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Lao People's Democratic Republic: Monsoon Wind Power Project

Main Report

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IEAD Supplementary E&S Study

Community and Ethnic Group
Development Plan (CEGDP)
(CEGDP)

27 September 2022

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Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AOI	Area of Influence
BCS	Broad Community Support
CA	Concession Agreement
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEGDP	Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CH	Cultural Heritage
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
COD	Commercial Operations Date
CSO	Chief Security Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAFO	Department of Agriculture and Forestry Office
DEB	Department of Energy Business
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOE	Department of Environment
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EDL	Electricity du Laos, the state power company
EGD	Ethnic Group Development
EGDP	Ethnic Group Development Plan
EGPF	Ethnic Group Policy Framework
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMG	Ethnic Minority Groups
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
ERM	ERM-Siam Company Limited
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP - CP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan - Construction Phase
ESMMP-OP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan - Operation Phase
ESMO	Environmental and Social Management Officer
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social management System
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GLAD	German-Laos Association Development
GOL	Government of Laos
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GRP	Grievance Redressal Plan
HH	Households
HR	Human Resource
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IEAD	Impact Energy Asia Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation

ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAK	Laotian Kip (Official national currency of Laos)
LFNC	Liquid Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit
MD	Managing Director
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MP	Management Plans
MW	Megawatt
NA	Not Applicable
NEIO	Natural Resources and Environment Inspection Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
PA	Protected Areas
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected People
PDA	Project Development Agreement
PDP8	Power Development Plan 8
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PFHA	Promotion of Family Health Association
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PRF	Provider Relief Fund
PS	Performance Standard
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SR	Safeguard Requirements
SSO	Social Safeguard Officers
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SUFORD	Scaling Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management
TL	Transmission Line
USD	United States Dollars
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCC	Workers Code of Conduct
WF	Wind Farm
WFP	World Food Program
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Objectives of the Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP)

This Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP) has been developed to address Project impacts to local communities, which includes ethnic minority communities identified within the Project area. Project construction and operation will affect the land and livelihoods of project-affected people (PAPs), almost all of whom belong to ethnic groups which meet the distinctiveness and vulnerability criteria in ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS).

The CEGDP's primary objective is to ensure so that PAPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic project benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts, and can participate actively in projects that affect them with full respect for their identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the ethnic groups themselves.

The Project has adopted this "living" document as a guide to implementation of a culturally appropriate community development programs to achieve positive social and economic benefits from the Project and to meet ADB's Safeguards Requirement 3 (SR3) for an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The CEGDP describes Project plans to mitigate impacts and enhance benefits on the cultures, livelihoods, and other features of PAPs from ethnic groups in the Project impact area, and to integrate gender mainstreaming features into Project implementation.

1.2 Key Framework

In compliance with ADB SPS SR2 and SR3, the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), as well as applicable Government of Laos regulations, the Project is required to develop and implement a Community Development Plan in conjunction with an Ethnic Group Development Plan.

1.3 Project Description

Impact Energy Asia Development (IEAD and/or the Project Proponent) is developing the Monsoon Wind Farm with an installed capacity of approximately 600 MW in Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province and Sanxai District of Attapue Province in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR). The development also includes a 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, which connects to the grid in Vietnam ("the Project").

IEAD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Lao PDR in 2011 to explore the possibility of developing a wind power project. Following the initial feasibility study, IEAD signed a Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the Government of Lao PDR on August 7, 2015, for the development of a wind power project with a capacity of 600 MW. The concession period for the Project is understood to be 25 years from the commercial operations date (COD). Construction is estimated to take approximately 30 months and COD is anticipated to be December 2025.

1.4 CEGDP Setting

The CEGDP informs the Project approach to addressing and providing beneficial measures to the affected communities and allowing them to obtain sustainable social and economic returns. The CEGDP builds on the outcomes of the Project ESIA and should be read in conjunction with the SEP, CHMP, RP and additional elements within the Project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to ensure realisation of positive community development outcomes.

The beneficial measures include the following key measures:

Gender Mainstreaming Measures

- Ensure that gender responsive budgeting is considered for every annual plan.

- Ensure the inclusion and full participation of women in the planning, decision-making, compensation, and monitoring process as a part of any community-level mechanisms that are part of this Plan's implementation.
- Ensure that all compensation entitlements are gender sensitive and inclusive.
- Ensure the protection of women's rights with regards to ownership of land and property, and other land tenure arrangements.
- Develop entitlement options that can derive improved practical benefits for women such as increased income, greater financial security, and more economic rights and opportunities or needs as emerging from consultation; and
- Develop mechanisms to ensure collection, analysis, and reporting, of gender-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation process.

Community Development Program

The community development program will be driven by Monsoon Windfarm Partnership Program and an identification of Existing Community Development Initiative approach to amplify implementation of community development program at the community level. The main elements will be community trust, rapport building, creating conducive synergies across existing initiatives and encouraging linkages across various level of actors from Province, District and Village level to engage and be part of this Community Development Program.

Construction Phase:

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of Monsoon Windfarm is positioned within the Community Development Program as it is a partnership program to expand the community benefits. The CSR initiatives will be undertaken during the construction phase and further complemented by CDP in the operation phase.

Operation Phase:

The Proposed Community Development Program includes the following thematic areas of community development initiatives, which will be implemented during the Project operation phase:

Thematic Area 1: Rural Electrification

Thematic Area 2: Agriculture and Livelihoods Improvement

Thematic Area 3: Education and Sponsorship Assistance

Thematic Area 4: Health Support and Services

Thematic Area 5: Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

1.5 Annual Budget Allocation

Construction Phase:

Total of USD 335,000 budget is allocated for the CSR initiatives during the construction phase.

Operation Phase:

Annual budget of USD. 1.1 million for each year is allocated for the community development program. The commencement of community development will comply with GOL implementation requirements for the duration of the operation phase.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP) has been formulated for the Monsoon Wind power project and serves as an Indigenous People's Plan and therefore is in line with, "ADB's Safeguard Requirements 3 (SR3) on Indigenous Peoples," which aims to design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples, identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects, can participate actively in Projects that affect them. (SPS Appendix 3, para 3). The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a Project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain and focuses on cross cutting issues of Ethnic Groups and Gender ensuring the community participation and engagement at all levels of project development" (ADB SR 3).

In the case of Laos, the term, "Ethnic Group," will be adopted for the purpose of this Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan. The CEGDP aims to ensure that adverse impacts on ethnic groups are mitigated in a culturally appropriate and ethnically sensitive manner and is intended to enable communities with emphasis to ethnic groups and gender mainstreaming to accrue the social and economic benefits from the community development program for the period of 25 years.

2.1 Project Background

The Project Developer (Impact Energy Asia Development/IEAD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Lao PDR in 2011 to explore the possibility of developing a wind power project.

Following the initial feasibility study, IEAD signed a Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the Government of Lao PDR on August 7, 2015, for the development of a wind power project with a capacity of 600 MW. A Concession Agreement (CA) was negotiated with the Government of Lao PDR (GoL). The concession period is for 25 years from the commercial operations date (COD). The Project will be designed, implemented, maintained, and operated by IEAD on a build, operate, transfer agreement with GoL with an installed capacity of approximately 600 MW. It will be in two districts and provinces of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR): Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province and Sanxay District of Attapeu Province. The development also includes a 22 km 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, which connects to the grid in Vietnam ("the Project"). The Project construction including the wind farm and transmission line is estimated to take approximately 30 months and COD is anticipated to be December 2025. The concession period for the Project is understood to be 25 years from the commercial operations date (COD).

An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for local Lao PDR permitting requirements was first conducted in June 2014 (EIA 2014), with updates in 2018 (EIA 2018), and September 2020 (EIA 2020), respectively. Innogreen Engineering Co., Ltd (Innogreen) on behalf of the Project Proponent is currently revising the local EIA (EIA 2020) due to significant changes in the Project design. MONRE approved the revised EIA on 28 July 2022. A draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared and publicly disclosed on the ADB's website in May 2022 in compliance with its safeguard's requirements. The key features and location of the Project are further supplemented in **Table 2-1**.

2.2 Project Associated and Related Facilities

Associated Facilities are defined in the ADB SPS as "*facilities that are not funded as part of the project (funding may be provided separately by the borrower/client or by third parties), and whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project and whose goods or services are essential for successful operation of the project.*"

There are no associated facilities identified for this Project. Other related facilities have been assessed as to whether these are associated facilities. However, these have **not** been considered as associated facilities as per ADB SPS definition as per the rationale provided below:

- The 500 kV Station of Vietnam (Thanh My Station) and the transmission line route in Vietnam. As mentioned in Section 3.3.3, this project is not funded by ADB or the Developer and is being conducted by ENV, which means that funding is provided separately by the borrower/client or by third parties. In addition, the viability and existence of the project is not exclusively for successful operation of the project but are also being developed for more than just the Project Associated Facilities.
- Road No. 16 B improvements that connecting Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam from west to east. This road will be used for the transportation of construction equipment. The upgrade of this road was completed in 2021 by the Government of Laos. As the Government of Laos funded the upgrade of the road, the road therefore is not considered as an associated facility, as it is not funded as part of the project. In addition, as the road network will not be utilized for only this Project and is not funded by the developer or ADB, it cannot be considered an associated facility since the viability and existence does not depend exclusively on the project but is develop for other uses as well.

Table 2-1: Project Key Features

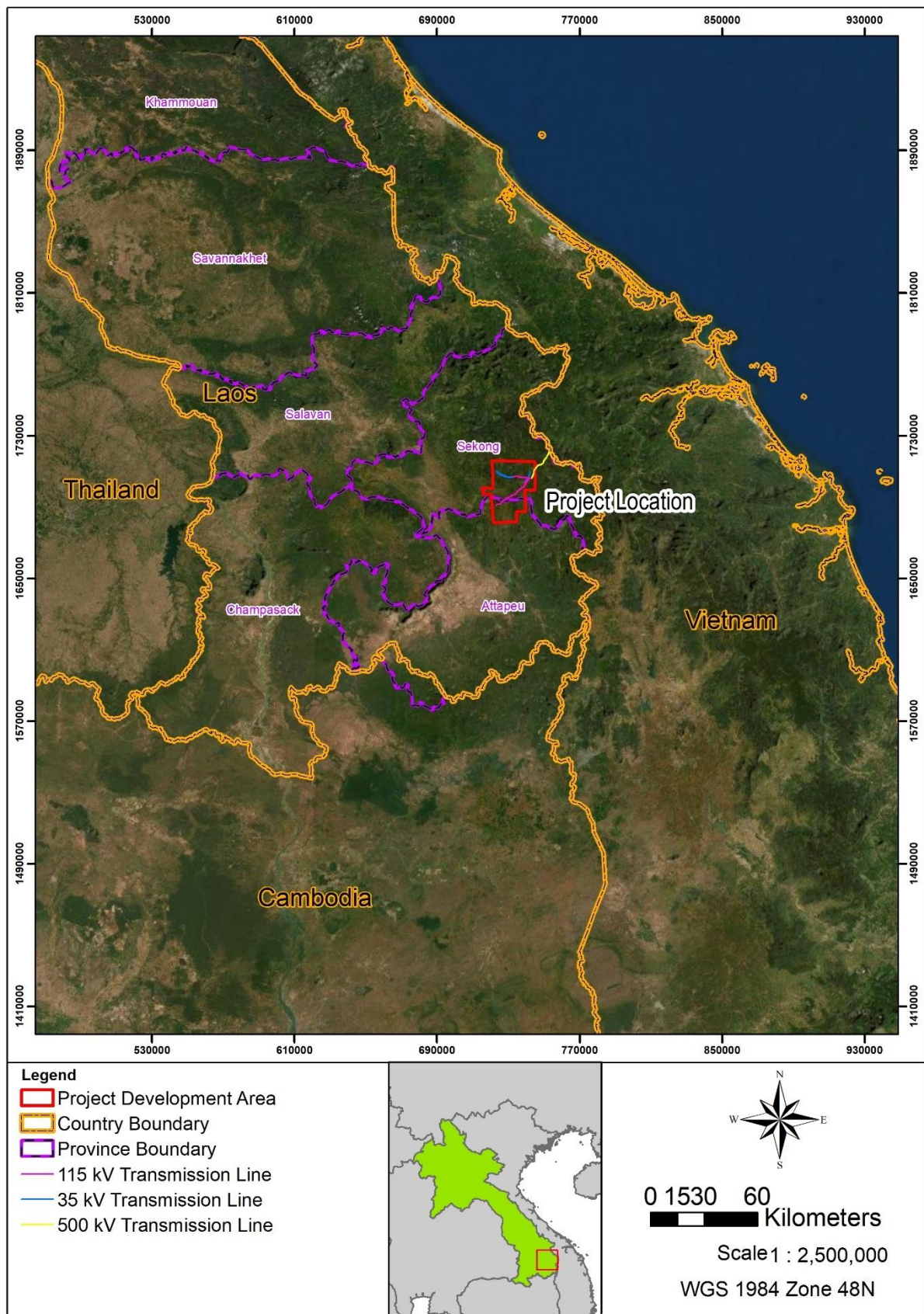
Key Features	Description
Project Owner	Impact Energy Asia Development (IEAD)
Project Location	Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province and Sanxay District of Attapeu Province in Lao PDR
Project Area	70,828 hectares ¹
Project Background	IEAD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Lao PDR in 2011 to explore the possibility of developing a wind power Project. Following the initial feasibility study, IEAD signed a Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the Government of Lao PDR on August 7, 2015, for the development of a wind power Project with a capacity of 600 MW. The concession period for the Project is understood to be 25 years from the commercial operations date (COD). Construction is estimated to take approximately 30 months.
Approval of EIA	An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for local Lao PDR permitting requirements was conducted in June 2014 (EIA 2014), and a second and third revision was conducted in May 2018 (EIA 2018), and September 2020 (EIA 2020), respectively. Innogreen Engineering Co., Ltd (Innogreen) on behalf of the Project Proponent is currently revising the local EIA (EIA 2020) due to significant changes in the Project design. MONRE approved the revised EIA on 28 July 2022.
Project Key Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 133 wind turbines with a total capacity of 600 MW, hub height is 110 m. 22 km of 500 kV overhead transmission line in Lao PDR and 500 kV Thanh My substation. The Right of Way (ROW) of the transmission line is 70 m (35 m on each side from the centre line) ■ Underground and overhead 35 kV and 115 kV transmission cables to transfer electricity to the substation within the development area. The Right of Way (ROW) of 35 kV and 115 kV transmission lines are 15 m (12.5 m on each side from the centre line) and 40 m (20 m on each side from the centre line) respectively.

¹ It should be noted that the Projects' concession area will be the land required to install and construct Project facilities and ROW for related transmission line, which is around 1,050 ha.

Key Features	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal 33/115kV substations ■ 500kV substation ■ Internal road, with the pavement width of 5.0 m; the subgrade width of 6.0 m; designed speed of 15 km/h, will be newly built to connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project. ■ 108 km access road (highway road No. 16 B) from the municipality of Sekong Province to Dak Cheung District to the Project Site. Renovation work of road no.16B has been completed and it is entirely paved. It is understood that the width of this road is sufficient for transportation of construction equipment. <p>Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area, spoil disposal sites and worker accommodations</p> <p>Other related facilities have been assessed as to whether these are associated facilities. However, these have not been considered as associated facilities as per ADB SPS and IFC PS definition as per the rationale provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The 500 kV Station of Vietnam (Thanh My Station) and the transmission line route in Vietnam, this project is not funded by ADB or the Developer and is being conducted by EVN, which means that funding is provided separately by the borrower/client or by third parties. In addition, the viability and existence of the project is not exclusively for successful operation of the project but are also being developed for more than just the Project Associated Facilities. EVN plans to use the 500kV line for other imported power projects from Sekong province. The maximum capacity of this 500kV double-circuit is approximately 4,000MW. Based on Vietnam's draft power development plan (PDP8), there is a planned 200MW hydro power project to connect to the Project substation and transmission line. In the agreed PPA and Concession Agreement, EVN and GOL, respectively, allow other projects to connect to the transmission line and sell electricity to Vietnam. ■ Road No. 16 B improvements that connecting Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam from west to east. This road will be used for the transportation of construction equipment. The upgrade of this road was completed in 2021 by the Government of Laos. As the Government of Laos funded the upgrade of the road, the road therefore is not considered as an associated facility, as it is not funded as part of the project. In addition, as the road network will not be utilized for only this Project and is not funded by the developer or ADB, it cannot be considered an associated facility since the viability and existence does not depend exclusively on the project but is develop for other uses as well.

The project location is presented in the **Figure 2-1**

Figure 2-1: Project Location



2.3 Scope and Objectives of CEGDP

This Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan guides implementation of a culturally appropriate community development program to achieve positive social and economic benefits from the Project. The development of CEGDP is directly supported by the SEP (*refer to Stakeholder Engagement Plan Details and Grievance Procedures*), to ensure the key development opportunities are driven by the community's needs and opportunities, and the community members are aware of the project benefits and how they can participate.

Project construction will affect land and livelihoods sources of project-affected people (PAPs), almost all of whom belong to ethnic groups which meet the distinctiveness and vulnerability criteria in ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS). This document is prepared to meet ADB's Safeguards Requirement 3 (SR3) of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). Its objectives are to describe the Project's policies and plans to mitigate impacts and enhance benefits on the cultures, livelihoods, and other features of PAPs from ethnic groups in the Project impact area, and to integrate gender mainstreaming features into Project implementation.

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) provides guidance for the identification of Indigenous Peoples, which is a term used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics to 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 dominant society and culture; and
- A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region." (ADB 2009, p. 56)

The policy highlights that groups need to be "both distinct and vulnerable" to trigger application of the term Indigenous Peoples. Distinctiveness may be defined with the four characteristics, above, while vulnerability is determined by assessing economic, social, political, demographic, and environmental factors. The ADB SPS further notes that while "Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups" (ADB 2009, p. 55), they are considered Indigenous Peoples for operational purposes when they possess the characteristics listed above. The groups covered by this Plan are referred to as ethnic groups in the Lao PDR.

2.3.1 Ethnic Groups in the Project Aol

The ethnic groups located in the villages in the Project Area of Influence (Aol) were assessed against the distinct (four characteristics listed above) and vulnerable definitions to confirm whether these ethnic groups would be considered as Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of meeting ADB SPS SR3 and the distinctiveness criteria under IFC Performance Standards 7 (PS7). This assessment is provided in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2: ADB Indigenous Peoples Characteristics

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
1. Distinct				
(i) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others	<p>Triang is classified as one of Mon-Khmer Group in Lao PDR.²</p> <p>The 2005 census identified Triang as one of the ethnic groups in Lao PDR.³</p> <p>ADB Indigenous People Plan for Education for Employment Sector Development Program (2019) recognized Triang as one of the ethnic groups.⁴</p> <p>Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) of Ministry of Health (2011) (prepared for World Bank) recognized Triang as one of ethnic groups.⁵</p>	<p>Yae is classified as one of Mon-Khmer Group in Lao PDR.</p> <p>The 2005 census identified Yae as one of the ethnic groups in Lao PDR.</p> <p>ADB Indigenous People Plan for Education for Employment Sector Development Program (2019) recognized Yae as one of the ethnic groups</p> <p>Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) of Ministry of Health (2011) (prepared for World Bank) recognized Yae as one of ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Katu is classified as one of Mon-Khmer Group in Lao PDR.</p> <p>The 2005 census identified Katu as one of the ethnic groups in Lao PDR</p> <p>ADB Indigenous People Plan for Education for Employment Sector Development Program (2019) recognized Katu as one of the ethnic groups</p> <p>Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) of Ministry of Health (2011) (prepared for World Bank recognized Katu as one of ethnic groups</p> <p>Ethnic Group Policy Framework (EGPF) (prepared</p>	<p>Ha Luk is classified as one of Mon-Khmer Group in Lao PDR.</p> <p>The 2005 census identified Ha Luk as one of the ethnic groups in Lao PDR</p> <p>ADB Indigenous People Plan for Education for Employment Sector Development Program (2019) recognized Ha Huk as one of the ethnic groups</p> <p>Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) of Ministry of Health (2011) (prepared for World Bank recognized Ha Huk as one of ethnic groups</p> <p>Ethnic Group Policy Framework (EGPF) (prepared for Poverty</p>

² NSC/CPI, ADB, SIDA and the World Bank, 2006.

³ Lao Statistics Bureau (2006). Population Census Lao PDR 2005

⁴ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](#)

⁵ Health Services Improvement Project Additional Financing (P124906). Retrieve from: <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P124906>

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
	<p>Ethnic Group Policy Framework (EGPF) (prepared for Poverty reduction Fund II (PRF II)) in 2016 recognized Triang as one of ethnic groups.⁶</p> <p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources</p>	<p>Ethnic Group Policy Framework (EGPF) (prepared for Poverty reduction Fund II (PRF II)) in 2016 recognized Yae as one of ethnic groups.</p> <p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources</p>	<p>for Poverty reduction Fund II (PRF II)) in 2016 recognized Katu as one of ethnic groups.</p> <p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources</p>	<p>reduction Fund II (PRF II)) in 2016 recognized Ha Hulas one of ethnic groups.</p> <p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources</p>
(ii) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	<p>It is common for Triang peoples to be in the highlands (IFAD, 2012). They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Triang peoples have been found to have settled in Dak Cheung, Tha Taeng, and La Marm Districts of the Sekong Province, Sanxay and Samakkee Xai District of</p>	<p>It is common for Yae peoples to be in the highlands (IFAD, 2012). They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Yae peoples have been found to have settled in the Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province, and Sanxay District of Attapeu</p>	<p>It is common for Katu peoples to be in the highlands (IFAD, 2012) They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Katu peoples have been found to have settled in Kalim, Dak Cheung, and Tang Districts of Sekong Province, Lao-gnarm and Salavan Districts of Salavan Province, and</p>	<p>It is common for Ha Luk peoples to be in the highlands (IFAD, 2012) They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Ha Luk peoples have been found to have settled in Lao-gnarm district of Salavan Province, Lamarm and Ta Taeng Districts of Sekong Province, Pakxong District of Champasak Province, and</p>

⁶ https://ewdata.rightsindevelopment.org/files/documents/01/WB-P153401_3xQD49j.pdf

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
	Attapeu Province, and Pak Xong District of Champasak Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a). Villagers have indicated that their ancestors have been in this area for a long time, although the exact duration is unknown.	Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015c).	Pakxong and Bachiengchalernsouk Districts of Champasak Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015b).	Sanxay and Samakkee Xai District of Attapeu Province. (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015d).
(iii) Customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as: There is a regime based on the law, like other areas. There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females. Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle have been absorbed due to increased contacts with people from outside communities, increased access to information through radio, television, and mobile phone and internet.	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as: There is a regime based on the law, like other areas. There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females. Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle have been absorbed due to increased contacts with people from outside communities, increased access to information through radio, television, and mobile phone and internet.	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as: There is a regime based on the law, like other areas. There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females. Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle have been absorbed due to increased contacts with people from outside communities, increased access to information through radio, television, and mobile phone and internet.	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as: There is a regime based on the law, like other areas. There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females. Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle have been absorbed due to increased contacts with people from outside communities, increased access to information through radio, television, and mobile phone and internet.
	Yes, Triang peoples have a specific spoken language,	Yes, Yae peoples have a specific spoken language,	Yes, Katu or Kaluem is spoken (Luangthongkum, 2010). Katu	Yes, Ha Luk peoples have specific spoken language, like

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
(iv) A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region	like the Ha Luk and Yae ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Triang peoples speak the Triang language but use Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a).	like Triang, Ha Luk and Katu ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Yae peoples speak the Yae language but use Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015c).	is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Katu peoples speak the Katu language but use the Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015b).	Triang, Yae and Katu ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Ha Luk peoples speak the Ha Luk language but use Lao language for writing. (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015d).
<p>An assessment on language in schools in Dak Cheung District found that although Lao language is taught at all schools, many of the ethnic group members are characterized by poor Lao language skills as their ethnic languages are still largely used in day-to-day life. Children who attended lower and upper secondary could answer questions in Lao language, but their parents' needed translation to ethnic languages.⁷</p> <p>This language issue was confirmed during the Information Disclosure and Consultation activity in July-August 2022. Most of the villagers who participated in the activity can understand basic conversation and communicate in basic Laos; however, translation to Triang was needed for the consultation to be understood, particularly on more complicated topics discussed and for the elders and the women. It is understood that Triang is the most common language used amongst ethnic groups present in the Project Aol. Given similarity of their ethnic languages, other ethnic groups i.e., Yae, Katu and Ha Huk could also understand when translation was conducted in Triang. It is noted that during the Information Disclosure and Consultation activity, the Project ensured that a village coordinator or village head were present to facilitate translation to Triang language. The participants were also informed that they may ask questions or communicate in their ethnic languages to ensure that language barrier would not inhibit ethnic peoples from expressing their concerns, opinions, or suggestions for the Project. The Project has employed a number of Triang speakers as village coordinators to facilitate community consultation.</p>				

2. Vulnerable

In general, the most vulnerable ethnic groups have very few assets, are geographically isolated (mostly in the highlands), and face language and cultural barriers. An assessment of each ethnic group's vulnerability is below.

⁷ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](#)

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
(i) Territorial, economic cultural, political and language barriers	<p>Their location, which is geographically isolated, makes it difficult for them to access political, economic, and social opportunities. The main ethnic groups belonging to the Lao-Tai are mostly found in urban areas or low land. They often have better access to public services and opportunities for socioeconomic development (including education) offered by the government and private investment.⁸ . The site visit in July 2022 observed inadequate school and healthcare facilities in the villages visited.</p> <p>Their economic status (nearly half of the surveyed population live below the national poverty line, which is much lower than the World Bank standard). The social baseline analysis found that the 40% of the population of the affected villages is vulnerable but the vulnerable population is not focussed on one particular ethnic group. According to the World Bank's annual poverty indicator (2015), there is a substantial difference in the poverty rate among the Lao-Tai groups, which stands at about 25%, while Mon-Khmer's poverty rate rises to 42%. The site visit in July 2022 found that their livelihood is highly dependent on agriculture and NTFPs collection and the people expressed that they do not have the capacity/capability to undertake alternative livelihood to diversity their livelihoods.</p> <p>Adoption of the Lao political arrangement (i.e., village head or Naai Baan/ Pok Kong Tong Thin) and integration to the Lao government system as evidenced in participation of village head in compensation unit rate consultation by relevant governmental authorities. The village head or Naai Baan/ Pok Kong Tong Thin roles do not duplicate other informal or traditional political institutions, such as tribal leaders. At provincial level, most of the officers are mainstream Laos, hence during the meeting on 18 July, Lao language was used. While the at district level, there are some officers who are ethnic groups (i.e., Triang, Yae, Katu) who can communicate in ethnic languages; however, these are small portion of the district officers where most of the officers are mainstream Laos.</p> <p>The ethnic groups in the project, particularly elders and women, have poor Laos language skills. It is likely that the language barrier inhibits members of these ethnic groups from understanding the continuous rapid socioeconomic development that is taking place around them. They may have little exposure to and awareness of their rights and options, and therefore they may not understand government policy and the strategic development plan for their own district.⁹</p>			
(ii) Project impacts	<p>The Triang, Yae, Kata and Ha Luk peoples will experience the following potential impacts.</p> <p>Economic displacement and impacts to livelihoods from the loss of agricultural land and loss of NTFP Collection.</p>			

⁸ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](#)

⁹ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](#)

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
	<p>Potential risks (intrusion of workers) to Intangible Cultural Heritage with Phou Koungking. The upper elevation of the mountain was mentioned as a prohibited zone (being a sacred forest) during the FGD in July 2022. The lower elevation zone of the Koungking mountain, an area identified by villagers during the July 2022 FGD as a multi-use zone, will be impacted from land acquisition, land clearance, and construction activities of the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), transmission line and internal roads. Impacts may arise from noise and shadow flicker impacts from operation of WTGs.</p> <p>Impact of construction related environment nuisance such as vibration, noise, and dust affecting cultural heritage sites close to construction sites.</p> <p>Potential disruption to local ceremonies and activities from increased noise levels, vibration, and dust, including exclusion areas being set up to protect villagers from heavy vehicle/machinery use.</p> <p>Potential of inward migrating workers to negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups, the result of which could be an erosion or loss of ethnic culture. The loss of ethnic culture may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. This potential impact is concerned primarily with the construction phase, as this is when workers and other related people are likely to move to the villages in the Aol. Only a small workforce (40 people) will remain in the operation phase.</p>			
(iii) Pressure from policy on relocation of upland villages to be consolidated to the lowlands	<p>The GoL officially formulated the Village Relocation and Consolidation Strategy in 1989. The strategy sought to improve villagers' access to public infrastructure and services by merging villages with less than 50 households into larger villages (with a minimum of 200 people in upland areas and 500 people in lowland areas), while also relocating remote upland villages to lowland area. The key objective of upland resettlement is to bring villages closer to public infrastructure and services (e.g., roads, markets, schools, hospitals), while also transitioning their livelihoods away from upland, shifting cultivation toward lowland, paddy cultivation.¹⁰</p> <p>Based on the inquiry with Dak Cheung District Natural Resource and Environment Officer on 5 August 2022, the government does not have policy to relocate upland villages to lowland. The government only applies village consolidation policy with remote villages where there is no or limited access to the village. All 32 villages in the Project Aol have access roads which can be accessed during both dry and rainy seasons; therefore, the government does not apply village consolidation policy to these villages and does</p>			

¹⁰ : Jonas Kramp, Diana Suhardiman & Oulavanh Keovilnavong (2022). *(Un)making the upland: resettlement, rubber, and land use planning in Namai village, Laos*. The Journal of Peasant Studies, 49:1, 78-100. Retrieved from: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03066150.2020.1762179?needAccess=true>

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
	not have any plan to relocate any villages to lowland. It can therefore be concluded that the villages are not and will not likely be threatened by upland village consolidation strategy.			
(iv) Pressure on land and resources from multiple concessions in the Project development area	<p>Pressure on land from Project land acquisition</p> <p>Approximately 30.6 ha of agricultural land will be impacted and 160.6 ha of will be temporarily impacted. The acquisition of land currently used for agricultural purposes will lead to economic displacement, since the land will be (permanently or temporarily) removed from its agricultural use, and unable to generate income for landowners and users. In this sense, the loss of agricultural land will cause economic displacement and impact on livelihoods. Whilst some households will be temporarily impacted, it is highlighted that during this period, the impact on livelihoods will experience a similar impact to those households experiencing permanent acquisition.</p> <p>While the Project development area covers 70,000 ha, it is highlighted that the proposed permanent and temporary clearing of forest has been kept to a minimum and comprises less than 1% of the total Project area. The access roads will provide greater access to other areas of the forest that the affected villagers may currently be unable to access or have difficulty accessing. In opening new area for NTFP collection, this will be undertaken in consultation with DAFO, and agreement will need to be reached with DAFO and villages. As such the Project will not remove the ability for NTFP collection</p> <p>Primarily, these land-based livelihoods are for the purpose of subsistence. Given the rural locality, it is difficult to participate in other sources of livelihood (e.g., not many wage-based or enterprise-based livelihood opportunities in or close to the villages in the Aol). This is particularly the case for vulnerable households (in particular poor households) that may already experience difficulties maintaining a secure form of livelihood. However, the Project will provide opportunities to participate in livelihood restoration mechanisms that will seek to restore the affected villagers' livelihoods to a minimum of existing levels, if not better.</p> <p>Cumulative impact on land and NTFP resources</p> <p>Other known developments (existing and planned) in and around the Project area have been identified as follows:</p> <p>Several hydropower projects, with associated linear transmission lines, are identified in both Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts. A map showing the existing hydropower project transmission line closest to the WF project is indicated on the map in Figure 2-1</p> <p>A number of road upgrade / improvement projects are identified in both Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts.</p> <p>A potential bauxite mining project has been identified in Sanxay District, within Sekong and Attapeu provinces. A large area of the project area and surrounding areas up to the border with Vietnam may potentially be subject to surface mining. It is noted that</p>			

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk
	<p>there are currently no actual activity occurring on the ground. The GoL is now collecting data at the site to solve overlapping area with the Project development area issue.</p> <p>The physical footprint of the wind farm is relatively small, particularly when compared to projects such as dams for hydropower or mining, and therefore in isolation will be unlikely to significantly reduce ecosystem services. The main pathway for effects related to the wind farm would be if improved access to more intact parts of the project area leading to unsustainable harvesting of forest resources. It was observed during the Information Disclosure and Consultation in July-August 2022 that neighbouring villages have agreements on designated NTFP collection areas for each village. Typically, NTFP collection areas are accessed on foot (as most of villagers' own vehicles), they would note that some areas are too far. Improved access may potentially facilitate people from outside with vehicles to collect NTFPs in the area, leaving villagers whose livelihood is dependent on NTFPs collection vulnerable or more vulnerable. However, 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). Future mining-related impacts on land and NTFP resources may be greater in comparison to the small scale/magnitude of impacts associated with the Project, linear road upgrades and transmission lines in the region, and may also affect the quantity and quality of water.</p>			
(vii) Risks of becoming vulnerable or more vulnerable	<p>Their livelihood is highly dependent on agriculture and NTFPs collection and villagers expressed during the Information Disclosure and Consultation activity in July-August 2022 that they do not have the capacity/capability to undertake alternative livelihood to diversity their livelihoods. If livelihood restoration programs and CEGDP implemented properly and effectively, the risk of directly affected villages (affected by Project land acquisition) becoming vulnerable or more vulnerable due to the Project will be mitigated.</p> <p>In addition to livelihood vulnerability, increased exposure to outside communities may increase integration to Laos mainstream society; however, this integration is already underway with the increasing penetration of information and communication technology, such as mobile telephones and mobile internet. Inward migrating workers may negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups. This may contribute to an erosion or loss of ethnic culture and traditions.</p>			

Although villagers retain their ethnic identity, such as speaking in the language of their ethnic group, it was observed that villagers of all ethnic groups are well integrated into mainstream Laos society. This was evidenced by clothing and housing styles, and it is noted that apart from some of the elderly population, most villagers can understand Lao, and are able to use written Lao. Additionally, through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with villagers, it is understood that villagers live harmoniously. For instance, villagers celebrate ceremonies together, and no current or historical conflicts were identified. Despite the level of integration, villagers in the Aol retain their ethnic identity, which meets the ADB's definition of distinctiveness.

With respect to vulnerability, the social baseline analysis found that the 40% of the population of the affected villages is vulnerable but the vulnerable population is not focussed on one particular ethnic group. However, there are anti-discrimination laws in Laos that prohibit discrimination against ethnic groups. Villagers indicated that they do not experience discrimination based on ethnicity, and therefore are not more vulnerable within the region for this reason.

With respect to vulnerability, based on the discussed in **Table 4-5**, the villagers in the Project Aol are more economically disadvantaged when compared to the mainstream Tai-Lao groups— nearly half of the surveyed population live below the national poverty line, which is much lower than the World Bank standard. Their location being geographically isolated, makes it difficult for them to access public infrastructures and services, political, economic, and social opportunities. Their poor Laos language skills, particularly elders and women. It is likely that the language barrier inhibits members of these ethnic groups from understanding the continuous rapid socioeconomic development that is taking place around them. Their land and NTFP resources are under pressure posed by cumulative impacts of development projects within the Project development area—particularly mining projects which have significantly larger impacts on land and natural resources when compared to the Project and other linear developments e.g., transmission line and road improvement projects. Given that their livelihood is highly dependent on land-based livelihoods i.e. agriculture and NTFPs collection, together with the fact that the villagers expressed during the Information Disclosure and Consultation activity in July-August 2022 that they do not have the capacity/capability to undertake alternative livelihood to diversity their livelihoods—this makes them particularly susceptible to impacts on land and natural resources brought about by multiple development projects in the area. Additionally, increased exposure to outside communities and inward migrating may contribute to an erosion or loss of ethnic culture and traditions. However, there are anti-discrimination laws in Laos that prohibit discrimination against ethnic groups. Villagers indicated that they do not experience discrimination based on ethnicity, and therefore are not more vulnerable within the region for this reason.

Since Indigenous People may be vulnerable to losing or being exploited of their land and access to natural and cultural resources, the FPIC may be needed if any of the circumstances require FPIC is applied. FPIC is applied to project implementation, design, and expected results related to the impacts that would affect Indigenous Peoples communities. The Project was assessed against the criteria for IFC PS7 FPIC requirements in **Table 7-5**.

2.3.2 ADB SPS Safeguard Requirement Objectives

The CEGDP is guided by the ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2): Involuntary Resettlement and Safeguard Requirement 3 (SR3): Indigenous Peoples on the planning of community development. Reflecting this, the following specific objectives have been developed to undertake the CEGDP:

- Consider options the affected ethnic groups prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures.
- Identify social and economic benefits for affected ethnic groups that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on ethnic groups.

- Clarify community development principles and identify appropriate thematic areas based on the community preferences and opportunities.
- Establish a process to improve the socio-economic conditions of all communities within the Project Area of Influence (AoI).
- Provide strategies for effective, culturally appropriate community engagement and implementation of a grievance mechanism (GRM), and inclusive engagement with communities and other interested parties on the community development program.
- Develop a consultation strategy with affected villages to address any concerns over proximity or activities of contractors' labour force.
- Provide a mechanism for communities to raise their issues and grievances through accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive means, and allow IEAD to respond to and manage such grievances.
- Provide a plan for monitoring and evaluation to ensure community development principles and objectives are met.
- Capacitate local communities to effectively engage and participate in the Project development and processes; and
- Create linkages in line with community development priorities with the identification of potential partners and delivery mechanism for the implementation of the programs.
- The Project aims to achieve the following long-term objectives:
 - Engage in on-going, effective, transparent, and culturally appropriate community consultation.
 - Develop a highly visible presence within the local community to build trust among the Project, local affected people, ethnic groups, local authorities, and any other key stakeholders.
 - Proactively manage community expectations; and
 - Maximise sustainable economic development and promote ethnic cultural and social development such that positive impacts can become self-perpetuating and sustainable.

The objective of ADB SR3 is to design and implement projects that respects Indigenous Peoples' identity, human rights, dignity, cultural uniqueness, and livelihood systems, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves. The general requirements are listed below:

- Consultation and Participation
- Social Impact Assessment
- Indigenous Peoples Planning
- Information Disclosure
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Unanticipated Impacts

Special Requirements:

- Ancestral Domains and Lands and Related Natural Resources
- Consent of Affected Indigenous Peoples Communities
- Indigenous People and Development
- ADB requires that broad community support (BCS) should be obtained if project have activities that include the followings:

- Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IP;
- Physical displacement from IP traditional or customary lands; or
- Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would affect the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IP.

The Project was assessed against the criteria for ADB BCS requirements, which determined that BCS **is not applicable** to the Project.

Since Indigenous People may be vulnerable to losing or being exploited of their land and access to natural and cultural resources, the FPIC may be needed if any of the circumstances require FPIC is applied. FPIC is applied to project implementation, design, and expected results related to the impacts that would affect Indigenous Peoples communities. Below are the circumstances that require Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

- Impacts on Lands and Natural Resources Subject to Traditional Ownership or Under Customary Use
- Indigenous Peoples may not possess legal title to the lands they are closely tied with, as defined by natural law, however their use of the lands for their livelihoods, or ceremonial, cultural, and spiritual purposes can usually be documented and substantiated.

In case the project is located on lands traditionally owned by, or under the customary use of Indigenous People, the following steps should be taken:

- Document efforts
- Identify and review all property interests and traditional resource uses
- Assess and document the Indigenous Peoples' resource use
- Ensure the Indigenous People are informed of their rights under national law
- Offer compensation and due process
- Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from Lands and Natural Resources Subject to Traditional Ownership or Under Customary Use
- A feasible alternative design of the project is to be considered to avoid relocation. If relocation is unavoidable, the project will not be proceeded unless FPIC has been obtained
- Critical Cultural Heritage
- Priority to avoid impacts on critical cultural heritage that is essential to the culture and/or identity of Indigenous Peoples lives. If unavoidable, the FPIC will be obtained
- Indigenous Peoples will be informed of their rights under national law, the scope and nature of the project, the consequences of the project, and obtain their FPIC if the project is to use the cultural heritage (i.e., knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples) for commercial purposes.

2.3.3 Gender Mainstreaming Measures

This Community Development and Ethnic Group Development Plan will present gender mainstreaming measures within **Section 6** here indicating in all aspects of community driven program

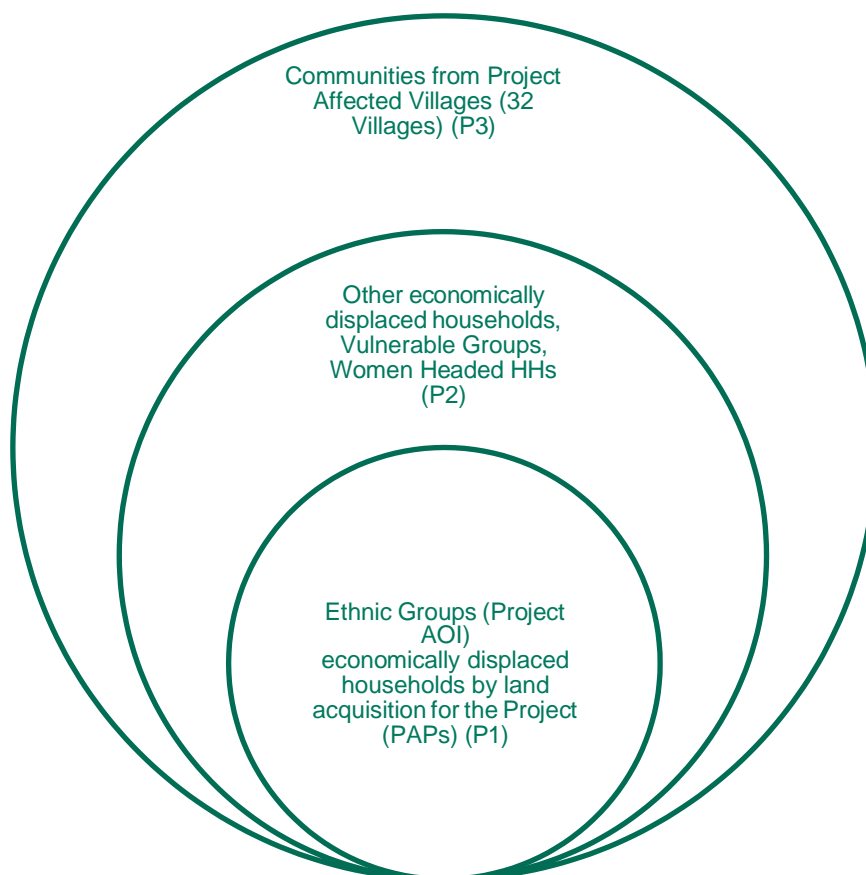
Within the context of community development, particular attention has been given to gender. The Project is committed to gender sensitivity in Project benefits in line with the ADB SPS and Gender and Development Policy (1998) (see **Section 3.2** below). Gender mainstreaming requires a deeper analysis of gender issues in the local context and will be embedded in the ongoing monitoring and reporting

systems of the Project. This will seek to update gender-based baseline data inform adaptive management practices as appropriate to different Project development stages.

2.4 Eligibility & Target Groups

All members from the project affected villages (32) will be eligible for the inclusion of Community and Ethnic Group Development initiatives. The **Figure 2-2** below suggests the target groups as per the project priority.

Figure 2-2: Community Target Groups by Priority



2.5 Interface with Other Management Plans

This CEGDP is supported and supplemented by the management plans and should be read in conjunction to ESMS Framework including:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (refer to Section 3 SEP and Grievance Procedure)
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Resettlement Action Plan
- Community Health and Safety Management Framework
- Labour Influx Management Framework

2.6 Structure of the Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan

The remainder of this document is structured in the following manner:

Section 3 – Key Standards and Legislation

Section 4 – Summary of Project Impacts, Risk and Opportunities

Section 5 – Mitigation Measures

Section 6 – Beneficial Measures

Section 7 – Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Section 1 – Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Section 9 – Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Section 10 – Budget and Financing

3 KEY STANDARDS AND LEGISLATION

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

The Lao PDR legislation, policies, standards, and guidelines that have been ratified by Lao PDR and are applicable to the CEGDP are outlined in **Table 3-1**:

Table 3-1: Applicable National Legislation

Legislation	Description
The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 21/GOL, dated 31 January 2019	
Public Involvement (Article 36 – 39)	<p>The Decree and its associated guidelines stipulate the key national legislative requirements and standards concerning public consultation and participation that apply to the Project. These include:</p> <p>The requirement for the Project owners to undertake public involvement, process of consultation, provision of data and information and gathering opinions of all sectors of society on investment Projects and activities during preparation and reviewing of the EIA report, for three phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project preparation and planning ■ Construction and operation ■ End of Project. <p>Moreover, the Project owners must ensure involvement of ethnic minority, gender equality, vulnerable and disadvantaged people that are affected by the investment Project and activities.</p>
Disclosure of relevant Project information (Article 64)	<p>The natural resources and environment sector and the Project owner must disclose and provide access to the data and information related to the Project owner, environmental impacts, the obligations, and measures to mitigate impacts on environment, preliminary EIA report, the comprehensive EIA report and the environmental management and monitoring plan, including the outcomes of monitoring implementation and other data</p> <p>Periodical disclosure to the public of the data and information of the Project must be made in both Lao and English languages [and must be done] through newspaper, television, speaker, radios, website, online and other printed materials</p> <p>In the event the Project owner does not want to disclose a data and information stated above, the Project owner must submit to the natural resources and environment sector a request attached with such data and information. The natural resources and environment sector must determine whether such data and information are confidential</p> <p>For the complicated Project, the Project owner must set up database centres in the Project area and the nearby districts.</p>
Dispute Resolutions (Article 68 -73)	<p>Articles 68 – 73 outline dispute resolution in respect of environmental impact assessment which may be undertaken in any of the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resolution by compromise ■ Resolution by administrative means ■ Dispute resolution by Economic Arbitration Centre ■ Submission to courts ■ International dispute resolution.

Legislation	Description
Lao Constitution (Article 8), Electricity Law (Article 5),	Lao Constitution (Article 8), Electricity Law (Article 5), Land Law (provisions on land use, land requisition for public purpose and land ownership including customary rights), 1992 Resolution of the Party Central Organization Concerning Ethnic Minority Affairs in the New Era and 2012 LFNC Guidelines on Consultation with Ethnic Groups.
1991 Constitution of Lao PDR and 2015	"The State pursues the policy of promoting unity and equality among all ethnic groups" and forbids any acts of division and discrimination.
Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL, dated 5 April 2016	
Rights and Obligations of Project Owners (Article 17)	Strictly fulfil its environmental, social, and natural obligations as stipulated in the Project concession agreement, environmental compliance certificate (ECC) where the Project affected people as well as other stakeholders participate in all steps of the compensation, resettlement/relocation, and restoration of their livelihood as well as the co-ordination with relevant parties.
Valuation and estimation of compensation value (Article 9)	Valuation and estimation of compensation value must be done in consultation with affected people.
Settlement of requests on the compensation, and resettlement (Article 23-25)	<p>In case of non-compliance of the Project owner with the resettlement and livelihood restoration plan, the PAPs may request related authorities to solve the request according to the procedure outlined below:</p> <p>Resolve by unit of compensation and resettlement management in coordination with Project owner; if the request cannot be settled, the unit is required to file the request to City and Provincial Resettlement Committee</p> <p>If procedure (i) is not able to resolve the request or the PAPs do not agree with the resolution, the disagreeing party may file the request to the GOL via MONRE</p> <p>If still not able to reach an agreement, the disagreeing party is entitled to file the request to the National Assembly or to the court according to the judicial process.</p>
Decree on Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development (No. 348/ GOL, 2017)	
Article 7 outlines the criteria for a household to be considered developed, including dimensions of income, schooling attainment, healthcare, and electricity consumption.	This Decree on Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development No. 348/GOL, dated on 16 November 2017, defines the criteria for the poverty graduation and development. It provides basic for defining goals for poverty reduction, focuses on building families, developing villages, making large village into towns in rural area and development of districts.
Decree on Poverty Graduation and Development Standards (No. 0830/MAF, 2018)	
Provides basis for defining goals for poverty reduction.	Decree on <i>Poverty Graduation and Development Standards</i> No. 0830/MAF, dated on 6 April 2018, provides the implementation guideline for Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development (No. 348/ GOL, 2017)
Labour Law 2013 Article 8 Labour Skill development system Chapter 2: Article 32, Article 33, and Article 34	Creation of employment opportunities is intended to provide employment for employees locally, with the aim of addressing unemployment, the migration of urban labour from rural areas to cities, and illegal trans-border labour. It aims to create conditions providing choice, revenue, and poverty reduction for employees.

Legislation	Description
Creation of Employment Opportunities	

3.2 International Standards

The Government of the Lao PDR has also ratified a number of international instruments to protect the rights of Lao people, including ethnic groups:

- i. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- ii. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- iii. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and
- iv. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- v. IFC PS7: Avoidance of Adverse Impacts
 - o All communities of Indigenous Peoples within the PAoI who may be affected by project, and the degree and nature of the impacts will be identified through an ESIA. Adverse impacts on those affected should be avoided where possible.
- vi. IFC PS7: Participation and Consent
 - o The engagement process with the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples will be attempted as required in PS1. In addition to the General Requirements of the PS, the FPIC of the affected communities will be obtained.

3.2.1 The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

In July 2009, ADB's Board of Directors approved the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) governing the environmental and social safeguards of ADB's operation. The SPS builds upon ADB's previous safeguard policies on the Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples, and combines them into one consolidated policy framework with enhanced consistency and coherence, and more comprehensively address environmental and social impacts and risks. The SPS also provides a platform for participation by including the effected people and other stakeholders into the Project design and implementation. ADB is currently revising its Safeguard Policy Statement, hence new policies are to be expected in September 2022.

ADB's specific safeguard requirements that are relevant to the CEGDP are:

- Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and
- Safeguard Requirement 3: Indigenous Peoples.

3.2.1.1 Involuntary Resettlement Requirements

ADB's Safeguard Requirements 2 (SR2) on involuntary resettlement apply to full or partial, permanent, or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements if expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation. (SPS, Appendix 2, para. 5).

If potential adverse economic, social, or environmental impacts from Project activities other than land acquisition (including involuntary restrictions on land use, or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas) are identified, such as loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use, they will be avoided, or at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental assessment process. If these impacts are found to be significantly adverse at any stage of the Project, the borrower/client will be required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihood of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better. (SPS, Appendix 2, para. 6).

ADB's SPS SR2 provides key requirements covering compensation, assistance and benefits for displaced persons, social impact assessment, resettlement planning, negotiated land acquisition, information disclosure, consultation and participation, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and reporting, unanticipated impacts, and special considerations for indigenous peoples.

The Resettlement Plan contains the primary measures to address involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration. This CEGDP complements the Resettlement Plan by outlining additional measures of assistance and benefits for displaced persons, and other members of the community.

3.2.1.2 Indigenous Peoples Requirements

ADB's Safeguard Requirements 3 (SR3) on Indigenous Peoples aims to design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects, and (iii) can participate actively in Projects that affect them. (SPS Appendix 3, para 3). The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a Project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. (SPS Appendix 3, para 9).

The impacts of an ADB-financed Project on Indigenous Peoples are determined by assessing the magnitude of impact in terms of the following:

- Customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources.
- Socioeconomic status.
- Cultural and communal integrity.
- Health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and
- The recognition of indigenous knowledge.
- Dispute resolution methods; and
- The level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.

The Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) contains the primary measures to address potential impacts to tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources of ethnic groups in the project area of influence. This CEGDP complements the Cultural Heritage Management Plan by outlining additional measures of that will deliver culturally appropriate social and economic benefits for Indigenous Peoples, referred to as ethnic groups in the Lao PDR, alongside other members of the community.

3.2.2 Core Labour Standards

CLS are a set of four internationally recognized basic rights and principles at work:

- (i) Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining,
- (ii) Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour,

- (iii) Effective abolition of child labour, and
- (iv) Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation¹¹

3.2.3 ADB Gender and Development Policy (1998)

The ADB Gender and Development Policy, which was approved in 1998, is the guiding framework for gender and development activities. The Policy adopts gender mainstreaming as the key strategy for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment across the full range of ADB operations—from country partnership strategies to the design and implementation of gender-inclusive projects and programs. The key elements of ADB's policy include gender sensitivity, gender analysis, gender planning, mainstreaming, and agenda setting. To operationalize the policy, ADB's focus of activities will be to:

- Gender analysis: to assess systematically the impact of a project on men and women, and on the economic and social relationship between them.
- Gender planning: to formulate specific strategies that aim to bring about equal opportunities for men and women.
- Mainstreaming: to consider gender issues in all aspects of ADB operations, accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities (Section B paragraph 78).
- Key provisions for loans in this policy (Section C: Operational Approaches) are as follows:
- ADB will promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in projects, and gender concerns will be addressed at all appropriate stages of the project cycle from identification through post-valuation (paragraph 85)
- Special design features and strategies will be built into projects, especially those with the potential to address GAD objectives, to facilitate and encourage women's involvement, and to ensure tangible benefits to women (paragraph 86).
- During project implementation, GAD objectives and components will be systematically monitored and reported (paragraph 89). IFC Performance Standards 5

3.2.4 IFC Performance Standards¹²

The IFC performance standards relevant to this Community & Ethnic Group Development are as follows:

3.2.4.1 IFC Performance Standards 1: Social and Environmental Assessments Management System

IFC PS1 Underscores the importance of managing social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project (any business activity that is subject to assessment and management). The CEGDP is supported by several management plans and management frameworks (ESMS) The objectives are as follows:

- Impact identification and assessment. To identify and assess social and environmental impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project's area of influence.
- To avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on workers, affected communities, and the environment.
- Stakeholder engagement.

¹¹ Core Labour Standard ADB_ILO (2006)

¹² IFC (2012) performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

- To ensure that affected communities are appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them.
- Effective management.
- To promote improved social and environment performance of companies through the effective use of management systems.

3.2.4.2 IFC Performance Standards 2: Labour and Working Conditions

IFC PS 2 recognises that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be balanced with protection for basic rights of workers.) The objectives are as follows:

- To promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of workers, and compliance with national labour and employment laws.
- To establish, maintain and improve the worker management relationship.
- To promote compliance with national employment and labour laws.
- To protect the workforce by addressing child labour and forced labour.
- To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and to protect and promote the health of workers

3.2.4.3 IFC Performance Standards 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

IFC PS 4 recognises that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure often bring benefits to communities including employment, services, and opportunities for economic development. The objectives are as follows:

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances.
- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the Affected Communities.

3.2.4.4 IFC Performance Standards 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

IFC PS5, outlines that involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) because of project-related land acquisition. The objectives are as follows:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.
- To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

3.2.4.5 IFC Performance Standards 7: Indigenous People

IFC PS7 recognises that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. The main objectives are:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts.
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner.
- To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project lifecycle.
- To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in the Performance Standard are present.
- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

4 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Social Setting

4.1.1 Demographic Profile of Affected Villages

Thirty-two (32) villages are affected by the Project of the total villages presented in **Table 4-1**, 24 villages are in Dak Cheung District and 8 villages are in Sanxay District.

A total population of the 32 affected villages is 2,761 households and 16,851 people, of which 8,246 are female (48.93%) and 8,605 are male (51.07%). The gender ratio of the affected villages is 1:1.04 females to males, similarly to the country which stands at 1:1 (female 49.8: 50.2 male).¹³

Affected villages include all the villages (27) that are impacted by Project land acquisition, both permanent and temporary. Affected villages (5) include villages within the Project Aol that are not affected by land acquisition.

Table 4-1: Summary of the Total Affected Villages by District

	Dak Cheung District (2019)	Sanxay District (2019)
Number of village cluster	9	4
Number of villages	54	39
Population	22,633 people 4,751 households	24,521 people 4,362 households
Average population growth rate	2.4% annually	1.02% annually
Ethnicity breakdown	Triang 54.05%, Katu 22.38%, Yae 21.77% and Lao 1.42%	Triang 53.30%, Haluk 24.40%, Yae 13.43%, Brau 6.66%, Lao Loum 1.99% and Oi 0.21% and other 0.22%
Religion	98.58% Animism 1.42% Buddhism	

Details of the affected villages are presented in the **Table 4-2**, below.

Table 4-2: Affected Villages

No.	Location	Project Activity	Loss of Agricultural Land					
			Affected Area (ha)		Affected HHs (No.)			Total Affect HHs
			Per.	Temp.	Per.	Per & Temp.	Temp.	
Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province								
1	Dak Tiem	Turbine site, Access Road	2.35	5.07	2	16	3	22
2	Dak Xeng	Access Road	0.16	0.38	0	4	0	4
3	Dak Yang	Turbine site, Access Road	1.09	1.20	0	4	0	4
4	Dak Yen	Turbine site, Access Road	0.44	1.33	0	4	1	5

¹³ The World Bank, n.d.c

No.	Location	Project Activity	Loss of Agricultural Land					
			Affected Area (ha)		Affected HHs (No.)			Total Affect HHs
			Per.	Temp.	Per.	Per & Temp.	Temp.	
5	Xieng Luang	Access Road, Internal TL 115kV	0.75	1.84	0	9	0	9
6	Dak Terb	Internal TL 115kV, Turbine site, Access Road	0.06	6.07	0	21	16	37
7	Tong Muang	Internal TL 115kV, Turbine site, Access Road	0.00	0.73	0	2	0	2
8	Dak Dor	Internal TL 115kV	0.04	4.57	0	12	10	22
9	Dak Den	Turbine site, Access Road	0.46	0.81	0	4	1	5
10	Dak Rant	Turbine site, Access Road, Internal TL 115kV, 35 kV, Sub 500kV	2.65	14.94	0	26	18	43
11	Dak Cheung	Access road	0.18	0.41	0	2	0	2
12	Dak Lern	Access road	0.62	0.72	0	5	0	5
13	Dak Kung	Turbine site, Access Road, Internal TL 35 kV	1.09	1.15	0	5	0	5
14	Dak Jom	Turbine site, Access Road,	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Dak Xieng A	Turbine site, Access Road, TL35kV	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tong Sieng	Turbine site, Access Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Dak Dom	Turbine site, Access Road	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Dak Bong	Access road, Internal TL 115kV, 35kV, TL500kV	13.70	56.41	0	40	68	108
19	Dak Muan	TL500kV	0.08	16.88	0	5	26	31
20	Nonsavan	TL500kV	0.02	2.24	0	1	3	4
21	Ngon Don	TL500kV	0.11	26.70	0	8	22	30
22	Dak Ta-ok Noi	TL500kV	0.04	5.37	0	2	0	2
	Total		23.84	146.83	2.00	170.00	168.00	340.00
Sanxay District, Attapeu Province								

No.	Location	Project Activity	Loss of Agricultural Land					
			Affected Area (ha)		Affected HHs (No.)			Total Affect HHs
			Per.	Temp.	Per.	Per & Temp.	Temp.	
1	Dak Nong	Internal TL 115kV, Turbine site, Access Road	2.9181	5.3083	0	20	1	21
2	Dak Samor	Turbine site, Access Road	0.727	1.2842	3	6	0	9
3	Dak Yok	Turbine site, Access Road	1.0862	2.2363	0	3	1	4
4	Dak Padou	Turbine site, Access Road	0.7353	0.8714	0	4	0	4
5	Dak Xeum	Turbine site, Access Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		5.47	9.70	3	33	2	38
	Grand Total		29.31	156.53	5.00	203	170	378

4.1.2 Ethnic Groups

Five ethnic groups were identified in the Project affected villages, namely Triang, Yae, Katu, Lao, and Ha Luk. Of the 449 surveyed households, 399 are Triang households (89%); 17 are Yae households (4%); 19 are Katu households (4%); 4 are Lao households (1%) and 10 are other ethnic groups (2%) (mainly Ha Luk). Triang makes up most of the surveyed households, apart from Dak Rant village (Dak Cheung District) where Yae makes up 85.7% of the village population and Dak Xeum village (Sanxay District) where Ha Luk is the main population of the village. The Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk all belong to the Mon-Khmer (previously Lao Theung (people of the mountainous areas). The Lao ethnic group is part of the Lao-Tai linguistic group (previously Lao Loum geographic group).

Three villages in Dak Cheung District were identified with the most diverse ethnicities—Dak Bong, Dak Cheung, and Dak Muan were identified with all four ethnicities, with Triang being the most dominant ethnic group.

Table 4-3 presents on the Ethnic Group Distribution based on the HH Survey.

Table 4-3: Ethnic Group Distribution Based on the HH Survey

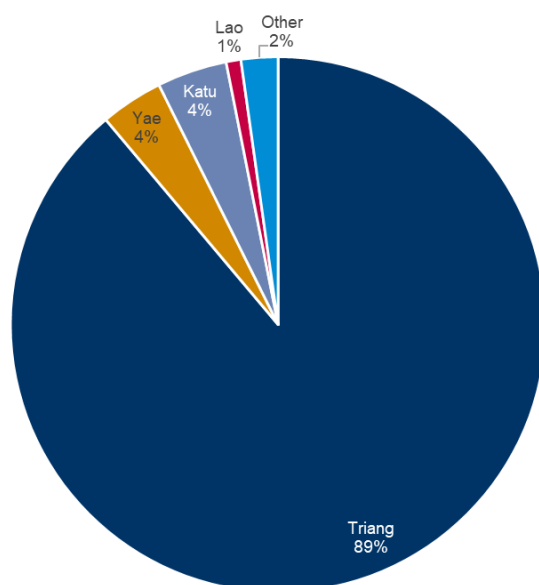
Village	Impacted by Project Components	Ethnic Group														
		Triang			Yae			Katu			Lao			Ha Luk		
		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Dak Xeng	Indirect impact	87	8	9.2%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Xieng Luang	Wind turbine, access road and transmission (115kv)	97	10	10.3%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Tiem	Wind turbine and access road	114	21	18.4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Yang	Wind turbine and access road	58	10	17.2%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Yen	Wind turbine and access road	117	17	14.5%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Terb	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (115kv)	149	24	16.1%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Trong Mueang	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (115kv)	55	7	12.7%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Dor	Transmission line facility (115)	100	26	26.0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Den	Wind turbine and access road	78	10	12.8%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Rant	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (115kv and 35kv)	54	19	35.2%	9	5	55.6%	0	1	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Kang	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (35kv)	40	2	5.0%	0	0	0%	0	3	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Jom	Wind turbine and access road	202	20	9.9%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Sieng A	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (115kv and 35kv)	32	6	18.8%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Prao	Access road	45	3	6.7%	0	0	0%	35	11	31.4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Muan	Transmission line facility (500kv)	60	25	41.7%	2	1	50.0%	2	0	0%	3	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Ta-ok Noi	Transmission line facility (500kv)	46	6	13.0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Dom	Transmission Line (500kv)	56	6	10.7%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Bong	Transmission line facility (500kv, 115kv, 35kv) and Sub-station 500kv	120	26	21.7%	87	9	10.3%	18	2	11.1%	29	2	6.9%	0	0	0%
Nonsavan*	Transmission line (500kv)	140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ngon Don	Transmission line (500kv)	94	18	19.1%	7	1	14.3%	0	1	0%	6		0%	0	0	0%
Dak Chueng	Wind turbine, access road and transmission line (35kv)	140	16	11.4%	13	2	15.4%	13	1	7.7%	25	1	4.0%	0	0	0%

Village	Impacted by Project Components	Ethnic Group														
		Triang			Yae			Katu			Lao			Ha Luk		
		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH		Total HH	Surveyed HH	
		N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
Tong Xieng	Wind turbine and access road	45	31	68.9%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Pum	Access road	36	5	13.9%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Lern	Access road, Wind turbine and transmission line 115kv	38	18	47.4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Nong	Access Road and Transmission line 115kv	72	7	9.7%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Samor	Wind Turbine Facility and Access Road	83	8	9.6%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Yok	Wind Turbine Facility and Access Road	58	10	17.2%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Sied	Indirect Impact	23	5	21.7%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Xuem	Wind Turbine Facility and Access Road	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	76	7	9%
Dak Dor	Indirect Impact	88	10	11.4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Dak Padoo	Wind Turbine Facility and Access Road	66	8	12.1%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Nam Ngon Neua	Indirect Impact	178	18	10.1%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Grand Total		2,431	400	16.5%	118	18	15.3%	68	19	27.9%	63	3	4.8%	76	7	9.2%

**Nonsavan village was not included in the socio-economic HH-survey in November – December 2021 as it was identified later during DMS survey in May-June 2022 as an affected village*

While the main religion of Lao PDR is Buddhism, accounting for 65% of the population¹⁴, about 30% of the population hold animist beliefs. These people are found among the ethnic minority groups of the Lao Theung (people of the mountainous areas) and the Lao Soung (people of the highlands) (**Figure 4-1**).

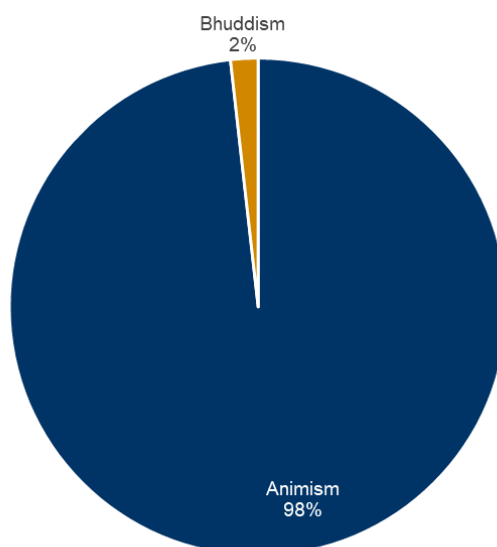
Figure 4-1: Ethnic Groups in the Project Affected Villages



Source: Household socio-economic survey conducted November-December 2021.

Most of the population of the surveyed villages believe in animism, covering 98% of the surveyed population, whilst Buddhism accounts for 2% of the total surveyed households (**Figure 4-2**).

Figure 4-2: Religions in the Project Affected Villages



Source: Household socio-economic survey conducted November-December 2021.

¹⁴ PHC, 2015

4.1.2.1 Characteristics of Ethnic Groups

Laos is an ethnically diverse society which favours the use of the term “ethnic groups” over the use of the term “Indigenous” (IFAD, 2012). While the Government of Lao PDR officially recognises ethno-linguistic categorisation of ethnic groups, the previously used geographic categorisation continues to be used by the people throughout Laos (IFAD, 2012; Schlemmer, 2017).

The population of the villages in the Aol is dominated by the Triang ethnic group (89%), with other ethnic groups residing in the villages being Yae (4%), Katu (4%), and other ethnic groups (2%) (mainly Ha Luk). The Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups all belong to the Mon-Khmer linguistic group or the Lao Theung geographic group. About 1% of villagers belong to the Lao ethnic group, which is part of the Lao-Tai linguistic group or the Lao Loum geographic group. The Lao Loum geographic group contains the greatest number of tribes; approximately 70% of the Laos population identifies as being part of the Lao Loum, and it is generally considered to be “better off” than other ethnic groups (IFAD, 2013). This may be the reason why only ethnic groups that are part of the Lao Theung and Lao Soung are considered as ‘ethnic groups’ within Laos (IFAD, 2012). On this basis, the assessment will focus on the Triang, Yae, Katu, and Ha Luk ethnic groups.

The communities have absorbed Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle mainly due to increased contacts with people from outside communities, increased access to information through radio, television and mobile phone and internet (young people identified to use internet for social media and contact with other people located outside of the villages), and increased access to infrastructure and education. The project will contribute even more to this because of the infrastructure development, employment, business opportunities and interaction with outsiders. Integration with Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle are therefore more visible in youth and younger members of the communities as presented in the **Figure 4-7**

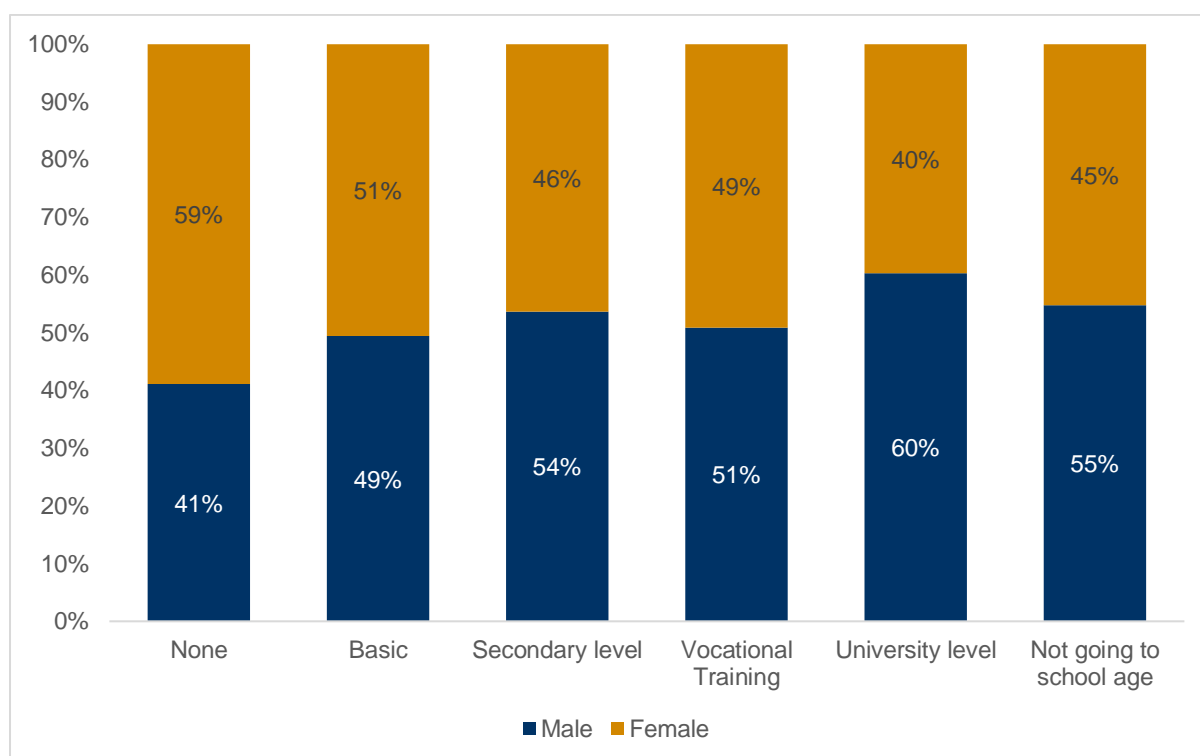
4.1.3 Educational Attainment in Affected Villages

In terms of education attainment, females have slightly lower average level of education than men (according to KIIs with village heads and youth groups). The average level of education for females is up to year 3-4 of secondary school, while for males it was identified that the average education is up to year 4-5 of secondary school.

Based on the socio-economic household survey, **Figure 4-3** shows that females outnumber their male counterparts at not having received education (59% and 41% respectively). Females and males equally receive primary education, while males have a slightly higher share of receiving secondary education (54% and 46% respectively). The survey shows equal portion of males and female receive vocational education, while males have a higher share of receiving university education than females (60% and 40%) respectively. Notably, males and females equally attend post-graduate education.

Based on the 1,483 females surveyed, the main reasons for discontinuing study include lack of economic resources (19%), work (13%), marriage (11%), household chores (4%), no educational establishment (3%), no interests in studying (2%), no reason (17%), and other reasons (31%) which include distance from school, illness and disabilities, age and failing (i.e., not making the necessary grades to continue attending).

Figure 4-3: Education Attainment by Gender



Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

The FGDs and KIIs with youth and village heads in Dak Cheung District found that the average level of education for girls is 3rd to 4th year of secondary school (equivalent to years 8 and 9) and 4th year of secondary school (equivalent to year 9) for boys. Most of the villages (18 villages of 23 villages) identified that all students are enrolled in schools, starting from kindergarten at the age of 4-5 years old. However, five villages, namely Sieng A, Xiengluang, Dak Terb, Dak Yang and Daklern indicated that not all students are enrolled in schools, due to poverty.

Most youths attend primary schools in their villages, however secondary schools are only available in some bigger villages including Xiengluang, Dak Cheung, and Dak Dor. Therefore, some students are required to travel from 4 to 10 km to secondary schools. The common means of travel include walking and bicycling.

The FGDs and KIIs with youth and village heads in Sanxay District identified the average education level primary school, and 4th to 5th year of secondary school. Similarly, youth attend primary education in the village, and are required to travel to Sanxay village and Chalenxay village (approximately 12 to 16 km away) for secondary education, on foot or by bicycle.

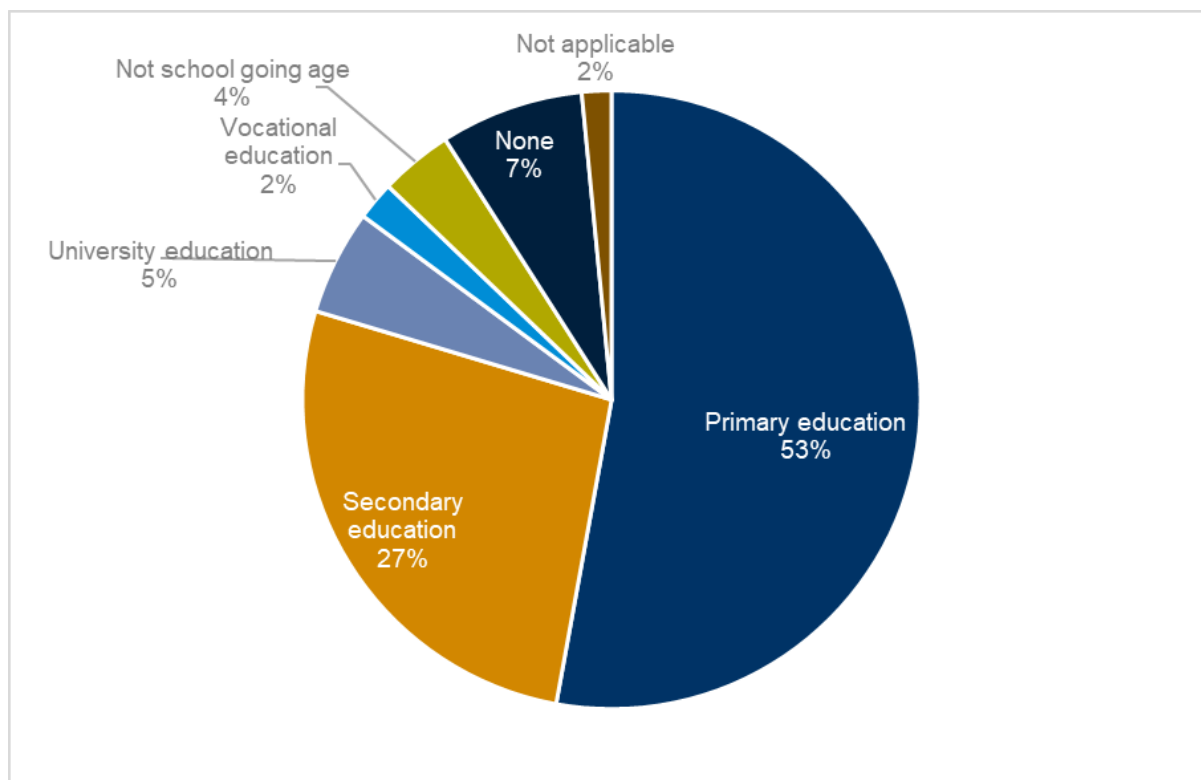
53% or 1,472 people of the surveyed population have completed primary education¹⁵, followed by 30% (745 people) attending secondary education. These figures are considerably lower compared to those of Sekong and Attapeu Provinces. In Sekong Province, 94.1% and 92% of population complete primary and (lower) secondary school¹⁶, while 85.5% and 95.4% of Attapeu's population complete primary

¹⁵ Primary education is for children aged 6-10 years (Grade 1-5)
Lower Secondary Education are for students aged 11-14 (Grade 6-9)
Upper Secondary Education are for students aged 15-17 (Grade 10-12)
Source: Government of the Lao PDR, 2015.

¹⁶ Sekong Statistics Bureau (2018). Local Statistic of Sekong Province Report for 2018 (p.41). Retrieved from: https://laosis.lsb.gov.la/board/BoardList.do?bbs_bbsid=B404

education and (lower) secondary education, respectively¹⁷. 56 people (2%) have attended or completed vocational education and approximately 153 people (5%) have attended university. 209 people of the surveyed population (7%) identified they have not received education (**Figure 4-4**). This figure is lower than the national figure (in 2015) where the population aged 6 years and above who had never attended school accounted for 13%, 27% were currently attending school, and 58% had dropped out of school.¹⁸

Figure 4-4: Education Attainment of the Surveyed Population



Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

Disaggregated data per koumban (village cluster) (**Table 4-4**) shows that other villages in Sanxay District (i.e., Dak Padou and Nam Ngon villages) have the highest ratio of its population having received education (98%) while Koumban Dak Duem has the lowest ratio of its population having received education (82%). In general, population of villages in Sanxay District have a larger proportion of its population having received primary education than Dak Cheung District. Koumban Nam Zou has the highest rate of its population enrolment in basic education (85%), while Akkelad villages in Dak Cheung District have the highest rate of its population attend or complete secondary level education (36%). All koumbans and villages have a small proportion of its population (1-6%) having attended or completed higher education levels, such as vocational training or university education.

¹⁷ Attapeu Statistics Bureau (2018). Local Statistic of Attapeu Province Report for 2018 (p.44). Retrieved from: https://laosis.lsb.gov.la/board/BoardList.do?bbs_bbsid=B404

¹⁸ Lao Statistics Bureau (2015). The 4th Population and Housing Census 2015 Retrieved from <https://lao.unfpa.org/en/publications/results-population-and-housing-census-2015-english-version>

Table 4-4: Education Attainment by Koumban

	Dak Cheung District										Sanxay District			
	Koumban Xiengluang		Koumban Dak Duem		Koum Ban Nam Dae		Koumban Xekamarn		Akkelad (Dak Cheung)		Nam Zou		Other villages	
	(N=640)		(N=397)		(N=378)		(N=376)		(N=812)		(N=204)		(N=122)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No education	118	18	29	7	30	8	30	8	73	9	17	8	3	2
Primary education	402	63	211	53	205	54	205	55	290	36	173	85	90	74
Secondary education	107	17	122	31	116	31	116	31	294	36	12	6	19	16
Vocational education	2	0	4	1	5	1	5	1	39	5	0	0	2	2
University education	6	1	25	6	3	1	3	1	99	12	2	1	1	1
Not going to school age	5	1	6	2	16	4	16	4	16	2	25	12	7	6

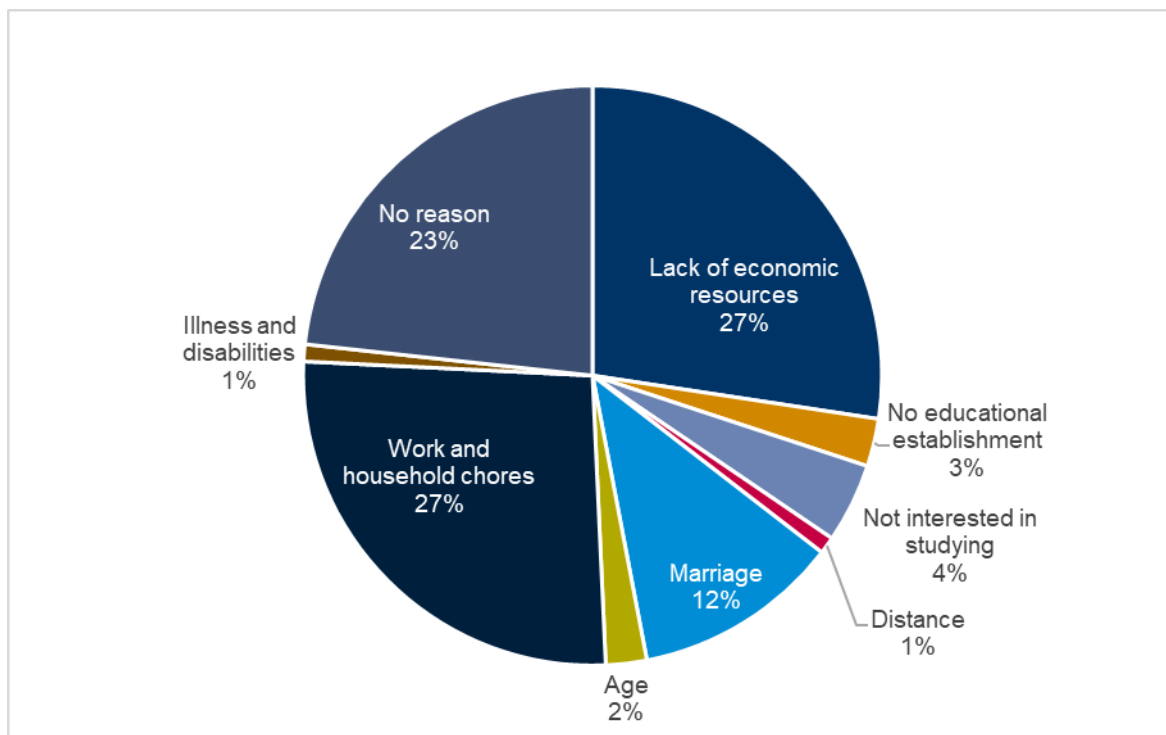
Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

The FGDs and KIIs with youth and village heads in Dak Cheung District reveal that the average dropout age of school for both girls and boys is around the age of 14 to 17 years old while the average dropout age of Sanxay District is between 12 and 13 years old. The main reasons for dropping out are the lack of economic support from families and work (such as work on families' farms and work as laborers) to earn additional income for the families, particularly in poor families.

The FGD and KII findings are supplemented by the socio-economic HH survey which reveals that the main reasons for discontinuing their study are work and household chores (27%), lack of economic resources (27%), no reason provided (23%), marriage (12%), no interests in studying (4%), and no educational establishments (3%) (**Figure 4-5**). "No reason" given by some respondents can be interpreted as certain individuals dropping out early following the social norms in the area.

The average age both boys and girls commence helping their families by working on farms is typically between 10 and 13 years old. Girls usually help with housework (cooking and cleaning), weeding at the farm, and collecting firewood. Boys usually work on the farm such as ploughing for rice cultivation, farm fencing, and other farm work. After graduation or dropping out, men would be engaged in agricultural work and work as laborers in hydropower Projects such as Xekamarn 3 Hydropower and E Moon Hydropower transmission line, while women would work in coffee collection and removing weeds in coffee plantations in Paksong and Pakxe Districts of Champasak province, which are located around 150-200 km from the villages. Youth in Sanxay District indicated that both men and women also work as laborers in Chinese banana plantations, such as in Nam Noi area, Ban Phia Keow, and Xaysettha District, Attapeu Province. These plantations are located around 70-90 km from the villages.

Figure 4-5: Reasons for Discontinuing Study



Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

Current scholarships and skills training available in the village are mostly livelihood related, with a few related directly to education. These programs, training, and scholarships include:

- In last 2 years, the Taiwanese Government has been offering scholarships for students in Xiengluang village;
- The provincial government provides scholarships for education for poor families; and
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) Project is assisting further education for boys and girls in Dak Cheung, Dak Muan, Dak Dom, Dak Xeum villages.

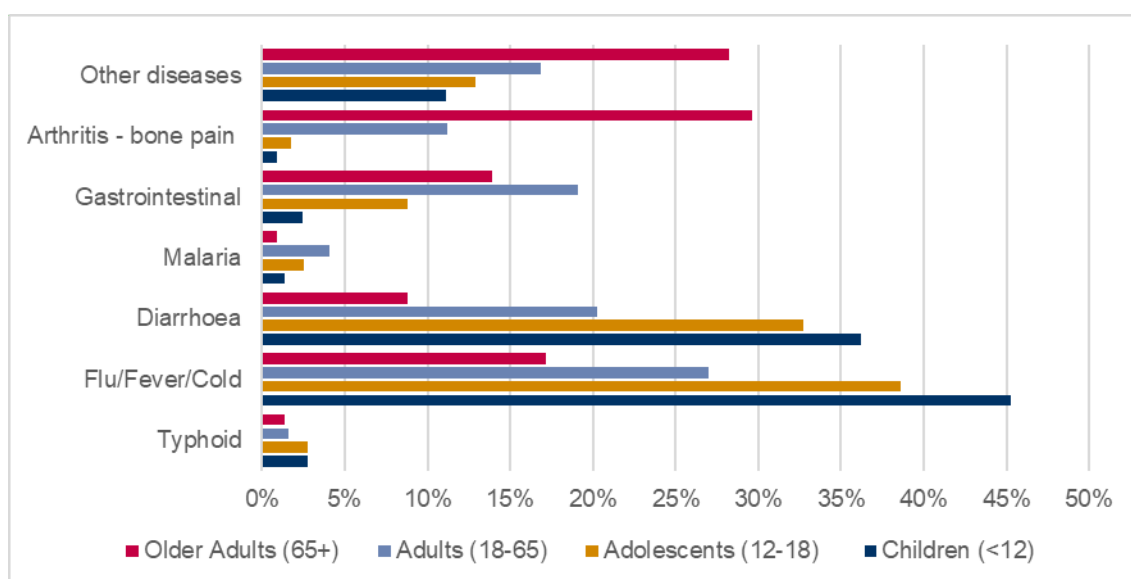
4.1.4 Community Health

4.1.4.1 Disease Prevalence

Through the KIIs with village heads, the most common diseases in the surveyed villages that were mentioned are colds and diarrhoea, particularly in children. Women experience endometritis and concerns around health risks related to giving birth. For the elderly, common diseases are kidney disease and gastritis. Other diseases identified include malaria, stomach pain and leucorrhoea.

Data disaggregated by age group reveals that flu/cold/fever and diarrhoea are most common among children (aged<12) and adolescents (aged 12-18) with approximately 40% and 30% of children and adolescents experience flu/cold/fever and diarrhoea, respectively. While flu/cold/fever (25%) and diarrhoea (20%) are also common among adults (Aged 18-65), they have increased experience of gastrointestinal (20%) and arthritis (bone pain) (10%) and other diseases such as liver and kidney related diseases, respiratory diseases, pneumonia, etc. Older adults (Aged +65) commonly experience arthritis (bone pain) (30%), flu/cold/fever (17%), gastrointestinal (14%) and other diarrhoeas (28%) (**Figure 4-6**).

Figure 4-6: Common Diseases by Age Group



Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

4.1.4.2 Availability of Local Healthcare Facilities

Dak Cheung District has the Community Hospital of Dak Cheung District, which has 28 beds and provides small and medium surgical services and 10 dispensaries¹⁹.

Of the 23 surveyed villages in Dak Cheung District, 10 villages have healthcare centres located within the village. Local healthcare facilities usually have x-ray room, nativity room, and rehabilitation room and a doctor and nurses. The remaining 13 villages have no healthcare facilities available in the villages. For these villages, they have to travel to healthcare facilities in other villages or bigger cities such as Xiengluang Health centre, Dakdor Health Centre, Prao Health Centre, and Dakchueng Hospital. The KIIs with village heads indicate that for closer villages, travel may take 10 minutes while those further away may have to travel 6-17 km to the local health facilities or approximately 1-3 hours. During the KIIs, some concerns were raised about the roads to the healthcare facilities are poor, particularly during rainy seasons which make access to the local healthcare facilities more difficult.

Through KIIs with healthcare personnel from Xiengluang and Dak Jom Villages, local healthcare facilities experience issues with insufficient healthcare personnel, medicines, and medical equipment.²⁰

Sanxay District has one District hospital with 20 beds and 9 dispensaries in all Kum Ban with a total of 24 beds and 109 medical staff posted in the dispensaries.

Of 8 villages in Sanxay District, only two villages have healthcare centres available, namely Dak Samor and Nam Ngonnuea Villages. The KIIs with healthcare personnel found that these facilities have 5-6 healthcare workers (including doctors and nurses). The medical equipment and medicine have been reported insufficient as one healthcare centre provides healthcare service to five villages with population around 2,300 people.

In Dak Samor, the average number of people receiving treatment from the healthcare centre is 15 people per month, while for Nam Ngonnuea village is 60 people per month. The ratio of people having access the healthcare services is relatively low compared to the population. This is partly due to local people still preferring traditional treatment prior to seeking medical treatment from healthcare centres.

¹⁹ A dispensary is the room or area in a hospital where medicine is prepared and given out to patients. A dispensary is often run by a pharmacist, doctor, or nurse, who is authorized to dispense — or hand out — medicine.

²⁰ Note that due to the Covid-19 situation at the time of the site visit, only two healthcare personnel were able to participate in the KIIs.

Additionally, lack of vehicles to travel to healthcare centres and poor road conditions, and lack of economic means²¹ also prevent the local people from getting access to these healthcare centres.

There are healthcare centres in Koumban Nam Zou and a hospital in Sanxay District, however this requires people to travel almost 60 km to get medical treatment. Due to the distance to the district hospital, only people with serious illness seek treatment there.

Of 447 surveyed households, 247 (55%) identified to use health centres most frequently, followed by government hospitals (191 people or 43%), pharmacy (4 people or 1%) and traditional medicine/healer (4 people or 1%).

4.1.5 Vulnerable Households/Groups

Based on the gender disaggregated socio-economic profile presented in **Chapter 7 of the ESIA**, women are well represented across the affected villages. For instance, in both the Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts, women have taken on leadership positions including village heads and village board members. Although GBV prevalence is not observed, these topics are highly sensitive and not discussed openly. Various good practice tools to be adopted by the project to identify GBV and eliminate Gender based Violence, Sexual exploitation, and child abuse. The communities will be identified and manage such situations.

Despite this, there are several aspects of improvement, namely:

- **Education:** The rate of education for males outpaces that of females, for instance, 59% of females have no formal educational attainment, 40% of females have attained university level educational qualifications. There is a near equal split of females and males who have obtained basic schooling, secondary schooling, and vocational training. It was reported that the lack of economic resources and work were the main reasons for females discontinuing study.
- **Livelihood:** Female-headed households, and where households are predominantly or wholly comprised of females, are more likely to experience food deficiency due to lower agricultural productivity (associated with smaller agricultural land and lack of male labour). While agricultural activities are allocated equally between females and males, women generally have the additional responsibility of household chores (e.g., cooking, cleaning, etc.) and childcare.
- **Healthcare:** Through FGDs with women's groups, insufficient healthcare was identified. Specifically, there are insufficient stocks of medicines, and lack of healthcare personnel.

²¹ Although the service fee for healthcare centre service is relatively low-cost at 5000kip/person/time of healthcare service.

Figure 4-7: Integration of Lifestyle to Mainstream Society



Current clothing of the surveyed village population which have adopted from mainstream Laos. Additionally, the house has also adopted materials and style from mainstream Laos.

Women in some villages were observed to still wear traditional skirt called 'Sin' in combination of mainstream Laos clothing. In some villages, traditional houses were observed.








Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

Through FGDs and KIIs and desktop research, it was understood that despite common animist beliefs, each ethnic group (Triang, Yae, Katu, Lao, and Ha Luk) has slightly different practices, rituals, customs, and ceremonies. These differences are discussed in more detail in **Table 4-5**.



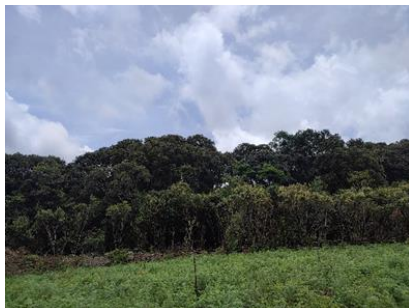

Table 4-5: Characteristics of Ethnic Groups

Aspect	Triang	Katu	Yae	Ha Luk
Language	Triang have their own spoken language, which is like Yae and Katu	Katu have their own spoken language, which is like Triang and Yae	Yae have their own spoken language, which is like Triang and Katu	Ha Luk has their own spoken language, which is like Triang, Katu and Yae.
Political institution	<p>The key political institution of all ethnic groups include:</p> <p>Village head (<i>Nai Baan or Pok Kong Tong Thin</i>) which is a common village level authority across Laos, not only amongst ethnic groups. Responsibilities of village head may include (but not limited to) (i) allocating the use of communal land and other resources among households in the village; (ii) manage the people in the village, and to support the people in order to bring about more stable employment and sustainable livelihoods; (iii) settling disputes between members of the village; (iv) disciplining members of the village for violation of rules and customs; (v) representing the community or village on meetings convened higher-level authorities; and (iv) disseminate the government policies and laws to all people in the village.²²</p> <p>Belief leader or <i>Tao Kae Naew Home</i> which is translatable as an elderly who can gather/assemble all villagers together. Tao Kae Naew Home is usually someone who is well-equipped of Heet-Kong (<i>Heet is long inherited traditions and Kong is social norm, custom or guidelines</i>) and has extensive experience in performing rituals that can guide the villagers. <i>Tao Kae Naew Home</i> is responsible for performing rites and guiding the villagers in following Heet-Kong of the village.</p>			
Traditional clothing	Triang's traditional clothing is similar to other ethnic groups in the Mhon-Khmer linguistic group. Men usually wear 'Ka-Tiew' (rolled tail or end of loincloth which runs between the legs and is tucked into the waistband at the back) and cloth across shoulders, women traditionally wear loincloth, running from from chest down to shins.	Katu have unique traditional clothing, men wear 'Ka-Tiew; while women wear shirt and skirt made of traditionally woven cloth. Men have adopted to clothes from the Lao mainstream, while women still preserve traditional clothing as evidenced in ceremonies and festivals.	Men of Yae ethnic groups wear 'Ka-Tiew', and women wear loincloth similar to Triang ethnic groups. The key difference is the pattern of Katiew and skirt for women, which are unique to each ethnic group. During winter, they wear additional clothes to keep warm.	Ha Luk has unique traditional clothing, men wear 'Ka-Tiew; while women wear shirt and skirt made of traditionally woven cloth.

²² [https://www.vientianetimes.org.la/Laws%20in%20English/49.%20Law%20on%20Local%20Administration%20\(2003\)%20Eng.pdf](https://www.vientianetimes.org.la/Laws%20in%20English/49.%20Law%20on%20Local%20Administration%20(2003)%20Eng.pdf)

Aspect	Triang	Katu	Yae	Ha Luk
	 <p>Source: <u>Department</u> of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a</p>	 <p>Source: <u>Department</u> of Ethnic Affairs, 2015b</p>	 <p>Source: <u>Department</u> of Ethnic Affairs, 2015c</p>	 <p>Source: <u>Department</u> of Ethnic Affairs, 2015d</p>
Community features	<p>Each Triang village usually constructs fences made of bamboo (height up to 5 meters) around the villages and two gates for entry-exit of the village, known as “Patou Vieng”. The fence is for protection against thieves and wild animals from attacking livestock and village members. Additionally, villages also have Salakuan, a building in the middle of the village, for receiving guests and ritual ceremonies and feasts.</p> 	<p>Traditionally, the houses are built to form a circle around “Salakuan”, a building in the middle of the village used as a meeting hall and for ceremonies.</p> 	<p>Similar to Katu, the houses are built to form a circle around “Salakuan”. In front of the Salakuan and each house, there is usually a pole for securing animals e.g., buffalos, cows, pigs for animal offering/sacrifice rituals.</p> 	<p>Traditionally, fence made of bamboo are constructed around the houses. Salakuan and poles for securing animals for ceremonies and sacrifice rituals are not common in the village. Rather, a nearby tree or somewhere else appropriate for securing animals e.g., buffalos, cows, pigs, are used for securing animal for sacrifice rituals.</p> 

Aspect	Triang	Katu	Yae	Ha Luk
	Source: The identity of Triang Ethnic Group [Lao PDR] - Library records OD Mekong Datahub	Source: The identity of Katu Ethnic Group [Lao PDR] - Library records OD Mekong Datahub	Source: The identity of Yae Ethnic Group [Lao PDR] - Library records OD Mekong Datahub	Source: The identity of Haluk Ethnic Group [Lao PDR] - Library records OD Mekong Datahub
Livelihood	Based on the FGDs with ethnic groups, all ethnic groups have similar livelihoods comprising cultivation of rice, coffee, and cassava plantation. Some are still engaged in shifting cultivation and collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The socio-economic household survey conducted in November to December 2021, indicated that key primary livelihoods of active workforce comprised agriculture (farming and livestock) (75%) and day laborer (17%), while only 3% are engaged in NTFP collection as their primary livelihood. Consultation with Dak Rant village on 20 July 2022 found that while the villagers indicate to collect NTFPs in addition to agricultural activities or when they are free from agricultural activities. However, in Dak Lern village (and potentially Proa and Dak Kung villages given location being close to Phou Koungking which is a key resource for NTFPs), it was found that NTFP collection makes up a primary livelihood. Based on the village consultation conducted on 18-21 July 2022 in Dak Lern village, most of the households are engaged in timber and non- timber forest products (NTFPs) (mushroom, bamboo shoot, honey, ginseng, orchid, rattan, tiger grass etc.) collection from the foothill of Phou Koung King. Bamboo and tiger grass can be sold as a raw material or processed as added value products. Timber and non- timber forest products (NTFPs) collection is main income of household due to villagers collect and sell to merchant from Vietnam.			
Ceremony	Triang people organize several ceremonies to worship spirits throughout the year. At the beginning of the year, Triang celebrate the 'new rice ceremony' or Boun Kin Khao Mai by offering buffalos, cows, and pigs to worship and food for community members. In June, they celebrate the festival "Boun Duean 6". At the end of the year, worshipping spirits by offering buffalos for any wrong deeds or rites that have been caused in that year.	Katu ethnic group holds several ceremonies throughout the year including rice ceremony (Boun Kwan Khao), ceremony prior to planting rice, ceremony for rice harvest and other ceremonies which organized within the households or together as a community. The ceremonies usually involve offering of chicken, pig, or buffalo to worship spirits.	Celebrations are conducted after rice harvest for 3 days and 3 nights which involve animal sacrifice / offering (such as buffalo, cow, pig) to worship spirits – known as the 'Boon Ja' ceremony. Yae have Boun Phao Thane, Boun Sak Khao, Boun Hor Khao Tom are three festivals celebrated for the rice harvest and they prepare tools for land clearing for the new plantation season, with the tool attended to by local ironsmiths.	Ha Luk ethnic group holds several ceremonies throughout the year including rice ceremony (Boun Kwan Khao), "Chongkapiew" ceremony which is organized within the households or together as a community. The ceremonies usually involve offering of buffalos and cows to worship spirits. At present, the "Chongkapiew" ceremony is performed once in 2-3 years.
Religion and belief	Animist belief in supernatural beings or spirits as inhabiting animals, plants, rocks, and other objects in nature, and also the worshipping of ancestral spirits.			
Skills sets	All ethnic groups engage in ironsmithing, bamboo handicrafts, and weaving, which are unique to their ethnic groups. These skills have been passed on from generation to generation.			

Aspect	Triang	Katu	Yae	Ha Luk
Tangible and intangible cultural heritage	<p>Cemeteries are highly respected sacred places for the Triang ethnic group. Additionally, they also have sacred forests, sacred ponds, and prohibited areas.</p>  <p>Triang maintain folk songs and folk tales in their own language. Moreover, they have musical instruments such as drum (Kong La).</p>	<p>Like Triang culture, cemeteries, sacred forests, ponds, and prohibited areas are highly respected sacred places for the Katu ethnic group.</p>  <p>Katu maintain folk songs and folk tales in their own language. Additionally, they also have local musical instruments such as drum and pipe.</p>	<p>Same for the Yae ethnic group in terms of cultural heritage.</p>  <p>Yae have their song known as “Lam Yae”, as well as their own drum (Kong La) and sarong (Sin Lom).</p>	<p>Similar to Triang, Katu and Yae, sacred forests and prohibited areas are highly respected sacred places for the Ha Luk ethnic group.</p>  <p>Ha Luk maintains folk songs and folk tales in their own language. Additionally, they also have local musical instruments such as drum and pipe.</p>

Source: [Department](#) of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c & 2015d

Figure 4-8: Cemeteries and Huts of the Deceased



Cemetery of Dak Terb village (left) and Prao village (right) which is a forest area. Hunting and collecting NTFPs are prohibited in this area as it is regarded as a sacred area. There are some small huts of the deceased in the cemetery.



Small huts of the deceased located in the cemetery areas of Dak Terb village (left) and Ggon Don village (right). The locals offer food, drink, and other worshipping materials to the deceased at these small huts.

Source: ERM/Innogreen, 2021

4.2 Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

Potential environmental and social risks were identified based on information documented in Supplemental Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) dated April/May 2022. The main risks and impacts which have been rated as 'moderate' to 'significant' impacts are summarised in **Table 4-6. (Refer to ESIA 8.5)**

Table 4-6: Key Project Social Risks, Impacts and Opportunities

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Social Risks and Impacts			
Impacts on Economic Opportunities	Positive	Positive	While it is currently unclear as to whether the 350 semi-skilled and 500 skilled workers would be sourced from local villages, it is highlighted that there

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			<p>are training opportunities available to enable some villagers work in these positions.</p> <p>In addition to direct employment, there may be indirect employment opportunities. The locals can benefit from the additional employment opportunities, from project's procurement of services and requirements.</p> <p>The new roads have the potential to provide access to new areas that were previously inaccessible. The new areas may provide opportunities for villagers to establish new farms to support their land-based livelihoods or access to new areas for NTFP collection.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration mechanisms will seek to restore affected villagers' livelihoods to a minimum of existing levels, if not better.</p> <p>Contribution of project to Lao mainstream culture and lifestyle because of infrastructure development, employment, business opportunities, and interaction with outsiders.</p>
Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods from the loss of Agricultural Land and Loss of NTFP Collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approx. 30.6 ha of agricultural land will be impacted, and 160.6 ha will be temporarily impacted - Impact on livelihoods will experience similar impact to those households experience permanent acquisition - Improved access may facilitate people from outside with vehicles to collect NTFPs in the area, affecting villagers whose livelihoods depends on NTFPs collection.
Impacts of Wind Farm Operation on Local Amenity	Not Applicable	Negligible to Moderate	<p>Amenity is the term to describe a location's pleasing attributes or character. Amenity may comprise aspects such as landscape character, air quality, and/or the amount of noise the area is exposed to. Although the impact assessment found that there is a high likelihood of the wind turbines being visible, it is noted that the assessment was based on the topography of the landscape and did not consider potential shielding due to vegetation</p> <p>The predicted noise levels comply with IFC daytime and night-time criteria at all the receptors. No exceedances are shown by the assessment.</p> <p>Shadow flicker may cause annoyance to villagers and livestock. The findings of the shadow flicker modelling identified potential impacts to 12 clusters of potentially</p>

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			affected villagers, which may experience varying levels of impact, depending on the individual.

4.2.1 Impacts on Economic Opportunities

4.2.1.1 Local Employment and Training

An average of 700 workers (per day) are required during the construction phase (peak workforce requirement is 1,400 workers per day). In the construction phase, 150 positions are available for unskilled workers, 350 positions are available for semi-skilled workers, and 500 positions available for skilled workers. While it is currently unclear as to whether the 350 semi-skilled and 500 skilled workers would be sourced from the villages within the Aol, it is highlighted that there are training opportunities available to enable some villagers work in these positions.

A total of 53 workers will be required for the operations phase, of which 20 will be based locally. Eight of these workers will be migrants (i.e., Project manager, site and administrative manager, equipment manager, operation manager, safety manager, chef), who will immigrate to the local area.

Baseline data identifies that over 1,664 people are in the active labour force. Of the active labour force, approximately 360 people are in unpaid (working on family farms) or temporary work (e.g., on hydropower Projects or coffee plantations). Some local males have trades such as blacksmithing. On this basis, it is expected that there is capacity for villagers within the Aol to be employed in unskilled work, and perhaps some semi-skilled work, for the Project.

In addition to direct employment, there may be indirect employment opportunities. For instance, the Project or workers may require short-term accommodation, or the purchase goods and services from local businesses. The increased demand may result in an associated increase in employment.

Stakeholder engagement with villagers from both the Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts identified that they have a positive sentiment about the Project, are looking forward to anticipated benefits, most notably in the form of employment. Villagers recognise that employment opportunities associated with the construction phase are temporary, in line with the temporary nature of construction. There is also an expectation that training opportunities will be provided as part of the Project. Villagers are particularly interested in training opportunities for youths as it is the view that the youth population needs opportunities for employment.

Nevertheless, having more economic opportunities can contribute to the erosion of local culture. The Project may potentially bring disruption to local ceremonies and activities due to increased noise levels, vibration, and dust. This includes exclusion areas set up to protect villagers from the heavy vehicles/machineries. Outside workers brought in by the project, their contractors, as well as the potential entry of camp followers could also potentially influence the existing customs and religious practices undertaken by ethnic groups in a negative way. The loss of ethnic cultural elements may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or do not understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. This potential impact is a concern mainly associated during the construction phase, when workers and other outsiders will likely move into the villages in the Aol. The construction of the Project components will involve excavations at several wind turbine locations. This will potentially impact cultural resources that are not yet known may occur during the construction phase of the Project.

In addition to these direct physical impacts described above, the Project has the potential to cause indirect impact to cultural heritage resources. Indirect impacts result from Project activities that do not

physically damage a resource, but rather, impact stakeholders' ability to use or access to cultural heritage resources, thereby negatively affecting its cultural value. For instance, restriction on public access to existing tangible cultural heritage sites or areas used for Intangible cultural heritage activities, such as forests.

4.2.1.2 Increased Access to Agricultural Land/Forest

Access roads will be constructed to connect the Project with the National Highway No. 16 and internal Project access roads to wind turbines, transmission lines, and other infrastructure, in the Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts. While the development of these access roads will result in the acquisition of some agricultural land, according to the Project's Concession Agreement, all access roads developed by the Project are supposed to be made available for villagers to use. These new roads have the potential to provide access to new areas that were previously inaccessible. The new areas may provide opportunities for villagers to establish new farms to support their land-based livelihoods. The construction of this increased access should consider the monsoon season limitation in context to the earthen road type. Therefore, the maintenance and finance of the earthen road is crucial to sustain the increased access to agricultural land/Forest. The sustainability of the road infrastructure should be taken into account by the project and local government.

To ensure access to these new areas are in line with local customs and restrictions, and government requirements, further consultation and studies may need to be undertaken. Further consultation will reveal whether there are areas that particular villagers may access (e.g., only women, only elders, etc.). These opportunities may be tempered by the presence of biodiversity (refer to impact assessment of impacts to areas with high biodiversity value in **Section 8.4.3 of the ESIA** in that there is a potential that the new areas will be areas of high biodiversity value, which may need to be confirmed via ecological field surveys). **Section 8.4.3 of the ESIA** addressed impacts to biodiversity associated with improved accessibility gained via various access roads planned. Access roads planned could facilitate increased access to remote areas by local communities and people from outside the communities wishing to hunt wildlife for bush meat and collect forest products for subsistence and economic reasons. Increased human activity in the area could result in increased pressure on local forest resources (through illegal hunting/poaching and harvesting of forest products, for example). Without proper controls this could lead to increased pressure on both wildlife and habitat, however it is recognised that access control will be a priority as recommended in the local EIA mitigation recommendations (refer to impact assessment of impacts to areas with high biodiversity value, **ESIA Section 8.4.3 of the ESIA**).

Nonetheless, IEAD will work together with the government to restrict access to high biodiversity areas, as outlined mitigation measures. (Refer to **Section 8.4.3 & Chapter 7 of ESIA**)

An increased pressure on both wildlife and habitat could start without proper control of these new areas, therefore it is recognized that access control will be a priority, as recommended in the local EIA mitigation recommendations. The measures are as follows:

- During road construction, access to these sites from existing settlements and trails will be controlled through site security.
- Construction workers will be prohibited from hunting or trading in wildlife and forest products, as part of their terms and conditions of employment, and will be subject to security checks.
- Access will be restricted to all types of vehicles and/or four-wheeled vehicles. Details will be given in a Site Access Plan.
- Where limited access is permitted, a voluntary procedure will be put into place between IEAD and local villagers. This will place conditions on activities that will or will not be permitted on IEAD owned and managed roads.
- The procedure will be developed by IEAD in conjunction with external social consultants and NGOs who have previous experience in this area before being finalized with local village representatives.

- The final delivery will be communicated through an appropriate method with the local villagers, which is most likely through presentations and discussion groups.

To ensure access to these new areas are in line with local customs and restrictions, and government requirements, further consultation and studies may need to be undertaken. Further consultation will reveal whether there are areas that villagers may access (e.g., only women, only elders, etc.). These opportunities may be tempered by the presence of biodiversity in that there is a potential that the new areas will be areas of high biodiversity value, which may need to be confirmed via ecological field surveys. Nonetheless, IEAD will work together with the government to restrict access to high biodiversity areas, as outlined in **Chapter 7 in ESIA**.

Accordingly, this Project is classified as Category II: Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM).

Through the social impact assessment above (**Sections 8.5.2-8.5.7**) there is a potential for the following impacts to disproportionately impact women. These potential impacts and their respective mitigation measures are summarised in エラー! 参照元が見つかりません。 . ADB will be responsible for the development of the Gender Action Plan and gender mainstreaming measures, which may involve measures proposed within the ESIA and associated management plans

4.2.2 Impacts on Community Health and Safety

The Project has the potential to cause various community health and safety issues, during the construction phase, as detailed in the below sections.

4.2.2.1 Infrastructure and Machinery

The presence of an active construction site, including the installation of new infrastructure and movement of large machinery, can lead to accidents and injuries if not managed appropriately. The presence of hazards around construction sites and laydown areas can create a range of safety issues, for villagers, or curious onlookers. These include:

Villagers being struck by machinery, causing injury.

Noise, vibration, and dust resulting from general construction activities, which can cause disruptions in daily life and / or health impacts.

- An increase in noise may interrupt sleep or cause other disruptions to community activities. Notably, disruptions associated with noise (such as sleep disruptions) have been linked to increases in depression and anxiety.
- Increased vibration may also have an impact on buildings and other structures (e.g., causing cracks) if nearby to construction activities. Vibrations can be associated with a range of construction activities. Given the nature of the Project, in that piling and blasting will not be required, potential vibrations are not expected to be significant. For this reason, it has not been assessed in detail. Further, it is noted that vibrations were not identified during community consultation as an issue of concern.
- Excessive dust may be generated from the movement of dirt and machinery. This dust may exacerbate the effects of respiratory diseases (e.g., asthma, upper respiratory infections).
- Vibration from the use of machines may cause cracks of foundations and buildings.

It is noted that community health and safety impacts associated with infrastructure and machinery is limited to the construction phase, as infrastructure will be secured, and construction machinery removed upon completion of construction.

4.2.2.2 Vehicle Movements

There will be a range of Project-related vehicles movements, including vehicles delivering materials and workers to and from the Project site. These movements have the potential to contribute to or be the root cause of accidents, particularly given there will be a higher number of heavy vehicles in the area. Specifically, the Project will undertake the delivery of workers and materials over an eight-month period involving a maximum total of 180 transport movements per day.

Given its rural locality, there are low volumes of traffic currently present in the villages in the Aol. A traffic survey undertaken in September 2020 identified a total of 203 vehicle movements per day towards Dak Cheung District, of which 16 vehicles (8%) were trucks, and 179 vehicle movements towards Sekong District, of which 11 (6%) were trucks.

The potential health and safety impact associated with transport movements will be limited to the construction phase, given that there will not be deliveries of material during the operation phase, and a limited operational workforce (53 people) will need to commute to the site for maintenance or other activities (refer to **Section 8.5.3.1.2 of ESIA**)

The probability for the workers coming into the area to negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups; the result of which could be an erosion or loss of ethnic culture. The loss of ethnic culture may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. A common mitigation against the loss of ethnic culture, is promoting cultural awareness amongst workers as part of the induction process, encouraging workers to participate in cultural practices, and providing workers who are villagers from the Aol with time off for religious or cultural festivities.

This potential impact is concerned primarily with the construction phase, as this is when workers and other related people are likely to move to the villages in the Aol (refer to impacts associated with influx). Only a small workforce (40 people) will remain in the operation phase.

The CEGDP in this case is formulated with emphasis to ethnic group considerations and will include the following interventions specifically catered to:

- Promote ethnic cultures through Project activities in collaboration with the Project affected communities.
- Implement development programs to improve the livelihoods of ethnic groups including providing ethnic women with economic development opportunities.
- Implement measures to remove obstacles for ethnic minorities to participate in Project activities and decision-making, including impact mitigation and benefits; and
- Provide a grievance redress mechanism and appeal process for the Project-affected persons that is culturally appropriate

In addition, the Local Content and Influx Management Plan will include the Workers Code of Conduct that will include cultural awareness requirements for all workers.

4.2.2.3 Security

The Project will require security for the duration of the construction phase, as the Proponent has previously experienced theft of construction materials (e.g., copper wire, power supply, lighting protection, etc.). The number of security personnel required will be confirmed as part of detailed Project planning.

If conflict arises between the Project and villagers, there is potential for security personal, as has been seen in other large-scale developments, to use excessive force, which in turn can pose a risk, including a risk to human rights.

4.2.2.4 Potential Spread of Diseases

The Project will employ a range of people during construction and operation. There is potential for the workforce to introduce and/or increase the rate of spread of diseases in the Project area including COVID -19. This may occur as a result of waste management practices, or from the spread of diseases brought in by workers and their households. Flu/cold/fever and diarrhoea are common diseases occurring in the villages in the Aol.

Another factor that will influence the prevalence and rates of diseases is the creation of vector habitat during construction and potentially operation. Standing water (i.e., vector habitat) can be created in a variety of ways, such as alterations to drainage patterns during earth moving activities and establishment of trenches (which can fill with water during rainy periods). Vector habitat is of note in locations such as Laos, where heavy rainfall occurs during the wet season creating large areas of standing water. This could be exacerbated by the Project, for example if trenches fill with water during the wet season. This could increase the prevalence of vector borne diseases, such as malaria, which has affected some villagers in the Aol.

Associated with the increase in transactional sex (discussed above), there is also a potential for rates of sexually transmitted infections to increase, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

FGDs and KIs revealed that villagers were most concerned about the spread of COVID-19 and did not identify concerns with the spread of other diseases. Nonetheless, the spread of any diseases may place additional pressure on health infrastructure, discussed below.

4.2.3 Impacts on Occupational Health and Safety

The Project will employ 400 workers during construction (at the peak period), and up to 40 workers during operation. Occupational health and safety hazards during the construction and operation of the Project are similar to other large industrial facilities and infrastructure projects. They may include physical hazards, such as working at heights, working in confined spaces, working with rotating machinery and falling objects (refer to **Section 8.5.4 of ESIA**).

4.2.3.1 Working at Heights

Working at height occurs frequently throughout all phases of construction. The main focus when managing working at height should be the prevention of a fall. However, additional hazards that may also need to be considered at any wind energy facility and is especially relevant for maintenance purposes include falling objects and adverse weather conditions (wind speed, extreme temperatures, humidity, and precipitation/rain).

4.2.3.2 Working in Remote Locations

Given the Project is located in a remote area of Lao PDR, travelling to and from the Project site increases the risk of road accidents and injuries occurring. Based on the site visits conducted in November and December 2021, it is suggested that the conditions of the access roads to the villages and the Project site is generally poor. As such, adverse weather conditions may contribute to dangerous driving conditions.

The risks of emergency situations are amplified in remote areas due to limited/poor access to assistance. Based on the KIs, there are no firefighting departments available at the district level and limited healthcare facilities in nearby villages. Furthermore, travelling to a hospital may take between 1 to 3 hours. This creates a risk.

Another key risk, which is common when working in a remote area, is the potential inability to communicate. Remote areas such as mountains and forests often have limited of mobile/internet signal;

this may include 'blackspots' where there is no signal at all. This poses a threat to workers, who, without being able to access mobile/internal signals, may have no way of calling for help in an emergency.

4.2.3.3 Lifting Operations

During the construction phase, components are generally assembled and transported to the site where assembly will take place. This involves using large, complex equipment to repeatedly lift loads of varying dimensions and weights. The hazards associated with the use of lifting equipment in construction are:

- Hazards related to the loads, e.g., crushing due to impact of moving objects or loads falling from vehicles;
- Hazards from moving vehicles or collapsing structures, i.e., cranes falling over because of improper fixation or strong wind, unsafe loads, loads exceeding the safe weight limits;
- Falling from lifting platforms or being crushed when the platform moves;
- Hazards related to poor environmental conditions that may interfere with communication between workers (e.g., poor mobile/internet signal), or adverse weather conditions resulting in sweaty/slippery objects; and
- Contact with overhead electrical cables.
- Manual lifting tasks with high loads or repetition that may induce musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), e.g., lower back pain. In addition to MSDs, manual lifting tasks can also lead to accidents causing acute trauma such as cuts or fractures.

4.2.4 Impacts Associated with Influx

Influx or in-migration relates to the movement of people to a Project area in anticipation of, or in response to, economic opportunities associated with a project. This includes direct employment by the project (e.g., construction worker, supplier of materials, etc.) as well as indirect employment (e.g., restaurant operators who may experience higher patronage from the construction workforce requiring them to employ more people, etc.).

There are a number of negative impacts of influx, such as increased risks to community health and safety, increased transboundary movements, and increased pressure on infrastructure and resources. These will be discussed in the sections, below (refer to **Section 8.5.5 of ESIA**).

4.2.4.1 Labour and Working Conditions

There are several fundamental principles and rights at work that apply to all workers, and these are reflected in international standards (e.g., the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). Without appropriate safeguards in place, a range of potential impacts can arise, including discrimination within the workplace, mistreatment of migrant labour or other vulnerable groups, and the use of forced labour²³ (including bonded labour²⁴), or child labour²⁵. Additionally, workers' mistreatment may extend to:

- Poor condition of workers' accommodation (e.g., poor hygiene standards, lack of privacy, etc.); and/or

²³ Forced labour is defined as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily" (ILO, n.d.a)

²⁴ Bonded labour (or debt bondage) is a form of forced labour in which workers are forced to work to pay off their own debts or inherited debts (ILO, n.d.b)

²⁵ The ILO (n.d.c) defines 'child labour' as the work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and/or interferes with their schooling.

- Undue exposure to occupational health and safety risks that lead to or increase the risk of serious injury or death (e.g., lack of training/qualification, inadequate personal protective equipment (PPE), etc.).

Given that 40% of households are identified as vulnerable households, there is a potential for these villagers to be unknowingly engaged in forced labour situations to increase their income.

Migrant workers may also be vulnerable, depending on their individual socio-economic status. As with local workers, migrant workers may also be unknowingly engaged in forced labour or arrive in Laos with failed expectations of living and working conditions.

4.2.4.2 *Transactional Sex*

The increased population due to the presence of a construction workforce, typically made up of males working away from home, may attract sex workers to the local area. Female villagers who are vulnerable may also seek to capitalise on the availability of disposable income of construction workers, and may seek out transactional sex (IFC, 2009). Notably, villagers did not raise the prevalence of sex workers as an existing issue within the villages in the Aol (refer to stakeholder engagement outcomes in **Chapter 7 of the ESIA**).

It is noted that the majority (approximately 60% or 600 people) of workers required during the construction phase will be locals. The small proportion of workers from outside the area (approximately 40% or 400 people) will decrease the risk of human trafficking and transactional sex occurring. In addition, workforce behaviours will be bounded by a Workers' Code of Conduct and the Project will establish advisory services for workers as well as health care provision (incorporated within typical health checks and on an as needs basis).

4.2.4.3 *Community Dynamics and Gender-Based Violence*

The in-migration of workers may change community dynamics and may be part of villagers' concerns that outsiders may deceive women and children (according to FGDs with women groups). It is anticipated that the nominated EPC Contractor will be a Chinese company and may hire Chinese workers for the Project. Given that the majority of the affected villagers are part of an ethnic group, comprising Triang, Yae and Katu peoples, it is likely that Chinese workers will have different customs and traditions to the ethnic groups that will reside in the Project area. These cultural differences have the potential to cause friction in the community, especially if local customs and traditions are not respected by foreign workers. The potential erosion of ethnic culture is assessed separately, in **Section 8.5.8.1 of the ESIA**.

Gender-based violence, that is defined as "harmful acts directed at an individual or a group of individuals based on their gender" (UN Women, 2020) has the potential to occur. Gender-based violence may take many forms, including (but not limited to) domestic violence, sexual violence, human trafficking (refer above). Despite this, it is noted that villagers did not raise gender-based violence as a concern as they have been equipped with how to identify gender-based violence and resources to contact should this occur. However, this should be viewed with a precautionary approach due to the acceptance of the society regarding traditional roles of men and women, domestic violence may be underreported or not fully understood by victims.

4.2.4.4 *Public Infrastructure and Resources*

The Project has the potential to impact on public infrastructure and resources, particularly relating to an increased demand on local hospital and health care facilities, as described below.

Through KIIs and FGDs, community members voiced concerns of an increased workforce on hospital and health care facilities. Community members are concerned that the increased demands from the construction workforce may jeopardise their access and level of care available. Villagers most

commonly visit healthcare centres (10 of 23 villages in the Aol have healthcare centres) or community hospitals (one in Dak Cheung District, and one in Sanxay District), however the commute to these facilities may encounter barriers to travel for instance there may be poor road conditions or villagers lack a means of transportation. Villagers therefore consider the healthcare facilities as insufficient to address their current needs.

The increased population residing in the villages in the Aol will also place pressure on resources such as electricity, water (drinking and sanitation), and food supply. During construction and operation, the Project will source its power supply from the Lao grid (EDL) with estimated demand of 4,000 MWh/year during construction and 150 MWh/year or 400 kWh/day during operation. The water required for construction of the Project construction will be sourced from groundwater/surface water with an estimated water requirement of 1,000 m³/day or 30,000 m³/month. During operation, water will be sourced from groundwater or surface water. The estimated total water consumption during operation is 20 m³/day, which includes will be 10 m³/day for domestic use and drinking water and 10 m³/day for the plants.

4.2.5 Impacts of Wind Farm Operation on Local Amenity

Amenity is the term to describe a location's pleasing attributes or character. Amenity may comprise aspects such as landscape character, air quality, and/or the amount of noise the area is exposed to. This section presents various aspects of the Project that may result in disturbance to the local amenity during its 25-year operational period.

4.2.5.1 Noise (Operation)

Although the wind turbines selected for the Project have been designed to operate as quietly as possible, low frequency noises may still be audible to affected villagers. Ambient noise monitoring was undertaken (refer to the noise baseline in **Chapter 7 of the ESIA**, which found that operational noise levels generally complied with the WBG criteria; exceedances during night-time (22:00-7:00)).

A noise impact assessment was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and standards mentioned in **Section 8.3.5 of the ESIA** and found that predicted noise levels from operation of the wind farm comply with the daytime and night-time noise criteria at all receptors; no exceedances are shown by the assessment. As such, minor impacts from operational noise will be experienced by receptors, with no additional noise mitigation measures proposed. However, noise monitoring is suggested to identify potential exceedances and allow additional mitigation measures to be implemented.

4.2.5.2 Landscape and Visual

The existing landscape and visual amenity are described as a rural, mountainous area, with villages in the Aol surrounded by forest and agricultural land (refer to the baseline landscape values and visual amenity in **Chapter 7 of the ESIA**). Due to the height and placement of wind turbines, visual impacts are likely to occur, as the wind turbines are likely to disrupt the rural landscape.

A landscape and visual assessment were conducted to determine the visual influence of the wind turbines on the landscape. Although the impact assessment found that there is a high likelihood of the wind turbines being visible, it is noted that the assessment was based on the topography of the landscape and did not consider potential shielding due to vegetation. This is evidenced in the photomontages provided in the visual impact assessment (refer to **Section 8.3.7 of the ESIA**).

4.2.5.3 Shadow Flicker

A shadow flicker assessment was undertaken to determine the potential extent of shadow flicker impacts resulting from the operation of the wind turbines. Shadow flicker may cause annoyance to villagers and livestock. The findings of the shadow flicker modelling (refer to **Section エラー! 参照元が見つかりません。 of the ESIA**) identified potential impacts to 12 clusters of potentially affected villagers,

which may experience varying levels of impact, depending on the individual. Shadow flicker impact is assessed as medium for Dak Tiem (Cluster A), Dak Yen (Cluster E), Dak Chueng (Cluster J) and Dak Nong (Cluster K) and minor for the remaining clusters.

4.2.6 Impact on Ethnic Groups

The population of the villages in the Aol is dominated by the Triang ethnic group (89%), with other ethnic groups residing in the villages being Yea (4%), Katu (4%), and other ethnic groups (2%) (mainly Ha Luk). The Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups all belong to the Mon-Khmer linguistic group or the Lao Theung geographic group. About 1% of villagers belong to the Lao ethnic group, which is part of the Lao-Tai linguistic group or the Lao Loum geographic group. The Lao Loum geographic group contains the greatest number of tribes; approximately 70% of the Laos population identifies as being part of the Lao Loum, and it is generally considered to be better “better off” than other ethnic groups (IFAD, 2013). This may be the reason why only ethnic groups that are part of the Lao Theung and Lao Soung are considered as ‘ethnic groups’ within Laos (IFAD, 2012). On this basis, the assessment will focus on the Triang, Yae, Katu, and Ha Luk ethnic groups.

The ADB (2013) and IFC PS7 (2012) provides guidance for the identification of Indigenous Peoples, which is a term used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics to 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 dominant society and culture; and
- A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.”

The guidance highlights that groups need to be “both distinct and vulnerable” to trigger application of the term Indigenous Peoples. Distinctiveness may be defined with the four characteristics, above, while vulnerability is determined by assessing economic, social, political, demographic, and environmental factors (refer to **Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA**).

4.2.6.1 Social Impacts Assessed

Despite recognition that the Triang, Yae, Katu, and Ha Luk ethnic groups are Indigenous Peoples, it is considered that the impact assessments undertaken have adequately captured the specific concerns relating to Indigenous Peoples, since the overwhelming majority of the population of affected villagers comprises people from ethnic groups.

- The ethnic people are still highly dependent on natural resources such as forests and rivers. They collect food e.g., bamboo, mushrooms, and wood for cooking (firewood) and construction of houses from the forests (refer to **Section 7.5.3.2 of the ESIA**). The Project impact to NTFP collection area is assessed under NTFP Collection in **Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA**. There will be temporary and permanent loss to NTFP collection area; it is, however, noted that the loss of forest will require a biodiversity offset (discussed in **Section エラー! 参照元が見つかりません。**) and access to forests is still available and there will be improved access to forest resources associated with construction of access road (discussed in **Section エラー! 参照元が見つかりません。 of the ESIA**).
- The ethnic people predominantly seek health treatment from healthcare centres, such practices of medical herbal and spiritual healing are therefore not identified as community’s practice and therefore will not be impacted by loss of NTFP collection area due to the Project land requirement.

- The affected ethnic communities do not have different political/social institution from the mainstream society—the communities are governed by village heads and District government. Decision making process in the villages are based on consultations of village heads, belief leaders and heads of Village Women's Union (which is a common practice across Lao PDR, not only within ethnic groups communities). The political/social institution of the communities have been influenced by the GOL policy on Koumban since 2004. The objective of the policy is to strengthen the political infrastructure to advance rural development by bringing smaller villages together in larger units, as a more efficient basis for local administration and planning.²⁶
- Accordingly, no additional assessment is required for these impacts, relating to Indigenous Peoples.

4.2.6.1.1 Erosion of Ethnic Culture

There is a potential, however, for the workers coming into the area to negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups; the result of which could be an erosion or loss of ethnic culture. The loss of ethnic culture may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. A common mitigation against the loss of ethnic culture, is promoting cultural awareness amongst workers as part of the induction process, encouraging workers to participate in cultural practices, and providing workers who are villagers from the Aol with time off for religious or cultural festivities.

This potential impact is concerned primarily with the construction phase, as this is when workers and other related people are likely to move to the villages in the Aol (refer to impacts associated with influx in **Section** エラー! 参照元が見つかりません. **of the ESIA**). Only a small workforce (40 people) will remain in the operation phase.

4.2.7 Impact on Cultural Heritage (Tangible and Intangible)

Cultural heritage resources are defined using a combination of the ADB definition of tangible cultural heritage, IFC PS8 and the definition of cultural heritage in Lao PDR's Law on National Heritage (No. 11/NA, 2021) below:

- The Law on National Heritage (No. 11/NA, 2021) defines national heritage as “cultural, historical and natural heritage existing in the form of tangible objects, intangible items, movable or immovable and living or non-living organism that are of outstanding value and reflecting the history of Lao nation and Lao people.”²⁷
- The ADB SPS defines physical cultural resources as “Movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be in urban or rural settings and may be above or below ground or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial, national, or international level.”²⁸
- IFC PS8 defines cultural heritage as (i) tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; (ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves,

²⁶ Koumban is a cluster of villages which has been a priority for Lao administration since 2004 as an institutional link between District and village levels—it is 'A formal administrative grouping of villages within a District defined for a purpose of extending government policies and development programs. (MAF and NLMA, 2010). The main objective is to strengthen the political infrastructure to advance rural development by bringing smaller villages together in larger units, as a more efficient basis for local administration and planning. Retrieved from: <http://lad.nafri.org.la/fulltext/1786-0.pdf>

²⁷ Law on National Heritage No. 11/NA (2021)

²⁸ ADB (2009). Safeguard Policy Statement, page 39-40. Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32056/safeguard-policy-statement-june2009.pdf>

rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; and (iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.

4.2.7.1 Impacts to Cemeteries

The Project has taken into consideration impacts to cultural heritage resources for Project layout optimization. Cemeteries (*paa saa*), which are mostly forested areas, are observed in all surveyed villages. Based on the consultation with Dak Lern village representative (village deputy and belief leader) on 20 August 2022, cemeteries are regarded as highly sacred place as they expressed the area as being highly respected and certain activities prohibited. The village coordinator of Dak Tiem village added to this that he considers the cemetery as a highly sacred place as his parents 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 awoken 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. For this reason, people are prohibited from entering cemeteries for any kind of activities such as hunting or collecting timber and NTFPs. If cemeteries are impacted, it is required to undertake rites involving a sacrifice of a puppy (i.e., a young dog) and use its blood to spread across affected cemetery area.

4.2.7.2 Impacts to Phou Kounking

Eight WTGs, transmission line and internal roads (approximately 12.6 ha of land requirement) are proposed in the lower elevation which is designated as multi-use zone of the Phou Kounking Mountain, and therefore will not affect the higher elevation of Phou Kounking. Project activities within the lower elevation of the Phou Kounking Mountain are not prohibited and will not incur any impact on intangible cultural heritage if the Project consults with the villages and complies with villages' Heet-Kong. Refer to **Section 7.5.3.1 of the ESIA** for details discussion of beliefs around Phou Kounking and findings from consultations with Dak Lern, Dak Kung and Prao villages in July 2022.

Phou Kounking is classified as a legally protected forest at a provincial level but not nationally protected, managed by the Provincial Agricultural & Forestry Office (PAFO). It is noted that this forest is also designated as a protected forest to protect area's watersheds. Any potential ecological impact of the Project is assessed in **Section 8.4.3 of the ESIA**, and the mitigation measures are proposed in the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Interview with DAFO also corroborate that there is a sacred forest in Phou Kounking. The Project will strictly comply with the regulations and requirements from relevant authorities and the BAP and limit land clearance within this mountain as this area is also listed as a protected forest under the National guideline.²⁹

4.2.7.3 Impacts on Ceremonial Grounds

There are ceremonial grounds located within villages for performing rites or ceremonies such as poles for securing animals or sacred houses (*salakuan*) which serve as a place for performing animal sacrifice. There are no ceremonial grounds or sacred places being affected by Project land acquisition.

The Project Supplementary ESIA identifies the following key Project risks and impacts to cultural heritage resources during the construction phase:

- Economic displacement and impacts to livelihoods from the loss of agricultural land and loss of NTFP Collection
- Potential risks (intrusion of workers) to Intangible Cultural Heritage associated with Phou Kounking. The upper elevation of the mountain was mentioned as a prohibited zone (being a sacred forest) during the FGD in July 2022. The lower elevation zone of the Kounking mountain, an area identified by villagers during the July 2022 FGD as a multi-use zone, will be impacted from

²⁹ Law on Forestry (2019) No. 08/NA

land acquisition, land clearance, and construction activities of WTGs, transmission line and internal roads. Impacts may arise from noise and shadow flicker impacts from operation of WTGs.

- Impact of construction related environment nuisance such as vibration, noise, and dust affecting cultural heritage sites close to construction sites.
- Potential disruption to local ceremonies and activities from increased noise levels, vibration, and dust, including exclusion areas being set up to protect villagers from heavy vehicle/machinery use.
- Potential of inward migrating workers to negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups, the result of which could be an erosion or loss of ethnic culture. The loss of ethnic culture may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. This potential impact is concerned primarily with the construction phase, as this is when workers and other related people are likely to move to the villages in the AoI. Only a small workforce (40 people) will remain in the operation phase.
- Construction of Project components will involve excavations at several wind turbine locations. Potential impacts to cultural resources that are not yet known may occur during the construction phase of the Project during clearing or excavation work.
- Potential encroachment of workers into Dak Bong Cemetery which is considered sacred ground during the construction of the overhead transmission line.

In addition to these direct physical impacts described above, the Project has the potential to cause indirect impact to cultural heritage resources. Indirect impacts result from Project activities that do not physically damage a resource, but rather, impact stakeholders' ability to use or access to cultural heritage resources, thereby negatively affecting its cultural value. For instance, restriction on public access to existing tangible cultural heritage sites or areas used for Intangible cultural heritage activities, such as forests. Project facilities, such as the internal access roads, community programs and opportunities opened to the ethnic groups such as infrastructure development, employment, business opportunities and interaction with and demonstration effect of outsiders due to the project will also affect the ethnic groups in the Project area of influence.

4.2.8 Impacts on Gender

The gender disaggregated socio-economic profile is presented in **Chapter 7 of the ESIA**. From this, women are well represented across the affected villages. For instance, in both the Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts, women have taken on leadership positions including village heads and village board members. FGDs and site visit observations have also confirmed that gender-based violence is not a prevalent issue, and villagers have been equipped with knowledge to identify and manage such situations (refer to **Section 8.5.10 of the ESIA**).

Despite this, there are several aspects of improvement, namely:

- **Education:** The rate of education for males outpaces that of females, for instance, 59% of females have no formal educational attainment, 40% of females have attained university level educational qualifications. There is a near equal split of females and males who have obtained basic schooling, secondary schooling, and vocational training. It was reported that the lack of economic resources and work were the main reasons for females discontinuing study.
- **Livelihood:** Female-headed households, and where households are predominantly or wholly comprised of females, are more likely to experience food deficiency due to lower agricultural productivity (associated with smaller agricultural land and lack of male labour). While agricultural activities are allocated equally between females and males, women generally have the additional responsibility of household chores (e.g., cooking, cleaning, etc.) and childcare.

- **Healthcare:** Through FGDs with women's groups, insufficient healthcare was identified. Specifically, there are insufficient stocks of medicines, and lack of healthcare personnel.

Accordingly, this Project is classified as Category II: Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM).

Through the social impact assessment above (**Sections 8.5.2-8.5.7 of the ESIA**) there is a potential for the following impacts to disproportionately impact women. These potential impacts and their respective mitigation measures are summarised in **Level of** ownership between men and women suggest that 50% of women and men have equal ownership of land, house, cash, and livestock. However, over 30% of women was identified to have unequal ownership of land and house compared to their husbands. 74% of women do not have ownership of bank account deposit and 81% do not have ownership of ornaments such as jewellery, ceramics, glassware, and furniture, etc

- Based on the socio economic HH Survey, it indicates tasks undertaken by men and women are mostly equally allocated including agricultural activities, water fetching, collecting firewood/fodder, grinding grains, and livestock rearing. However, women have higher responsibility for cooking and cleaning and childcare. Interestingly, women identified to have different levels of participation in purchasing goods –34% indicated to have high participation while 30% indicated to have low participation. More details (refer to **Figure 7.6.2 of the ESIA** on the Participation of Female in Agriculture and Household Activities
- Females have slightly lower average level of education than men, with the average level of education for females being to year 3-4 of secondary school and for males being to year 4-5 of secondary school.
- Female-headed households have a significantly smaller areas of land under cultivation land areas and fewer holdings of livestock; and
- Within households, financial management decisions and management tend to rest more with males than females.

The potential impacts and their respective mitigation measures are summarized in

Table 6-1

Table 6-1 **of the ESIA**. ADB will be responsible for the development of the Gender Action Plan and gender mainstreaming measures, which may involve measures proposed within the ESIA and associated management plans.

4.3 Needs and Priorities of Communities

4.3.1 Summary of Community Feedback

The general opinions of stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIIs show that the majority of the people agree with the development of the Project. This is because they perceive various benefits associated with the Project, particularly economic opportunities. They believe that the Project will create more job opportunities for the people in the villages, new developments will come with Project such as improved roads and other facilities, and that there will be opportunities to increase tourism due to the wind farm being a new tourist attraction.

In addition to the main concerns about the project discussed in **Section 8.5 of the ESIA**, stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIIs also provided suggestions to the Project which reflect communities' needs:

- The Project should provide support and assistance to improve agriculture and livestock productivity.
- The Project should provide support to improve and enhance coffee plantations and coffee market linkage, coffee initiatives to promote coffee product development, factory, and store for coffee products.
- To support the water supply and irrigation system
- The Project should provide electricity for those households that currently do not have access to the grid, and public infrastructure (e.g., schools, healthcare centres) should also be provided access to electricity.
- The Project should help improve trading of agricultural products such as coffee, rice, and fruits via improved market linkages, and improve road connections to markets.
- The Project should aid improve health facilities and transportation to healthcare facilities.
- The Project should aid improve education, such as building or improving school facilities and providing school supplies.
- The Project should aid poor households.
- The Project should have programs to improve nutrition and food sufficiency in the villages.
- The Project should improve infrastructure in the villages including water supply systems, irrigation systems, and telephone signal.
- The Project should create new employment opportunities for the villages such as through recruiting local labours to work in the Project.
- The Project should provide training opportunities for youth in the affected villages as this will help them in accessing job opportunities.

The feedback from the community has informed the development of this Plan. This includes the selection of programs and the target audiences.

4.3.2 Needs Analysis and Proposed Key Thematic Areas

Based on various stakeholder consultations and survey and information disclosure to the community, following key thematic areas are proposed.

4.3.2.1 Construction Phase (Local Employment-3 Years)

Local Employment Opportunity and Skill Development

The community has significant interest in potential employment opportunities provided by the Project during the construction phase (3-year period). The locals will be able to obtain various skill exposures required for the specified task and be able to upscale their skill level through employment opportunities.

Local Capacity Building

This Thematic area will have an emphasis on the overall local capacity building at the village level. (32) The Joint Committee will be established for the purpose of Implementation Community Development Program. The committee will be responsible for the overall supervision of the community development program and consider annual updates on the needs and opportunity of the villages. It will also include the capacitating the village administrative office with the necessary equipment's such as laptops etc.

Developing and creating linkages and synergies amongst all local stakeholders relevant to the Project

Liaise with the existing local institutions and organizations in collaborating on community initiatives and reducing any duplication community development deliverables where appropriate.

Key orientation and induction trainings and activities will be considered at the Provincial, District and Village level to enable institutional capacities to promote local authorities to be able to steer and navigate the project initiatives.

Community Awareness Raising Trainings

Various community awareness training will be facilitated to strengthen local awareness of key issues, including Ethnic Cultural Awareness and Support.

The success of the project and the community benefits are driven by the self-awareness level at the community level and the ownership to the project development in their region. Therefore, it is significant to conduct community awareness raising trainings during the construction phase itself to induce an appropriate transition to the operation phase.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The CSR initiatives enables and extends the community benefits as presented in the **Table 4-7** during the construction phase.

Table 4-7: CSR Activities in the Project Area

Activities	Date	Brief Context	Community Beneficiary	Location
Clothing	11-02-20	Winter clothes donation	Villagers including vulnerable groups	Xieng A
	17-06-22	Winter clothes donation	Villagers including vulnerable groups	Dak Rant
	17-06-22	Winter clothes donation	Villagers including vulnerable groups	Dak Xuem
	03-07-22	Winter clothes donation	Villagers including vulnerable groups	Xeing A
Water pump equipment	04-01-22	Donate water pump for access to clean water	Students and teachers	Dak Tiem school
Boat racing yearly event	29-03-22	Sponsored event	Villages in Dak Cheung	Dak Cheung District
	29-03-22	Sponsored event	Villages in Dak Cheung	Dak Cheung District
Donation for Covid-19 situation	10-05-21	Provide financial support to province to		Sekong province

Activities	Date	Brief Context	Community Beneficiary	Location
		manage COVID in community (100M Kip)		
	10-10-21	Provide financial support to province to manage COVID in community (100M Kip)		Attapeu province
Monsoon wind cup	08-03-22	Created, organized, and sponsored sports event	Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng, Xieng Luang, Dak Terb, Dak Yang, Dak Yen, Dak Den, Chaling	Xieng Luang school
Planting equipment for children lunch	31-03-22	Donated equipment for schools to plant seeds, crops for self-consumption during lunch	Students, children	Dak Rant school
	28-04-22	Donated equipment for schools to plant seeds, crops for self-consumption during lunch	Students, children	Dak Xuem school
Sport equipment for children	07-04-21	Donate sport equipment to children	Students, children	Xieng A school
	11-01-22	Donate sport equipment to children	Students, children	DakTiem school
	31-03-22	Donate sport equipment to children	Students, children	Dak Rant school
	07-04-22	Donate sport equipment to children	Students, children	Dak Terb school
	28-04-22	Donate sport equipment to children	Students, children	Dak Xuem school
Lunch for children	11-01-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Dak Tiem
	11-01-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Dry food for children in Dak Tiem school dormitory
	31-03-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Dak Rant
	07-04-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Dak Terb
	28-04-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Dak Xuem
	04-07-22	Sponsored lunch for children	Students, children	Xieng A

Activities	Date	Brief Context	Community Beneficiary	Location
Solar cell system	03-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Xieng A
(Planning 24 villages 100 Pcs.)	04-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Terb
	07-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Nong
	11-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Padou
	12-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Kung
	12-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Lern
	12-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Tongxieng
	06-07-22	Set = 30w solar panel + charger + lighting + control box		Dak Tiem
Technology agro (Organic fertilizer)	30-06-22	Training on rice agriculture – using fertilizer to increase the production of rice using the same space		Dak Tiem

4.3.2.2 Operation Phase

The community development program will include the following areas in line with the concession agreement, GOL:

- (i) Educational program and scholarships.
- (ii) Infrastructure projects of community benefit including w/o limitation clean water, schools, health centers, roads, and social centers.
- (iii) Rehabilitation and improvement of existing structures of community benefit, including those listed in para (ii) above
- (iv) Programs to support the promotion of new economic activities by individuals or communities with particular reference to the need to protect the most vulnerable, including supporting market access for sale for goods, financial access to banks and loans and the provision of funds to individual villagers for the promotion of such new economic activities (e.g., this may include promoting access to savings accounts or the provision of funds to an individual to buy seeds and equipment's to grow agricultural crops);

- (v) Measure to promote cultural faith
- (vi) Any other measures that may improve the education, health economic position or wellbeing of the concerned communities.

Based on the Monsoon Wind Power Project Concession Agreement, the following Key Thematic Areas are proposed as the measures to improve education, health, economic position, and the overall well-being of the concerned communities.

Thematic Area 1: Rural Electrification

Focuses on the providing increased access to electricity for HHs that are not connected to the national grid. Approximately 56 HHs with a total population of 280 people in Dak Dom village will be able to have access to the off-grid solar power systems

Thematic Area 2: Agriculture and Husbandry support

Agriculture training will involve local capacity building in collaboration with local authorities, particularly the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to facilitate training specific to areas of strengthening coffee quality and promoting consistency in production.

It will also further support in areas of small irrigation initiatives to amplify the agricultural outputs.

Husbandry training will assist in capacity building and enhancement of livestock rearing.

Thematic Area 3: Education and Sponsorship Assistance

Focuses on the construction of new and refurbishment of existing education facilities.

Also includes an Educational Funding Scheme, scholarship support for higher education, and Local Capacity Building in Education Services.

Thematic Area 4: Health Services and Support

This Thematic area will in addition cover areas of WASH related activities considering the water supply assistance. Health assistance and local capacity will be strengthened during the Project operation phase.

The communities will benefit from various initiatives enhancing access to health support and services prescribed and agreed by the Joint Committee for the CGEDP on the annual basis.

Medical supplies will be further supported by Project in the 5 health centres within the Project AOI. It will also focus on multiple aspects of healthcare for children's vaccination, and vitamin and nutrient supplies to support early childhood development and beyond.

Thematic Area 5: Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

This thematic area will identify tangible and intangible cultural heritage that require protection, preservation and, as part of the livelihood programs, promote indigenous crafts. Some activities include:

Provide support for the documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge on herbs and their benefits/usage, skills, and indigenous crafts passed through women (e.g., hand knitting mats, bamboo baskets, and woven woollen carpets).

Set up a women's cooperative to promote indigenous crafts, which will involve the investigation of where indigenous crafts can be sold and market for these crafts. This will support efforts to increase revenue and enhance livelihoods.

5 MITIGATION MEASURES

This section specifies the measures undertaken by the Project to avoid adverse impacts on ethnic minority groups, and where the avoidance is not possible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts. A summary of key management measures contained in the Project ESMP is also provided.

5.1 Changes in Project Design and Layout to Avoid or Minimize Impacts on Ethnic Groups

5.1.1 Old Layout (Goldwind)

There are cultural heritage sites, mostly cemeteries and sacred forests, present within the Project development area. The previous Project layout, Goldwind Technology with 148 WTGs, resulted in overlapping of Project components and sacred forests and cemeteries. The cultural heritage sites potentially impacted by the original proposed Project layout are discussed in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Affected Cultural Heritage

Name	Location	Overlap with	Potential Impacts
Paxar Dak Terb (southwest)	500 m southwest of Dark Terb Village	115 kV Transmission Line (TL)	Land acquisition and clearance for 115 kV TL Construction activities of 115 kV TL
Paxar Dak Terb (south)	300 m south of Dark Terb Village	WH1050 and WH1060 and internal road	Land acquisition and clearance for WTGs and internal roads Construction activities of WTGs and internal roads Noise and shadow flicker impacts from operation of WTGs
Paxar Dakbong	Adjacent to Dakbong Village (east)	500 kV TL	Land acquisition and clearance for 500 kV TL Construction activities of 500 kV TL
Paxar Dak Den	1.7 km northeast of Dak Den Village	Internal road and WH059 to WH061	Land acquisition and clearance for WTGs and internal roads Construction activities of WTGs and internal roads Noise and shadow flicker impacts from operation of WTGs

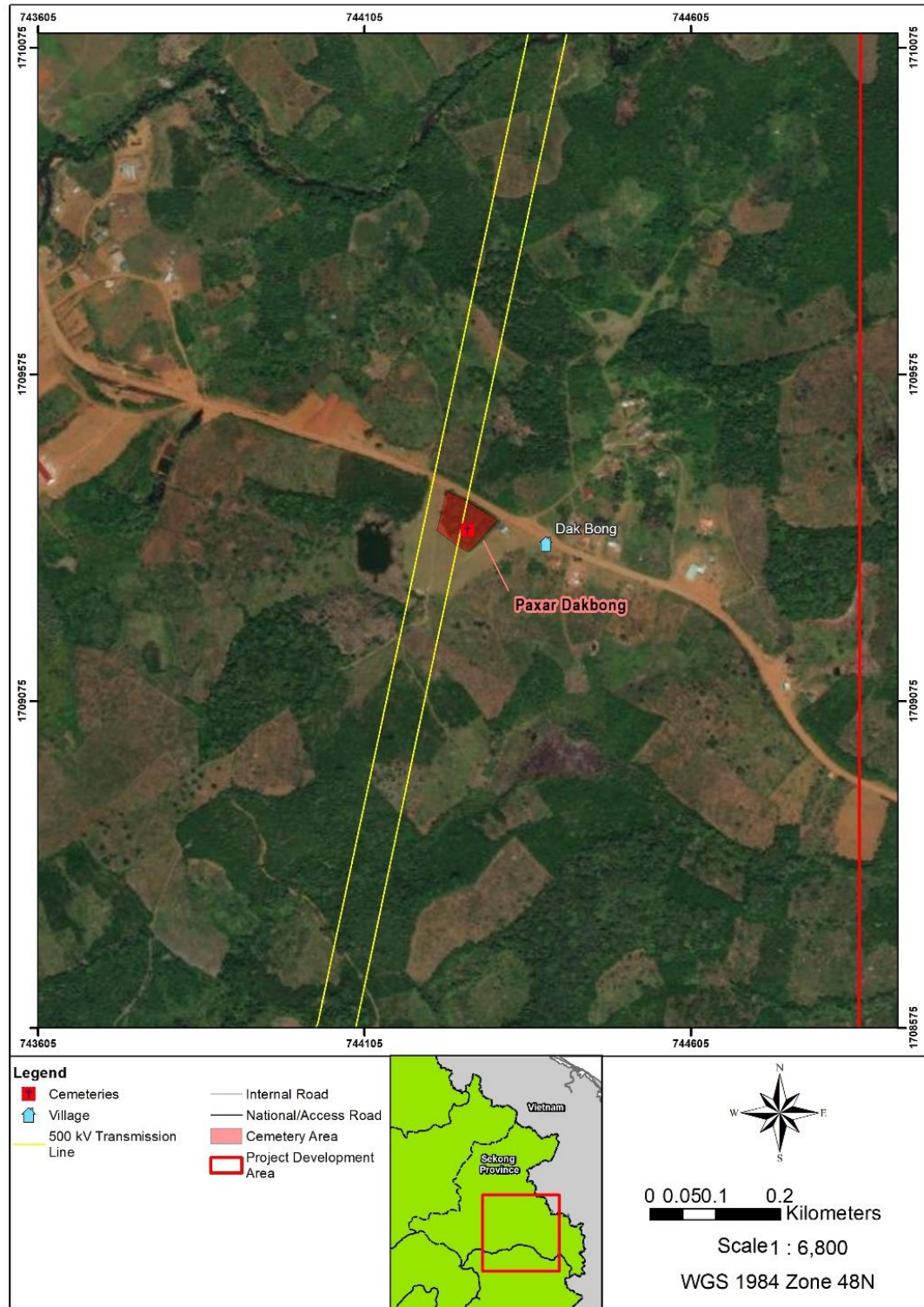
It is noted that the impacts to cultural heritage sites shown in **Table 5-1** have been avoided where possible and minimize through the Project layout optimization as discussed in the next section (**Section 5.1.2**).

5.1.2 Current Layout (Envision)

The Project has taken into consideration impacts to cultural heritage resources for Project layout optimization. The Project has reduced the number of WTGs from 148 to 133 to avoid impacts to cemeteries. The current Project layout (Envision with 133 WTGs) has been optimized to reduce impacts to cemeteries, including re-routing of the transmission line and internal road alignment to avoid cutting through cemeteries. It is noted that an overhead transmission line will pass over Dak Bong Cemetery (**Figure 5-1**). The transmission line is approximately 70 m above the ground, therefore there will be no modifications (i.e., vegetation clearance and earthwork) made to the cemetery area. However, under

the Regulation on Safety for High Voltage Transmission Line and Substation, EDL/ 2013, trees taller than 3 m are prohibited within the ROW area. Therefore, there is a need for the Project or relevant authority to maintain the height of trees under 3 m. The Project consulted with Dak Bong village on 21 July 2022, the village representatives indicated that cutting of trees within ROW in cemetery area is allowed; however, the Project is required to provide budget for the village to prepare and perform specific rituals to seek permission from spirits for such activities.

Figure 5-1: Dak Bong Cemetery



5.2 Mitigation Measures to Address Impacts Arising from Project Land Acquisition

A Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared to address the social and economic impacts on affected households who will experience loss of land and other assets and/or facing loss of sources of livelihoods due to land acquisition for the development of wind farm components and other ancillary facilities. These include wind turbine foundations, laydown areas, internal roads, internal transmission line within the Project boundary and ancillary facilities including workers' accommodation, batching plants, and improvement of access roads. The RP provides details of the mitigation measures requiring compensation for losses incurred during preparation, construction, and operation of the Project. The RP aims to ensure that adequate and appropriate replacement assets or cash compensation at full replacement cost are provided, the livelihoods of all displaced persons are improved or at least restored in real terms to the pre-project levels and the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved to at least national minimum standards.

5.3 Mitigation Measures to Address Direct and Indirect Impacts to Cultural Heritage

Table 5-2 outlines the Mitigation Measures on the project activities and its associated impacts to villages within the Aol.

Table 5-2: Mitigation Measures

Project Activities	Potential Social Impacts	Villages	Mitigation Measures
Construction and operation of the Project	Economic Opportunities Local Employment and Training) Increased Access to Agricultural Land/Forest	All 32 villages in the Aol	N/A
Turbine site, Access Road, Internal TL 35kV, 115kV, Sub 500kV, TL500kV	Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods Loss of Agricultural Land Loss of NTFP Collection	23 villages affected by loss of agricultural land are listed in Table 8.54 25 villages affected by loss of NTFP collection are listed in Table 8.56	Resettlement Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan Community & Ethnic Development Plan
Vehicle movements from the delivery of materials and use of infrastructure and machinery, associated with construction activities	Impacts to Community Health and Safety Infrastructure and Machinery Vehicle Movements Security Potential Spread of Diseases	All 32 villages in the Aol	Stakeholder Engagement Plan Grievance Redress Mechanism Local Content and Influx Management Plan Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

Project Activities	Potential Social Impacts	Villages	Mitigation Measures
Construction of the Project	Impacts Associated with Influx Labour and Working Conditions Transactional Sex Community Dynamics and Gender-Based Violence Public Infrastructure and Resources	Location of worker's camp	Local Content and Influx Management Plan Workers Camp Management Plan Community Health and Safety Management Plan Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Operation of the Project	Impacts on Local Amenity: Noise Landscape and Visual Disruptions Shadow Flicker	All 32 villages in the AoI	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Construction of the Project	Impact on Ethnic Groups Erosion of Ethnic Culture	All 32 villages in the AoI	Local Content and Influx Management Plan Community & Ethnic Development Plan
Construction of the Project	Impact on Cultural Heritage (Tangible and Intangible Access / impacts to the Sacred Forest	All 32 villages in the AoI	Culture Heritage Management Plan

The project will implement following mitigation and management measures:

Develop and implement Community and Ethnic Groups Development Plan based on the ESIA outcomes on the socio-economic survey and consultations with relevant local authorities and communities. The CEGDP proposes community interventions that aid the avoidance and the minimization of negative impacts on the ethnic groups. In addition, following management plans will be integrated to relevant implementation context:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Resettlement Plan with Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Community health and Safety Management Framework
- Workers Camp Management Framework
- Local Content and Influx Management Framework

Proper project disclosure and meaningful consultation (based on prior information and informed choice) to disclose all project plans at the community level

Establish a grievance mechanism that is simple, efficient, transparent, and easy for the communities to process and file a grievance and addressed on time

Develop a culture heritage management plan to focus on the management measures established to address the potential impacts to cultural heritage sites, structures and values that may result from Project activities.

The Local Content and Influx Management will include Workers Code of Conduct (WCC), that will include cultural awareness requirements for all workers. The Influx Management Plan must also include sensitivity seminar among workers on local culture.

Gender mainstreaming will be crucial at all stages in the process of avoidance and mitigation of negative social impacts with the emphasis for ethnic group women to accrue project socio economic benefits.

Table 5-3: Ethnic Groups Impact Assessment

Significance of Impact					
Potential Impact	Impact on Ethnic Groups (Erosion of Ethnic Culture)				
Project Phase	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation		
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral		
	Erosion of ethnic culture is a negative impact.				
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced		
	Indirect impact will be produced from the migrant workforce.				
Impact Duration	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term	Permanent	
	The impacts are limited to the construction phase.				
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	International		
	The impacts are limited to the villages in the Aol.				
Impact Scale	The impacts are limited to the villages in the Aol.				
Frequency	The impacts will occur infrequently.				
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium	Large
	The magnitude is small, as the migrant workforce comprises 400 people.				
Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High		
	The affected villagers have a high sensitivity as they are unable to influence the influx of workers.				
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
	The impact significance is moderate.				
Residual Impact Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small	Medium	
Residual Magnitude Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	

5.4 Summary of Culturally Appropriate and Ethnically Sensitive Measures in the ESMP

5.4.1 Workers Health and Safety

The Project will comply with all applicable national laws, Asian Development Bank, company requirements and IFC PS2. It will be further guided by the E&S Management Frameworks, particularly guided by IFC PS2 and further integrated in the Local Content and Influx Management framework, Workers Camp Management Framework, and Occupational Health and Safety Management Framework.

The project will be guided by the Worker's health and Safety and working conditions as per the **IFC PS 2 on Labour and Working Conditions, Para 1-2** that includes the two main components:

1. *“Recognizes that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be accompanied by protection of the fundamental rights of workers. For any business, the workforce is an asset, and a sound worker-management relationship is a key ingredient in the sustainability of a company. Failure to establish and foster a sound worker-management relationship can undermine worker commitment and retention and can jeopardize a project. Conversely, through a constructive worker-management relationship, and by treating the workers fairly and providing them with safe and healthy working conditions, clients may create tangible benefits, such as enhancement of the efficiency and productivity of their operations.*
2. *The requirements set out in this Performance Standard have been in part guided by a number of international conventions and instruments, including those of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations (UN).³⁰*

The project will comply with labour policy in line with National Laws and ensure the following objectives of IFC PS 2:

- To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers.
- To establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship.
- To promote compliance with national employment and labour laws.
- To protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain.
- To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and the health of workers.
- To avoid the use of forced labour.³¹

As per IFC PS 2 Para 23, the project will be responsible to provide safe and healthy work environment to chemical, biological and radiological hazards, and specific threats to women. The project will refer to IFC PS1 emergency preparedness and response.

The project will meet GIIP, particularly World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines that include:

- (i) identification of potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening.
- (ii) provision of preventive and protective measures, including modification, substitution, or elimination of hazardous conditions or substances.
- (iii) training of workers.
- (iv) documentation and reporting of occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents;

³⁰ Guidance Note 2 Labour and Working Conditions, January 1, 2012

³¹ IFC PS 2

and (v) emergency prevention, preparedness, and response arrangements.

Health and safety of labour will include but not limited to the following:

- Health and Safety awareness training (Induction)
- Provision of Workers health and accident insurance
- Mandatory first aid orientation training
- Awareness training on the personal health and hygiene
- Awareness raising of workers on the safe work procedures with identification of higher risk activities and mitigation measures to minimize the risk of injury and accidents
- Provision of appropriate safety equipment and clothing at work

It is noted that Project can influence and contribute to both positive and negative working conditions of the locals and migrant workers, therefore IFC PS2 will be implemented during both the construction and operation phases to promote a positive health and safety work culture.

5.4.2 Community Health and Safety

The Project will comply with all applicable national laws, Asian Development Bank, company requirements and IFC PS4. It will be further guided by the E&S Management Frameworks, particularly by IFC PS4 on Community Health, Safety and Security and further established in the Community Health and Safety Management Framework. Community health and safety requires management of influx, specifically in relation to infectious disease risks, and more generally in relation to security, safety, and impacts on local health services; and under the law on labour (No. 021/NA, 2013).

The project's community health and Safety will be guided by the IFC PS 4 on Community Health, Safety and Security, Para 1-2 that includes the two main components:

1. *Performance Standard 4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration and/or intensification of impacts due to project activities. While acknowledging the public authorities' role in promoting the health, safety, and security of the public, this Performance Standard addresses the client's responsibility to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to community health, safety, and security that may arise from project related activities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.*
2. *In conflict and post-conflict areas, the level of risks and impacts described in this Performance Standard may be greater. The risks that a project could exacerbate an already sensitive local situation and stress scarce local resources should not be overlooked as it may lead to further conflict.³²*

The IFC Guidance Note 4 suggests establishment and implementation of measures in line with good international practises (GIIP) such as the World Bank Group Environmental, health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines). The effective application of measures proposed will further mitigate and avoid adverse impacts to Community health and Safety arising from the Project.

The project will implement its labour policy in line with National Laws and ensure the following objectives of IFC PS 4 are met:

- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances

³² Guidance Note 4 Community Health, Safety, and Security

- To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities

The project will comply with all aspects of labour and work conditions as stipulated as per IFC PS4 (refer to Community Health and Safety Management Framework):

- IFC PS 4 Para 2 on Community health and Safety
- IFC PS 4 Para 6 on Infrastructure and Equipment Design and Safety
- IFC PS 4 Para 7 on Hazardous Materials Management and Safety
- IFC PS 4 Para 8 on Ecosystem Services and IFC PS 5 Para 24-29
- IFC PS 4 Para 9-10 on Community Exposure to Disease
- IFC PS Para 11 on Emergency Preparedness and Response
- IFC PS 4 Para 12-13-14 on Security Personnel

The project includes the following key components:

- Ongoing consultation with the villagers who reside nearby the sacred forest to ensure communities have a good understanding of Project activities and potential impacts on the sacred forest (including the potential for the Project to disrupt ceremonies and activities), and the grievance mechanism.
- Seek permission from the village leaders, elders, and the broader community to enter and utilise the sacred forest areas that overlap with the Project footprint. Document the consent process and the consent itself, taking a precautionary approach, to address the potential for ADB Indigenous People Safeguards to be triggered in terms of consent for Project impacts on IP cultural resources, and strictly comply with IPs requirements in other management plans including Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP).
- The Project will plan Project activities to avoid activities that involve the use of large equipment and machinery which may cause noise and dust disturbance to the nearby villages during their ceremonies and festivals.
- To ensure workers are aware of the cultural heritage sensitivities and the various protocols in place, the Workers Code of Conduct will contain a statement requiring workers to respect cultural heritage and adhere to all protocols and management plans.
- Conduct an awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) focusing on targeted groups such as transport workers and adolescents.
- Conduct an awareness campaign on nutrition and promotion of a healthy lifestyle (in conjunction with the reproductive health and nutrition program within the CDP).
- Conduct a waste-management and sanitation awareness campaign for preventing vector-borne diseases.
- Supplement awareness campaigns on gender-based violence to ensure women are aware of how and where to report and provide support to facilitate the process.

5.4.3 Local Content and Influx Management

The Project will comply with all applicable national laws, Asian Development Bank, company requirements, GIIP and IFC PS2 objectives in line with labour and working conditions.

The IFC PS 2 on labour and working conditions and management of migrant workers are further integrated in:

- Local Content and Influx Management Framework
- Workers Camp Management Framework
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Framework.

The project will comply with all aspects of labour and work conditions as stipulated as per IFC PS2 (refer to Local Content and Influx Management Framework):

- IFC PS 2, Para 8-9 on Human Resources Policies and Procedures
- IFC PS 2, Para 10-11-12 on Working Conditions and Terms of Employment
- IFC PS 2, Para 12 on Worker's Organization
- IFC PS 2, Para 15-16-17 on Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity
- IFC PS2, Para 19 on Retrenchment
- IFC PS2, Para 20 on Grievance Mechanism
- IFC PS, Para 21 on Child Labor
- IFC PS, Para 22 on the forced labor
- IFC PS 2, Para 23- on Occupation health and Safety
- IFC PS 2, Para 18-19 and Para 27-29 on workers engaged by Third Parties
- IFC PS 2, Para 27 and Para 29 on Supply Chain

The project includes the following key components but is not limited to, the following:

- Provide skills training to women to maximise the potential for local hiring.
- Establish and enforce a Workers Code of Conduct (WCC), which will have strict guidelines for worker interactions with local women, and fellow female workers. The WCC will be developed in consultation with village and district authorities, elders, and community groups such as Lao Women's Union, among others and their agreement to the WCC will be documented in the minutes of meeting.
- Raise awareness of tangible and intangible local customs, and traditional norms, including how to behave within different cultural environments.
- Provide a basic understanding of known finds in the work areas and explain cultural heritage find identification, stop work, and notification and reporting procedures as per the Chance Find Procedure.
- Awareness training will be available for all personnel with the potential to encounter tangible or intangible cultural heritage resources during their day-to-day activities. This training will be provided as part of general site induction training. Examples of Contractor staff who should receive this training include environmental and health and safety staff, construction plant operators and flaggers and construction labourers.
- The cultural heritage awareness training will be delivered to Project and Contract staff in two ways. First, training will be delivered during general site induction. Second, training will be reinforced through including shorter "toolbox talk" style training delivered to Project and Contractor staff by IEAD Environmental and Social Manager.

5.4.4 Cultural Heritage Management Plan

- Consult stakeholders who may be impacted by damage to or removal of cultural heritage and provide opportunities for them to give feedback.
- Develop a calendar of festivals/events and a map of known cultural heritage sites to avoid potential Project impacts during these events.
- Ensure relocation of known cultural heritage sites within the Project boundary is done in a culturally appropriate manner prior to construction.

- Provide the Project workforce with information and awareness training on the surrounding cultural heritage sites.
- Conduct ongoing engagement with stakeholders for an awareness for timing of construction activities and potential impacts
- Implement and maintain a community grievance mechanism.
- Establish physical barriers between and/ or setback distances from cultural heritage sites, structures, and values, where necessary.

6 BENEFICIAL MEASURES

This section specifies the measures to ensure that the ethnic groups in the Project Area of Influence receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

6.1 Gender Mainstreaming Measures

The Project is committed to gender sensitivity in Project benefits in line with the ADB SPS and Gender and Development Policy (1998) (see **Section 3.2**). Gender mainstreaming requires a deeper analysis of gender issues in the local context and will be embedded in the ongoing monitoring and reporting systems of the Project. This will seek to update gender-based baseline data and inform adaptive management practices as appropriate to different Project development stages.

Socio-economic factors underlying gender inequality identified within the AoI are:

- Level of ownership between men and women suggest that 50% of women and men have equal ownership of land, house, cash, and livestock. However, over 30% of women was identified to have unequal ownership of land and house compared to their husbands. 74% of women do not have ownership of bank account deposit and 81% do not have ownership of ornaments such as jewellery, ceramics, glassware, and furniture, etc³³
- Based on the socio economic HH Survey, it indicates tasks undertaken by men and women are mostly equally allocated including agricultural activities, water fetching, collecting firewood/fodder, grinding grains, and livestock rearing. However, women have higher responsibility for cooking and cleaning and childcare. Interestingly, women identified to have different levels of participation in purchasing goods –34% indicated to have high participation while 30% indicated to have low participation. More details (refer to **Figure 7.6.2 of the ESIA** on the Participation of Female in Agriculture and Household Activities
- Females have slightly lower average level of education than men, with the average level of education for females being to year 3-4 of secondary school and for males being to year 4-5 of secondary school.
- Female-headed households have a significantly smaller areas of land under cultivation land areas and fewer holdings of livestock; and
- Within households, financial management decisions and management tend to rest more with males than females.

The potential impacts and their respective mitigation measures are summarized in

³³ Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

Table 6-1

Table 6-1: Summary of Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Social Impacts	Gender-Specific Impacts	Significance of Impact	Gender-Specific Mitigation Measures
Economic Opportunities Local Employment and Training Increased Access to Agricultural Land/Forest	The Project will seek to provide equal opportunities to access employment and training opportunities. The Project will support women's economic development to capitalise on the potential new agricultural areas and/or forest.	Impact Magnitude: Positive Gender Sensitivity: Medium Impact Significance: Positive Residual Impact Magnitude: Positive Residual Gender Sensitivity: Medium Residual Impact Significance: Positive <i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i>	Local Content and Influx Management Plan: Ensure the hiring process is fair and equitable for women. Ensure women and men can participate in training programs targeting skills required to participate in the Project workforce. CDP: Investigate potential programs, such as IFAD Program supporting women in agriculture, providing training on weaving for women, and rearing livestock
Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods Loss of Agricultural Land Loss of NTFP Collection	The loss of agricultural land (permanent or temporary) may further decrease the size of land for female-headed households (which typically have smaller landholdings). As the collection of NTFPs is typically undertaken by women, the loss of forest would also impact upon the amount of NTFP available for women. This may further impact upon livelihood security of women. The impacts of economic displacement can disproportionately affect women, as their unique role in the household means they may have more difficulties coping	Impact Magnitude: Large Gender Sensitivity: High Impact Significance: Major Residual Impact Magnitude: Medium Residual Gender Sensitivity: Medium Residual Impact Significance: Moderate <i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i>	Resettlement Plan: It is critical to mainstream gender considerations into all components of resettlement planning, including engagement processes. Gender-specific consultation during the preparation of the Resettlement Plan will be undertaken, to integrate the unique needs and perspectives of women. The following additional considerations will be made for gender equity and social inclusion: Women, and Project affected families, especially from vulnerable households will be encouraged to get involved in all resettlement activities and their effective involvement will also be ensured in all local level resettlement committees. Provision of asset titles, security of tenure, establishment of bank accounts and any cash

Potential Social Impacts	Gender-Specific Impacts	Significance of Impact	Gender-Specific Mitigation Measures
	with the familial disruption that resettlement can cause than their male counterparts. This is particularly the case if resettlement-related engagement efforts do not effectively enable women's meaningful participation throughout the resettlement process.		<p>and in-kind compensation will consider the head of the household along with the spouse.</p> <p>Additional incentives to encourage joint account for cash compensation or replacement land in the name of women.</p> <p>Provision of trainings focused on women as a part of livelihood restoration programs.</p> <p>Households categorised as vulnerable for Resettlement Plan will be given priority to access livelihood restoration programs and local employment or procurement schemes put in place by the Project.</p> <p>The Project will assist with issuance of land titles and encourage land titles and/or compensation bank book in joint souses names. Title or bank book in husband or wife name is possible if preferred and with consent from the other party</p> <p>Provision of off-set areas of the same NTFP stocking density and features as the lost one and interventions on NTFP processing and marketing for value and income addition.</p>
<p>Impacts to Community Health and Safety from Construction Activities</p> <p>Infrastructure and Machinery Vehicle Movements Security</p>	<p>Construction activities will not necessarily result in gender-specific impacts, however it is prudent that women are equally made aware of potential construction risks.</p> <p>Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Child Abuse and Exploitation</p>	<p>Impact Magnitude: Small</p> <p>Gender Sensitivity: High</p> <p>Impact Significance: Moderate</p> <p>Residual Impact Magnitude: Small</p> <p>Residual Gender Sensitivity: Low</p> <p>Residual Impact Significance: Negligible</p> <p><i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>SEP:</p> <p>Gender-specific consultation will be undertaken to determine the best method to deliver the community environmental and safety awareness to women. For instance, consultation with village women to determine the appropriate time/period to undertake group discussions or visits.</p>

Potential Social Impacts	Gender-Specific Impacts	Significance of Impact	Gender-Specific Mitigation Measures
<p>Impacts to Occupational Health and Safety (Section</p> <p>Working at Heights</p> <p>Working in Remote Locations</p> <p>Lifting Operations</p> <p>Snake bites</p>	<p>Workers' activities will not necessarily result in impacts to the community/gender-specific impacts. Any potential impacts are discussed in the Impacts to Community Health and Safety section, below.</p>	<p><i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>Women mitigation measures may include separate toilets and bathrooms, pregnancy test for women workers, separated section in the workers camp for single women, single room occupancy for couple if both are workers, visitation rights of children, and seminar of camp manager on women's protection including on handling complaints.</p>
<p>Impacts Associated with Influx</p> <p>Labour and Working Conditions</p> <p>Transactional Sex</p> <p>Community Dynamics and Gender-Based Violence</p> <p>Potential Spread of Diseases</p> <p>Public Infrastructure and Resources</p> <p>Criminality (e.g., drug dealing and use, physical fights, and theft)</p>	<p>It is likely that the construction workforce will be predominantly comprised of male workers. Some of these workers will be migrant workers.</p> <p>The occurrence of transactional sex may increase, which may in turn lead to the spread of diseases, such as sexually transmitted diseases. As noted earlier, there is an existing lack of healthcare provisions and workers.</p> <p>Migrant workers may have different customs and traditions to the villagers belonging to the various ethnic groups. This may result in a change in community dynamics and/or gender-based violence against women.</p>	<p>Impact Magnitude: Small</p> <p>Gender Sensitivity: High</p> <p>Impact Significance: Moderate</p> <p>Residual Impact Magnitude: Small</p> <p>Residual Gender Sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>Residual Impact Significance: Minor</p> <p><i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>Local Content and Influx Management Plan</p> <p>Establish and enforce a WCC, which will have strict guidelines for worker interactions with local women, and fellow female workers.</p> <p>Provide skills training to women to maximise the potential for local hiring.</p> <p>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Conduct an awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) focusing on targeted groups such as transport workers and adolescents.</p> <p>Conduct an awareness campaign on nutrition and promotion of a healthy lifestyle (in conjunction with the reproductive health and nutrition program within the CDP).</p> <p>Conduct a waste-management and sanitation awareness campaign for preventing vector-borne diseases.</p> <p>Supplement awareness campaigns on gender-based violence to ensure women are aware of how and where to report and provide support to facilitate the process.</p>

Potential Social Impacts	Gender-Specific Impacts	Significance of Impact	Gender-Specific Mitigation Measures
	Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Child Abuse and Exploitation		
Impacts of Wind Farm Operation on Local Amenity Noise Landscape and Visual Shadow Flicker	No gender-specific impacts.	<i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i>	N/A
Impact on Ethnic Groups Erosion of Ethnic Culture	There is the potential for migrant workers to negatively influence customs and religious practices that may have gender-specific boundaries/rules. For instance, women and outsiders are strictly forbidden from entering the Salakuan (sacred house). It should be noted that culture is dynamic and always changing. It becomes negative if the change is not self-determined by the ethnic group and its individual members and forced by circumstances and by outsiders. This can be avoided by conduct of meaningful consultations to ensure that every change that the project brings that will affect them is	<p>Impact Magnitude: Small Gender Sensitivity: High Impact Significance: Moderate</p> <p>Residual Impact Magnitude: Negligible Residual Gender Sensitivity: High Residual Impact Significance: Negligible</p> <p><i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>CDP Ethnic culture will be promoted so that workers are aware of potential gender-specific cultural considerations. Provide support for documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge on herbs and its benefits/usage, skills, and indigenous crafts passed through women (e.g., hand knitting mats, bamboo baskets, and woven woollen carpets). Set up a women's cooperative to promote indigenous crafts, which will involve the investigation of where indigenous crafts can be sold and market for these crafts. This will support potential efforts to increase revenue.</p>

Potential Social Impacts	Gender-Specific Impacts	Significance of Impact	Gender-Specific Mitigation Measures
	based on prior information and informed choice.		
Impact on Cultural Heritage (Tangible and Intangible) Sacred Forest	No gender-specific impacts.	<i>The residual impact significance rating is the same for all stakeholders.</i>	N/A

The following gender mainstreaming principles and procedures will be considered to address these underlying inequalities and help ensure women's rights and opportunities to access, influence and participate in the Project's community development programs.

6.1.1 Principles

The principles underpinning these gender mainstreaming measures are as follows:

- Ensure that gender responsive budgeting is considered for every annual plan.
- Ensure the inclusion and full participation of women in the planning, decision-making, compensation, and monitoring process as a part of any community-level mechanisms that are part of this Plan's implementation.
- Ensure that all compensation entitlements are gender sensitive and inclusive.
- Ensure the protection of women's rights with regards to ownership of land and property, and other land tenure arrangements.
- Develop entitlement options that can derive improved practical benefits for women such as increased income, greater financial security, and more economic rights and opportunities or needs as emerging from consultation; and
- Develop mechanisms to ensure collection, analysis, and reporting, of gender-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation process.

6.1.2 Gender Equity Procedures

The following procedures are proposed to ensure that the gender equity principles are integrated into the implementation process.

Step 1: Assess and identify the existing socio-economic scenario of girls and women girls and women in the Aol:

The Project will continue to undertake detailed analysis on the specific barriers of girls and women based on their current socio-economic context, and update on the appropriate activities based on this detail and any changes to the socio-economic context.

Step 2: Develop a Key Project Gender Strategy (presented below) to ensure the increased participation of girls and women and their engagement in different community development programs:

- Identify the role of Lao Women Union and other active mass organization in consultations and Participation of Lao Women's Union in all consultation, planning, and monitoring activities
- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- Women participation at all levels of project developments associated with access to financial capital.
- Formation of Joint Committee for Community Development Program with Women leadership role
- Gender specific health services and support complemented by the CEGDP.
- Provision of girls and boys 50-50 participation in Education Scholarship and Education assistance program from the CEGDP.
- Strengthening the capacities of existing local women's groups via capacity building training on leadership and management.
- Gender consultation and engagement at all stages of the Project.
- Capacity building through linking various community groups and existing collaborations.

- Gender Sensitization trainings at District and Village level

Step 3: Plan and implement gender responsive budget

- Issues of girls and women to be addressed in Project response via planning and implementation at all stages with emphasis on gender mainstreaming.
- Targeted plans and activities to be formulated to address specific issues of girls and women.
- Gender responsive annual budget planning and implementation.

Step 4: Monitoring and evaluation data collection

- Implement a monitoring and reporting mechanism on gender disaggregated data, particularly concerning female's property rights based on their customary laws, and women's involvement in the management of household affairs (e.g., decisions on purchase of appliances, crops to plant for dry season or on sending the children to school) and community affairs (e.g., decisions on the location of new roads or other public infrastructure).
- Use disaggregated data to confirm women's actual participation in community development programs, and their potential contribution to women's well-being.

Step 5: Apply corrective measures

- Areas of improvement will be adopted for all stages of project implementation ensuring gender mainstreaming.
- Good practices and lessons learned will be adopted.

6.1.3 Implementation Arrangement

The organizational structure for implementation of the Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan has included representation of women as part of the core team. In addition, the following aspects are to be ensured:

- Sensitization on gender and resettlement for Project management staff.
- Inclusion of a gender specialist within the external monitoring requirements.

6.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monsoon Windfarm Project will ensure that there is tracking of progress and adherence to the GAP implementation as a part of the monitoring and evaluation plan for the CEGDP implementation. Specific gender-related targets and qualitative and quantitative indicators have been developed that will be tracked using the information management system and other M&E mechanisms. These include but are not limited to the following (**Table 6-2**):

Table 6-2: Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Indicators	Frequency ³⁴
Number of females headed households	Annually
Gender disaggregated data on primary and secondary occupation of all entities	Annually
Gender disaggregated data on occupation and income profile of vulnerable households	Annually
Number and type of income generation options accepted by female members of households	Annually
Literacy, education, and skill levels gender disaggregated data among Project affected households and general households	Annually
Number of education support targeted towards women	Annually
Female participation within each committee set up for CDP & EGD implementation	Monthly
Number of grievances reported by women and status of grievance	Quarterly
Number and type of specific training programs to provide relevant skills to Project affected persons (gender disaggregated)	Annually
Gender disaggregated data for local procurement initiatives for CDP & EGD	Monthly
Enrolment Rate of girls at school	Annually
Dropout Rate of girls at school	Annually
Number of women participants in livelihood programs	Quarterly
Number of women participants in consultations	Quarterly
Number of women using the health centre	Quarterly
Number of women under the scholarship program	Quarterly

³⁴ Unless otherwise stated, all monitoring will be aligned with the overall RAP-LRP monitoring and will be for the same period as specified in the Monitoring Plan

6.2 Community Development Program

The community development program will be reviewed and updated at five-year intervals, or more frequently required by the GOL or MEM. The community development program is intended to maximize the Project benefits at the community level and ensures wider community benefits are experienced above and beyond the Project's mitigation measures, and the compensation and livelihood restoration measures contained in the Resettlement Management Plan. Within community development activities, rural electrification schemes are among the more common benefit sharing mechanisms implemented by Project proponents, particularly renewable energy. Community development initiatives in addition to Rural Electrification include employment benefits, agriculture and husbandry training, education support, health support, and awareness and capacity building. These programs will extend positive socio-economic impacts beyond the directly affected persons to the wider community within the Project Aol.

6.2.1 Monsoon Windfarm Partnership Program

The Monsoon Windfarm Partnership Program will support community trust and rapport building and appropriate synergies across community beneficiaries. The necessary committee formation will be applied here as deemed necessary to facilitate each community development program.

The Community development's Monsoon Windfarm Partnership Program anchors appropriate synergy and linkages amongst key community actors whenever feasible, which will:

- Reduce duplication of programs and resources.
- Increase likelihood of success; and
- Promotes larger scale and longevity of the program(s).
- Ensure that direct Project related benefits are accrued by the Project communities by increasing agriculture production and linkages
- Help build relationships with the Project communities for timely completion of Projects.
- Capacitate communities in areas of coffee plantation and animal husbandry
- Synergy between Government and Monsoon Windfarm Project initiatives
- Warrants better financial returns
- Enhance reputation at all levels
- Better management of community expectations leads to reduced costs and Project liabilities
- Obtains substantial local support to enhance local processes and minimize local disputes
- Link the project and its interventions to the government's overall development plan in the area and externally funded development interventions
- Promote respect of local culture and protection of cultural heritage

6.2.2 Existing Community Development Initiatives

The preliminary investigation on the existing community development initiatives implemented and/or planned by the government, I/NGOs, and other organisations are presented in **Table 6-3** below:

Table 6-3: Existing Organizations

Organization	Focus areas
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Program supporting agriculture, providing training on weaving for women, and rearing livestock; and Promote to Agricultural, Vegetables farm and livestock. Villages: Xiengluang, Dak Yang, Dak Dor, Dak Rant, Dak Bong, Dak Cheung, Tongxieng, Dak Pum, Dak Rern, Ngon Done, Dak Muan, Dak Dom (Years of operation 2014-2020), (Attapeu province/Villages: Dak Nong, Dak Samor, Dak Yok, Dak Xeum, Dak Dor, Dak Padou, Nam Ngon Neua
The Department of Agriculture and Forestry's	Training on soil preparation for coffee plantation (part of the Greater Sub-Region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Promote to Passion plantation and improving rice farm. Villages: Dak Seng, Xiengluang, Dak Terb. (Years of operation 2016-2021)
Care International Organization	Promote in Coffee plantation, Bamboo and Vegetables farm and support equipment's agriculture. Villages: Dak Xieng A, Dak Seng, Dak Yen, Trong Meuang, Dak Dor, Dak Den, Dak Rant, Dak Bong, Tongxieng, B. Prao, Dak Kang, Dak Jom, Dak Dom (Years of operation 2015-2021), Attapeu province/Villages: Dak Xeum
World Food Program (WFP)	Support nutrition (Project completed and hand over to Gov). Villages: Dak Xieng A, Dak Terb, Dak Yen, Dak Yang, Dak Bong, Dak Cheung, Tongxieng, Dak Pum, Dak Rern, Ngon Done, Dak Muan. (Years of operation 2015-2019), (Attapeu province/Villages: Dak Nong, Dak samor, Dak Yok, Dak Dor, Dak Padou
German Lao Association for Development (GLAD)	Training for work skills, promote to agricultural and livestock. Villages: Xiengluang, Dak Yang, Dak Yen, Dak Dor, Dak Rant, Dak Bong (Years of operation 2020), (Attapeu province/Villages: Dak Nong, Dak Yok
Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF)	Support to build Gravity Flow System, Building School, Villages Dak Yang, Dak Yen, Dak Dor, Dak Rern, Dak Kang, Dak Jom, Ngon Done, Dak Dom. (Attapeu province/Villages: Dak Nong, Dak Samor, Dak Xeum
Sustainable forestry for rural development (SUFORD)	Support to forest protection and Agriculture, Village: Dak Kang, Dak Jom, Dak Terb, Xiengluang (Years of operation 2017)

6.3 Proposed Community Development: Key Thematic Areas and Activities

The proposed community development is subject to further consultation and implementation decisions as per GOL as stipulated within CA with the formation of Joint Committee during the transition to the operation phase. Activities and programs in the CEGDP will be developed following a participatory approach and each village level plan will be agreed with the respective affected village and their agreement will be documented in the minutes of meetings.

The Thematic areas presented in this Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan is based on the outcomes of the consultations and community need assessments and analysis. The income specific livelihood activities are included in RP-LRP. The Key thematic areas are proposed as below:

6.3.1 Thematic Area 1: Rural Electrification

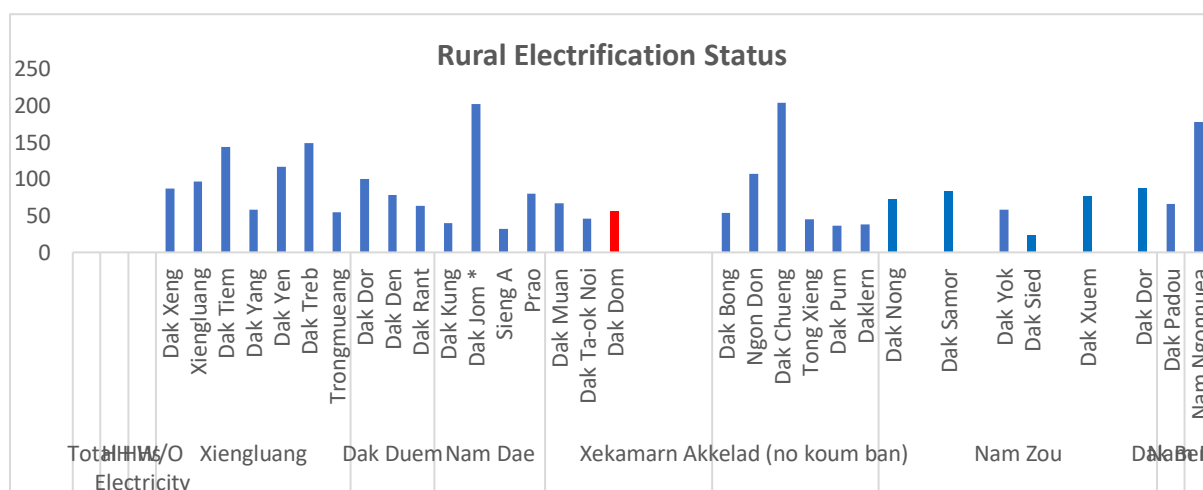
6.3.1.1 Rationale

Thematic Area 1 focuses on increased access of electricity to HHs that are not connected to the national grid or do not currently have adequate access to electricity. Only Dak Dom village has been identified as not having access to electricity sources. Approximately 56 HHs with total population of 280 will be directly supported by the off-grid solar power systems.

6.3.1.2 Off Grid Rooftop Solar Power Solutions to Communities (56 HHs)

Among all the Villages within the Project area of influence, only Dak Dom is an outstanding village without the access to national electricity system (see Rural Electrification Status in **Figure 6-1**, below). This initiative will enable the village to obtain the alternative off-grid solutions by obtaining the solar power systems at the HH level. The potential environmental and social environmental impacts of a small scale off grid rooftop solar power system, that will be installed are likely to have limited or no impacts. Installation will need to comply with EHS requirements under SPS and IFC PS.

Figure 6-1: Rural Electrification Status



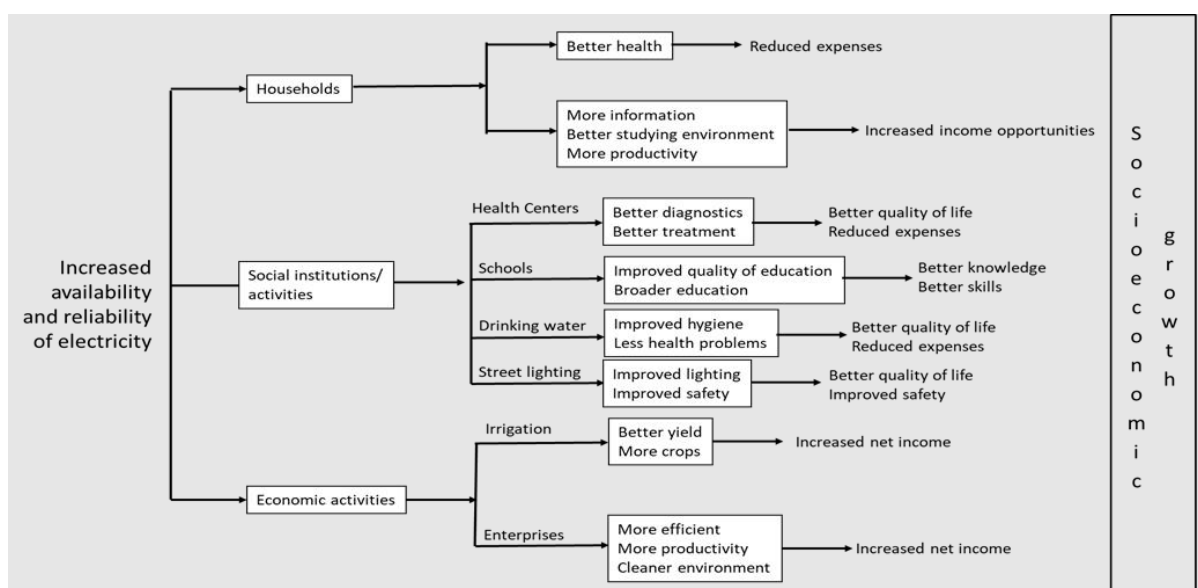
6.3.1.3 Objective

The main objective is to enable the communities lacking access to electricity from the Project affected villages to obtain means of reliable and affordable electricity.

Solar power systems for off-grid rural electrification are an option to ensure the provision of adequate and reliable electricity to households, social institutions, and economic entities in the Project communities. This will further target ethnic groups who are not connected to the national grid.

Access to adequate and reliable electricity presents several potential benefits. This includes a better environment for children to study, improved health situations due to a decrease in use of kerosene or solid biomass-based lighting systems, and potential displacement of firewood which can improve safety for women and girls. It can also have a positive cumulative impact in the socio-economic growth and quality of life of the communities. **Figure 6-2** presented below demonstrates the socio-economic development potential when HHs have access to electricity.

Figure 6-2: Access to Electricity for Socio Economic Growth



6.3.1.4 Eligibility

HHs from Dak Dom village will be eligible to receive the off grid-solar power systems, as well as any HHs within the 32 Villages in the Project Area of Influence that also require access to electricity.

Based on engagement with village heads in Dak Cheung District, all surveyed villages have access to electricity, except Dak Dom village where the electricity grid is not available, and the village depends on dynamo generators.

6.3.1.5 Main Components and Activities

The Project will undertake detail internal assessment to provide the appropriate off-grid, solar power system solutions. The Project will include within the activities to install a mechanism to provide information materials on electricity safety tips at home, especially for first time electricity users and maintenance induction to use of solar power systems.

6.3.2 Thematic Area 2: Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Support

6.3.2.1 Rationale

The acquisition of land currently used for agricultural purposes will lead to economic displacement, since the land will be (permanently and/ or temporarily) removed from its agricultural use, and unable to generate income for landowners and users impacting livelihoods. Whilst some households will be temporarily impacted, it is highlighted that during this period, the impact on livelihoods will be like those households experiencing permanent acquisition.

Building local capacities in areas of economic improvements, such as agriculture, livestock, agro-forestry, community-based forest management, off farm employment, among others, will benefit communities to mitigate the economic displacement associated with Project development.

6.3.2.2 Objective

The main objective is to improve agricultural yields. This will be done via several avenues, with the key one being to enhance the techniques used in soil preparation and improvement for coffee plantations, and to improve the local capacity in marketing, product development and market linkages. The coffee

initiative is one of the most suitable income-generating programs for the community, as it not only improves livelihoods at a household level, but also contributes to regional economic growth.

The coffee produced in the area is high quality Arabica and one of the significant areas known for coffee production. It is the main source of income generating livelihood activity for the community. There is a substantial potential in mass production, however, issues of inconsistency and coffee quality are the major constraints.

Although coffee production is the primary activity for the people and main source of income generation, it is substantially affected by the limitations including productivity, newer agriculture technique and poor linkages with markets. The community practices shifting cultivation once the soil becomes less fertile over years.

This will involve local capacity building in collaboration with local authorities, traders, and wholesale buyers particularly the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to facilitate trainings specific to areas of strengthening the coffee quality and enabling consistency in production will improve coffee production.

The other program that will focus enhancing agricultural outputs will assist in building livestock rearing capacity. Within the surveyed villages, people usually raised animals in large numbers, including both large animals such as buffalos, cows, goats and pigs, and small animals such as poultry. Large animals are released to graze outside the village and in the mountain areas where grass is available. Pigs and poultry are usually raised in the yards around the house. Animal husbandry is mainly for household consumption, performing ceremonies, and annual festivals (i.e., animal offerings) and for welcoming the visit of relatives and village official guests. Approximately ten households practise animal husbandry in large number for sale and is the main income source for the households. The capacity building in the rearing livestock will occur via a series of community trainings.

The ESIA also identified NTFPs as an important livelihood both for subsistence and cash income and that the project had adversely affected NTFP collection areas and livelihoods of affected people. While there are adverse impacts to livelihoods because of acquisition of large parcels of lands under communal use including NTFP collection, it is also anticipated that the new roads which will be built by the Project will open new areas for NTFP collection and improve market access. Identifying new areas for NTFP collection will need to ensure the sustainable use of forest resources as well as protection of biodiversity in the project area consistent with the Biodiversity Action Plan. Measures to address impacts on NTFP collectors will first require collection of baseline information on (i) different types of NTFP collected by men and women for what purpose (consumption, medicinal and income generating functions), (ii) their seasonality, (iii) locations and stocking density; (iv) and collection practices. Following this, new NTFP collection areas will be identified by the affected villagers, consulted with DAFO and relevant government authorities and formally allocated to respective villages. With external specialist support, capacity building on community-based forest management planning will be undertaken and possibilities for introducing other agro-forestry activities on remaining (unaffected) communal lands will be explored. Market linkages and improvement of techniques for processing of NTFPs for sale to aggregators and directly to consumers will also be explored.

6.3.2.3 Eligibility

The initiatives in this thematic area will have a coverage to all 32 villages with the emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women and, ethnic minority groups. The priority will be those affected households and villages with the significant impacts in terms of total loss agricultural land and of NTFP collection areas and communal lands and were economically displaced because of land acquisition of agricultural land, communal land, and loss of or restricted access to NTFP collection area and covered by the Resettlement Plan. The income loss resulting from affected assets will be computed for each household to determine the amount of income loss. This amount will be set as the target of income restoration for each household and the income restoration strategy tailored to each of them will be developed on how to restore this amount. Nonetheless, women and vulnerable groups will also be given priority during construction phase. At the start of the operation phase, an income restoration survey will

be done to determine which households failed to meet their income restoration target. Based on the result, the number of inputs will be recalibrated based on the likelihood of meeting the income restoration target. The less likely the household will meet the target, the greater and more creative will be the inputs. Expansion of the programs under this thematic area to the wider community, i.e. those who are not affected by economic displacement, will be explored, and included as a beneficial measure as part of the Community and Ethnic Groups Development Plan. The rest of the communities will be assisted during operations phase.

6.3.2.4 Main Components and Activities

The participants are likely to be women based in the Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts.

The main components of the proposed training are encapsulated below:

To undertake appropriate consultations and assess the existing scenario of villages in the coffee plantation, NTFP collection and processing and to identify the market linkages.

Activities:

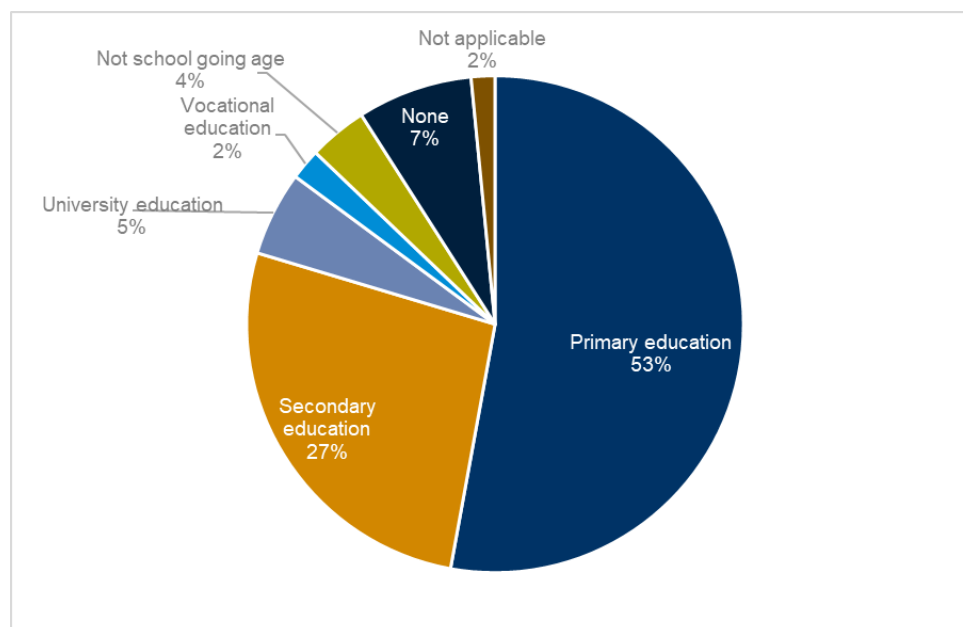
- Identifying interested villagers to engage in the coffee initiative and training on coffee plantation and processing techniques and methods, with a particular focus on enhancing soil quality
- Enhance basic financial literacy along with providing them full knowledge of the nature of microcredit loans and the consequences to be faced in a default situation. Microcredit facilities to support agribusiness investments
- Improvement of product quality (through post-harvest handling and grading), market linkages and value-addition processing
- Support farmer's interest groups or cooperatives to achieve economies of scale for agricultural input procurement, exporting facilities, and knowledge transfer
- Enhance skills related to agribusiness for villagers (e.g., cassava and coffee cultivation, livestock reproduction, alternative method to slash and burn, NTFP processing etc.)
- Training on the livestock rearing, NTFP processing & strengthening market linkages
- Support home vegetable garden to diversify income and food security
- Intercropping to enhance food sufficiency and provide income while waiting for the coffee plants to reach fruit-bearing stage
- Collection of baseline information on (i) different types of NTFP collected by men and women for what purpose (consumption, medicinal and income generating functions), (ii) their seasonality, (iii) locations and stocking density; (iv) and collection practices.
- Identification of replacement NTFP collection areas by affected villages and consultation with relevant government agencies.
- Replacement of affected NTFP areas with areas of similar features and formal allocation to respective villages in collaboration with relevant government authorities.
- Capacity building on community-based forest planning and management and introduction of other agro-forestry activities.

6.3.3 Thematic Area 3: Education and Sponsorship Assistance

Around 53% or 1,472 people of the surveyed population have completed primary education, followed by 30% (745 people) attending secondary education. These figures are considerably lower compared to those of Sekong and Attapeu Provinces. In Sekong Province, 94.1% and 92% of population complete primary and (lower) secondary school, while 85.5% and 95.4% of Attapeu's population complete primary education and (lower) secondary education, respectively. 56 people (2%) have attended or

completed vocational education and approximately 153 people (5%) have attended university. 209 people of the surveyed population (7%) identified they have not received education (**Figure 6-3**). This figure is lower than the national figure (in 2015) where the population aged 6 years and above who had never attended school accounted for 13%, 27% currently attending school (in 2015) and school dropouts (58%). This Education and Sponsorship Assistance Scheme will further improve in areas of education and refurbish or construct infrastructure and facilities that contribute to strengthening the education systems.

Figure 6-3: Education Level



Source: Socio-economic household survey by ERM/Innogreen, November and December 2021

6.3.3.1 Rationale

Kindergarten (12 Villages) and Primary School (up to Fifth Standard) in all villages, Lower Secondary School (up to Eighth Standard) in 3 villages, and Upper Secondary School (up to Twelfth Standard) in 1 village were found in the Project area of influence. The average class size for Kindergarten and Primary School was 15 students per class and Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary (25-30) per class.

The current scenario suggests that there is much room for improvement in delivering quality education and support to further strengthen the education services. Many of the structures currently in use are temporary and with very limited education supplies and materials.

6.3.3.2 Objectives

The main objective is to contribute to improved education quality with improved school facilities and resource management. The Project will also contribute to improving areas of education with scholarship support for college on annual basis. The Project will investigate the existing scholarship assistance programs including recipients and timeline of such programs to develop scholarship support that avoid duplication of these programs.

6.3.3.3 Eligibility

The Project will prioritize supporting PAPs and students from 32 villages. The target scholarship recipients will represent project AOI- 32 villages with the emphasis on ethnic minority groups and female for higher education.

Main Components and Activities

- The Construction and Rehabilitation will refurbish the education facilities such as libraries, toilets, additional provisions of space/classrooms, cafeterias, capacity building and educational supplies.
- Incorporate empowerment training in all aspects of education services and support to encourage gender equality across all aspects with emphasis to female participation
- The education management committee will undergo decisions to invest on the various areas of education services that concern local communities within the Project Aol.
- This will involve the training of teachers in educational institutions in applicable and relevant areas. Awareness raising among children in topics such as health and safety, first aid training and mental health etc. based on the detailed need assessments will be conducted.
- Government certified teacher training modules will be further explored. Support will also be extended to benefit communities in obtaining further education.

6.3.4 Thematic Area 4: Health Support & Services

This Thematic Area will be guided by the IFC PS 4 on Community Health Safety and Security and GIIP and amplify the health support and services in favour of the communities with improved interventions to health services and support.

Insufficient healthcare services, inadequate healthcare personnel and lower levels of health awareness were raised as primary community concerns in areas of health services.

Various interventions will be further investigated here, such as provision of medical supplies, building and refurbishing health facilities, installation of toilets and sources of clean drinking water, conduct of health check-ups, capacity building training of health staff and awareness raising on immediate health concerns.

6.3.4.1 Rationale

The Project area suffers from poor health infrastructure and services and there is a substantial gap in physical infrastructure. The healthcare facilities in the villages are thinly spread and even the existing facilities suffer from inadequate or insufficient healthcare personnel, medicines, and medical equipment. There is one hospital in each district. 10 Villages in Dak Cheung and 2 Villages in Sanxay have healthcare centres, however the lack of road access in the community limits accessibility to health services. The need and willingness to access healthcare is determined by people's belief systems and their income levels.

Major inadequacies of health in the communities are driven by lack of access to health services, clean water, toilet facilities and waste disposal, and are further exacerbated by lacking community awareness of health conditions.

6.3.4.2 Objectives

The main objective is to raise community awareness, enhance staff capacity through trainings and to contribute to various health aspects of the community

6.3.4.3 Eligibility

Health support will have a coverage to all 32 villages.

Main Components and Activities

The main components of this support will improve safe water drinking supply assistance and contribute to the assessment of clean water technologies for villages and its implementation and the o

- Water and sanitation related activities.
- Community awareness on basic health and hygiene.
- Waste disposal management support, access to toilets and timely health check-ups.
- Knowledge and wider information sharing centres/facility.
- Health support and services to girls/women related concerns and required awareness to specific local issues

6.3.5 Thematic Area 5: Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

If not managed well, the Project entails potential impacts and risks (intrusion of workers) to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Inward migrating workers may also negatively influence existing customs and religious practices undertaken by the ethnic groups. Damage or loss of ethnic culture may occur if migrant workers and other outsiders are not respectful of or understand the various customs and religious practices, such as boundaries placed on areas that may only be accessed by women or men. There are also opportunities to promote local culture, especially indigenous crafts as part of the livelihood program.

This thematic area will focus on respect of ethnic groups' cultural uniqueness and livelihood systems.

6.3.5.1.1 Rationale

By making locals aware of how to protect, preserve, and promote cultural heritage will enable locals to obtain ample socio-economic benefit from the promotion of local culture and protection of cultural heritages from damage and loss of ethnic culture.

6.3.5.1.2 Objectives

The main objective is to protect, preserve, and promote cultural heritages present in the project area, enhance local capacity through protection and preservation trainings to enable communities to protect local cultural heritage.

6.3.5.2 Eligibility

It will have a coverage to all 32 villages with the emphasis on those knowledgeable on the cultural heritage that exist in the area.

Main Components and Activities

- Identifying tangible and intangible cultural heritage that require protection/preservation including ground-truthing, mapping and marking of sacred sites such as burial grounds/graveyards near construction sites to prevent intrusion of workers who may be working nearby.
- Supporting the documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge on herbs and their benefits/usage, skills, and indigenous crafts passed through women (e.g., hand knitting mats, bamboo baskets, and woven woollen carpets).
- Setting up a women's cooperative to promote indigenous crafts, which will involve the investigation of where indigenous crafts can be sold and market for these crafts. This will support efforts to increase revenue and enhance livelihoods.

- Establishing standard operating procedures for contractors that promotes respect for local culture such as (i) performance of rituals for project activities in required areas according to the beliefs and practices of the ethnic group; (ii) special attention given to the village elders in consultations; (iii) conduct of seminar among workers on ethnic culture and sensitive behaviour.
- Performance of rituals for project activities in required areas according to the beliefs and practices of the ethnic group.
- Giving special attention given to the village elders in consultations.
- Conduct of seminar among workers on ethnic culture and sensitive behaviour.

7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Disclosure and consultation activities involved dissemination of information on CEGDP. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into CEGDP programming. Specific activities planned include:

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

7.1 Meaningful Consultations vs Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

The Project's engagement activities have been driven by the principles of meaningful consultations and ICP as outlined in **Box 7-1**. The Project started to engage affected IPs in 2014 when the Project was initiated. Affected IPs communities were also consulted during EIA public consultation process in 2020 which was conducted in compliance with the Laos regulatory requirements for public consultation. During the ESIA preparation in 2021, the engagement sought to update its understanding of project impacts, including perspectives of IPs and vulnerable group such as women and youth through focus group discussions. The consultations were two-ways communications undertaken in atmosphere without coercion/intimidation whereby views of affected peoples were included in the Project design, ESIA and management plans as evidenced in discussion in **Section 2.2**.

Box 7-1: Meaningful Consultation vs Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

Meaningful Consultation (ADB Safeguard Policy 2009)

Participatory: Communication is two-way, and views of stakeholders are incorporated into decision-making.

Timely: Participants receive relevant and adequate information so that they are equipped to engage in decision-making processes such as project design, formulation of mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits, and implementation issues.

Socially inclusive: Participation must be responsive to gender issues, needs and priorities of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups; and

Open: Undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation and /or risk.

Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

Projects are required to follow an 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 entails consultation that occurs freely and voluntarily, without any external manipulation, interference, or coercion, and without intimidation. ICP builds upon the following steps:

Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise.

Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to affected communities.

Focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected, such as men, women, the elderly, youth, displaced persons, and vulnerable and disadvantaged persons or groups.

Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.

Enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and

Be documented. If the Project has already engaged in such a process, adequate documented evidence of such engagement should be provided.

In the next stage, the engagement with local communities will be specific for each project of the CEGDP. Depending on the content, requirements, target, and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. More particularly, disclosure and consultation with local communities will ensure the recruitment of participants from diverse backgrounds and viewpoints. This includes:

- Involving Ethnic Group representative bodies and organizations (e.g., councils of elders or village councils), as well as members of the Affected Communities of Ethnic Groups
- 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.
- Organizing the face-to-face interactions/meetings and using indigenous languages where appropriate and/or the translator providing sufficient time to fully consider and address Ethnic Group concerns and suggestions for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes.
- Ethnic Groups who are affected by the Project will be involved in the Project's information disclosure and consultation.

To ensure informed and meaningful participation, participatory tools and techniques will be applied, especially in situations of low education, or high controversy or complexity. Some of tools and participatory rural appraisal techniques include:

- Participatory workshops
- Focus groups
- Semi-structured interviews
- Poverty and vulnerability mapping, and
- Local institutional analysis.
- Capacity building may also be needed to enable effective participation of Ethnic Groups.

7.2 Past consultation and disclosure

This section provides a summary of stakeholder engagement activities that were undertaken as part of the Planning and Approval phase of the Project.

7.2.1 Local EIA Consultation

Stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken as part of the local EIA report preparation (as detailed in **Chapter 7— Public Consultation and Participation**). Stakeholder engagement activities aimed to inform and receive feedback on the Project, understand and explain the Project's potential social and environmental impacts, and provide updates on the progress.

PAPs and relevant participants such as governmental organizations and relevant Ministries were included in the stakeholder engagement activities. Such activities included consultation meetings at the village level (November 2014 and September 2020), district level (May 2016), and a meeting with technical personnel prior to endorsement of the EIA (July 2018).

Local EIA stakeholder engagement is summarised in **Table 7-1**.

Key stakeholder issues and concerns raised, and feedback received during the consultations included:

The Project should provide funding and assistance to improve water supply system (e.g., gravity-fed) to the villages and irrigation systems for rice paddies.

- The Project should help to improve the access road to the village and within village and the access roads to production land e.g., rice, coffee, and cassava plantations.

- The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve school facilities, supplies and personnel.
- The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve dispensary and healthcare centres in the villages.
- The Project should provide funding assistance to establish a village administrative office.
- People in the potentially affected villages should be able to benefit (i.e., access to electricity generated by the Project).
- The Project should provide reasonable and fair compensation to those households affected by land acquisition.
- The Project should help poor families in the affected villages. In addition, the Project should help with the improvement of vocations in the villages and offer job opportunities for the village members to work on the Project.
- Request for the Project to provide financial support to the villages/village fund/monthly tax to the villages.

Table 7-1: Summary of Local EIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
12-21 Nov 2014	Dissemination of information and consultation at village level	16 villages located in the Project area and nearby areas	Direct and indirect PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project should provide funding and assistance to improve water supply system (e.g., gravity-fed) to the villages and irrigation systems for rice paddies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information dissemination is be considered in the ESIA and SEP. A SEP will be prepared for the Project including future and on-going engagement required to ensure stakeholders are provided sufficient information on the potential impacts.
7-26 Sep 2020	Dissemination of information related to change of location and boundaries of wind turbine towers, benefits, and potential impacts of the Project. In addition, conducted consultation at village level	18 village located in the Project area	Direct and indirect PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project should help to improve the access road to the village and within village and the access roads to production land e.g., rice, coffee, and cassava plantations. ■ The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve school facilities, supplies and personnel. ■ The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve dispensary and healthcare centers in the villages. ■ The Project should provide funding assistance to establish a village administrative office. ■ People in the potentially affected villages should be able to benefit (i.e., access to electricity generated by the Project). ■ The Project should provide reasonable and fair compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report. ■ 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. ■ Land and economic displacement are 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. ■ Impacts and processes for land acquisition are provided in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. Note that this is based on preliminary land and asset

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
				<p>to those households affected by land acquisition¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project should provide assistance to poor families in the affected villages. In addition, the Project should provide assistance for improvement of vocations in the villages and offer job opportunities for the village members to work on the Project. <p>Request for the Project to provide financial support to the villages/village fund/monthly tax to the villages.</p>	<p>registration undertaken by Innogreen in November and December 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report.
May 2016	Consultation at district level	District Administration Office of Dak Cheung District	Deputy Chief of Dak Cheung District and Sanxay District, Deputy Provincial of Department of Natural Resources and Environmental of Sekong Province and Attapeu provinces, and other participants,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The general opinions show agreement and consensus with the construction and development of the 600 MW Monsoon Wind Farm Project. ■ Request to have the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan including the Socio-Economic Development Plan and budget of this investment project. ■ Request to conduct detailed study of data on impacts to the peoples and to closely coordinate with the locality to clearly determine compensation for production land of the peoples; and to ensure the coordination and consultation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report ■ 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. ■ Impacts to community health and safety are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. ■ Information dissemination will be considered in the ESIA and SEP. A SEP will be prepared for the Project including future and on-going

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
			totaling to 70 persons	<p>each level to create awareness and understanding about this project development plan. Request to increase the technical information of the project to allow to know the risks and impacts and avoid the anxieties relating to the construction of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request to conduct the study on the impacts in each phase of the project and the activities of the project in a detailed and clear manner and make comparison of the data of the environmental standards values in the project area. ■ Request to contribute to assist in the construction and improvement of infrastructure, improvement of livelihood of the people in the project area to ensure public participation in various activities of the project. 	<p>engagement required to ensure stakeholders are provided sufficient information on the potential impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land and economic displacement are 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
July 2018	Consultation Meeting at Technical Level to endorse the EIA report (dated September 2020)	Meeting room of the Provincial DONRE if Sekong Province	General Director of DONRE Policy, Deputy Director of Provincial DONRE of Sekong and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The opinions and proposals of the participants of this meeting may be summarized as follows: ■ The study on risk of impacts will separate and analyze to allow to clearly see the direct impacts and indirect impacts, such as: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
			Attapeu Provinces, and participants from other agencies of central, provincial and district levels, totaling to 63 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact on production land. ■ Impact on area which is overlapping with the area of other development project located nearby. ■ Plan of the access road to the tower foundations. ■ Budget for environmental management activities. ■ Plan of road use for transport of materials to the project. ■ Wastes and wastewater management. ■ Supervision of workers. ■ Plan of management and restoration of borrow pits. ■ Prohibitions of the project relating to the environmental management, such as: hunting, logging, fishing, etc. ■ Impact on forests; and ■ Impact on birds. ■ To ensure clear analysis of the risk of impacts on each aspect, it is required to make more detailed and clearer analysis, such as: ■ The impact assessment will be based on each activity of the project and will be summarized in 	<p>the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts and processes for land acquisition are provided in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. Note that this is based on preliminary land and asset registration undertaken by Innogreen in November and December 2021. ■ Land and economic displacement are 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.

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
				<p>the table that show the impacts in full.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data of the project development plan to allow to see the overall picture of the project development plan. 	
July 2018	Consultation meeting at Provincial/Central level	Information has not been included in the EIA	Information has not been included in the EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The general opinions show agreement and consensus with the construction and development of the 600 MW Monsoon Wind Farm Project. ■ Request to have the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan including the Socio-Economic Development Plan and budget of this investment project. ■ Request to conduct detailed study of data on impacts to the peoples and to closely coordinate with the locality to clearly determine compensation for production land of the peoples; and to ensure the coordination and consultation in each level to create awareness and understanding about this project development plan. Request to increase the technical information of the project to allow to know the risks and impacts and avoid the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report ■ 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. ■ Impacts to community health and safety are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. ■ Information dissemination will be considered in the ESIA and SEP. A SEP will be prepared for the Project including future and on-going engagement required to ensure stakeholders are provided sufficient information on the potential impacts. ■ Land and economic displacement are assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues and Concerns	Considerations in the ESIA or Project Design
				<p>anxieties relating to the construction of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request to conduct the study on the impacts in each phase of the project and the activities of the project in a detailed and clear manner and make comparison of the data of the environmental standards values in the project area. ■ Request to contribute to assist in the construction and improvement of infrastructure, improvement of livelihood of the people in the project area to ensure public participation in various activities of the project. 	<p>ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders</p>

Source: ESIA dated September 2020

7.2.2 ESIA, RP and CEGDP Consultations

7.2.2.1 Consultations in November and December 2021

Consultation for the supplementary ESIA was conducted in November and December 2021 with focuses on:

- Disclosing updated Project information and development status to the three potentially directly and indirectly affected communities and other stakeholders including the supplementary ESIA studies, the risks, impacts, and opportunities for the Project.
- Providing the affected communities and stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on Project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures.
- Soliciting stakeholders' ideas, opinions, and recommendations on various alternatives.
- Assessing the level of stakeholder interest and support for the Project and enable stakeholder views to be considered in Project design and environmental and social mitigation measures as well as development of benefits and opportunities.
- Undertaking extensive stakeholder engagement for land acquisition and resettlement.

Consultation was planned to be carried out in a village meeting format that was appropriate to the cultural norms of the potentially affected communities. Consultation was also planned to be provided as part of focus group discussions (FGDs) with women, youth, and ethnic community members in the PAPs. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, government restrictions were imposed on the provinces where the Project is located, for most of the duration in the second half of 2021. As such, the Project was not able to undertake consultation and FGD activities. The local villagers were also hesitant to engage in group activities due to the risk of spreading COVID-19. The Project team was apprehensive of potential risks associated with the undertaking of the consultation plan, so a modification to the plan was implemented with an aim to fill the consultation gaps while respecting the needs to have a COVID-19-safe field operation during the pandemic.

Accordingly, modification of the consultation plan consisted of:

- Consultation with individuals during the household socio-economic surveys of the affected population.
- Consultation during key informant interviews with village leaders, teachers, healthcare workers, religious leaders, and others; and
- Consultation with representatives of women groups, youth groups, livelihood groups, ethnic minority groups.

A total of 345 people were consulted during the process through FGDs and Key Informant Interview (KIIs), in which 181 were women, 76 were ethnic group representatives and 75 were youth representatives. As prior engagements suggest that most of the local communities can communicate in Laos, the engagement was therefore conducted in Laos and translated to Triang language with the help of the Project's village coordinators or in some meetings by village heads. **Figure 7-1** illustrates how FGDs were carried out while ensuring COVID-19 safety measures i.e., face masks for all participants and social distancing while conducting FGDs.

Prior to conducting FGDs and KIIs, information related to the Project was provided to the participants to ensure that the following consultations will be meaningful and informed. In Dak Tiem village (the first village engaged), presentation about the Project was provided to group of participants as shown in **Figure 7-2**. This approach was able to provide visual information which facilitated the participants' understanding of the Project impacts. COVID-19 safety measures ensured the safety for all participants with face masks handed out to all participants before joining the session. Due to Covid-19 outbreak situation, it was not possible to carry out this approach in the remaining villages. Alternatively, brief

Project information was given in smaller groups to all FGD groups prior to the start of FGD and a banner providing Project information (**Figure 7-4**) was displayed in the villages. The information on the banner included Project location, Project components, example visual of wind farm project and Project's number for the villagers to contact in case of any questions or concerns arise. This grievance channel was also informed to people during FGDs/KIIs.

Figure 7-1: FGDs Activities



FGD with women group in Dak Dom Village



FGD with women group in Dak Ta-ok Noi Village



FGD with Youth representative in Dak Yen Village



FGD with Youth representative in Dak Yang Village



FGD with livelihood group in Dak Xeum Village



FGD with livelihood group in Dak Nong Village

Figure 7-2: Project Information Disclosure



Project information disclosure at Dak Tiem Village on 8 November 2021

The Project information that was disclosed during the consultation include:

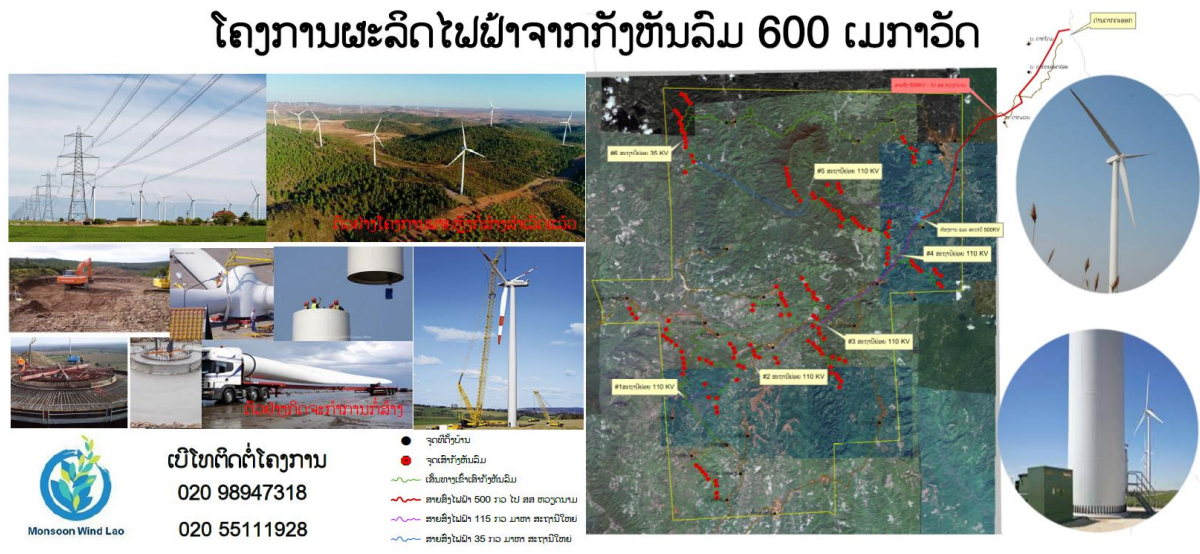
- Project Location, Project lifecycle, and Project Components (WTGs, Transmission Lines, Sub-stations, etc.)
- Project schedule and Project activities in each phase
- Potential Physical, Biological and Social Impacts of the Project
- Potential Project land acquisition impact (requirement of land for WTG construction, internal road, transmission line, etc.)
- Land acquisition and compensation process
- Visuals to demonstrate Project activities
- Potential Physical, Biological and Social Impacts of the Project
- Potential benefits and opportunities for the villagers
- The Project Owner's policy

Example of PowerPoint presentation used for Project information disclosure is provided in **Figure 7-3** and the full PowerPoint presentation to **Appendix B**.

Figure 7-3: Project Information Disclosure Material (PowerPoint)



Figure 7-4: Project Information Disclosure Material (Banner)



A summary of supplementary ESIA consultation is provided in **Table 7-2** and further detailed in **Appendix C** and the questionnaire guide for FGDs/KIIs is provided in **Appendix D**. Key stakeholder issues and concerns raised and feedback received during the consultation include are included in **Table 7-3**.

Table 7-2: Summary of Supplemental ESIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Participants	Location	Outcomes
06 Oct - 23 Nov 2021	Dissemination of information Consultation at village level (through FGDs and KIIs) Social baseline data collection through socio-economic HH survey and FGDs and KIIs	Direct and indirect PAPs	23 villages located in Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province	Collect socio-economic data to update the social baseline Consult with PAPs on the Project development and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities (Refer to Table 7-3).
	KIIs with local authorities	23 village heads of the affected villages		
	FGDs with livelihood groups	69 farmers, livestock, laborers, NTFPs collection		
	FGD with women groups	82 women		
	FGD with ethnic groups	56 ethnic group representatives (41 Triang; 4 Katu; 9 Yae; and 2 Lao)		
	FGD with youth groups	57 youth		
	KIIs with healthcare personnel	9 healthcare personnel		
	NGO (CARE)	1 CARE representative ³⁵	Dak Cheung District	Consult with NGO representative on community needs, active NGOs, and their programs in local communities (Refer to Table 7-3).
06 - 10 Dec 2021	Dissemination of information Consultation at village level (through FGDs and KIIs)	Direct and indirect PAPs		Collect socio-economic data to update the social baseline

³⁵ Representative of CARE, an NGO active on gender, food security, livelihood and assistance to vulnerable groups was present in Dak Cheung District for the KII. The programs that they have been implemented in Dak Cheung District include:

- In department of health CARE and partnership run Reproductive Maternal New-Born Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH) in all health centre and hospital.
- CARE have farmer work of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment by support the coffee cultivation and make women's group.
- Another that CARE Foods security program and assistance to valuable people.

Other existing NGOs in Dak Cheung District include Promotion of Family Health Association (PFHA) focus on health promotion, Service Fraternel d'Entraide (SFE) and World Food Program.

However, it was noted that these NGOs do not have working unit/representative stationed in Dak Cheung District, they would come to the district to implement/monitor their programs annually, once in two years or once in 3-4 years.

Date	Objectives	Participants	Location	Outcomes
	Social baseline data collection through socio-economic HH survey and FGDs and KIIs		8 villages located in Sanxay District, Attapeu Province	Consult with PAPs on the Project development and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities (Refer to Table 7-3).
	KIIs with local authorities	8 villages heads of the affected villages		
	FGDs with livelihood groups	20 farmers, livestock, laborers and NTFPs collection		
	FGD with women groups	17 women		
	FGD with ethnic groups	20 ethnic group representatives (17 Triang and 3 Ar Luk)		
	FGD with youth groups	18 youth		
	KIIs with healthcare personnel	3 healthcare personnel		

Source: FGDs and KIIs undertaken by Innogreen in November and December 2021

Table 7-3: Key Stakeholder Concerns and Relevance for the Supplemental ESIA and Various Management Plans

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA Considerations	Actions Taken
The Project should minimise impacts to sensitive receptors and houses and paddy field as much as possible.	The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report.	Impacts were minimized by reducing the number of WTGs under a new design and avoiding houses and paddy fields.
The Project development will impact the cultivation land, particularly rice paddy field as suitable land for rice cultivation is highly limited due to mountainous terrain of the region.	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.	Impacts were minimized by reducing the number of WTGs under a new design and avoiding houses and paddy field
The Project should ensure that there will be no encroachment into villagers' land containing houses/dwellings.	Land and economic displacement are 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.	Impacts were minimized by reducing the number of WTGs under a new design and avoiding houses and paddy field
Concern about nuisance from noise from wind turbines during operation.	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.	WTGs have been relocated to ensure distance from villages. The nearest WTG to village is located more than 500 m from the village
Concern about nuisance from shadow flicker and negative impacts on agricultural productivity.	Shadow flicker impacts are assessed in Section 8.3.10 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	WTGs have been relocated to ensure distance from villages. The nearest WTG to village is located more than 500 m from the village
Concern that the Project development may impact cemeteries of the village.	Impacts to cemeteries and other cultural heritage are assessed in Section 8.5.9 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	Impacts were minimized by re-routing of transmission line and access road to avoid all cemeteries
Some people expressed that they cannot articulate their concerns as they do not have sufficient information about the Project and its potential impacts	Information dissemination will be considered in the ESIA and SEP. A SEP (this document) has been prepared for the Project including future and on-going engagement required to ensure stakeholders are provided sufficient information on the potential impacts.	Project Information disclosure and consultations were conducted in July 2022. Refer to Section 7.2.2.3 for more details.
Concerns about unfair compensation for those impacted by land	Impacts and processes for land acquisition are provided in Section	N/A

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA Considerations	Actions Taken
acquisition of the Project, and there will be no replacement land for cultivation and animal husbandry and therefore people will lose their main source of livelihood.	8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. Note that this is based on preliminary land and asset registration undertaken in November and December 2021. RP and livelihood restoration programs have been developed.	
Concerns around safety of life and property and livestock of households nearby the wind towers and safety of those that conduct agricultural activities under the transmission line.	Impacts to community health and safety are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	N/A
Prior to commencement of the Project construction, the village heads should be informed.	Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report.	N/A
The people in the affected villages were not sure if they can use electricity generated by the Project.	Household solar power systems will be provided to the affected villages. Priority will be given to the households affected by the Project's land acquisition, then poor households within the Project's affected communities, and finally the entire the affected villages if possible. Refer to Section 8.5.2 and Community Development Plan (CDP) for more details.	N/A
During construction and operation of the Project, there will be influx of workers and people from outside to the villages. There are concerns that these people may bring transactional sex to villagers, disrupt community dynamics, increase gender-based violence, and/or negatively impact on public infrastructure and resources.	Impacts from worker influx are assessed in Section 8.5.6 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	N/A
Concerns about the Project's impact on landslides	Impacts from unplanned events (including those impacts as a consequence of natural hazards) are assessed in Section 8.6.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	NA
Concerns about the Project's impacts to forest resources as people are highly dependent on NTFP collection from the forests.	Impacts on communities' livelihoods associated with NTFPs are assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.	NA

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA Considerations	Actions Taken
	Livelihood restoration programs and CEGDP have been prepared.	

The general opinions of stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIs show that most of the people agree with the development of the Project. This is because they perceive various benefits associated with the Project, particularly economic opportunities. They believe that the Project will create more job opportunities for the people in the villages, new developments will come with Project development such as improved road connections and other facilities, the opportunity to increase tourism due to the wind farm being a new tourist attraction.

In addition to the main concerns provided in **Table 7-3**, the stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIs also provided suggestions to the Project which reflect communities' needs:

- The Project should provide support and assistance to improve agriculture and livestock to increase productivity.
- The Project to provide support to improve and enhance coffee plantations and coffee market linkage, coffee initiatives to promote coffee product development, factory, and store for coffee products.
- The Project should provide electricity for those households that currently do not have access to the grid and public infrastructure (e.g., schools, healthcare centres) should also have access to electricity from the Project.
- The Project should help improve marketing and trading of agricultural products such as coffee, rice and fruits and create road connection to the markets.
- The Project should provide assistance to improve health facilities.
- The Project should provide assistance to improve education such as building school facilities and providing school supplies.
- The Project should provide assistance to poor households.
- The Project should have programs to improve nutrition and food sufficiency of the villages.
- The Project should improve infrastructure in the villages including water supply system, irrigation, and telephone signal.
- The Project should create new employment opportunities for the villages such as recruitment of local labours to work in the Project development.
- The Project should provide training opportunities for youth in the affected villages as this will help them in accessing job opportunities.

7.2.2.2 Consultations Conducted by the Compensation Committee on Unit Compensation Rates

Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province

On 17 February 2022, Dak Cheung District Governor and Department of Natural Resources and Environmental and other relevant authorities, the Project developer and its local E&S consultant, and village heads from 23 villages in Dak Cheung District. Total participants of 61 people (of which 12 were women)

The meeting agreed on the affected area from the Project land acquisition—total affected area of 748.88 ha (136.7 ha permanently affected and 612.18 ha temporarily affected). Of this affected land 139.31 ha are agricultural land (6.45 permanently affected and 132.86 temporarily affected). The impact is from

land acquisition for 128 WTGs, access roads, 4 substations, 115 kV and 35 kV transmission line and one 500 kV substation.

The meeting agreed that the Project land acquisition impacts 23 villages in Dak Cheung Province. A total of 242 households are to be affected (138 households will be impacted from WTGs and 104 households will be impacted from 500 kV transmission line)

The meeting agreed for the Provincial Compensation Committee undertaken determination compensation unit rates

It was recommended for the Project developer to participate with the Provincial, District and Village authorities to undertake DMS which should be approved by affected households and village heads. Thereafter, compensation costs should be calculated for affected households.

After compensation costs are calculated, the authorities suggested that the Project developer organize a meeting to inform affected households of compensation amount in all villages, including calculation methods. Following this, the Provincial and District Committee, together with the Project developer will notify the affected households of final compensation costs and obtain their signature prior to compensation payment.

Minute of meeting of this meeting (refer to ESIA **Appendix E.**)

On 31 March 2022, the Vice Governor of Sekong and the relevant provincial and district, and Project developer and its E&S consultant (total 28 participants, of which 3 are female) to approve compensation unit rates for 600 MW wind farm project and 500 kV transmission line.

The Provincial Compensation Committee presented draft compensation unit rates to the meeting, the meeting consulted regarding the compensation unit rates and agreed on the followings:

The meeting agreed and approved the draft compensation unit rates

The Compensation Committee should include comments and recommendations from this meeting to revise the compensation unit rates. The determination of compensation unit rates should be based on the standard price outlined by relevant department (e.g., land department and forestry and agriculture department) and to confirm the price with these respective departments. In addition, the compensation units should also reflect the current market price.

The Compensation Committee to complete unit compensation rates revision by 18 April 2022 to be presented to the District Governor.

Minute of meeting of this meeting (refer to ESIA **Appendix F.**)

Sanxay District, Attapeu Province

The Committee conducts a market price survey of affect assets and consults with project affected villages unit compensation rates for various types of assets on 30 March 2022 with five villages including Dak Nong, Dak Padou, Dak Samor, Dak Xeum, and Dak Yok with the District Committee. It was observed that at the end of each minute of meetings, presented a list of compensation unit rates discussed with the village representatives. Minute of meeting of this meeting (**Appendix G.**).

On 12 May 2022, the meeting was held to report on the consultation on compensation unit rates with village head and affected households conducted in March-April 2022 and approve compensation unit rates.

During 30-31 March and 1-2 April 2022, Provincial, District and Village Compensation Committee agreed on compensation unit rates. A total of 8 villages within Sanxay District will be impacted, summary of impact and compensation unit rates are as follows:

Dak Nong Village: Impacts from 115 kV transmission line and 2 WTGs. Communal land and agricultural land are impacted. The Compensation Committee presented the compensation unit rates to land and

crops to the village head and one affected household. The meeting agreed on the followings with the village head and affected households:

- Coffee (less than 2 years old) 15,000 LAK and improved the price for coffee plants older than 2 years
- Small coffee 90,000 LAK and large coffee 100,000 LAK
- Cost for Heet-Kong ((in Triang language Heet-Kong means inherited traditions or ritual practices and Kong meaning social norms, customs, or guidelines) of the village 3,3400,000 LAK
- Additionally, the village requested the Project to provide scholarship for students, water supply, vehicles for the village, village office (e.g., computer) and toilets.

Dak Samor Village: 3 WTGs impacts productive and communal forests and access road impacts 6 households and 7 land parcels. The Committee presented compensation unit rates for land and crops to affected households and village heads and the units were agreed by the village head and affected households. In addition, the Project should provide 1,670,000 LAK for Heet-Kong of the village. The village also requested the Project to support on water supply (Nam Lin) and provide electricity for new houses.

Dak Yok Village: Communal land will be impacted by 2 WTGs. The Committee presented compensation unit rates for land and crops to village head and the units was agreed by the village head. In addition, the Project should provide 1,060,000 LAK for Heet-Kong of the village. The village also requested the Project to help with water supply (dug well) and village office.

Dak Xuem Village: Communal land is impacted by 6 WTGs. The Committee presented compensation unit rates for land and crops to village head and the units was agreed by the village head. In addition, the Project should provide 4,500,000 LAK for Heet-Kong of the village.

Dak Padou Village: land will be impacted by 9 WTGs, the meeting agreed on the compensation unit rates for land and crops as follows:

Recommendations from village head and affected households:

- Coffee (less than 2 years) 150,000 LAK/tree
- Coffee (3-5 years, no productivity) 350,000 LAK/tree
- Coffee (3-5 years, productivity) 400,000 LAK/tree
- Coffee (productivity) 450,000 LAK/tree
- Coffee (Noi) large size in productivity 525.000 LAK/tree

The village suggested the Project to perform ritual according to villages' Heet-Kong which costs approximately 2,134,000 LAK.

Dak Xied, Dak Dor and Namgnonnuea villages are not impacted by Project land acquisition. The Provincial Compensation Committee, Project developer and village heads agreed to perform ritual according to villages' Heet-Kong.

Minute of meeting of this meeting (**Refer to ESIA Appendix H.**)

7.2.2.3 Consultation and Project Information Disclosure in July-August 2022

Following the completion of ESIA study and development of management plans (MPs), information related to ESIA findings, proposed mitigation measures and MPs are disclosed to PAPs in 16 villages. The participants of the consultation include village heads and PAPs – women were ensured to participate in the sessions in all villages, Project developer (IEAD) and its local E&S consultant (Innogreen) and international E&S consultant (ERM), lenders' E&S representatives including ADB (and Artelia as its lender E&S advisor), DEG (also representing FMO), AIIB and JICA. The participants were

asked to sign registration form as evidence of participation in the information disclosure activity (refer to ESIA **Appendix I**).

The Project information was disclosed through presentation of ESIA study findings and proposed mitigation measures and management plans in basic Laos given by Innogreen. During the presentation, the affected people were given the opportunity to ask questions related to topics discussed, particularly women. The presenter would ask questions to the participants from time to time to ensure their understanding of topic discussed. Village coordinator and village head assisted with translating to Triang language (where needed) to facilitate the discussions and understanding of the affected people. **Figure 7-5** presents photos of information disclosure and consultation activities and

Figure 7-7 presents disclosure materials utilized and disseminated during the activities.

The presentation covers key findings of the ESIA study and proposed mitigation measures and management plan (refer to ESIA **Appendix J**), including:

- Key Project components (with photos to give clear illustration to the participants). Information on land requirements for WTGs and TLs, area of restriction within ROW including activities allowed and not allowed within the ROW.
- Project activities including construction and installation of WTGs and transmission line and transportation activities
- Key environmental impacts include topography and landscape impact, shadow flicker impact and impact to water quality during construction activities
- Key biological impacts include reduction in forest area and increased hunting and poaching associated with improved access roads
- Social impacts include land acquisition impacts, impacts to cultural heritage resources, community health and safety impact and, impacts associated with influx

Resettlement Plan:

- Village specific land requirement impacts
- Cut-off date and eligibility and entitlement
- Proposed livelihood restoration programs
- Seek to understand process and involvement of the affected people in resettlement process e.g., consultation by compensation committee on compensation unit rate
- Compensation unit rates
- Next steps to be undertaken for resettlement and compensation process

CEGDP:

- Understand community needs for CEGDP
- Proposed community and ethnic group development initiatives and programs
- Feedback from the affected people on community needs and proposed initiatives and programs

CHMP:

- Proposed mitigation measures
- Feedback from communities on village requirements for the Project to comply with villages' culture, traditions, customs

Grievance Mechanism with contact details

In addition to the presentation, disclosure booklet/handbook in Laos language (refer to ESIA **Appendix K**) was also distributed during the consultation. The booklet covers similar key contents as the presentation but with more details for PAPs to refer to.

After the presentation, the participants were also given opportunities to ask questions, share their concerns or needs to the Project developer or the E&S consultants. The participants were consulted after the information disclosure activity with focuses on:

- Better understand the villagers' beliefs towards the Phou Koungking Mountain and the spirit that inhabits the mountain and Dak Bong cemetery.
- Solicit villagers' concerns regarding Project development in Phou Koungking area and Dak Bong cemetery.

- Understand conditions and requirements from the villagers for the Project to enter and develop Project components within Phou Koungking area and Dak Bong cemetery, such as particular ceremonies or rituals that should be undertaken by the Project according to the villagers' beliefs.
- To assess the impacts of project activities within the Phou Koungking and Dak Bong cemetery area against ADB's criteria for the application of BCS and IFC's criteria for the application of FPIC and to confirm that affected villages do not object to such project activities.
- Understand resettlement and compensation process undertaken to date and participation of affected people in determination of compensation unit rates.

In September 2022, information disclosure and consultations were undertaken with the remaining 16 villages with the same objectives and approach as those conducted in July 2022 (

Figure 7-6). Minutes of meeting and attendee registration are provided in **Appendix L**.

Figure 7-5: Information Disclosure and Consultation Activities



Meetings with District and Provincial Authorities, 18 July 2022



Dak Tiem Village, 19 July 2022



Prao Village, 19 July 2022



Dak Terb, 19 July 2022



Dak Lern Village, 19 July 2022



Dak Rant Village, 19 July 2022



KII in Dak Lern, 20 July 2022



KII in Dak Lern, 20 July 2022 (Project's village coordinator (on the right) was present to facilitate translation to Tirang)

Figure 7-6: Information Disclosure and Consultation Activities (September 2022)



Consultation with Dan Xuem, Dak Sied and Dak Dor Village



Consultation with Dak Ta-ok Noi Village



Consultation with Dak Padou



Consultation with Dak Pum Village



Consultation with Dak Yang Village



Consultation with Dak Den Village



Consultation with Dak Jom Village



Consultation with Dak Dom Village



Consultation with Trongmeuang Village



Consultation with Tong Xieng Village



Consultation with Namgnonnuea Village



Consultation with Nonsavan Village

Figure 7-7: Disclosure Materials



PowerPoint Presentation and a large map

Project Information Booklet (in Laos language)

Table 7-4: Summary of Consultation in July 2022

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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information has been included in RP and CEGDP

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 compensated between 25,000 – 50,000 LAK/m² depending on the type of land. <p>The resettlement and compensation process involves the following committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation committee Livelihood restoration committee 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 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</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>	<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 are 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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
		Xiengluang villages (total X people)	<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 CDP Needs and priority (Xieng Luang Village) Irrigation system for rice paddies The Project to comply with village's Heet-Kong Request for machinery for agriculture <p>CDP Needs and priority (Dak Xeng Village)</p> <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 	<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 relocated 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> <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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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>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>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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>Main concerns include:</p> <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 to know about the compensation unit rate and understand how the rates were determined <p>CDP Needs and priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project to provide support on village office The Project to support on water supply (Nam Lin) 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>CDP Needs and priority (Dak Kung)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project to support on water supply (Nam Lin) 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>CDP Needs and priority (Xieng A)</p> <p>The Project to support on water supply (<i>Nam Lin</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project to support on irrigation system 	<p>Land and economic displacement are 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>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 has been prepared to reflect community needs.</p> <p>CHMP has been prepared 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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project to build/improve access road from Dak Lern and Xieng A ■ The Project to provide scholarships to students and assist with employment opportunities 	
	13:00-17:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Terb Village</p> <p>Location: 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 have experienced land acquisition for existing TL; therefore, they are aware of activities allowed and not allowed within TL ROW. ■ The villagers indicated that they have never been to Phou Kounking 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 Lin ■ 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 must tend to and therefore is not able to work on the land. The Project may provide support on 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 8.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			livestock e.g., chickens and pigs to enable the mother to have additional income while taking care of the child at home	
	13:00-17:00	<p>Dak Lern Survey and KIIs (Key Informant Interviews)</p> <p>Location: Dak Lern 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. 	The information has been included in the RP as baseline of livelihood and income
Wednesday, 20 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Rant Village</p> <p>Location: Dak Rant School</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Rant and Dak Dor villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of attendees have been fully vaccinated (mostly 3 doses) 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. 	<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 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 are 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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>However, such belief was not shared by other village members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative from Dak Rant village participated in compensation unit rate consultation with compensation committee, while Dak Dor representative did not. 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) 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. 	<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 relocated 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 affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 workdays 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>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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lenders recommended that CEGDP should include programs for implementation during Construction Phase which may include 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. 	
	13:00-17:00	FGD (Focus Group Discussions) in Dak Lern Village Vice deputy, belief leader, other village representatives	<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 centre of all villagers) identified to frequently access to the top of the mountain, where village boarder between Prao and Dak Lern lies, 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 	The information related to Phou Koungking and local belief and mitigation measures have been included in the CHMP and CEGDP.

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>has been a long time since someone encountered spirits and there has been no evidence to prove.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. ■ Sacredness of Phou Koungking Mountain ■ It is noted that Phou Koungking Mountain is not regarded as 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>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 	

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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> <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 	

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>activities, the parent spirits will be angry at him for not protecting them and let them rest in peace after death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 would 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>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>
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. 	<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>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 to fix any damages (trees cut to reduce height) ■ Improvement in clothes, village office 	
22 July 2022	09:00 -12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Sak Yok Villages</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of 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. ■ 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>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 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>

7.3 ADB Requirements for Consent through Broad Community Support

Broad Community Support (BCS) is covered under ADB SPS Safeguard Requirement 3.4, and is triggered when the following three criteria are met:

- (i) If there is commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.
- (ii) Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and
- (iii) Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods of the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. (p. 18, Safeguards Policy Statement [SPS]).

The Project does not involve the commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and nor does it require any physical displacement. The third criteria concerning the commercial development of natural resources includes three further sub-criteria: commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would affect the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IP. Although the Project activities meet the first two sub-criteria, the third is not met as revealed during community consultation conducted in Ban Prao including villagers from Dak Kung (19 July 2022) and in Dak Lern (20 July 2022). The villagers explicitly expressed that the Project activities would not affect their identity and community as they defined these (and as is required under SR3). Based upon this it can be concluded that BCS is not triggered for this Project.

For policy application, BCS of affected IP communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IP communities, through individuals or recognized representatives, of BCS for such project activities. BCS may exist even if some individuals or groups object to them. For project activities requiring BCS, evidence of the support including documentation of processes and outcomes will be required.³⁶

The Project was assessed by the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA)³⁷, against the criteria for ADB BCS requirements in **Table 7-5**. The assessment determined that BCS is not applicable to the Project.

Table 7-5: BCS Applicability

ADB BCS Criteria	Observations/Findings	Applicability
ADB SPS SR3 Criteria: Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IP.	There are no Project activities that entail commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of ethnic groups in the Project area	Not Applicable
ADB SPS SR3 Criteria: Physical displacement from IP traditional or customary lands	There is no physical displacement as a result of Project's land acquisition. The Project will only result in economic displacement whereby the Project has proposed mitigation measures in as	Not Applicable

³⁶ ADB (2013) A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook. Retrieved from: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33748/files/ip-good-practices-sourcebook-draft.pdf>

³⁷ The role of Artelia, as Lenders' E&S advisor (LESA), is to review the activities and justification put forward by the Project and provide an opinion. Hence, verifications and reviews conducted by the LESA as part of its assignment are objective opinions and it is up to the Project to consider if these views are to be integrated in their arguments. However, similarly for all type of references, the LESA does not bear responsibility in case of issues arising from the use of its arguments by the Sponsors/ERM

ADB BCS Criteria	Observations/Findings	Applicability
	outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP) and this CEGDP	
<p>ADB SPS SR3 Criteria (iii) Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would affect the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IP</p>	<p>Impacts to NTFP Collection in Forests. The Project acquisition/use will impact customary land use of IPs for livelihood support e.g., non-timber forest products and upland rotational cultivation. However, the Project ESIA Section 8.5.2 and Section 8.5.3 demonstrated that small, fragmented areas of clearing be undertaken, instead of larger areas, and new access to NTFP collection and agricultural areas provided by the Project, the overall impact to the supply of NTFPs will be negligibly affected. Consultation and agreement with provincial government to identify and provide access to forest areas for NTFP collection. Additionally, livelihood restoration measures will be outlined in the RP and in this CEGDP.</p> <p>Impacts to Agricultural Lands. Project acquisition/use will impact customary land use by IPs for upland rotational cultivation. The impacts to agricultural lands used for rotational cultivation will be significant since affected ethnic groups are not recognized by Lao laws as owners of the land. Land cultivated by ethnic groups and left fallow for more than 3 years are not compensated. The Project has prepared RP and livelihood restoration programs to minimize livelihood impacts due to loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Impacts to customary lands with spiritual, ceremonial, or cultural uses and to critical cultural heritage. The Project has optimized the Project layout to avoid all Project impacts on cemeteries. Based on consultation with Dak Kung, Dak Lern and Prao village representatives in July 2022, Phou Kounking Mountain is not regarded as a “sacred” place considered holy and deserving respect or worship. It appears</p>	<p>The Project will not have impact on cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses by avoiding cemeteries in its activities through design modification and locational changes. The Project activities in Phou Kounking will be in lower elevation area which is a multiple-use zone and will not breach any belief associated with the mountain. Nonetheless, the Project has undertaken to respect and apply any ceremonies considered necessary by local communities. The Project will have impact on the livelihood on the households affected by land acquisition. But the degree of impact will not affect the identity or community of the ethnic groups in the area as assessed by members of these groups themselves. The effect on the ethnic group’s defined identity and community resulting from livelihood impact is a crucial requirement for the third criterion to be triggered for BCS. The participants in the community meeting in B. Prao, Dak Kung and Xieng A on 19 July 2022 as well as those in the FGD in Dak Lern on 20 July 2022 made the assessment that Project activities will not have that effect. This means that even if the affected lands are considered customary land albeit outside the national law, the impact on it will not trigger the BCS requirement because the identity and community of the ethnic groups will remain unaffected. Thus, none of the three SR3 criteria will trigger the BCS requirement for the Project.</p>

ADB BCS Criteria	Observations/Findings	Applicability
	<p>that due to the steepness and inaccessibility of the terrain it is regarded as a place of some hazard and the stories surrounding it that could be construed as having intangible heritage value are more related to recognition of these hazards than animist spiritual beliefs.</p> <p>Eight (8) WTGs will be developed in the lower elevation of Phou Kounking. Consultation with Dak Lern and Proa clarified that the Project activities in the lower elevation of Phou Kounking Mountain are not “Kalam” or prohibited. (In Lao language Kalam means prohibited, taboo or wrong according to the local customs.) However, prior to entering the forest and commencing construction activities, the Project must consult with Dak Lern and Prao villages and comply with villages’ “Heet-Kong” or rituals. For Project construction activities, the project is required to provide budget for the village to perform a specific ritual. The ritual involves animal sacrifice with a pig, a jar of rice whisky and a copper bracelet.</p> <p>In addition, the Project will limit land clearance to minimize impact to the forest area.</p> <p>Protocols and measures to be implemented by the EPC and O&M Contractor who will be entering Phou Kounking Mountain will be discussed with affected villages and their agreements will be obtained.</p>	

For customary land, the ADB Indigenous Peoples Safeguards Planning, and Implementation Sourcebook (2013) refers to it as patterns of long-standing **community land** and resource use in accordance with indigenous peoples’ customary laws, values, customs, and traditions, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the state (Paragraph 275). The 2019 Lao Land Law has six land categories and **community or communal land** is not one of these (Article 21).³⁸ But it grants land use rights to organizations and collectives of Lao citizen and recognizes customary land use right under certain conditions (Article 3 and 130).³⁹ In the Project area, there are affected areas not covered by any individual land use right certificate (LUC) or tax payment certificate which are used by

³⁸ The categories are as follows: (i) agricultural land; (ii) forest land; (iii) water area land; (iv) industrial land; (v) communication land; (vi) cultural land; (v) land for national defence and security; and (vi) construction land.

³⁹ The conditions are the following: (i) clearance, development, protection, and regular use more than 20 years before 2019; (ii) certification of village administration of continuous use; (iii) certification of adjacent landowners of continuous use; and (iv) free from past and present disputes.

the community for timber and non-timber product collection. These areas are most likely categorized by the Land Law as forest land and designated in the Forestry Law as production forest (Article 17). Production forest is allocated for supply of timber and non-timber products.

The government under the Forestry Law may further designate the production forest as part of the village forest area which means that it is under village management (Article 3).⁴⁰ But the designation is to the village as a government administrative unit and not to an ethnic group. The Land Law also prescribes the use of state land for collective purposes by granting State Land Use Rights to the villagers in one or more villages to collectively use the lands in accordance with the local land allocation plans and the laws (Article 81). But this provision also clearly indicates that the right remains in the State and as such, the villagers have no right to transfer, sell, exchange, lease the land use rights, nor grant concession, use the rights as shares or as collateral.

Pertaining to Project impact (specific impacts per village during construction and operations phase are presented in **Table 7-6**), the Project will not have impact on cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses by avoiding cemeteries in its activities through design modification and locational changes. The Project activities in Phou Koungking will be in lower elevation area which is a multiple-use zone and will not breach any belief associated with the mountain. Nonetheless, the Project has undertaken to respect and apply any ceremonies considered necessary by local communities. The Project will have impact on the livelihood on the households affected by land acquisition⁴¹. But the degree of impact will not affect the identity or community of the ethnic groups in the area as assessed by members of these groups themselves⁴². The effect on the ethnic group's defined identity and community resulting from livelihood impact is a crucial requirement for the third criterion to be triggered for BCS. The participants in the community meeting in B. Prao, Dak Kung and Sieng A on 19 July 2022 as well as those in the FGD in Dak Lern on 20 July 2022 made the assessment that Project activities will not have that effect. This means that even if the affected lands are considered customary land albeit outside the national law, the impact on it will not trigger the BCS requirement because the identity and community of the ethnic groups will remain unaffected. Thus, none of the three SR3 criteria will trigger the BSC requirement for the project.

Table 7-6: Project Activities and Potential Impacts to the Affected Ethnic Groups Livelihoods, Cultural, Ceremonial, or Spiritual Uses of the Customary Lands in the Project Area and Requirements for BCS

Project Activities and Potential impacts	Village/s	Ethnic Groups Affected	Duration and/or Extent of Impacts	Significance of impacts (post-mitigation measures)	BCS Required? Yes/No
Construction Phase					
Land acquisition and impacts to livelihoods of ethnic groups	18 villages in Dak Cheung District and 4 villages in	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	Temporary loss of land (during construction period) and	Moderate	No

⁴⁰ The village forest area can include all forest categories designated according to forest land use and allocation plans at the village level, including Village Use, Conservation and Protection Forests (Forestry Law Article 3).

⁴¹ The affected privately used land will be either be replaced with land of similar features or compensated at replacement value per the Resettlement Plan (RP).

⁴² To assess whether the project will affect their ethnic identity and community, the meeting participants from the villages of B. Prao, Dak Kung and Xieng A were asked if the project activities will have an impact on specific indicators of these two terms. The indicators of ethnic identity were their belief, practices, the way they look at themselves as ethnic group and the way others will look at them. The indicators of community were the way they relate with each other and to outsiders, their sense of cohesion as a group and the unity of the community members. On these indicators, the answer was that the Project will not have an impact on these. The same indicators were used in Dak Lern in an FGD and the same answer was given.

Project Activities and Potential impacts	Village/s	Ethnic Groups Affected	Duration and/or Extent of Impacts	Significance of impacts (post-mitigation measures)	BCS Required? Yes/No
	Sanxay District		permanent loss of land		
Impacts of the WTG, T/L, and internal roads construction to intangible cultural heritage in Phou Koungking Mountain	Prao, Dak Lern, and Dak Kung	Triang and Katu	During construction period	Minor	No
Impacts on Dak Bong Cemetery during the construction of overhead transmission line	Dak Bong	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	During construction period	Minor	No
Impacts of labor influx during construction phase to intangible cultural heritage of ethnic groups	All 32 villages	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	During construction period	Minor	No
Impact related environment nuisance such as vibration, noise, and dust affecting ethnic minority ceremonies/ rituals/activities and cultural heritage sites close to construction sites	All villages, except, Dak Jom, Nam Ngonneua, and Dak Padou	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	During construction period	Minor	No
Operations Phase					
Impacts of the access roads to the Phou Koungking Mountain during Operations Phase	Prao, Dak Lern, and Dak Kung	Triang and Katu	Permanent impact	Minor	No
Noise and Shadow flicker impacts on cultural heritage	N/A	N/A	N/A	Minor	No
Shadow flicker impacts	Dak Tiem, Dak Yen, and Dak Nong	Triang	Permanent impact	Minor	No

7.4 IFC PS7 Requirements for Free, Prior and Informed Consent

The applicability of IFC PS7 Requirements for Free, Prior and Informed Consent was also assessed by the LESA. Per GN7.27, the process of FPIC is triggered if the project activities and outcome are associated with any of the following potentially adverse impacts:

- 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; and

- Use of cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

The Project will not generate the last three adverse impacts because it will not entail relocation, will avoid impacts on cultural resources and will not use cultural heritage for commercial purposes.

It is the first impact that needs further analysis if it applies to the Project. The impact must be on land subject to traditional ownership or under customary use to trigger FPIC. While Indigenous Peoples may not possess legal title to these lands as defined by national law, their use of these lands, including seasonal or cyclical use, for their livelihoods, or cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes that **define their identity and community**, can often be substantiated, and documented (PS7 Paragraph 13).

The NTFP area is state land but is used by ethnic groups in the Project site for livelihood. Around 12% of the affected households collect NTFP and 3% consider it as their primary livelihood (RP Section 3.2 and 4.3). The level of reliance on NTFP collection widely varies across the 25 villages where it is practiced (**RP Section 3.1**). The information gathered from two community consultations meetings and FGD during the site visit (18-21 July 2022) established that the Project will not affect areas used for cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual purposes. While the project has livelihood impact in NTFP area, it is not assessed to affect their defined ethnic identity and community as specified in PS Paragraph 13 to trigger FPIC.⁴³ The ethnic group members who attended the two meetings and one FGD during the site visit made this assessment themselves.

On land and natural resources under customary use, it is interpreted that the use refers to long-established consistent pattern of use incorporating beliefs and customs which have been transmitted through generations. Swidden cultivation and NTFP collection are considered as the Triang's customary use of natural resources who were semi-nomadic until recently.⁴⁴ Swidden cultivation is also the traditional livelihood paired with hunting among the Katu.⁴⁵ This seems to be also the case among the Yae and Ha Luk based on their current livelihood system (RP V2 Table 4.3). Swidden cultivation traditionally considered the main economic activity of Triang, Katu, Yae and Ha Luk, has undergone so much change that it can no longer be considered customarily practiced. The same can be said for NTFP collection which is traditionally for subsistence but is currently largely driven by the market.

The Project affected land and natural resources have to be under customary use or traditional ownership to trigger the FPIC. But for land traditionally owned outside the national laws, it must affect the ethnic group's defined identity and community to trigger the FPIC. Due to the absence of customary use and effect on the ethnic group's defined identity and community for land traditionally owned outside the national law, the Project impact would not trigger the FPIC. Thus, due to the absence of any physical displacement or impact on any cultural resources and heritage and land under customary use or effect on defined identity and community of ethnic groups, FPIC is not applicable to the Project.

7.5 Support of Indigenous Peoples for the Project

The Project consulted the local authorities and affected people through meetings, FGD and Key Informant Interview (KII). Four meetings were held as part of EIA preparation (2014-2020) and 8 FGD and 5 KII were done during the ESIA preparation (November-December 2021). In addition, 8 meetings were organized to disclose the ESIA (July-August 2022) (See RP V2 Table 7.3 and 7.6). The government Compensation Committee also held another 4 meetings (February-May 2022) on unit rates (**RPV2 Section 7.6.3**).

⁴³ To assess whether the project will affect their ethnic identity and community, the meeting participants from the villages of B. Prao, Dak Kung and Sieng A were asked if the project activities will have an impact on specific indicators of these two terms. The indicators of ethnic identity were their belief, practices, the way they look at themselves as ethnic group and the way others will look at them. The indicators of community were the way they relate with each other and to outsiders, their sense of cohesion as a group and the unity of the community members. On these indicators, the answer was that the project will not have an impact on these. The same indicators were used in Dak Lern in an FGD and the same answer was given.

⁴⁴ Dang Nghiem Van and others. 2010. Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam. Hanoi: The Gioi Publishers. Page 82.

⁴⁵ Yap, J. 2018. The Katu in Southern Laos. The Laotian Times. 11 April.

From a review of the results of these engagements, it is noted that support for the Project was expressed and no opposition to the Project was articulated (RP V2 Table 7.6). Concerns over impacts (e.g., siltation of water supplies, influx of workers and disturbance of cemeteries) were expressed but they also assisted the Project to come up with measures to mitigate these impacts. Community also suggested for the Project to improve their conditions (e.g., provision of scholarships, improvement of public infrastructure and support for farm productivity) which indicates that the affected communities see the Project as a partner in local development.

The absence of any objection to the Project and the willingness of the local communities to engage with it were witnessed during the two consultations attended by affected people from 5 villages and two FGD held in Dak Lern during the Consultant's site visit (18-21 July 2022).⁴⁶ Those meetings were noted to have met the requirements for meaningful consultation.⁴⁷ IFC GN7.14 requires the Project to engage with the affected communities within the project's area of influence through a process of information disclosure and Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP). The ICP process is an antecedent from where FPIC process is built if it was applicable to the Project (GN 25).

Although it is assessed that FPIC is not applicable to this Project, the LESA noted that together with the communities and the government, the Project exhibited the six characteristics of Good Faith Negotiation (GFN). These characteristics are as follows: (i) willingness to engage in a process and availability to meet at reasonable times and frequency; (ii) provision of information necessary for informed negotiation; (iii) exploration of key issues of importance; (iv) use of mutually acceptable procedures for negotiation; (v) willingness to change initial position and modify offers where possible; and (vi) provision of sufficient time for decision making.⁴⁸

The LESA's assessment is based on the community meetings observed, documentation of consultations contained in RP V2 (Section 7.6) and plan for future stakeholder engagement (RP V2 Section 7.5 and 7.7 and CEGDP Section 6.4). The adequacy of the GFN is measured by the extent it moves the dialogue into agreement.⁴⁹ The compromise agreement made between the government and the affected people on the unit rates and the Project's incorporation of their concerns in the safeguard documents indicate that the three parties are capable of GFN. This capability is taken as an assurance that the Project and the government will, consider the community in their decision affecting community interest, provide prior disclosure of all relevant information and negotiate with them to come up with a common agreement on the decision without deceit, intimidation, and coercion. However, the performance of the three parties on these aspects must be regularly monitored to ensure their continuous application.

Specific mitigation measures to address impacts on livelihoods, cultural heritage and other community health and safety impacts risks presented in **Section 7.2.2.3** were discussed and agree with communities. For instance,

- The Project agreed to comply with villages' Heet-Kong prior to any activities in the Phou Kounking
- The Project agreed with Dak Rant village to provide Worker Code of Conduct for their review

⁴⁶ The villages were B. Prau, Dak Kung, Xieng, Dak Rant and Dak Dor.

⁴⁷ Artelia. 2022. IEAD Monsoon Wind Power Project Environmental and Social Due Diligence-Back-to-Office Report on 2 August. HCMC. Page 28 and Table 6 Item 1. Meaningful consultation according to the SPS (Paragraph 32), is a process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

⁴⁸ FPIC as process requires Good Faith Negotiation (GFN) between the client and affected communities (GN25).

⁴⁹ International Labour Organization. 2013. Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal People Convention 1989 (No. 169). Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents. Geneva. Page 16.

- The Project agreed to inform the villages of number and timing of transportation vehicles and activities
- The Project agreed to support the villages with education and healthcare facilities, employment and vocational training, agricultural improvement, and livestock, etc.

7.6 Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Pre-construction, Construction and Operations Phases

Stakeholder engagement is a dynamic process starting early in project preparation and continuing throughout project preparation and project implementation in both design, construction, and operational phases. Meaningful consultations and information disclosure have been ongoing with affected communities as a key part of stakeholder engagement, and the Project is committed to continuing these throughout the project lifetime. This also means that as any new information becomes available and as the Project can respond to concerns and issues raised by affected communities, consultations will continue a rolling basis.

- Ongoing consultation with the villagers who reside nearby the cemeteries to ensure communities have a good understanding of Project activities and potential impacts on the sacred forest (including the potential for the Project to disrupt ceremonies and activities), and the grievance mechanism.
- Seek permission from the village leaders, elders, and the broader community to enter and utilise Phou Koungking Mountain and Dak Bong cemetery area. Document the consent process and the consent itself, taking a precautionary approach, to address the potential for ADB Indigenous People Safeguards to be triggered in terms of consent for Project impacts on IP cultural resources, and strictly comply with IPs requirements in other management plans including Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Community & Ethnic Group Development Plan (CEGDP).
- The Project will plan Project activities in consultation with the villages to avoid activities that involve the use of large equipment and machinery which may cause noise and dust disturbance to the nearby villages during their ceremonies and festivals.
- To ensure workers are aware of the cultural heritage sensitivities and the various protocols in place, the Workers Code of Conduct will contain a statement requiring workers to respect cultural heritage and adhere to all protocols and management plans. The Workers Code of Conduct (WCC) will be developed in consultation with village and district authorities, elders, and community groups such as Lao Women's Union, among others and their agreement to the WCC will be documented in the minutes of meeting.
- The Project will inform the communities on grievance mechanism and make available such mechanism to communities. Refer to Section 7 of the SEP for grievance mechanism.

8 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

8.1 Implementation Approaches

The proposed CEGDP address all project impacts to ethnic groups that go beyond the impacts of land acquisition to the livelihoods of affected people. It consolidates mitigation measures from various environmental management plans that aim to address adverse community health and safety impacts and risks as well as cultural heritage impacts. The beneficial measures of the CEGDP are based on the principle of benefit-sharing and that all interventions will focus on improved socio-economic livelihoods of affected communities. It supports and further enhances the living standards of vulnerable groups, benefit-sharing, ensure that then project fosters full respect for ethnic minorities and for them to received culturally appropriate benefits. The CEGDP extends above and beyond the Resettlement Plan and aims to create a mutual exchange of services between the project and communities to contribute to the Project's social licence.

Based on feedback and consultation from ESIA, the eligibility for participation in the community program which was designed as a benefit-sharing mechanism has been deemed to be applicable to the following:

- All members of the economically displaced households (not including “non-dependent household” category) are eligible for Community Development Program & livelihood restoration.
- All members of the impacted NTFP groups can participate in programs.
- Ethnic Minority Groups from the Project affected areas.
- All affected Project communities within the Aol.

The following key community development strategies have been recommended and will be updated regularly by the project on the annual basis based on the emerging local context:

- Implement all community development initiatives with utmost sensitivity and respect to cultural environment for policy application, the broad community support (BCS) of affected IP communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IP communities, through individuals or recognized representatives, of BCS for such project activities. For project activities requiring BCS, evidence of the support including documentation of processes and outcomes will be required.
- All Villages within the Aol, particularly local authorities and applicable village committees will be part of the detailed implementation plan process to development of Annual CDP.
- Emphasis on the Ethnic Minority and Vulnerable Groups
- Mainstreaming Gender Equality at all stages of project developments (35% or more women participation in all thematic interventions mentioned)
- Enable locals to obtain the employment and skill during project construction phase and operation phase.
- Support to obtain the affordable and reliable access to electricity through solar power systems
- Devise an improved agricultural enhancement program, especially to improve coffee productivity
- Provide scholarship scheme and education assistance to support the Education in the project area
- Built various facilities and centres related to Education, Health, and WASH.
- Invest in the building the local capacities to amplify the positive impacts
- To provide provisions such as childcare for mothers from communities who wish to participate in the local employment and skill opportunity and workers accident insurance scheme.

The target community beneficiaries will be representation of all 32 Villages within the Project Area of Influence. The target beneficiaries for each program theme are mentioned in each thematic eligibility.

The Project will adopt a participatory approach in developing the community programs for each affected village and will obtain the agreement of the affected village for programs in their village prior to implementing them.

8.1.1 Implementation Schedule

The Community Implementation Schedule is subject to GOL requirements and Joint Committee workouts. It provides a general framework proposed in Implementation Schedule in **Table 8-1** that includes the following:

Construction Phase:

- Community Initiatives as Project CSR

Operation Phase: CDP

- Thematic Area 1: Rural Electrification
- Thematic Area 2: Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Support
- Thematic Area 3: Education and Sponsorship Support
- Thematic Area 4: Health Support and Services
- Thematic Area 5: Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

Table 8-1: Implementation Schedule

Sn.	Intervention Activity	RESPONSABILITY MATRIX			PROJECT PROPOSED SCHEDULE																								
		GOL (MEM)	ESMO	TEOB/DOE/NEIO	PROPOSED SCHEDULE	Year 1- Year 3 (Construction Phase)				Year 1- Year 5 (Operation Phase)				Year 5- Year 10 (Operation Phase)				Year 10- Year 15 (Operation Phase)				Year 15- Year 20 (Operation Phase)				Year 20- Year 25 (Operation Phase)			
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Construction Phase (3 years)																												
1.1	Local Employment Opportunity and Skill Development																												
1.2	Local Capacity Building																												
1.2.1	Project Induction (Awareness Training)																												
1.2.2	Leadership Training																												
1.2.3	Monitoring & Evaluation Training																												
1.2.4	Capacity Building Training																												
1.2.5	Training on conflict mitigation and mobilization																												
1.3	Community Awareness Raising Training																												
1.3.1	Gender Based Violence and Abuse																												
1.3.2	Gender Equity and Importance of Education for Girls																												
1.3.4	Orientation training on health, hygiene nutrition and sanitation																												
1.3.5	Leadership and Gender Sensitization Trainings																												
1.4	CSR																												
2	Operation Phase (CPD)																												
2.1	Formation of Joint Committee																												
2.3	Rural Electrification: Solar Power System																												
2.3.1	Support HH with Solar Power System installation																												
2.3.3	Induction training on solar power maintenance and usage																												
2.4	Agriculture & Husbandry Support																												
2.4.1	Liaise and engage existing NGOs to facilitate the contextual detail analysis on activities beneficial to agriculture practices and livestock rearing																												

Sn.	Intervention Activity	RESPONSABILITY MATRIX			PROJECT PROPOSED SCHEDULE																								
		GOL (MEM)	ESMO	TEOB/DOE/NEIO	PROPOSED SCHEDULE	Year 1- Year 3 (Construction Phase)				Year 1- Year 5 (Operation Phase)				Year 5- Year 10 (Operation Phase)				Year 10- Year 15 (Operation Phase)				Year 15- Year 20 (Operation Phase)				Year 20- Year 25 (Operation Phase)			
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.4.2	Enable communities to identify supply and market chains for both Agriculture productions and Livestock purpose																												
2.4.3	Enable access to market opportunities																												
2.4.4	Local capacity building trainings on Cultivation support and livestock support																												
2.4.5	Built a community research/training center																												
2.4.6	Enhance or create new skills related to agribusiness (coffee cultivation, livestock reproduction, alternative method to slash and burn etc.) or other off farm employment																												
2.4.7	Promote farmer interest groups or cooperatives and involvement																												
2.4.8	Infrastructure support to promote livestock well being																												
2.4.9	Improve and facilitate storage facility for agriculture production and transportation management																												
2.4.1	Capacity building on community-based forest management and introduction of other agro-forestry activities																												
2.5	Education and Sponsorship Assistance																												
2.5.1	Renovation & Build Libraries																												
2.5.2	Provide books and stationeries																												
2.5.3	Provide Computer and Access to Internet Service																												
2.5.4	Construction of dormitories for secondary schools																												
2.5.5	Construction of Cafeterias																												
2.5.6	Support and strengthen the HR Management (recruitments of teachers etc.)																												
2.6.6	Creating and Management of educational fund (Education committee)																												

Sn.	Intervention Activity	RESPONSABILITY MATRIX			PROJECT PROPOSED SCHEDULE																								
		GOL (MEM)	ESMO	TEOB/DOE/NEIO	PROPOSED SCHEDULE	Year 1- Year 3 (Construction Phase)				Year 1- Year 5 (Operation Phase)				Year 5- Year 10 (Operation Phase)				Year 10- Year 15 (Operation Phase)				Year 15- Year 20 (Operation Phase)				Year 20- Year 25 (Operation Phase)			
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.6.7	Annual Scholarship to colleges (academic and athletic)																												
2.6.8	Initiate Foreign Language Classes (volunteer teachers)																												
2.6.9	Introduce appropriate management systems for school operations and events management (annual sports day)																												
2.6	Health Services & Support																												
2.6.1	Construction & Refurbishment of health centers																												
2.6.2	Nurse Trainings and Certification Support																												
2.6.3	Healthcare for children vaccination and vitamin and nutrient supplies to further development of early childhood stages and beyond																												
2.6.4	Providing pre supplementary vitamins to potential mothers																												
2.6.5	First Aid trainings																												
2.6.6	Medical Supply Kit (includes female kit)																												
2.6.7	Public Toilet Construction and Improvement in each village																												
2.6.8	Clean Water and Sanitation (Install drinking Water and filtration support in each village)																												
2.6.9	Health Check ups																												
2.6.1	Local Capacity Building in health (Nurse, local health service staffs)																												
2.7	Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage																												
2.7.1	Promote cultural awareness																												
2.7.2	Formation of Women Cooperatives																												
2.7.3	Capacity Building Trainings																												

8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This section outlines the ongoing requirements for effective monitoring, evaluation, and internal and external reporting. The Project will need to place a robust mechanism to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of the community development program and ensure full transparency and accountability of all funding allocated. Based on the GOL requirements, the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be performed at three levels, Project, GOL and external (refer to CA Annex C- Appendix) for the overall institutional monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system. The same will be adopted for the purpose of CDP considering to the overall GOL requirements to Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

This should involve selecting appropriate KPIs for each program to assess the benefits achieved. Good practice in monitoring and evaluating, involves:

Making objectives measurable, realistic and time bound

- Establishing a baseline against which KPIs can be used to measure change
- Utilizing qualitative, not just quantitative KPIs
- Tracking changes in the local community (e.g., priorities)
- Providing resources at the outset to monitor progress and leverage the monitoring results.

Monitoring data will need to be collected on an ongoing basis and will cover the following:

- Regular tracking of the implementation process and ensure information collection on whether fair and equitable sharing of benefits associated with project usage as assessed by the ethnic groups themselves.
- Measurement and documentation of success factors along with lessons learned.
- Measures to document stakeholder engagement, feedback, and grievance redressal (linked with the Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redressal Plan)
- Measures to proactively undertake Social Inclusion (EMGs)
- Mechanisms to enhance the use of available data and update the same for analytical purposes.
- Information systems that are required to undertake monitoring and evaluation; and
- Information disclosure and reporting to stakeholder groups (including the local community and any investors/lenders).

8.2.1 Evaluation of the CEGDP

Programs should be evaluated at regular intervals (at a minimum on semi-annual basis), which is commensurate with the nature and scale of the program.

Evaluation of the programs should include consideration of the status and effectiveness of the program as well as the outputs and outcomes achieved Table 8-2.

Consideration can then be given to whether the program is meeting its objectives or whether adjustments need to be made (e.g., moving the location of training facilities to ensure community members can access it easily, which may increase participation and the program's success).

Agreeing on the KPIs that will be tracked and reported over time should be done early. If a partnership is in place, it will often be the partner that is responsible for collecting the relevant KPI data.

Table 8-2: Program Evaluation

Inputs	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
What are the key INPUTS to the Project? <i>Funding requested</i>	What will be the direct and tangible (shorter term) OUTPUTS from the Project? <i>E.g., number of people attending a training session, tons of waste recycled, number of trees planted.</i>	What will be the medium to long term OUTCOMES of the Project? <i>E.g., farmers attending training courses can now access new markets to sell their produce.</i>	What is the ultimate intended IMPACT or long-term social change of this Project? <i>E.g., sustained increase in farmers' income will lead to reduction in levels of poverty.</i>

8.2.2 Mid- Program, Completion, and Annual Audit of CEGDP

The community development program addresses the need for effective community participation in planning, implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and sustainability to accrue socio economic benefits of the project developments. All the activities are intended to strengthen the local capacities of communities and local authorities to develop self-ownership of the project deliverables with due considerations to the aspects of community benefits with respect to project outcomes.

The proper monitoring and evaluation systems in place will be able to determine when this goal is close to being achieved. The Project Owner will commission an audit including a socioeconomic survey covering the beneficiaries of the CEGDP and submit a mid-program audit report of the CEGDP implementation within 60 days after two years of implementation; a completion audit report within 60 days after one year after completion of CEGDP implementation and prior to the Project Completion Date to assess the performance of the Project in achieving targets and deliverables and determine if at that time that no further interventions are considered necessary; and external final-evaluation audit report within 2 years after the Project Completion Date, prepared by a qualified and experienced third party social expert. If there are gaps in implementation or targets not achieved, a corrective action plan will be prepared. Community development programs will continue for the rest of the concession period and an annual report prepared and reviewed by external monitors.

8.2.3 Reporting

Reporting of the programs should be done internally and externally to key stakeholders to ensure awareness and transparency. Like monitoring and evaluation, the reporting frequency and format should be determined at the outset and should be commensurate with the scope and scale of the program.

The subsequent section provides a two-tier monitoring and evaluation structure, i.e.: (a) internal monitoring by Monsoon Windfarm Community Development Implementation Team; and (b) external monitoring by the Lenders and Environmental and Social Advisor and other independent agencies appointed by GOL.

8.2.4 Internal (Self) Monitoring Process

At a minimum, the following tools and reports will be put in place:

- Daily Activity Tracker for each component of the Implementation Plan: The tool will be used to track and update the daily progress (including no progress) of each activity component wise.
- Monthly Progress Report: This would get generated monthly as a compilation of the daily activity trackers along with a section to indicate any qualitative commentary on challenges or any other feedback; and

- Quarterly CEGDP Implementation Report: This report would have a high-level tracking of components and activities against the actual targets and would indicate overall feedback based on the process tracking tool. Quarterly monitoring reports will be submitted to Lenders and disclosed on ADB website.
- Post COD, semi-annual reports will be submitted for the first 3-5 years and annually thereafter for the rest of the repayment period.

8.2.5 External Monitoring Process

Periodic third-party evaluation of community development activities by the Lenders and Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) will be carried out as per the agreed ToR. Evaluation will be undertaken to monitor Program impacts and assess the difference they are making regarding target participants. An external monitoring report will be submitted on a semi-annual basis. Evaluation is expected to contribute to organisational learning whilst reinforcing accountability and transparency. Independent evaluation will look at indicators such as:

- Progress and effectiveness of work
- Utilisation and allocation of funds
- Limitation and constraints of the Community Development 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 revise the programs and the Community Development Activities accordingly.

8.2.5.1 Stakeholder Participation

The internal monitoring process will ensure the participation of relevant stakeholder groups to obtain their perceptions on the progress, process, and impacts of the Community development implementation. The involvement of Local Committees, CSOs, Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), vulnerable groups as well as relevant local authorities will be identified and linked to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Management Plan for modes of disclosure.

Project affected villages will be involved in the monitoring of the CEGDP, Workers Code of Conduct and other components of the environmental and social management sub-plans such as the Local Content and Labour Influx Management Plan, Community Health and Safety Management Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, among others. The level of involvement and arrangements for participation of the community in monitoring will be determined by the project affected ethnic groups themselves with guidance and involvement by IEAD, and relevant district and village authorities, village elders, and community groups such as Lao Women's Union, Lao Youth Union, Lao Front for National Construction, among others. Such monitoring arrangements will be discussed with communities, elaborated in the specific sub-plans, and put in place before the start of the main construction activities.

Key information from the monitoring reports will be disclosed to affected people in a form and language they can understand. Monitoring reports will be disclosed publicly through ADB's website.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Table 8-3 provides a summary of suggested monitoring and evaluation indicators:

Table 8-3: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples
Process	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of officers, assistants, and volunteers. ■ Capacity building and training for the staff. ■ Timely availability of funds. ■ Training plan and budget for local implementation partners. ■ Availability of logistics and associated infrastructure. ■ Inter-departmental coordination
	Consultation, Grievance and Spec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of assessments meetings. ■ Grievances by type and resolution. ■ Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in Project. ■ Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? ■ Communication material and their outreach. ■ Was the community preparation/sensitisation phase implemented? ■ Were special measures for vulnerable peoples implemented as necessary? ■ Have any entities used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? ■ Number of meetings exclusively with women. ■ Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups. ■ Level of participation in meetings (of women, men & vulnerable groups) ■ Number of consultation meetings attended by village elder
	Ethnic Minority Group & Gender Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of EMG and women on key local committees. ■ Number of grievances posted by EMG and women (excepting anonymous ones). ■ Proportion of only EMG and female consultations. ■ Number of EMG and women-led community monitoring audits. ■ Number of EMG and women-led training programs
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Documentation of inter-departmental memos, decisions etc. ■ Supervision process. ■ Effectiveness of the Standard Operating Procedures etc.
Outcome	Component Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of beneficiaries. ■ Cost escalations. ■ Number of agreements executed. ■ Number of activities completed;
Baseline	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Occupational pattern of the family – number of family members in occupations and nature of that occupation and income generated from it. ■ Average annual income levels of households. ■ Total landownership at the family/household level (private, traditional, customary). ■ Proportion of landless, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers. ■ Type of housing/commercial structure value.

Type	Indicator	Examples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Personal access to durable assets and any movable assets. ■ Ownership of livestock. ■ Number of vulnerable households and their status. ■ Land ownership/user rights of affected families;
	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Occupation/livelihood profile and changes therein. ■ Health and education levels. ■ Influx and out-migration. ■ Work participation rate of male and females. ■ Access to common property resources. ■ Access/arrangement/adequacy of physical infrastructure (road, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, telecommunication, etc); and ■ Access/arrangement/adequacy of social infrastructure (education, health, credit sources, markets, skill development, playgrounds, worship places, etc);
Impact	Income and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment status of economically active members ■ Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop ■ Selling or transfer of cultivation land ■ Changes to productive capacity – pre- and post-disturbance ■ Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post-disturbance ■ Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post-disturbance ■ Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Opportunity Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Qualitative standard of living improvement (including education, health, and sanitation facilities). ■ Generation of local businesses and petty trade. ■ Generation of skills among youth and unemployed. ■ Land productivity improvement. ■ Watershed development etc.

9 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 GOL Institutional Arrangements

The GOL, as party to the Concession Agreement, exercises its rights and obligations relating to this through the ministries and state bodies described in the concession agreement.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (“**MEM**”) is the implementing agency (“Implementing Agency”) and has full power and authority to: (i) implement this Agreement, exercising the GOL’s rights and performing the GOL’s obligations hereunder; (ii) make decisions of the GOL relating to this Agreement; (iii) coordinate with other GOL agencies, departments and offices and to facilitate their performance in connection with this Agreement; (iv) resolve any issues relating to this Agreement and negotiate and finalize any amendment; and (v) exercise all other powers of the GOL with respect to this Agreement., acting through its Department of Energy Business (DEB), is the Implementing Agency for the exercise of the GOL’s rights and the performance of its obligations pursuant to the Concession Agreement including screening and checking the completeness of all related documents and bears overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Annex.

The Implementing Agency will act through the Department of Energy Business (“DEB”) from and after the Effective Date (and other than in respect of matters on which DPC is acting) with regard to: (a) implementing this Agreement, exercising the GOL’s rights and the performing the GOL’s obligations hereunder; (b) making decisions of the GOL relating to this Agreement; and (c) coordinating with other GOL agencies, departments and offices and facilitating their performance in connection with this Agreement; (d) invoicing and collecting budget amounts / funds; (e) carrying out routine Project monitoring, inspection and evaluation, utilizing relevant budgets therefor; (f) responding to any request by the Company to commence any Project-related work prior to the achievement of the Effective Date, determining and imposing any conditions or requirements to be satisfied by the Company for such early work and monitoring the Company’s performance of such early work and compliance with any applicable conditions or requirements; and (g) clarifying and resolving with the Company any issues arising under this Agreement and any Annexes (including consultation with all relevant departments of MEM which have been involved in the preparation, negotiation and finalization of this Agreement and its Annexes).

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), acting through its Department of Environment (DOE) and Natural Resources and Environment Inspection Office (NEIO), is the Technical Environmental Oversight Body regarding the exercise of the GOL’s rights and the performance of its duties pertaining to environmental and social issues as described in this Annex.

The Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare is the Health and Safety Oversight Body regarding the exercise of the GOL’s rights and the performance of its duties pertaining to health and safety issues as contemplated in this Annex.

To the extent that GOL undertakes any Project-related activities in accordance with this Annex, such activities will be:

- The performance of governmental responsibilities (e.g., monitoring, inspections, providing information, grant of Permits, imposition and collection of Penalties, advice and consultation with PAPs and relevant GOL Authorities, or
- The performance of any Measures and Compensation as specified under the Assessments and Plans to be GOL responsibilities.

The Company’s responsibilities will not be reduced or avoided by any incomplete performance by GOL hereunder.

GOL will have the right to modify Measures and Compensation through mutual agreement with the developer at any time if GOL determines that:

- The Measures and Compensation are insufficient or inadequate to mitigate the actual or likely Adverse Impacts of the Project, or to enable the Company to satisfy Additional Project Obligations,
- New information becomes known about how harmful the Adverse Impacts are or are likely to be or become,
- The Project has Adverse Impacts which could not be foreseen at the time the Assessments and Plans were approved, or the Permits were issued,
- The Adverse Impacts are greater than those anticipated impacts that formed the basis for the preparation of the Assessment and Plans and the issuance of the Permits, or
- The size or boundary of the Project changes, or a subsequent extension of the Project development is proposed, changing the basis for the initial measures proposed and approved in the Assessments and Plans,
- Additional Standards or new, updated or revised Best Available Techniques and/or Best Practice are available, or
- The Measures and Compensation are unnecessary or ineffective in mitigating the Adverse Impacts.

In the context to Community Development Program, Concession Agreement outlines the Annual Budget Allocation of US\$ 1,100,000 per year. The concession agreement states that within six (6) months before the project commercial operation date, the GOL will establish a Joint Committee to manage and implement the Community Development Program.

At the District Level, the Joint Committee is established to undertake Monsoon Wind power Project's Community Development Program. The Joint committee will act in the interest and on behalf of the persons and communities in the districts where the project is located.

The joint committee includes:

- Representative (2) from each of Dak Cheung District and Sanxay District
- Representatives (2) from the Monsoon Windfarm Project
- GOL may appoint other numbers not more than 10 members to this committee

The MEM will propose representatives of the GOL by the provincial Governor. MEM will be responsible overall supervision.

9.2 Monsoon Wind power Project

- The Company will implement its obligations pursuant to this Annex relating to environmental and social issues through its Environmental and Social Management Office (ESMO)
- The Company will implement its obligations pursuant to this Annex relating to Health and Safety issues through its Occupational Health and Safety Office

9.3 Environmental and Social Management Office

The Company will within [90] days of the Effective Date establish the ESMO to act as the focal point for the implementation by the Company of its environmental and social obligations throughout the Construction Period and the Operation Period.

The ESMO will:

- Ensure compliance with the provisions of this Annex and any related licences or permits to which the Company is obliged;
- Ensure that the environmental and social obligations of the Company are properly reflected in contracts and subcontracts;

- Review and clear reports, plans and other documents submitted by the EPC Contractor and other Contractors related to this Annex;
- Perform site inspections and undertake monitoring of environmental and social performance relating to this Annex and prepare and circulate relevant reports to internal and external stakeholders;
- Liaise and cooperate with relevant GOL authorities and participate in joint inspections;
- Document the implementation of all activities undertaken pursuant to this Annex to ensure compliance with its provisions;
- Create and implement programs for all the budgeting and financial reporting for the operation of the ESMO; and
- Undertake or arrange such internal and external audits as may be necessary to comply with the related requirements of the Concession Agreement, this Annex, and the relevant procedures of the Company.

9.3.1 Structure and Resource Requirements of the ESMO

The Company will ensure that the ESMO is always adequately resourced and staffed to enable the Company to comply with its environmental and social obligations and to that end will ensure that the staff of the ESMO have necessary language skills and capacity to enable routine communication and reporting in the Lao language.

During the Construction Period, the staff employed by the ESMO will have, at a minimum, skill sets necessary to address the following subject areas:

- The environmental impacts of construction activities including protection against soil erosion;
- Management of wastewater, solid waste, hazardous waste and hazardous materials;
- Sampling and monitoring (e.g., for noise, dust, water quality).
- Biodiversity conservation (if applicable); and
- Communication, outreach, community liaison and grievance redress mechanisms.

During the Operation Period, the ESMO staff will have, at a minimum, skill sets necessary to address the following subject areas:

- Water quality management and monitoring;
- Forest and wildlife management;
- Biodiversity management and monitoring;
- Communication, outreach, community liaison and grievance redress mechanisms.

The office locations, final structure, and resources of the ESMO will be identified in the ESMMP-CP and ESMMP – OP and therefore subject to approval by GOL.

9.4 Environmental Oversight Body

The Technical Environmental Oversight Body will undertake its functions relating to this Annex through the Department of Environment (DOE)/ Natural Resources and Environment Inspection Office (NEIO) at national level as well as through the natural resource and environment offices at Province and Department level: Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Sekong and Attapeu Province.

The Technical Environmental Oversight Body will monitor the Company's compliance with its environmental and social obligations as set out in this Annex and other relevant assessments and plans and provide necessary technical support and coordination with other GOL entities including National Assembly representatives at the local levels on issues related to environmental and social obligations.

The Technical Environmental Oversight Body will coordinate as appropriate with relevant departments of GOL for the performance of such monitoring activities.

The Company will provide training, capacity building and financial support to the Technical Environmental Oversight Body, including the provision of training on the environmental and social obligations stipulated in the Annex and other relevant documents through DOE, vehicles and necessary technical equipment, to the offices at Province and District levels specified in paragraph a. above in order to enable them to fully discharge their functions pursuant to this Annex in accordance with the budget specified in Appendix Six of this Annex. To that end, within [90] days after the Effective Date the Company will submit a draft Capacity Building and Support Plan to the Technical Environmental Oversight Body for implementation until the commencement of the Operation Period.

On receipt of a draft Capacity Building and Support Plan, the Technical Environmental Oversight Body may either accept the draft or request further information which the Company will provide within [30] days or propose changes to the draft document and the parties will negotiate in good faith to agree such changes.

The Technical Environmental Oversight Body may contract one or more private professional firms for the provision of monitoring services, technical advisory services, including the provision of legal advice, and training and capacity building services in accordance with the budget specified in Appendix Six of this Annex and the Company will bear the costs of such service provision.

9.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Figure 9-1 presents Project's organizational chart during construction phase and **Figure 9-2** presents Project's organizational chart during operational phase.

Figure 9-1: The Project Organization Chart for the Construction Phase

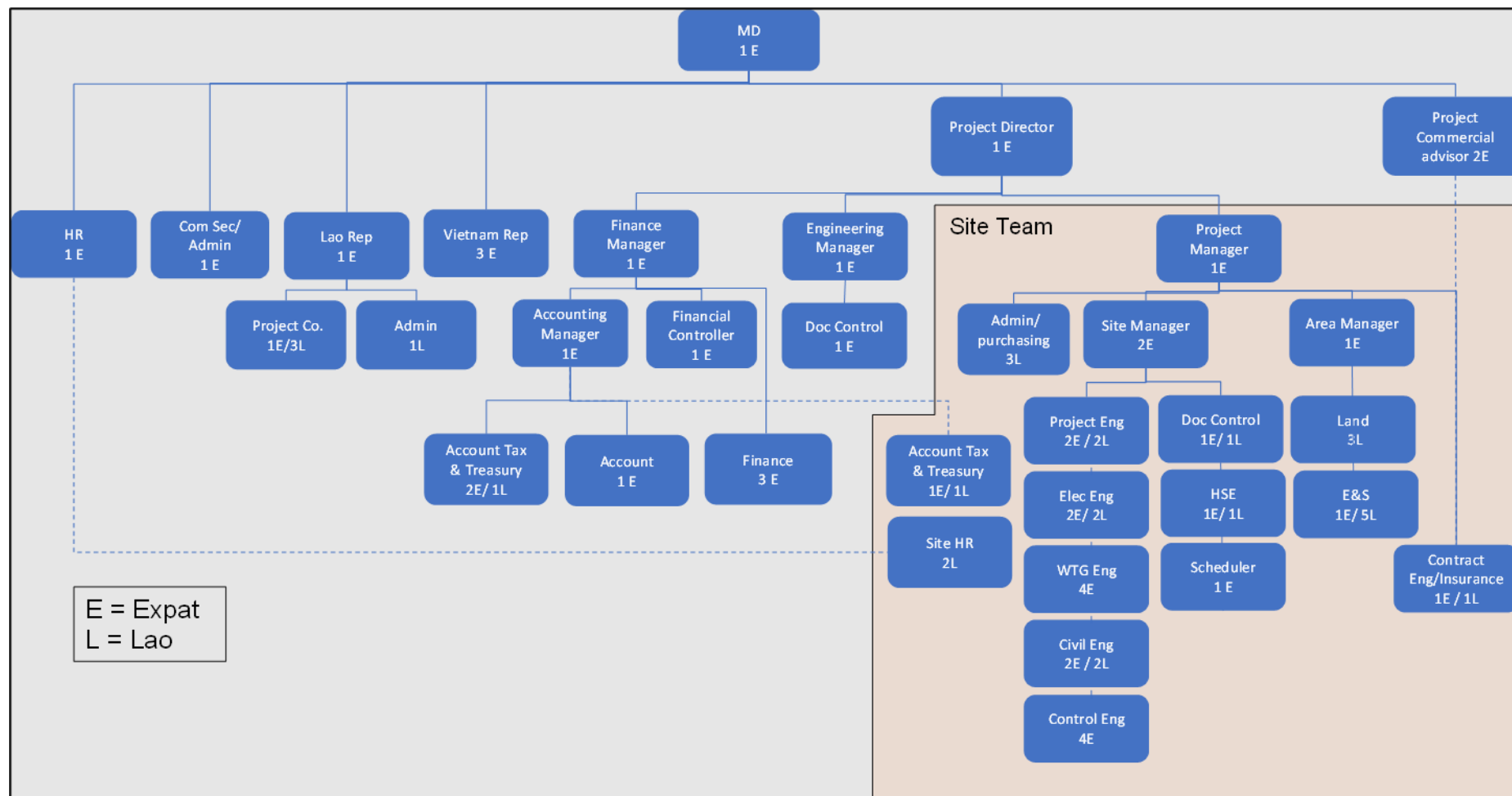
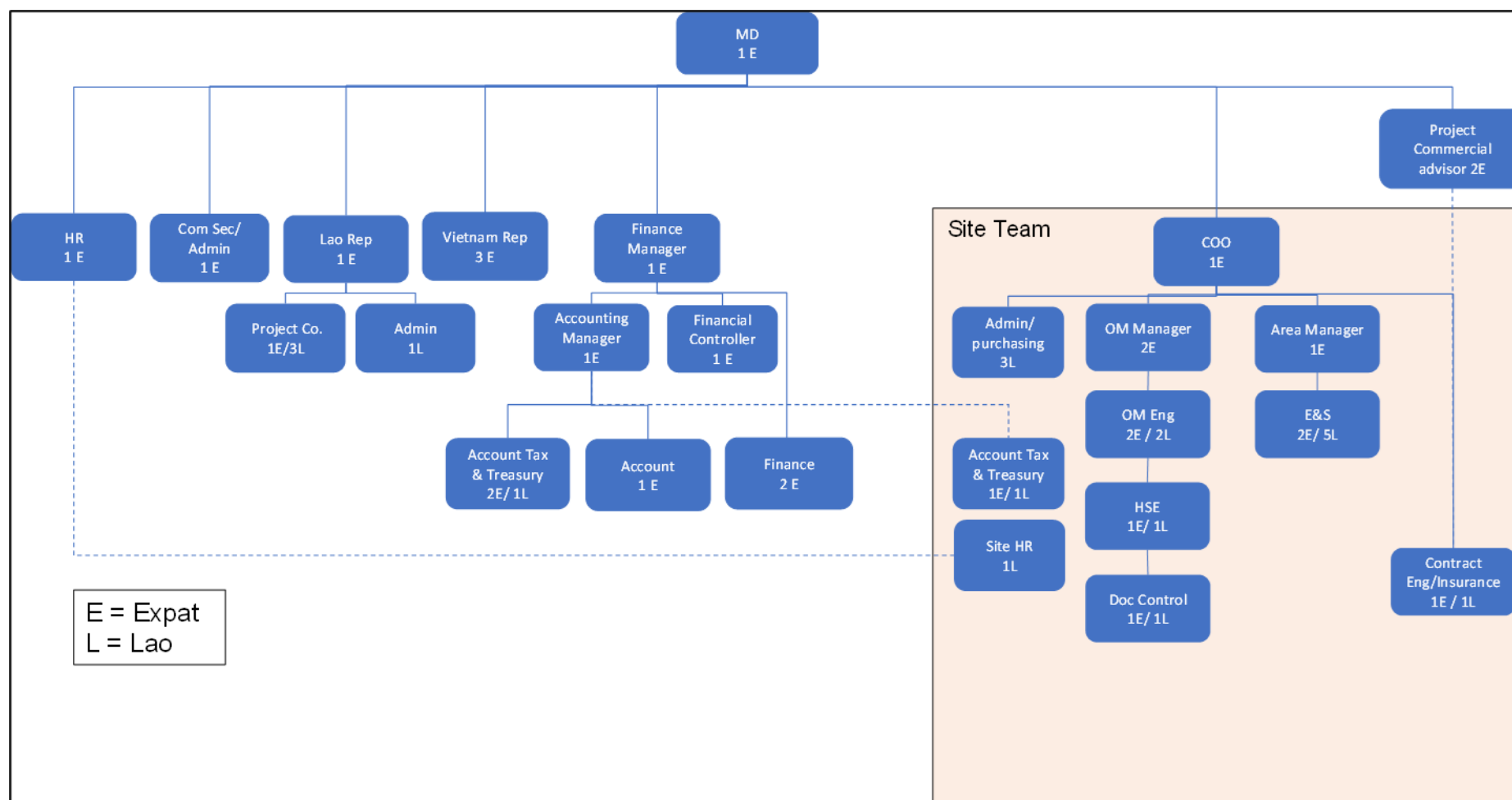


Figure 9-2: The Organization Chart for Operation Phase



Key roles and responsibilities for implementing the Community and Ethnic Group Development Plan are outlined in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Provincial and District Governments/Joint Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement Concession Agreement, exercising the GOL's rights and performing the GOL's obligations hereunder; (ii) make decisions of the GOL relating to this Agreement; (iii) coordinate with other GOL agencies, departments and offices and to facilitate their performance in connection with this Agreement; (iv) resolve any issues relating to this Agreement and negotiate and finalize any amendment; and (v) exercise all other powers of the GOL with respect to this Agreement., acting through its Department of Energy Business (DEB) ■ MEM will be responsible overall supervision of Joint Committee ■ Joint Committee to manage and implement the Community Development Program and will act in the interest and on behalf of the persons and communities in the districts where the project is located
IEAD MD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Has overall accountability for ensuring the implementation of this plan, and Project compliance with the commitments set out within it. ■ Provide sign-off and regular revision sign-off. ■ Allocate financial and human resources required for plan implementation. ■ Budget and decision-making support for the implementation of this plan. ■ Lead annual reviews and revisions/updates of the management plans. ■ Report on progress in implementing this management plan.
International Advisors (ESHS Advisors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To provide guidance to the team, and especially the ESHS Manager, on pro-actively managing the Project's environmental and social risks during construction and initial operations
ESHS Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Has responsibility for day-to-day implementation. ■ Coordinate with various operational departments, implementing organisations, and other stakeholders. ■ Monitor and regularly review and update the plan. ■ Train applicable IEAD staff and contractors on the requirements of the plan ■ Ensure Project compliance with the Project standards and other requirements set out in this Plan. ■ Ensure Plan is available to all IEAD employees and Principal Contractors. ■ Undertake regular audits to verify implementation of the Plan; report non compliances identified, define corrective actions, and follow-up through closure.

Role	Responsibilities
IEAD HR Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has responsibility for local employment and liaison with EPC Contractor to implement the local employment plan in this CEGDP
Senior Environmental, Health & Safety (H&S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has responsibility for emergency planning. Has responsibility for conducting Community H&S training, where applicable (e.g., emergency response planning) and ensuring that these training programs are culturally appropriate and ethnically sensitive. Support Project compliance with the Project standards and other requirements set out in this Plan.
Social Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures the CEGDP implementation in close coordination with the Joint Committee Minimise the impact of their activities on local communities in the Social Aol/social context wherever practical and reasonable. Comply with IEAD company policies and procedures and with the requirements of this plan Report actual and potential community health and safety and other impacts, from affected ethnic groups to the IEAD Executive and Lenders. Refer any issues, concerns potential grievances to the IEAD Grievance Management Team.
Database, Information Management Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To management the database on project affected people including inventory of assets, detailed recording of compensation payments, tracking of benefits provided to affected people, maps and generating all necessary data for monitoring and reporting.
Project Grievance Redress Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This team will be responsible for tracking, investigating the issues, concerns, and grievances from the affected communities Liaise with village, district and provincial government officials and relevant line agencies in resolving grievances
Facility Operators (EHS/SHS Staff)/ Social Safeguard Officers (SSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate and ensure synergy between project and communities Facilitate public hearing and Public Audits for transparency and good governance.
All IEAD Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure their operations comply with IEAD's policies and procedures, including requirements for managing community health and safety aspects as set out in this Plan. Report actual and potential community health and safety impacts to relevant supervisor Report any known grievances to the Monsoon Grievance Management Team.

Aol = Area of Influence; CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility; E&S = Environmental and Social; H&S = Health and Safety

10 BUDGET AND FINANCING

10.1 Budget Allocation Methodology

The budget allocation for the Community Development Program for Dak Cheung and Sanxay District with Total of 32 Villages in the Project Area of Influence will be determined each year by the members of the Joint Committee. The budget allocation for each thematic areas will be agreed on the annual basis based on prior status of community development activity status. The key considerations to preliminary budget allocation, presented in **Table 10-1** below is based on the Community Priorities and outcomes of the needs assessments. This will be further developed and agreed by the Joint Committee on the annual basis.

10.2 Budget Estimates

10.2.1 Construction Phase Budget

An indicative CSR budget **USD 335,000** of total budget will be allocated for the construction phase activities such as supporting communities with solar panels and agricultural tools will be facilitated, if the community identifies them as a priority based on community development planning, during the construction phase.

10.2.2 Operation Phase Budget

The total community development program contribution from the Monsoon Windpower Project is USD One Million One Hundred Thousand (US \$1,100,000) for each year of the Community Development Program for total of (32) Villages in Dak Cheung and Sanxay District for a period of 25 years.

- Monsoon Wind power project have committed to USD 30,000 budget on Health Services & Support to improve health and safety facilities in Dak Cheung and Sanxay per year with 1% escalation per year stating from CA effectiveness (target Q4 2022).

10.3 Construction and Operations Phase Estimated Financial Plan (Annual Plan)

The budget estimates are included in the **Table 10-1** here, indicates the budget disbursements.

The Rural Electrification cost will undergo proper procurement procedure by the Monsoon Wind power project to identify the appropriate solar power solutions suited for the region. The final budget allocation to each thematic area,

Table 10-1: Total Budget Overview

Sn.	Thematic Area	Eligibility	Implementation Plan	Total Budget Estimate (in USD)
1	Construction Phase (3 years)			335,000⁵⁰
1.2	Local Employment and Skill Development			
1.3	Project Induction (Awareness Training)	Communities from 32 Villages	Construction Phase	
1.4	Leadership Training	Communities from 32 Villages	Construction Phase	
1.5	Monitoring & Evaluation Training			
1.6	Capacity Building Training	PAPs & (56HHs) Dak Dom Village	Construction and Operation Phase	
1.7	Training on conflict mitigation and mobilization			
1.8	Community Awareness Raising Training	Communities from 32 Villages	Operation Phase	
1.9	Gender Based Violence and Abuse	Communities from 32 Villages	Construction and Operation Phase	
1.10	Gender Equity and Importance of Education for Girls			
1.11	Orientation training on health, hygiene nutrition and sanitation	Communities from 32 Villages	Operation Phase	
1.12	Leadership and Gender Sensitization Trainings	Communities from 32 Villages	Operation Phase	
1.13	CSR	Communities from 32 Villages	Operation Phase	
2	Operation Phase (Annual CDP Budget)			1, 100,000
2.1	Rural Electrification			
2.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods			
2.3	Education and Sponsorship Assistance			
2.4	Health Support and Services			
2.5	Protection, Preservation and Promotion			

⁵⁰ This can be allocated annually depending on needs and priorities of affected ethnic groups.