



MWPCL 600 MW Monsoon Wind Farm

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

31 January 2023

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31 January 2023

MWPCL 600 MW Monsoon Wind Farm

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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ERM-Siam Co., Ltd.

179 Bangkok City Tower, 24th Floor, Room 2402 | South Sathorn Road,
Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120 | Thailand |

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIP	Access to Information Policy
Aoi	Area of Interest
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCS	Broad Community Support
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CA	Concession Agreement
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEGDP	Community & Ethnic Group Development
CHA	Critical Habitat Assessment
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CMO	Compensation Management Office
CMU	Compensation Management Unit
COD	Commercial Operations Date
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DEG	Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
EAAA	Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analyses
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EHS	Environment, Health, and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Equator Principle
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
ERM	Environmental Resource Management
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMO	Environmental and Social Management Office
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMO	Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GC	Grievance Committee
GIS	Geographic Information Systems

Name	Description
GOL	Government of Laos
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GW	Gigawatt
HH	Household
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JCR	Joint Committee for Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAK	Laotian Kip (Official national currency of Laos)
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatt
MWPCL	Monsoon Wind Power Company Limited
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OD	Outside Diameter
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDA	Project Development Agreement
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PFHA	Promotion of Family Health Association
PIC	Project Information Centre
PGRU	Project Grievance Redress Unit
PID	Project Information Document
PONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment
PS	Performance Standards
PAoI	Project Area of Influence
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SE	Stakeholder Engagement
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFE	Service Fraternal d Entraide
SPF	Special Project Facilitator
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

Name	Description
SR	Safeguard Requirement
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WBG	World Bank Group
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WWF	World Wide Fund

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

MWPCL is seeking financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB). As such, in addition to compliance with local laws and regulations, the Project is to conform to applicable international standards, including the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, IFC Performances Standards (PS) 2012 and World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The IFC PS 1 specifically which is relevant to stakeholder engagements and grievance mechanisms (**Section 2.2.4**) underscores the importance of managing social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project.

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) was commissioned by the Project Proponent to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) or the Plan), as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project, in accordance with national and applicable international standards. This document forms the SEP and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for current and future phases of the Project.

The SEP identifies the Project stakeholders and describes how these stakeholders will be engaged throughout the Project lifecycle. The findings on risks, benefits and other aspects of the Project described in the SEP are based on currently available data, surveys and studies that have informed the ESIA and other safeguard documents. The SEP is a “**living document**” that will be updated and refined as the Project progresses. This will include a revision prior and during construction phase as necessary, and operation phase so that the SEP continues to be fit for purpose. The Operations Phase SEP will be prepared prior to commissioning.

1.1 Scope and Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders are defined as individuals or groups who: (a) are directly or indirectly affected by a project (Project Affected Persons); and (b) may have interests in a project and/or ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively (other interested parties).

Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand and respond to the concerns of stakeholders, and building constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project’s environmental and social risks, as well as the sustainability of a Project’s outcomes. The specific objectives of the SEP are to:

- Identify and analyse the stakeholder groups and their profiles, interests, issues/impacts and concerns relevant to the Project.
- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the Project build and maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders, especially Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- Assess the level of stakeholders’ interest and support for the Project, enable stakeholders’ views to be considered in project design and implementation, and to improve the environmental and social sustainability of the Project.
- Provide a means for effective, culturally appropriate, and inclusive engagement and GRM for PAPs and other interested parties throughout the Project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- Ensure that appropriate Project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.

- Provide PAPs with accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow the Project to respond to and manage such grievances in accordance to applicable national laws and safeguard standards .
- Ensure inclusion of women, socially excluded, marginalized and vulnerable groups in all phases of stakeholder engagement.
- Integrate overlapping environmental and social activities.
- Provide a mechanism for documenting the activities undertaken and reporting and monitoring.

1.2 Project Overview

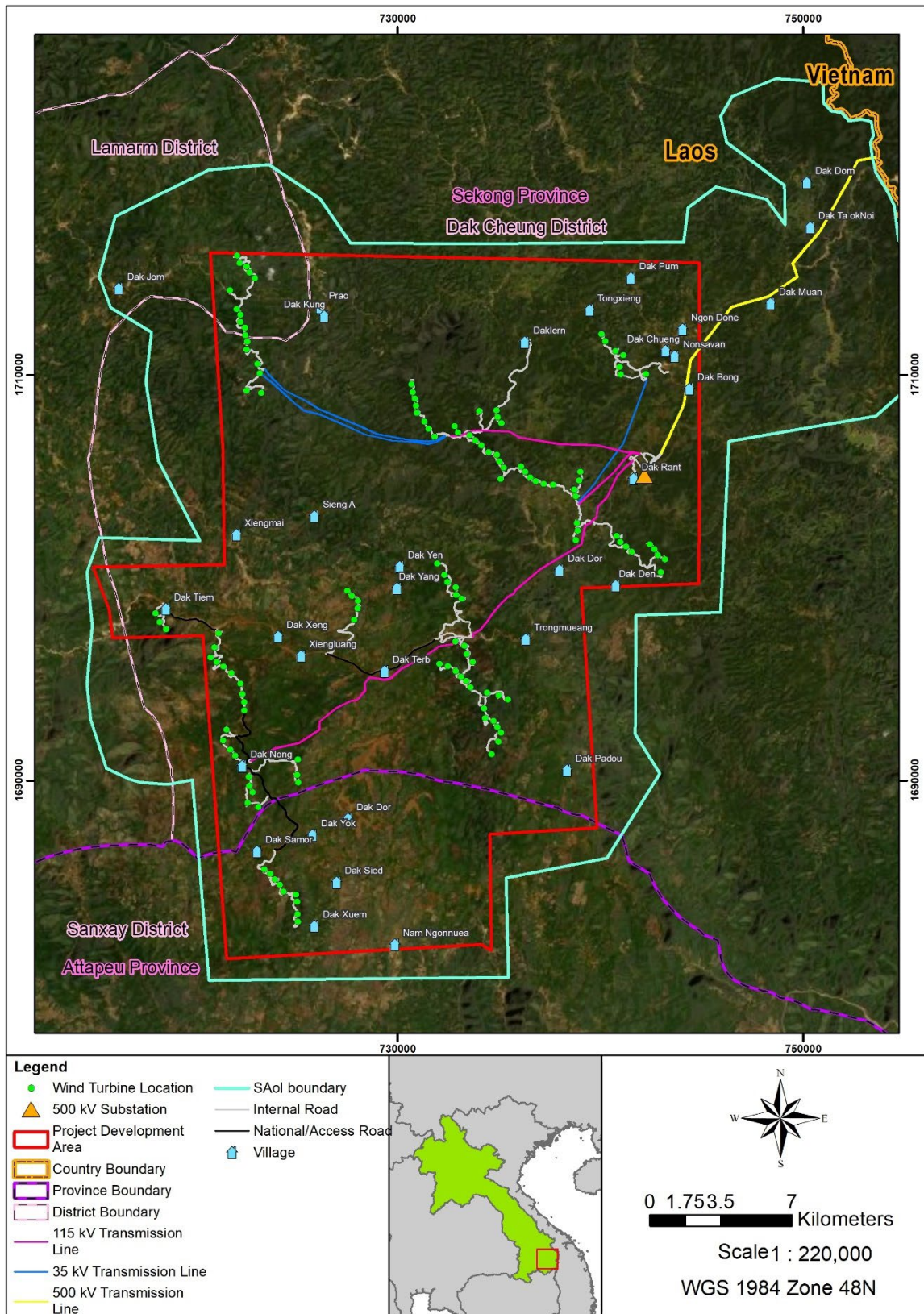
The key features and location of the Project and affected villages are provided in **Table 1.1**, and **Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2**. The Project will relocate a cluster of nine wind turbine, 500 kV substation, and associated transmission lines in the overlapping area with the Bauxite mine concession area of Viet Phoung. It is therefore noting that there will be changes to environmental, biological and social impacts following this layout change. For any future changes to the Project design/layout, the Project will ensure that such changes avoid physical displacement and impacts to cultural heritage. Additionally, surveys, studies, and stakeholder engagement will be carried out to assess impacts associated with the changes and propose additional mitigation measures. This will be updated in the ESIA and management plans as applicable (refer to **Section 1.5** for more details). This SEP will outline how the changes in Project design/layout will be informed to the communities.

Table 1.1: Project Key Features

Key Features	Description
Project Owner	Impact Energy Asia Development (MWPCL)
Project Location	Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province and Sanxay District of Attapeu Province in Lao PDR
Project Area	70,828 hectares
Project Background	MWPCL 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, MWPCL 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 has submitted the revised local EIA (2022) due to significant changes in the Project design to MONRE. MONRE approved the revised EIA on 28 July 2022.
Project Key Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 133 wind turbines (Envision EN 171-4.5 turbines) with 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 8 m (4 m on each side from the centre line) and 25 m (12.5 m on each side from the centre line) respectively. ■ Internal 33/115kV substations ■ 500kV substation

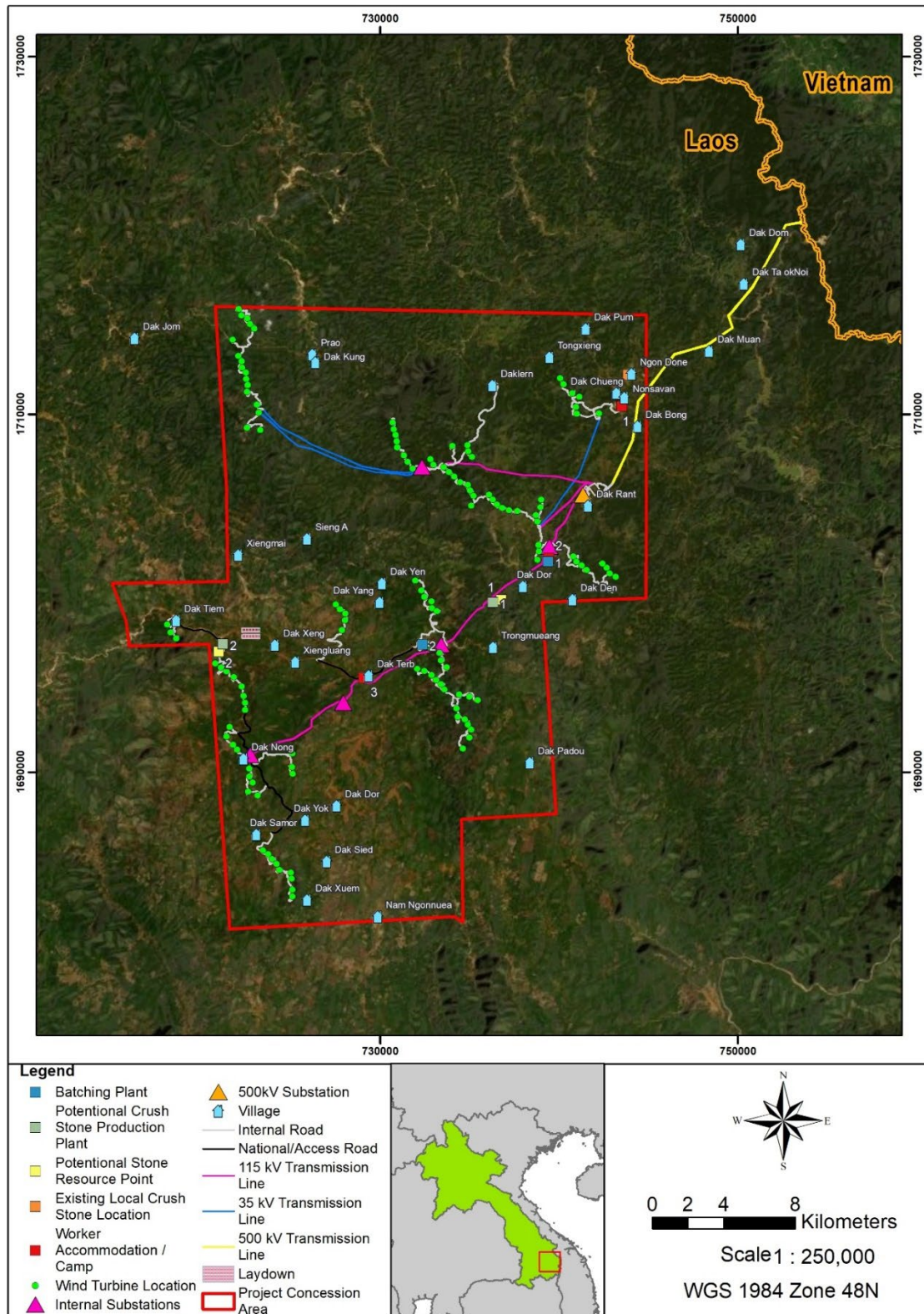
Key Features	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal road, with the pavement width of 5.0 m; the subgrade width of 6.0 m; designed speed of 15 km/h, will be newly built to connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project. ■ Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area, spoil disposal sites and worker accommodations
<p>Other Related Facilities and Associated Facilities</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.
<p>Project Affected Villages</p>	<p>Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural land of 340 households in 18 villages will be impacted by Project land acquisition for wind turbine facilities, transmission line facilities, access and internal roads, and ancillary facilities. Of 340 households, two households will be permanently affected, 168 households will be temporarily affected, and 170 households will be permanently and temporarily affected. The following villages may be impacted by ancillary facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential workers' accommodation: Dak Chueng, Nonsavan, Dak Bong, Dak Rant, Dak Dor and Dak Terb ○ Potential strone production plant: Dak Xeng, Dak Tiem Trongmueang, Ngon Don, ○ Potential batching Plant: Dak Rant, Trongmueang, Dak Terb ○ Laydown area: Dak Xeng and Dak Tiem ■ 129.78 ha and 390.29 ha of communal land in 22 villages will be permanently and temporarily affected by the Project main components and ancillary facilities, respectively. ■ 108.25 ha and 421.00 ha of NTFP collection area in 20 villages will be permanently and temporarily impacted by Project main components and ancillary facilities, respectively. It is assumed that all villagers (1,752 people) in 20 villages in Dak Cheung District are impacted by land acquisition of NTFP collection area. <p>Sanxay District, Attapeu Province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural land of A total of 38 households in four villages will be impacted by wind turbine facilities, transmission line facilities and access roads. Of 38 households, three households will be permanently affected, two households will be temporarily affected, and 33 households will be permanently and temporarily affected, respectively. ■ 30.16 ha and 58.69 ha of communal land in five villages will be permanently and temporarily impacted by Project main components, respectively. ■ 44.80 ha and 18.98 ha of NTFP collection area in five villages will be permanently and temporarily impacted by Project main components, respectively. It is assumed that all villagers (355 people) in five villages in Sanxay District are impacted by land acquisition of NTFP collection area.

Figure 1.1: Affected Villages and Project Permanent Facilities



Source: MWPCL, 2022

Figure 1.2: Affected Villages and Project Ancillary Facilities



Source: MWPCL, 2022

1.3 Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

Potential environmental and social risks were identified initially based on information documented in the draft Supplemental Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) dated April/May 2022. These were further updated using information from the Resettlement Plan and Community and Ethnic Groups Development Plan dated September 2022 and revised ESIA dated October 2022. The main risks and impacts which have been rated as **moderate** to **major** or **positive** impacts are summarised in **Table 1.2**. Additional impacts were identified during the impact assessment, however, given the other identified impacts are considered minor or negligible they are not presented in this table. Further details can be found in the ESIA.

Table 1.2: Key Project Risks and Impacts

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Environmental Risks and Impacts			
Topography	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of the wind turbine generator (WTG) foundation, access roads, transmission line and other component have the potential to impact topography as they require levelling or cutting of the topography.
Impacts to Water Resources	Moderate	Minor	During the construction phase, water will be required for construction activities, such as during civil work, dust suppression, and domestic use. It is estimated up to 1,400 workers will be working on-site during the construction phase of the Project. Mismanagement of sewage and wastewaters would have the potential to result in contamination of surface waters, which may result in localized land/ecological contamination, impacts to health, odour nuisance and attraction of vermin. In addition, if water is required for the Project from a nearby water sources, this could impact local communities' availability of water resources.
Impacts to Landscape Values and Visual Amenity	Moderate	Moderate	The presence of the WTGs (and associated aviation lighting) and the transmission line are likely to cause impacts to landscapes due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The high landscape sensitivity and scenic amenity value of the rural areas; ■ The structures will alter the current views/ view shed, by fragmenting the landscape. ■ The landscape character type identified has not been modified in a substantial way by human activities and it is considered to have poor capacity to absorb the type of change envisaged by the Project.

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Impacts Associated with Shadow Flicker	Not Applicable	Minor to Moderate	Based on the modelling results, it should be noted that the shadow flickering occurrence is limited to 12 clusters of potentially affected receptors. The (residual) impact to clusters A (Dak Tiem village), E (Dak Yen village), J (Dak Cheung village) and K (Dak Nong Village) was assessed as moderate, while the impact to other receptors was assessed as minor. Cluster School and Cluster K have several structure that will exceed both worst-case and real case scenario threshold.
Biological Risks and Impacts			
Physical destruction and/or disturbance of vegetation	Moderate	Not Applicable	In the context of being significant areas of natural and modified forest remaining within the Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analyses (EAAAs), an estimated modification in the region of 100ha and transformation of roughly 50ha of the lesser impacted forest habitat can be considered relatively 'small' in terms of the actual magnitude of the effect. The Project is unlikely to threaten the long-term viability of the forest habitat or species dependent on it, with large areas of forest to remain undisturbed.
Reduction in habitat for supporting key RDL species	Moderate	Not Applicable	The reduction in habitat is primarily at the construction-phase, with the impact initiated by construction activities and vegetation transformation. The transmission line corridor habitat will be modified (forest to be modified to shrub land most likely) but not lost entirely. Most species of mammals and birds are highly mobile, and the more sensitive species are capable of moving away from areas as human presence increases at the construction site. It is also probably unlikely that significant populations of IUCN Red List (RDL) herpetofauna could be negatively affected. Since the direct loss of habitat will be relatively small, the impact is unlikely to result in a substantial change in the populations of forest-dwelling species, with sufficient forest habitat remaining available in the area.
Increased hunting/harvesting pressure due to enhanced accessibility to the area	Moderate	Moderate	The Project access roads have the potential to increase access to the higher elevations of the forest, both in terms of the quantity and quality of the access available, including increased vehicular access. Without proper controls this could lead to increased pressure on both wildlife and habitat

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Social Risks and Impacts			
Impacts on Economic Opportunities	Positive	Positive	<p>While it is currently unclear as to whether the 230 semi-skilled and 70 skilled Lao national 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. There might be risks associated with using of labour workers including fraudulence and socio-economic deception. The Project will have in place Local Content and Influx Management Plan to address the broker related risks. Risks associated with the use of broker are assessed in more details in the Human Rights Impact Assessment.</p> <p>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. 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.</p>
Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods	Major	Moderate	<p>A total of 185.61 ha of agricultural land (29.31 permanent effected and 156.53 temporarily effected) belong to 378 HHs across 22 villages will be impacted from the Project land acquisition.</p> <p>Agricultural land of 340 households in 18 villages in Dak Cheung District will be impacted by Project land acquisition for wind turbine facilities, transmission line facilities, access and internal roads, and ancillary facilities. Of 340 households, two households will be permanently affected, 168 households will be temporarily affected, and 170 households will be permanently and temporarily affected.</p> <p>Agricultural land of A total of 38 households in four villages in Sanxay District will be impacted by wind turbine facilities, transmission line facilities and access roads. Of 38 households, three households will be permanently affected, two households will be temporarily affected, and 33 households will be</p>

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			<p>permanently and temporarily affected, respectively.</p> <p>Of 378 HHs, 53 (14.02%) are considered significantly affected HHs (i.e., losing 10% or more of their productive assets).</p> <p>535.48 ha of NTFP collection area will be impacted (150.79 permanently and 384.69 temporarily). While there are 2,107 households affected by the clearing of forest, the Project will not remove the ability for NTFP collection.</p> <p>There were initially 2 residential structures and a school within the 300m buffer zone but with the new layout these were avoided. There is no physical displacement arising from the Project.</p> <p>There may potentially changes to Project layout i.e., relocation of WTGs due to overlap with the Bauxite mining concession area. Physical displacement and impacts to cultural heritage will be avoided.</p> <p>Initially, there were two potential structures and a school within the 300 m safety buffer zone. The Site team conducted a survey to verify the impact to these residential structures and their distance to the WTG. Through the site survey, it was confirmed that there are no permanent structures/residential structures within 300m safety buffer zone. . There is no physical displacement induced by the Project.</p>
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.</p> <p>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 to vegetation</p> <p>The predicted noise levels comply with IFC daytime and night time criteria at all the receptors. No exceedance 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</p>

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

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Unplanned Events			
Traffic Accidents	Major for workers and communities Minor for communities (livestock)	Not Applicable	<p>Although road users are likely to be accustomed to existing safety risks associated with poor road conditions, receptors are unlikely to have experience driving or sharing the road with heavy vehicles, of the type likely to be used during Project site preparation and especially construction. Additionally, new roads which will be built in difficult terrains and widening of existing roads in order to transport WTG components may cause or contribute to accidents.</p> <p>Vibrations from heavy vehicles may also damage housing structures in villagers which are usually made of light material. Vibrations may also cause erosion/ landslides. Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be developed to address this impact.</p> <p>Site preparation will require a number of vehicle trips to deliver construction equipment and supplies, as well as daily trips for employees. Additionally, the Project site is located in a mountainous area, and the road conditions are quite unfavourable.</p> <p>It is assumed that road safety risks will increase roughly in proportion with the number of vehicular movements. Road safety risks may also increase over time due to degraded road conditions.</p>
Fire and Explosion	Minor	Moderate for workers and communities Minor for the environment	<p>Risks of fire and explosion may be derived from the use of fuel for Project activities, failure or malfunctioning of equipment, use of outdated machinery, and/ or potential presence of Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs).</p> <p>Large scale fires, or worst-case explosions, could potentially release smoke and fumes in the broader area generating health issues associated with inhalation of toxic substances and uncontrollable wildfire that would contribute to a loss of crops and habitats and impacts on the economics of the area (e.g. community and workers jobs and incomes).</p>

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Natural Hazards (Flood and Landslide)	Moderate	Moderate	Landslide susceptibility within the Project Aol is reported to vary between Medium to Very High. In addition, the hazard due to landslides triggered by precipitation varies between Low to High within the Project Aol. Accordingly, overall hazard due to landslides triggered by precipitation is considered to be 'High'.
Transmission Line Snapping and Transmission Pylon Collapse	Not Applicable	Moderate	During operation, there is a possibility of lines or transmission towers/parts snapping/swaying due to the tower failing and resulting in injuries and/or fatalities. Additionally, any contacts (both intentional and unintentional) with the exposing snapped transmission line can result in electrocution.
Cumulative Impacts			
Regional loss of important forest habitat	Moderate	Minor	In comparison to the direct impacts of the Project (which are comparatively small), the mining of bauxite in the Project area is likely to result in a larger impact to forest ecosystems and habitats. It would be reasonable to assume that, if the mining company seeks international finance, it will need to achieve a no net loss or net gain. Where this does not happen then a cumulative effect on biodiversity is possible, depending on the location and impacts associated with the mine. This is however outside of the direct control of the Project.
Regional loss of RDL species	Minor	Moderate	Local villagers interviewed during the ESIA commented that they have noticed a decline in wildlife in the area of the Project over the years. Over the Project development area this is a pre-existing effect, the impacts of which are linked to ease of access and proximity to settlements. Most of the wind farm area is already subject to significant levels of biodiversity loss. Improved access to more remote areas will inadvertently make such habitats more susceptible to hunting and harvesting pressures, and this would apply to other development projects collectively in the region as well. Trans-border impacts associated with illegal wildlife trade, particularly for

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			threatened species hunted in Lao PDR and transported for sale in Vietnam, also need to be considered. This impact, cumulatively speaking, could be potentially of relatively moderate to high significance.

Table 1.3 presents village specific impacts which has been helpful in designing specific consultation topics in each village accordingly.

Table 1.3: Village Specific Impacts

Villages	Potential Impacts	Map Reference
18 villages in Dak Cheung District and 4 villages in Sanxay District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land acquisition and impacts to livelihood 	Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2
Dak Terb, Dak Cheung and Dak Bong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts of labor influx during construction phase as these villages are located near proposed workers' accommodation 	Figure 1.2
Dak Dor, Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Dak Yok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts from of the WTG, transmission line and internal roads construction ■ Shadow flicker impacts on Dak Nong village 	Figure 1.3
Dak Rant, Dak Cheung, Ngon Done, Dak Muan, Dak Bong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential encroachment of workers into Dak Bong Cemetery which is considered sacred ground during the construction of overhead transmission line ■ Land acquisition and construction of 500 kV substation in Dak Rant village ■ Impacts from land acquisition and construction of 500 kV transmission line to Dak Muan village 	Figure 1.4
Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng, Xiengluang, Dak Terb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shadow flicker impacts on Dak Tiem village 	Figure 1.5
Proa, Dak Kung and Dak Lern Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts of the WTG, T/L and internal roads construction to intangible cultural heritage in Phou Koungking Mountain from potential encroachment of workers into the prohibited area on the higher elevation of the mount. 	Figure 1.6

Figure 1.3: Dak Dor, Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Dak Yok

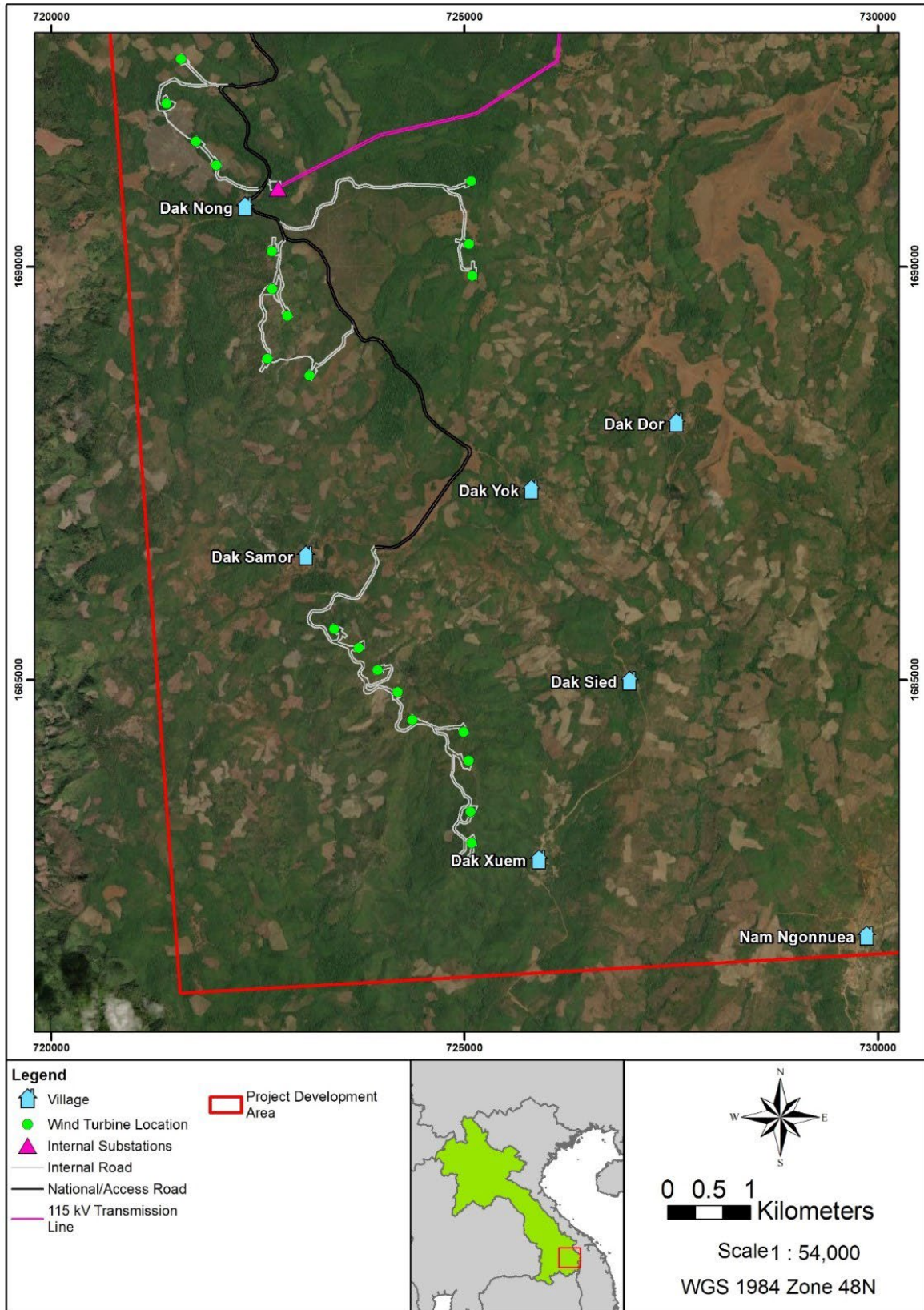


Figure 1.4: Dak Rant, Dak Cheung, Ngon Done, Dak Muan, Dak Bong

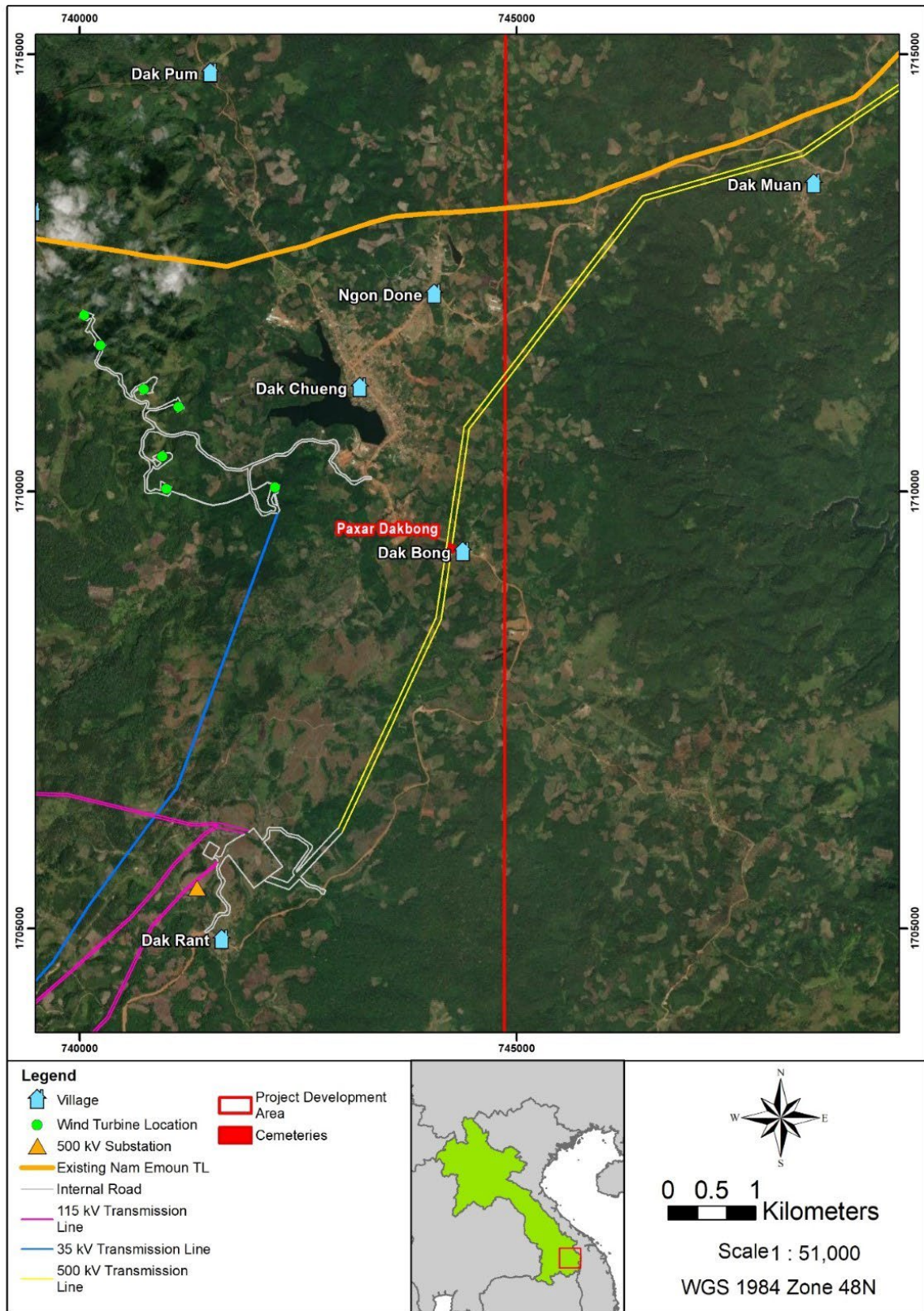


Figure 1.5: DakTiem, Dak Xeng, Xiengluang, Dak Terb

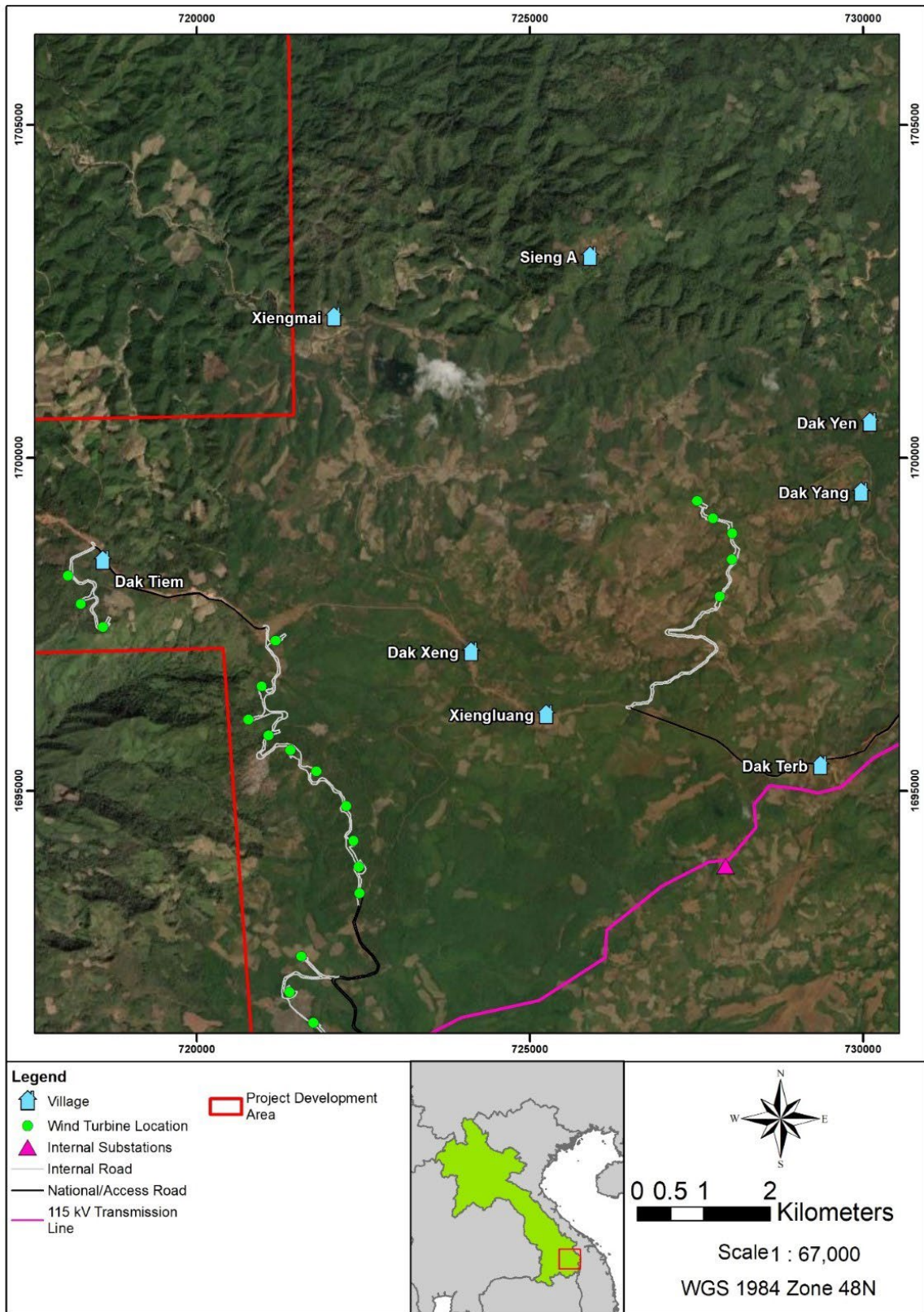
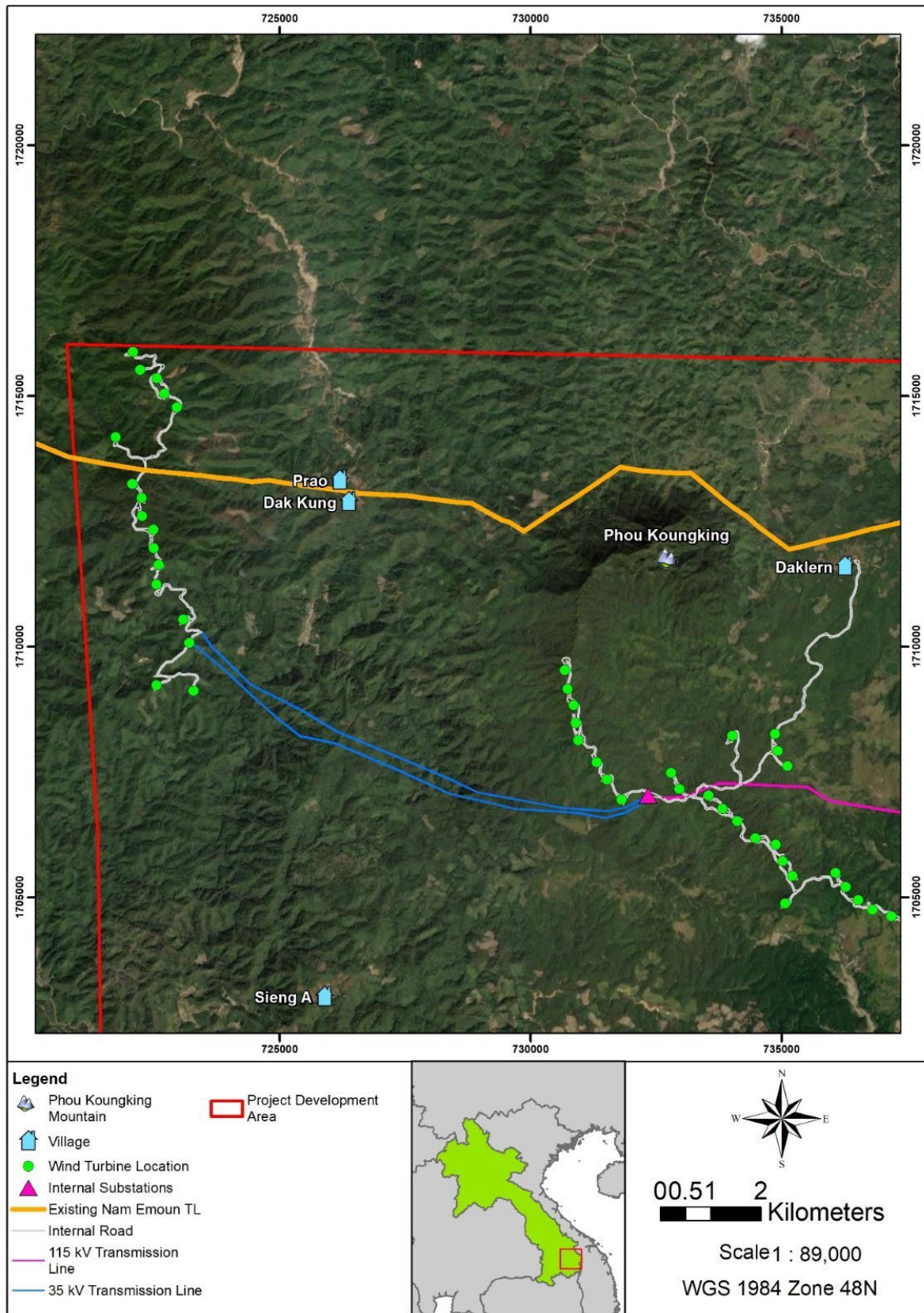


Figure 1.6: Prao, Dak Kung and Dak Lern Villages



1.4 Applicability

This SEP is developed to identify who is indirectly and directly affected by the Project so as to facilitate meaningful consultation with such stakeholders in compliance with ADB's SPS, and to enable Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) of Project affected people (PAPs) which consists of mostly ethnic groups comprising 98% of the population, and to meet criteria under ADB's SR 3 and IFC PS7. The plan outlines the Project's provisions on community engagement and grievance mechanism throughout the Project lifecycle (pre-construction, construction, and operation).

It is noted that this SEP is designed for external engagement between the Project and identified primary and secondary stakeholders. Engagement and resolving grievances within the Project organization will be under the responsibility of the Project and the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor and the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contractor to develop and implement.

1.5 Limitations

It is understood that part of the Project area is overlapping with a Bauxite mine concession area granted to Viet Phoung Group (VPG), which signed its concession with the Government of Laos (GOL) in 2018, therefore, the relocation of Project facilities in the overlapping areas is potentially required. This includes the cluster of nine WTGs, the main 500 kV substation, and a short portion of the 500 kV transmission line route. The Project facilities will be relocated once the final design is completed. Relocation of these components may require additional land acquisition and compensation measures, as well as further land use restrictions, in turn entailing additional stakeholder consultations.

Once the relocation areas are identified and the additional studies are complete, addendums to address the relocation will be prepared to complement the following documents:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA Addendum")
- Biodiversity Action Plan ("BAP Addendum")
- Resettlement Plan ("RP Addendum")
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan ("CHMP Addendum")
- Community and Ethic Group Development Plan ("CEGDP Addendum")
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan ("SEP Addendum")

The addendums will provide updates of the relocation of Project facilities, the additional survey results, the potential impacts, and additional mitigation measures and monitoring program that may be required. No pre-construction or construction work will be conducted at the proposed relocation sites until the required E&S assessments are completed and approved. The addendums will be available no later than 3 months after Financial Close. The new Project design will be aligned with the lenders' E&S requirements and not make any of the E&S impacts materially worse than presented in the Final E&S documents, without the non-objection of the lenders.

1.6 Structure of the Report

The report includes the following sections:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 – Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Section 3 – Project Stakeholders

Section 4 – Engagement Requirements

Section 5 – Past Consultations and Disclosure

Section 6 – Engagement Strategies for Future Phases

Section 7 – Grievance Redress Mechanism

Section 8 – Stakeholder Engagement Database

Section 9 – Monitoring and Reporting

Section 10 – Roles, Responsibilities and Resources

2 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Project will conform to the legal and administrative requirements of the Lao PDR Government, and relevant international standards, particularly the ADB SPS and IFC PS.

2.1 National legislations

Key national legislative requirements and standards concerning public consultation and participation that apply to the Project are presented in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Applicable National Legislations

Legislations	Description
The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment No.21/Government of Laos (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The articles require 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project preparation and planning ○ Construction and operation ○ End of project. ■ Moreover, the project owners must ensure involvement of ethnic minorities, gender equality, vulnerable and disadvantaged people that are affected by the investment project and activities.
The Rights and Obligation of the Affected Persons and the Project's Owner (Article 56-59)	<p>Those who are affected by an investment project and/or activity possess the rights and obligations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Receive and have access to the information on the environmental impacts and benefits of the project ■ Receive compensation, resettlement and occupational resumption benefits ■ Cooperate and provide data and information on the environment in the project area and nearby areas, including data and information on their land, crops, assets, buildings, and incomes ■ To report environmental impacts caused by the investment project and or activity in writing, verbally, or through media or other forms of communication <p>Articles 58 and 59 outlines the rights and obligations of the project's owner in an EIA. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Selecting an environmental service provider to carry out preliminary EIA or a comprehensive EIA ■ Gather environmental data and information related to the project ■ Participate in field inspection and attend consultation meetings to express opinions on the EIA ■ Be responsible towards the information and data stated in the report on preliminary EIA, the comprehensive EIA report, and the environmental management and monitoring plan ■ Be liable for expenses incurred during field inspection and each level meeting, including the cost of implementation of the environmental management and monitoring plans ■ Pay official fees and charges as provided in the regulations and laws

Legislations	Description
Disclosure of relevant Project information (Article 64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ 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 or not such data and information is confidential ■ For the complicated project, the project owner must set up database centres in the project area and the nearby districts.
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 Center ■ Submission to courts ■ International dispute resolution.
Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL, dated 5 April 2016	
Basic principles of compensation and resettlement (Article 5.3)	The compensation and resettlement shall ensure consultation, coordination, and participation between the project owner, state agencies, affected people, and other relevant stakeholders.
Valuation and estimation of compensation value (Article 9)	Valuation and estimation of compensation value must be done in consultation with affected people.
Implementation of livelihood rehabilitation plan (Article 15.3)	Special attention must be addressed to the vulnerable groups who are affected by the development project for these groups of people to overcome poverty and be in better livelihood conditions
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 PAP 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.
Rights and obligations of the affected (Article 18.1)	<p>Those affected have the following rights and obligations when it comes to payment of the compensation and for the resettlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Receive information on the development project, benefits and effects, the progress in the implementation of the plan of resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people throughout the project
Rights and duties of a provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement (Article 20.5)	A provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement has the rights and obligations to consider and settle the request(s) relating to allocation-resettlement, compensations, and the rehabilitation of people's livelihood, according to its mandate and responsibilities
Rights and duties of an operation unit compensation and resettlement (Article 22.5)	An operation unit of compensation and resettlement has the duties to supply to the affected and other stakeholders' information on the project, benefits, and impacts, progress in the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood throughout project implementation

Legislations	Description
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ 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.

2012 Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) Guidelines on Consultation with Ethnic Groups

The guideline aims to ensure that all ethnic groups who are adversely affected by or benefit from a development project, without regard to the source of funding, are fully engaged in a meaningful consultation process at all stages from preparation into implementation. The guideline also aims to ensure that the potentially affected ethnic groups are fully informed of project objectives, as well as their potential positive and adverse impacts on their livelihood and their environment and provided with opportunities to articulate their concerns. The guidelines provide principles and processes to carry out meaningful consultations with, and obtain free, prior and informed consent of, all ethnic groups affected by developments projects in a culturally sensitive manner. The guidelines consist of a) objectives and scope of the guidelines, b) consultation processes with ethnic groups at respective stages of development projects, c) consultation approaches and methods for different ethnic groups in a cultural sensitive manner, d) expected outcomes of consultation at each stage, and e) implementation arrangement and responsibility.¹

Law on Resolution of Economic Disputes, No. 06/NA, 17 December 2010

Article 1 (revised). Purpose	This Law determines the principles, regulations and measures related to the organization, operation, regulation and supervision of the work related to the resolution of economic disputes in order to ensure that such economic disputes are resolved promptly, peacefully and fairly aiming to promote production, business growth and international integration by creating the favourable environment for both domestic and foreign investors to contribute to the national socio-economic development.
Article 2 (revised). Economic Disputes and their Resolution	An economic dispute is a dispute between legal entities, or between a legal entity and an individual, or between individuals whether domestic or foreign that may arise from the breach of a contract, or [from a dispute related] to production or business operations. Economic dispute resolution is the resolution of a dispute related to interests by mediation or arbitration that is conducted outside the People's Court.
Article 15 (revised). Types of Resolution of Economic Disputes	The following are the two types of resolution of economic disputes: 1. Resolution by mediation; and, 2. Resolution by arbitration.
Article 22 (new). Mediation	Mediation is the resolution of an economic dispute between disputing parties through compromise, negotiation and discussion with the use of a single mediator or a group of mediators as a neutral person.
Article 29 (new). Arbitration	An arbitration award is the decision of an arbitration panel on the resolution of an economic dispute.

¹ https://ewsdata.rightsindevelopment.org/files/documents/51/WB-P165751_XMUz3L9.pdf
https://redd.unfccc.int/files/697_4_safeguards_information_system_lao_pdr_sep_2021.pdf

Legislations	Description
Labour Law No. 43/NA, 24 December 2013	
Section XIII Resolution of Labour Disputes	Labour disputes arise when an employer and its employees cannot reach consensus on a labour issue. Resolution of labour disputes will be undertaken according to the following methods: (i) Compromise (ii) Administrative resolutions (iii) Resolution by the committee for labor dispute resolution (iv) Court rulings (v) Dispute resolution consistent with international protocols

2.2 International Standards

The Project has considered a range of international standards when developing the SEP, particularly the ADB SPS and IFC PS. This is particularly important in the context of this Project, as the Project is seeking international financing from ADB, JICA, DEG, FMO and AIIB.

2.2.1 The ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

ADB is committed to ensuring the social and environmental sustainability of the projects its supports. Therefore, the goal of ADB SPS is to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people from projects' potential adverse impacts. ADB SPS includes three main safeguard requirements: Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs). ADB stated that consultation and participation are central to the achievement of safeguard policy objectives.

ADB's safeguard policies have varying consultation requirements. However, they all require the need for prior and informed consultation with affected persons and communities during safeguard planning and for continued consultation during project implementation. ADB's SPS paragraph 32 outlines that prior and informed consultation with those affected is needed and should be continued during project implementation to help address and identify safeguard issues that may arise. These consultation sessions will need to begin early during the project preparation stage and continue throughout project implementation, provide a timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information, done without intimidation or coercion, be gender inclusive and responsive, and enable all relevant perspectives of the affected people to be incorporated. Consultation requirements for these three Safeguards Requirements in the SPS are listed as follows:

Information Disclosure

The Project Proponent is required to ensure that relevant information (whether positive or negative) about social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and to other stakeholders, including the general public, so they can provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation. ADB will post the following safeguard documents on its website:

- For environment Category A projects, draft environmental impact assessment reports at least 120 days before Board consideration.
- Draft environmental assessment and review framework, draft resettlement frameworks and/or plans, and draft IPs planning frameworks and/or plans before project appraisal.
- Final or updated environmental impact assessments and/or initial environmental examinations, settlement plans, and Indigenous Peoples plans upon receipt.
- Environmental, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples monitoring reports submitted by borrowers/clients during project implementation upon receipt.

Consultation and Participation

The Project Proponent is required to put meaningful consultation processes into practice and to engage with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects including women and vulnerable groups, and with civil society through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner commensurate with the risks to and impacts on affected communities. For projects with significant adverse environmental, involuntary resettlement, or IPs impacts, ADB project teams will participate in consultation activities to understand the concerns of affected people and ensure that such concerns are addressed in project design and safeguard plans.

ADB defines meaningful consultation as 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, and 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.

Local Grievance Redress Mechanism

ADB also requires the Project Proponent to establish and maintain a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns and grievances about the Project Proponent's social and environmental performance at the project level. The GRM should be scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. It should address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people.

2.2.2 The ADB 2018 Access to Information Policy

The objective of the Access to Information Policy (AIP) is to promote stakeholder trust in ADB and to increase the development impact of ADB activities. The policy reflects ADB's commitment to transparency, accountability, and participation by stakeholders in ADB-supported development activities in Asia and the Pacific. It also recognizes the right of people to seek, receive, and impart information about ADB's operations. The AIP is based on the following principles:

- (i) Clear, timely, and appropriate disclosure. ADB discloses information about its operations in a clear, timely, and appropriate manner to enhance stakeholders' ability to meaningfully engage with ADB and to promote good governance.
- (ii) Presumption in favor of disclosure. ADB discloses information unless that information falls within the exceptions to disclosure specified in the policy.
- (iii) Limited exceptions. Full disclosure of information is not always possible. For example, ADB needs to explore ideas, share information, hold candid discussions, and freely debate ideas internally and with its members or clients. In other cases, ADB needs to consider the special requirements of its no sovereign operations and clients,⁸ protect personnel's right to privacy, or safeguard its own and its clients' legitimate business interests. The policy provides a limited set of exceptions that balances the rights and interests of various parties. However, ADB reserves the right, under exceptional circumstances, to override the policy exceptions (para. 18) or not to disclose information that it would normally disclose (para. 19)
- (iv) Proactive disclosure. ADB proactively shares its knowledge products and information about its operations in a timely manner to facilitate participation in ADB decision-making. While the ADB website remains the primary vehicle for proactive disclosure, ADB also uses other appropriate means to disclose and communicate information
- (v) Sharing of information and ideas. The AIP includes processes by which people may equally seek, receive, and convey information and ideas about ADB operations. Effective communications and

exchange of information and ideas with stakeholders is a vital component of effective and sustainable development.

- (vi) Providing information to project-affected people and other stakeholders. ADB works closely with its borrowers and clients to ensure two-way communications about ADB projects with project affected people and other stakeholders. This is done within a time frame, using relevant languages,⁹ and in a way that allows project affected people and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.
- (vii) Country and client ownership. ADB borrowers and clients own the projects that ADB supports or in which the bank invests. Thus, in some cases, the views of borrowers and clients regarding the content and timing of disclosure are considered before documents are disclosed.
- (viii) Clear appeals process. A clear process to appeal an ADB decision not to disclose requested information is an important part of a meaningful disclosure framework.
- (ix) Continuous monitoring. ADB monitors the effectiveness of the policy, learns lessons from its successes and shortcomings, and stays abreast of new technologies and practices.

2.2.3 IFC Interim Advice on Safe Stakeholder Engagement in the Context of Covid-19

The main objectives of this Interim Advice is to assist clients in identifying alternative approaches and mechanism for stakeholders, for continuing to deliver project-related information to the communities within their areas of operation and for receiving feedback, while taking all feasible steps to protect the health and safety of those involved. Due to Covid-19 circumstances, it may not be possible for companies to conduct stakeholder engagement as they would under normal circumstances.

Companies should consider (a) the design of an interim stakeholder engagement process (**Figure 2.1**), and (b) alternative approaches to engagement (**Figure 2.2**). The guidance below is intended to inform development of a robust engagement process and grievance mechanism in the context of COVID-19 that: i) enables two-way communication; ii) prioritizes engagement activities; iii) communicates timely updates; iv) is accessible to different groups; v) is culturally appropriate and context specific; and vi) provides timely resolution of complaints and protects against retaliation.

Figure 2.1: Stakeholder Engagement, Information Disclosure and Grievance Mechanism

COVID-19 Impacts on Engagement & Related Activities	Safe Stakeholder Engagement	Information Disclosure	Grievance Management
<p>How has C-19 impacted community engagement and other critical or time sensitive activities?</p> <p>Has the company communicated these disruptions to the communities?</p>	<p>Identify C-19 specific stakeholder engagement methods that the company can implement considering its operational context, and in some cases potential heightened risks of reprisals (e.g. government surveillance, security force presence).</p>	<p>Identify the types of information for disclosure and safe approaches for dissemination.</p>	<p>Consider alternative grievance management channels. Identify protocols for protections against retaliation.</p> <p>Communicate to complainants how open complaints will be handled. Reinforce to stakeholders their ability to raise issues safely via the grievance mechanism, without fear of retribution.</p>
<p>Examples: Discontinuation of engagement activities related to community development, resettlement/compensation programs, restricted access to villages, suspension of local sourcing, etc.</p>	<p>Examples: virtual, remote, and safe engagement approaches such as online communication tools, audio options, offline communication channels.</p>	<p>Examples: online platforms, and nonelectronic communication channels.</p>	<p>Examples: secure online and offline channels for grievance receipt and resolution.</p>

Source: IFC, 2020

Figure 2.2: Virtual and Non-Virtual Communication Channels

Online Communication Channels – Information Dissemination	Online Communication Channels Stakeholder Engagement	Non-electronic Communication Channels	Specific Considerations for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
<p>Digital platforms, social media, and messaging platforms (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp), company websites and online community forums for posting project information related to E&S and critical activities.</p>	<p>Online stakeholder engagement workshops, webinars using live web streaming (such as YouTube, Vimeo).</p>	<p>Traditional/religious leaders, community based organizations, networks (such as women and youth groups, etc.) to disseminate information and gather feedback.</p>	<p>Tailored engagement (language, cultural and accessibility barriers factors). Accessible formats such as print material in Braille or large fonts or pictorial.</p>
<p>Partner with mobile networks to push alerts (such as when information is posted online, and dates/time for online engagement), surveys or questionnaires related to resettlement activities, etc.</p>	<p>Virtual consultation seeking feedback via email, text messages, feedback forms on dedicated project webpage.</p>	<p>Public announcements (such as community billboards, TV, radio, newspapers, standard mail).</p> <p>Pictorial leaflets, printed materials (written and visual project information).</p>	<p>Multiple communication options, such as closed captioning for video/conference calls, or sign language in meetings, audio provision, and graphics.</p>
<p>Develop a dedicated project webpage to share project information and post announcements.</p> <p>Provide a secure grievance portal for logging, tracking, and communicating directly with complainants.</p>	<p>Recorded messages posted to webpage, shared through social media with options to submit questions, feedback.</p> <p>Leverage encrypted message apps (e.g. WhatsApp), to share information and engage with stakeholders, especially in contexts where fears of government surveillance/retaliation may be high.</p>	<p>Radio programs to share information, host live engagement sessions with call-in options for Q&A and providing feedback.</p>	<p>Communication channels accessible to vulnerable stakeholders to enable participation and raise grievances (such as secure telephone hotlines or a trusted local focal point).</p>

Source: IFC, 2020

2.2.4 The ADB Accountability Mechanism Policy

ADB's Accountability Mechanism is an ADB procedure that allows people affected by ADB-financed projects to submit complaints to ADB. This is entirely separate from grievance mechanism which is responsible by Project Company at Project level. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people can voice their problems and seek resolution and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. The Accountability Mechanism comprises two separate but related, phases, namely: (i) a consultation phase, led by ADB's Special Project Facilitator to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and (ii) a compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel that investigates alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, as defined by the Board of Directors, including safeguard policies, that have resulted or are likely to result in direct adverse and material harm to project affected people and recommends how to ensure project compliance with those policies and procedures.

The following may file a complaint:

- Two or more persons (can be from the same family); and
- A local representative of such affected persons, or a nonlocal representative, in exceptional cases where local representation cannot be found, and the Special Project Facilitator (SPF) or Compliance Review Panel (CRP) agrees.

For compliance review, the following may also file a complaint: Any member of the ADB Board of Directors, in special cases involving allegations of serious violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures relating to an ongoing ADB-assisted project.

Box 2.1: ADB's Complaint Receiving Channels

Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, email, or in person:

Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism
Asian Development Bank ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro
Manila, Philippines (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309 (-632) 636 2086 amcro@adb.org

Alternatively, the complaint may be submitted through ADB's Lao Resident Mission whose address appears below, which will forward the complaint to the CRO.

Lao PDR Resident Mission (LRM) - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Corner of Lanexang Av. and Samsenthai Rd., P.O. Box 9724, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Monday to Friday)
Tel +856 21 250444
Fax +856 21 250333

2.2.5 AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)

Independent Accountability Mechanism AIIB's Policy on the PPM applies to the Project. The PPM has been established by the AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement the ES policies applicable to the Project in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the AIIB Management's processes. Information on the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operationalpolicies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>

2.2.6 The IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards (PS) is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management and are directed towards clients to provide guidance on how to identify impacts and risks. The PS is also designed to help mitigate, avoid, and manage risks and impacts to act in a sustainable way. The IFC PS that have been considered in developing this SEP include PS 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 and in respect of their

guidance regarding participation; this is illustrated below in **Table 2.2** PS 7 is included due to the presence of the Triang ethnic group, as well as the Yae, Katu, and other ethnic groups, all of which are identified as Indigenous Peoples within the Projects' footprint.

Table 2.2: IFC Performance Standards

Performance Standard	Key Components
<p>Performance Standard 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that is scaled to the project’s risks and impacts and development stage and be tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities. When the stakeholder engagement process depends substantially on community representatives, the client will make every reasonable effort to verify that such persons do in fact represent the views of Affected Communities and that they can be relied upon to faithfully communicate the results of consultations to their constituents. ■ The extent and degree of engagement required by the consultation process should be commensurate with the project’s risks and adverse impacts and with the concerns raised by the Affected Communities. Effective consultation is a two-way process that should: (i) begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise; (ii) 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; (iii) focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected; (iv) be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation; (v) enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and (vi) be documented. ■ Where there are Affected Communities, the client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities’ concerns and grievances about the client’s environmental and social performance. The grievance mechanism should be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the project and have Affected Communities as its primary user. It should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible, and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. The mechanism should not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies. The client will inform the Affected Communities about the mechanism in the course of the stakeholder engagement process.
<p>Performance Standard 2 – Labour and Working Conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide information regarding their rights under national labor and employment law and any applicable collective agreements, including their rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation, and benefits ■ Inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and make it easily accessible to them
<p>Performance Standard 4 – Community Health, Safety and Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognizes that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can bring benefits to communities including employment, services, and opportunities for economic development. However, the project can also increase the potential for community exposure to risks from a development. ■ Where project activities pose risks or adverse impacts on the health and safety of affected communities, the developer is required to make available relevant information (including the details of an Action Plan), in an appropriate form, to affected parties and government authorities so that they can fully understand the nature and extent of these risks.
<p>Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In such instances, the developer will undertake extensive consultation and negotiation with affected parties. Such communication will include transparent access to project related information in a timely fashion to enable people to plan for the future. Here, public participation will include the establishment of appropriate representative forums through which resettlement and compensation are discussed. Most of this consultation is part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Resettlement Action Plan but it should be recognized as a component of the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan. ■ Although resettlement is always seen as a last resort, this Standard recognizes that involuntary resettlement occurs as a result of projects and refers to both physical and economic displacement as a result of project related land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition those results in their displacement.

Performance Standard	Key Components
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consultation shall also take place with host communities. ■ A grievance mechanism should be established to be consistent with Performance Standard 1 as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
<p>Performance Standard 7 – Indigenous People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Defines Indigenous People as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies. ■ IFC PS7 seeks to ensure that business activities minimize negative impacts, foster respect for human rights, dignity and culture of indigenous populations, and promote development benefits in culturally appropriate ways. Informed consultation and participation with IPs throughout the project process is a core requirement and may include Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) under certain circumstances.

2.2.7 Gaps between Local Legislation and International Standards

2.2.7.1 Gaps between Lao legislations and ADB SPS

The main difference in existing Lao PDR laws/regulations and ADB SPS in terms of stakeholder engagement, and provides recommendations to fill the gaps are outlined below:

- The national requirement does not require SEP to be prepared.
- There are no specific provisions in the national laws and policies regarding documentation of stakeholder engagement. The ADB SPS prescribes the consultation process, and its results are to be documented and reflected in the environmental assessment report, resettlement plan and indigenous people plan (if applicable) and to be disclosed.
- The legislation does not specifically mention monitoring of stakeholder engagement. The ADB SPS requires ongoing monitoring of engagement activities and the effectiveness of disclosure and consultation methods and tools, using internal and external parties (experts) as required. Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

2.2.7.2 Gaps between Laos legislation and IFC PS

The differences between the IFC PS and the existing Lao PDR laws/regulations are listed below:

- Similar to the gaps with the ADB SPS, the national legislation does not require a SEP to be prepared, while the IFC PS requires a SEP be developed that is scaled to the project's risks and impacts. The IFC PS also specifically mentions the criteria for effective consultation. This includes beginning the process of identifying the environmental and social risks and impacts early, focused on those who are directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected, and be free of external coercion, interference, intimidation, or manipulation.
- The IFC PS1 paragraph 29 does not specifically state relevant Project information to be disclosed to the public, whereas the local legislation states that periodical disclosure to the public regarding the project must be made in both Lao and English and must be communicated through various medias, such as newspapers, television, radio, websites, and so on.
- IFC PS5 paragraph 10 stipulate that the client will engage with Affected Communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in Performance Standard 1. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives, where applicable. Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this

Performance Standard.16 Additional provisions apply to consultations with Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with Performance Standard 7.

- IFC PS7 paragraph 10 specifies that the client will undertake an engagement process with the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples as required in Performance Standard 1. This engagement process includes stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation, in a culturally appropriate manner. In addition, this process will:
 - Involve Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies and organizations (e.g., councils of elders or village councils), as well as members of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples; and
 - Provide sufficient time for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes.
- The IFC PS requires that the consultations be to be documented and ongoing reporting to the communities as stated in IFC PS1 para. 36 "*The client will provide periodic reports to the Affected Communities that describe progress with implementation of the project Action Plans on issues that involve ongoing risk to or impacts on Affected Communities and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as a concern to those Communities*"
- The legislation does not specifically mention monitoring of stakeholder engagement. The IFC PS requires procedures to measure and monitor the effectiveness of the management program including SEP.

Refer to **Appendix A**. for detailed comparison between the national requirements and ADB SPS and IFC PS requirements in relation to stakeholder engagement.

3 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

The first step in preparing a SEP is identifying, analysing and mapping the Project's stakeholders. This process is important to inform the design of the SEP, particularly in developing the Project's approach to consultation and communication. This involves identifying relevant Project stakeholders or groups of stakeholders, characterising the key stakeholder issues and concerns, and mapping the Project stakeholders to determine the appropriate level of engagement for each stakeholder or stakeholder group. This section describes the outputs from the stakeholder mapping process.

3.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

ADB defines stakeholders as *"individuals or groups or institutions who can or are likely to (i) influence (promote, support, disrupt, or stop) the course of a program or project; and/or (ii) be affected (favourably or adversely) by the program or project"*²

IFC defines stakeholders as *"persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses."*³

Based on ADB's and IFC's definition of stakeholders described above, the Project defines stakeholders to include workers, local communities affected by the project, national and local authorities, neighbouring projects, and/or nongovernmental organizations.

Stakeholder identification for the Project was initiated during preparation of the EIA in 2014 and was further developed and refined during the supplementary ESIA process. The results of the preliminary stakeholder identification process are presented in **Table 3.1**. The stakeholder mapping results are presented in **Figure 3.1**

The stakeholder list as well as stakeholder analysis and mapping will continue to be revised according to the ongoing receipt of comments and input from stakeholders directed to the Project. This will be provided in the SEP.

²ADB (2019). Guidance Note on Stakeholder Communication Strategies for Projects in South Asia. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/512211/stakeholder-communication-strategies-guidance-note.pdf>

³ IFC (2007) Stakeholder Engagement A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets. https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/affbc005-2569-4e58-9962-280c483baa12/IFC_StakeholderEngagement.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jkD13-p

Table 3.1: Preliminary Identification of Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		
Affected Population	<p>Individuals, households and businesses that may be impacted by construction and operation of the Project.</p> <p>The impacts may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic displacement (loss of agriculture land) due to Project land acquisition; ■ Noise and dust from construction activities; ■ Noise and shadow flicker impacts from the wind turbines; ■ Community safety; ■ Loss of forest and NTFP collection resources; ■ Restricted access to natural resources and agricultural land; ■ Increased traffic risks and congestion; and ■ Increased demand on local infrastructure and public services due to influx of Project construction labours. <p>Stakeholders may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Individuals and households (including non-title holders) that will be affected by the land acquisition process for the Project ■ The villages, households, and individuals affected by Project construction and operation including safety buffer and shadow flicker, noise, visual, stormwater, etc ■ People who make their livelihoods on land which will be affected by land acquisition of the Project; ■ Individuals and households that will have restricted access to natural resources due to the Project footprint. These stakeholders may include, for example, villagers who collect herbs, food, and firewood for livelihood; ■ People affected by the construction and operation of the ancillary facilities and workers' camps; ■ People affected by the construction and operation of the transmission line; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Households affected by the Project's land acquisition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 340 HHs in Sekong (2 permanently affected HHs, 168 temporarily affected HHs and 170 permanently and temporarily affected HHs) ○ 38 HHs in Attapeu (3 permanently affected HHs, 2 temporarily affected HHs and 33 permanently and temporarily affected HHs) ■ Households in 24 villages in Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province and 8 villages in Sanxay District, Attapeu province. ■ Individuals and households of nearby villages who may be make livelihood on affected lands and/or have restricted access to natural resources due to the Project footprint ■ Individuals and households who are located within and/or nearby to the Project development area. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Residents of Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province ○ Residents of Sanxay District, Attapeu Province ■ Vulnerable groups in the affected villages

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People affected by the construction and operation of the access road and internal roads; ■ Those areas located within the Project's footprint or area of disturbance such as air or noise emission and shadow flicker. 	
Cumulative Impacted Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Individuals or groups located within the PAoI, who many not be included in the affected population discussed above, however they may experience, for example, increased noise emissions, increased costs of living, and/or decreased forest resources due to the cumulative impact of neighbouring wind farm projects. 	<p>Individuals and organisations located within the Cumulative Area of Influence which has been defined in Section 8.1.1 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Several villages (24 villages in Dak Cheung district of Sekong province, and 8 villages in Sanxay district of Attapeu province) likely to be affected by impacts to local livelihoods; and ■ The administrative boundaries of Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts, as representative of all areas that could be indirectly affected by changes in ecosystem goods and services.
Central, Provincial, District Government Agencies/Related Organisations⁴		
Central and Provincial Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government agencies responsible for environmental approvals for the Project, and relevant Ministries responsible for making technical decisions/assessment and recommendations on the development of the Project, ensuring that all technical, social, financial and legal requirements are strictly met. ■ Government agencies responsible for construction permits and licenses, land acquisition and resettlement, and other activities required for the Project development and operation. 	<p>Key relevant agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). ■ Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE) ■ Ministry of Energy and Mines ■ Ministry of Planning and Investment ■ Other relevant Ministries
District Administration Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government agencies at the District level who are responsible for planning and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, construction licenses and permits. ■ Traditional leadership at district and village levels who represent the interest of the PAPs throughout Affected Population. ■ Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channel. 	<p>Government offices at the District level such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dak Cheung District Administration Office ■ Sanxay District Administration Office ■ District Land Department ■ District Agriculture and Forestry Department ■ District Office of Natural Resources and Environment ■ Village leaders of the 32 affected villages (including 24 villages in Dak Cheung District and 8 in Sanxay District)

⁴ The village authorities (village heads or “*Nai Baan*” and their deputies are elected by villages, while other officials at district and provincial level are appointed. The members of the National Assembly are chosen by nationwide elections.

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
Aviation Operation/ Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The siting of the wind turbines will have to take into consideration of aviation/airport operation because of the physical size, in particular their height, wind farms can have an effect on aviation (e.g., interfere with aviation radar), especially when placed too close to aerodromes and flight routes.⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Laos airport (Pakse International Airport located 140 km from the Project) ■ Vietnam Airport (Da Nang International Airport and Phu Bai Airport located 115 km and 105 km from the Project)
Other Interested Parties		
Electricity Off taker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The EVN will be the off taker of electricity produced by the Project 	Vietnam Electricity (EVN)
Operators of meteorological radar and communication system (radio, TV, mobile-telephone network sites and relay antennas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wind turbines in line-of-sight of a weather radar can have a negative impact on the weather forecast radar's measurements and aviation radar.^{6,7} ■ Presence of wind farm can potentially impact telecommunication systems⁸ 	Operators of meteorological radar and communication system online of sight of the wind turbines
Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May have interest in the Project in the area of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, environmental protection and human rights (such as cultural heritage, ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples, biodiversity management, forced labour, etc.). ■ May be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, community health and safety awareness programs, etc. ■ May have interest in protection and conservation of forests, wildlife and biodiversity in the regions that the Project located in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Primarily community groups, but not limited to: ■ Youth Union ■ Lao Front for National Development ■ Lao Women Union ■ Lao Youths Revolutionary Union ■ Care International ■ Service Fraternel d'Entraide (SFE) ■ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ■ World Food Program (WFP) ■ German-Lao Association for Development (GLAD) ■ Projahnmo Research Foundation (PRF) ■ World Wide Fund (WWF) ■ Human Rights Watch

⁵ Andrej NOVÁK (2009). Wind Farm and Aviation

⁶ Lars Norin (2017) Wind turbine impact on operational weather radar I/Q data: characterization and filtering

⁷ M. Brenner et al. (2008) Wind Farm and Radar

⁸ I. Angulo et al. (2014) Impact analysis of wind farms on telecommunication services

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BirdLife International ■ Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) ■ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Nearby Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Other developments in the Project's vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 115 kV Transmission line of Nam Emoon Hydropower project ■ Transmission line of Xekamam 3 Hydropower ■ National road running from Dak Cheung District to Sanxay District ■ Mining projects
Educational and Training Institutions (Academia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those who may be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities, such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, educational and training initiatives. ■ Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Schools and training educations in in Sanxay District and Dak Cheung District ■ Ban Nam Ngon Neua
Health Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Those who may be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities, such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, community health and safety awareness programs, etc. ■ Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channels to disclose information of the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community Hospital of Dak Cheung District ■ Sanxay District Hospital ■ Xieng Luang Dispensary, Dak Dor Dispensary and Dak Run Dispensary in Dak Cheung District ■ Dak Samor Dispensary and Nam Ngon Neua Dispensary in Sanxay District
Local Officials and Elected Officials ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Interested in priority development project in their jurisdiction Represent the interest of the PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village heads of all 32 affected villages ■ District heads of Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts ■ Governor of Sekong and Attapeu Provinces
Local Services and Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities such as Project procurement programs, business training opportunities (i.e., accommodation providers, service providers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Retail shops ■ Industrial factories such as rice mill, automobile repair shops, drinking water factory, ice-making factory, and furniture factory
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May have an interest in the priority development projects in Lao PDR, particularly in the area of human rights risks and impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local media ■ Social media such as Facebook

⁹ The village authorities (village heads or “*Nai Baan*” and their deputies are elected by villages, while other officials at district and provincial level are appointed. Also, the members of the National Assembly are chosen by nationwide elections.

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
Financiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide funding for the costs associated with the technical advisory and program management of the Project ■ Ensuring the Project manages environmental and social risks and impacts according to plans through a due diligence process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) ■ Asian Development Bank (ADB) ■ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ■ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Foreign Government Multilateral Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May be interested in the priority development projects, particularly in the area of human rights risks and impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government of Vietnam ■ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ■ World Health Organisation (WHO) ■ International Labour Organization (ILO) ■ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Internal Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Includes but not limited to: supervision consultants, suppliers, Construction Contractors and Contractor's workforce, sub-contractors, etc. who take part in the planning approval, construction, and operation of the Project, who are responsible for fulfilling the contractual obligations to ensure overall success of the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MWPCCL ■ EPC Contractor ■ O&M Contractor ■ Consultants ■ Workers

3.2 Vulnerable Groups

Potential vulnerable groups were also identified during the stakeholder identification process.

ADB SPS 2 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards states the following in relation to vulnerable groups:

“...Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations...”

Vulnerable groups are those PAPs (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances (outlined in **Table 3.2**), may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. Identification of vulnerable groups helps the Project further identify individuals and sub-groups who may have different concerns and priorities about Project impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms of engagement.

IFC PS1 paragraph 12 requires that *“where the project involves specifically identified physical elements, aspects and facilities that are likely to generate impacts, and as part of the process of identifying risks and impacts, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where individuals or groups are identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the client will propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities”*.¹⁰

Table 3.2: Vulnerable Groups

Stakeholder	Description
Women	<p>In Lao PDR, particularly in rural areas, the gathering of NTFP products is the key task of both women and men, therefore the increased forest resources due to development of the Project will potentially disrupt livelihoods of women and men.</p> <p>Moreover, men have greater access to and ownership of land and housing. Land is often claimed to be jointly owned by the husband and wife, however, most land use certificates are in the husband’s names only. All replacement land documentation facilitated by the Project should ensure that land jointly cleared by husband and wife are put in their joint names (refer to the RP for more details).</p> <p>The most vulnerable women include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women-headed households. ■ Women in low-income households. ■ Landless women
Elderly	Households of elderly persons above the age of 65 with no economic support. Of 2,984 surveyed population, 127 people are aged 65 and above (4.3%). Eight elderly (65+) with no economic support will be affected by the Project land acquisition.
Children and youth	Children and youth are defined as any person the age below 18. ¹¹ Of 2,984 surveyed population, 1,278 are children and youth (42.8%). They are vulnerable due to the lack of ability to influence decisions affecting their lives.

¹⁰ This disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual’s or group’s race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. The client should also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

¹¹ Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children; Law No.05/NA.

Stakeholder	Description
Poor households ¹²	<p>Poor households are defined by the GOL as those households living under the national poverty line set by the GOL.</p> <p>Households that suffer deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. In Lao PDR, 18.3% of the population lived below the national poverty line in 2018.¹³ The average monthly household income of the 443 surveyed households over the past 12 months is LAK (Laotian Kip) 1,272,593 (approximately USD 110), and the average monthly income per capita (per person) is LAK 199,954 (approximately USD 18), which is lower than the national average of LAK 1,588,000 (USD 175.5) per households per month¹⁴ and the provincial average household income of LAK 1,200,000 per month (approximately USD 123.73)</p>
People with disabilities (mentally and physically)	They are vulnerable due to the lack of opportunities to provide input into decisions affecting their lives. A total of 83 people (out of 2,984 surveyed population) have been identified to have disabilities.
Squatters/households without land ownership i.e. land title, land use certificate or land tax receipt	<p>Squatters lack formal ownership of land and local resources despite their legitimate occupancy based on customary laws and agreements. Their vulnerability is primarily due to lack of security of tenure and limited land and resources available to them for their livelihoods as the area is in remote and mountainous terrain, as well as their lack of participation in local decision-making.</p> <p>Of 378 households affected by Project land acquisition, the majority of the households have land tax receipt (306 households), followed by booking (49 households) land and land titles (19 households). Six households have land title and land tax receipt and sixteen households have land tax receipt and booking land.</p> <p>Land tax receipts refer to HHs with booking land who pay taxes to the village authority and are able to provide such evidence such as land tax receipt will be considered as having claim to such lands that are recognized under the national laws, and therefore are eligible for compensation for land, whilst the booking land owners with no evidence of ownership to land (e.g. land tax receipt) will not be compensated for land, but will be compensated for non-land assets</p>
Ethnic groups which meet the criteria under ADB's Safeguard Requirement 3 and IFC PS7	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). Vulnerability assessment of the affected ethnic groups is provided in Table 3.3 .

Vulnerability of ethnic groups which meet the criteria under ADB's Safeguard Requirement 3 and IFC PS7

The presence of Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic group in the Project's area was confirmed in the social baseline (**Section 7.5**) of the ESIA.

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

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the nature resources in these habitats and territories;

¹² The World Bank uses an updated international poverty line of US \$1.90 a day as a line for extreme poverty

¹³ <https://www.adb.org/countries/lao-pdr/poverty>

¹⁴ Laos Statistics Bureau (2021). Report on economic growth in Laos PDR in 2020 and trend in 2021. The average household income at national level is LAK 19,056,000 (USD 2,106.6) annually in 2020 (*average exchange rate in 2020*)

- Customary cultural, economic, social and political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

An assessment of these four characteristics was provided in **Section 9.5.8** of the ESIA and CEGDP. It is determined that the Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups meet the ADB definition of “distinct and vulnerable.” of Indigenous Peoples to varying degrees. These ethnic groups are therefore considered ethnic groups which meet the criteria under ADB’s Safeguard Requirement 3 and IFC PS7.

Some ethnic groups in Lao PDR usually face territorial, economic, cultural and political pressures and are experiencing various threats to their livelihoods. Their land and resources are increasingly under pressure from land development and commercial natural resource exploitation. Ethnic groups which meet the criteria under ADB’s Safeguard Requirement 3 and IFC PS7 lag behind the majority Lao-Tai on all economic levels. They have more limited access to healthcare, lower rates of education, and less access to clean water and sanitation.¹⁵ Vulnerability assessment of the affected ethnic groups is provided below.

Table 3.3: Vulnerability Assessment of Ethnic Groups Which Meet the Criteria Under ADB’s SR3 and IFC PS7

Characteristics	Description of Vulnerabilities
(i) Territorial, economic cultural, political and language barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.¹⁶ . The site visit in July 2022 observed inadequate school and healthcare facilities in the villages visited. ■ 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. ■ 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 the majority of the officers are mainstream Laos. ■ 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

¹⁵ IWAGIA (2022). The Indigenous World 2022: Laos

¹⁶ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](https://www.adb.org/projects/50399-003/education-for-employment-sector-development-program)

Characteristics	Description of Vulnerabilities
(ii) Project impacts	<p>understand government policy and the strategic development plan for their own district as a whole.¹⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Triang, Yae, Kata and Ha Luk peoples will experience the following potential impacts; ■ 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 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. ■ 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 Aol. Only a small workforce (40 people) will remain in the operation phase.
(iii) Pressure from policy on relocation of upland villages to be consolidated to the lowlands and consolidation of small villages into one large village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.¹⁸ ■ 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 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.

¹⁷ [50399-003: Education for Employment Sector Development Program \(adb.org\)](https://www.adb.org/en/projects/50399-003/education-for-employment-sector-development-program)

¹⁸ : Jonas Kramp, Diana Suhardiman & Oulavanh Keovilignavong (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	Description of Vulnerabilities
(iv) Pressure on land and resources from multiple concessions in the Project development area	<p>Pressure on land from Project land acquisition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. ■ 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 up 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 ■ 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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Several hydropower projects, with associated linear transmission lines, are identified in both Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts. ■ A number of road upgrade / improvement projects are identified in both Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts. ■ 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 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>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>

Characteristics	Description of Vulnerabilities
(vii) Risks of becoming vulnerable or more vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 diversify their livelihoods. If livelihood restoration programs and CEGDP implemented properly and effectively, the risk of affected villages (affected by Project land acquisition) becoming vulnerable or more vulnerable due to the Project will be mitigated. ■ 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.

3.3 Stakeholder Mapping

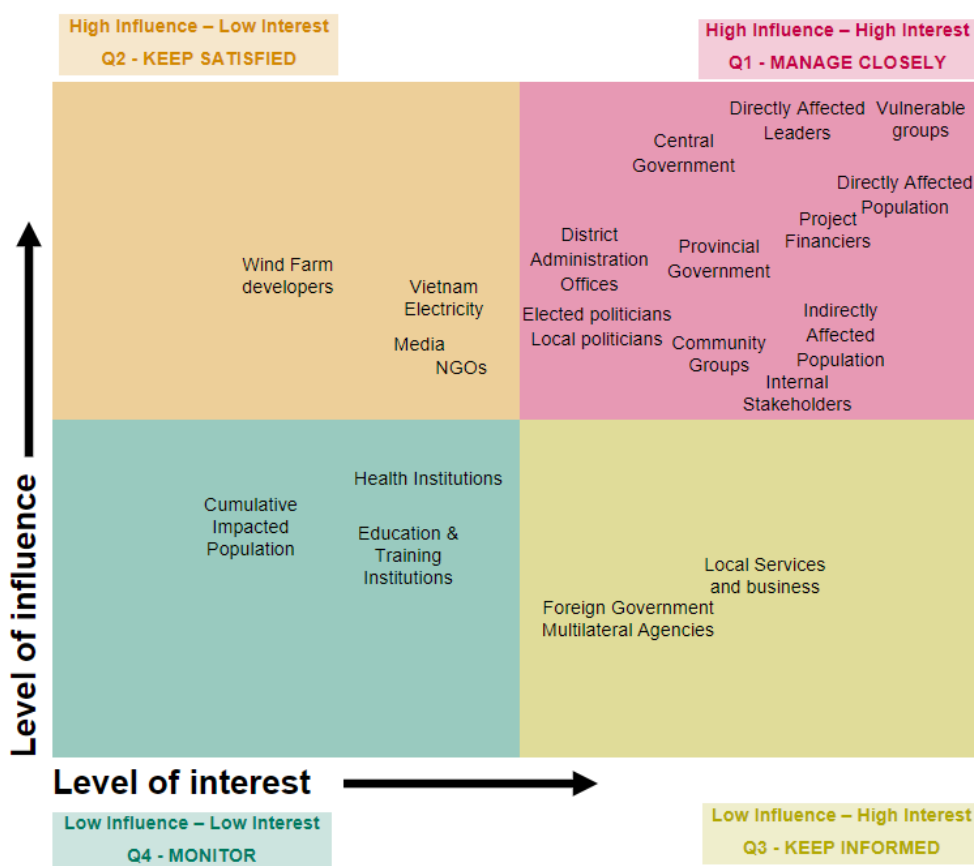
A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify and prioritise the Project stakeholders as well as identify issues likely to be of concern to each of the different stakeholders. The matrix presented in **Figure 3.1** categorises stakeholders based on their interest in and influence over the Project.

- **Influence:** Refers to the power stakeholders have over a project, including the ability to affect or influence decisions and facilitate its implementation.
- **Interest:** Refers to the priority given by the company to considering and accommodating the stakeholder's needs and interests.

The outcome helps determine the level of engagement and the types of tools that will be used to consult with different stakeholders/stakeholder groups. The mapping exercise categorises stakeholders as follows:

- The stakeholders that appear in the top right quadrant (i.e., in Quadrant 1) are those that need to be managed closely (i.e., the stakeholders that need to be proactively engaged on a regular basis and engagement efforts should be focused on this group). This is because these are the stakeholders that are most interested in the Project and have the potential to influence its outcome (i.e., the ability of the Project to go ahead).
- The stakeholders that appear in Quadrant 2 and Quadrant 3 need to be kept informed – i.e., provided information and consulted on issues of interest to the stakeholders.
- Stakeholders in Quadrant 4 need to be monitored – i.e., informed of key Project aspects. It is important to track if their level of interest or influence changes.

Figure 3.1: Preliminary Stakeholder Mapping Results



Different stakeholder engagement strategies are employed based on the categorisation of the stakeholders; whereby stakeholders with higher levels of influence and interest will be engaged to a greater extent (**Table 3.4**).

Table 3.4: Stakeholder Engagement Strategies

Q4 - Monitor	Q3 - Keep Informed	Q2 - Keep Satisfied	Q1 - Manage Closely
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform via public communications (for example through the Project website and press communications) ■ Respond to direct requests for further information and conduct engagement if the stakeholders ask to be consulted ■ Monitor for feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Make use of interest by informing in low-risk areas ■ Inform and consult in interest areas ■ Respond to direct requests for further information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Keep engaged and consult regularly ■ Seek to obtain their support and technical guidance, where relevant ■ Be proactive in communication, provide information and seek views at regular intervals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform and consult in interest areas by formal communications such as meetings, letters, written documents ■ Involve in governance and decision-making, as appropriate ■ Maintain ongoing engagement and work collaborative on areas of mutual interest.

4 ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

As discussed in **Section 3.2** that the Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups meet the ADB definition of “distinct and vulnerable.” of Indigenous Peoples to varying degrees and are therefore considered ethnic groups that meet ADB SR3 and IFC PS7. The following section describes the requirements for engagement with ethnic groups that meet ADB SR3 and IFC PS7 and assessed whether the requirements are applicable to the Project and the extent in which the Project meet these requirements.

4.1 Meaningful Consultations and Informed Consultation and Participation

There is a wide spectrum of engagement levels as mentioned in **Section 3.3** from preliminary consultation with affected communities in order to adjust project design appropriately, to inform PAPs as to their compensation rights and opportunities, to discuss livelihoods opportunities, to communicate health and safety messages, and to discuss the use of the Community Development Fund, among other levels. ADB requires that the Project conduct meaningful consultation and IFC requires an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that results in the informed participation of the affected communities (**Box 4.1**). The common requirements of ADB Meaningful Consultation and IFC ICP are:

- begin early in the Project preparation stage, and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
- provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is easily accessible and understandable to the communities, [particularly for ethnic groups who may not fully understand Lao language](#)
- gender inclusive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- free from intimidation or coercion
- enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making such as mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

The key differences between ADB Meaningful Consultation and IFC ICP are:

- IFC ICP prioritizes engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected;
- The client is required to obtain their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) under IFC PS 7 for a broader set of criteria whereas under ADB SPS SR3, broad community support (BCS) is required if the Project activities trigger any of the 3 criteria.

Figure 4.1 presents the general levels of engagement. For projects with adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, described in **Section 4.3**, the client is required to obtain their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) under IFC PS 7. Under ADB SPS SR3, consent of Indigenous Peoples through broad community support (BCS) is required if the Project activities trigger the criteria outlined in **Section 4.2**.

Section 4.2 and **Section 4.3** provides an assessment of BCS requirements and FPIC requirements for the Project, respectively.

Figure 4.1: Project Stakeholder Engagement Spectrum



Box 4.1: Meaningful Consultation vs Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

Meaningful Consultation (ADB Safeguard Policy 2009)

- begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle
- provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
- is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion
- is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- 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.

Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) (IFC PS1)

- 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 consultation process should (i) capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements, and (ii) reflect men's and women's different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, where appropriate. The client will document the process, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the Affected Communities, and will inform those affected about how their concerns have been considered. ICP builds upon the followings:
 - Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on 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 languages 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;
 - The consultation process should be tailored to the language preferences of the Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups; and
 - Be documented. If the Project has already engaged in such a process, adequate documented evidence of such engagement should be provided.

4.2 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]).

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.¹⁹

The Project was assessed by ERM as not triggering the BCS requirement. 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, which involved 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.

The Project was also assessed by the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA)²⁰, against the criteria for ADB BCS requirements in **Table 4.1**. The assessment determined that BCS is not applicable to the Project.

Table 4.1: 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 outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP) and this CEGDP	Not Applicable

¹⁹ 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>

²⁰ 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
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="528 277 965 882"> <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 9.5.2 and Section 9.5.3 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> <li data-bbox="528 891 965 1458"> <p>■ Impacts to Agricultural Lands. Project acquisition/use will impact customary land use by IPs for upland rotational cultivation.</p> <p>The impacts to agricultural lands used for rotational cultivation will be significant because they are not recognized by Lao laws as owners of the land – the Land Law (2019) only recognizes customary land use right under certain conditions and not ownership (Article 3 and 130). Land cultivated by ethnic groups and left fallow for more than 3 years without paying land tax are not compensated.²¹</p> <p>The Project has prepared RP and livelihood restoration programs to minimize livelihood impacts due to loss of agricultural land.</p> <li data-bbox="528 1467 965 1933"> <p>■ Impacts to customary lands with spiritual, ceremonial, or cultural uses and to critical cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Project has optimized the Project layout to avoid all Project impacts on cemeteries.</p> <p>Based on consultation with Dak Kung, Dak Lern and Prao village representatives in July 2022, Phou Koungking Mountain is not regarded as a “sacred” place considered holy and deserving respect or worship. It appears 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</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 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 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 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 BCS requirement for the Project.</p>

²¹ Under Article 144 of the Land Law (2009) holder of land use rights will lose such rights if land use fee has not been paid for three consecutive years

ADB BCS Criteria	Observations/Findings	Applicability
	<p>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 Koungking. Consultation with Dak Lern and Proa clarified that the Project activities in the lower elevation of Phou Koungking 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 Koungking 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).²² 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).²³ 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 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).²⁴ 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

²² 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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).

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 4.2**), the Project will not have an 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 of households affected by land acquisition²⁵. 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 themselves²⁶. 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.

²⁵ 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).

²⁶ 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.

Table 4.2: Project Activities and Potential Impacts to the Affected Ethnic Groups Livelihoods, Cultural, Ceremonial, or Spiritual Uses of the Customary Lands in the Project Area

Project Activities and Potential impacts	Village/s	Ethnic Groups Affected	Duration and/or Extent of Impacts	Significance of impacts (post-mitigation measures)
Construction Phase				
Land acquisition and impacts to livelihoods of ethnic groups	18 villages in Dak Cheung District and 4 villages in Sanxay District	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	Temporary loss of land (during construction period) and permanent loss of land	Moderate
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
Impacts on Dak Bong Cemetery during the construction of overhead transmission line	Dak Bong	Triang, Yae, Katu and Lao	During construction period	Minor
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
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
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
Noise and Shadow flicker impacts on cultural heritage	N/A	N/A	N/A	Minor
Shadow flicker impacts	Dak Tiem, Dak Yen, and Dak Nong	Triang	Permanent impact	Minor

4.3 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- ERM and 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:

- (i) impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use;
- (ii) relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use;

- (iii) 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
- (iv) use of cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

The Project will not generate the adverse impacts described in ii, iii, and iv outlined above, 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 to determine 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 (IFC PS7 Paragraph 13).

The NTFP area is state land but is used by ethnic groups in the Project site for livelihood purposes. The ethnic community rely on NTFP collection for household consumption and income; however, NTFP collection was not identified as their primary livelihood (RP Section 5.3.1). The level of reliance on NTFP collection widely varies across the 25 villages where it is practiced (July-September 2022 consultation). The information gathered from two community consultation meetings and FGDs 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 impacts in NTFP area, it is not assessed to affect their defined ethnic identity and community as specified in PS Paragraph 13 to trigger FPIC.²⁷ 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.²⁸ Swidden cultivation is also the traditional livelihood paired with hunting among the Katu.²⁹ This seems to also be 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.

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, it is clear that FPIC is not applicable to the Project.

ERM also assessed that FPIC is not applicable to the Project for the reason in line with LESA's assessment discussed above.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Dang Nghiem Van and others. 2010. Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam. Hanoi: The Gioi Publishers. Page 82.

²⁹ Yap, J. 2018. The Katu in Southern Laos. The Laotian Times. 11 April.

4.4 Support of Indigenous Peoples for the Project

Based on LESA's assessment, 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).

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).³⁰ Those meetings were noted to have met the requirements for meaningful consultation.³¹ 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.³²

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.³³ 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.

³⁰ The villages were B. Prau, Dak Kung, A Sieng, Dak Rant and Dak Dor.

³¹ 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.

³² FPIC as process requires Good Faith Negotiation (GFN) between the client and affected communities (GN25).

³³ International Labor Organization. 2013. Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal People Convention 1989 (No. 169). Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents. Geneva. Page 16.

Specific mitigation measures to address impacts on livelihoods, cultural heritage and other community health and safety impacts risks presented in **Section 5.2.3** were discussed and agreed with communities. For instance,

- The Project agreed to comply with villages' Heet-Kong prior to any activities in the Phou Koungking
- The Project agreed with Dak Rant village to provide Worker Code of Conduct for their review
- 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.
- The Project agreed to minimize Project activities, in particular those involve land clearing and excavation, during rainy season to minimize runoff and sedimentation into water sources of the communities.

5 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.

5.1 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).

MWPCL staff have been present in the Site in the early stages of the Project. MWPCL have established six local focal persons to enable MWPCL to gain local knowledge and identify the right people to invite to the consultation activities. The six focal persons help coordinate between the Project and the communities which help ease consultations and information disclosures to the communities. Additionally, the six focal persons also help translate from Lao to ethnic language to enhance the communication between the Project and the communities. MWPCL will continue to engage these six focal persons throughout the construction and operation of the Project. Local EIA stakeholder engagement is summarised in **Table 5.1**.

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 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.
- Request for the Project to provide financial support to the villages/village fund/monthly tax to the villages.

Refer to **Appendix B** for detailed summary of EIA consultation.

Table 5.1: Summary of Local EIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues / Concerns / Expectations	Considerations in the ESIA and/ 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 ³⁴	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 ³⁵	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 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 acquisition¹ ■ The Project should provide assistance to poor families in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 9.5 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 9.5.3 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 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. Note that this is based on preliminary land and asset registration undertaken by Innogreen in November and December 2021. ■ Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is

³⁴ Due to changes to Project design and layout over time, some of the villages previously consulted are not the same as the current 32 villages that were considered in the ESIA.

³⁵ Ibid.

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues / Concerns / Expectations	Considerations in the ESIA and/ or Project Design
				<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Request for the Project to provide financial support to the villages/village fund/monthly tax to the villages. 	<p>included in Section 10 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report.</p>
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, totaling to 70 persons	<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 anxieties relating to the construction of the project. ■ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 9.5 of the ESIA Report ■ Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. ■ Impacts to community health and safety are assessed in Section 9.5.4 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 9.5.3 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 / Concerns / Expectations	Considerations in the ESIA and/ or Project Design
				<p>comparison of the data of the environmental standards values in the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 	
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 Attapeu Provinces, and participants from other agencies of central, provincial and district levels, totaling to 63 participants	<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 shall separate and analyze to allow to clearly see the direct impacts and indirect impacts, such as: <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 9.5 of the ESIA Report. ■ Impacts and processes for land acquisition are provided in Section 9.5.3 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 9.5.3 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 / Concerns / Expectations	Considerations in the ESIA and/ or Project Design
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impact on birds. ■ In order 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 shall be based on each activity of the project and shall be summarized in the table that show the impacts in full. ■ 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 anxieties relating to the construction of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 9.5 of the ESIA Report ■ Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 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 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will

Date	Objectives	Location	Location and Participants	Issues / Concerns / Expectations	Considerations in the ESIA and/ or Project Design
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1066 284 1496 475">■ 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. <li data-bbox="1066 485 1496 673">■ Request to contribute to assist in the construction and improvement of infrastructure, improvement of livelihood of the people in the project area in order to ensure public participation in various activities of the project. 	<p data-bbox="1585 277 2004 354">ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders</p>

Source: ESIA dated September 2020

5.2 ESIA, RP and CEGDP Consultations

5.2.1 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 32 potentially 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 taken into account 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 the majority of the duration in the second half of 2021. As such, the Project was not able to undertake consultation in large group, and FGDs in small groups were conducted instead. 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 (FGD) 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 5.1** 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 5.2**. This approach in particular 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 5.4**) 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 5.1: 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 5.2: 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 5.3** and the full PowerPoint presentation to **Appendix C**.

Figure 5.3: Project Information Disclosure Material (PowerPoint)

ສິ່ງຂຽນ	ລາຍລະອຽດ
ສິ່ງຂຽນ	ໂຄງການແຜນຜັງໄມ້ຜ່າຈາກກົງທຶນລົມ 800 ເມາຕິດ
ຜູ້ໃຫ້ອະນຸຍາດໂຄງການ	ບໍລິສັດ ມົນລະພິດ ເລີ່ມເຮັດໂຄງການ ດິວິສັນລົມ ຈຳກັດ
ມູນຄ່າໂຄງການ	900 ລ້ານ ໂດລາ
ກົງທຶນລົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງຂອງເຄື່ອງ	ມີທັງທິດ 148 ຄົນ ແລະ ທະຫານໄມ້ 4-4.5 ເມາຕິດຕໍ່ຄົນ, ຄວມສູງຂອງເສັ້ນ 141 ແມັດ ມີເສັ້ນສາຍເຄື່ອງສາຍວາງ 6 ແມັດ
ສະຖານີ ແລະ ສາຍສົ່ງ	ມີສະຖານີໄຟຟ້າ 6 ສະຖານີ ແລະ ສະຖານີໄຟຟ້າ 500 ກວ 1 ສະຖານີ ມີສາຍສົ່ງ 115 ກວ ແລະ 35 ກວ ຈາກສະຖານີໄຟຟ້າໄຟຟ້າ 500 ກວ ຈາກສະຖານີໄຟຟ້າ 10 ສະຖານີ 21.28 ກວ ມີທັງທິດ 47 ເສັ້ນສາຍສົ່ງ
ໄລຍະໂຄງການ	ໄລຍະສຳເລັດ 25 ປີ, ໄລຍະການກໍ່ສ້າງ 3 ປີ

ຜົນກະທົບທີ່ອາດເກີດ- ດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ

ດ້ານ	ຜົນກະທົບທີ່ອາດເກີດ
ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ	• ດິນນຳໃຊ້ຖືກກະທົບຈາກເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງ ແບບຊົ່ວຄາວ ແລະ ຖາວອນ
ຊັບສິນ	• ຜົນລະບຸກ, ດິນໄມ້ ຖືກບຸກເບີກອອກຈາກເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງ
ການຈະລາຈອນ ແລະ ຄວາມປອດໄພ	• ອຸປະຕິເຫດຈາກການຈະລາຈອນ • ບັນຫາ ຄຸນນະພາບສູງນັ້ນ ແລະ ອາກາດ ໃນຊ່ວງກໍ່ສ້າງ • ອຸປະຕິເຫດຕໍ່ກຳມະກອນ • ອຸປະຕິເຫດ ເກີດຂຶ້ນກັບ ຊຸມຊົນ ທີ່ສະໜາມກໍ່ສ້າງ
ຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ/ສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອ	• ການຖອກເສດດິນ ແລະ ເສດຂອງແຫຼວ ແບບຊຸຂະຊາຍ • ການຄຸ້ມຄອງບໍ່ດີ ຕໍ່ ເສດວັດຖຸອື່ນຕະລາຍ ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ດິນມີຜິດປົນເປື້ອນ, ກະທົບຕໍ່ ນຳໃຫ້ດິນ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບ • ການຄຸ້ມຄອງກຳມະກອນ ບໍ່ໄດ້ດີອາດເຮັດໃຫ້ມີການຖິ້ມຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ ຊຸຂະຊາຍ
ມໍລະດົກດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ	• ແລວເສັ້ນທາງ, ສາຍສົ່ງ ອາດຖືກເຂດປ່າຊ້າ ແລະ ສະຖານທີ່ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ.

ຂະບວນການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນກະທົບ

Table 5.2: Summary of Supplemental ESIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Participants	Location	Outcomes
06 Oct - 23 Nov 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 5.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KIIs with local authorities 	23 village heads of the affected villages		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGDs with livelihood groups 	69 farmers, livestock, laborers, NTFPs collection		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with women groups 	82 women		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with ethnic groups 	56 ethnic group representatives (41 Triang; 4 Katu; 9 Yae; and 2 Lao)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with youth groups 	57 youth		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KIIs with healthcare personnel 	9 healthcare personnel		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NGO (CARE) 	1 CARE representative ³⁶	Dak Cheung District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consult with NGO representative on community needs, active NGOs, and their programs in local communities (Refer to Table 5.3).

³⁶ 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
06 - 10 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	8 villages located in Sanxay District, Attapeu Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 5.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KIIs with local authorities 	8 villages heads of the affected villages		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGDs with livelihood groups 	20 farmers, livestock, laborers and NTFPs collection		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with women groups 	17 women		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with ethnic groups 	20 ethnic group representatives (17 Triang and 3 Ar Luk)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FGD with youth groups 	18 youth		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ KIIs with healthcare personnel 	3 healthcare personnel		
May – July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct DMS survey 	Affected households from Project land acquisition	32 villages in the Project development arera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct DMS to collect data on Project's land acquisition impact

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

Table 5.3: Key Stakeholder Concerns and Relevance for the Supplemental ESIA and various Management Plans

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA and Management Plan 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 9.5 of the ESIA Report.	Impacts were minimized by reducing the number of WTGs under a new design and avoiding houses and paddy fields. WTGs have been relocated to ensure distance from villages. The nearest WTG to village is located more than 500 m from the village
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.	RP and livelihood restoration programs have been developed The Project will follow land acquisition procedure and implement livelihood restoration programs as outlined in the RP	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.	The Project will not impact residential houses.	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 9.3.7 and Section 9.5.7 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 9.3.10 and Section 9.5.7 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.	The Project will not affect cemeteries.	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 5.2.3 for more details.
Concerns about unfair compensation for those impacted by land 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.	RP and livelihood restoration programs have been developed. The Project will follow land acquisition procedure and implement livelihood restoration programs as outlined in the RP	N/A

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA and Management Plan Considerations	Actions Taken
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 9.5.4 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 10 (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 9.5.2 and CEGDP for more details.	During the consultation with villages in July 2022, it was clarified to the villagers that they will be provided with solar power system, not electricity generated by the Project
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 9.5.6 of the ESIA Report. Local Content and Influx Management Plan and Worker Code of Conduct will be developed.	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 9.6.3 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 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. Livelihood restoration programs and CEGDP have been prepared to address impacts to livelihood due to loss of NTFP collection area.	The reduction in number of WTGs from 148 to 133 reduced impacts to NTFP collection area by 57.55 ha

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 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 5.3**, the 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 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.

5.2.2 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 unite 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.

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

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.

Minutes of this meeting (refer to ESIA **Appendix G**).

Sanxay District, Attapeu Province

The Committee conducts a market price survey of affect assets and consults with project affected villages unit on 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. Minutes of this meeting (refer to ESIA **Appendix H**)

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 3,340,000 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 unit rates 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 unit rates 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 unit rates 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.

Minutes of meeting of this meeting (refer to ESIA **Appendix I**.)

5.2.3 Consultation and Project Information Disclosure in July-September 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. The participants of the consultations include village heads and PAPs – women were ensured to participate in the sessions in all villages, Project developer (MWPCL) 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 **Appendix J**).

The Project information was disclosed through presentation of ESIA study findings and proposed mitigation measures and management plans in basic Lao 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. The minute of meeting of July 2022 consultation is provided in **Appendix J**. **Figure 5.5** presents photos of information disclosure and consultation activities and **Figure 5.7** 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 **Appendix K**), 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 Lao language (refer to **Appendix L**) 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 for the following reasons:

- 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 in order 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.
- 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.

- Better understand the needs and priority of villages for community development programs.
- Understand the general perception of villagers towards the Project and if any concerns or recommendations for the Project
- 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 5.6**). Minutes of meeting and attendee registration are provided in **Appendix M**.

Figure 5.5: 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 5.6: 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 5.7: Disclosure Materials



PowerPoint Presentation and a large map

Project Information Booklet (in Laos language)

Table 5.4: Summary of Consultation in July to September 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sekong governor ■ Attapeu governor ■ Dak Cheung district officers ■ Sanxay district officers 	<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 MWPCCL to identify replacement land. However, replacement land for particularly paddy field is limited in this area. Livelihood restoration plans such as livestock raising, or improved agriculture will need to be in place to ensure the livelihood and quality of life of affected people are equal or better than pre-land acquisition impact. ■ For transmission line, area within ROW (e.g., 70 m for 500 kV) annual crops and livestock are allowed. Structures and tall trees (trees should not be taller than 3 m) are not allowed. 100% compensation for structure, rice paddy compensation for 10 years of affected productivity. Compensation for trees that have to be cut. ■ It is noted that most people in this area do not have legal title to land because it is a remote area and land titling activity has not covered this area yet. For Attapeu province, land will be 	<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
			<p>compensated between 25,000 – 50,000 LAK/m² depending on the type of land.</p> <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 satisfy them. This may involve creating new occupations or sustainable livelihood restoration programs such as planting other commercial crops, cattle, tourism, etc. 	
Tuesday, 19 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng and Xiengluang villages</p> <p>Location: Dak Tiem School</p> <p>Participants: Village heads and villagers of Dak Tiem, Dak Xeng and Xiengluang villages (total X people)</p>	<p>Main concerns include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts to agricultural land ■ Safety risks associated with transportation of Project components during construction. ■ Wastewater and sedimentation from project construction activities will enter the water sources of the village ■ Impacts of WTGs during operation to productivity of agricultural land. ■ Noise from WTGs ■ Dust from construction activities <p>CEGDPP Needs and priority (Dak Tiem Village) The engagement findings related to community needs will be incorporated into the development of the CEGDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Healthcare facility improvement and medical supplies + transportation to healthcare facility ■ Support to 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 and villagers can also use these 	<p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Land and economic displacement are assessed in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 9.3.7 and Section 9.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts associated with shadow flickers are assessed in Section 9.3.8 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"> ■ 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 ■ 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, and that the Project will provide satisfactory compensation and cater to the village needs.. The Project should ensure compensation at market rates</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 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts on air quality are assessed in Section 9.3.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Shadow flicker impacts are assessed in Section 9.3.10 and Section 9.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 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. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>and compensation for booking land. In addition, the Project must consult and inform the villages prior to any activities.</p>	<p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 10 (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, Seing A and Dak Kung Villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project has to inform the village head and villagers before construction to consider the location of camp in relation to cemetery location. ■ The ritual should be performed before the construction and objects to be prepared for the ritual are e.g., rice, water, sweets, etc. ■ Entry to the high elevation of Phou Koungking is not prohibited but it is difficult to access the top of Phou Koungking. Some villagers can access different elevations of Phou Koungking for NTFP. ■ Phou Koungking is the main area for NTFPs for Prao and Dak Kung villages <p>Main concerns include:</p> <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>CEGDP 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>CEGDP 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 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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 10 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p> <p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Land and economic displacement are assessed in Section 9.5.3 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 9.3.6 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. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within</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 consider compensation for at least 3 years for impacted land ■ The Project to assist family without toilet <p>CEGDP Needs and priority (Seing A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project to support water supply (<i>Nam Lin</i>) ■ The Project to support irrigation system ■ The Project to build/improve access road from Dak Lern and Seing A ■ The Project to provide scholarships to students and assist with employment opportunities 	<p>CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>CHMP has been prepared in order to minimize impacts to cultural heritage resources</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 10 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report</p>
	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 well 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>CEGDP 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 labor to work on the land e.g., this young mother has a young child that 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
			<p>she must tend to and therefore is not able to work on the land. The Project may provide support on livestock e.g., chickens and pigs to enable the mother to have additional income while taking care of the child at home</p>	
	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. 	<p>The information has been included in the RP as baseline of livelihood and income</p>
Wednesday, 20 July 2022	09:00-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Rant Village</p> <p>Location: 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. However, such belief was not shared by other village members. ■ Representative from Dak Rant village participated in compensation unit rate consultation with compensation committee, while Dak Dor representative 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 	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Land and economic displacement are assessed in Section 9.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 9.3.7 and Section 9.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts associated with shadow flickers are assessed in Section 9.3.8 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"> ■ 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. ■ 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>CEGDP 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 	<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 9.5.4 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. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 10 (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"> ■ 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 ■ 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 center of all villagers) identified to frequently access to the top of the mountain, where village border between Prao and Dak Lern lies, in order to monitor NTFP collection. <p>Belief Around Phou Koungking Mountain</p>	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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The FGD suggested that people are not afraid of entering high elevation area because of spirits, but rather poisonous animals such as snake ■ The FGD indicated that the belief in spirit such as 'Phi Bang Bot' is not strong nor common within villagers as it has been a long time since someone encountered spirits and there has been no evidence to prove. ■ The people, however, believe 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 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. 	

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			<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 activities, the parent spirits will be angry at him for not protecting them and let them rest in peace after death. ■ Phi Bang Bot (literal translation as cover the eyes) is a ghost that has the power to blind people. There has been no evidence of people encounter such spirit/ghost, but rather when someone got lost in a forest, they 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	Consultation with Dak Cheung, Ngon Don, and Dak Muan Villages <p>Participants</p>	<p>Villager Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the road cuts off all of the land that they own. ■ Safety of the transport vehicle. ■ There is risk of spreading COVID/other diseases from the workers to the villagers. <p>Villager Suggestions</p>	Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs. For additional village

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		Village heads and villagers of Dak Cheung, Ngon Don, and Dak Muan Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform village head on date of transportation ■ Have set times on when the transport vehicles can pass through school areas. ■ Teaching techniques for better efficiency in agriculture (mainly coffee) ■ Fertiliser for the village, soil is not fertile. ■ Equipment for village office ■ Provide capability training for youth in the communities to be able to work with the Project and other electricity generating projects ■ Training in tailoring for women to create jobs ■ Create a landfill for disposing of waste ■ Development of farming areas for villagers in need ■ A safety inspection to prevent the spread of any contagious diseases from the workers. ■ Management of waste by the workers <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Villagers like the idea of having a road next to their land for easier access. ■ Some villagers bring their own water to their farms/garden, some rely on water sources nearby. ■ Each village has their own foraging grounds, do not usually forage in other villages' territory 	proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.
21 July 2022	13:00-16:00	Consultation with Dak Bong, Dak Pum and Dak Seing A Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Bong, Dak Pum and Dak Seing A Villages	<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). 	RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition. CEGDP have been prepared to reflect community needs. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations

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"> ■ Compensate people and families before any development. ■ Respect village traditions and comply with them before development. ■ If project fails to comply with village demand, the project will not move forward. ■ Transmission lines over the cemetery requires cash paid upfront as compensation given to the village in order to fix any damages (trees cut to reduce height) ■ Improvement in clothes, village office 	<p>with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>CHMP have been prepared to address impacts to cultural heritage and proposed appropriate mitigation measures.</p>
22 July 2022	09:00 -12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Nong, Dak Samor and Sak Yok Villages</p> <p>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 as 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 meeting on unit rates with the compensation committee 	<p>Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 9.3.7 and Section 9.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

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9 Sept 2022	14:00-15:30	Consultation with Trong Mueang Village Location: Dak Yoi Primary School	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children and livestock. In order to solve the concerns about this issue, the project shall practice as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notify the village 1 week in advance of the transportation activities including the time of arrival, number and size of transport trucks, materials/equipment being transported so that the villagers are informed in advance and prepare village safety measures particularly for children and livestock - Implement a speed limit. - Implement guidance cars in front and behind the transportation. - If possible, the transportation to be at night or in weekends, not to be during school time. ■ The villagers reported water shortage issue during dry season. The villagers use the gravity-fed water system, and the water source is 8 km away from the village. ■ The villagers were concerned on the compensation for village land. The Project representative has clarified that the compensation for land under the State management will be included in the concession land arrangement and will be compensated according to the State regulations. <p>Village Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assist the village with domestic and drinking water ■ Assistance regarding the toilet construction equipment and materials: mortar, galvanized roof, bricks, squat toilet, toilet ■ The land of the affected person that is an abandoned garden land that have the land title/documents to be fully compensate 100%. ■ Promote the education for the people in the village to study and improve and construct a school for the village. ■ Construct a permanent school ■ Construct a dispensary/small hospital ■ Construct access roads to production areas 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote alternative methods of cultivation and animal husbandry ■ Construct village office ■ Construct gravity-fed water supply system ■ If the Project activities affect the village's sacred ground, the Project must comply with villages' custom and tradition. <p>Other information: The village representatives did not participate in consultation on compensation unit rate with governmental authorities</p>	
10 Sept 2022	10:20-12:20	Consultation with Dak Den Village	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loss of forest areas and associated use of the forests ■ Concerns on safety during strong wind which may cause the WTGs to spin at a high rate. The Project representative clarified that the WTGs will have in place automatic brake in order to control the speed of the blade, therefore, the WTGs spin rate will not exceed the safety limit. ■ Some people were not happy that land without tax payment receipt will not receive compensation ■ The Project should avoid impact to cemetery areas ■ Yar stream (Yoon) is used by the villagers and located nearby the WTGs ■ The village representative participated in the compensation unit cost consultation with relevant government authorities; however, to date they still do not know the determined price ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit. ■ The villagers would like to know the compensation for public land under the management of the government <p>Village Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project should also provide assistance for access roads to rice fields and plantations ■ Gravity-fed water system is inconvenient, the Project should provide assistance 	<p>Biodiversity impact assessment is conducted in Section 9.4.3 and mitigation measures are provided.</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 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>Grievance mechanism for community has been established to address concerns/issues related to the Project including land acquisition and resettlement related issues</p> <p>The Project design avoids impact to all cemeteries. Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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"> ■ The Project should provide assistance in supplying equipment for toilets ■ According to the plan, the previous field survey does not reach some certain points, resulting in some certain individuals were not included in the survey. ■ The Project should notify regarding the compensation value for each PAP ■ The Project should ensure the compensation is paid appropriately according to the plan and announcement. ■ The Project should ensure that plans and programs proposed in the LRP and CEGDP are implemented ■ The Project to provide equipment for agriculture such as hoe, shovel, tractor, etc. ■ Would like assistance regarding the cultivation technique (coffee cultivation), agricultural techniques, animal husbandry training ■ The road condition is poor. During rainy seasons the roads may become inaccessible. The Project to provide assistance with the road improvement and access road to agricultural lands ■ The Project to avoid impact to cemetery area. <p>Other information: The village representatives participated in consultation on compensation unit rate with governmental authorities; however, the compensation unit rates are not yet known.</p>	<p>Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>The Project carried out consultation with the PAPs on the compensation agreement form with all PAPs to inform them on the affected asset and compensation cost in October for Sanxay District and November for Dak Chueng District</p> <p>Monitoring requirements are outlined in the RP and CEGDP to ensure implementation of such plans</p>
11 Sept 2022	9:00-11:00	<p>Consultation with Nonsavan Village</p> <p>Location: House of Nonsavan Village Head</p>	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the past, there have been inconsistency in impact assessment and the actual impacts. Therefore, the Project to re-inspect to prevent this incident. ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials. Concern that roads may be damaged due to heavy vehicles and suggested the Project to have separate road for transportation to avoid village roads if possible. <p>Village Suggestions:</p>	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</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"> ■ Training on animal husbandry for the people and agriculture as the soil in Dak Cheung area is infertile, resulting in ineffective farming ■ Provide vocational skills training to the women, such as: tailoring work for women <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The village participated in compensation unit rate consultation with relevant authorities ■ Some villagers collect mushroom in Phou Koungking Mountain area. There is a belief, as in the previous year, there was a story that someone disappeared during NTFP collection and rituals was conducted to retrieve the person from the mountain. 	<p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs and suggestions such as agricultural and animal husbandry training. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>
11 Sept 2022	-	<p>Consultation with Dak Pum Village</p> <p>Location: Dak Pum Village Primary School</p>	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials. <p>Village Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construct a new village office ■ Supply barbed wires, fence and construction equipment ■ Provide training on agriculture and weaving ■ Supply livestock, such as: duck, chicken, goat, cow, buffalo to the people, so that villagers can raise and sell to the market to generate income for the family ■ Supply coffee seedlings to the people ■ Solve drinking water and domestic water issue ■ The Project to supply materials for toilets whilst the villagers can carry out construction work <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ None of the villages have accessed to Phou Koungking Mountain as the area is difficult to enter ■ The village did not participate in compensation unit rate consultation with relevant authorities 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented</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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
11 Sept 2022	9:30-11:30	Consultation with Dak Lern and Tong Xieng Villages Location: Dak Lern Kindergarten-Primary School	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concern over transportation activities may pose safety risks, especially to children and livestock. The Project to strictly abide the traffic regulations, implement a speed limit and notify the village before the transportation enter the village ■ Concerned that they may trespassing into the forbidden areas. Therefore, the Project should have in place worker code of conduct to regulate workers' behaviours, ■ Concern regarding diseases from outside, such as: Covid-19 associated with the influx of workers, ■ Concern that there may be drugs use/sell in the village brought about by influx of workers <p>Village Suggestions (Tong Xieng Village):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assist the poor families, as previously the poor families' houses caught in a fire, therefore, would like the project to assist them. ■ Provide training on agriculture to the people ■ Provide training on tailoring to women and tailoring equipment to them ■ Assistance regarding the gravity-pull/spring water for household consumption as currently there is a shortage of water ■ Assistance regarding the healthcare, which is: toilet, bathroom construction equipment ■ Level the paddy field land for the people or supply tractor to the people ■ Coordinate with the village prior to any works in order not to cross the custom of the village ■ Construct the teacher's office for the school of the village. ■ Supply livestock to the people, such as: chicken, duck, pig, goat, cow, buffalo, etc. <p>Village Suggestions (Dak Lern Village):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Repair the road accessing the village and road accessing to the dry season rice fields, gardens and paddy fields of the people ■ Clear and level the paddy field land of the people ■ Assistance on the drinking water 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented. Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</p> <p>Local Content and Influx Management Plan will be developed and implemented. This will include measures to control potential spread of infectious issues by workers influx.</p> <p>Worker Code of Conduct will prohibit workers from associated with drugs in any forms and ramifications should be in place where instances of drug use/sell are found.</p> <p>A Worker Code of Conduct (governing no-go zones and prohibits drug use) will be developed by the Project and provide opportunity for the village to review</p> <p>Community Health and Safety Plan and Occupational Health and Safety Plan will be developed</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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP</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 prioritize local labor as the village labor would like to work with the project ■ Provide technical training on agriculture to the people ■ The Project to comply with the custom and traditions of the village if the Project work will be undertaken in the village area, especially Kung King Mountain area. <p>Other Information The village did not participate in compensation unit rate consultation with relevant authorities</p>	<p>developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>The Project will comply with measures outlined in the CHMP to comply with villages' customs and traditions</p>
12 Sept 2022	14:00-16:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Jom Village</p> <p>Location: House of Dak Jom Village Head</p>	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concerns on employment but payment was not received (as experienced in previous projects) ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit. <p>Village Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assistance regarding health care or supply toilet materials: for toilets. ■ Provide a training regarding textiles weaving, modern cloths weaving. ■ Assistance in constructing a new village office. ■ The Project to comply with custom and traditions for management land of the village before construction ■ The Project to help improve water supply system ■ Provide electricity to families that still lack electricity ■ The Project to level and clear the paddy field land in order for the people to farm. ■ Assistance with irrigation system to the paddy field ■ Provide training on agriculture and equipment such as: mower, seedlings, etc. ■ Improve the road conditions 	<p>RP and Livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>Grievance mechanism for community has been established to address concerns/issues related to the Project including land acquisition and resettlement related issues</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with</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"> ■ Improve healthcare facilities including nurse and medicine ■ Provide teachers to the school and improve education facilities <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The village representatives participated in consultation on compensation unit rate with governmental authorities ■ There are water resources in the village but not located near construction area 	<p>villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p>
13 Sept 2022	9:20-11:30	<p>Consultation with Dak Ta-ok Noi Village</p> <p>Location: Dak Ta-ok Noi Village Primary School</p>	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit. <p>Village Suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assistance with insufficient rice for consumption particularly during dry season ■ Assistance regarding the equipment, pipes to be used for irrigation to the paddy field. ■ The Project to supply toilet construction equipment, such as: squat toilets, mortar, brick ■ Provide training on tailoring, modern textiles weaving to women ■ The Project to repair the road accessing the village and install a drainage pipe to avoid flooding of the road ■ The Project to give priority to hiring local labours of the village ■ Construct a dispensary and make available a village doctor ■ The Project to supply telephone signal station, as there are no signal in the area, causing difficulty in work coordination <p>Other Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The village did not participate in compensation unit rate consultation with relevant authorities ■ There are Xe Kaman river and Dak Yae stream. However, Dak Yae stream is not used and Xe Kaman river flow is too turbulent to be used 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented. Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
				Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
13 Sept 2022	13:00-14:30	Consultation with Dak Dom Village	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit. <p>Village Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construct access road to the village ■ Provide electricity for those households currently without ■ Provide village dispensary ■ Supply bathroom and toilet construction equipment ■ Provide vocational skills training in order to generate more income for the village, such as: textile weaving, silk weaving, agriculture. Supply textile weaving/pressing machines. ■ The Project should also provide assistance for access roads to rice fields and plantations ■ Provide assistance on irrigation system ■ Provide more teachers and education facilities. ■ Provide gravity-fed water system/spring water as there is insufficient water for household consumption during dry period ■ Provide barbed wires and meshes for garden, and equipment for indoor cultivation ■ The Project should provide employment opportunities and prioritize local labours which are young people in the village. <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The village representatives participated in consultation on compensation unit rate with governmental authorities ■ There are no water resources in the village 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented. Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
15 Sept 2022	-	Consultation with Dak Padou Village Location: House of Dak Padou Village Head	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is Dak Ju stream and Nam Yard stream that is near the project area ■ No concerns regarding labours if they reside in provided workers' camp ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit. Also concern on dust associated with transport activities. ■ There are about more than 20 families still do not have electricity. They need to depend on other families, and then share the electricity bills. <p>Village Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project to construct road accessing the village and the road to Sanxay-Trong Muang. ■ The Project to assist with land clearing and levelling for construction of new houses ■ Construct a new village office ■ Construct a dispensary for the village ■ Assist the village in solving the water insufficiency issue ■ Supply motorbike to the village to serve administration works ■ Supply squat toilet ■ Construct a school inclusive of a nursery level and provision of teachers ■ Provide assistance about the sport equipment to the village, such as: volleyball, football, basketball. ■ The Project to give priority to the labour of the village ■ Provide vocational skills training for the people. <p>Other information: Mostly collected at Kong Lu Mountain, the products collected are: flower pattern mushroom (Dok Laiy), forest ginseng, orchid, small Linzhi</p>	<p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented. Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</p> <p>The CEGDP includes provision of electricity (Section 6.3.1 Thematic Area 1: Rural Electrification)</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 and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p>

Date	Time	Action/Location/Participants	Key Findings/Summary	How issues or concern was addressed in Project Design or E&S Documents
15 Sept 2022	14:00-15:40	Consultation with Nam Ngon Neau Village Location: Nam Ngon Neau Village Meeting Room	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children and livestock and loud noise. ■ If there is a construction in Kong Lu Mountain, it may affect the livelihood area of the people <p>Village Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve the road from Sanxay district to the village area ■ Provide assistance regarding the food supply to families with insufficient food ■ Assistance in solving water shortage issue, particularly during April-May ■ Improve healthcare facilities including having a doctor available and sufficient medicine and equipment for treatment ■ Provide electricity for households without electricity <p>Other information:</p> <p>There is a stream flowing down from Kong Lu Mountain that is use for drinking when going to the forest. There is Yoon stream. In the village area, gravity-pull/spring water is used.</p>	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>RP and livelihood restoration plan have been prepared to minimize impacts to affected people from Project land acquisition.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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
16 Sept 2022	10:20-12:00	<p>Consultation with Dak Dor, Dak Xied and Dak Zuem village</p> <p>Location: Dak Xied Village School</p> <p>Participants Village heads and villagers of Dak Dor, Dak Xied and Dak Zuem village</p>	<p>Village Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safety concern over the transportation of materials, particularly for children. The Project should notify the village on transportation activities and implement speed limit and no transport activity after 8 pm as it will disturb rest time of villagers. ■ Covid-19 vaccines should be provided to all workers and villagers ■ Food insufficiency in some years <p>Village Suggestion (Dak Xuem):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construct access road (asphalt) to the village ■ Assistance in connecting gravity-fed water system/spring water pipes to each house. ■ Provide assistance to poor families, such as: families with female-headed households, families that lack food, electricity, clothing, etc.. ■ Construct a village dispensary ■ Construct a sport field and sport equipment, such as: football, volleyball, Sepak Trakaw ■ Training for women, such as: textiles weaving and assist to train women to have the knowledge, skills and promote the development of women, such as: agricultural business. ■ Land clearing and levelling to prepare land for paddy fields ■ Assistance in land clearing and levelling in village area in order to be able to construct new houses. ■ Provide livestock: duck, chicken, buffalo, pig ■ Provide rice supply to alleviate food insufficient issues ■ Provide funding to the village and motorbike to each village head <p>Village Suggestion (Dak Dor):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Repair the road accessing the village, Nam Ang falls and Nam ang bridge. ■ Construct a permanent school and provide educational equipment ■ Provide the local labours with employment opportunity 	<p>Community Health and safety impacts are assessed in Section 9.5.4 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented. Add measures in the Traffic Management Plan. Village notification protocols and timing should be stated in the SEP.</p> <p>Occupational Health and Safety Plan and Local Content and Influx Management Plan will be developed</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 of the ESIA report. This includes proposed mitigation measures</p> <p>CEGDP has been prepared to reflect community needs and suggestions. For additional village proposals (which are currently not within CEGDP), the CEGDP developed is further processed by the Joint Committee, with assistance of the Company, undertake broad and meaningful public consultations with villagers and their leaders to confirm their desired prioritization and utilization of available fund of the CDP, as stipulated as per CA Clause 4.18.</p> <p>Impacts on surface water quality is assessed in Section 9.3.6 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"> ■ Supply the toilet construction materials, such as: stone, mortar, squat toilet, etc ■ Assistance in installing electricity in the village ■ Assistance in solving the water shortage in the village <p>Village Suggestion (Dak Xied):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supply toilet construction materials to the people ■ Supply construction materials for village office ■ Supply livestock to the village: small animals (chicken, duck), large animals (cow, buffalo) ■ Provide assistance to poor families that lack food and housing ■ Construct a road from Salermxay to Dak Dor, Dak Xied, Xieng Luang village and avoid the cemetery area. ■ Construct roads accessing the dry season rice field and plantation ■ Pioneer in constructing the terrace rice field for the people ■ Assistance in healthcare facilities and treatment ■ Assistance with the kitchen equipment of the village women's union <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The village representatives participated in consultation on compensation unit rate with governmental authorities ■ The villagers collect NTFPs in forest area around the village, mostly collect vegetable, Dok Lhai mushroom Tome fruit, cardamom, Khaem fruit ■ Shortage of water during dry season is reported ■ Ban stream located near WTGs. This stream is used for bathing, and as a gravitational/spring water. 	

6 ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE PHASES

This section provides an overview of planned stakeholder engagement occurring throughout the pre-construction, construction, and operation phases of the Project. A brief description of key engagement activities for each phase is provided in **Table 6.1**. Further details are provided in the following sub-sections.

The engagement strategies as well as the SEP will be revised further prior to the construction and operation phases to confirm further details of the stakeholder engagement activities and ensure engagement methods and tools are effective, especially in encouraging informed participation from women and the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The SEP will be updated prior to commissioning to identify the Project needs and outline engagement strategies for this phase.

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Engagement Stages

Phase	Primary Stakeholder Engagement Activity
Pre-construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Undertake supplementary ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) disclosure and inform stakeholders of upcoming construction activities, including resettlement and land clearing. ■ Road test the Project mitigation measures and benefit enhancers. ■ Establish and give effect to a Grievance Redress Mechanism to address stakeholder complaints and issues promptly and effectively.
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regularly engage with stakeholders throughout the construction process and activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Project design, and monitoring results from the ESMP.
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Day-to-day engagement with stakeholders to maintain good relationships, provide update on the Project progress and monitoring results from the ESMP.
Design Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform and consult affected people on the design change and associated environmental and social impacts.

Pre-Construction

The key objectives of stakeholder engagement during pre-construction are to:

- Disclose and consult on the supplementary ESIA and ESMP.
- Provide stakeholders with updated information about the Project and progress towards development.
- Establish and communicate the GRM to the PAPs and other interested parties.
- Conduct ongoing consultation related to land acquisition and resettlement.
- Obtain information on village requirements and cultural norms/practices to integrate into e.g., work plan and worker code of conduct
- Confirm the stakeholder concerns, needs and opportunities that were identified during the ESIA and address any new issues that come to light.
- Road test the Project mitigation measures and benefit enhancers such as Livelihood Restoration Program and Community and Ethnic Group Development Program.

Engagement during this phase also includes:

- Engage with government departments regarding construction permits and licenses and provide regular Project progress and updates

- Provide an update on engagement activities that will occur during construction, including the frequency in which activities will be undertaken, the key points of contact within the Project team, and notification of the grievance mechanism and how to log a grievance.
- Consult with villages to obtain information on village requirements and cultural norms/practices:
 - Consult with Prao, Dak Learn, and Dak Bong on village requirements for required rituals prior to entering and construction activities in Phou Kounking area and Dak Bong cemetery, respectively.
 - Consultation with villages to better understand the cycle of ceremonies/rituals in order to develop work plan, particularly disruptive activities, during construction to avoid Project impact during these ceremonies/rituals.
 - Consultations with villages to understand prohibited areas in order to develop appropriate Workers' Code of Conduct and plan for installation of signs indicating no entry to sacred area in the village such as cemetery
 - Consultation with villages to understand villages' expectation of culturally appropriate behaviours of construction workers in order to develop Workers' Code of Conduct that is culturally sensitive and appropriate to villages

Construction

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during construction are to:

- Provide regular updates to stakeholders on construction activities, in particular activities that may cause disruptions, changes to construction schedule, and changes in designs.
- Continue to engage with government departments regarding construction permits and licenses and provide regular construction progress and updates.
- Identify new issues, concerns or needs of the PAPs related to construction and address them promptly.
- Provide resolution of community complaints in accordance with the GRM.
- Assess the effectiveness of environmental and social mitigation measures by participatory monitoring, and social monitoring in communities and direct feedback.
- Identify and implement opportunities for the Project to make contribution to community development to local communities and the region.
- Provide information on environmental and social impact mitigation measures and monitoring results, in line with the relevant government approvals.
- Monitor community attitudes towards the Project

Operation

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during operation are to:

- Provide updates on the progress of the Project's operation.
- Maintain constructive relationships with any groups and communities who are impacted by the Project.
- Maintain constructive relationships with the government stakeholders and other interested parties.
- Maintain awareness of environmental and safety practices in the local communities, especially emergency preparedness and response.
- Manage concerns and complaints from stakeholders and in particular, the local community.
- Provide information on environmental and social impact mitigation measures and monitoring results, in line with the relevant government approvals.

- Monitor community attitudes towards the Project.

The proposed Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Program is outlined in **Table 6.2**. Further detail such as date, time and location of the stakeholder engagement activities will be provided in advance of that activity (e.g., meeting) occurring. All stakeholder engagement activities will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Database (an example of which is provided in **Appendix N**). Where a grievance is identified during the course of the stakeholder engagement and disclosure program, it will be recorded and addressed in accordance with the GRM outlined in **Chapter 7**.

Table 6.2: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Program

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Pre-construction				
<p>Provide Project updates and disclose relevant project information to stakeholders and solicit their inputs/feedback into final ESIA, ESMP and related plans. Includes but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project alternatives, scope of the potential impacts and mitigation measures and benefit enhancers ■ Land acquisition process ■ Project environmental and social (E&S) principles and ESMP ■ Resettlement and livelihood restoration measures ■ Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village meetings ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ One-to-one meetings ■ Project Information Sheets such as Project Information Document (PID), Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline 	<p>One ESIA disclosure meeting per PAP village</p> <p>Follow-up meeting as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons (also referred to as Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)) ■ EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish and disclose a grievance redress mechanism and appeal process for the Project-affected persons that is culturally appropriate, gender and ethnically sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Village, District and provincial level authorities ■ Local CSOs ■ Other interested parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Targeted meetings with key stakeholders ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Social Media³⁷ ■ Project Website 	<p>Prior to any land acquisition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ EPC contractor

³⁷ It is critical to have social media contact with (i) village authorities; and, (ii) a representative of the Lao Women's Union and Lao Front for National Development in each village. All social media messages should be posted in the Lao language so as to allow all PAPs to have access directly to the social media site maintained by the Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement; to enable PAPs to have direct access to information from the Project.

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present the draft ESMP and related plans for comments and feedback ■ Project updates including construction activities, construction management plans, engagement activities and responsibilities ■ Update on ongoing land acquisition and resettlement activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Local civil society organizations (CSOs)³⁸ ■ NGOs³⁹ ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Targeted meetings with key stakeholders ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Social Media⁴⁰ ■ Project Website 	One ESIA disclosure meeting and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ EPC contractor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final CEGDP ■ Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final RP, Entitlement Matrix, implementation schedule, official GoL letter fixing cutoff dates, and Table of the Final Compensation Rates in Lao language in the Village Office or house of the village chief and Project site office. The Executive Summary in the disclosed version of the RP to include a brief socio-economic profile of the affected people as a whole covering key indicators and planned consultation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village meetings ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ One-to-one meetings ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Executive Summary of the Final Addendum to the RP and CEGDP translated into local language ■ Project Information Centre ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline 	Prior to any impact or payment of compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
Based on the ESMF and aligned with the CEGDP, disclose construction ESMP subplans that are culturally appropriate and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Local civil society organizations (CSOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village level meetings with project affected people ■ Disclosed Lao language summaries of management plans in the Village Office or 	Disclosed Lao language summaries of management plans in the Village Office or house of the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons

³⁸ Local civil society organizations (CSOs) include Lao Women's Union, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Lao Front for National Development.

³⁹ The GOL requires all foreign NGOs must be register with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and be accompanied by a representative of MFA when NGO representatives are in the field. Therefore, whenever the Project engages NGOs in meetings, it should be ensured that MFA representative is present.

⁴⁰ It is critical to have social media contact with (i) village authorities; and, (ii) a representative of the Lao Women's Union and Lao Front for National Development in each village. All social media messages should be posted in the Lao language so as to allow all PAPs to have access directly to the social media site maintained by the Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement; to enable PAPs to have direct access to information from the Project.

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<p>ethnically sensitive and disclose the plans to affected communities, as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Content and Influx Management Plan ■ Workers Code of Conduct ■ Workers Accommodation Plan ■ Traffic Management Plan ■ Community Health and Safety Management Plan ■ Security Management Plan ■ Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	house of the village chief and Project site office	chief and Project site office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement ■ Grievance mechanism for land acquisition and displacement related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in the Resettlement Plan (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM 	Monthly and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
<p>Disclose to affected communities and submit the addendum to the RP and CEGDP reflecting the WTG Relocation and other changes, updated socio-economic baseline, impacts of WTG relocation, timetable of activities, updated consultation and disclosure covering the WTG relocation and Addendum RP and CEGDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village meetings ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ One-to-one meetings ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Executive Summary of the Final Addendum to the RP and CEGDP translated into local language 	Prior to any works to be conducted in the relocation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline 		
<p>Provide information to affected villagers about the changes in access to agriculture/forest land. Aspects relating to prohibited areas not to be used for agriculture/NTFP collection in compliance with the forest law and local forest use requirement will also be communicated to affected villagers.</p> <p>Identify and agree with project affected people most suitable replacement NTFP collection areas in consultation with DAFO and affected communities, and ensure GoL has legally granted use rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relevant government bodies, PAPs, business and entities identified in the RP <p>Relevant government bodies, PAPs in project affected villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	<p>Monthly and as required</p> <p>Agreement on suitable replacement NTFP collection areas within one year after main construction activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development ■ EPC contractor
<p>Inform the affected villagers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A training program targeting and skills required for affected villagers to participate in unskilled, and potentially semi-skilled work for the Project. ■ Employment and procurement opportunities in advance to enable villagers and businesses to be prepare for the application process (e.g., contracting requirements, assistance with application, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ NGOs advocating on livelihood training and improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Notification on village boards 	<p>Monthly and as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Procurement/recruitment/HR manager ■ EPC contractor

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<p>Consult and agree with project affected communities on scope and coverage , frequency of community-based participatory monitoring program; composition of monitoring committee and level of participation of communities in monitoring the implementation of the RP, CEGDP, CHMP, SEP, CHSMP and other ESMP subplans</p> <p>Implement community based monitoring program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village leaders and other elders ■ PAPs ■ Oher local organizations such as Lao Womens Union, Lao Front for National Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Notification on village boards 	<p>Prior to main construction activities</p> <p>Periodically (frequency to be agreed with communities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ Village Liaisons
<p>Consultation with village leaders and villagers on mitigation measures for impact on cultural heritage i.e., cemeteries and sacred forests, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform the villagers of Project's cultural heritage protocol ■ Notify village leaders prior to entering cemeteries.sacred forest ■ Required rituals/ceremonies to be performed prior to Project activities in Phou Koungking and Dak Bong cemetery ■ Inform the villagers of available grievance mechanism with regards to cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village leaders and belief leaders ■ PAPs ■ Relevant government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Notification on village boards 	<p>Consultations once and more as required</p> <p>Notification prior to entering cemeteries and sacred forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
<p>Engage on construction permits and licenses and regular Project progress and updates</p>	<p>Government Agencies and District Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One-on-one meetings ■ Group meetings/briefings 	<p>Monthly and as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Director ■ Team and other Managers as relevant ■ EPC contractor's managers

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Maintain good relationship with PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	Weekly or bi-weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC Contractor
Maintain feedback channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One-to-one meetings with Village Liaisons ■ Feedback Mailboxes ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Information Centre 	As required	Village Liaisons
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FAQs 	Monthly and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons
Media briefings	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meetings ■ Electronic communication 	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement
Construction				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regularly update on construction activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Project design, and monitoring results from the ESMP, especially the Resettlement Plan, health and safety impacts (Construction-related safety measures) ■ Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form ■ Meetings ■ Social Media ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	<p>Once a month and as needed</p> <p>Community perception surveys – once a year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC contractor

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update on construction activities and implementation of management plans ■ Update on livelihood restoration ■ Grievance mechanism ■ Coordination of activities especially the roll-out of management plans ■ Health and safety impacts ■ Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form ■ Meetings ■ Project Information Hotline and Website ■ Social Media ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	Once at the start of construction then as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC contractor
Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement	Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in RP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Separate group discussions with women and vulnerable groups 	Monthly and as needed PAP survey - Upon completion of resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
Develop the construction phase village Community Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village and prioritize the completion of the village CDPs for all affected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face village level meetings in 32 affected villages ■ Separate group discussions with women and vulnerable groups 	Village CDPs and signed Minutes of Meetings documenting agreement with the village CDPs within one year after main construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licences and provide construction progress update	Government Agencies and District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Project Email 	Monthly and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESHS Manager Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement Other managers as relevant
Notification of disruptive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups District Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Notifications Social Media Project Website Project Information Hotline Project Email Project Information Centre 	As required, prior to events of increased disturbance (e.g., land clearing, traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement EPC contractor
<p>Undertake community environmental and safety awareness program. Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that cause disruption such as air, dust, traffic and noise impacts Road safety, especially for children Workers' code of conduct, worker's health and safety plan Security management Emergency preparedness and response Activities that cause other adverse environmental and social impacts Potential risks of trafficking (particularly for women and children) associated with influx of workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Community Events such as forest conservation Posters and Maps Project Information Sheets Project Email Project Information Centre 	Monthly and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement GRM Coordinator Village Liaisons EPC contractor

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Provide information on gender-based violence (GBV) and inform the affected villagers of available grievance mechanism to report actual or suspected instances of GBV/exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups, particularly women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 	Bi-annually	Village Liaisons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform the communities near the Project regarding the risks of trespassing. Such engagement should start prior to the start of construction activities. ■ Inform the communities on the negotiation/mediation/arbitration procedure before lodging grievance⁴¹ ■ Inform the communities of grievance redress mechanism to lodge any grievances in relation to the conduct of security personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 	Once at the start of construction then as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC Contractor
Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Government Agencies ■ District Administration ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Stakeholder Engagement Database ■ Project Email ■ Community Perception Survey ■ Issues and Concerns Register 	Bi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Environmental Consultant ■ EPC Contractor

⁴¹ The Law on Resolution of Economic Disputes, No. 44/PO, dated 19 May 2005 requires negotiation/mediation/ arbitration prior to lodging any grievances. Prior to a grievance being filed, evidence of negotiation is to be submitted.

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<p>Disclose and consult on construction activities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction activities and schedule ■ Additional mitigation measures/updated ESMP ■ Community health and safety, workers camp code of conducts, environmental and social management, road access and traffic management ■ Hiring opportunities and practices, and local worker training program ■ Business opportunities 	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Project Information Sheets ■ Community Meetings (for PAPs) 	<p>Monthly at the first 3 months of construction, then quarterly and as required from there on.</p> <p>Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC Contractor
Monitor community concerns and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Stakeholder Engagement Database ■ Project Email 	Bi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC Contractor
Maintain good relationship with PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	Weekly or bi-weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ EPC Contractor
Maintain feedback channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Feedback Mailboxes ■ Project Information Centre 	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Liaisons
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	FAQ	Bi-annually and as required	Village Liaisons
Media briefings	Media	Meeting	At the beginning of construction and as required	Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Consultation and disclosure of Guidelines for the use of the Community Development Fund to project affected ethnic groups in 32 villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Village, district and provincial authorities ■ Joint Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face village level meetings in 32 affected villages ■ Separate group discussions with women and vulnerable groups ■ Draft guidelines translated in local Language and copies provided to PAPs prior to village meetings 	Prior to commissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
Operations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop the operation phase village Community Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village consistent with the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) approach and complete the village CDP for 32 affected villages, which includes a 5 year budget/financing plan (to be aligned with the PRF planning cycle); with the allocation of funds controlled by the Sponsor and village authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Village, district and provincial authorities ■ Joint Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face village level meetings in 32 affected villages ■ Separate group discussions with women and vulnerable groups ■ Draft guidelines translated in local Language and copies provided to PAPs prior to village meetings 	<p>First 5 year plan developed after commissioning</p> <p>Succeeding 5-year plan shall be prepared during the 12-month period prior to the commencement of each subsequent 5-year period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ Senior Manager of Stakeholders, Resettlement, Social Development, and Livelihood ■ Senior Officer and Officer Livelihood and Social Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain good relationships and provide update on the Project progress ■ Grievance mechanism 	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting/briefing ■ Village meeting 	Once at the beginning of operation and as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer Public Involvement with support from other Managers and team members ■ O&M Contractor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social Media ■ Project Website 	Monthly and as required	
		Project Information Sheets	Bi-annually	

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Maintain awareness of environmental and safety practices in the local communities	PAPs	Brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety, emergency response talks to PAPs and other relevant stakeholders Emergency drills	Once at the beginning of the operation then annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer - Public Involvement and GRM monitoring, Village Liaison Officer (also referred to as CLOs) ■ Senior Officer and Officer Health and Safety ■ O&M Contractor
Notification of disruptive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ District Administration 	Text Notifications Social Media Project Website	As required, prior to events of increased disturbance (e.g. traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ O&M Contractor
Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Government Agencies ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	Meeting	Once at the beginning of the operation then bi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons Environmental and Social Consultants ■ O&M Contractor
		Stakeholder Engagement Database	Bi-annually	
		Community Perception Survey	Every 3 years	
		Community Meetings with PAPs	As required	
		Project Email/Feedback Mailboxes	As required	
Monitor community concerns and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Local CSOs ■ NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	Meeting	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village Liaisons ■ O&M Contractor
		Stakeholder Engagement Database	Bi-annually	
		Community Perception Survey	Every 3 years	
		Feedback Mailboxes	As required	
		Project Email	As required	

Primary Engagement Activity/ Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Maintain good relationship with PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs Village authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular meeting with village authorities and PAPs representatives to allow them to raise their concerns/suggestions 	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons ■ O&M Contractor
Maintain feedback channels	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Email and Website/ Feedback Mailboxes 	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ GRM Coordinator ■ Village Liaisons
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Website ■ Project Email 	As required	Village Liasons
Media briefings	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Project Email 	Once at the beginning of operation then as required	Senior Officer and Officer - Public Involvement

6.1 Strategies for Information Disclosure, Communication, and Consultations

Several communication methods will be utilised to reach a wide range of stakeholders. These are summarised in **Table 6.3**.

Key disclosure and communication materials include:

- Project Information Document (PID): This document consists of a non-technical summary of the Project, development timeline and milestones, Project updates, consultation program and opportunities for the stakeholders to participate in the development of the Project, timeline and venues for engagement activities, contact details for questions and queries. The PID will be updated at each Project milestone to reflect the Project development and key activities at each stage.
- Project Factsheet: A one-pager explaining the Project information in simple, plain language accompanied with maps and pictures.
- FAQs which comprise key Project risks and issues, and the Project's plan to address them, as well as answers to key questions raised by the stakeholders during the previous consultation. The FAQs will be revised and updated regularly to reflect Project development and key issues that have come to light.
- Development and posting of community/spot maps in the villages.
- GRM: Details on how to access the grievance mechanism will be provided. This will include information on how the grievance management process will work, including the timeframes for responses.
- Copy of the Executive Summary and Entitlement Matrix of the RP in Lao language should also be available in the Village Hall or house of the village chief in the villages where there is land acquisition.
- The GRM process and grievance receiving channel will be disseminated throughout the PAoI. This should include large posters displayed at central locations around each affected village and include village offices, village meeting halls, schools, health centres, and notice boards that may be available in the affected villages.

All disclosure and consultation materials are available in plain, easy-to-understand language, in English, Lao and ethnic languages including Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk, as applicable.

Table 6.3: Information Disclosure, Communication and Consultation Strategies

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
Face-to-face Meeting/workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Project updates and disclose relevant project information 	Solicit their inputs/feedback for the Project from government offices – all levels, officials, schools and healthcare centers, interest groups, NGOs, financiers, multilateral agencies, and other interested parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs All Stakeholders
FGD	N/A	Consultation with women and youth groups in affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and youth PAPs
Telephone or Virtual Meetings	Information can be disseminated via telephone and virtual meetings if needed considering the COVID-19 pandemic	Consultation with PAPs, relevant governmental authorities considering the COVID-19 pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs
Project Information Sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booklet, PID, GRM, Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form Distributed prior to meetings by the Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement Provide reference on impacts and mitigations section – may be included in booklet or provided verbally Document to be available in English, Laos and other local languages e.g., Triang, Yae, Katu, as appropriate 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders
Notice Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Administration Offices District schools and healthcare centres 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of community/spot maps in the villages showing the permanent and temporary project facilities in the village 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs
Feedback Mailboxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be placed in a public place at PAP village Copies of feedback form are also available at mailboxes Allows local community members to provide written feedback to the Project team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs can raise questions or concerns PAPs can provide suggestions to the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
FAQ List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prepare a list of FAQs and model answers to provide consistent messaging to all stakeholders ■ To be updated regularly throughout the Project lifecycle ■ Ensure FAQ language is inclusive – simple, in appropriate languages (e.g. Laos and ethnic languages including Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk) ■ Ensure detail in FAQ does not provide commitments where not confirmed 	FAQs to be prepared in consultation with PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders
Social Media ⁴²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To announce Project meetings, events or key Project information ■ May be undertaken in one or more mediums, depending on the location of stakeholders and/or nature of content 	All stakeholders can choose to follow the project on social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders ■ Other Interested Parties
Project Information Centre (PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed in the border between Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts ■ Established as soon as possible during the pre-construction phase and ongoing throughout the construction phase ■ To welcome visitors from the local communities and the district to obtain Project information, ask questions, raise issues or log grievances ■ Facilitated by the Village Liaisons and business hours will take into account convenient time for the PAPs, especially the vulnerable people to access the PIC ■ Facilitated by the Village Liaisons and business hours will take into account convenient time for the PAPs, especially the vulnerable people to access the PIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs can request for Project information, ask questions about the Project ■ PAPs can raise their concerns and provide suggestions to the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties
Project Information Hotline Project Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Telephone number for stakeholders to provide feedback/enquire about the Project ■ Project email address available for all stakeholders to write to ask questions, raise issues/concerns 	All stakeholders can email to request information, and raise issues/concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties

⁴² It is critical to have social media contact with (i) village authorities; and, (ii) a representative of the Lao Women's Union and Lao Front for National Development in each village. All social media messages should be posted in the Lao language so as to allow all PAPs to have access directly to the social media site maintained by the Senior Officer and Officer Public Involvement; to enable PAPs to have direct access to information from the Project.

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
Project Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project website to contain key Project information and E&S documents and monitoring reports ■ Regularly updated with new Project updates such as job opportunities for local workforce ■ Allow the public to submit issues or grievances related to the Project development. ■ Disclose the ESIA, E&S management plans and E&S monitoring reports. Executive summary of the E&S documents will be made available in Laos on the website. The monitoring reports will be disclosed quarterly/ semi-annually. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders
Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To announce Project meetings, events or key Project information ■ May be undertaken in one or more mediums, depending on the location of stakeholders 	Regional stakeholders and other interested parties who can call in to ask questions and raise issues/concerns while GOL representatives attend the radio interview (it is proposed that this occur during pre-construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties
Films and Videos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project will also explore films and videos of construction of wind farms and certain impacts such as shadow flicker to screen for the PAPs and other interested stakeholders ■ Videos of relevant progressive rehabilitation programs, resettlement and livelihood restoration programs and community health and safety training programs will also be sourced whenever possible for community screen time 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups
Participation in community events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To disclose Project information as appropriate 	To questions and gather feedback from stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Other Interested Parties
Perception Survey	N/A	A perception survey examining PAPs' experience and feedback about the project will be carried out annually during construction, and at the completion of RP.	PAPs

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
Household visit	To disclose Project information as appropriate	To answer questions and gather feedback from PAPs, particularly vulnerable households	Households in extreme poverty (refer to Footnote 4), single women headed households, people with disability, elderly who have mobility issue, informal settlers and other vulnerable individuals.
School visit/group briefing	To disclose Project information as appropriate	To answer questions and gather feedback from PAPs	School children in affected villages

6.2 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for Workers

During construction, the Project will require a large number of workforces— an average of 700 workers per day (peak workforce requirement is around 1,300 workers per day). The EPC Contractor is a Chinese company and may hire migrant (potentially Chinese and Vietnamese) workers for the Project (40% of the total workforce as per draft CA Annex W Labour and Employment Requirement as of August 2022). Engagement strategies for Project’s workers and EPC Contractors’ workers are presented in **Table 6.4**. The Project HR and EPC contractor’s HR and other relevant departments such as H&S and CLOs will be responsible for carrying out these engagement activities. Engagement activities will be carried out in appropriate languages for the workers e.g., Chinese for Chinese workers and Lao or ethnic languages for local workers.

Table 6.4: Engagement Strategies for Workers

Topic	Information Disclosure	Methods	Frequency
Induction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site induction for all workers ■ HR policies such as wages, work hours, benefits, etc. ■ Health and safety requirements and awareness ■ Worker code of Conduct ■ Worker and public grievance mechanism and how to access them ■ Worker related management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Induction training 	Once at the beginning
Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use of personal protective equipment ■ Personal and worker camp hygiene ■ First aid orientation training ■ SEA and GBV awareness training ■ Awareness on transmission of infectious (STD/HIV) and endemic (malaria, TB etc.) diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training ■ Toolbox talk ■ Awareness campaign 	Quarterly and as required
Community and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worker code of Conduct ■ Awareness on the cultural heritage sensitivities and the various protocols for workers to respect local culture and norms e.g., no entering cultural heritage sites without permission ■ No hunting, poaching or NTFP collection activities in the community areas ■ Stay in provided accommodation ■ Avoid conflicts with local communities ■ Waste management at construction site and workers’ camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training ■ Toolbox talk ■ Awareness campaign 	Quarterly and as required
Labour and working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HR policies such as wages, work hours, benefits, etc. ■ Update on any changes to Labour Laws or Projects’ HR policies ■ Worker and public grievance mechanism and how to access them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training ■ Toolbox talk ■ Awareness campaign 	Quarterly and as required
Workers’ concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worker and public grievance mechanism and how to access them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feedback/grievance Mailboxes and other receiving channels ■ Informal conversation by supervisor or HR ■ (Confidential) face-to-face meeting 	Quarterly and as required

6.3 Additional Strategies for Women and Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups consist of people who may not be able to access Project information and articulate their concerns and priorities about potential Project impacts owing to certain barriers that disadvantage them. The barriers could be socio-political, related to ethnicity, language abilities, gender, religion, or poverty as people influenced by these factors are not expected to or do not feel that they can have a 'voice' in public. The Project will conduct most of engagement activities in Lao; however, translator and disclosure materials in local ethnic languages will be made available if needed. In addition, the disclosure materials will use as much of visuals and infographic as possible to facilitate illiterate people and minimize language barriers. These strategies are reflected in **Table 6.3**.

Taking these barriers into account, a number of measures will be used to remove obstacles to participation for vulnerable groups:

- **Focus groups for women:** Led and facilitated by a woman in each village in the Affected Population, to introduce the Project and discuss any issues and concerns that the women may have regarding the Project development.
- **Focus groups for youth:** Led by a youth facilitator in each village in the Affected Population.
- **School visits** to disseminate Project information and consult with school children and teachers about potential impacts and benefits. Information disclosure through school teachers and students is also an effective way to reach the broader community, especially women, as teachers are important influencers in the community and children often bring information collected from school to share with their families.
- **Household visits** will be undertaken on a case-by-case basis, particularly for people with disabilities, the elderly who have mobility issues, and other vulnerable people that are unable to attend community meetings, to ensure they are provided with the Project information and have opportunities to raise their questions and concerns freely without intimidation, discomfort or ridicule.
- **Most Ethnic Groups/lps** in the Project affected areas speak Lao but some individuals may experience language issues especially around new concepts and processes. To overcome this, the Project team has established a group of local Village Liaisons who will hold small group meetings in local ethnic languages including Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding Laos. They will also assist lps in how to provide comments, feedback and raise grievances.

While reaching out to different groups particularly vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and disabled, the Project team will make sure that the time and location of consultation are appropriate to their needs.

6.4 Resettlement Planning Engagement Process

A primary engagement process running concurrently with the overall Project consultation and disclosure is engagement related to resettlement planning. Consultations with government departments and offices, together with displaced families were undertaken for the development of the Resettlement Plan (RP). Key engagement activities and their status for RP are outlined in **Table 6.5**. The communities will be engaged in future phases of the RP including implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 6.5: Key RP Engagement Strategies

Stage	Engagement Activities for RP	Status
Stakeholder identification and mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identification of relevant Project stakeholders characterizing the key stakeholder issues and concerns and mapping the Project stakeholders to determine the appropriate level of engagement for each stakeholder or stakeholder group (refer to Section 3: Project Stakeholders of the SEP). 	Complete
Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disclosure of potential Project footprint, to be managed with utmost caution to mitigate the speculation risks ■ Gathering initial PAP issues and concerns regarding land acquisition and resettlement ■ Preparation of stakeholder engagement (SE) road map for further stages 	Complete
Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disclose the resettlement planning process and explain its key steps to stakeholders, including detailed explanations on cut-off date, resettlement committee(s), timeframes, feedback, and GRM; in collaboration with concerned provincial and district officials ■ Establish the resettlement committee/s ■ Announcement of cut-off-date and legal progress backing the declaration of cut-off ■ Consult to plan to mitigate and compensate impacts of physical and/or economic displacements ■ Conduct socio-economic and asset inventory surveys ■ Negotiations to agree on compensation entitlements for loss of household and community assets ■ Involve displaced persons in developing livelihood restoration strategies ■ Involve representatives of affected persons in grievance procedures ■ Disclose the RP and related plans ■ More meaningful consultations with PAPs to facilitate them to better understand that provision of cash compensation alone would not result in sustainable livelihood – they will need to also participate in financial literacy program and LRP provided by the Project 	Complete
Detailed Livelihood Restoration Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consult with PAPs to understand their needs to develop LRP which is tailored to their needs ■ Propose LRP initiatives to PAPs and receive feedback ■ Involve PAPs and concerned PAFO and DAFO officials in planning for LRP and implementation in consultation with PAPs ■ Involve PAPs in monitoring and evaluation of LRP 	Complete
Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organize participation of displaced persons in RP implementation, as appropriate ■ Involve affected persons and concerned GOL officials in monitoring and evaluation ■ Ensure the grievance mechanism is functional 	To be conducted
Disclosure of key RP information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A copy of the Executive Summary of the Final RP, Entitlement Matrix and Table of the Final Compensation Rates in Lao language will be made available in the Village Office or house of the village heads and Project site office before any impact will take place or any payment of compensation. The Executive Summary in the disclosed version of the RP should include a brief socio-economic profile of the affected people as a whole covering key 	To be conducted

Stage	Engagement Activities for RP	Status
	indicators and the planned consultation activities. The key indicators are population of the host districts, ethnic composition, religion, livelihood sources, income and expenditure and gender differentiation in terms of education, division of labour, land ownership and decision-making participation.	
Changes in Project land requirements/acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project will inform and consult the communities regarding changes to Project design which may impact Project's land acquisition and subsequently compensation for affected households. 	To be conducted as applicable

6.5 Community and Ethnic Groups Development Planning and Engagement

The following engagements will be undertaken in the future development and implementation of CEGDP:

- Ongoing consultations with the villagers on detailed development and implementation of proposed community and ethnic group development programs
- During the construction phase, CSR activities and programs will be developed following the principles of the Monsoon Windfarm Partnership Program. Development of CSR activities and programs will follow a participatory approach and each village level plan will be agreed with the respective affected villages and their agreement will be documented in the minutes of meetings.
- Consultation with project affected villages on development of Guidelines for the use of the Community Development Fund.
- Community development plans using the Community Development Fund during Operations Phase 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 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. The community development program will be reviewed and updated at five-year intervals, or more frequently required by the GOL or MEM.
- 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), the grievance mechanism, and AIIB PPM.
- Seek permission from the village leaders, elders, and the broader community to enter and utilise Phou Koungking Mountain and Dak Bong cemetery area.
- 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.

6.6 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Engagement

The Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) has been conducted as part of the supplemental ESIA (refer to **Section 7.4.9** of the Supplemental ESIA). The findings indicate that there are residual impacts remaining, with the outcomes of the CHA reflecting potential impacts to critical habitat (refer to more details in **Section 7.4.9** of the Supplemental ESIA). A BAP must be prepared to align with the ADB SPS to include options to offset residual impacts so as to achieve at the minimum a No Net Loss (for natural habitats) or potentially a Net Gain (for critical habitats) outcome in terms of biodiversity.

Consultation with government departments and offices and PAPs will be undertaken for the development of any BAP required during the project planning and Environmental Licensing and Approvals processes, with a focus on:

- Establishing an effective process for PAPs, key government agencies, and other key stakeholders to participate in designing and implementing the biodiversity offset (if required)
- Identifying suitable opportunities (potential offset sites, activities and mechanisms) for achieving “like-for-like or better” biodiversity gains to balance the losses due to the development.
- Ensuring information is collected and provided to the Regulator responsible for the incorporation of any biodiversity offsets required into protected areas.

To guide the development of biodiversity offsets, the following consultation activities will be undertaken:

- Consult with PAPs and other key stakeholders such as NGOs and government agencies to identify potential offset sites, implementation mechanisms and costs.
- Consult with PAPs and other communities regarding prevention activities of deforestation in the area.
- Consult with PAPs and other stakeholders in designing and implementing the biodiversity offset.
- Setting the specific offset activities and locations in a BAP to seek agreement on the approach with PAPs and key stakeholders.
- Disclose draft BAP for comments and feedback.

6.7 Engagement Strategy to Address Changes in Project Design

Project design change may occur in later stages of Project implementation and design finalization. These changes may have implications on land acquisition, social, environmental, and biological impacts. The Project will:

- Inform the communities of the Project design changes and potential associated impacts to such changes
- Inform and consult the communities regarding changes to Project design which may impact Project’s land acquisition and subsequently compensation for affected households.
- Conduct consultation with affected people to understand their concerns and recommendations for the Project

The minute of meeting will be prepared and update to this SEP

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

An effective stakeholder engagement process can help prevent grievances. However, projects with high potential for environmental and social impacts to occur, often result in grievances from stakeholders.

This section provides a framework for the GRM that will be used to identify, track, and manage grievances raised by external Project stakeholders. The GRM applies to:

- Grievance related to construction and operation impacts (e.g., siltation of water sources or noise/shadow flicker during operation) and damages from project activities (e.g., crop damage during road repair).
- Land acquisition and resettlement related grievances.

A separate grievance mechanism will be developed to address internal grievances relating to employment matters.

The GRM will be refined during SEP development and be maintained throughout the Project lifecycle, to ensure that grievances are promptly heard, analysed and, to the extent possible, resolved.

The main objective of the grievance mechanism is:

- To address grievances promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner resulting in fair, effective and lasting outcomes.
- To provide a grievance management process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all Project affected parties.
- To build trust as an integral component of the Project community relations activities.
- To enable a systematic identification of emerging issues facilitating correcting actions and pre-emptive engagement.

It is noted that the Law on Resolution of Economic Disputes, 44/PO, dated 19 May 2005 (**Section 2.1**) requires negotiations/arbitration/mediation to be carried out prior to submission of a formal grievance by PAPs or other stakeholders. If negotiations/arbitration/mediation process has been exhausted and the grievance is not resolved, then a formal grievance should be submitted.

7.1 The Project Grievance Resolution System

The objective of this system is to ensure there is a robust and transparent process available for addressing complaints. This system comprises a sequential process of three (4) levels of resolution. The next level of resolution is triggered if the complaint cannot be resolved at a lower level (refer to **Box 7.1**).

During pre-construction and start construction phase, the Project will establish interim ESMO which will consist of the local team, an ESHS Manager, and an Environmental Manager. The local team, with the Area Director (Chaovalit Khunchaiyaphum) as the main contact, will receive and address all grievances until the ESMO and JCR can be established. The contact information for receiving grievance was disclosed during the July 2022 consultation and provided in the booklet disseminated to villagers (**Box 7.2**). Innogreen will provide support for other responsibilities of ESMO as needed during this period until the ESMO is set up. The grievances received will be documented and raised to the Compensation Committee if cannot be solved by the interim ESMO.

Box 7.1: The Project Grievance Resolution System

After grievance is received, the CLOs and/or the Project Grievance Redress Unit (PGRU) (which will be set up as part of the ESMO) will assess and classify the complaints according to **Box 7.3** and assign priority and responsibilities.

Resolution Level 1: This level of resolution is for complaints that can be resolved by the Project Grievance Redress Unit (PGRU) and Village Committee directly. This level of complaint can be dealt with through immediate corrective action or mediated before such grievance is proceeded further with formal grievance mechanism which involves the government.

Resolution Level 2: If the complainants are not satisfied with the resolution proposed by the PGRU and the Village Committee, they can appeal to the District Committee.

Resolution Level 3: If the complainants do not accept the resolution or decision at Step 2, they can appeal to the Provincial Committee.

Resolution Level 4: If the complainants do not accept the resolution or decision at Step 3 then they can take legal action at the judicial system which is composed of the Provincial Court, Central Appeal Court and the High Supreme Court.⁴³ The Project does not control this level of resolution but acknowledges this process is available to stakeholders. It also acknowledges that some complainants may choose to proceed directly to this level of resolution.

Box 7.2: The Current Project Grievance Receiving Channel



Impact Energy Asia Development



+856 20 98 947 318– Mr. Chaovalit Khunchaiyaphum, Area Director



chaovalit@ieadgroup.com



Ban Phon Kham, Lamam , Sekong, Group 1, No. 1

7.2 The Grievance Procedure

All grievances shall be managed in accordance with the Project's Grievance Procedure and steps (**Figure 7.1**). All grievances must be handled in a discreet and objective manner. The PGRU consists of Senior Officer Public Involvement, Officer Public Involvement, Grievance Coordinator and Village Liaison Officers. The PGRU must take into consideration the sensitive nature of the needs and concerns of the affected communities and be responsive to the grievances made by the Project-Affected Parties, especially during the peak of the construction phase.

A separate grievance mechanism will be developed to address internal grievances relating to employment matters.

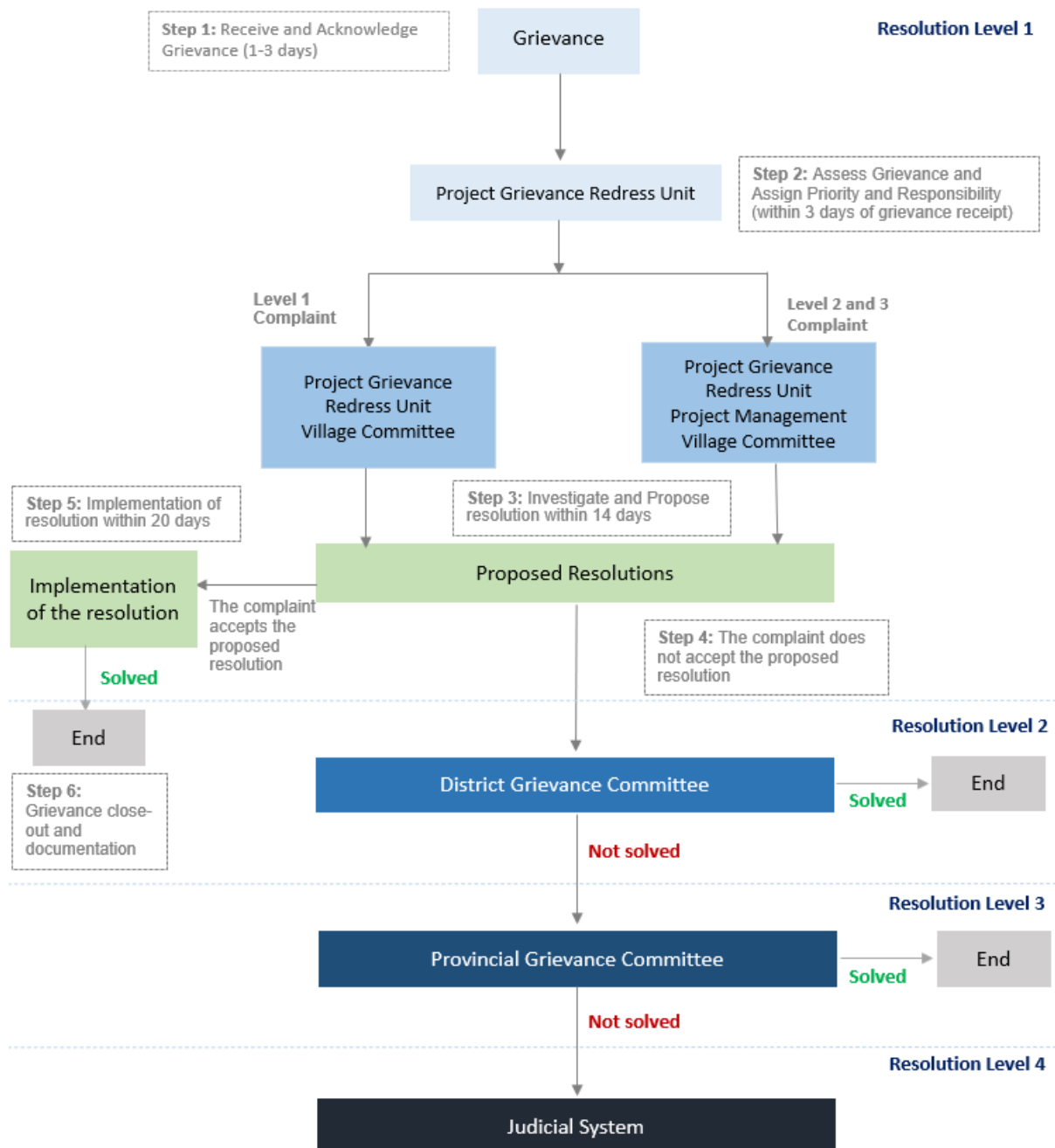
All grievances and how they have been managed will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Database including complaint details, a summary of the grievance, the resolution or agreement on proposed actions (between the Project and the complainant), and monitoring actions taken in response to the grievance. Grievances for highly sensitive cases, and as requested by complainants, will be filed

⁴³ As per the Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL, dated 5 April 2016 (Article 68 -73) and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 21/GOL, dated 31 January 2019 (Article 23-25), if the grievance cannot be resolved at level 3, the PAPs can appeal to the court according to the judicial process (level 4). It is noted that although the Project recognises and accepts that complainants may go directly to this level of resolution

anonymously, which is essential for capturing any grievances that may arise in relation to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

All correspondence related to the grievance must be documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Database for monitoring, reporting and learning. This will help drive continual improvement.

Figure 7.1: Project Grievance Resolution System



7.2.1 Step 1: Receive and Acknowledge Grievance

A variety of methods will be available through which stakeholders can lodge grievances. This will include:

- Written communication by filling out the Grievance Form (**Appendix N**) available on the Project Website.
- Verbal communication with the Community Liaison Officer (CLOs) who are stationed in the local communities. For those who have difficulty reading or writing or inexperienced with the complaint process the CLOs will assist them in filling out the complaint form.
- The form will also be made available at the Project Information Centre, and other disclosure venues identified in **Table 6.2** and **Table 6.3**.

The PGRU will assign a **unique grievance number** to each grievance for easy tracking. Grievances for highly sensitive cases, and as requested by complainants, will be filed anonymously, which is essential for capturing any grievances that may arise in relation to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

The PGRU will provide the complainant with a **verbal acknowledgement** of the receipt of the complaint **within 1 working days** (phone call, text message, or a meeting) and a **written acknowledgement within 3 days** (email, letter). The acknowledgement will include the grievance number so the complainant can use as reference to track the status of their complaint. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, clarification should be sought from the complainant during this step.

7.2.2 Step 2: Assess Grievance and Assign Priority and Responsibility

Grievance is screened and assessed within 3 days of receipt by the PGRU as follows:

- If it is decided that a grievance is not valid, the grievance will be dismissed and advice of the decision and the reasons for dismissal will be provided to the complainant in writing (and in person if required). Where applicable, the Project will refer the complainant to a government department, organisations, or judicial committee within the local government.
- If the grievance is valid, it will be classified in to one of the following categories:

Box 7.3: Grievance Assessment Criteria

Level 1 Complaint: A complaint where potential impacts and/or consequences are low that can be resolved quickly (e.g., a Project vehicle damaging other's property)

Level 2 Complaint: A complaint which is widespread and repeated (e.g., dust from Project vehicles)

Level 3 Complaint: A complaint that could potentially result in a serious breach of National laws and regulations, or affect Government and Project image and performance (e.g., inadequate offshore waste management).

Management will be notified of all grievances and the Project Director is notified of all Level 3 grievances.

- The PGRU will initiate resolution for Level 1 complaints where potential impacts and consequences are relatively low.
- Management will initiate resolution of all complaints at Levels 2 and 3, and Level 1 complaints that can have significant implications to the business image or performance.
- For any grievance that requires the involvement of a third party (e.g., technical expert, authority), the PGRU are responsible for contacting the relevant third party for their advice or resolution.

7.2.3 Step 3: Investigate and Propose Resolution (within 14 days)

The PGRU member will investigate the grievance and propose resolution as soon as possible but **no later than 14 days after screening** and assessing the grievance. The responsible team member shall

seek input from Village Committee and relevant district officials, as well as Project personnel and contractors, as necessary.

The responsible team member will discuss the outcomes of the investigation, and proposed resolution with the complainant. The response can be communicated in several ways depending on the complainant's preference (e.g. face-to-face, email, letter, phone call, etc.).

They will ask complainant for written acceptance of the resolution (or verbal if the complainant has difficult reading/writing).

- For grievances assessed as a 'Level 1, PGRU will contact the complainant directly to develop and solutions with oversight from the Manager
- For a grievance is assessed as a 'Level 2 the Manager will be responsible for identifying a coordinated management solution and response. This should involve other senior managers and sign off from the Project Director.
- For a grievance assessed as a 'Level 3' immediate intervention of related parties such as senior managers, contractor/s, and/or local authorities to seek their advice on potential resolutions.

The response is signed-off by the Project Director for Level 3 grievances and the Manager for Level 2 and Level 1.

7.2.4 Step 4: If the Complainant does not accept the Proposed Resolution

If the complainant does not accept the proposed solution, the responsible PGRU member shall refer to the District Grievance Committee to facilitate an agreeable resolution (Resolution Level 2 of the Grievance Resolution System). Resolution Level 3 Provincial Grievance Committee will be triggered if an agreed resolution is not reached at Resolution Level 2. And finally, as the last resort, they can appeal at judicial system (Resolution Level 4).

7.2.5 Step 5: Implement the Solution

For relatively simple, short-term actions that can resolve the grievance, the objective will be for the solution to be **implemented within 20 days** after assessing the grievance.

For solutions that take longer to address, or for which the complainants are not satisfied or additional corrective actions are required, the PGRU will inform the complainants of the progress on a regular basis until the solution is completely implemented.

Inform the complainant once the resolution is implemented. The responsible team member will inform the complainant that the corrective actions have been implemented and confirm that the complainant is satisfied with the resolution.

7.2.6 Step 6: Grievance Close Out and Documentation

Monitor, document the grievance resolution process and close the grievance with sign-off from the Manager with the Project Director approval to close out Level 3 grievances. If further attention is required, the responsible team member should return to Step 2 to re-assess the grievance.

All correspondence related to the grievance must be documented in the Stakeholder Engagement Management System for monitoring, reporting, and learning. This will help drive continual improvement.

8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DATABASE

Implementation of the SEP will be supported by a Stakeholder Engagement Database (0). A Stakeholder Engagement Database is a tool that can be used to track stakeholder activities, as well as agreement made and action taken and grievances and report on them. The database will help track the following information:

- The stakeholder – i.e., an organisation or individual.
- A contact person's name and position or title.
- Contact details (address, telephone, email, website).
- Stakeholder group(s).
- Stakeholder analysis results including potential impacts by the Project, level of stakeholder importance, influence, key interests etc.
- Details of engagement activities – i.e., date, location, attendees and key issues raised – and responses/actions agreed.
- Grievances and how the Project has responded to them including responses, corrective actions, responsibilities, final decision, communication on proposed resolution and agreement, due dates, closed dates, etc.

The outputs from the stakeholder mapping process (**Section 4**) will be captured in the Stakeholder Engagement Database as well as the outputs from the engagement activities described above. This will help ensure that issues and concerns are captured and can be fed into decision-making processes and commitments are tracked over time ensuring that they are met. **Appendix N** provides examples/templates to be utilised to track engagement activities.

9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

To ensure that the desired outcomes are being achieved, the SEP will be monitored throughout the Project lifecycle.

9.1 Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

There are two methods through which the stakeholder engagement process will be monitored:

- Review of engagement activities in the field:
 - During engagement with stakeholders, the Social Management of the ESMO will assess meetings using a feedback evaluation form or by asking questions of participants.
 - At the end of each stakeholder engagement phase, the team will debrief with the Project team to assess whether the required outcomes of the stakeholder engagement process are being achieved, and to provide the opportunity to amend the process where necessary.
- Systematic, formal evaluation, which will occur at a minimum annually.

The Project should include the following information on the stakeholder engagement activities in the monitoring report:

- Place and time of public consultative meetings (including other types of engagement activities);
- Information on the participants i.e., name, village of residence, gender, affiliation.
- Issues and concerns raised during the consultative meetings.
- List of number and types of grievances raised in the reporting period and the number of resolved and/or outstanding grievances; and Information on how the issues raised during the meetings were taken into consideration by the organisation in charge of the Project implementation.

The reports will also include a summary of implemented corrective measures intended to address any grievances.

9.2 Community Participation in Monitoring

The community members will be involved in the monitoring of the implementation of RP, CEGDP, CHSMP, CHMP and other relevant ESMP subplans, SEP and GRM. 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 MWPCCL, 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.

9.3 Evaluation of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Performance will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to determine the effectiveness of the SEP, including the methods being used and the accuracy of the mapping results.

A formal evaluation will be done annually, during which the performance indicators set out in **Table 9.1** will be used to determine the extent to which the objectives of the SEP have been met. A formal evaluation will also be done at the end of construction prior to the start of the operation. The evaluation results will be used to update the SEP and will be reported internally as well as to key external stakeholders, as requested.

Table 9.1: Performance Indicators

Objectives	Performance Indicators
Stakeholders are provided information about the Project in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of materials disseminated ■ Comments received on disclosure materials, positive or negative ■ Locations of information disclosure and who received the information
Stakeholders have an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the Project's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of engagement opportunities provided ■ Topics of engagement activities ■ Attendance rates by gender, ethnicity and village ■ Numbers of grievances related to lack of opportunity to participate in Project development
Grievances are resolved promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Categories of grievances and trends ■ Number of complainants satisfied with the resolution ■ Average time for grievance processing
Informed participation by Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of engagement opportunities provided to Vulnerable Groups ■ Attendance rates by gender, ethnicity and village ■ Representation of all sub-groups ■ Number and type of issues raised are satisfactorily resolved.
Positive working relationships are built and maintained over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of grievances lodged by stakeholders ■ Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances ■ Percentage of stakeholders taking part in engagement efforts ■ Community attitudes and perceptions
Engagement continues to be transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Project lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities ■ Disclosure of engagement and grievance outcomes and adhere to reporting commitment (Section 7.3) of this SEP ■ Representation of women and vulnerable Groups in engagement activities ■ Number and type of grievances lodged by community members ■ Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances

9.4 Reporting

Internal and External Reporting

Table 9.2 provides frequencies of the internal monitoring and reporting on stakeholder engagement activities, including grievance management. It is noted that the internal reporting including reporting among the staff, officers, and managers as identified in **Section 10**. External reporting describes submission of the monitoring reports to lenders for their review. Frequency of external monitoring of SEP implementation will be quarterly during construction and semi-annually for the first two years, and thereafter, annually during operation phase.

Table 9.2: Monitoring and Reporting on Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Management

Project phase	Monitoring	Reporting	Updating the SEP
Construction	Continuous	Quarterly until COD,	Annually or when new “Manage Closely” and “Keep Satisfied” stakeholders are identified, or when new engagement activities are required, which ever come first
Operation	Continuous	Semi-annually during the first three years following COD, thereafter annually	

9.5 Reporting Back to the Communities

Closing the loop in community engagement is vital in building trust and respect with stakeholders. Letting affected people and interested parties know what has happened with the feedback provided during consultation, the importance of their contribution to the project, and what the next step will be, is not only a good practice, but also a common courtesy.

Reporting back also has other benefits such as: double checking information, testing the stakeholder’s reaction to the proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining further feedback to refine the measures before implementation, getting buy-in from key stakeholders for implementation plans.

Reporting back to the stakeholders will be done through:

- Frequently updated FAQs to address new concerns that have come to light through stakeholder feedback during pre-construction, construction and operation phases. The updated FAQs is one of the key disclosure materials for the Project throughout the Project lifecycle.
- Stakeholder Engagement Summary to be disclosed quarterly during construction and semi-annually for the first two years, thereafter annually during operation as part of the Project’s ESMP’s reporting. The report will provide a summary of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not.
- The stakeholder list as well as stakeholder analysis and mapping will continue to be revised and incorporated into the SEP revisions according to the ongoing receipt of comments and input from local, national, and international stakeholders directed to the Project.
- Dissemination of environmental and social monitoring reports in Laos language at central locations around each affected village and include village offices, village meeting halls, schools, and health centres. The report should be prepared in simple and easy to understand language. Additionally, the Village Liaison Officers (CLOs) will assist those who are not literate to understand the content of such report by providing summary of the report in ethnic language.

10 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

The overview organisation chart during construction phase and operation phase is shown in **Figure 10.1** and **Figure 10.2**.

As prescribed by the Annex C of the Concession Agreement, MWPCCL will be responsible to establish an Environmental and Social Management Office (ESMO) within 45 from the Effective Date. The ESMO consists of the Environmental Social Health and Safety (ESHS) Manager and the ESHS team presented in **Figure 10.3**.

The Senior Officer Public Involvement as part of the Environmental and Social Management Organization (ESMO) is responsible for the overall adherence to the SEP and manage the budget and resources for the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities throughout the life of the Project. The roles and responsibilities relevant to the implementation of the SEP are outlined in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
ESHS Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide leadership, planning, and supervise the E&S team to implement the social and environmental activities according to the E&S obligation of the project. ■ Ensure the E&S activities are carried out effectively according to the CA and the ESMP and other relevant E&S documents, in line with lenders' requirements. ■ Consolidate and prepare E&S reports as required by the lenders ■ Provide coordination support to the ESHS managers in engagement with stakeholders to ensure that the E&S program activities run as agreed plan and budget. ■ Oversee the Project Grievance Redress Unit (PGRU) ■ Review and approval of the EPC contractors Management plan and ensure it meets project obligations and GIIP. ■ Report on progress in implementing management plan. ■ Oversee implementation of the ESMF and subplans ■ Manage overall environmental performance. ■ Management of Environmental Team and consultants ■ Report on progress to project Owner and Lenders. ■ Coordinate with the EPC and Owner's Engineer ■ Support Project compliance with the Project Standards and other environmental and health & safety-related requirements set out in this Plan. ■ Prepare SoP's for incident reporting and monitor strict compliance for implementation. ■ Design and implement an appropriate Training and Competency Building Program for staff and contractors, as well as visitors. ■ Ensures that appropriate training is provided to all personnel and ensures that the Wind Farm Management Team and subcontractors are also providing the same level of training to their personnel (including Managers, Supervisors and Employees) so that these people have necessary skills and knowledge to implement and comply with requirements during construction and operation ■ Establish an EHSS systems, including appropriate organizational structure and responsibilities, to ensure their operations comply with MWPCCL's policies and procedures, Senior Lenders' requirements, including requirements for community development aspects as set out in this framework and the workers code of conduct. ■ Ensure that EPC develops a QHSE Incident Reporting Database that tracks the number, type, location, severity etc of all incidents and

Role	Responsibilities
<p>Senior Officer Public Involvement Officer Public Involvement (2 people)</p>	<p>maintains a record of the status of corrective action plan resulting from root cause analysis and critical analysis of any trends that may inform the need of refresher or improved training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Responsible for the overall implementation of SEP and GRM ■ Conduct meaningful consultations with the affected people and stakeholders. ■ Assist the stakeholder engagement manager in disseminating the cut-off date. ■ Ensure effective communication with the affected people and stakeholders. ■ Conduct public information dissemination and consultations with affected households and representatives of the ethnic groups. ■ Conduct regular field visits and, whenever necessary during construction, oversee the Resettlement Plan and Community and Ethnic Groups Development Plan implementation. ■ Track and organize records on the dissemination of information and public participation: (a) the number of public consultation meetings, (b) the number of affected households (AH) that participated, and (c) comments, suggestions, and concerns of the affected households and how these were addressed. ■ Ensure that appropriate Project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format ■ Ensure a smooth transition period between the payment of compensation and assistance to the AHs before the start of civil works. ■ Ensure participation of women, ethnic AHs, and vulnerable AHs in meetings. ■ Provide a means for effective, culturally appropriate, and inclusive engagement and GRM for PAPs and other interested parties throughout the Project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them ■ Agree on a worker's code of conduct with the affected communities ■ Reviewing, monitoring and reporting of the SEP and Grievance Mechanism ■ Investigating and responding to complex grievances and ensure grievances are solved in timely manner ■ Monitor the compliance of the contractor and subcontractors' performance on stakeholder engagement and GRM ■ Report to Lenders and GOL on engagement activities and GRM implementation progress on the frequency agreed with the Lenders and GOL ■ Monitor the implementation of engagement activities including grievance procedure and report to the Project MD ■ Proactively assess the need for other necessary engagement activities and update the SEP accordingly
<p>GRM Coordinator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records the concerns of women, ethnic affected households, and vulnerable households need in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances. ■ Refer any potential community and worker related grievances to and ensure grievances are addressed by local committees effectively, appropriately and on due time. ■ Provide a means for effective, culturally appropriate, and inclusive engagement and GRM for PAPs and other interested parties throughout the Project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them ■ Provide PAPs with accessible, culturally appropriate, and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances ■ Assign grievance and assign priority and responsibility

Role	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct regular field visits and, whenever necessary during construction, oversee the Resettlement Plan and Community and Ethnic Groups Development Plan implementation <p>Investigating and responding to grievances and ensure grievances are solved in timely manner</p>
Village Liaison Officer (also refer to as Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)) (12 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CLOs act as the point of contact for community members and are responsible for the day-to-day stakeholder engagement activities. This position is preferably held by local villager who is aware of the community and local context. ■ Coordinate and ensure synergy between project and communities ■ Support the Senior Officer Public Involvement and Officer Public Involvement in conducting stakeholder engagement activities ■ Translate and communicate Project information in an ethnic language to community members who have difficulty communicating in Laos ■ Coordinate community's grievances/concerns with the Grievance Coordinator
Information Management system Specialist (Part-time) (1 person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Information Systems advisor will lead in developing an internal E&S documentation record and monitoring system. ■ Develop an information management system that includes a database of AHs data, linked forms, and documents for each AH-ID, including any grievance raised and resolution evidence. ■ Ensure information in the system is up to date and continue to support staff and management team on extracting information for reporting when required, such as ESMO work plan, the status of commitments obligations implementation status, and progress of E&S activities, etc. ■ Train and assist ESMO staff in understanding the process and action to be taken to provide inputs into the information management system. ■ Provide guidance and supervise document control officer to register and implement registration of the events, correspondents with stakeholders, risk registration, and GRM record and resolution. ■ Supervise the recording, registering, and distribution of correspondence and documents issued during the development period of the Project ■ Train and help information management officers to perform their duties as necessary

Figure 10.1: The Organisation Chart during Construction Phase

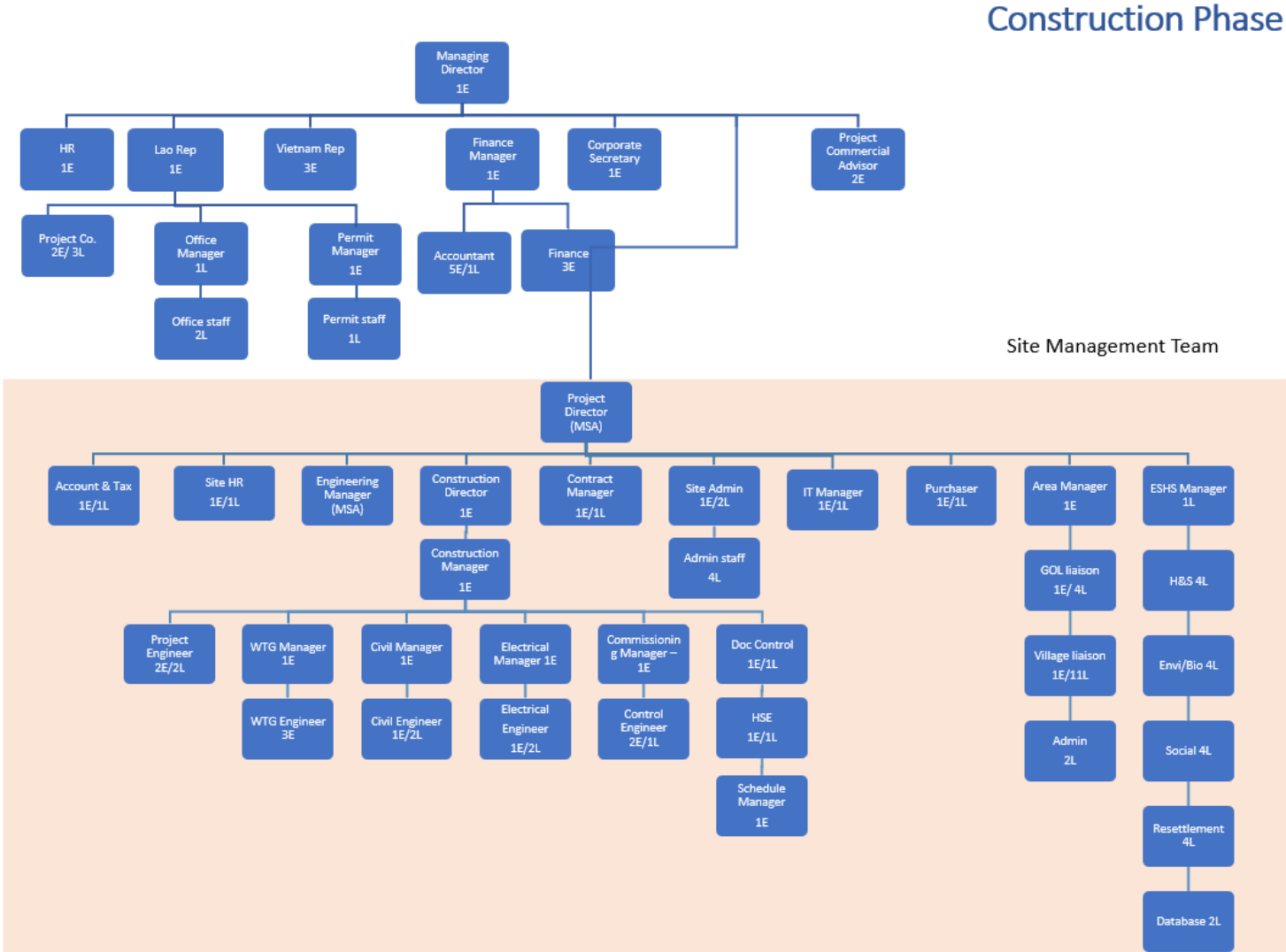


Figure 10.2: The Organisation Chart during Operation Phase

Operation Phase

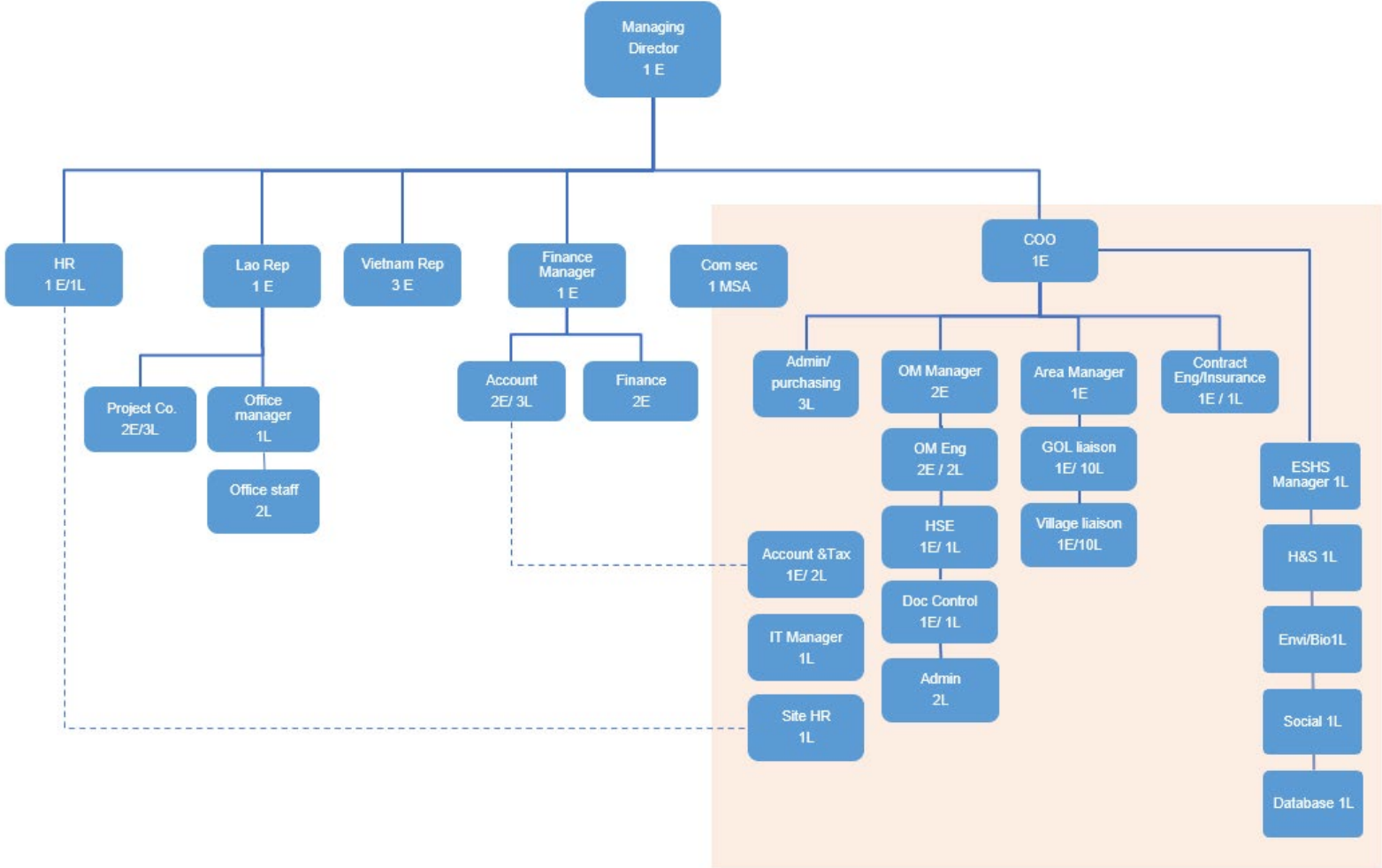
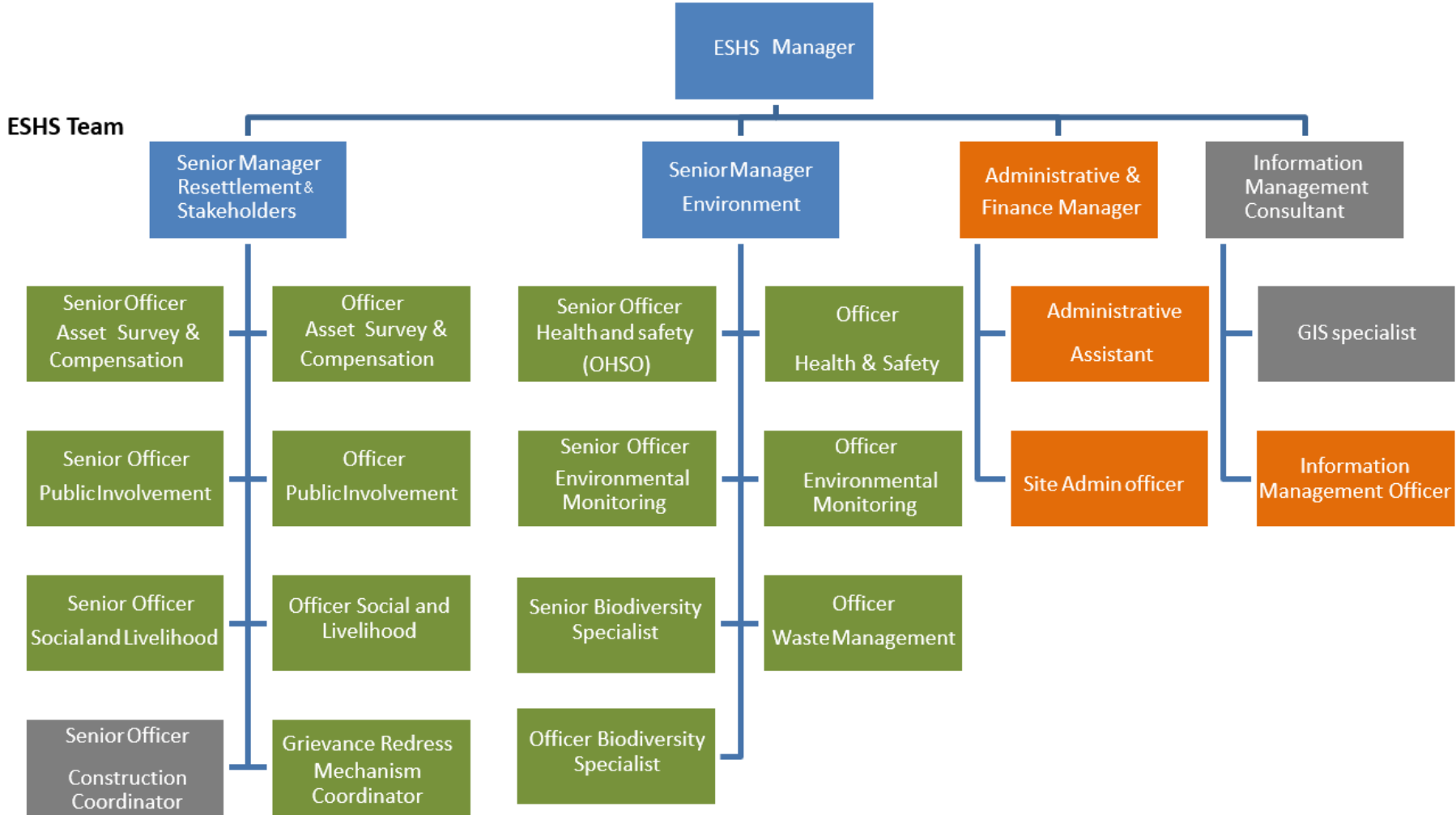


Figure 10.3: ESMO Organization Chart



11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

The budget for implementation of disclosure and engagement activities will be included in the financial plan of the Project and should be allocated annually, based on the specific engagement activities planned for the year. The budget will be estimated yearly depending on planned engagement activities for each year as outlined in **Table 11.2**. It is noted that the timeline of item No. 14 to 20 in Table 11.2 are subject to finalization of the environmental and social action plan (ESAP).

Table 11.1 provides indicative budget for the implementation of this SEP per Project phase. The Project should develop a detailed budget for engagement activities once more details of the activities are known.

Table 11.1: Budget

Activities	Budget (USD)
Pre-construction	
Disclose and consult on the supplementary ESIA and ESMP and communicate GRM to the PAPs and other interested parties:	13,250
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final CEGDP - Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final RP, Entitlement Matrix, implementation schedule, official GoL letter fixing cutoff dates, and Table of the Final Compensation Rates in Lao language in the Village Office or house of the village chief and Project site - Based on the ESMF and aligned with the CEGDP, disclose construction ESMP subplans that are culturally appropriate and ethnically sensitive and disclose the plans to affected communities, as listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Content and Influx Management Plan - Workers Code of Conduct - Workers Accommodation Plan - Traffic Management Plan - Community Health and Safety Management Plan - Security Management Plan - Biodiversity Action Plane office. 	
Project status and information updates	
Road test the Project mitigation measures and benefit enhancers such as Livelihood Restoration Program and Community and Ethnic Group Development Program	
Consultation with villages to understand village requirements and cultural norms/practices	
Ongoing consultation related to land acquisition and resettlement	
Establish and disclose a grievance redress mechanism and appeal process for the Project-affected persons	
Disclose to affected communities and submit the addendum to the RP and CEGDP reflecting the WTG Relocation and other changes, updated socio-economic baseline, impacts of WTG relocation, timetable of activities, updated consultation and disclosure covering the WTG relocation and Addendum RP and CEGDP	
Identify and agree with project affected people most suitable replacement NTFP collection areas in consultation with DAFO and affected communities, and ensure GoL has legally granted use rights	
Consult and agree with project affected communities on scope and coverage , frequency of community-based participatory monitoring program; composition of	

Activities	Budget (USD)
monitoring committee and level of participation of communities in monitoring the implementation of the RP, CEGDP, CHMP, SEP, CHSMP and other ESMP subplans	
Development of Project website	
Construction	
Provide regular updates to stakeholders on construction activities, in particular activities that may cause disruptions, changes to construction schedule, and changes in designs	11,000
Provide resolution of community complaints in accordance with the GRM	
Develop the construction phase village Community Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village and prioritize the completion of the village CDPs for all affected villages	
Consultation and disclosure of Guidelines for the use of the Community Development Fund to project affected ethnic groups in 32 villages.	
Assess the effectiveness of environmental and social mitigation measures by participatory monitoring, and social monitoring in communities and direct feedback	
Provide information on environmental and social impact mitigation measures and monitoring results	
Monitor community attitudes towards the Project	
Disclosure of Project updated information	
Operation	
Provide updates on the progress of the Project's operation	25,000
Disclosure on ESMP particularly related to operation	
Develop the operation phase village Community Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village consistent with the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) approach and complete the village CDP for 32 affected villages, which includes a 5 year budget/financing plan (to be aligned with the PRF planning cycle); with the allocation of funds controlled by the Sponsor and village authorities.	
Maintain awareness of environmental and safety practices in the local communities, especially emergency preparedness and response	
Maintain constructive relationships with any groups and communities	
Provide resolution of community complaints in accordance with the GRM	
Provide information on environmental and social impact mitigation measures and monitoring results	
Monitor community attitudes towards the Project	

Notes: * This table to be completed by the Project developer once information on budget is available.

Table 11.2: Implementation Schedule

No	Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	Socio-economic household survey and FGDs/KIIs for ESIA preparation				Nov- Dec																	
2	Consultations Conducted by the Compensation Committee on Unit Compensation Rates					Feb	May															
3	Disclose and consult on the supplementary ESIA and ESMP and communicate GRM in all 32 affected villages							Jul - Sep														
4	Consultation during pre-construction																					
5	Pre-construction/LNTP activities (e.g., land acquisition, site survey, change in location, development of WCC, setting up workers camps)							Oct														
6	Posting of community/spot maps in the villages showing the permanent and temporary project facilities in the village																					
7	Construction										Mar/ Apr											
8	Signing of the CA with GOL							End Nov														
9	Development of Project Website																					
10	Consultation during construction																					

No	Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
11	Set up on Interim ESMO and Interim PGRU							Oct														
12	Set up of ESMO and PGRU									Jan												
13	Set up the Grievance Committee									Jan												
14	Establish and disclose a grievance redress mechanism and appeal process for the Project-affected persons that is culturally appropriate, gender and ethnically sensitive.									Mar 44												
15	Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final CEGDP Disclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the Final RP, Entitlement Matrix, implementation schedule, official GoL letter fixing cutoff dates, and Table of the Final Compensation Rates in Lao language in the Village Office or house of the village chief and Project site office.										Apr 45											
16	Based on the ESMF and aligned with the CEGDP, disclose construction ESMP subplans that are culturally									Mar 46												

⁴⁴ Prior to any land acquisition

⁴⁵ No later than 2 months after first disbursement

⁴⁶ Prior to construction activities

No	Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	appropriate and ethnically sensitive and disclose the plans to affected communities, as listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Content and Influx Management Plan ■ Workers Code of Conduct ■ Workers Accommodation Plan ■ Traffic Management Plan ■ Community Health and Safety Management Plan ■ Security Management Plan ■ Biodiversity Action Plan 																					
17	Disclose to affected communities and submit the addendum to the RP and CEGDP reflecting the WTG Relocation and other changes, updated socio-economic baseline, impacts of WTG relocation, timetable of activities, updated consultation and disclosure covering the WTG relocation and Addendum RP and CEGDP										May 47											
18	Identify and agree with project affected people														48							

⁴⁷ Draft disclosed to communities – within 2 months following first disbursement. Final - 3 months following first disbursement or prior to any works to be conducted in the relocation areas

⁴⁸ Within one year after main construction activities

No	Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	most suitable replacement NTFP collection areas in consultation with DAFO and affected communities, and ensure GoL has legally granted use rights																				
19	Consult and agree with project affected communities on scope and coverage , frequency of community-based participatory monitoring program; composition of monitoring committee and level of participation of communities in monitoring the implementation of the RP, CEGDP, CHMP, SEP, CHSMP and other ESMP subplans Implement community based monitoring program																				
20	Consultation and disclosure of Guidelines for the use of the Community Development Fund to project affected ethnic groups in 32 villages.																				
21	Develop the construction phase village Community																				Jun 49

⁴⁹ At least 6 months before COD

No	Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village and prioritize the completion of the village CDPs for all affected villages																				
23	COD****																				
22	Develop the operation phase village Community Development Plan through a participatory approach with each village consistent with the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) approach and complete the village CDP for 32 affected villages, which includes a 5-year budget/financing plan (to be aligned with the PRF planning cycle); with the allocation of funds controlled by the Sponsor and village authorities.																				
24	Consultation during operation																				

⁵⁰ Within 2 years after COD

APPENDIX A GAPS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS AND IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF LOCAL EIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX C ESIA PRESENTATION-VILLAGES CONSULTATION

APPENDIX D SUMMARY OF ESIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX E DG AND KII TOOLS

APPENDIX F MINUTES OF MEETING, SEKONG, 17 FEB 2022

APPENDIX G MINUTE OF MEETING, SEKONG, 31 MAR 2022

APPENDIX H MINUTE OF MEETING VILLAGE CONSULTATION, ATTAPEU, 30 MAR 2022

APPENDIX I REPORT ON VILLAGE CONSULTATION, ATTAPEU, 12 MAY 2022

APPENDIX J MINUTE OF MEETING AND REGISTRATION FORM OF JULY 2022 CONSULTATION

APPENDIX K PRESENTATION FOR JULY 2022 CONSULTATION

APPENDIX L DISCLOSURE BOOKLET (ENGLISH AND LAOS)

APPENDIX M MINUTE OF MEETING AND REGISTRATION FORM OF JULY 2022 CONSULTATION

APPENDIX N STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

APPENDIX O GRIEVANCE FORM AND CLOSE-OUT TEMPLATE

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ERM-Siam Co., Ltd.

179 Bangkok City Tower 24th Floor,
South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek,
Sathorn, Bangkok 10120, Thailand

T: (662) 074 3050

www.erm.com