other village members. ■ Representative from Dak Rant village participated in compensation unit rate consultation with compensation committee, while Dak Dor representative didn't. The consultation discussed compensation unit rate for coffee and cassava. Outstanding items include communal land. ■ The villagers have not seen compensation unit rates prior to this consultation ■ Dak Dor village identified streams near WA131 and WA132 (Huay Nong and Huay Yerng) ■ Dak Rant village identified streams near WA048 and WA049 (Huay Rong) <p>Main concerns include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sedimentation may enter streams which the people are dependent on for drinking and domestic water sources as a result of Project activities. (Innogreen: construction activities will be avoided during rainy season) ■ Concerns about agricultural land being affected from internal road e.g. materials or waste from Project vehicles fall on their crops ■ Noise and shadow flicker impact (Innogreen: clarified that impacts will be minor) 	<p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Land and economic displacement is assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 8.3.7 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts associated with shadow flickers are assessed in Section 8.3.8 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>WTGs have been relocate to ensure distance from villages. The nearest WTG to village is 500 m from the village</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Labour Management Plan have been prepared to include HR management that reflect local traditions of local employees</p> <p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Traffic safety: the Project should inform the villages on number and timing of vehicles, notify the villages in advance of transportation activities, install traffic safety signs, speed limit, avoid transportation activities during peak hours where children are travelling to and from school, training/workshop for villagers on traffic safety. ■ Concerns related to influx: inform the village of number of workers, who and where they are from, where will their accommodation be. The village will develop Village Code of Conduct outlining what activities are allowed and what not in the village area. Moreover, the village also ask to review Project's worker Code of Conduct. The Project to install signs indicating no entry to sacred area in the village such as cemetery. ■ During funeral or ceremonies, the villagers do not work and help each other preparing for such ceremony. The Project should ensure that local hired workforce is able to take a day off (with normal pay) for village ceremony and ensure that there will be no sanction for missing work days due to village ceremonies. <p>CDP Needs and priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project should also provide access roads to agricultural land for the villagers ■ Vocational training for youth ■ Project employment (it was noted that there are youth in the village who graduated from college and engineering from university that will have the capacity to work for the Project) ■ Livestock raising e.g. pigs and chickens ■ Vegetable gardens (need budget and training on how to improve productivity and quality of vegetable garden) ■ Computer and desks for village office ■ Water supply and irrigation ■ Before the Project conduct any activities, it must consult with the villages <p>The Lenders recommended that CEGDP should include programs for implementation during Construction Phase which may include</p>	<p>affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs.</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p> <p>Code of Conduct will be developed by the Project and provide opportunity for the village to review</p>

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			<p>broader development projects e.g. improvement of water supply and health center. Currently the CEGDP is proposed to be implemented during Operation Phase which will start after 3 years. The communities will end up disappointed for not receiving any assistance within the 3 years of construction activities.</p>	
	09:00-12:00	Meeting with District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO)/Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biodiversity in Laos-Vietnam boarder region was discussed. There is a project funded by ADB to protect biodiversity, namely Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors- Vietnam Component (BCC Project) ■ BCC Project will terminated in May 2022. The will be continued as DAFO/PAFO have already appointed officers; however, they were not certain regarding funding for BCC implementation. Potentially, DAFO/PAFO may ask funding support from the Project. ■ Phou Koungking Mountain is a conservation area, cutting trees and hunting activities are prohibited. However, local people still hunt and collect NTFPs in the mount. There will be no issue with the construction of the Project within Phou Koungking Mountain if the Project complies with the tradition. The PAFO/DAFO representative sees that with improved access, this will facilitate the officers in conduct monitoring of wrongdoers. However, he also concerns that people from the city will go hunt in the areas and increase hunting activities. ■ The DAFO/PAFO confirmed that though the project might cause decrease of existing NTFP areas, it will also open up new NTFP areas which the villagers can access. Though each village has assigned NTFP areas, villages can share NTFP/Production areas and work together on the management of the area. ■ The transmission line can be constructed with approval from the Ministry of National Defence because the boarder area is in their jurisdiction. ■ The DAFO/PAFO currently have no plan to prohibit people from encroaching the protected forest ■ In the case that PAPs are not satisfied with the compensation, the survey will be re-conducted to verify the information. However, if the information is valid but there is yet ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) will include mitigation measures ■ Such issues can be mitigated by, for instance, locked gate for roads leading to turbine infrastructure with access given to only local villagers (as part of local employment and security arrangement).

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			<p>grievances, the PAPs will be provided with support such as rice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Based on the interview with DAFO/PAFO, boundaries for each type of forest for every village has been identified including NTFP areas. The government has agreement with the villages on the management on the different types of forest and NTFP areas. 	
	13:00-17:00	<p>FGD (Focus Group Discussions) in Dak Lern Village Vice deputy, belief leader, other village representatives</p>	<p>Access to Phou Koungking Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Phou Koungking Mountain, both high and low elevation areas, are not prohibited from access. The higher elevation portion of Phou Koungking Mountain is difficult to access because of difficult route and not many people know the way to access higher elevation portion of the mountain ■ Usually, people from Dak Lern village do not access the high elevation because they are afraid of poisonous animals such as snakes. ■ Only the Belief Leader (“Tao Kae Naew Home” which is translatable as an elderly who can/have the power to gather/assemble all villagers together or spiritual center of all villagers) identified to frequently access to the top of the mountain, where village boarder between Prao and Dak Lern lies, in order to monitor NTFP collection. <p>Belief Around Phou Koungking Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The FGD suggested that people are not afraid of entering high elevation area because of spirits, but rather poisonous animals such as snake ■ The FGD indicated that the belief in spirit such as ‘Phi Bang Bot’ is not strong nor common within villagers as it has been a long time since someone encountered spirits and there have been no evidence to prove. ■ The people, however, belief that when entering the forest/mountain, Heet (long inherited traditions) and Kong (social norm, custom or guidelines) must be followed¹. For instance, an offering must be performed prior to entering the forest for NTFP Collection. <p>Sacredness of Phou Koungking Mountain It is noted that the location of the Project facilities in the lower elevation area of the Phou Koungking Mountain is not regarded as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information regarding Phou Koungking have been incorporated in the ESIA and related management plans. ■ Measures are proposed regarding Project activities in lower elevation of Phou Koungking based on consultation with Dak Lern, Proa and Dak Kung villages.

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			<p>a 'sacred' place (considered holy and deserving respect/worship). Cemetery, on the other hand, is considered a highly sacred place by the villagers. If the Project impacts cemetery, a higher level of ritual is required. Such ritual involves sacrificing of a puppy and use its blood to spread across affected cemetery area.</p> <p>Permission to Access Phou Koungking Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Different rituals are required prior to entering the mountain based on the purposes. The Project must consult with Prao and Dak Lern Villages and comply with the village requirements. ■ For NTFP Collection, 6 grain of rice, tobacco and incense are required to be offered under a large tree in the forest ■ For Project construction activities, the project is required to provide budget for the village to perform ritual. The ritual involves a pig, a jar of rice whisky and a copper bracelet. A pig will be sacrificed while the blood is flowing over the copper bracelet, it is highlighted that everyone in the village must touch the blood of the pig. Thereafter, the pig will be cooked and all villagers must eat the pork and drink rice whisky from the jar. The copper bracelet will be left there where the ritual is performed. The ritual is usually performed in the village in the evening. It is noted that by performing this ritual, it covers asking for permission from all spirits that the people believe in including village spirit, forest spirit, mountain spirits, etc. ■ The people believe that if the rituals are not carried out correctly, it will result in illness and depression of people in the village. However, such mistake in the rituals can be repaired/amended by correcting the exact step that went wrong. <p>Belief Leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Belief leader in the village is known as "Tao Kae Naew Home" which means an elderly who can/have the power to gather/assemble all villagers together. Tao Kae Naew Home is usually someone who are well educated of Heet-Kong and have extensive experience in performing rituals that can guide the villagers. <p>Cemetery/Spirit/Sacred in Triang's Belief (Kil with village coordinator from Dak Tiem Village)</p>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental spirits are spirit that are naturally there e.g., forest spirit, river spirit and mountain spirit, etc. This is different from spirits in the cemeteries which are spirits of the dead. Belief in environmental spirits is subjective and differs per village and individuals—usually people would follow the belief leaders of their villages. ■ The interviewee regarded cemetery as a highly sacred place as their parent who passed away are resting there. Activities to disturb resting of their ancestors such as chopping of wood or loud noise are prohibited—he feared if his parent are woken up from their resting by disturbing activities, the parent spirits will be angry at him for not protecting them and let them rest in peace after death. ■ Phi Bang Bot (literal translation as cover the eyes) is a ghost that has the power to blind people. There has been no evidence of people encounter such spirit/ghost, but rather when someone got lost in a forest, they'd likely blame it on Phi Bang Bot for blinding their eyes and causing them to get lost in the forest. 	
21 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Cheung, Ngon Don and Dak Muan Villages</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Cheung, Ngon Don and Dak Muan Villages</p>	<p>Villager Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the road cuts off all of the land that they own. ■ Safety of the transport vehicle. ■ There is risk of spreading COVID/other diseases from the workers to the villagers. <p>Villager Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform village head on date of transportation ■ Have set times on when the transport vehicles can pass through school areas. ■ Teaching techniques for better efficiency in agriculture (mainly coffee) ■ Fertiliser for the village, soil is not fertile. ■ Equipment for village office ■ Train young people in electricity to provide jobs ■ Training in tailoring for women to create jobs ■ Create a landfill for disposing of waste ■ Development of farming areas for villagers in need 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A safety inspection to prevent the spread of any contagious diseases from the workers. ■ Management of waste by the workers <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers like the idea of having a road next to their land for easier access. ■ Some villagers bring their own water to their farms/garden, some rely on water sources nearby. ■ Each village has their own foraging grounds, don't usually forage in other villages' territory 	
21 July 2022	13:00-16:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Bong, Dak Pum and Dak Xieng A</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Bong, Dak Pum and Dak Xieng A Villages</p>	<p>Villager Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ -Compensation unit rates are low compared to the market value (for some crops) ■ -Will the organization pay the compensation cash themselves or will a third party (government official) do it. <p>Villager Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Education equipment (for teaching and learning). ■ Coffee trees and cows (Bringing animals and coffee saplings). ■ Create an area for farming for the villagers (using villagers' existing land). ■ Compensate people and families before any development. ■ Respect village traditions and comply with them before development. ■ If project fails to comply with village demand, the project will not move forward. ■ Transmission lines over the cemetery requires cash paid upfront as compensation given to the village in order to fix any damages (trees cut to reduce height) ■ Improvement in clothes, village office 	<p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs</p> <p>CHMP have been prepared to address impacts to cultural heritage and proposed appropriate mitigation measures.</p>
22 July 2022	09:00 - 12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Sak Yok Villages</p>	<p>Villager Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Noise caused from the wind turbine <p>Villager Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Create a source of water from nearby lakes. 	<p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 8.3.7 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p>

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		<p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Sak Yok Villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fix roads, some parts cannot be crossed during rainy season, road is cut off. ■ Villagers want animals (cows, buffalos, chickens, etc). ■ Medicine and other health facilities. ■ Waste issue, landfill area for village. ■ Toilet facilities for better hygiene. <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers use nearby water sources when at their farms (Huai Sek, Huai Peep) ■ All three villages participated in the unit rate compensation. 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs</p>