



# **Indigenous Peoples Plan**

Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant Project

20 August 2021

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AHs	Affected Households
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
APs	Affected People
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CDP	Community Development Plan
CEDAV	The Convention on Elimination of Discrimination of Women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHC	Dak Drinh Hydropower Company
DPC	District People's Committee
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoV	Government of Vietnam
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
GSO	General Statistics Office of Vietnam
H1N1	Influenza A



ha	Hectare
HPP	Hydropower Plan
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICEFRD	International Covenant on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
JICA	The Japan International Cooperation Agency
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
km	Kilometers
KWh	Kilowatt hour
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
m <sup>2</sup>	Square Meter
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-government Organization
O&M	Operation and Management
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in Armed Conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, child prostitution and child pornography
PECC2	Power Engineering Consulting J.S Company 2
PPC	Province People's Committee
RAs	Resettlement agriculture areas
RSs	Resettlement sites
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UVFTA	EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement

VND	Vietnam Dong (Vietnamese Currency)
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Overview

This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is developed for the Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant Project (hereinafter as “the Project”). The Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant was constructed and is currently being operated by the Dak Drinh Hydropower Company (hereby as “DHC” or “the Sponsor”), a subsidiary of PV Power Group.

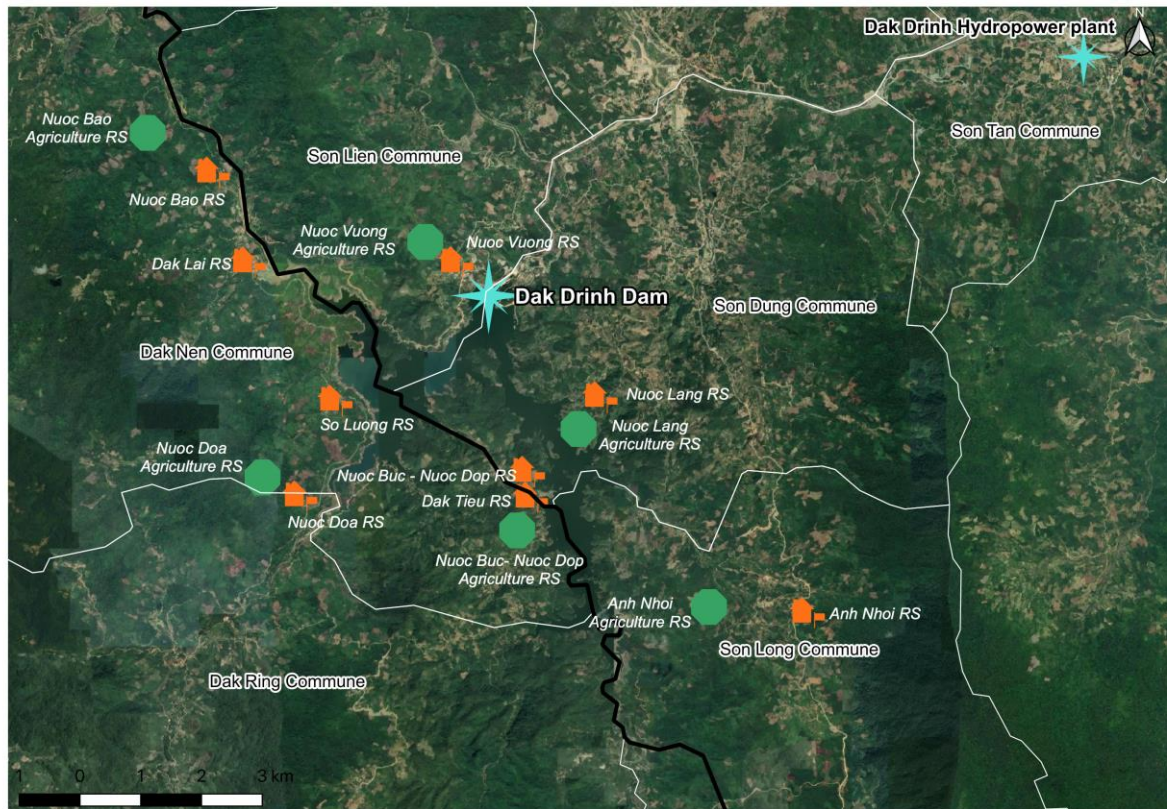
The Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant (HPP) Project is built on the Dak Drinh river and located in two central provinces of Quang Ngai and Kon Tum of Vietnam. The HPP consists of two units with total installed capacity of 125 MW and annual average output of 527.6 million kWh. The project construction commenced in January 2011 and its commercial operation officially started in August 2014.

For the construction of the Project, site clearance activities including land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) were undertaken by the Government of Vietnam (GoV) as governed in the Land Law 2003 and superseded by Land Law of 2013. A high-level resettlement plan with costing was developed by the Sponsor and its consultant (Power Engineering Consulting J.S Company 2 (PECC2)) from 2005 to 2007 as part of the Project Feasibility Study. The LAR commenced from 2008 and is considered almost completed in 2016. Six communes in two provinces were affected by the LAR including:

- Dak Ring and Dak Nen communes of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province, and
- Son Tan, Son Dung, Son Long, Son Lien communes of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai Province.

Eight resettlement sites (RSs) and five resettlement agriculture areas (RAs) were developed to accommodate physically and economically displaced affected people (APs). The Project location and its surrounding areas including RSs are shown in Figure 1.1.

The Project is expected to be financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (herein refer as “AIIB” or “the Bank”). As such, in addition to compliance with local regulations, the Project is seeking to align itself with the environment and social policy and standards established under the AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) (approved February 2016 and amended February 2019 and May 2021). Due to Project impacts on the Ca Dong ethnic minority group who are determined as Indigenous Peoples (see further Section 1.2), the Project’s development triggers AIIB’s Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 3. To meet the requirements specified in the AIIB’s ESS3, an Indigenous People Plan report is developed to support indigenous people communities affected by the Project, including the land acquisition for the Project.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 1.1 Project Location and Resettlement Sites**

## 1.2 Screening of Indigenous Peoples

According to AIIB’s ESS3, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are recognised as a distinct social and cultural group with identities distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and the most marginalised and vulnerable groups of the population. They possess 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, ancestral territories or areas of seasonal use or occupation in the project area and to the natural resources in these areas;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the dominant 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 live.

Findings from social baseline research and field data collected through field observations, household survey, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) during the site visit from 21 to 26 June 2021 confirmed that Ca Dong (Xo Dang) people are IPs with identities different from the mainstream ethnicity - the Kinh people as they own these mentioned four characteristics of IPs as defined by AIIB’s ESS 3 (see Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 Indigenous Peoples Screening**

No.	Characteristics	Ca Dong Indigenous Peoples
1	Self-identification	The Project is located in Son Tay district of Quang Ngai province and Kon Plong district of Kon Tum province where is the main residence of Ca Dong people. Ca Dong people have their own language and culture.
2	Collective attachment	Ca Dong people are the main ethnic minority group who have lived in the mountainous areas of Son Tay district of Quang Ngai province and Kon Plong district of Kon Tum province for a very long time.
3	Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions	Ca Dong people have distinct cultural practices such as the village management system with the prominent role of village patriarch, housing style, and traditional customs and festivals.  A more detailed analysis of Ca Dong's cultural, economic, social, or political institutions is provided in Section 4.5.1.1.
4	A distinct language	Ca Dong people have their own language which is distinct from the official language of Vietnam. They speak Ca Dong language in family and community and only use Vietnamese in social activities such as at meetings, at schools or in interactions with Kinh people.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021; AIIB's ESS3

IPs are mainly affected by the Project due to the process of the LAR. As required by AIIB's ESS3, the Project needs to prepare an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) based on a gender-sensitive social assessment to assess Project impacts on IPs and their use of resources. The IPP should include:

- A framework for continued consultation with these affected IPs during the Project implementation;
- Measures to provide these IPs with gender and culturally appropriate benefits;
- Measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for any adverse Project impacts, and actions to address these impacts on the different groups in the community; and
- Culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

The IPP is prepared in compliance with the AIIB's ESS3 on Indigenous Peoples, contributing to ensure that the Project development process foster full respect for the identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of IPs so that IPs can receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects; and can participate actively in Project that affect them.

The Project Owner has committed to development and implementation of an IPP to contribute to addressing Project impacts to IPs identified in this report with full respect for IPs. The IPP sets out how the Project will positively contribute to the IP communities affected by the Project. As such, the key aim of the IPP is to ensure that long term sustainable economic and social development for IP communities in the Project areas can be derived from the Project.

This IPP is developed with the following core objectives:

- Summarising the Project's impacts on the IPs to help identify the focus of the Project's IP development programs,
- Defining IPs development principles and program areas based upon the outcomes of the social mapping and consultation with the community to determine priority areas,

- Proposing development activities for IPs based on consultation with different stakeholders and IPs in the affected areas,
- Identify potential partners and delivery mechanisms for implementation for the IPP programs; and
- Set out monitoring schedules and evaluation indicators.

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

- Engage in on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate IPs consultations,
- Develop a highly visible presence within the local community in order to build trust between the Project, and IP communities, local authorities and any other key stakeholders; and
- Maximise sustainable economic and social development to IP communities.

## 1.4 Development of the Indigenous Peoples Plan

The IPP has been developed through three main steps:

- Reviewing the applicable standards, baseline analysis, environment impact assessment (EIA) findings, and stakeholder engagement results. Specifically, the following key points were included: legal framework and applicable standards; stakeholder engagement; socio-economic baselines of IPs; and Project impacts on IPs.
- Analysing the potential livelihood development and priorities identified by reviewing governmental planning and programs support, corporate social responsibility priorities of the Project Owner, existing livelihood programs, and local livelihood development needs.
- Proposing the IPP programs.

## 1.5 Target Indigenous Peoples Communities

The IPP puts a focus on the IPs (Ca Dong people) in Project affected villages and wider Ca Dong communities in Dak Rinh and Dak Nen communes of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province and Son Lien, Son Long, Son Dung, and Son Tan communes of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province. Table 1.2 figures out communes and villages affected by the Project and the estimated number of IP households who were economically and physically displaced based on consultations with local authorities. It should be noted that in Son Long, Son Lien and Son Dung, these figures only count the number of affected IP households who originally lived in the reservoir area.

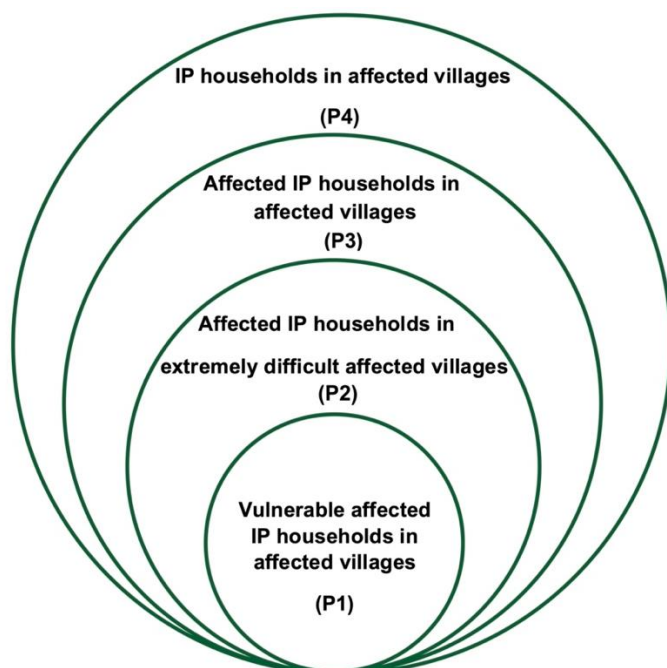
**Table 1.2 Ca Dong Indigenous Peoples in Affected Communities**

No.	Affected communes	Affected villages	No. of IP households economically displaced	No. of IP households physically displaced
1	Dak Nen	Dak Puk Xo Thak Dak Tieu Dak Lai Dak Lup Xo Luong Tu Thon Tu Ret	50	192
2	Dak Ring	Dak Lan Dak La	73	-

		Dak Doa		
3	Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	41	34
4	Son Long	Ra Manh Mang Hin	-	91
5	Son Dung	Dak Lang	195	62
6	Son Tan	Bai Mau	385	-

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

By priority, different groups of IPs in affected communities are eligible for the IPP, including: vulnerable affected IP households in affected villages (P1); affected IP households in extremely difficult affected villages (P2); affected IP households in affected villages (P3); and IP households in affected villages (P4) (see Figure 1.2).



**Figure 1.2** Prioritised Groups for the IPP

## 1.6 Limitations

At time of reporting, estimating the number of affected IP households through document review and meetings with relevant authorities remains unachievable as the LAR happened long time ago and documentation system was inadequate. This study makes efforts to triangulate data collected from the survey, consultation with different stakeholders, and secondary data source of the Project to verify the number of affected IP households by commune and village, and by economical and physical displacement. However, further support to verify the number of eligible IP households for the IPP need to be made in the plan implementation phase.

## 1.7 Structure of the Report

The report structure includes the following sections:

- Section 1 - Introduction
- Section 2 - Legal Framework and Applicable Standards
- Section 3 - Stakeholder Engagement for Indigenous Peoples Plan Development
- Section 4 - Socio-Economic Baseline of Affected Indigenous Peoples Communities
- Section 5 - Project Impacts on Indigenous Peoples Communities
- Section 6 - Analysis of Existing Indigenous Peoples Development Policies and Practices
- Section 7 - Proposed Indigenous Peoples Development Programs
- Section 8 - Information Disclosure and Consultation
- Section 9 - Implementation Approaches and Schedule
- Section 10 - Human Resources and Budget
- Section 11 - Monitoring and Evaluation



## 2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS

The IPP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of AIB (2021), in addition to mandatory Vietnamese government regulations. This IPP aims to align its IP development efforts among Vietnam and international sustainable development initiatives to ensure conformance with AIB's ESS3. The standards and regulations that have guided the development of this IPP are outlined and discussed in the below sections.

### 2.1 National Legislation and Regulations

#### 2.1.1 Ethnic Minority Development

The Vietnam government recognises 53 ethnic minority groups in the territory of Vietnam. Vietnam has one of the most complex ethnolinguistic patterns in Asia. In Vietnam, the term “ethnic minorities” (EMs) is commonly used instead of “indigenous peoples” (IPs). The focus of the Vietnamese government is on “unity in diversity”. The Constitution of Viet Nam recognises equity amongst all ethnic groups as a priority and as reflected in the documents issued by the 9th National Congress, the cause of ethnic groups and ethnic solidarity hold a long term strategic position in the revolutionary cause of the country. The Party and State have made substantial efforts to develop and enforce national policies which support cultural and ethnic diversity, with the aim of ensuring equal development, strengthening solidarity, promoting mutual support among ethnic groups, improving material and spiritual lives, reducing poverty, broadening people’s knowledge, and reducing socio-economic disparity between all 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

Articles 58 and 60 of the Constitution 2013 stipulate that:

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

The Government has introduced a system of policies to incorporate ethnic minorities in the national development process, amounting to over 100 legal documents enacted by more than 10 State authorities since the 1980s<sup>2</sup>. Two of the most important policies are the Program 134 (Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister) and Program 135 (Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister). The earlier promulgates on some policies on supporting productive land, residential land, housing and domestic water for poor EM households. The latter promulgates on approving the

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<sup>1</sup> UNFPA (2011)

<sup>2</sup> National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2020)

program on socio-economic development in mountainous and remote communes with special difficulties. In addition, the “Master Plan on Socio-economic Development of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021-2030” issued by the Government in 2020 unifies these policies<sup>3</sup> (see Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1 Major Policies related to EMs in Vietnam**

Year	Document number	Main contents
2020	Decision No. 1409/QĐ-TTg	Implementation plan of Resolution No. 120/2020/QH14 dated 19 June 2020 by the National Assembly on approving the investment principles on National Target Program for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions in 2021-2030
	Decision No. 499/QĐ-TTg	Approval of the program on protection and development of EMs in the 2021 - 2030 period
	Decision No. 460/QĐ-UBND	The action plan to implement the plan on socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions in 2021-2030
	Resolution No. 120/2020/QH14	Approval on the investment policy for the National Target Programme on socio-economic development for ethnic and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030
2019	Decision No. 414/QĐ-TTg	Approval on the project on strengthening the application of information technology to support ethnic minorities in socio-economic development and ensuring security and order for EM in the period 2019 - 2025
	Decision No. 124/QĐ-UBND	Approval on the scheme to construct the project on protection and development of ethnic minorities of less than 10,000 people according to the enjoyment to ensure uniform and equal development among ethnic groups
	Decision No. 103/QĐ-TTg	Approving, supplementing, adjusting and renaming the list of extremely difficult hamlets and communes of Zone III, II and I in EM areas and mountainous areas in the period of 2016-2020
	Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14	Approval of the master plan on social-economic development for the EM and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2030
	Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW	Continued implementation of Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW on EM affairs
2018	Decision No. 12/2018/QĐ-TTg	Criteria for selecting and recognizing prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in EMs
	Decision No. 474/QĐ-UBND	Ethnic Minority Policy Summary Plan for the period 2016- 2020, policy orientation 2021- 2025

<sup>3</sup> The Parliament of Vietnam (2019)

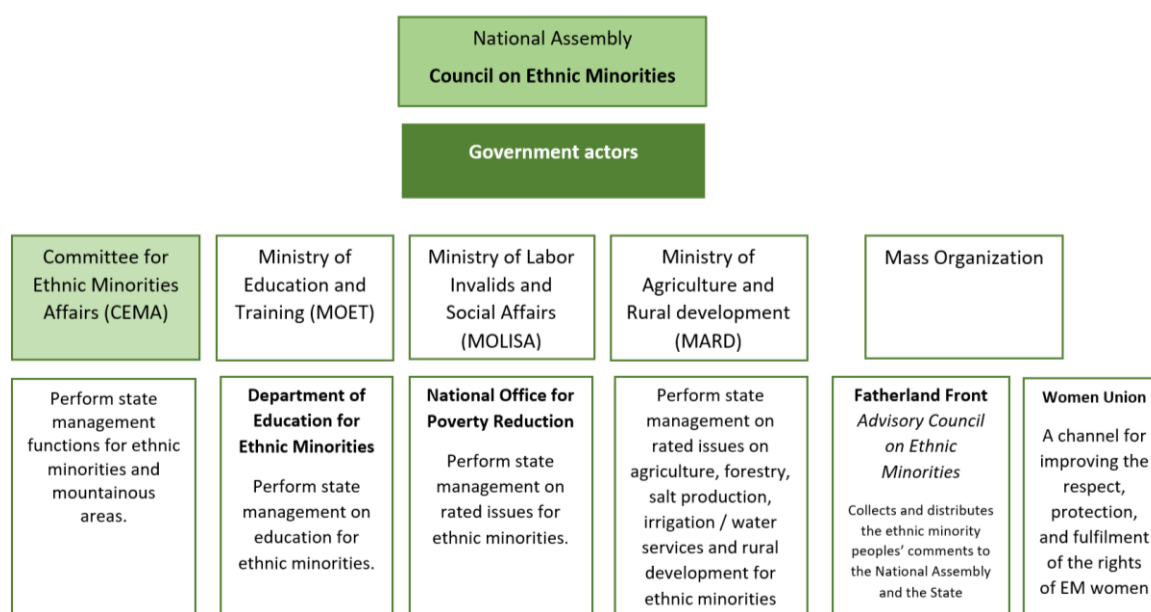
	Circular No. 86/2018/TT-BTC	Guiding the management and use of non-business funding for the implementation of the Target Program for Education in mountainous, ethnic minority and disadvantaged areas in the period of 2016-2020
2017	Decision No. 1163/QD-TTg	Approval of the project on promoting law dissemination and education and advocacy for EM and mountainous areas in 2017-2021 period
	Decision No. 1898 / QD-TTg	Approving the project on supporting gender equality activities in EM areas in the period of 2018 - 2025
2016	Decision No. 2085/QD-TTg	Specific policy on support of socio-economic development in EM and mountainous areas for the period of 2017 - 2020
	Decision No. 2086 / QD-TTg	Approving the project to support socio-economic development of EMs in the 2016-2025 period.
	Resolution No. 52/NQ-CP	Accelerating the development of human resources for EMs in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030
	Decision No. 138/QD-UBND	Minimizing the issue of child marriage and near-kin marriage among EMs in 2016
	Decision No. 1722/QD-TTg	Approval of National Target Program for sustainable poverty reduction in the period 2016 - 2020
2015	Decision No. 107/QD-UBND	Approving the plan to build the Project on propagandizing and disseminating laws for officials engaged in ethnic affairs, people of ethnic minorities and people living in border areas and areas with exceptionally difficult socio-economic conditions
	Decision No. 498 / QD-TTg	Approving the project "minimizing child marriage and blood relation marriage in EM areas in the period 2015-2025".
	Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg	Promoting the implementation of Millennium Development Goals for EM people in connection with post-2015 sustainable development targets
	Decision No. 601/QD-UBND	Recognizing the supplementation and adjustment of villages meeting with special difficulties and communes of Zones I, II and III in EM and mountainous areas
2013	Decision No. 755/QD-TTg	Approving policies to support production land and daily-life water for poor ethnic minorities and poor households in extremely difficult communes and villages
	Decision No. 151/QD-UBND	Defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Department of Ethnic Minorities
	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBND-ARD-KHDT-TC-XD	Guidance on the Program 135 on supporting infrastructure investment and development of production for communes with special difficulties, bordering communes, and villages with special difficulties

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

1989	Resolution No. 22/NQ-TW	Guidelines and master policies on socio-economic development of mountainous regions
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Source: Adapted from Government’s Decisions, Decrees, Resolutions, and Circulars 1989-2020

In addition, Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP of the Government is the very important organisation policy related to nationalities issues. This Decree defines the functions, tasks, powers and organisational structure of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA), a ministerial level agency under the Government, performs its functions of State management on EM affairs nationwide, and on public services within its authorities as prescribed by the law. Other major actors such as Department of Education for Ethnic Minorities, National Office for Poverty Reduction, Fatherland Front, and Women’s Union contribute to perform their tasks for EMs (see Figure 2.1).



Source: Open Development Viet Nam

**Figure 2.1 Majors Actors for EM Related Works**

## 2.1.2 Human Rights

Declaration of Independence of Vietnam 1945 stated that “All peoples in the world are born equal, every people has the right to live, the right to be happy, and the right to be free”. In addition, the 2013 Constitution states that “The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a socialist rule of law State of the People, by the People and for the People” (Article 2) and that “The State guarantees and promotes the People’s mastery; acknowledges, respects, protects and guarantees human rights and citizens’ rights; implements the objectives of prosperous people, state powers, democracy, justice, civilization, and all that people enjoy that is abundant and free for a happy life with conditions for all-round development.” (Article 3). For the first time in the history of constitutionalism of Vietnam, human rights have become the title of one Chapter (Chapter 2), which confirms “human rights and citizens’ rights in the political, civic, economic, cultural and social fields are recognised, respected, protected, and guaranteed in concordance with the Constitution and the law”.

Vietnam has also been enhancing international cooperation to protect and promote human rights. It has taken part in and included in its laws, provisions from almost international conventions on human rights, such as:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);

- The International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICEFRD);
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
- The Convention on Elimination of Discrimination of Women (CEDAV);
- Two Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC)<sup>4</sup>;
- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatments or Punishments; and
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2015<sup>5</sup>.

The country's further integration into the international economy through 16 bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements with 56 economies worldwide has contributed to a more favourable business climate with economic restructuring as well as a more transparent administration<sup>6</sup>. It is expected that together with the EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (UVFTA) which was ratified by the European Parliament in February 2020 and by the National Assembly of Vietnam in June 2020, will serve "as the foundation for the commitment from both sides to the principles of sustainable development, human rights, and labour rights<sup>7</sup>".

In addition, Viet Nam has actively taken part in human rights forums at the UN, ASEAN, and other mechanisms, while proactively putting forth relevant initiatives, especially those related to ensuring the rights of women, children, the disabled, and those hit hard by climate change, which have been highly valued by the international community. Since 2008, Vietnam has actively participated in the Universal Periodic Review, a mechanism of the UN Human Rights Council to review the protection and promotion of human rights in UN member states.

### 2.1.3 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

Disclosure and information dissemination are not only required by international donors, but also regulated by Vietnam Government with the objectives of disseminate information and gather feedback from key stakeholders on the aspects of compensation, assistance, and resettlement planning for affected households, including:

- Code of Civil Procedure No. 92/2015/QH13 dated on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2015;
- The provisions relating to public disclosure of Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, Clause 1, Article 67 requires disclosure of information for affected persons "Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land or 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent state agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery. The contents to be notified include land recovery, investigation, survey, measurement and inventory plans";
- Law on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH1 dated on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2011 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Denunciation No. 25/2018/QH14 dated on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2018 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Law on Administrative Procedures No. 93/2015/QH13 dated on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2015 by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Ordinance No. 34/2007//PL-UBTVQH dated on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2007 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns;

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<sup>4</sup> DFAT (2017)

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council (2018)

<sup>6</sup> European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam (2019)

<sup>7</sup> Tran Ngoc Diep (2019)

- Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2012 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Complaints;
- Decree No. 31/2019/ND-CP dated on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2019 by the Government on detailing the execution of some articles of the Law on Denunciation; and
- Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTCTP dated on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014 by the Government Inspectorate on prescribing the process of receiving, categorization, investigation and resolving community grievances.

#### 2.1.4 Gender Development

In 1980, Viet Nam signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and ratified it in 1982. In addition, the country's legal framework has also been strengthened in order to guarantee gender equality as well as gender non-discrimination<sup>8</sup>, including:

- The "National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam by 2010" sets labour, education, and health as priority issues. In 2010 with Decision 2351/QD-TTg, the government approved the National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period with the aim of ensuring equal participation of men and women in political, economic, cultural and social domains.
- The Law on Gender Equality was issued in 2006, stipulating the necessity of gender mainstreaming in all areas and strategies to address gender-related issues. The Department of Gender Equality in the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) was established to oversee the law's implementation.
- The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control was enacted in 2007, providing a broad definition of domestic violence and identifying the duties of the state, individuals, families, and other stakeholders for the prevention and control of domestic violence and support for its victims. The Family Department of the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Tourism is the responsible agency.
- Gender equality has also been guaranteed in many other specific laws, such as the Law on Marriage and Family, the Land Law, the Law on Anti-Trafficking and the Labour Law.

To implement and mainstream gender equality, Vietnam has established and reinforced a national framework<sup>9</sup> including:

- The Department of Gender Equality was established in 2008 at MOLISA. It functions to develop the National Strategy on Gender Equality, review the Law on Gender Equality, and work with the aim of eliminating gender discrimination.
- The National Committee for the Advancement of Women established within the Department of Gender Equality offers advice to the government on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)<sup>10</sup> is a socio-political organisation, representing the legal and legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese women of all strata. The VWU has played the key role in promoting women's development and gender equality. This organisation has been involved in the development of national strategies, advocating and implementing a range of poverty reduction projects and support programs for women in health care, education, economic empowerment, and ethnic minority issues. It has developed a network covering a wide range of administrative districts from central to provinces, districts, and communes.

The past decades have witnessed significant progress to enhance gender equality in Vietnam. In line with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the 2006 Law on Gender Equality, a legislative framework on gender equality has been

<sup>8</sup> JICA (2011); Khat Thu Hong (2016)

<sup>9</sup> JICA (2011)

<sup>10</sup> Vietnam Women's Union Website

established<sup>11</sup>. Vietnam has also implemented a National Strategy on Gender Equality from 2011-2020 to promote women's status and close the gender gap. As reported by the World Bank<sup>12</sup>, despite gender successes in poverty reduction, education attendance and health care provision, women in Vietnam tend to be rooted in social norms and customs that cannot be legislated away, are under-represented in leadership positions at all levels, and are vulnerable to the expanded formal economy and globalisation. The report's recommendations stress that gender awareness and capacity building should be prioritised, and that research on gender issues should be promoted systematically to inform policy making.

## 2.1.5 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted at a meeting on the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. These 17 interconnecting goals<sup>13</sup> balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the social, environmental and economic. The SDGs are designed to guide governments, business, nongovernmental organizations and civil society through 2030.

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

The design of this IPP is aligned with SDGs and expected to contribute national and global goals, serving to enhance returns, mitigate risk, strengthen reputation, and drive innovation towards the global goals.

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<sup>11</sup> JICA (2011)

<sup>12</sup> World Bank (2011)

<sup>13</sup> Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

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

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

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





Source: United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals

**Figure 2.2 Sustainable Development Goals**

## 2.2 AIIB Environmental and Social Standards

The AIIB's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) to IPs development that have been considered in developing the IPP include ESS1, 2 and 3, and are summarised in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Summary of AIIB's Environmental and Social Standards for IPP**

ESS	Key Components	Relevant actions
<b>ESS 1:</b> Environmental and Social Assessment Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applies to projects which are likely to have adverse environmental risks and impacts or social risks and impacts (or both).</li> <li>Environmental and social assessment and management measures must be developed, maintained and be proportional to the risks and impacts of the Project.</li> </ul>	IPP is prepared to ensure proper engagement for the local authority and the ethnic community and to provide programs in line with the relevant policies of the local authority and to benefit the ethnic community.
<b>ESS 2:</b> Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applies to projects that would or may have impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources, which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).</li> <li>Where project activities pose risks or adverse impacts on affected communities, the developer is required to undertake necessary actions to support affected communities.</li> </ul>	IPP is prepared to provide proposed livelihood development programs for affected IPs to improve living conditions of ethnic communities.

ESS	Key Components	Relevant actions
<b>ESS 3:</b> Indigenous People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Applies to projects which IPs are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project.</li><li>■ Where project activities pose impacts on IP communities, the developer is required to prepare an IPP that fosters full respect for IPs' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures.</li></ul>	An IPP with components for IPs shall be prepared.

Source: AIIB (2021)

### 3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The IPP is developed based on consultation with local authorities through interviews and consultation with IPs through key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and household surveys as discussed below in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Research Sample by Geographical Location and Research Method**

Level of Administration				Number of Engagements				
Province	District	Commune	Village	Interviews with local authorities	KIIs	FGDs	Household Interviews	
Kon Tum	Kon Plong	Dak Ring		1				
			Dak Doa		1	1	21	
			Dak Nen		1			
			Dak Lai			1		15
			Dak Tieu			1	1	15
			Xo Luong			2	1	29
			Xo Thak			1	1	15
			Tu Ret			1	1	
Quang Ngai	Son Tay	Son Dung		1				
			Dak Lang			1	1	15
			Son Lien		1			
			Nuoc Vuong			1	1	15
			Son Long		1			
			Mang Hin					8
			Ra Manh			1		7
			Son Tan		1			
		Bai Mau				10		
<b>Total</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>150</b>	

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 3.1 Consultation with Local Authorities

Local authorities from six affected communes: Dak Ring and Dak Nen of Kon Pong district, Son Dung, Son Lien, Son Long and Son Tan of Son Tay district have engaged in the consultations to provide detailed information about affected communities and recommendations for the development of IPP (see Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2 Consultation with Local Authorities**

Timeline	Organisations	Contents covered in the meetings
21 June 2021	Son Tan Commune People's Committee (CPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Update about the Project progress;</li> <li>■ Obtain information related to socio-economic conditions of IPs and current IP development policies and programs;</li> <li>■ Gain information on the compensation, resettlement and support of the Project to IPs in the commune;</li> <li>■ Attain feedback and perceptions about the Project development and recommendation for IP development; and</li> <li>■ Get acceptance and support from the People's Committee to conduct the survey in the area.</li> </ul>
22 June 2021	Dak Ring CPC	
22 June 2021	Dak Nen CPC	
23 June 2021	Son Dung CPC	
23 June 2021	Son Lien CPC	
23 June 2021	Son Long CPC	

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## 3.2 Consultation with Indigenous Peoples

Consultations with IPs were conducted through KIIs, FGDs, and household surveys to mainly to collect the updated socio-economic baseline data and local communities' opinions and concerns on the development of the Project, and recommendations for the development of IP communities.

### 3.2.1 Key Informant Interviews

Ten KIIs were conducted in the affected IP communities of Dak Ring and Dak Nen communes of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province and Son Lien, Son Dung, Son Long, and Son Tan communes of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province (see Figure 3.1). Representatives from the village management unit such as village head, village secretary, and deputy village secretary were identified as key informants for KIIs. All of them are of Ca Dong ethnic group.

All KIIs were semi-structured with major questions on general information about the community, social networks, community context, employment, perceptions about the Project, and suggestions for the IP development schemes.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 3.1 Conducting Key Informant Interviews in Dak Tieu Village, Dak Nen Commune**

### 3.2.2 Focus Group Discussions

Seven FGDs were conducted with an aim to gain an understanding of the current socio-economic condition of the impacted villages, their livelihoods, customs and culture, their dependence on natural resources, their access to utility services, and their recommendation for IP community development. Each focus group interview involved a heterogeneous group of 9-14 people with distinctive backgrounds in terms of age, gender, economic and social status in order to obtain an inclusive perspective and objective reporting. A total of 78 people were engaged in FGDs including 23 males and 55 females (see Table 3.3 and Figure 3.2). All FGD participants are of Ca Dong ethnic group.

**Table 3.3 FGD Participants by Geographical Location and Group**

Commune	Village	Group	Date of FGD	Total participants	Male		Female	
					N	%	N	%
Dak Ring	Dak Doa	Economical displacement	24 June 2021	11	3	27.30	8	72.70
Dak Nen	Xo Luong	Vulnerable	24 June 2021	14	3	21.40	11	78.60
	Tu Ret	Host community	24 June 2021	9	5	55.60	4	44.45
	Xo Thak	Indigenous people	25 June 2021	11	5	45.40	6	54.60
	Dak Tieu	Concentrated resettlement	25 June 2021	10	2	20.00	8	80.00
Son Dung	Dak Lang	Self-relocation	26 June 2021	11	5	45.40	6	54.60
Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	Women	26 June 2021	12	0	0.00	12	100.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>78</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021



Economically displaced group, Dak Doa village, Dak Ring commune, 24 June 2021



Vulnerable group, Xo Luong village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021



Host community group, Tu Ret village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021



IP group, Xo Thak village, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021



Concentrated resettlement group, Dak Tieu village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021



Self-relocation group, Dak Lang village, Son Dung commune, 26 June 2021

Women group, Nuoc Vuong village, Son Lien commune, 26 June 2021

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### Figure 3.2 Conducting Focus Group Discussions

#### 3.2.3 Household Interviews

A sample of 150 Ca Dong households who were economically and physically displaced were selected for household interviews. The point of contact for interviews at the household level was any appropriate adult member of the household. The household surveys were conducted by meetings in the village community houses or at their houses, subject to availability (see Figure 3.3). The 150 affected Ca Dong households have a population of 730 people, including 367 males and 363 females (see

Table 3.4):



**Table 3.4 Household Interviews by the Surveyed Village**

Province	District	Commune	Village	No. of Affected Households	No. of Affected Population		Total Affected Population
					Male	Female	
Kon Tum	Kon Plong	Dak Ring	Dak Doa	21	47	51	98
		Dak Nen	Dak Lai	15	42	40	82
			Dak Tieu	15	32	39	71
			Xo Luong	29	72	71	143
			Xo Thak	15	34	38	72
Quang Ngai	Son Tay	Son Dung	Dak Lang	15	35	36	71
		Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	15	43	38	81
		Son Long	Mang Hin	8	19	20	39
			Ra Manh	7	17	12	29
		Son Tan	Bai Mau	10	26	18	44
<b>Total</b>				<b>150</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>730</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

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

- Family status and demographics;
- Vulnerability profile;
- Education background;
- Occupation, livelihood, and working status;
- Housing, household assets, and land holdings;
- Health conditions of the household being interviewed;
- Household economic conditions;
- Engagement in community organisations and social support;
- Land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement;
- Local needs for community development; and
- Local perception about the Project.



Household interviews in Dak Doa village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021



Household interviews in Dak Tieu village, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021



Household interviews in Bai Mau village, Son Tan commune, 26 June 2021

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 3.3 Conducting Household Interviews**

### 3.2.4 Field Observations

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

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

## 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE COMMUNITIES

This section provides details about the national and local context where the Project components are located, including demographic information (i.e. population, ethnicity, and religion), public infrastructure, land use, economy, education, health, vulnerability, and cultural sites. The national and local context includes levels of analysis: national (Vietnam), provincial (Kon Tum and Quang Ngai provinces), district (Kon Plong and Son Tay districts), and communal (Dak Ring, Dak Nen, Son Tan, Son Lien, Son Dung, and Son Long communes) levels.

### 4.1 National Level

#### 4.1.1 Overview of Vietnam

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is located on the Indochina peninsula in Southeast Asia. It is bordered by China to the North, Laos, and Cambodia to the West, the Gulf of Thailand to the Southwest, and the East Sea to the East and South, and has a mainland area of 331,235 km<sup>2</sup> and more than 4,000 islands. It has a population of 97.58 million (2020), an increase of 1.1% over 2019, of which the urban population is 35.93 million people (36.8%), and the rural population is 61.65 million people (63.2%). The male and female populations are 48.59 million and 48.99 million people respectively with the corresponding shares of 49.8% and 50.2% (see Figure 4.1).

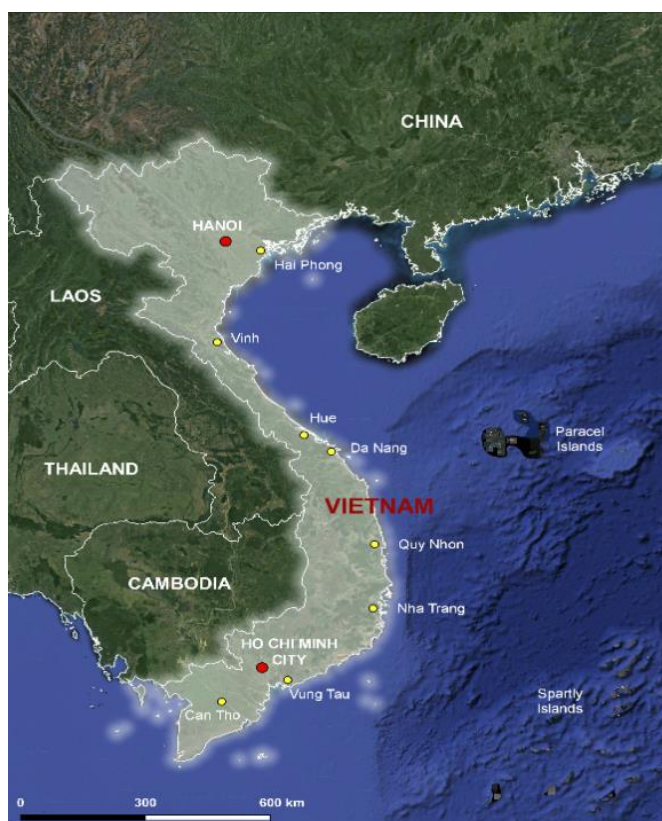


Figure 4.1 Geographical Location of Vietnam

#### 4.1.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

Viet Nam is a multi-ethnic country in which 54 recognised ethnic groups are living together. Among these 54 ethnic groups, 53 are ethnic minority (EM) group. The Kinh ethnic group (the ethnic

Vietnamese) accounts for the largest proportion of around 82.1<sup>14</sup> million people (85.3%) while 53 EM groups comprise approximately 14.1 million people or around 14.7% of Vietnam's total population. Each EM group in Vietnam has its own distinct language, culture and traditions. In Vietnam, 53 EM groups are distributed largely in Northern Midlands and Mountains (56.2%), and Central Highlands (37.7%) of Vietnam. Only 2.1% of the people living in Red River Delta are EM people (see Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

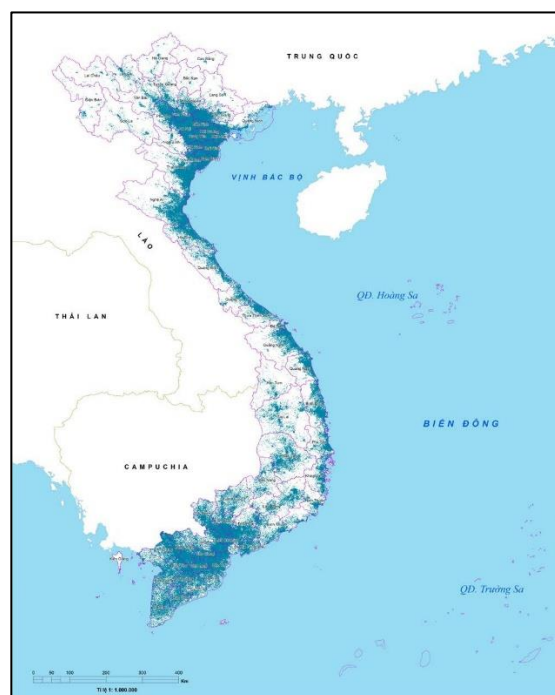
**Table 4.1 EM Population in Different Regions of Vietnam**

Regions	Total population	Kinh group	EM groups	EM group proportion (%)
Northern Midlands and Mountains	12,532,866	5,495,484	7,037,382	56.2
Red River Delta	22,543,607	22,074,819	468,788	2.1
North and South Central Coast	20,187,293	18,111,079	2,076,214	10.3
Central Highlands	5,842,681	3,642,726	2,199,955	37.7
Southeast	17,828,907	16,798,500	1,030,407	5.8
Mekong River Delta	17,273,630	15,963,218	1,310,412	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,208,984</b>	<b>82,085,826</b>	<b>14,123,158</b>	<b>14.7</b>

Source: Results of the 2019 Census on Population and Housing in Viet Nam (2019)



Distribution map of 53 EM groups in Vietnam



Distribution map of the Kinh group in Vietnam

Source: Report on 53 Ethnic Minority of Vietnam (2019)

**Figure 4.2 Distribution Map of the Kinh Group and 53 EM Groups in Vietnam**

<sup>14</sup> GSO (2020c)

### 4.1.3 Economic Development

In 2020, gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices was VND 6,300 trillion. GDP in 2020 increased by 2.9% over 2019, which is the lowest increase in the period 2011-2020 but a great success of Vietnam in the context of complicated COVID-19 pandemic. The agriculture, forestry and fishery sector increased by 2.7%; industry and construction by nearly 4%; and the service sector by 2.3%. The GDP per capita in 2019 was estimated to be VND 62.6 million, an increase of VND 4.1 million over 2018<sup>15</sup>.

In 2020, there were 54.6 million people in the labour force (people aged 15 years and over), accounting for 74% of total population. This was a reduction of 1.2 million people over the previous year. The employed population aged 15 years and above working in economic activities was 53.4 million people in 2020. The unemployment rate of the labour force at working age was nearly 2.5% in 2020 with the corresponding figures of urban and rural areas of 3.9% and 1.8% respectively<sup>16</sup>.

There was a sharp increase in the national monthly income per capita at current prices during the period 2010-2019. In 2019, the national monthly income per capita at current prices was VND 4.3 million, an increase of VND 421 thousand compared to that in 2018 with the monthly income per capita at current prices of urban and rural areas at around VND 6 million and VND 3.4 million respectively.

The overall multi-dimensional poverty rate<sup>17</sup> was 5.7% in 2019, a decrease of 1.2% from 2018. In urban areas the rate was 1.2%, a reduction of 0.3% and in rural areas it was 8%, a decline of 1.6% for both areas<sup>18</sup>.

Among EM communities, there is a higher proportion of peoples living in poverty. Multidimensional poverty rates in the Northern Mountains and Central Highlands regions, where the majority of EM live, is more than two times higher than the national average. The proportion of people without education certificates in EM groups is double that of the Kinh and Hoa (Chinese-Vietnamese) ethnic groups. In addition, the gaps in income and expenditure between the EM and Kinh and Hoa people have widened over recent years<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> GSO (2020c)

<sup>16</sup> GSO (2020b)

<sup>17</sup> Multi-dimensional poverty households are households whose monthly average income per capita is at or below income-based poverty line (welfare poverty line) or whose monthly average income per capita is above income-based poverty line but below the minimum living standard and deprives from at least three indices for measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. The multi-dimensional poverty line is defined from two criteria, including income-based criteria and basic-social-service-based criteria as follows:

Income-based criteria:

- Income-based minimum living standard is the income level that guarantees to afford basic minimum needs for a person to survive, including food, foodstuff demands and non-food consumption suitable with socio-economic situation of the province/city directly under central management in each period.
- Income-based poverty line (also welfare poverty line) is the income level which household is considered as income poverty if its income is lower than that level.

Criteria for deprivation of accessing to basic social services:

- Five basic social services include: health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation and information accessibility.
- Ten indicators for measuring level of deprivation: (1) adult education; (2) child school attendance; (3) accessibility to health care services; (4) health insurance; (5) quality of house; (6) housing area per capita; (7) drinking water supply; (8) hygienic toilet/latrines; (9) use of telecommunication services; and (10) assets for information accessibility.

Source: GSO (2018, 771)

<sup>18</sup> GSO (2020a)

<sup>19</sup> IWGIA (2021)

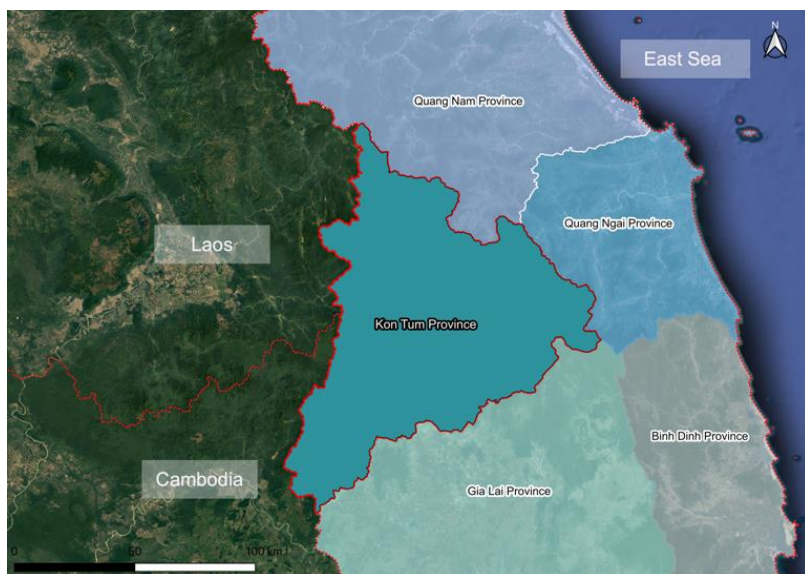
## 4.2 Provincial Level

### 4.2.1 Kon Tum Province

#### 4.2.1.1 Overview of Kon Tum Province

- Geographical Location

Kon Tum province is situated in the Northern of the Central Highlands and the West of Truong Son Range. The province covers an area of 9,676.5 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for around 3.1% of the national natural area. It borders Quang Nam province to the North (142 km), Gia Lai province to the South (203 km), Quang Ngai province to the East (74 km), and shares the borders with both Laos and Cambodia in the West (280.7 km) (see Figure 4.3)<sup>20</sup>.



**Figure 4.3 Geographical Location of Kon Tum Province**

- Topography

The topography of Kon Tum is diverse with hills, mountains, plateaus and low-lying areas<sup>21</sup>. Its terrain is mainly mountainous, accounting for about 40% of the province's area. Kon Tum forest is mostly primary forest with many precious kinds of woods and more than 300 species of plants growing. Rivers and streams originating from the North and Northeast of Kon Tum province include Se San River and its two main branches of Po Ko and Dak Bla<sup>22</sup>. They provide a source of surface water with the potential in hydropower and irrigation system development. Kon Tum belongs to the tropical monsoon climate region with two distinct seasons. The rainy season starts from April to November, and the dry season is from December to March of the following year.

- Administrative Units

Administratively, Kon Tum has ten administrative units, including one city and nine districts. Kon Tum city is the political, economic, and cultural centre of the province. The province has 102 commune-level administrative units, comprising ten towns, six wards, and 86 communes<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> Kon Tum Provincial Portal (2021)

<sup>21</sup> Kon Tum Provincial Portal (2021)

<sup>22</sup> Kon Tom Provincial Portal (2021)

<sup>23</sup> Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020)

#### 4.2.1.2 Demographic Profile

##### ■ Population

The average population of the province in 2019 was estimated at 543,452 people, an increase of 11,094 people as equivalent to 2.1% compared to 2018. By residential area, there were the urban population of 173,739 people (32%) and rural population of 369,713 people (68%). By gender, male and female population accounted for 50.2% and 49.8% respectively.

##### ■ Religion

In 2019, Kon Tum province had five different religions (Catholicism, Buddhism, Cao Dai, Protestantism, and Hoa Hao Buddhism) with a total of 218,674 followers (including 160,626 ethnic minority followers). There were 247 dignitaries, 221 Catholic nuns, and 140 legal religious establishments<sup>24</sup>. Catholicism had the largest number of followers (171,674 people), followed by Buddhism and Protestantism (27,721 active adherents and 18,753 believers, respectively).

##### ■ Ethnic Minorities

By 2019, the population of Kon Tum was 543,452 people, of which ethnic minorities account for more than 53%. Ethnic minorities in Kon Tum include indigenous people and migrants mostly from the Northern mountainous region. There are 28 ethnic groups living together in the province, of which there are seven main indigenous ethnic groups, including: Gia Rai, Ba Na, Xo Dang, Gie Trieng, Brau, Ro Mam, and Hre. The other ethnic groups migrated from the North (Tay, Nung, Thai, Muong, Tho, San Diu, San Chay, H'mong, Dao, Lao, Giay), Central (Co Tu, Cor, Van Kieu, Ra Glai, Co Ho, E De, Ta Oi) and the South (Hoa and Khmer).

Among 28 ethnic groups, Xo Dang (also called Ca Dong, To-dra, Ha-lang, Mo-nam, Ta-tri, Ka rang, Bri la, and Con lan) has the largest population of 78,741 people, accounting for 25.05%. Ba Na has 37,519 people, accounting for 11.94%. Gie Trieng has 25,463 people, accounting for 8.1%; Gia Rai has 15,887 people, accounting for 5.05%. Other ethnic groups accounts for 3.5% of the total population. Xo Dang people are distributed across all districts in the province, while the other groups are concentrated in certain districts. Kon Tum has two indigenous ethnic groups with small population size that are concentrated in this province. These are the Ro Mam, with a population of 419 people, located primarily in Mo Rai Commune in Sa Thay District (where they comprise just under 1% of the district population) and the Brau, with a population of 379 people in Bo Y Commune in Ngoc Hoi District (where they also comprise just under 1% of the district population). Other indigenous ethnic minority groups with a smaller population include the Hre and Co, who most of them live in Kon Ray and Kon Plong districts<sup>25</sup>.

The indigenous ethnic minorities in Kon Tum fall under two ethno-linguistic groups: the Mon-Khmer group including the Xo Dang, Gie Trieng, Ba Na, Brau, Ro Mam, Hre and Co; and the Malayo-Polynesian group including the Gia Rai. Within these communities, there are many different local and intermediate groups. These local groups reflect clan structures as well as the long history of contiguous symbiotic relationships through marriage between groups and social relations within groups from other areas.

##### ■ Labour Force

In 2019, the labour force of the whole province reached 316,359 people, accounting for 58.2% of the provincial population. In which male employees accounted for 52% and female employees made up 48%. In 2019, there were 312,909 people engaging in the economic activities, accounting for 98.9% of the labour force. Only 1.1% of the labour force was unemployed.

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<sup>24</sup> Ngoc Anh (2020)

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF (2015)



### 4.2.1.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Roads and Transportation

In recent years, Kon Tum province has invested to upgrade the road system so as to ensure the smooth connection between areas within the province, and connection to other provinces; and enhance economic - cultural exchanges and promote investment attraction to the province. To 2035, the province plans to basically complete and modernise the road system in the province, connecting with the transportation network of the Central Key Economic Zone, the Central Highlands, and the whole country<sup>26</sup>.

#### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

By 2020, all villages had access to electricity. In 2020, Kon Tum had 30 hydropower projects put into operation with an estimated electricity output of 2,671 billion KWh/year.

In 2020, about 90% of households in Kon Tum province used hygienic or safe water. The percentage of poor households using hygienic water reached 80.5%<sup>27</sup>. The province targeted to increase the rate of households using clean water in urban areas to 98%, and hygienic water in rural areas to 95% by 2025.

#### ■ Irrigation System

By 2020, there were 543 irrigation works in Kon Tum province, including 80 reservoirs, seven pumping stations, and 456 weirs. In which, there were 62 works designed for irrigating an area of more than 50 ha. The remaining 481 works designed for irrigating an area of less than 50 ha. In addition, there were many temporary dams, ponds, and lakes with a capacity of less than 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> built by local people to irrigate small areas of their lands<sup>28</sup>.

#### ■ Solid Waste Management and Drainage

According to statistical data 2019, the amount of domestic solid waste generated in the province was about 212 tons per day. However, the collection rate was only about 75% in urban areas and 55% in rural areas. In many areas, due to unavailability of solid waste collection services, waste accumulation affected people's health and their environmental surrounding. In rural areas, most of the domestic solid waste has not been treated, but buried or transported to a centralized treatment site.

The whole province has nine out of ten districts and city with concentrated solid waste treatment sites. Five landfills in Sa Thay, Kon Ray, Ngoc Hoi, Dak Glei, and Dak To districts have been in serious environmental pollution due to lack of investment for renovation or new construction and the small-scale waste management compared to the large volumes of waste collected<sup>29</sup>.

#### ■ Telecommunications

In 2019, total number of telephone subscribers reached 390,229, decreased by 0.4% compared to 2018, with an average of 71.81 subscribers per 100 people. Number of internet subscribers was estimated at 54,085, a rise of 14,6% with an average of 9.95 subscribers per 100 people<sup>30</sup>.

### 4.2.1.4 Land Use and Tenure

The total landmass<sup>31</sup> of Kon Tum province by the end of 2019 was 967,418.4 ha, of which 90.4% was agricultural, 5.4% was non-agricultural, and 4.2% was unused (see Figure 4.4).

<sup>26</sup> People's Council of Kon Tum Province (2016)

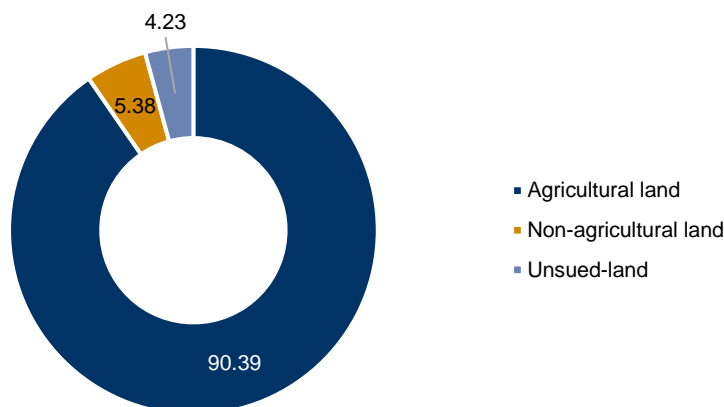
<sup>27</sup> Kon Tum PPC (2021)

<sup>28</sup> Kon Tum PPC (2021)

<sup>29</sup> Kon Tum Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2019)

<sup>30</sup> Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>31</sup> Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020)



Source: Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020a)

**Figure 4.4 Land Use Structure of Kon Tum Province 2019**

As for agricultural land, the principal land use in the province was forestry, occupying 69.5% of the total agricultural area, followed by agricultural production land (30.4%), and other types accounted for 0.1%<sup>32</sup>. In terms of non-agricultural land, the provincial residential land in urban and rural territories made up 16%. Specially used land for offices, security and defence, non-agricultural production and business, and public purposes took up 64.7% of the total non-agricultural landmass. Other non-agricultural lands such as religious land, cemetery, rivers, and specialized water surfaces, and others occupied 19.3%<sup>33</sup>. As for unused land, a number of 98.7% was attached to mountainous land, while the rest belonged to unused flat land with 1.3%.

#### 4.2.1.5 Economic Development

The economic scale of Kon Tum province increased significantly in the period of 2016-2020<sup>34</sup>. By the end of 2020, the province's gross domestic product (GRDP) was estimated at VND 25.9 billion, an increase of nearly 75% compared to 2015. The average economic growth in the period 2016-2020 reached 9.13% per year. The economic structure slightly shifted. In which, the proportion of industry-construction increased from 23.2% in 2015 to 27.6% in 2020; trade-service increased from 39.1% in 2015 to 42.8% in 2020; agriculture, forestry and fishery decreased from 30.2% in 2015 to 22.6% in 2020. Per capita income in 2020 was about VND 31.5 million.

In 2020, the total cultivated area of the province reached more than 177 thousand ha, increasing by 3.7% compared to 2019. Livestock production in the province basically remained at stable rate. Industrial production value was estimated at VND 7,150 billion, equivalent to 112.8% over the same period in 2019<sup>35</sup>.

In recent years, Kon Tum province has achieved many positive results in attracting investment. The province has attracted 76 investment projects with a total registered capital of over VND 7,323 billion. In particular, the ground-breaking ceremony of TH Group's largest concentrated dairy project in the Central Highlands region with an area of 441 ha and a total investment of VND 2,544 billion in Mo Rai commune, Sa Thay district was a clear demonstration in the provincial efforts to attract investment<sup>36</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>33</sup> Kon Tum Province Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>34</sup> Kon Tum Provincial Party Congress (2020)

<sup>35</sup> Kon Tum Provincial Portal (2020)

<sup>36</sup> Kon Tum Provincial Portal (2020)

#### 4.2.1.6 Education

In the 2019-2020 school year, the province had 401 schools, 5,724 classes, and 155,671 pupils. Of which EM pupils accounted for 57.7% (see Table 4.2). By the end of 2019, the province had about 178 schools reaching national standards<sup>37</sup>, an increase of 20 schools compared to 2018. All districts, communes, wards, commune-level towns, and city in the province met the standard of universalising preschool education for five-year-old children<sup>38</sup>. In terms of higher education, there were nine vocational education and training centres, 94 community learning centres, one community college, and one campus of Da Nang University in Kon Tum province.

**Table 4.2 General Education System in Kon Tum Province in the School Year 2019-2020**

Level	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of pupils	No. of EM pupils	Percentage (%)
Kindergarten education	141	1,587	38,897	22,579	58.04
Primary education	121	2,516	63,424	38,859	62.26
Lower secondary education	112	1,210	39,479	23,542	59.63
Upper secondary education	27	411	13,871	4,889	35.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>155,671</b>	<b>89,869</b>	<b>57.7</b>

Source: Kon Tum PPC (2020)

#### 4.2.1.7 Health

By December 2019, there were 121 health establishments under the State management, with 12 hospitals, three regional polyclinics, and 102 medical service units in communes, wards, offices and enterprises. In addition, there were 2,652 patient beds, increased by 0.7% compared to 2018. By 2019, the total number of health staff in the province was 2,365 persons. The number of doctors per 10,000 inhabitants reached 10.40 persons.

By 2019, in the province, 1,473 cases of dengue fever were recorded (causing one dead), an increase of 1,084 cases; around 308 cases of mumps (an increase of 25 cases); 399 cases of chickenpox (an increase of 36 cases); 63 cases of measles (an increase of 63 cases); and five cases of diphtheria (an increase of one case). Particularly in November 2019 there was one death case due to influenza A (H1N1).

#### 4.2.1.8 Social Safety and Security

Regarding social order and safety in 2019, there were 69 traffic accidents occurred nationwide, causing 63 deaths and 45 injuries. In the whole province, there were 21 fire and explosion cases in 2019, causing nine injuries, with an estimated damage of over VND 2,583 million. In 2019, natural disasters caused four deaths and missing; 40 houses collapsed and swept away; around 4,000 houses flooded and damaged; nearly 73.5 ha of paddy and 90.8 ha of vegetable had been heavily damaged. The total loss caused by natural disasters was estimated at over 88.6 billion VND in 2019<sup>39</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> Ministry of Education and Training (2018a, 2018b, 2018c)

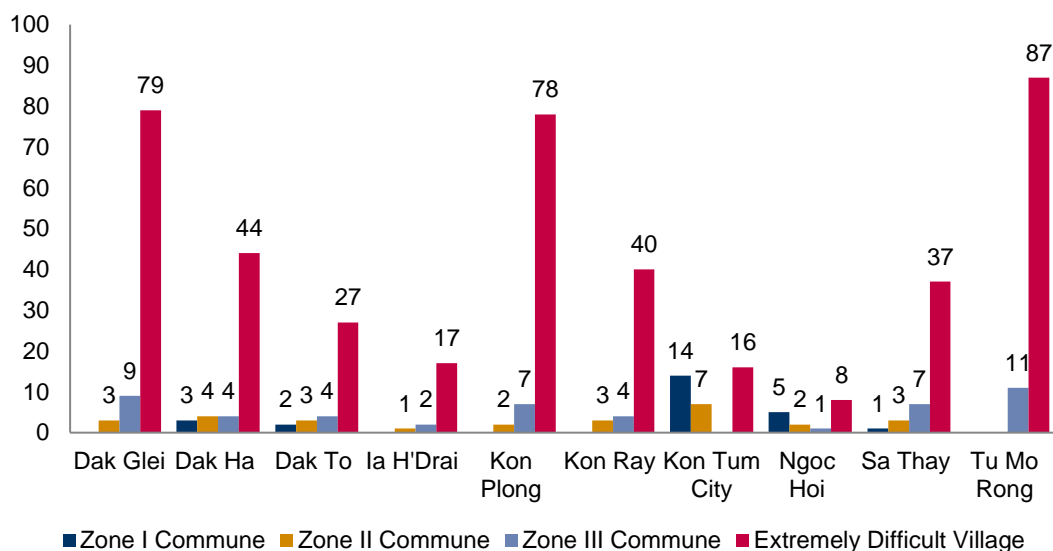
<sup>38</sup> Kon Tum PPC (2019a)

<sup>39</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

### 4.2.1.9 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 by the Prime Minister, communes of ethnic minority and mountainous areas are categorised into three zones. Zone III communes<sup>40</sup> are the most vulnerable communes in terms of socio-economic development; Zone II communes are difficult but temporarily stable socio-economic conditions; and Zone I communes are the remaining. Kon Tum province has 25 Zone I communes, 28 Zone II communes, and 49 Zone III communes with 429 villages categorised as “villages with special difficulties”. Of which Tu Mo Rong district has the highest number of Zone III communes and extremely difficult villages (11 and 87 respectively) (see Figure 4.5).

In 2021, Kon Tum province has 91 communes and 10 villages belonging to ethnic minority and mountainous areas. In which there are 34 communes belong to Zone I; seven communes belong to Zone II; and 50 communes in Zone III. In addition, in the whole province, 43 villages in ethnic minority and mountainous areas are identified as extremely difficulty<sup>41</sup>.



Source: The Prime Minister (2021)

**Figure 4.5** Number of Zone I, II, III communes and Extremely Difficult Villages in Kon Tum

In 2020, the total number of poor households was 14,601 households, accounting for 10.3% of the total number of households in the province. In which, there were 13,688 poor EM households, accounting for approximately 18.8% of the total number of EM households and 93.7% of the total poor households in the province. Meanwhile, the near-poor households occupied 5.9% of the whole households in the province with 8,372 households. Of which, the number of ethnic minority households recognised as near-poor was 7,569, accounting for 10.4% of the whole ethnic minority households in the province. By

<sup>40</sup> Zone III communes have at least four out of five criteria as follows: (i) Number of extremely difficult villages is 35% and above (compulsory criteria); (ii) The rate of poor and near poor households is 45% and above; in which the rate of poor households is 20% and above; (iii) Satisfying at least three out of five following conditions: Communal or inter-commune roads are not concreted; At least one village is not connected to the national electricity grid; Lack of primary classrooms or village classrooms as regulated by the Ministry of Education and Training; Communal health station does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Health; Communal culture house does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; (iv) Having at least two out of three following conditions: From 30% of households do not access clean water; The rate of untrained labourer is over 60%; Over 50% of specialized cadres and communal civil servants do not satisfy qualification requirements as regulated; and (v) Having at least two out of three following conditions: 20% of households lack production areas as regulated; Lack of qualified agriculture, forestry, fishery extension officer; Below 10% of households work in the non-agriculture field.

Source: The Prime Minister (2021)

<sup>41</sup> Tran Van Tan (2020)

the end of 2020, the poverty rate in the whole province was estimated to decrease by 3.3% on average compared to 2019.

Poverty is strongly concentrated amongst EMs in Kon Tum. Ia H'drai district has the highest rate of poor EM households (51.3%), followed by Tu Mo Rong district (34.7%) and Ron Ray district (30.8%). Kon Tum city and Ngoc Hoi district have a fairly low proportion of poor ethnic minority households (5.9% and 6.9% respectively). The proportion of poor EM households in Dak Glei, Tu Mo Rong, and Dak Ha districts combined is around half of all poor ethnic minority households (6,786 people) in the province (see Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 Proportion of Poor EM Households in Kon Tum Province 2021**

District	No. of households	No. of poor households	No. of EM households	No. of poor EM households	Percentage of poor EM households (%)
Dak Glei	13,136	3,029	11,539	2,992	25.93
Ngoc Hoi	15,745	637	8,717	600	6.88
Dak To	12,427	887	6,108	806	13.20
Dak Ha	17,995	1,703	8,017	1,606	20.03
Sa Thay	13,780	1,374	7,775	1,287	16.55
Kon Tum city	44,289	905	11,593	684	5.90
Ron Ray	7,206	1,510	4,718	1,452	30.78
Kon Plong	7,670	1,149	6,403	1,148	17.93
Tu Mo Rong	6,694	2,188	6,314	2,188	34.65
Ia H'drai	2,949	1,219	1,805	926	51.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,891</b>	<b>14,601</b>	<b>72,989</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>18.75</b>

Source: Kon Tum PPC (2021)

#### 4.2.1.10 Archaeological, Cultural Heritage, and Religious Sites

The whole province has 24 revolutionary historical, cultural, and scenic relic sites ranked as special national, national, and provincial relics (two special national monuments, four national monuments, and 18 provincial level monuments). Specifically, two historical monuments ranked at special national level, namely Ho Chi Minh Trail in Mo Rai commune, Sa Thay district and a victory site Dak To - Tan Canh in Dak To town. Other renown landmarks in the province are Dak Bla river, Kon Klor Rong house, Kon Klor bridge, the Kon Tum Cathedral, Bac Ai Pagoda, and Mang Den eco tourist area.



Source: The Internet

**Figure 4.6 Kon Tum Prison (left) and Kon Tum Cathedral (right) in Kon Tum Province**

## 4.2.2 Quang Ngai Province

### 4.2.2.1 Overview of Quang Ngai Province

#### ■ Geographical Location

Quang Ngai is in the South Central Coastal region of Viet Nam. The province borders Quang Nam province in the North, Gia Lai and Kon Tum provinces in the West, and Binh Dinh province in the South (see Figure 4.7). It has about 130 km of coastline.



**Figure 4.7 Geographical Location of Quang Ngai Province**

#### ■ Topography

Mountains and hills occupy nearly two thirds of the province's territory. Quang Ngai is located in a tropical monsoon climate region in which there are two distinct seasons within a year. Rainy season often falls from September to December. Most of the rivers and streams in Quang Ngai is originated from the Truong Son mountain range and flows into the East Sea. There are four main rivers namely Tra Bong, Tra Khuc, Ve, and Tra Cau rivers. It should be noted that the soil quality of Quang Ngai is at average level. In which, only 21% of the province's total natural area is in good quality<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>42</sup> IPC Quang Ngai (n.d)

#### ■ Administrative Units

Administratively, Quang Ngai has one city and 13 districts with the total of 166 communes, nine wards, and nine towns<sup>43</sup>. Quang Ngai city is the political, economic, and cultural centre of the province.

### 4.2.2.2 Demographic Profile

#### ■ Population

By 2019, the province's average number of population was 1,231,893 people with population density reached 238.9 person/km<sup>2</sup>. By geographical distribution, only around 16.4% or 201,515 people were urban citizens while the remaining 83.6% or 1,030,378 people were rural dwellers. When disaggregating the information by gender in 2019, gender splits indicated an approximate balance between male and female or 49.4% versus 50.6% respectively.

#### ■ Religion

As of April 1, 2019, the whole province has 10 different religions accounting for 70,454 people, of which the most common religion in the locality are Protestantism with 31,996 people, Buddhism with 23,220 people, Catholicism with 9,226 people, and Cao Dai religion with 6,000 people. In addition, other religions such as Islam, and Hoa Hao Buddhism are also recorded in the province<sup>44</sup>.

#### ■ Ethnic Minorities

By 2019, Quang Ngai has more than 1.2 million people with over 30 ethnic minorities living in 13 different localities. There are four main ethnic groups, namely Kinh, Hre, Cor and Ca Dong (Xo Dang). Kinh ethnic group accounts for about 84.8% of the total population, followed by the Hre ethnic group, accounting for 10.8% of the population. The Cor ethnic group accounts for 2.7% of the population, Ca Dong ethnic group accounts for 1.4% of the population, and other ethnic groups account for 0.3% of the population (see Table 4.4). Ethnic minorities live mainly in six mountainous districts of Ba To, Minh Long, Son Ha, Son Tay, Tra Bong, and Tay Tra and several mountainous communes in Tu Nghia and Nghia Hanh districts.

**Table 4.4 EM Population in Quang Ngai Province 2019**

No.	Districts	Total population	EM Population			
			Hre	Ca Dong	Cor	Other EM
1	Quang Ngai city	261,417	582	108	229	151
2	Binh Son	181,050	20	8	604	107
3	Tra Bong	52,994	982	1,868	32,163	230
4	Son Tinh	95,843	17	2	18	22
5	Tu Nghia	128,661	2,430	1	11	31
6	Son Ha	78,377	64,528	217	147	209
7	Son Tay	21,174	691	14,457	22	3,067
8	Minh Long	18,722	13,525	2	9	31
9	Nghia Hanh	82,250	1,114	0	1	27

<sup>43</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>44</sup> Wikipedia (2019)

10	Mo Duc	112,592	28	2	3	37
11	Duc Pho town	120,629	36	1	4	49
12	Ba To	59,428	49,150	22	16	99
13	Ly Son	18,550	1	1	0	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>133,104</b>	<b>133,104</b>	<b>16,689</b>	<b>33,227</b>	<b>4,071</b>

Source: Quang Ngai PPC (2020)

#### ■ Labour Force

By 2019, 739,733 people were in labour force and among these people, 51.2% were male and the remaining 48.8% were female equivalent to 378,891 males and 360,842 females respectively<sup>45</sup>. The index of employing workers working in industrial enterprises is expected to increase by 0.5% as of March 31, 2021. In which, the state-owned enterprise sector decreased by 0.4%; non-state enterprises increased by 0.5%; and the business sector with foreign direct investment increased by 1.2%.

In addition, the labour utilisation index in mining industry increased by 2.4%; the processing and manufacturing industry increased by 0.5%; electricity production and distribution remained stable; and water supply, waste and wastewater treatment increased by 0.1%. Meanwhile, labour index in the beverage manufacturing industry decreased by 0.5%; apparel manufacturing industry decreased by 0.4%; wood processing and products from woods, straw, and plaiting materials decreased by 1.6%; the manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products decreased by 2.1%; and the manufacturing of prefabricated metal products decreased by 0.7%<sup>46</sup>.

### 4.2.2.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Roads and Transportation

Quang Ngai is a locality with a synchronous and smooth transport infrastructure connection. It has the National Highway 1A, the National Road 24A connecting the Central Highlands provinces, Southern Laos, Myanmar, and Northern Thailand. The Quang Ngai city center is 30km from Chu Lai international airport. It is expected that by 2025, it will become an international cargo transshipment airport with a capacity of five million tons of cargo per year. Especially, Dung Quat deep sea port of this locality receives ships up to 100,000 tons. This is an important gateway for domestic and international import and export of goods<sup>47</sup>.

#### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

By 2019, the rate of household having access to the national electricity grid and the rate of households using electricity are 100%<sup>48</sup>. The rate of households using hygienic water in the province was 93.5% in 2019. While urban area indicated a higher percentage of household using hygienic water (99.3%), rural residents were having a lower rate (91.2%)<sup>49</sup>.

#### ■ Irrigation System

According to statistics 2020 from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Quang Ngai province, the amount of storage water in 124 reservoirs in the province is only at 76% of the total capacity compared to the same period last year. Therefore, in 2020 about 6,670 ha of crop area was

<sup>45</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>46</sup> Quang Ngai PPC (2021b)

<sup>47</sup> Nguyen Bao (2021)

<sup>48</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>49</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)



likely to suffer from severe drought; 7,450 households encountered with severe water shortage for domestic use; and nearly 9,000 livestock did not have water for drinking<sup>50</sup>.

■ Solid Waste Management and Drainage

The average proportion of households having toilet in 2019 was 87.3%. In which nearly 99.5% of urban residents had hygienic toilet, whereas only 86.2% of rural areas reported to have hygienic toilet<sup>51</sup>.

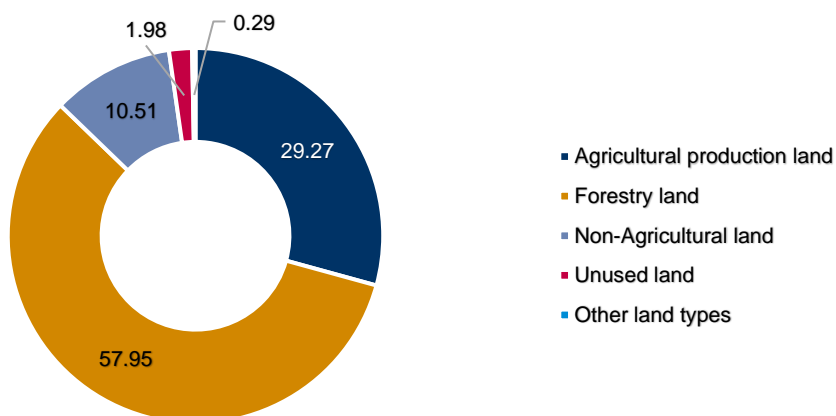
Some existing solid waste treatment areas in the localities are Nghia Ky solid waste treatment area (28 ha) belonging to Nghia Ky commune (Tu Nghia district) and Hanh Dung commune (Nghia Hanh), Dong Na landfill, Tinh Thien commune (Quang Ngai city)<sup>52</sup>.

■ Telecommunications

In 2019, total number of telephone subscribers reached 975,913 people, an increase by 4.8% compared to 2018. In addition, the number of internet subscribers was estimated at 609,026 users, a drop of 15.8% compared to 2018<sup>53</sup>.

#### 4.2.2.4 Land Use and Tenure

By the end of 2018, the total land area of province was 515,578.42 ha, comprised 29.2% (150,896.51 ha) agricultural production land, 58% (298,752.83 ha) forestry land, and 10.5% (54,198.29 ha) non-agricultural land. The remaining 2% (10,197.72 ha) were unused land and 0.3% (1,533.07 ha) other land types (see Figure 4.8)



Source: Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.8 Land Use Structure of Quang Ngai Province 2018**

#### 4.2.2.5 Economic Development

In the period of 2015-2020, the province’s gross regional domestic product (GRDP) increased by an average of 4.8% per year, lower than the national average. In 2020, the province's GRDP at current price was estimated at VND 82,593 billion, slightly higher than that in 2015. The proportion of industry - construction accounted for 53.1%, trade - service accounted for 28.4%, and agriculture, forestry and fishery accounted for 18.5%. GRDP per capita was estimated at VND 64.3 million, lower than the national average<sup>54</sup>.

<sup>50</sup> Vinh Trong (2020)

<sup>51</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>52</sup> Vinh Thong (2020)

<sup>53</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>54</sup> Quang Ngai Provincial Party Congress (2020)

#### 4.2.2.6 Education

In the school year of 2019-2020, there 600 schools in the province, including 213 kindergartens, 163 primary schools, 49 primary and lower secondary schools, 136 lower secondary schools, 37 upper secondary schools, and two lower and upper secondary schools (see Table 4.5). The education attainment level in the province was relatively high in 2019, 93.3% in which 95.7% male and 90.9% female were literate.

**Table 4.5 General Education System in Quang Ngai in the School Year 2019-2020**

Level	No. of schools	No. of classes	No. of pupils
Kindergarten education	213	1,971	50,829
Primary education	163	3,649	102,735
Primary and lower secondary education	49		
Lower secondary education	136	2,224	75,586
Upper secondary education	37	935	36,750
Lower and upper secondary education	2		

Source: Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

#### 4.2.2.7 Health

The province had 221 health establishments and 4,182 patient beds with the rate of 31,95 bed per 10,000 inhabitants. Regarding the number of medical staff, there were 3,916 people engaged in the medical services including 996 doctors, 560 assistant physicians, 279 medical technicians, 1,333 nurses, 735 midwives, 318 pharmaceutical staff, and 13 public health staff. In addition, the rate of vaccination of under one-year-old children reached 95.4% in 2019.

By March 2021, the number of people with dengue fever was 41 cases, a decrease of 40 cases compared to the previous months of 2021; 75 cases of hand-foot-mouth disease; 273 cases of Influenza; 11 cases of Amoeba dysentery; 21 cases of dysentery; five cases of Mumps; 61 cases of chickenpox; 426 cases of diarrhoea; and four cases of viral encephalitis.

#### 4.2.2.8 Social Safety and Security

Regarding the traffic accident situation in province in the first quarter of 2021 (from February 15, 2021 to March 14, 2021), the whole province had 11 cases of traffic accidents, with six deaths, 13 injured people. The total damaged property value was about VND 32 million<sup>55</sup>.

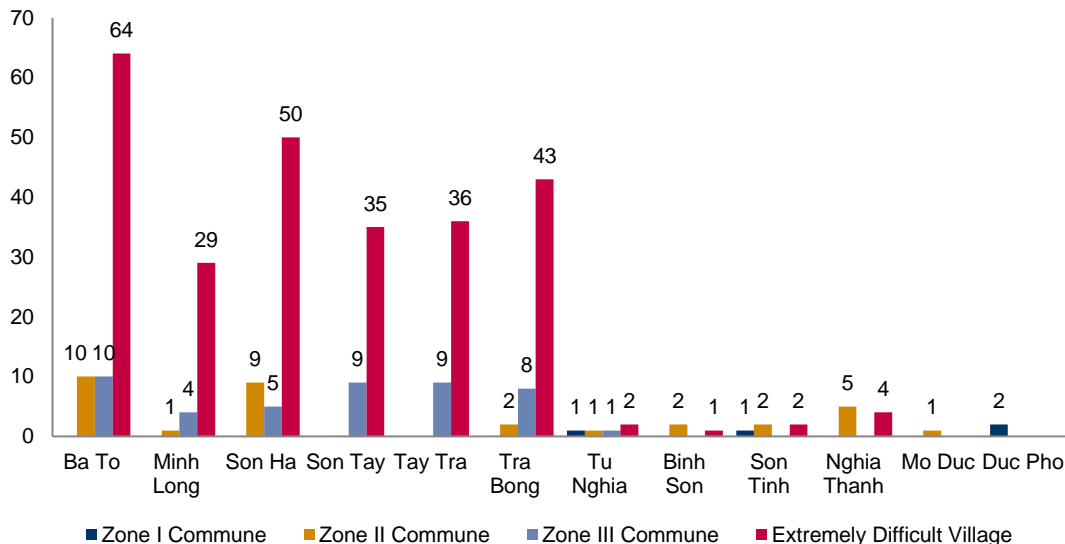
#### 4.2.2.9 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 by the Prime Minister, communes of EM and mountainous areas are categorised into three zones. Zone III communes<sup>56</sup> are the most vulnerable

<sup>55</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>56</sup> Zone III communes have at least four out of five criteria as follows: (i) Number of extremely difficult villages is 35% and above (compulsory criteria); (ii) The rate of poor and near poor households is 45% and above; in which the rate of poor households is 20% and above; (iii) Satisfying at least three out of five following conditions: Communal or inter-commune roads are not concreted; At least one village is not connected to the national electricity grid; Lack of primary classrooms or village classrooms as regulated by the Ministry of Education and Training; Communal health station does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Health; Communal culture house does not satisfy requirements of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; (iv) Having at least two out of three following conditions: From 30% of households do not access clean water; The rate of untrained laborer is over 60%;

communes in terms of socio-economic development; Zone II communes has difficulties but temporarily stable socio-economic conditions; and Zone I communes are the remaining. Quang Ngai province has four Zone I communes, 33 Zone II communes, and 46 Zone III communes with 266 villages categorised as “villages with special difficulties”. Of which Ba To district has the highest number of Zone III communes and extremely difficult villages (10 and 64 respectively) (see Figure 4.5).



Source: Decision 861/QD-TTg dated 04/06/2021 by the Prime Minister

**Figure 4.9 Number of Zone I, II, III communes and Extremely Difficult Villages in Quang Ngai Province**

The poverty rate in Quang Ngai in 2019 was approximately 7.7 %, a decline of 1.7% compared to 2018. Statistically, the number of lonely elderly people and children in severely difficulties being cared and protected in 2019 was 4,080 people and 12,501<sup>57</sup>.

#### 4.2.2.10 Archaeological, Cultural Heritage, and Religious Sites

Quang Ngai province has 150 km of coastline stretching from An Tan to Sa Huynh. Hence, there are many beautiful beaches and tourist areas such as My Khe and Sa Huynh tourist areas, Thien An cultural tourist area, Ca Dam mountain eco-tourism area, Trang waterfall tourist area, Suoi Chi tourist area, Thien But cultural tourist area, Thach Nham tourist area, Ly Son island tourist area, Van Tuong eco-tourism area, and Van Tuong resort.

With 23 historical and cultural relics and two national monuments, Quang Ngai also has more than 100 provincial-level relics and is gradually preparing a dossier to request the Ministry of Culture and Information to recognize it in order to preserve and promote its values. Some renown historical relics in Quang Ngai are Thien An Mountain, Thien An Pagoda and Huynh Thuc Khang's grave, Chau Sa Ancient Citadel, Ong pagoda, and Hang temple. The complex relic of Dang Thuy Tram, Bui Ta Han monuments, Sa Huynh Culture Sites, Son My ruins, Van Tuong Victory Monument, Dien Nien massacre - Phuoc Binh, Khanh Giang - Truong Le massacre, and Binh Hoa massacre relics<sup>58</sup>.

Over 50% of specialized cadres and communal civil servants do not satisfy qualification requirements as regulated; and (v) Having at least two out of three following conditions: 20% of households lack production areas as regulated; Lack of qualified agriculture, forestry, fishery extension officer; Below 10% of households work in the non-agriculture field.

Source: The Prime Minister (2021)

<sup>57</sup> Quang Ngai Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>58</sup> Wikipedia (n.d)



Source: Internet

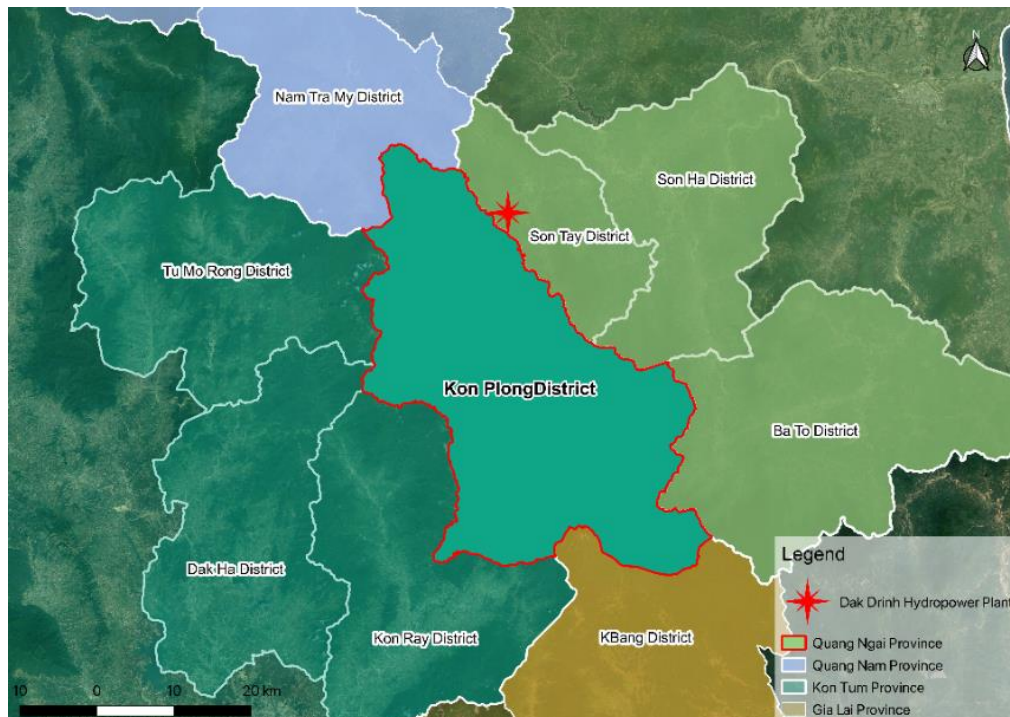
**Figure 4.10 Ly Son Island (left) and Son My Ruin (right) in Quang Ngai Province**

### 4.3 District Level

#### 4.3.1 Kon Plong District

##### 4.3.1.1 Overview of Kon Plong District

Kon Plong is a mountainous district located in the Northeast of Kon Tum province. It borders Quang Nam province to the North, Quang Ngai province to the East, K’Bang district (Gia Lai province) to the South, Ron Ray district (Kon Tum province) to the Southwest, and Tu Mo Rong district (Kon Tum province) to the West (see Figure 4.11).



**Figure 4.11 Geographical Location of Kon Plong District**

Administratively, Kon Plong district has a total of nine communes with 89 villages. The district has four long rivers flowing, namely Dak Ring river (15 km), Dak Snghe river (60 km), Dak Ro Manh river (12 km), Dak To Meo stream (15 km), and many other smaller rivers and streams<sup>59</sup>.

<sup>59</sup> Kon Plong District Portal (2017)

### 4.3.1.2 Demographic Profile

At the end of 2019, the average population of Kon Plong district was 26,182 people. Of which, 13,145 people were male and 13,037 people were female<sup>60</sup>. There are three main ethnic groups living together namely Kinh, Xo Dang, and Hre. The population of EM groups, mostly Xo Dang people occupied over 80% of the whole district population. In 2017, the district had three main religions named Catholic (52 households in Mang But commune), Buddhism (06 households in Dak Long commune), and Protestantism (100 households in Mang Canh, Dak Tang, and Dak Ne communes).

### 4.3.1.3 Public Infrastructure

In the period of 2016-2020, public infrastructure of Kon Plong district have been upgraded<sup>61</sup>. Particularly, more than 2,000 km of village roads have been upgraded and connected to national highways, provincial roads, rural areas, and ethnic minority areas. In addition, the power grid system, domestic water projects, irrigation works have been invested from the district center to the rural areas to ensure the production and daily life of people and business units.

Specifically, implementing the new rural construction program, Kon Plong DPC concreted 92.4 km of intra-village roads in the five-year period from 2016 to 2020<sup>62</sup>. From 2016 to 2020, Kon Plong DPC built 15 new irrigation works and upgraded 15.2 km of inner-field canals<sup>63</sup>. In 2020, the percentage of households using clean and hygienic water in rural areas reached 98%, an increase of 8% compared to 2015<sup>64</sup>. In 2021, all communes in Kon Plong district have connected to the national electricity grid<sup>65</sup>.

### 4.3.1.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2020, the total area of Kon Plong district was 137,124.58 ha, which was the third highest area of Kon Tum province after Dak Glei district and Sa Thay district. Of which, forestry land occupied the highest percentage with 82.6% (113,272.30 ha). This is followed by the area of agricultural production land with 11,761.89 ha, accounting for 8.6%. In addition, specially used land and homestead land took small proportions of 1.9% and 0.6% respectively (see Figure 4.12). The remaining 6.3% of Kon Plong's area was unused land<sup>66</sup>.

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<sup>60</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>61</sup> Quang Dinh (2021)

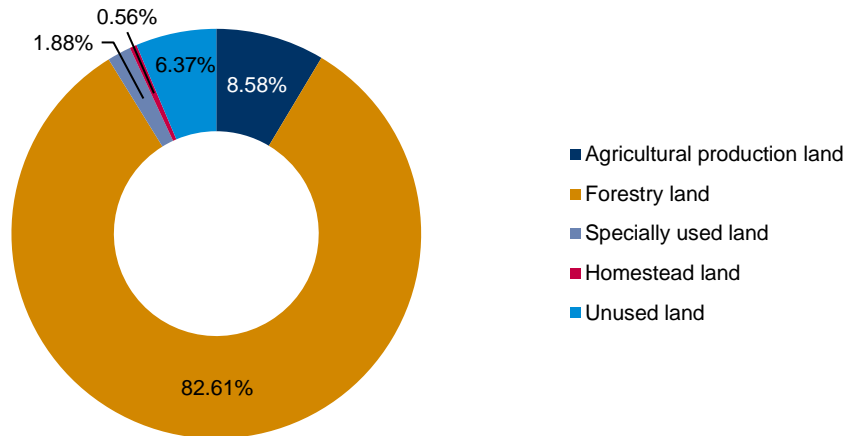
<sup>62</sup> Quang Dinh (2021)

<sup>63</sup> Quang Dinh (2021)

<sup>64</sup> Quang Dinh (2021)

<sup>65</sup> Quang Dinh (2021)

<sup>66</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)



Source: Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.12 Land Use Structure of Kon Plong District 2019**

#### 4.3.1.5 Economic Development

##### ■ Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

In 2019, Kon Plong district had the highest planted area of cereals in Kon Tum province (5,179 ha) while the district's production just held the third position with 16,953 tons. The district's planted area of paddy occupied 15.2% the province's area (3,599 ha) with the yield at three tons per ha. The production of paddy of the district reached 10,919 tons.

In 2019, Kon Plong district's planted area of maize stood at the second position after Kon Tum city with 1,580 ha, accounting for 28.6%. The production of maize in Kon Plong district was 6,034 tons. Conversely, the planted area of cassava of the district just occupied 4.1% of the province area. Equally, the production of cassava was the least in Kon Tum province with 24,088 tons. In addition, the planted area of some annual crops of the district was 7,355 ha.

In 2019, Kon Plong district had 890 ha planting coffee but just 663 ha of this area produced 765 tons of coffee while no planted area of rubber was recorded in the district. In addition, the district had 156 ha planted area of fruit farming.

Regarding husbandry, Kon Plong district led Kon Tum province in the number of buffaloes and goat with 8,030 and 8,676 heads respectively in 2019. In addition, the district had 20,079 pigs and 103 poultry, accounting for 15.2% and 6.4% respectively<sup>67</sup>.

In 2019, the area of concentrated planted forest of Kon Plong district reached 52 ha, decreased by 35 ha to compared with the 2018's statistical data<sup>68</sup>.

In 2019, Kon Plong district had 13 ha of aquaculture production, accounting for only 1.9% of the whole province area, with the production of fishery at 89 tons<sup>69</sup>.

##### ■ Industry, Trade and Services

<sup>67</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>68</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>69</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

In 2019, Kon Plong district was not developed in the industrial, trade, and service sector when the number of non-farm individual business establishments of the district was in the top three from the bottom with 476 establishments and 697 employees<sup>70</sup>.

#### 4.3.1.6 Education

In the 2019-2020 school year, Kon Plong district has 32 schools, including 10 kindergartens, eight primary schools, 12 lower secondary schools, and two upper secondary schools, and two primary-lower secondary schools (see Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6 General Education System in Kon Plong District 2019-2020**

Level	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Pupils
Kindergarten education	10	120	2,025
Primary education	8	187	2,824
Lower secondary education	12	76	1,780
Upper secondary education	2	16	442
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>7,071</b>

Source: Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

Kon Plong district has 18 boarding (or semi-boarding) schools for EM pupils with 241 classes and 4,250 pupils. In which they are 946 pupils at primary level and 1,078 pupils at lower secondary level. In the school year of 2020-2021, the rate of mobilisation of EM pupils to class reached 98.7% at kindergarten and primary level and 97.2% for the lower secondary school level<sup>71</sup>.

#### 4.3.1.7 Health

In 2019, Kon Plong district had one hospital having 84 beds and nine health stations corresponding for nine communes of the district with five patient beds for each station. The district had 118 medical staff including 26 doctors, 30 physicians, 42 nurses, ten midwives, six medical technicians, and four others. Regarding pharmaceutical staff, the district had one pharmacist with university degree, 14 pharmacists with vocational degree, and one assistant pharmacist.

Notably, 100% communal health stations in the district have doctors and meet national health standards<sup>72</sup>.

#### 4.3.1.8 Social Safety and Security

In 2020, under the leadership and direction of the Provincial Police, District Party Committee, District People's Committee, along with close coordination between departments and branches in the district, in which the Police is the core force, the situation of security and order in the district continues to be maintained stably<sup>73</sup>. Recently, no cases of Covid-19 have been detected in Kon Plong district.

#### 4.3.1.9 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QD-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in EM and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Kon Plong district has seven Zone

<sup>70</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>71</sup> Kon Plong PPC (2020)

<sup>72</sup> Kon Tum Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>73</sup> Minh Hung (2021)

III communes including Hieu, Dak Tang, Mang But, Dak Ring, Dak Nen, Mang Canh, and Ngok Tem communes<sup>74</sup>.

According to the recent statistics 2017, Kon Plong district had 3,132 ethnic minority households recognised as poor households, accounting for 54.2% of the total number of poor households in the district<sup>75</sup>.

#### 4.3.1.10 Archaeological, Cultural Heritage, and Religious Sites

Mang Den town is a promising tourist destination of Kon Tum province. This place is located in the south of Kon Plong district, on the Mang Den plateau, at an altitude of about 1,200 m above sea level. The town has National Highway 24 passing, about 50 km from Kon Tum City and about 137 km from Quang Ngai City.

Mang Den town has a temperate climate with the features of cool atmosphere all year round, annual average temperature ranges from 16-20°C, and average humidity is around 82-84%. Mang Den is surrounded by primeval forest, with many scenic spots, landscapes, and forests covering more than 80% of the natural area. There are also many lakes (Toong Dam, Toong Zori, and Toong Po), waterfalls (Dak Ke, Pa Pi, and Lo Ba), rock streams, and unique natural and cultural landscapes, which are considered as a favourable potential to develop a national ecotourism and resort associated with scientific research.



Source: The Internet

**Figure 4.13** Mang Den, Kon Plong District

### 4.3.2 Son Tay District

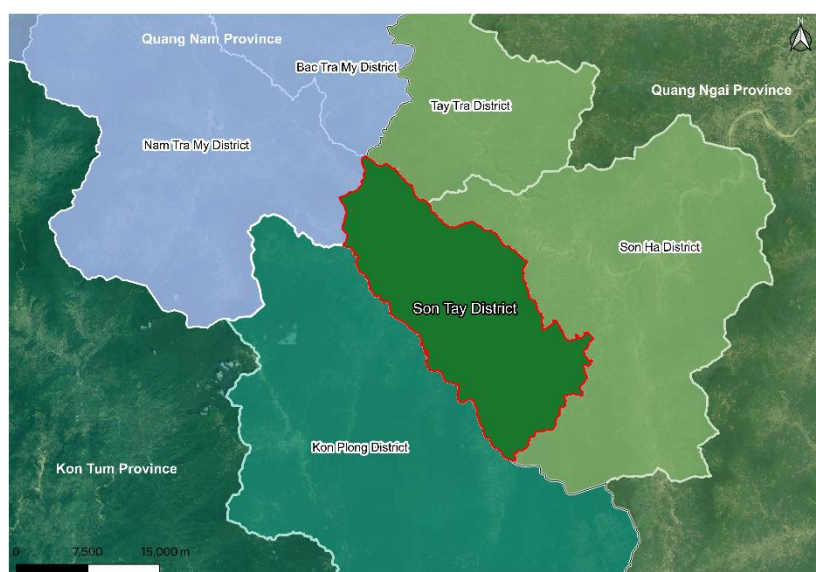
#### 4.3.2.1 Overview of Son Tay District

Son Tay is a mountainous district in the West of Quang Ngai province, 80km away from Quang Ngai city. It borders Son Ha district (Quang Ngai province) to the East and Southeast, Kon Plong district (Kon Tum province) to the Southwest, and Nam Tra My and Bac Tra My districts (Quang Nam province) and Tay Tra district (Quang Ngai province) to the North (see Figure 4.14).

<sup>74</sup> Hoa Hue (2021)

<sup>75</sup> Kon Plong Distict Portal (2017)





**Figure 4.14 Geographical Location of Son Tay District**

Administratively, Son Tay district consists of nine communes and 35 villages. Administrative units of Son Tay district are located in Son Dung commune. Son Tay district is located in the subtropical monsoon region, with two distinct seasons: the dry season and the rainy season. In general, Son Tay's climate has been favourable for living and production activities but there were also years when Son Tay district suffered from severe droughts, floods and storms, affecting production and people's lives. Son Tay has two big rivers: Rinh River (Dak K'Rin) and Xa Lo River (Dak XeLo).

#### 4.3.2.2 Demographic Profile

In 2019, the population of Son Tay district reached 21,174 people, of which 37% was ethnic minority. There are three main ethnic groups living in Son Tay district, namely Ca Dong, Hre, and Kinh. Male population accounted for 49.3% (10,442 people) while female population accounted for 50.7% (10,732 people). The district's population density was 55 people/km<sup>2</sup> on a total area of 385,634 km<sup>2</sup>. The highest population density was recorded in Son Tan and Son Dung communes (94 people/km<sup>2</sup>) while the lowest was seen in Son Lap commune with 28 people/km<sup>2</sup> (see Table 4.7). The natural growth rate in 2019 was 0.96%.

**Table 4.7 Population Distribution and Density in Son Tay District**

Commune	Total area (ha)	Total population	Population density (people/km <sup>2</sup> )
Son Dung	5,097.8	1,766	35
Son Long	4,067.4	3,334	82
Son Mua	3,077.7	1,546	50
Son Lien	3,350.1	3,164	94
Son Bua	3,964.1	1,629	41
Son Tan	4,514.9	4,244	94

Son Mau	4,841.1	1,963	41
Son Tinh	4,999.5	2,229	45
Son Lap	4,651.0	1,299	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,563.60</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

In Son Tay district, most people follow old customs of their ancestors. However, there are also a few people who follow different religions: Protestantism and Christianity.

The labour force from 15 years old was 15,084 people<sup>76</sup>. Of which, the number of people engaging in economic activities was 13,480 people, accounting for 89.4%. Among 1,604 people who were not engaging in economic activities, 83.5% of them were still studying at schools. As of June, 2019, there were seven enterprises registered in the district. They were mainly small and medium enterprises with a total workforce of about 125 people working seasonally.

### 4.3.2.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Roads and Transportation

After 10 years of the new rural development implementation, all six communes of Son Tay district have achieved all criteria of the new rural development program in 2020. Notably, one of the criteria achieving high results is the roads and transportation with 100% of the roads in the district hardened<sup>77</sup>.

#### ■ Electricity and Water supply

By 2020, 98% of households utilised electricity from the national grid. By 2019, there was no water plant in Son Tay district<sup>78</sup> but the district had 96 concentrated domestic water supply works, providing clean water for 83% of the district's population. However, due to the consequences of floods and inadequacies in management and operation, many works have been degraded. In which, 54 works were still in operation; 13 works worked inefficiently; and 29 works were badly damaged or no longer in operation. Apart from domestic water supply works, local people also use water from drilled wells and gravity water systems from springs. In 2020, 90% of the households in Son Tay district used hygienic water.

#### ■ Irrigation system

As of December 31, 2018, the total number of irrigation infrastructure works in Son Tay district was 50 irrigation dams<sup>79</sup>, serving the irrigation of 372.4 ha of wet rice.

#### ■ Solid Waste Management and Drainage

The collection of domestic waste<sup>80</sup> in Son Tay district is carried out free of charge. The volume of domestic waste generated is estimated at 5 to 7 tons per day. Waste is collected three times per week in district centre, commune centres, schools, medical stations, Dak Drinh hydropower plant, Son Tay hydropower plant, and along the collection route of six communes, including Son Dung, Son Mua, Son Bua, Son Long, Son Tan, and Son Mau. Waste is mainly transported by 3.2-ton dump trucks to the landfill (pit) for burning or burying. At localities, people dispose waste mainly by digging holes, gathering garbage and burning it.

<sup>76</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020b)

<sup>77</sup> Trung Anh (2020)

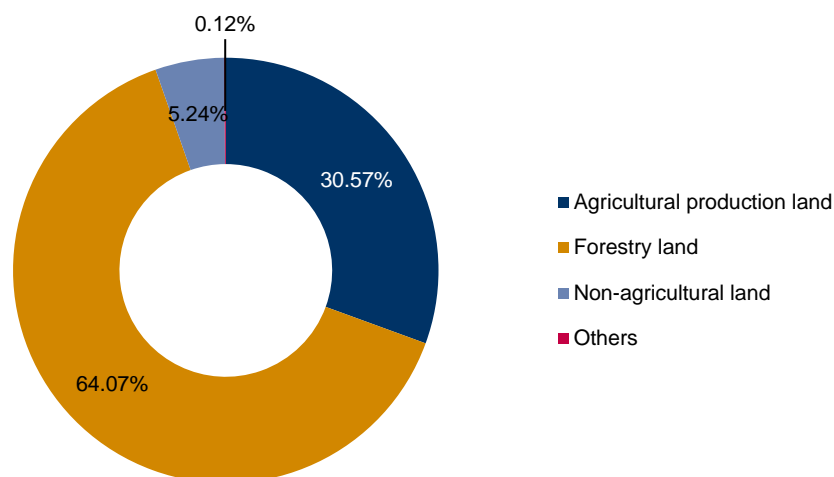
<sup>78</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020a)

<sup>79</sup> Son Tay DPC (2019)

<sup>80</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020c)

#### 4.3.2.4 Land Use and Tenure

The total area of Son Tay district in 2019 was 38,563.7 ha. Forestry land accounted for 64.1% (24,708.7 ha), followed by agricultural production land occupying 30.6% (11,788.3 ha), non-agricultural land occupying 5.2% (2,020.7 ha), and other lands 0.1% (see Figure 4.15).



Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.15 Land Use Structure of Son Tay District 2019**

In terms of types of non-agricultural land, only 0.5% of the district's land was used for residential purpose. The district has no urban area. Land reserved for special uses including offices, security and defence, non-agricultural production and business, and public purposes made up 3.1% of the total landmass. Other non-agricultural lands such as religious land, cemetery, rivers, and specialized water surfaces occupied 1.6%.

#### 4.3.2.5 Economic Development

In 2020, the total value-based production value at 2010 constant price was estimated at VND 585.7 billion<sup>81</sup>, which increased by 2% compared to that in 2019. The production value of industry sector was almost half of the district's economy. Specifically, the values of each economic sector were VND 156.5 billion (accounting for 26.7%) for agriculture, forestry and fishery; VND 281.2 billion (accounting for 48%) for industry and construction; and VND 148 billion (equivalent to 25.3%) for services.

#### 4.3.2.6 Education

By the end of the school year 2020-2021, there are currently 19 public schools (from kindergartens to lower secondary schools) with a total of 5,902 pupils (see Table 4.8). The total number of teachers was 382 people. All children completed kindergarten; 92.5% of pupils completed primary education; and 100% of pupils (480/480) graduated from lower secondary school.

<sup>81</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020b)

**Table 4.8 General Education System in Son Tay District in the School Year 2020-2021**

Level	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Kindergarten education	9	71	106	1,544
Primary education	10	122	165	2,448
Lower secondary education		65	111	1,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>5,902</b>

Source: Son Tay DPC (2021)

#### 4.3.2.7 Health

By 2019, Son Tay has one general hospital (see Figure 4.16) and nine communal health stations. There were 102 medical staff including 25 doctors and two pharmacists. By the end of 2020, the natural birth rate was 0.96%. The ratio of doctors over 1,000 residents was 0.14, lower than World Health Organisation's (WHO) standard (1: 1,000). The number of patients' beds over 10,000 residents was 70. According to 2019 health care statistics, 100% of communes had midwives.



Source: Socio-economic survey in June 2021

**Figure 4.16 Son Tay District General Hospital**

#### 4.3.2.8 Social Safety and Security

In term of social safety and security, in 2020<sup>82</sup> there were one case of rape (children under 16 years old), six cases of gambling, one case of intentional injury, two cases of property theft, one case of law violation in terms of weapons and explosive management, six cases of environmental violations, two cases of illegal use of narcotics, one case of illegal mineral extraction, five cases of illegal timber transportation, seven traffic accidents (five dead, 12 injured), one fatal electric shock, two suicides, two explosions (one dead, two injured), two cases of drowning, one case of eating poisonous mushrooms (three dead), and one house fire.

<sup>82</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020)

#### 4.3.2.9 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QD-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, all nine communes of the district were listed as Zone III communes.

By March, 2021 there were 1,863 poor households in Son Tay district. In which, only four households of Kinh group were poor. In general, poverty rate amongst EM households in Son Tay district is fairly high, 37%. Son Mau commune has the highest rate of EM households that are poor (48%), followed by Son Long commune (42.7%), and Son Lien commune (41.2%) (see Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9 Poor Ethnic Minority Households in Son Tay District**

Communes	No. of households	No. of EM households	No. of poor EM households	Poverty rate of EM households (%)
Son Dung	1,164	958	314	32.77
Son Long	610	568	250	42.66
Son Mua	847	712	216	30.33
Son Lien	390	372	155	41.66
Son Bua	432	405	175	42.20
Son Tan	792	710	229	32.25
Son Mau	429	406	195	48.03
Son Tinh	618	577	199	32.30
Son Lap	343	315	126	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>37.01</b>

Source: Son Tay DPC (2021)

#### 4.3.2.10 Archaeological, Cultural Heritage, and Religious Sites

There are many beautiful scenes in Son Tay. Those are white waterfalls, Ta Meo hot spring, and Huy Mang stream flowing between Kylin and Yoc-Ra-Lung mountains in Son Dung commune. Huy Mang stream is not only a scenic spot and also a place to record many heroic stories of the people of Son Tay district (see Figure 4.17).

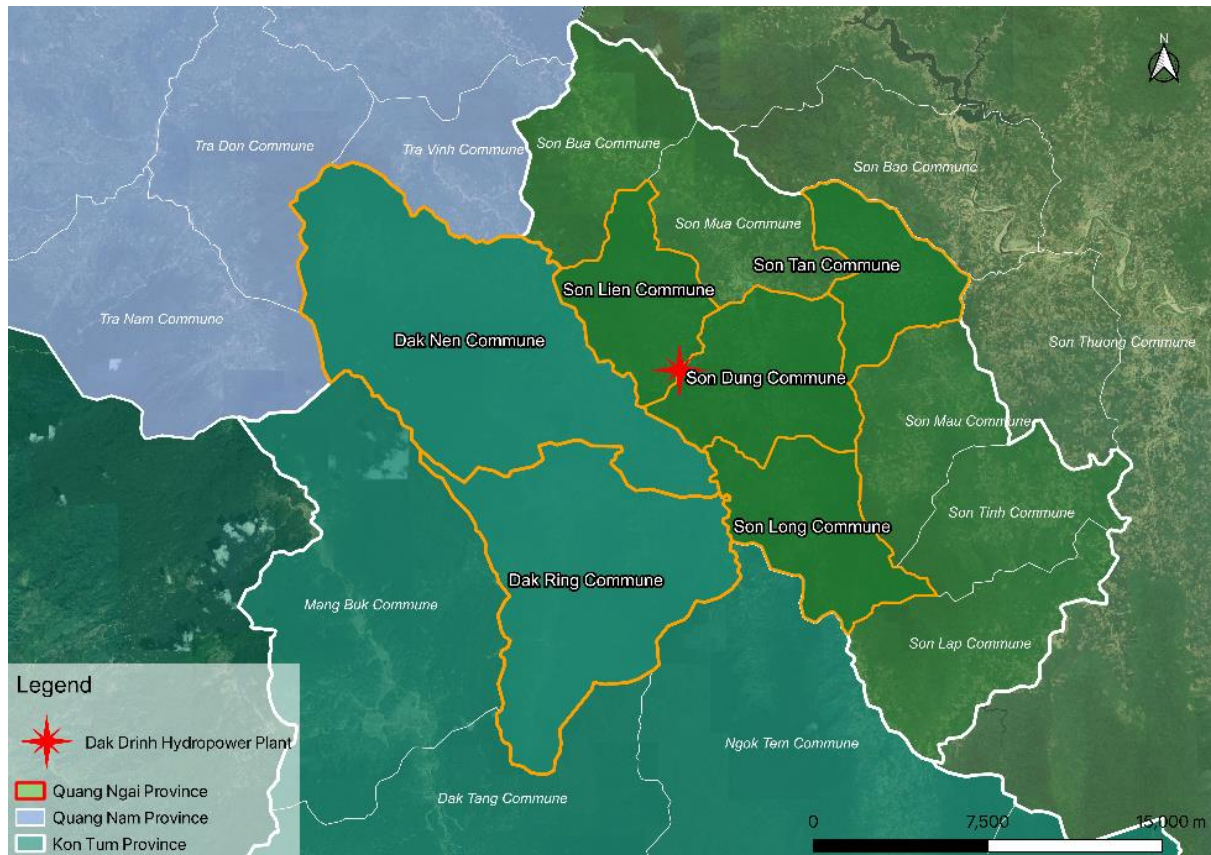


**Figure 4.17 Beautiful Scenes in Son Tay district**

Source: The Internet

## 4.4 Commune Level

There are six communes of two districts of two provinces affected by the Project implementation, including Dak Ring and Dak Nen communes of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province and Son Dung, Son Lien, Son Tan, and Son Long communes of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province (see Figure 4.18). This section presents socio-economic conditions of the affected communes based on secondary data and primary data collected through consultation with local authorities and KIIs.



**Figure 4.18 Geographical Locations of Affected Communes**

### 4.4.1 Dak Ring Commune

#### 4.4.1.1 Overview of Dak Ring Commune

Dak Ring commune is located in the North of Kon Plong district. The geographic location of Dak Ring commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North borders Dak Nen commune;
- The East borders Son Long commune, Son Tay district, of Quang Ngai province;
- The Southeast borders Ngoc Tem commune;
- The South and Southwest border Dak Tang commune; and
- The West and Southwest border Mang Buk commune.

It has ten villages, namely Dak Cho, Ngoc Hoang, Ngoc Ring, Vac Y Nhung, Dak Da, Dak Doa, Dak Lang, Dak La, Dak Ang, and Pang To.

#### 4.4.1.2 Demographic Profile

Statistically, by May 2021, Dak Ring commune has a total population of 2,047 people with 535 households. Nearly 99.7% of the population are ethnic minority people, mostly from Xo Dang EM group<sup>83</sup>.

In 2021, there are 994 people in the working age, accounting for 49.6% population of the commune<sup>84</sup>. Around 99% of labor force are employed, of which 90% are agricultural laborers in the locality, and 9% laborers work at agencies and enterprises. In addition, the commune has 17 people working abroad (specifically in Saudi Arabia)<sup>85</sup>. The average per capita income is around VND 23 to 24 million per year (Consultation meeting with Dak Ring CPC, 22 June 2021).

#### 4.4.1.3 Public Infrastructure

##### ■ Roads and Transportation

By the middle of 2021, Dak Ring commune concreted and asphalted 52 km of communal roads. Around 20.1 km out of 24 km village roads were hardened, and 9.3 km out of 11 km of intra-village roads were concreted. In addition, the commune has 2.1 km of concreted roads to the production area<sup>86</sup>.

The commune is about 52 km away from to Kon Plong district center. Furthermore, the roads and transportation are extremely difficult. The road connecting the communes and the road to avoid flooding built by the hydropower project have been severely degraded with many potholes (Consultation meeting with Dak Ring CPC, 22 June 2021).

##### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

In 2021, all villages with 535 households (accounting for 100%) in Dak Ring commune has connected to the national electricity grid<sup>87</sup>. In the first half year of 2021, the rate of households using hygienic water and clean water is 95%. The water supplies for domestic use are mainly underground water and gravity water<sup>88</sup>.

##### ■ Irrigation System

In 2021, in Dak Ring commune, there are four irrigation works in Ngoc Hoang, Mang Lay, Tang Po and Ngoc Ring villages which have been built solidly and a number of small irrigations works basically meeting the needs of the community irrigation for rice fields and other crops<sup>89</sup>. In addition, the whole commune has 18.5 km of irrigation canals, of which 4 km are permanent<sup>90</sup>.

##### ■ Solid Waste Management

From the field observation, there is no waste collection service in Dak Ring commune. Local people have to dispose their household waste by burying or burning. In the first half year of 2021, environmental sanitation in the villages of Dak Ring commune has been carried out regularly. The villagers organise the waste collection and treatment as well as clean all the village roads weekly and monthly<sup>91</sup>.

#### 4.4.1.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Dak Ring commune was 11,132.54 ha, making up 8.1% of Kon Plong district's natural land area. The commune had 10,452.02 ha of agricultural land (accounting

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<sup>83</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021a)

<sup>84</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021b)

<sup>85</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>86</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021b)

<sup>87</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

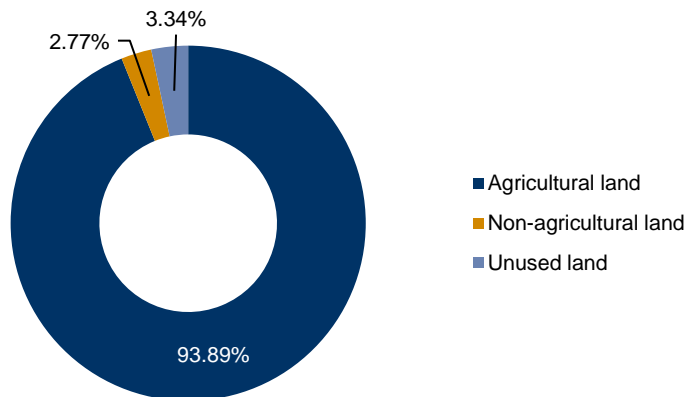
<sup>88</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021b)

<sup>89</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>90</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021b)

<sup>91</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

for 93.9%), 308.32 ha of non-agricultural land (accounting for 2.8%), and 372.20 ha of unused land (accounting for 3.3%) (see Figure 4.19). Of the agricultural land, 237.01 ha was planted area of paddy, 522.53 ha was planted area of annual crops, 443.28 ha was planted area of perennial trees, 5,604 ha was protection forest area, and 3,645.20 ha was production forest area<sup>92</sup>.



Source: Kon Tum PPC (2019b)

**Figure 4.19 Land Use Structure of Dak Ring Commune 2019**

#### 4.4.1.5 Economic Development

In the first six months of 2021, the total commune budget revenue of Dak Ring commune reached VND 2,380 million, reaching 46.7% of the plan<sup>93</sup>.

##### ■ Agriculture

In the first half year of 2021, Dak Ring commune has 142 ha of planted area of paddy and 50 ha of planted area of maize, both reaching 100% of the plan. In addition, the whole commune passes the target of cassava planted area with 220 ha (102.3%). The commune has planted 14 ha of vegetable and beans of all kinds, reaching 23% of the year plan. It is estimated that in the first six months, the planted area would be 32 ha, reaching 53.3% of the plan. In the first six months, the total planted area of medicinal plants was 54.3 ha, reaching 84.4% of the plan. Of which, 37.3 ha were used to plant true cardamom, one ha was for polyscias fruticosa, 10 ha was for Java citronella, and six ha was for turmeric.

Furthermore, in the first half of 2021, Dak Ring commune has 93 ha planted area of perennial trees, reaching 92.1% of the plan. The planted area of forestry trees was 748.8 ha<sup>94</sup>.

Regarding husbandry, in the first six months 2021, the total herd of cattle in the commune was 1,292 heads, reaching 66.2% of the plan. In which, the buffalo herd has 202 heads, reaching 89.8% of the year plan; the herd has 750 cows, reaching 78.9% of the year plan; goat herd has 36 heads, reaching 30% of the year plan; and pig herd has 304 heads, reaching 46.3% of the year plan<sup>95</sup>.

##### ■ Forestry

In 2021, Dak Ring commune has 8,382.9 ha of forest land. Of which, Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board manages 4,812.13 ha (including 3,083 ha contracted to households for protection),

<sup>92</sup> Kon Tum PPC (2019b)

<sup>93</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>94</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>95</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)



Kon Plong Forestry One Member Limited Liability Company manages 2,804.97 ha (including 1,700.57 ha contracted to the community), and the commune manages 765.8 ha<sup>96</sup>.

■ Fishery

In 2021, the commune's aquaculture area is 3.5 ha, reaching 97.2% of the plan. The wild fishery production gets one ton, reaching 50% of the plan<sup>97</sup>.

#### 4.4.1.6 Education

In the school year 2020-2021, the total number of teachers and staff was 66 people, and the total number of pupils at all three educational levels was 600 (see Table 4.10). In 2021, Dak Ring commune has 49 classrooms, of which 30 are permanent and 19 are semi-permanent<sup>98</sup>. Each village has one primary and lower secondary school. For upper secondary education, pupils in the commune have to attend two boarding schools located in the district centre, which are about 30 and 50 km away from the commune (Consultation meeting with Dak Ring CPC, 22 June 2021).

**Table 4.10 General Education System in Dak Ring Commune in the School Year 2020-2021**

Level	Number of Teachers and Staff	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten education	13	139
Primary education	30	242
Lower secondary education	23	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>600</b>

Source: Dak Ring CPC (2021c)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.20 Schools in Dak Doa Village, Dak Ring Commune**

<sup>96</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>97</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>98</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

#### 4.4.1.7 Health

In the first six months of 2021, Dak Ring commune also issued health insurance cards to 2,047 people in the commune. Of which, 279 are children under six years old, accounting for 13.6%; 1,768 are people of poor households, ethnic minorities, people with meritorious services, war veterans and Kinh people living in extremely difficult areas, accounting for 86.4%<sup>99</sup>.

In 2021, Dak Ring commune's health station (see Figure 4.21) has five staff including one doctor, two physicians, one nurse, and one midwife. In the first six months of 2021, the health station has given medical treatment for 812 patients, of which there are 327 children and 450 people of poor households<sup>100</sup>. However, the communal health station is only able to handle mild cases, severe cases will be transferred to the medical center of Son Tay district or hospitals in Quang Ngai province (Consultation meeting with Dak Ring CPC, 22 June 2021).

Findings from KIIs showed that giving birth at home remains in some villages. For example, Dak Doa village records one or two cases of giving birth at home within a year although the communal health station is about 2km away from the village (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Dak Doa village, Dak Ring commune, 24 June 2021).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.21 Communal Health Station in Dak Ring Commune**

#### 4.4.1.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QD-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Dak Ring commune is one in the total of seven Zone III communes of Kon Plong district. All ten villages of the commune are classified as the extremely difficult villages. In 2021, Dak Ring commune has 150 poor households (accounting for 28.04%) and 61 near poor households (accounting for 11.4%)<sup>101</sup>.

Currently, in Dak Ring commune, there are 33 people with meritorious services and 38 social protection beneficiaries. In the first six months of 2021, the situation of payment of policy regimes for the above subjects has been handled in time.

<sup>99</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>100</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

<sup>101</sup> Dak Ring CPC (2021c)

## 4.4.2 Dak Nen Commune

### 4.4.2.1 Overview of Dak Nen Commune

Dak Nen commune is about 65 km to the North of Kon Plong district centre. The geographic location of Dak Nen commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North borders Tra Vinh commune, Nam Tra My district, Quang Nam province;
- The Northeast borders Son Bua commune, Son Tay district, Quang Nam province;
- The East borders Son Lien and Son Dung commune, Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province;
- The Southeast borders Son Long commune, Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province;
- The South borders Dak Ring commune;
- The Southwest borders Mang Buk commune;
- The West borders Tra Nam commune, Nam Tra My district, Quang Nam province; and
- The Northwest borders Tra Don commune, Nam Tra My district, Quang Nam province.

Administratively, the commune has eight villages including Dak Tieu, Dak Puk, Xo Thak, Xo Luong, Dak Lai, Dak Lup, Tu Ret, and Tu Thon.

### 4.4.2.2 Demographic Profile

Approximately 98.2% of the population are ethnic minority groups, mainly Ca Dong ethnicity<sup>102</sup>. At the end of 2020, Dak Nen commune has 628 households with 2,358 people. Of which, there are 124 poor households, accounting for 19.7%. In 2020, the per capita income reached VND 25.02 million per year<sup>103</sup>.

### 4.4.2.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Roads and Transportation

As of the early 2021, 31.710 km road in Dak Nen commune has been concreted, reaching 76% of the total of 41.7 km road system in the whole commune<sup>104</sup> (see Figure 4.22). Specifically, in the first half year of 2021, Dak Nen has completed eight km of concreted commune roads (from Dak Doa village of Dak Ring commune to Ta Meo bridge of Dak Nen commune); nine km of concreted village roads (from Dak Puk village to Dak Tieu village, and from Ta Meo bridge to Tu Thon village); 5.2 km of concreted intra-village roads (Xo Thak, Xo Luong, Dak Lai, Dak Lup, Tu Ret, and Tu Thon villages); and 9.5 km of concreted roads in the field and ways to the production areas (Dak Tieu, Dak Puk, Xo Thak, Xo Luong, Dak Lai, Dak Lup, Tu Ret, and Tu Thon villages).

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<sup>102</sup> Kon Tum Province Portal (2020)

<sup>103</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2021)

<sup>104</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2021)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.22      Concreted Road in Dak Nen Commune**

In the reality, some sections of roads in the locality (particularly roads leading to Dak Tieu village) are in poor condition, resulting in travel accidents and isolation during rainy season (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity, Dak Tieu village, 25 June 2021) (see Figure 4.23).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.23      Road in Poor Condition to Dak Tieu Village, Dak Nen Commune**

■ Electricity and Water Supply

In 2020, all of eight villages with 98.4% households in the commune connected to the national electricity grid<sup>105</sup>. Regarding water supply, the source for both domestic use and farming is gravity water from mountain streams in the locality (see Figure 4.24). From the field observation, there is a rubber water pipeline system built to carry water from the creeks or streams to water tanks in the village. All eight villages in the commune were invested with domestic water works to meet local people's daily needs<sup>106</sup>.

<sup>105</sup> Kon Tum Province Portal (2020)

<sup>106</sup> Kon Tum Province Portal (2020)

Notably, there were two domestic water works handed over and put into operation in Dak Lai and Dak Lup villages last year<sup>107</sup>.

In Dak Tieu village, water supply system remains poorly operated, mainly depending on the source from the Dak Buk village (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Dak Tieu village, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021). In addition, the water shortage issue is also recorded in Xo Luong village so that local people have to buy water pipelines themselves to take water from springs for daily use (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity, Xo Luong village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.24 Gravity Water System in Dak Tieu and Xo Luong Villages**

■ Irrigation System

In the first half year of 2021, the irrigation system in Dak Nen commune has been invested with five permanent irrigation works namely Nam Vo, Tu Ret, Nuoc Bao, Nuoc Nhon, and Nuoc An. The total number of meters of concrete canals is 15.1 km, reaching 89.9% of 16.8 km canals in the commune<sup>108</sup>.

■ Solid Waste Management

Regarding waste management, local people treat their domestic waste by burying in the public burial pits (Consultation meeting with Dak Nen CPC, 22 June 2021). From the field observation, there is also no waste collection service recorded in the affected villages.

#### 4.4.2.4 Land Use and Tenure

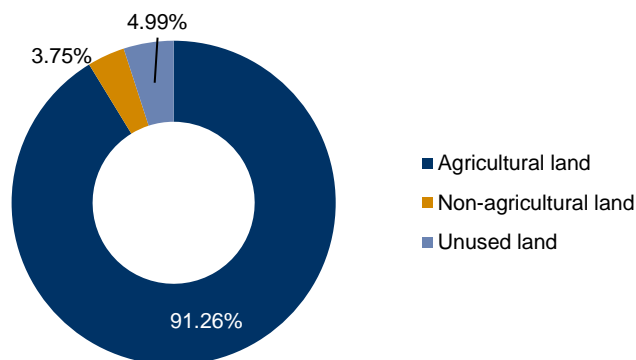
In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Dak Nen commune was 11,785.10 ha, making up 8.6% of Kon Plong district's natural land area. The commune had 10,755.64 ha of agricultural land (accounting for 91.2%), 441.40 ha of non-agricultural land (accounting for 3.8%), and 588.06 ha of unused land (accounting for 5%) (see Figure 4.25).

Of the agricultural land, 295.07 ha was planted area of paddy, 480.52 ha was planted area of annual crops, 82.71 ha was planted area of perennial trees, 3,197.90 ha was protection forest area, 6,681.50 ha was production forest area, and 17.94 ha of aquaculture area<sup>109</sup>.

<sup>107</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2020)

<sup>108</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2021)

<sup>109</sup> Kon Tum PPC (2019b)



Source: Kon Tum PPC (2019b)

**Figure 4.25 Land Use Structure of Dak Nen Commune 2019**

#### 4.4.2.5 Economic Development

##### ■ Agriculture

At the end of 2020, Dak Nen commune had the total area of paddy for two crops at 377 out of 380 ha, reaching 99.2% of the plan. The yield of paddy reached nearly three tons per ha and the productivity reached 1,120 tons. In addition, the total planted area of maize for two crops was 185 out of 195 ha, reaching 94.9% of the plan. The total planted area of cassava for the whole year was 135 out of 135 ha, reaching 100% of the plan. The yield of cassava reached 9.6 tons per ha and the productivity reached 1,301 tons. The commune also completed the plan of planting annual crops on 34 ha. Currently, the Java citronella (categorized as medicinal plant) has been grown on 10 ha of Dak Lai and Dak Lup villages. However, the productivity just reached 50% due to the heavy rain in the commune, poor quality of the seed, and the improper planting by the households. Furthermore, the planted area of perennial crops passed over the plan with 116 ha compared to 89 ha of the plan. Sharing the same trend, the planted area of forestry tree (namely acacia and litsea) reached 132.5% of the plan with 653.9 ha.

Regarding husbandry, the total cattle in the commune at the end of 2020 was 3,059 out of 3,601 heads, reaching 84.9% of the plan of the year. Of which, the number of buffaloes was 106 heads (reaching 96.4% of the plan), the number of cows was 1,234 heads (reaching 98.6% of the plan), the number of pigs was 1,615 heads (reaching 76% of the plan), and the number of goats was 104 heads (reaching 90.4% of the plan)<sup>110</sup>.

##### ■ Forestry

In 2020, the total forest area of Dak Nen commune was 9,332.85 ha, of which, the protection forest area was 3,155.48 ha (allocated to 149 households in the commune) and the production forest area was 6,177.37 ha<sup>111</sup>. In addition, the forest coverage reached 82%<sup>112</sup>.

##### ■ Fishery

In 2020, the total area of natural aquaculture was one ha, reaching 25% of plan. Of which, the wild fishery on the lake bed took the main part with the production of 16.1 tons (reaching 76.7% of the plan) while the fishery in cages has not been implemented<sup>113</sup>.

<sup>110</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2020)

<sup>111</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2020)

<sup>112</sup> Kon Tum Province Portal (2020)

<sup>113</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2020)

#### 4.4.2.6 Education

In the school year 2019-2020, the whole commune had 57 classrooms, of which there are 13 permanent rooms, 43 semi-permanent rooms, and one temporary classroom with 669 students at four levels of education from kindergarten to upper secondary school (including 176 pupils in kindergarten, 254 pupils in primary school, 199 pupils in lower secondary school, and 40 pupils in upper secondary school). The education system of four levels has developed strongly in both quantity and quality (see Figure 4.26). The number of pupil enrollment to class remained at 98%<sup>114</sup>. In the school year 2020-2021, Dak Nen commune has 58 classrooms, 69 teachers and staff, and 655 pupils (see Table 4.11).

**Table 4.11 General Education System in Dak Nen Commune in the School Year 2020-2021**

Level	Number of Classes	Number of Teachers and Staff	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten education	14	18	181
Primary education	31	29	249
Lower secondary education	13	22	190
Upper secondary education	0	0	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>655</b>

Source: Dak Nen CPC (2020)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.26 Kindergarten in Xo Thak Village, Dak Nen Commune**

#### 4.4.2.7 Health

Since 2016, Dak Nen commune has met the national criteria for health stations with the sufficiency in facilities, equipment, and human resources to ensure simple medical examinations and treatments for local people. In 2021, Dak Nen health station has eight hospital beds, six function rooms, five staff members including one doctor, one nurse, one midwife, one pharmacist, and one other (see Figure 4.27).

Up to the first six months of 2021, 100% of local people in Dak Nen commune have participated in health insurance<sup>115</sup>.

<sup>114</sup> Kon Tum Province Portal (2020)

<sup>115</sup> Dak Nen CPC (2021)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.27 Health Station of Dak Nen Commune**

#### 4.4.2.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Dak Nen commune is one of seven Zone III communes of Kon Plong district with all eight villages classified as extremely difficult villages<sup>116</sup>.

In 2020, 98.2% of local people in Dak Nen commune are of EM groups. In addition, 32.5% or 183 households are poor and 4.1% or 23 households are near poor.

### 4.4.3 Son Dung Commune

#### 4.4.3.1 Overview of Son Dung Commune

Son Dung is located at the centre of Son Tay district. The geographic location of Son Dung commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North borders Son Mua commune;
- The Northeast borders Son Tan commune;
- The Southeast borders Son Mau commune;
- The Southwest borders Dak Nen commune of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province; and
- The Northwest borders Son Lien commune.

Son Dung commune has five villages and residential areas named Go La, Tan Via, Huy Mang, Dak Tren, and Dak Lang.

#### 4.4.3.2 Demographic Profile

In 2020, the population of Son Dung commune was 4,190 people of 1,164 households. In which, ethnic minority population accounted for 81% (3,395 inhabitants) while Kinh group only accounted for 19% (795 people)<sup>117</sup>. The natural population growth of the commune was 0.96%<sup>118</sup>. By gender, the number of male and female in 2020 were 2,116 and 2,074 respectively. The average per capita income is around VND 700 thousand per month (Consultation meeting with Son Dung CPC, 23 June 2021).

<sup>116</sup> Hoa Hue (2021)

<sup>117</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020b)

<sup>118</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020a)



### 4.4.3.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Roads and Transportation

Around 80% inter-village roads have been concreted as of 2021 (Consultation meeting with Son Dung CPC, 23 June 2021).

#### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

The commune was supported by the State to build the gravity water system with small water tanks for every residential area. However, because of lack of the management units and fee, the water pipeline system has been degraded (Consultation meeting with Son Dung CPC, 23 June 2021). In term of electricity supply, all households in the commune are connected to the national electricity grid.

#### ■ Water Supply

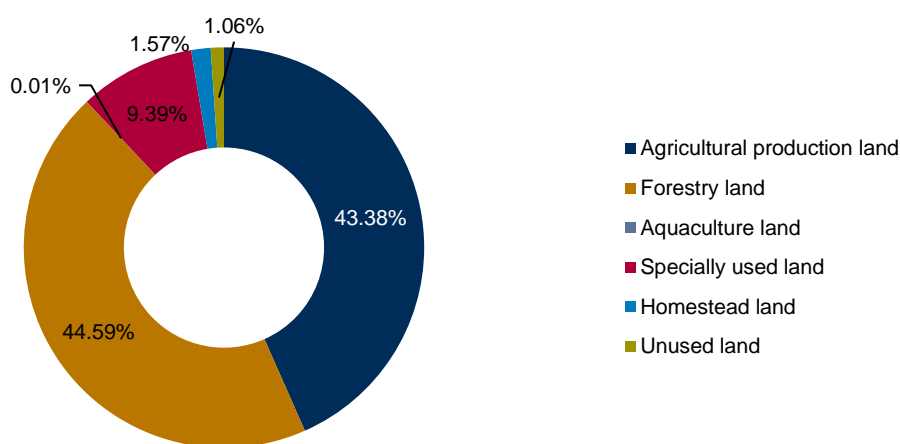
The irrigation system in the commune is severely degraded despite being invested. Currently, there are only two remaining irrigation works operating well in the locality (Consultation meeting with Son Dung CPC, 23 June 2021).

#### ■ Solid Waste Management

Waste is collected three times per week along the collection route of Agricultural and Service Cooperative of Son Tay district (the route includes six communes of Son Dung, Son Mua, Son Bua, Son Long, Son Tan, and Son Mau)<sup>119</sup>. Waste is mainly transported by 3.2-ton dump trucks to the landfill (pit) for burning or burying. At localities, people dispose waste mainly by digging holes, gathering garbage and burning it.

### 4.4.3.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Son Dung commune was 4,514.9 ha<sup>120</sup>, making up 11.7% of Son Tay district's natural land area. The commune had 1,958.5 ha of agricultural production land (accounting for 43.4%), 2,013.2 ha of forestry land (accounting for 44.6%), and 424 ha of specially used land (accounting for 9.3%) (see Figure 4.28). In addition, aquaculture, homestead and unused land occupy small proportion with 0.01%, 1.6% and 1.1% respectively.



Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.28 Land Use Structure of Son Dung Commune 2019**

<sup>119</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020c)

<sup>120</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

#### 4.4.3.5 Economic Development

In 2020, the productivity of cereals of Son Dung commune was 846.9 tons (reaching 100.9% of the target set by Son Tay district) which increased by 23.3 tons compared with the same period in 2019.

In 2020, the planted area of paddy was 171.5 ha (reaching 100% of the plan) and the production was 748 tons (reaching 100.9% of the plan) which increased by 16.6 tons compared to the same period in 2019. The planted area of upland rice was 14.5 ha (reaching 103.6% of the plan) and the productivity was 24.7 tons (reaching 103.6% of the plan). The planted area of maize was 27 ha with the productivity at 74.3 tons, reaching 100% of the plan. The planted area of cassava was 120 ha with the productivity at 2,172 tons, reaching 101.7% of the plan.

For husbandry, Son Dung commune claimed a number of 5,445 castles, and 7,900 poultrys<sup>121</sup>.

#### 4.4.3.6 Education

The school year of 2019-2020 in Son Dung commune had finished the teaching plan while witnessed the postponement due to the COVID-19. In 2019, Son Dung commune had one public kindergarten with 13 classes and 30 teachers and kindergarten branches in villages (see Figure 4.24). In addition, the commune had one primary school, two lower secondary schools, and one upper secondary school with 22, 15 and 13 classes respectively<sup>122</sup>. The whole commune had 1,091 pupils with 317 kindergarten pupils, 510 primary pupils and 264 lower-secondary pupils<sup>123</sup>.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.29 Kindergarten in Dak Lang Village, Son Dung Commune**

#### 4.4.3.7 Health

In 2020, Son Dung commune had given 3,262 health insurance cards for poor people, EM people, people living in areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions, people with meritorious services to the revolution, social protection, and children under six years old<sup>124</sup>. The communal health station (see Figure 4.30) is capable of handling mild diseases, while more serious cases will be treated at the district health station (Consultation meeting with Son Dung CPC, 23 June 2021).

<sup>121</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020a)

<sup>122</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>123</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020a)

<sup>124</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020a)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.30 Communal Health Station in Son Dung Commune**

#### 4.4.3.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QD-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Son Dung communes is one of nine communes classified as Zone III of Son Tay district. The commune has four extremely difficult villages namely Go La, Ka Xim, Dak Tren, and Dak Lang.

By the end of 2020, the number of poor households reduced 53 households, and near poor household reduced one household. The commune recorded 317 poor households (27.2%) and 38 near poor household (3.3%)<sup>125</sup>.

### 4.4.4 Son Lien Commune

#### 4.4.4.1 Overview of Son Lien Commune

The geographic location of Son Lien commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North borders Son Bua commune;
- The Northeast and east borders Son Mua commune;
- The Southeast borders Son Dung commune; and
- The South and West border Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district of Kon Tum province.

Son Lien commune has three villages namely Nuoc Vuong, Dak Doa, and Tang Tong.

#### 4.4.4.2 Demographic Profile

Statistically, in June 2021, Son Lien commune has 405 households with the population of 1,610 people. Of which, 94.7% population is from Ca Dong ethnic minority group with 1,525 people of 381 households. By gender, female occupies 47.6% population of the commune with 767 people<sup>126</sup>. The average per capita income is around VND 14 million per year (Consultation meeting with Son Lien CPC, 23 June 2021).

<sup>125</sup> Son Dung CPC (2020a)

<sup>126</sup> Son Lien CPC (2021)

#### 4.4.4.3 Public Infrastructure

##### ■ Road and Transportation

Most of intra-village roads are dirty and difficult to travel, only 60% of inter-village roads have been concreted (Consultation meeting with Son Lien CPC, 23 June 2021).

##### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

In 2021, 83% households in the commune connected to the National electricity grid. Particularly, local people in Mong Tan residential area of Dak Doa village had to pull the transforming lines from the area having electricity to their house. However, the electricity quality is just adequate to spend on essential uses, so some households had to use solar panels instead (Consultation meeting with Son Lien CPC, 23 June 2021).

In 2020, the number of households using hygienic and clean water was 230 households, accounting for 61% which increased 8% compared to the previous year<sup>127</sup>. The main water source in the locality is gravity water, which flows from springs to public water tanks. However, this water source is not enough for local needs (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Nuoc Vuong village, Son Lien commune, 26 June 2021).

##### ■ Irrigation System

In 2020, Son Lien commune had 22 irrigation works including seven permanent dams and 15 temporary dams<sup>128</sup>.

##### ■ Solid Waste Management

From the field observation, there is no waste collection service in Nuoc Vuong village of Son Lien commune, so that the local people have to dispose their household waste by burying or burning.

#### 4.4.4.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Son Lien commune was 3,077.7 ha<sup>129</sup>, making up 8% of Son Tay district's natural land area. The commune had 1,348.4 ha of agricultural production land (accounting for 43.8%), 1,455.4 ha of forestry land (accounting for 47.3%), and 201.7 ha of specially used land (accounting for 6.5%) (see Figure 4.31). In addition, homestead and unused land occupy small proportions with 0.3% and 2% respectively. The commune has no area for aquaculture.

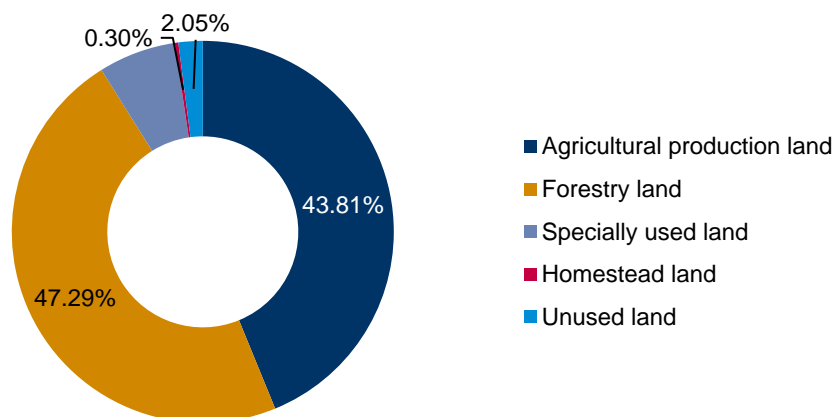
Of agricultural production land, in 2019, Son Lien commune had 145.6 ha of the planted area of cereals (decreased by 8.5 ha compared to 2015).

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<sup>127</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)

<sup>128</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)

<sup>129</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)



Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.31 Land Use Structure of Son Lien Commune 2019**

#### 4.4.4.5 Economic Development

The planted area of paddy was 115.68 ha (reaching 97.47% of the plan) and the productivity was 501.4 tons (reaching 97.7% of the plan). The planted area of upland rice was 12 ha with the productivity at 20.4 tons, reaching 100% of the plan. The planted area of cassava was 80 ha (reaching 130% of the plan) and the productivity of 1,456 tons (reaching 134% of the plan). The planted area of maize was 14 ha (reaching 100% of the plan) and the productivity was 38.64 tons (reaching 100.3% of the plan). The planted area of vegetables was 12 ha with the productivity of 80.40 tons, reaching 100% of the plan. In addition, the planted area of beans was eight ha with the productivity at 5.36 tons, reaching 100% of the plan<sup>130</sup>.

In 2020, the commune had 120 buffaloes (reaching 88.8% of the plan) which increased by five heads compared with the same period of 2019. The number of cows was 753 heads (reaching 94.9% of the plan) which increased by 38 heads compared to the same period of 2019. In addition, the whole commune had 1,014 pigs (reaching 64.4% of the plan) and 260 goats (reaching 71.2% of the plan).

In 2020, the poultry flocks of the commune developed normally without any diseases. Statistically, the number of poultry was 5,600 heads, reaching 100% of the target set by Son Tay district<sup>131</sup>.

#### 4.4.4.6 Education

In the school year 2020-2021, Son Lien commune has 155 kindergarten pupils studying in seven classes with 14 teachers and educational staff. For primary education, the commune has 11 classes for 187 pupils and 40 teachers and staff. In addition, the commune has 127 pupils in four lower secondary classes<sup>132</sup>.

Each village has one kindergarten, one primary school, and one lower secondary school (see Figure 4.32). For upper secondary education, local pupils have to travel to Son Dung commune (also known as the centre of Son Tay district), which is about 10km away from the commune (Consultation meeting with Son Lien CPC, 23 June 2021).

<sup>130</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)

<sup>131</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)

<sup>132</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.32 Lower Secondary School in Son Lien Commune**

#### 4.4.4.7 Health

In 2020, the health station in Son Lien commune gave medical treatment for 1,199 people<sup>133</sup>. Similar to other communes in the Son Tay district, the communal health station of Son Lien commune just provides basic treatment while other medical complications are referred to high level health establishments (Consultation meeting with Son Lien CPC, 23 June 2021) (see Figure 4.33).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.33 Communal Health Station in Son Lien Commune**

#### 4.4.4.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Son Lien commune is one of nine communes classified as Zone III of Son Tay district with three extremely difficult villages named Tang Tong, Dak Doa, and Dak Long.

In 2020, Son Lien commune has 176 poor households, decreased by 22 households compared to the previous year<sup>134</sup>.

<sup>133</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020a)

<sup>134</sup> Son Lien CPC (2020b)

## 4.4.5 Son Tan Commune

### 4.4.5.1 Overview of Son Tan Commune

Son Tan is a commune of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province. The geographic location of Son Tan commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North and Northeast border Son Bao commune;
- The Southeast borders Son Thuong commune;
- The South borders Son Mau commune;
- The Southwest borders Son Dung commune; and
- The Northwest borders Son Mua commune.

The commune has four villages namely Bai Mau, Ra Nhua, Dak Be, and Ta Do.

### 4.4.5.2 Demographic Profile

In 2019, the population of Son Tan commune was 3,164 people<sup>135</sup>. Nearly 89% of Son Tan commune were ethnic minority people. By the end of 2020, the total number of EM population in the commune were 2,745 people living in 720 households<sup>136</sup>. Of which, Ca Dong people make up the majority of the commune population while the rest of population are Hre, Thai, Khmer, and Kinh people (Consultation meeting with Son Tan CPC, 21 June 2021).

### 4.4.5.3 Public Infrastructure

#### ■ Road and Transportation

The provincial road 623 crosses Son Tan commune with more than 10 km from the commune to the district center (in the East - West direction). Furthermore, 100% of the village roads have been concreted and there are many routes connected the neighboring communes<sup>137</sup>. However, the inner field roads are as small as fit only a motorbike and very difficult to travel on (Consultation meeting with Son Tan CPC, 21 June 2021).

#### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

Most of households in the commune are connected to the national electricity grid, except for those who live in the forest separating from the neighborhood (Consultation meeting with Son Tan CPC, 21 June 2021).

The water source for domestic use and farming is only gravity water from ravines and there is no tap water system. Therefore, the locality usually faces difficulties in water storage, resulting in water shortage (Consultation meeting with Son Tan CPC, 21 June 2021). In 2020, the commune authority had supported 22 local poor households with 22 water tanks with the capacity of 1,000 liters each<sup>138</sup>.

#### ■ Irrigation System

In 2020, the infield irrigation system in Ca Tay village was upgraded with the total investment of VND 540 million<sup>139</sup>.

#### ■ Solid Waste Management

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<sup>135</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

<sup>136</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020b)

<sup>137</sup> Quang Ngai Newspaper (2013)

<sup>138</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

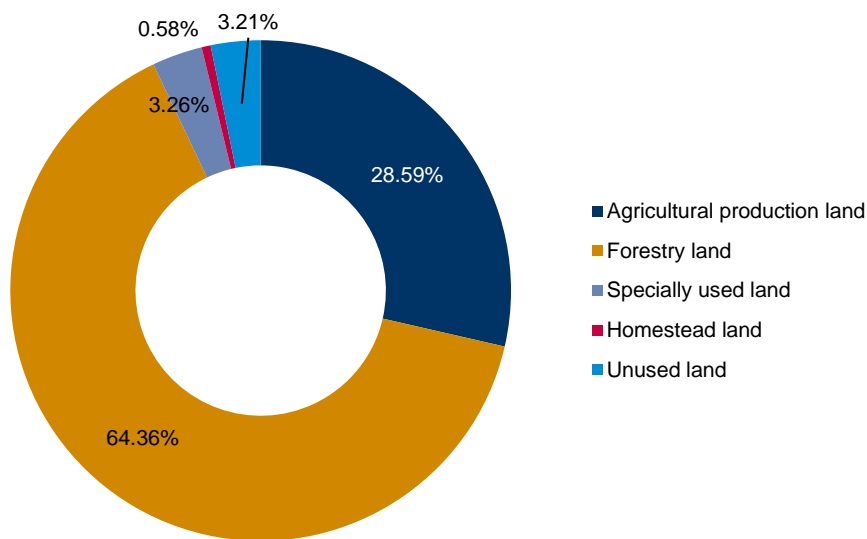
<sup>139</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

All four villages of the commune were equipped with trash collecting points and 48 households contributed both financial and human resources for upgrading the sewage system in the residential area<sup>140</sup>. The households in remote areas handle their own waste by burning or burying.

#### 4.4.5.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Son Dung commune was 3,350.1 ha<sup>141</sup>, making up 8.7% of Son Tay district’s natural land area. The commune had 957.8 ha of agricultural production land (accounting for 28.6%), 2,156.2 ha of forestry land (accounting for 64.4%), and 109.1 ha of specially used land (accounting for 3.3%) (see Figure 4.34). In addition, homestead and unused land occupy small proportions with 0.5% and 3.2% respectively. The commune has no area for aquaculture.

Of agricultural production land, in 2019, Son Tan commune had 171 ha of the planted area of cereals (decreased by 6.4 ha compared to 2015).



Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.34 Land Use Structure of Son Tan Commune in 2019**

<sup>140</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

<sup>141</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)



#### 4.4.5.5 Economic Development

##### ■ Agriculture

In 2020, cassava accounted for the largest cultivated area in the commune (157 ha), followed by wet rice (more than 75 ha) (see Table 4.12).

**Table 4.12 Main Crops of Son Tan Commune 2020**

Crop	Cultivated area (ha)	Production (ton)
Wet rice	75.23	325.97
Dry rice	12	20.4
Corn	12	33
Cassava	157	2,841.7
Vegetables of all kinds	10	67
Beans of all kinds	4	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>270.23</b>	<b>3290.77</b>

Source: Son Tan CPC (2020a)

As for cattle and poultry, the total number of herds was 10,599. Of which, there were 292 water buffaloes, 1,196 cows, 1,200 pigs, 258 goats and 7,653 poultry heads<sup>142</sup>.

- Forestry: In 2020, the forest coverage rate of the commune was 52.26%.
- Industry, Trade, and Service: In 2020, there were 53 households engaging in small-business activities.

#### 4.4.5.6 Education

As stated in the 2020 socio-economic report of Son Tan commune, there were 772 pupils in the commune (see Table 4.13). Each village in Son Tan commune has one primary and lower secondary school. The whole commune has three kindergartens but no upper secondary school. Therefore, local pupils have to travel to district or provincial schools for upper secondary education. After lower secondary graduation, only 70% of pupils in the commune keep studying (Consultation meeting with Son Tan CPC, 21 June 2021)

**Table 4.13 General Education System in Son Tan Commune in the School Year 2020-2021**

Level	Number of Classes	Number of Teachers and Staff	Number of Pupils
Kindergarten education	16	24	181
Primary education	33	22	324
Lower secondary education	23	9	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>772</b>

Source: Son Tan CPC (2020a)

<sup>142</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

#### 4.4.5.7 Health

In 2020, the total number of medical examination and treatment at the communal health station was 4,390 cases. There were 33 people with mental illness. In which, five people were recorded with schizophrenia; 26 people with epilepsy; and two with other diseases. The rate of underweight malnutrition reached 36.9% in 284 children <sup>143</sup>.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.35 Communal Health Station in Son Tan Commune**

#### 4.4.5.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QĐ-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Son Tan communes is one of nine communes classified as Zone III of Son Tay district. In 2021, the commune has four extremely difficult villages named Ra Nhua, Dak Be, Dak Rong, and Ta Do.

By 2020, in the commune there were about 229 poor households and 21 near poor households equivalent to 28.9% and 2.6% of the commune total households respectively <sup>144</sup>.

### 4.4.6 Son Long Commune

#### 4.4.6.1 Overview of Son Long Commune

The geographic location of Son Long commune is characterised as follow (see Figure 4.18):

- The North borders Son Dung commune;
- The Northeast and East border Son Mau commune;
- The Southeast borders Son Tinh commune;
- The South borders Son Lap commune;
- The Southwest borders Ngok Tem commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province;
- The West borders Dak Ring commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province; and
- The Northwest borders Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province.

<sup>143</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

<sup>144</sup> Son Tan CPC (2020a)

Son Long commune has four villages namely Ra Manh, Mang Hin, Ra Pan, and Ta Vay.

#### 4.4.6.2 Demographic Profile

Statistically, in 2019, Son Long commune's population was 1,963 people. By gender, female occupies 50.7% population of the commune with 995 people<sup>145</sup>. In the commune, most of population are of Ca Dong ethnicity while only seven households are Kinh people. The average per capita income is around VND 10 million per year (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).

#### 4.4.6.3 Public Infrastructure

##### ■ Roads and Transportation

The traffic roads among communes are not convenient when only 75% of roads are concreted (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).

##### ■ Electricity and Water Supply

In 2021, 90% households in the commune have connected to the national electricity grid, except for Long Boc residential area. The commune set the target of 100% households in the locality being able to access electricity in 2022 (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).

The main water source recorded in the commune is gravity water. Around 70% of households in the locality use filter press tanks while the rest people use pipes to pull water from the source (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).

##### ■ Irrigation System

For cultivation, the commune has invested a pipeline to lead from the source while the irrigation system for perennial crops is not available (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).

##### ■ Solid Waste Management

Waste is collected three times per week along the collection route of Agricultural and Service Cooperative of Son Tay district (the route includes six communes of Son Dung, Son Mua, Son Bua, Son Long, Son Tan, and Son Mau)<sup>146</sup>. Waste is mainly transported by 3.2-ton dump trucks to the landfill (pit) for burning or burying. From the field observation, people dispose waste mainly by digging holes, gathering garbage and burning it at localities.

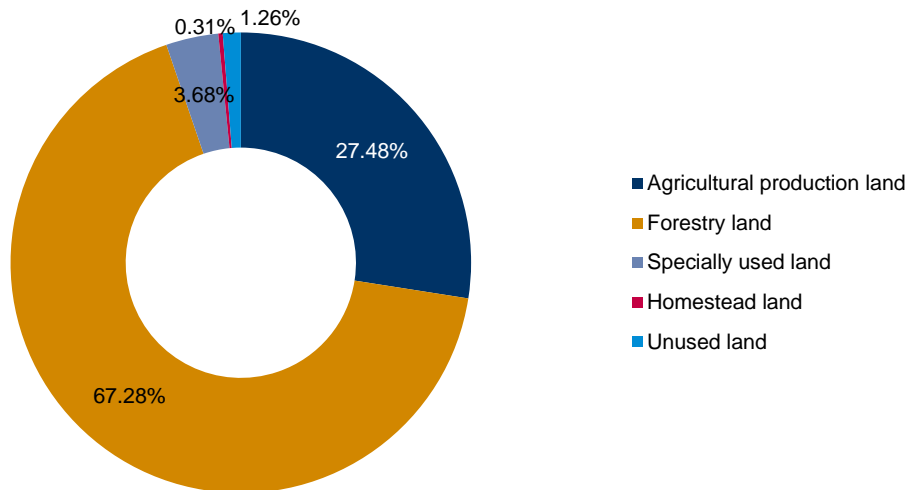
#### 4.4.6.4 Land Use and Tenure

In 2019, the total natural landmass of the Son Long commune was 4,841.1 ha, making up 12.5% of Son Tay district's natural land area. The commune had 1,958.5 ha of agricultural production land (accounting for 27.5%), 3,257 ha of forestry land (accounting for 67.3%), and 178 ha of specially used land (accounting for 3.7%) (see Figure 4.36). In addition, homestead and unused land occupy small proportions with 0.3% and 1.2% respectively. The commune has no area for aquaculture. Of agricultural production land, in 2019, Son Long commune had 181.1 ha of the planted area of cereals (decreased by 89.5 ha compared to 2015).

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<sup>145</sup> Son Tay Statistics Office (2020).

<sup>146</sup> Son Tay DPC (2020c)



Source: Son Tay Statistics Office (2020)

**Figure 4.36 Land Use Structure of Son Long Commune 2019**

#### 4.4.6.5 Economic Development

The main economic activity of local households is growing cassava. However, after the resettlement, many households no longer have agricultural land so that they have to borrow land from other people for farming, but their incomes are much lower not stable. Therefore, currently, local people tend to switch to hired jobs such as weeding, cutting acacia, or agricultural works (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021). In 2021, the commune has 100 labourers working in Quang Ngai industrial park.

#### 4.4.6.6 Education

Each village has one kindergarten, one primary school, and one lower secondary school. For upper secondary education, local pupils have to travel to Son Dung commune (also known as the centre of Son Tay district), which is about 10km away from the commune (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.37 Primary and Lower Secondary Schools in Son Long Commune**

#### 4.4.6.7 Health

Similar to other communes in the Son Tay district, the communal health station of Son Long commune just treats mild cases of diseases (Consultation meeting with Son Long CPC, 23 June 2021).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.38 Communal Health Station in Son Long Commune**

#### 4.4.6.8 Vulnerability Status

According to Decision No. 861/QD-TTg dated on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2021 approving the list of communes in Zone III, II and I in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period 2021-2025, Son Long commune is one of nine communes classified as Zone III of Son Tay district. In 2021, all of four villages of Son Long commune are extremely difficult villages.

### 4.5 Affected Indigenous Households Profiles

#### 4.5.1 Overview of Affected Population

The survey covers a total of 150 affected Ca Dong IP households residing in 11 villages of six communes from two districts namely Kon Plong district of Kon Tum province and Son Tay district of Quang Ngai province (see

Table 4.14). The total population of these 150 households is 730 people<sup>147</sup>.

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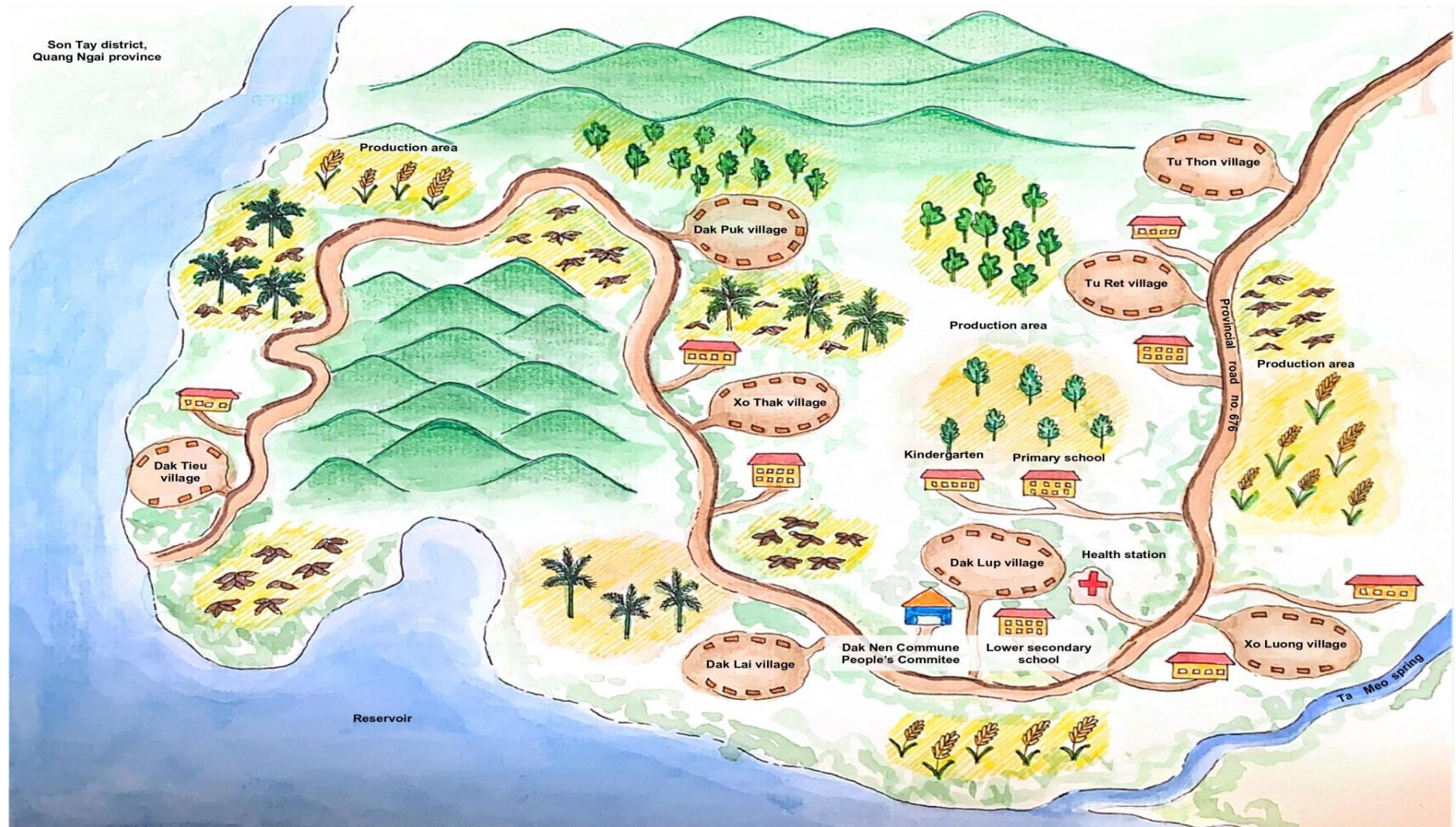
<sup>147</sup> The surveyed 730 population include (1) those who are registered in the household record book and living in the households; (2) those who are registered in the household record book but are not currently living in the households; and (3) those who are not registered in the household record book but are currently living in the households.

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

**Table 4.14 Affected IP Households and Population by Survey Area**

Province	District	Commune	Village	No. of Households		No. of Population	
				N	%	N	%
Kon Tum	Kon Plong	Dak Nen	Dak Lai	15	10.00	82	11.23
			Dak Tieu	15	10.00	71	9.73
			Xo Luong	29	19.33	143	19.59
			Xo Thak	15	10.00	72	9.86
		Dak Ring	Dak Doa	21	14.00	98	13.42
Quang Ngai	Son Tay	Son Dung	Dak Lang	15	10.00	71	9.73
		Son Lien	Nuoc Vuong	15	10.00	81	11.10
		Son Long	Mang Hin	8	5.33	39	5.34
			Ra Manh	7	4.67	29	3.97
		Son Tan	Bai Mau	10	6.67	44	6.03
<b>Total</b>				<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021



Source: FGDs conducted in June 2021

Figure 4.39 Overview of an Affected Commune - Dak Nen



#### 4.5.1.1 Characteristics of Ca Dong Indigenous People

All surveyed affected households are of Ca Dong ethnicity group who has a distinct social and cultural group with identifies distinct from the Kinh mainstream group.

##### ■ Language

Ca Dong people are also named as To-dra, Ha-lang, Mo-nam, Ta-tri, Ka rang, Bri la, and Con lan and they all belong to the official Xo Dang ethnicity. Findings from the survey showed that villagers addressed themselves as Ca Dong ethnicity but in formal documents such as identify card, Xo Dang is specified as their official ethnicity. With a population of nearly 152,807 persons, Ca Dong people live in concentration in Kon Tum province and in scattered groups in the mountain areas of Quang Ngai provinces.

The Ca Dong language belongs to the Mon-Khmer language group of Austro-Asiatic language family. Their language is very similar to Hre, Ba Na and Gie-Trieng languages though there are some different vocabularies among groups. They use the Latin alphabet for their writing system.

The Ca Dong language solely exists under the spoken form and parents pass down the language to their children because this language is not officially taught in schools. Local people especially young people can speak both Ca Dong and Vietnamese languages; however, Vietnamese is only used in social meetings or communication with Kinh people. Meanwhile, most of the elderly population are unable to use and understand Vietnamese. Generally, Ca Dong people's Vietnamese fluency remain limited due to lack of participation in social activities such as meeting, shopping, and social interactions (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Dak Doa village, Dak Ring commune, 24 June 2021).

##### ■ Village Patriarch

Village patriarch is the most influential person in the EM village and knowledgeable regarding all of the Ca Dong customs and traditions, who host village ceremonies or family events (wedding, funerals, and worship). In addition, the village patriarch also supports disadvantaged households by raising financial and in-kind contributions from village households. Furthermore, in cases of conflicts among villagers occurred in terms of property disputes, steal, or quarrels the village patriarch is also responsible for resolving the problems.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.40** Xo Luong Village Patriarch, Dak Nen Commune, Kon Tum Province

#### ■ Family Organisation

The Ca Dong people have both matrilineal and patrilineal families. Men and women are equal. In some areas inhabited by the Ca Dong, multi-generation families live in elongated houses. Today, a nuclear family is always free to leave the extended one and set up a separate home. The name of a person is without a family name but the proper name consists of only one word with a prefix indicating sex - A for men and Y for women (for example A Nhung and Y Hen) (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Tu Ret village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021).

#### ■ Ghost forest

The Ca Dong's settlements are built higher up on the hillsides, and not on low-lying areas like the settlements of other ethnic groups. Interspersed among the Ca Dong villages there exists small forest plots called "Ghost forest", which are protected by long-standing traditional regulations. They are associated with the customs, culture, and spiritual beliefs of the Ca Dong people. Ghost forests also have a practical role in conserving water sources for communities during drought seasons.

Ghost forests for the Ca Dong people are the holy cemeteries for their family lines in villages. Like the stilt houses for the living Ca Dong indigenous people, ghost forests are homes for the dead. Ca Dong people maintain a belief that ghost forests must be a quiet and "green" place for the dead (see Figure 4.41). Hence any actions such as forest exploitation, slash and burn cultivation are not permitted in the ghost forest.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.41** Ghost Forest in Xo Thak Village, Dak Nen Commune, Kon Tum Province

#### ■ Housing

Each village has a "Rong" house (communal house). Houses are clutched together. Mutual attachment and assistance prevail. The communal house is remarkable for its roof with two steeply rising surfaces looking like huge sails or an axe-head pointing skyward, decorated with bird or animal horn motifs. It is built entirely with locally available trees and plants and assembled without the use of nails or wires. The communal house is really an architectural work, a cultural product, a village premise and club (see Figure 4.42).



Source: Internet

**Figure 4.42 A Rong House of the Ca Dong People**

The Ca Dong people live in stilt houses. In the past, the Ca Dong households used to live together in a longhouse, but now there is a greater tendency to split into small family units. The houses are clustered around the communal house. Notably, from field observation, most of the displaced households built a stilt house joining or adjacent to their cement house, which was built by the State under the resettlement schemes. These households would be reported as having one house because their daily activities of families carry out in the stilt house while the cement ones are used as stock (see Figure 4.43).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.43 Photo of a Stilt House Adjacent to Cement House in the Resettlement Area**

■ Livelihoods

Ca Dong ethnic people cultivate mainly with the slash-and-burn method. In addition to rice, they also plant millet, corn cassava, pumpkin, tobacco, and melon, pineapple, banana, and sugar cane, and cinnamon-tree. Traditional domestic animals are water buffaloes, pigs, goats, dogs, and chickens. Fruit picking and hunting also play an important role in their economy. Bamboo weaving, hammering, and weaving are their craft.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.44 Cultivation Area in Ra Manh Village, Son Long Commune**

Common staple crops in the locality are rice, cassava, acacia, maize, and areca (see Table 4.15). In addition, local people also raise livestock (i.e. cows, pigs, ducks, and chickens) in a household scale for a source of nutrition and for local sale.

**Table 4.15 Main Crops of Ca Dong Communities**



Local people plant two wet rice crops per year (one crop is from December to May and another crop is from July to January). Rice is mainly for domestic use and stored as seedlings for the next crop year. Regarding the rice harvested volume, a 500 m<sup>2</sup> of rice field produces around 200 to 300 kg.



Cassava is planted one crop per year with average production of around three tons per 500 m<sup>2</sup> and can generate an average income of VND 1,700 per kg.



Areca is harvested once a year, normally from October to November. It can be sold at VND 20,000 per kg. One areca tree produces two bunches of arecas per year.



Acacia planting takes around 5-7 years for harvesting. It is estimated that 3,000 acacia trees are planted on an area of 1ha and generate an income of VND 30-50 million per ha.

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## ■ Festivals

Some festivals in the locality are buffalo-stabbing rituals, water drop festival, the new rice festival, the traditional new year of the Ca Dong people, and the grave hut removal ceremony; of which buffalo-stabbing rituals, the new rice festival, and water drop festival are main events of the community.

**Buffalo-stabbing rituals:** This ritual are held most vividly which takes place in February or March of the lunar calendar. It is normally hosted by wealthy households who want to express gratitude for gods for bringing them a lot of wealth, health, and luck. The cost to organise a buffalo stabbing ceremony is about VND 200 million. Each buffalo stabbing ceremony will be joint by the whole community (about 400-500 people) and the host family's representative will preside over the ceremony. This festival is currently infrequently organised due to its extravagant costs and furthermore animal protection. However, "custom rules the law", the community still cannot give up this ceremony. Furthermore, the local people believe that, if this festival is not held, there will be loss in the family or the family member will get sick.

**New Rice Celebration:** The celebration is the most important ritual of the year for the Ca Dong people, usually two or three days during the tenth month of the lunar year. The celebration is held when rice is ripened and ready to be harvested by the Ca Dong people. Many worship rituals and festive activities are also held to show gratitude to gods and pray for a bumper crop in the next season, prosperity, and happiness.

**Water Drop Festival:** Water drop occurs around the third month of the lunar calendar. At the end of the season, the Ca Dong people begin to repair the troughs and hold a "trough worshipping" ceremony to pray the Water God (Yang Dak) to give the villagers a good harvest, sufficient water for living and for production. People in the village bring the large jars, the copper pots to the troughs to fetch water home, at the same time organise eating, to have fun for several consecutive days. Particularly, the "trough worshipping" for the village is held at the communal house, where the worshippers organise lots of fun, singing, dancing and boys and girls are free to reveal their feelings.

The Ca Dong like songs, dances, gong beating, and old tales. Men not only have martial skills but also are good at architecture, sculpture, and painting as expressed in the style of the communal house and the decorative pole at the buffalo-stabbing ceremony.

## ■ Costumes

Men wear loincloth, leave the upper torso naked; women wear shirts and blouses. In the ancient past, many of the Ca Dong wore clothes made from bark. Today, Ca Dong men and women wear clothes in a style similar to the Kinh, and they only wear traditional costume in special festivals (see Figure 4.45). Ca Dong traditional textiles are either white or black, with only a little black, white or red decoration.



**Figure 4.45 Ca Dong Women in Traditional Skirt (Ko-tu)**

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

■ Transportation

The Ca Dong people use back-baskets with shoulder straps varied in forms and techniques. Some are thickly woven; others are of thin weave. Some baskets have lids, others do not; some are decorated. Men have their own three-compartment baskets (some in the form of a snail, others resembling bat wings) which they carry on the shoulder to transport just about everything.

■ Diet

The Ca Dong people eat rice and sticky rice with chili salt. In the past, only when worshipping did the Ca Dong eat meat and poultry. Ca Dong people’s typical dishes include soup cooked from vegetable and meat, fish or snail, grilled meat and ordinary or sticky rice served with salt and forest products. Ca Dong people drink natural water and wine made from millet. Men and women eat betel and areca and smokes pipe tobacco.

### 4.5.1.2 Demographic Profile

■ Age Group

It is common to split the surveyed population into three broad age groups, of which the 15-60 bracket occupies the largest proportion of 60.7% (443 people). This is followed by the group of people under 15 years old with 231 people (accounting for 31.6%). In addition, 7.7% of the surveyed population is the elderly people (see Table 4.16).

**Table 4.16 Surveved Population by Age Group**

Age Group	All Surveyed Population (N=730)	
	N	%
Under 15 years old	231	31.64
From 15 to 60 years old	443	60.69
Over 60 years old	56	7.67

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

■ Religion

The Ca Dong people worship many gods. There are rituals relating to agricultural activities. The Ca Dong believe in animism and worship many spirits related to production and life. All of the 150 surveyed households are identified as non-religion households

■ Marital Status

By analysing the marital status of the surveyed households, their vulnerabilities and living qualities can be further apprehended. A high percentage of the surveyed population (44.2% or 323 people) is married and some 42.1% or 307 people are under marriage age<sup>148</sup> (see Table 4.17). A small number of the surveyed population define their marital status as single<sup>149</sup>, widowed<sup>150</sup>, and divorced<sup>151</sup> equivalent to 6%, 5.5%, and 1.2% respectively. Notably, seven people are reported being married under the legal

<sup>148</sup> The 2014 Marriage and Family Law of Vietnam regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males.

<sup>149</sup> Female aged 18 years or over and male aged 20 years or over who are not married are identified as single.

<sup>150</sup> A person becomes widowed because of the loss of his or her spouse through death.

<sup>151</sup> A person becomes divorced when his or her marriage has been legally dissolved.

marriage age accounted for 1% (early marriage<sup>152</sup>). These seven people include four males whose age from 15 to 19 years old and and three females whose age range from 16 to 17 years old.

**Table 4.17 Surveyed Population by Marital Status**

Marital Status	All Surveyed Population (N=730)	
	N	%
Married	323	44.25
Single	44	6.03
Widowed	40	5.48
Divorced	9	1.23
Early marriage	7	0.96
Under marriage Age	307	42.05

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

Regarding marital customs, male and female adults, after having their teeth filed (now this custom is rarely observed), are allowed to deliberately find their love ones. In addition, their wedding is rather simple. In the wedding, the groom and bride share chicken thigh, wine, and food which symbolise the connection between the two. After wedding, the married couple live in rotation in each family in a few years.

■ Education Attainment

For education, the analysis was based on data from 670 people - data from 60 people were not included. These people include 56 children under schooling age<sup>153</sup> and four people who are in schooling-age but not attend school yet.

The literacy rate among the surveyed households is relatively high with 75.5% or 506 people while around 24.5% (164 out of the surveyed population) are illiterate. Nearly 97.6% of the 506 surveyed literate people have attended or completed general education levels, specifically 38.3%, 43.3%, and 16% at primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education levels respectively. In addition, one person (0.2%) is attending vocational education, three people reached college level (0.6%) in which two people are attending college and one person is college graduate.

Furthermore, only four people reached university level, accounting for 0.8%. Of these four people, three people are university students and one person is university graduate. It is worth noting that four people (0.8%) can read and write even though they have not attended any formal education programs (see

<sup>152</sup> The 2014 Marriage and Family Law of Vietnam regulates that the marriage age is 18 years or older for females and 20 years or older for males. Those who are under the age stipulated as the law for marriage are classified as the “under marriage age” group.

<sup>153</sup> People under schooling age include children under six years old.

Table 4.18).



**Table 4.18 Surveyed Population by Educational Attainment**

Literacy	All Surveyed Population (N=506)	
	N	%
Unschooling but can read and write	4	0.79
Primary education	194	38.34
Lower secondary education	219	43.28
Upper secondary education	81	16.01
Vocational education	1	0.20
College education	3	0.59
University education	4	0.79

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

■ Health

Of the 730 surveyed population, 153 people encountered health issues over the past 12 months, accounting for 21%, of which common digestive diseases recorded during the survey include stomach-related disease, intestine-related diseases, intestine inflammation, and diarrhea. Furthermore, some unhealthy living habits are recorded among the surveyed population such as tobacco addiction, alcoholism, inadequate dietary intake, and improperly cooked food intake (see Table 4.19). Of which, inadequate dietary intake occupies the highest proportion with 25.5% or 186 people reported to have inadequate diet which might be explained by the extreme economic difficulties of these households. From field observation, the food sources for local people daily meals are mainly vegetables collected from nearby forests or production areas and some respondents complained that they do not have money to buy meat.

A further of 43 people reported that they consume improperly cooked food accounted for 5.9%. Other reported unhealthy habits are tobacco with 9.6%, and alcoholism with 12.7%.

**Table 4.19 Unhealthy Living Habits by Surveyed Population**

Unhealthy Living Habits	All Surveyed Population (N=730)	
	N	%
Tobacco addiction	70	9.59
Alcoholism	93	12.74
Inadequate dietary intake	186	25.48
Improperly Cooked Food intake	43	5.89

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

■ Length of Residency in the Village

The average length of residence in the village of the surveyed households is nearly 17 years (see Table 4.20). This short time in residency could be explained by that 115 out of 150 surveyed households are physically displaced. They moved to the new residential areas mostly in 2013 for the Project implementation. These households were resettled to new locations which belong to their old villages, The shortest time recorded is one year while the longest is 98 years.

**Table 4.20 Length of Residence in the Village by Surveyed Household**

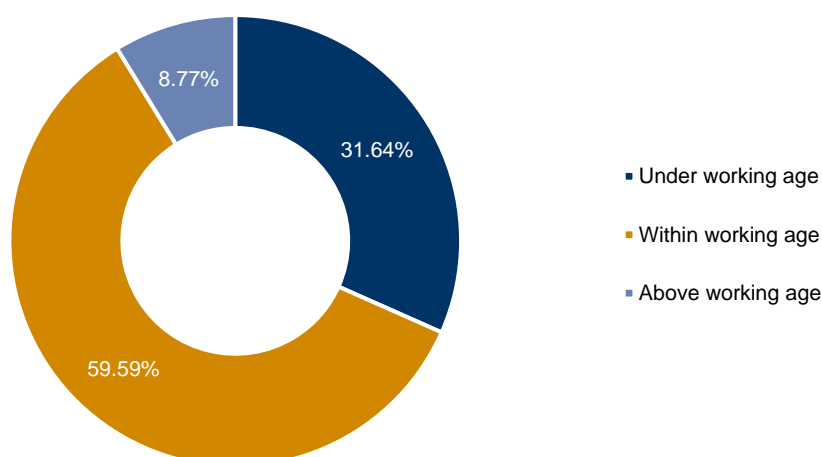
Length of Residence in the House	All Surveyed Households (N=150)
Average length of residence (year)	16.94
Minimum length of residence (year)	1
Maximum length of residence (year)	98

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## 4.5.2 Employment and Livelihoods of Affected Households

### 4.5.2.1 Active Labour Force

As the group of people from 15 to 60 years old is dominant in the surveyed population, the surveyed households mainly consist of working age people<sup>154</sup> with 59.6% (435 out of 730 people) (see Figure 4.46), 31.6% (231 people) are of the below working age group, and 8.8% (64 people) are over working age people.

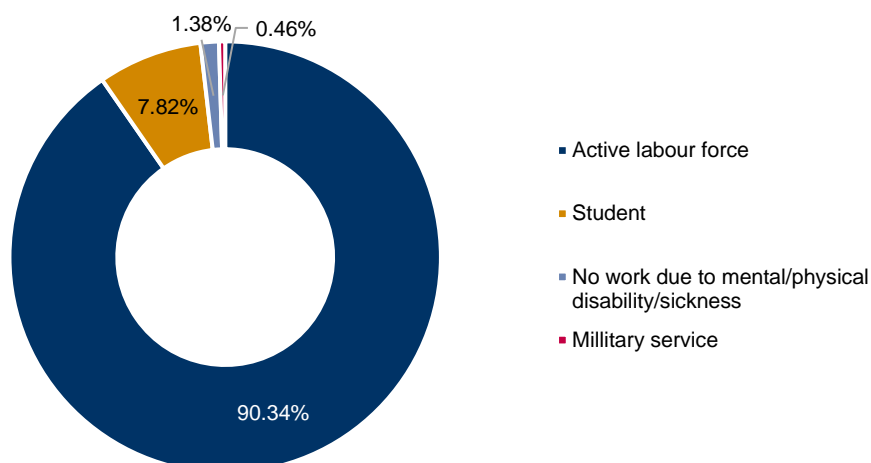


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.46 Surveyed Population by Working Age Group**

Of the 435 working age population, 393 people (90.3%) are identified as active in the labour force. They are able and likely to work (see Figure 4.47). Of the remaining 42 people who are not active in the workforce (9.7%), most of them are currently at school (7.8% or 34 people), are incapable of work due to disability (1.4% or six people), or are serving in the military (0.5% or two people). For disabled people incapable of work, one of them receive annual social allowance of VND 12 million while the remaining rely on other family members.

<sup>154</sup>Under the Vietnam's Labour Code: (1) Below working age (below 15 years old); (2) Working-age population consists those aged 15 and 55 years old for females and 15-60 for males, considered able and likely to work; (3) Above working age (over 55 years old for females and 60 years old for males).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.47 Active Labour Force of the Surveyed Working Age Population**

There are 46 out of 64 over-working-age people (aged 56 to 87 years old) engaged in work and they work in cultivation (45 people) and day-labour work (one person). This makes a total of 439 people in the surveyed active labour force, accounting for 60.1% of the total surveyed population.

#### 4.5.2.2 Working Status

Of the 439 people in the active labour force, 49.2% identify their work as full-time or stable while 49% have a temporary, seasonal or part-time job (see Table 4.21). The remaining surveyed active labour force (1.8%) are currently unemployed or doing unpaid work.

**Table 4.21 Working Status of the Surveyed Labour Force**

Working Status	Surveyed Active Labour Force (N=439)	
	N	%
Stable work	216	49.20
Temporary work	215	48.98
Unemployment or doing unpaid work	8	1.82

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.2.3 Main Livelihoods

The agriculture sector is still a major source of livelihood for the affected population. As shown in Table 4.22, the largest percentage of the 431 working people is engaged in land-based livelihoods (88.2% or 380 people). An average annual household income from land-based livelihoods as recorded ranges from VND 200,000 to 60 million.

Around 11.8% of the surveyed working people are engaged in wage-based livelihoods as company workers, public servants, and day labourers. Around one third of people with wage-based employment (14 people or 27.5%) are migrant workers. They are currently working in other cities (i.e., Quang Ngai, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh), other provinces (i.e. Binh Duong, Gia Lai, Hung Yen, and Thanh Hoa), or other countries (i.e. China). For labour works, males are reported to work as hired labour with a monthly wage range from VND 300,000 to 5 million.

**Table 4.22 Main Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working Population**

Main Livelihoods		All Surveyed Population (N=431)	
		N	%
Land-based	Cultivation	379	87.94
	Husbandry	1	0.23
Wage-based	Company worker	15	3.48
	Public servant	10	2.32
	Day labourer	26	6.03

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.2.4 Supplementary Livelihoods

Of the 431 surveyed working people, 144 people (33.4%) generate their household income by supplementary livelihoods in which wage-based livelihoods occupy an overwhelming proportion (86.1%) including 121 people engaging in hired labour work (83.3%) and four people (2.8%) working as public servant. The remaining population having supplementary occupation engaged in cultivation (7.6%), husbandry (6.3%), and small business (0.7%) (see Table 4.23).

**Table 4.23 Supplementary Livelihoods of the Surveyed Working People**

Surveyed Working People with Supplementary Livelihoods (N=144)		Description of Supplementary and Main Occupations	
N	%	Supplementary occupation	Main occupation
120	83.34	Day labour	Cultivation (120)
4	2.78	Social affairs	Cultivation (4)
11	7.64	Cultivation	Public servant (7), Day labour (4)
9	6.25	Husbandry	Cultivation (9)
1	0.69	Small business	Cultivation (1)

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.3 Income and Expenditure

This section analyses the financial conditions of the affected households in terms of income, expenditure, and debts. Data from 133 households with 585 people was included in the financial capital analysis - 17 households with 96 family members who did not provide adequate information and other 49 people who do not currently live with the family and do not contribute to their household finance, were not included in this analysis.

### 4.5.3.1 Income

#### 4.5.3.1.1 Average Monthly Household Income

The average monthly incomes of 133 surveyed households per household and per capita are VND 1,972,381 and VND 451,832 respectively (see Table 4.24). Of the 133 surveyed households, the lowest and highest monthly incomes are recorded at VND 16,667 (from State's support for poor households) and VND 17,000,000 (from public servant's salary) respectively.

**Table 4.24 Average Monthly Incomes per Household and per Capita**

Monthly Income	All Surveyed Households
Average Monthly Income per Household (VND)	1,987,381
Average Monthly Income per Capita (VND)	451,832
Minimum Monthly Household Income (VND)	16,667
Maximum Monthly Household Income (VND)	17,000,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

Using the multi-dimensional poverty standard<sup>155</sup>, the survey results show that the average monthly income per capita of the analysed households (VND 451,832) is far below the national poverty line for poor or near poor households in rural areas. Of the 133 surveyed households, 104 households have a monthly income per capita below the poverty level for poor households in the rural area (below VND 700,000 or lower for the rural areas) but only 38 households are classified as poor and 19 households are near poor whose household incomes rely mostly on farming activities, hired labour works, social allowance, and financial support from other family members.

The remaining 47 households are not classified as poor or near poor by the government. This may be explained that they are able to access most of the basic social services. This means that the number of indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services for these households may be less than three according to the multi-dimensional poverty standards. However, their household income remains limited because of lack of livelihood diversification. Statistically, 22 of them source their income mainly from a single livelihood (14 households with land-based livelihoods, five households with wage-based livelihoods, and three households with financial support from the State and family members). Notably, 20 households out of these 47 households are identified as vulnerable households, including:

- 11 households with an illiterate male breadwinner;
- Two households with an over-60-year-old illiterate household head;
- Two illiterate female headed households;

<sup>155</sup> The poverty certificate will be given yearly to households with low income and accessibility to basic social services under national standards as described in Decision 59/2015/QĐ-TTg which was valid from 1/1/2016.

Income norms:

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

Norms on deprivation of accessing to basic social services:

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

- Two households with an illiterate male breadwinner and physical disabled members incapable of working;
- One female headed household;
- One illiterate female headed household with a mental disabled member not working; and
- One female headed household with physical disabled member not working.

In addition, there are 11 households with a monthly income per capita ranging over VND 700,000 - 1,000,000. Of these 11 households, six households are classified as vulnerable, including:

- One poor household;
- One household elderly over 80 years old without monthly social allowance;
- One household with an illiterate male breadwinner;
- One household with physical disabled members not working;
- One female headed household with physical disabled members not working; and
- One household with an illiterate male breadwinner and physical disabled members not working.

#### 4.5.3.1.2 Household Income Structure

Wage-based livelihoods contribute a significant proportion to the household income structure, accounting for 45.6%, albeit a higher number of the surveyed working population is engaged in land-based livelihoods (see Table 4.25). This is followed by land-based livelihoods with 39.4%. To explain for the low contribution of land-based livelihoods to the household income structure, the local people reported that they have the relatively limited land area post land acquisition for crop production which is further exacerbated by infertile land conditions and lack of water irrigation. In addition, their small-scale livestock raising is only for household use. Enterprise-based livelihoods account for only 0.2%. In addition, social allowance and financial support from other family members together contribute 14.8% to the average monthly household income.

**Table 4.25 Average Monthly Household Income Structure**

Types of Livelihoods	All Surveyed Households (N=133)	
	Amount (VND)	%
Wage-based livelihoods	906,009	45.59
Land-based livelihoods	783,277	39.41
Enterprise-based livelihoods	3,759	0.19
Other sources	294,336	14.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,987,381</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.3.2 Expenditure

##### 4.5.3.2.1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure of the surveyed households is VND 1,950,539 and the expenditure per capita is VND 443,456 (see Table 4.26). The lowest household monthly expenditure is VND 18,333 and the highest household monthly expenditure is at VND 13,250,000. It should be noted that some

local people collect food from forest such as vegetables and fruits for household use and due to disadvantages in household finance, household expenditure in the locality is fairly insignificant.

**Table 4.26 Average Monthly Expenditure per Household and per Capita**

Monthly Expenditure	All Surveyed Households (N=133)
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (VND)	1,950,539
Average Monthly Expenditure per Capita (VND)	443,456
Minimum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	18,333
Maximum Monthly Household Expenditure (VND)	13,250,000

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

Some surveyed households have a number of unexpected or irregular expenditures. About 18 household spent a total of over VND 296,600,000 for housing refurbishment or construction with an average of around VND 16.5 million per household. In addition, ten surveyed households spent a total of nearly VND 75 million with an average of nearly VND 7.5 million per household for serious health treatment. Furthermore, ten households spent a total of VND 98,600,000 for cultivation investment. Since these expenditures were unexpected or irregular, they were not included in the calculations for the average monthly household expenditure.

#### 4.5.3.2.2 Household Expenditure Structure

Analysis of the average expenditure patterns shows that 44.8% of the monthly household expenditure goes on 'food and daily commodities' (see Table 4.27). Debt interest payment occupied about one-tenth and is followed by 'daily expenses' such as electricity, energy, transportation and communications (22%). In addition, 'education investment' takes up just 7.1% of household expenditure, 5.6% is used for 'clothing and entertainment', and 4.2% for 'health care'. Finally, community activities and supporting family members living away account for around 4.1% and 2.2% respectively.

**Table 4.27 Average Monthly Household Expenditure Structure**

Expenditure Items	All Surveyed Households (N=133)	
	Amount (VND)	%
Food	873,665	44.79
Daily expenses	429,491	22.02
Debt interest payment	195,227	10.01
Education investment	137,293	7.04
Clothing and entertainment	109,724	5.63
Health care	82,018	4.20
Community activities	80,639	4.13
Supporting other members	42,481	2.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,950,539</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### 4.5.3.3 Income and Expenditure Balance

Based on respondent's perception on their income and expenditure balance, the comparison between annual household expenditure against income showed that a large percentage of the surveyed households confirmed that their annual expenditure is above their annual income, accounted for 70.7% while only a minimal proportion stated the opposite (4%). Notably, about a quarter of the surveyed HHs (25.3%) said that their annual expenditure and income are approximately balanced (see Table 4.28).

**Table 4.28 Annual Income and Expenditure Balance**

Income and Expenditure Balance	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Annual Expenditure Higher than Annual Income	106	70.67
Annual Expenditure Approximately Equal to Annual Income	38	25.33
Annual Expenditure Lower than Annual Income	6	4.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### 4.5.3.4 Debts

Only a moderate number of households reported that they have debts (39.3% or 59 households) while the remaining 60.7% (91 households) do not. The total amount of debts<sup>156</sup> is around VND 1.9 billion with the average amount of nearly VND 41 million per household. The amount of loan ranges from VND 3 million to VND 50 million. They access loans for children's education investment, business development, and land purchasing.

When asked about their sources of financial support, the 59 surveyed HHs reported that they can access multiple sources of financial support when needed. Borrowing from social policy banks is the primary source (79.7%). Other sources recorded during the survey were from relatives (15.3%), neighbour (13.6%), friends and acquaintances (10.2%). Notably, some households also had access to loan program from the State and commercial banks with 8.5% for both.

**Table 4.29 Source of Debts**

Source of Debts	Surveyed Households with Debts (N=59)	
	N	%
Social policy banks	47	79.66
Relatives	9	15.25
Neighbour	8	13.56
Friends and acquaintances	6	10.17
Loan programs from the State	5	8.47
Commercial banks	5	8.47
Local businesses	1	1.69

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

<sup>156</sup> 46 out of the 59 households being in debts provided information about the amount of debts.



## 4.5.4 Land Ownership

### 4.5.4.1 Production Land Holdings

The 150 surveyed households own different types of production land including agricultural production land and forest farming land (see Table 4.30).

**Table 4.30 Different Types of Land Holdings by the Surveyed Household**

Land Types	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Agricultural Production Land	118	78.67
Forest Farming Land	51	34.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### ■ Agricultural Production Land

Land for agricultural production is a common asset among the surveyed households as a large number of the surveyed population rely on agricultural production. Around 78.7% (118 households) own land for agricultural production with an average area<sup>157</sup> of 10,186 m<sup>2</sup> per household (see Table 4.31). The largest area is 50,000 m<sup>2</sup> and the smallest is 10 m<sup>2</sup>. The rate of LURC ownership reaches 65.3% (77 households). Distance from local residential house to their production area is around 0.1 to 25 km and these households plant crops such as rice, areca, maize, and cassava.

**Table 4.31 Agricultural Production Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households**

Agricultural Production Land	All Surveyed Households (N=118)
Average area per household (m <sup>2</sup> )	10,186
No. of households with LURCs	77
Largest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	50,000
Smallest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	10

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### ■ Forestry Farming Land

About one third of the surveyed households possesses forestry farming land with an average area<sup>158</sup> of 24,861 m<sup>2</sup> and around 70.6% of these households obtain a land use right certificate (LURC) for their land plots (see Table 4.32). The largest area is 200,000 m<sup>2</sup> and the smallest area is 200 m<sup>2</sup>. The distance from forest farming land plots to their houses is around 0.1 to 20 km. Most of these surveyed households currently plant acacia on their land.

<sup>157</sup> This figure is calculated based on the agricultural land area information of 105 households as 13 households did not know clearly about their land area.

<sup>158</sup> This figure is calculated based on the agricultural land area information of 40 households as 11 households did not know clearly about their land area.

**Table 4.32 Forestry Farming Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households**

Forestry Farming Land	All Surveyed Households (N=51)
Average area per household (m <sup>2</sup> )	24,861
No. of households with LURCs	36
Largest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	200,000
Smallest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	200

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.4.2 Residential Land Holdings

Around 93.3% or 140 surveyed households possess residential land (including garden area) with an average area of 410 m<sup>2</sup> per household<sup>159</sup> (see Table 4.33). These 140 surveyed households have their home built on homestead land, while the remaining ten households have their home built on either agricultural production land or forestry land. Regarding LURC ownership, only 81.4% of these households acquired LURCs. The smallest residential land recorded is 8 m<sup>2</sup> while the largest area is 3,500 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 4.33 Residential and Gardening Land Ownership of the Surveyed Households**

Forestry Farming Land	All Surveyed Households (N=140)
Average area per household (m <sup>2</sup> )	410
No. of households with LURCs	114
Largest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	3,500
Smallest area (m <sup>2</sup> )	8

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### 4.5.5 Housing

#### 4.5.5.1 House Ownership

Most of the interviewed households (145 households or 96.7%) own private houses (see Table 4.34). There is also insignificant proportion of people who live in their relatives' house (1.3%). Notably, these two households living in their relatives' houses still have their own houses. In addition, the remaining households live in the house built in their relatives' land (1.3%) and in the house borrowed from their relatives (0.7%).

<sup>159</sup> This figure is calculated based on the residential land area information of 109 households as 31 households did not know clearly about their land area.

**Table 4.34 House Ownership by Surveyed Households**

House Ownership	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Private house	145	96.67
Relatives' house	2	1.33
House built in the relatives' land	2	1.33
House borrowed from relatives	1	0.67

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

Of the 150 surveyed households, the houses of 140 families were built in the homestead land (accounting for 93.3%) while the other 10 households (6.7%) built their house on agricultural production or forestry farming land plots.

Regarding the number of houses, 138 out of 150 surveyed households have one house (accounting for 92%) while the other 12 households (8%) own two houses. From field observation, some of the surveyed households built one stilt house joining or adjacent to their cement house. These households would be reported as having one house because their daily activities of families carry out in the stilt house while the cement ones are used as stock (see Figure 4.48).

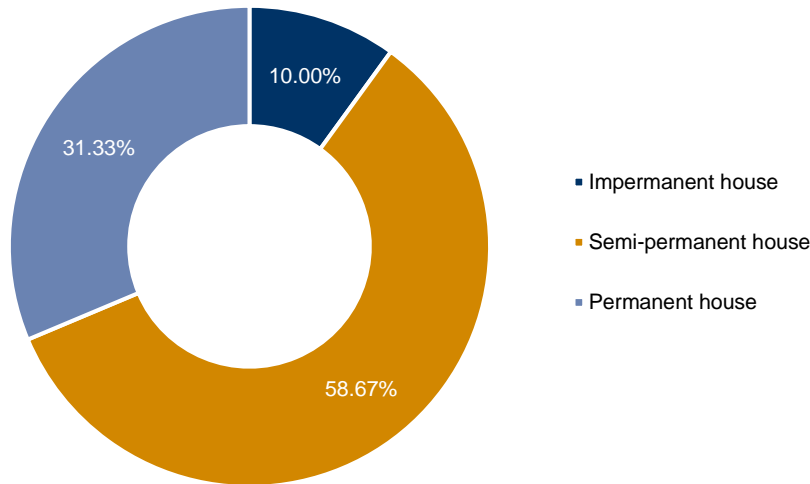


Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.48 Stilt House Adjacent to Cement House**

### 4.5.5.2 Housing Types

The condition of the surveyed houses is classified as three types named permanent house, semi-permanent house and impermanent house<sup>160</sup> (see Figure 4.50). Statistically, semi-permanent houses are the most common house type in the surveyed households (88 households or 58.7%) (see Figure 4.49). This is followed by permanent house with 31.3% or 47 households. A small proportion of the surveyed households (15 households or 10%) are living in impermanent house) (see Figure 4.50).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.49 Different Housing Types Owned by the Surveyed Households**



Permanent house



Permanent house

<sup>160</sup> There are three criteria to categorise permanent house, semi-permanent house and impermanent house. In particular, permanent house is a house meeting all three criteria, and semi-permanent house is a house meeting two criteria while impermanent house is a house meeting only one or no criteria. The criteria include: (1) Pillar made of materials: concrete, brick/stone, iron/steel/ durable wood; (2) Roof made of materials: concrete, tile (cement, terracotta); (3) Wall made of materials: concrete, brick / stone, wood/metal.



Semi-permanent house



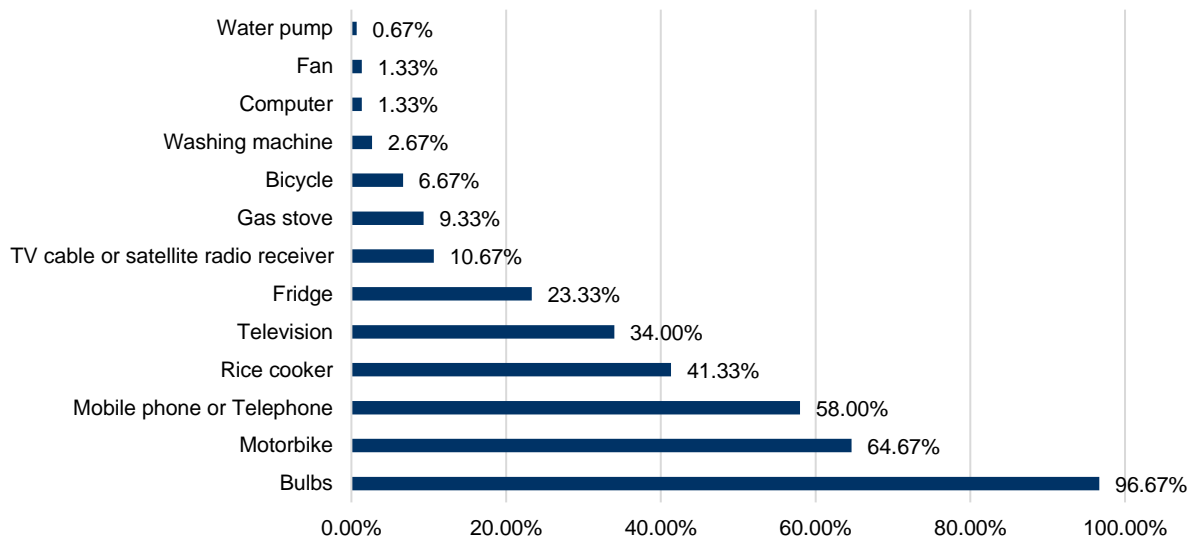
Non-permanent house

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.50 House Types of the Surveyed Households**

### 4.5.5.3 Household Utilities

From field observation, the surveyed households just have few basic utilities in their house due to the difficulties in economy. Statistically, bulb is the applicant owned by the majority of surveyed households with 145 households or 96.7%. This is followed by the number of households possessing motorbikes, mobile phones and rice cookers with 64.7%, 58% and 41.3% respectively (see Figure 4.51). In addition, the surveyed households also have televisions (34%), fridges (23.3%), TV cables (10.7%), gas stoves (9.3%), bicycles (6.7%), washing machines (2.7%), computers (1.3%), fans (1.3%), and water pump (0.7%).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.51 Household Utilities Owned by the Surveyed Households**

Other five households own production equipment including tractors, rice threshing machines, wood planer, wood scrubbers, and carpentry machines.

### 4.5.5.4 Sources of Cooking Energy

The surveyed households have limited options for cooking energy source. Statistically, firewood is the main source of cooking energy for all surveyed households (see Table 4.35 and Figure 4.52). They tend to collect wood from nearby forests or their cultivation area for use. Around 27 local households (17.9%) using electricity to cook. Less commonly, 22 households (14.6%) use gas.

**Table 4.35 Cooking Energy Sources of the Surveyed Households**

Cooking Energy Source	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Firewood	150	100.00
Electricity	27	18.00
Gas	22	14.57

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.52 Firewood Collected for Cooking in Dak Doa Village, Dak Ring commune**

#### 4.5.5.5 Electricity Supply

Most of the surveyed households (144 households or 96%) access the national electricity grid. Meanwhile, there are still five households (including three households in Xo Luong village, one household in Nuoc Vuong village, and one household in Mang Hin village) not accessing to electricity, accounting for 3.3% (see Table 4.36). Two out of these three households use flashlight for daily use. In addition, one household stated that they have to purchase electricity from their neighbourhood with a monthly expense of around VND 50,000, accounting for 0.7%.

**Table 4.36 Electricity Source of the Surveyed Households**

Electricity Sources	All Surveyed Households(N=150)	
	N	%
National electricity	144	96.00
Purchase from third parties	1	0.67
No access to electricity	5	3.33

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### 4.5.5.6 Water Supply

Regarding the water source for drinking and domestic use, the surveyed households access gravity water and natural water resources from rivers, springs, or lake. Of which, gravity water is considered as the main water source of the 123 surveyed households, accounting for 82% (see Table 4.37 and

Figure 4.53). This is followed by natural water sources such as rivers, springs and lakes with 27 households (18%).

**Table 4.37 Water Sources of the Surveyed Households**

Water Sources	All Surveyed Households(N=150)	
	N	%
Gravity water	123	82.00
Water from river, spring, lake	27	18.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.53 Gravity Water Containers in the Surveyed Villages**

#### 4.5.5.7 Toilet Conditions

Statistically, 46.7% of the 150 surveyed households use toilets with septic tank and 26% have private latrines (see Table 4.38). The remaining 41 households (27.3%) do not have private toilet. As a result, they defecate outside in garden areas or in the forest or some households share toilets with their relatives or neighbours.

**Table 4.38 Toilet Conditions of the Surveyed Households**

Toilet Conditions	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Toilet with septic tank	70	46.67
Latrine	39	26.00
No toilet	41	27.33

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## 4.5.6 Social Engagement and Support

Of the 481 surveyed population eligible to participate in local organisations<sup>161</sup>, 27.7% or 133 surveyed people are involved in civic organisations while the majority (72.3% or 348 people) do not have any social involvement at all. Reportedly, Women's Union is the most common organisation with involvement rate of 39.1%. This is followed by Farmer's Union, Youth Union, and Elderly Association with 21.1%, 15%, and 10.5% respectively (see Table 4.39). In addition, local people in the surveyed households are also engaged in Party cell, Veteran's Union, Village Management Board, Vocational Union, Militia and Trade Union.

**Table 4.39 Civic Organisation Membership of Surveyed Population**

Organisation	All Surveyed Population (N=133)	
	N	%
Women's Union/Group	52	39.10
Famer's Union	28	21.05
Youth Union	20	15.04
Elderly Association	14	10.53
Party cell	12	9.02
Veteran's Union	9	6.77
Village management board	5	3.76
Vocational Union/Group	1	0.75
Others	4	3.01

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

Of the 150 surveyed households, 139 households receive financial, emotional or information support from various sources while the remaining 11 households do not. The main support sources of 139 households include family, neighbors, and friends with corresponding figures of 90.6%, 76.7%, and 46.7% (see Table 4.40). This is followed by village leaders with 12.7%. Furthermore, the small proportion of surveyed respondents receives assistance from village unions, leaders of business, and support groups with 2%, 1.3% and 0.7% respectively.

**Table 4.40 Sources of Social Support**

Support Sources	All Surveyed Households (N= 150)	
	N	%
Family	126	84.00
Neighbours	115	76.67
Friends	70	46.67
Village leaders	19	12.67

<sup>161</sup> Of the 730 surveyed population, 481 people who are from 16 years old and over are eligible to participate in local social organisations while the remaining 249 people are not.



Village Unions/Groups	3	2.00
Leaders of business	2	1.33
Support groups	1	0.67
No one	11	7.33

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## 4.5.7 Vulnerability Analysis

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

### 4.5.7.1 Classification of Vulnerable Group

Using the baseline data (secondary and primary), vulnerable households are defined if they meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Poor and near-poor households certified by the Government;
- Households with orphans or abandoned children under 16 years old;
- Households including elderly people above the age of 60 living alone;
- Households including elderly people over 80 years old without social welfare or insurance;
- Elderly-headed households (i.e. elderly people living separately from their sibling or as main labourers);
- Households with physically disabled family members;
- Households with mentally disabled family members who are unable to work;
- Households with members infected with HIV or AIDS and unable to work;
- Households with members suffering from chronic diseases, born with congenital abnormalities or limited learning ability;
- Households with members affected by war (i.e. war invalids, martyred members, and Orange Agent victims);
- Poor single parent households raising children under the age of 16 or children aged 16-18 and attending school;
- Households headed by individuals without stable jobs or long-term unemployed;
- Households with an illiterate main labour; and
- Female-headed households.

Of the 150 vulnerable households, 55 households (36.7%) have illiterate breadwinner, followed by poor households with 46 households (30.7%) (see Table 4.41). Furthermore, 24 households are recognised as near-poor households (16%) and 17 households have female as household head (11.3%). In addition, there are 14 elderly-headed households (9.3%), 11 households with physically disabled people incapable of working (7.3%). Notably, seven households do not have any remaining land after land acquisition although their main livelihoods are land-based, accounting for 4.7%. The number of households with elderly people over 80 years old without social welfare or insurance and ones with mentally disabled members share the same proportion 1.3% or two households. Other vulnerabilities

in the surveyed households including households with orphans or abandoned children under 16 years old and ones having wounded soldier with 0.7% for each.

**Table 4.41 Households Vulnerability by Category**

Vulnerability Types	All Surveyed Households (N=150)	
	N	%
Household with illiterate main labour	55	36.67
Poor household	46	30.67
Near-poor household	24	16.00
Female-headed household	17	11.33
Elderly-headed household (elderly people over 60 as household head and/or main breadwinner)	14	9.33
Households with physically disabled people incapable of working	11	7.33
Household with main income from agriculture/aquaculture/forestry and not have any remaining land after Land Acquisition	7	4.67
Household with elderly people over 80 years old without social welfare or insurance	2	1.33
Households with mentally disabled people incapable of working	2	1.33
Households with orphans or abandoned children under 16 years old	1	0.67
Wounded soldier	1	0.67

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

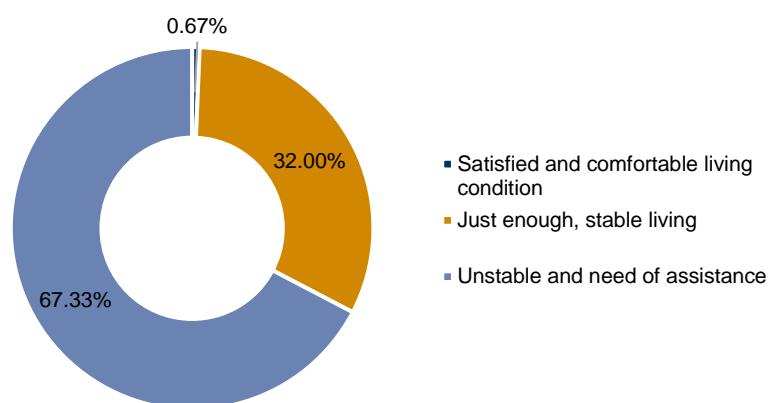
#### 4.5.7.2 Access to Public Infrastructure

During the FGD, the group of vulnerable households in Xo Luong village (Dak Nen commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province) was asked to rate their access to public infrastructure such as electricity and water supply, road, local healthcare, education, waste management, and environment quality in their new living place compared to the old residence before the physical displacement. According to the participants, they are fairly satisfied with electricity, drainage system and environment quality while they show the opposite attitude towards most of the remaining criteria.

To specify, the distance from new residential area to schools and communal health station is farther. For water supply, the participants stated that gravity water known as the main water source in the locality. However, the water supply is irregular due to the degraded plumbing system. Furthermore, there is no market in the locality (FGD, vulnerable group, Ca Dong ethnicity, Xo Luong village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021)

#### 4.5.7.3 Well-Being Perceptions

When being asked to show their perception on living conditions, the majority of the 150 surveyed households (101 households or 67.3%) responded that their lives were unstable and in need of assistance while just one household was satisfied with their current living conditions. In addition, a significant proportion of households stated that their lives are stable (see Figure 4.54).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.54 Perception on Living Conditions**

Vulnerable households in the FGD were asked to show their satisfaction level for specific aspects of their life when living in the new residential area. Most of the participants showed satisfaction with personal relations and local security. Conversely, the participants are dissatisfied with community cohesion and living conditions. Specifically, after the resettlement, their neighborhoods are scattered to different places, which severely affected on their emotional lives. In addition, some traditional festival and costumes of the local people defined as Ca Dong ethnic minority group could not be held due to community dispersal and changes in living activities. Furthermore, they expressed their key concern about their living conditions when they have to face difficulties in their livelihoods in the new residential area such as lack of production land, water supply and worse land quality. This leads local people to the endless poverty circle, resulting in the situation that many people have to travel to another district or province for earning income (FGD, vulnerable group, Ca Dong ethnicity, Xo Luong village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021).

#### 4.5.7.4 Social Support

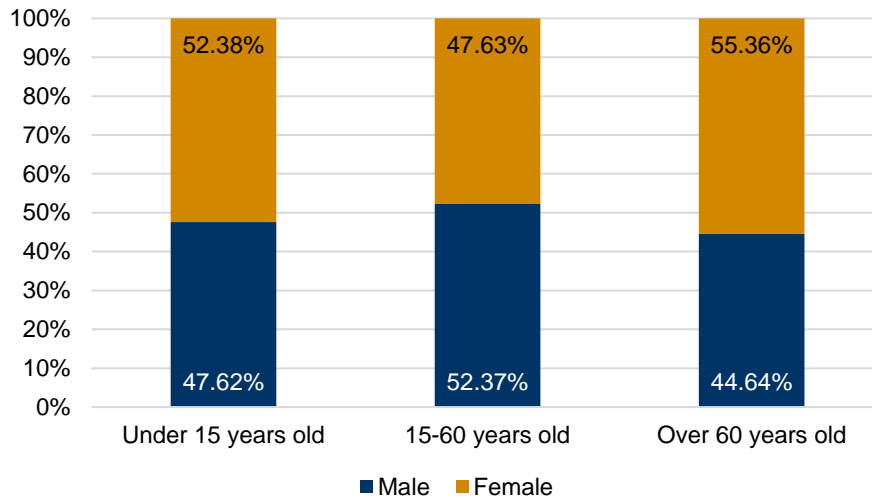
As shared by vulnerable group through FGD, their primary source of support is their family including their parents, siblings, and relatives in their extended family. In addition, neighbour is also identified as one of the primary sources of support. Secondly, according to the respondents, their local authorities and Social Policy Bank are also identified as secondary source of support. Furthermore, charity groups are recorded as a third round of support. As shared by the respondents, sometimes they receive support packages including rice, money, and basic spices from local authority (in lunar new year). Local authority also supports poor and near-poor households in electricity bill (FGD, vulnerable group, Ca Dong ethnicity, Xo Luong village, Dak Nen commune, 24 June 2021).

### 4.5.8 Gender Analysis

#### 4.5.8.1 Demographic Profile

The total population of these 150 households is 730 people; of which male population accounts for 50.3% and female population occupies 49.7%.

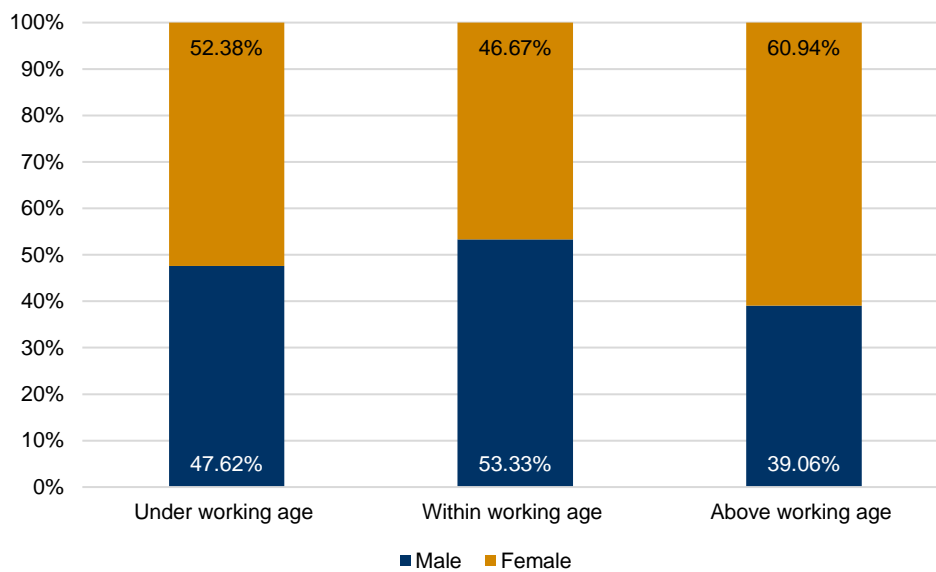
By age group, in the under 15 years old bracket, the number of females outnumber male with 52.4% and 47.6% respectively. This trend is applied in the group of over 60 years old with 55.4% female and 44.6% male. Reversely, the number of males in the age from 15 to 60 is higher than female with 52.4% and 47.6% respectively (see Figure 4.55).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.55 Surveved Population by Age Group and Gender**

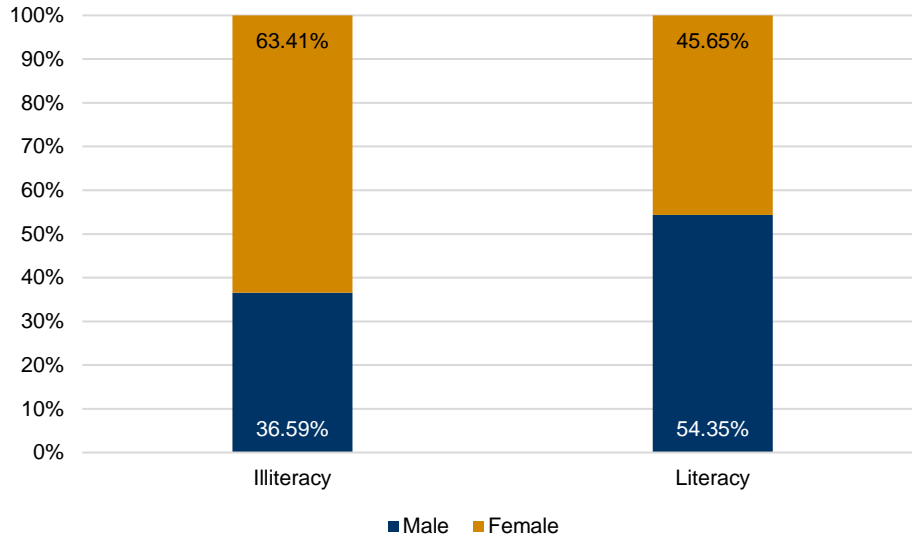
Of the 435 people within labour force, the number of males is higher than that of females with corresponding figures of 53.3% and 46.7%. Meanwhile, the percentage of female in the under-working-age and over-working-age groups are higher than that of male, 52.4% versus 47.6% and 60.9% versus 39.1% respectively.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.56 Surveved Population by Working Age and Gender**

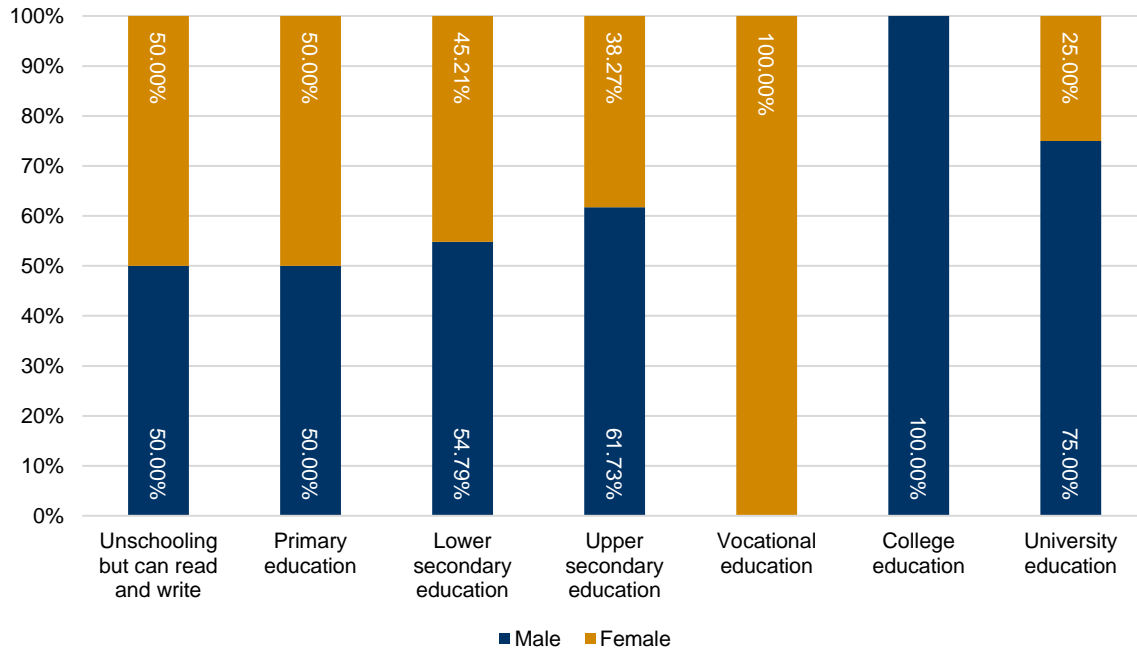
The literacy level among male population is higher than their female counterpart, 54.4% and 45.6% respectively while the illiteracy rate among female population nearly doubled male's rate, 63.4% and 36.6% respectively (see Figure 4.57).



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.57 Surveved Population by Literacy Status and Gender**

The percentage of male attending general education levels exceeds female particularly in lower and upper secondary levels, 54.8% versus 45.2% and 61.7% versus 38.3% respectively (see Figure 4.58). In addition, while 100% of people pursuing vocational education are female, college students are all males. Regarding higher education level, about three quarters of people pursuing tertiary education are male and the remaining 25% are female. In addition, the gender ratio in primary school is perfectly equal.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 4.58 Surveved Population by Education Attainment and Gender**

#### 4.5.8.2 Women's Roles

The findings from the FGDs with Ca Dong groups shows that there is no profound gender differentiation among surveyed Ca Dong households in terms of labour division in household work and community affairs. Women usually take responsibility for reproduction activities in the surveyed communes while men take the main role in production activities. Men are physically stronger and can undertake heavy work. Women and men discuss to make decisions on household related issues; however, men have the right to make final decisions because they are regarded to be main labourers and more thoughtful than their female counterparts.

#### 4.5.8.3 Women's Needs

Needs for livelihood improvement and community development are defined by a group of women during the FGD engagement, including:

- Support on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry);
- Training on agricultural production and husbandry techniques in Ca Dong language; and
- Water supply system improvement by investing more public water tanks in the localities.

## 5. PROJECT IMPACTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE COMMUNITIES

### 5.1 Project Receptors

The Project implementation impacted on six communes of two districts of Kon Tum and Quang Ngai province. All six communes, including Dak Nen and Dak Ring of Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province and Son Lien, Son Dung, Son Tan and Son Long of Son Tay district, Quang Ngai province are classified as the most vulnerable communes in terms of socio-economic development. These communes were classified as a Zone III commune with extremely difficult villages in the period 2021-2025.

### 5.2 Project Impacts

#### 5.2.1 Project Impacts Perceived by Local Authorities

Findings from the consultations with local authorities and KIIs with village representatives revealed Project impacts on the IP communities as presented in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Project Impacts on IP Communities Perceived by Local Authorities**

Impacts	Economical Resettlement	Physical Resettlement
Positive impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project supported to newly build public infrastructure such as the communal People's Committee office, health station, and school (Consultation meeting with Dak Nen CPC, 22 June 2021)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project supported to develop local infrastructure for resettlement areas such as electricity supply, water supply, house building, and road improvement (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnic group, Dak Lang village, Son Dung commune, 26 June 2021).</li> <li>Access to public services such as schools and health station as well as agricultural products transport are convenient in resettlement areas (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnic group, Ra Manh village, Son Long commune, 26 June 2021)</li> </ul>
Negative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of livelihood and/or income from the land-based livelihood: Ca Dong communities are a natural resource dependant so the loss of land lead to a vulnerable status to those households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of livelihood and/or income from the land-based livelihood: Resettled households lose agricultural production areas, leading to difficulties in livelihood sustains while allocating production land for resettled households has not been completed (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnic group, Dak Lang village, Son Dung commune, 26 June 2021)</li> <li>Social separation among the affected households: Ca Dong households originally lived with their relatives but they were allocated in separate groups (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Dak Tieu village, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021).</li> <li>Limited natural food source: Ca Dong affected households lose their source of</li> </ul>

		<p>food (vegetables, fish, frog, and snails) collected in nature (springs and forests) when they were in the old place. In the new places, collecting food from nature is difficult due to long distance to their production land, nearby forests and springs (KII, male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity group, Dak Tieu village, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021).</p>
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Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

## 5.2.2 Project Impacts Perceived by Affected Households

Among 150 surveyed households, 35 households are classified as economic displacement<sup>162</sup> and 115 households with physical displacement<sup>163</sup>, accounting for 23.3% and 76.7% respectively. It should be noted that the surveyed economically displaced households had only production land acquired while most of the physically displaced households had both residential and production land acquired. In addition, both groups of affected households have land-attached assets such as architecture works and crops affected by the Project implementation (77.3%).

### 5.2.2.1 Impacts on Residential Land

About 115 out of the 150 surveyed households or 76.7% had residential land acquired, of which three households had their residential land partly acquired but to be relocated due to the inadequacy of remaining land for living and 112 households had all residential land acquired and to be relocated.

### 5.2.2.2 Impacts on Production Land

Most 140 out of the 150 surveyed households or 93.3% had production land acquired. Regarding the percentage of production land loss, 62.1% (87 households) advised that their acquired land is over 90% of their total production land area, while 29.3% (41 households) have land acquired which account for 10-90% of their land area. Some 8.6% (12 households) lose less than 10% of their productive land.

Among 140 households with production land acquired, 26.4% asserted that they encountered some obstacles in accessing their remaining land plot after the land acquisition. Specifically, common difficulties are associated with long distance from local home to the remaining land plot, unfavorable condition to rice cultivation such as drought, lack of irrigation water, and even flooded, and land slide. Approximately 56.4% do not have any remaining land after the Project implementation while 17.2% do not face any difficulties (see Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2 Access to the Remaining Production Land after Land Acquisition**

Obstacle when accessing to the remaining production land	All Affected Households (N=140)	
	N	%
No	24	17.14
Yes	37	26.43

<sup>162</sup> Economic displacement occurs when households are fully or partially restricted in their access to land or resources that are important to their livelihoods and economic well-being. This means they only had production land acquired.

<sup>163</sup> Physical displacement refers to the status in which households are fully or partially no longer able to occupy an area and must relocate to a new location. This also means both economic well-being and their livelihoods could be affected by the Project.

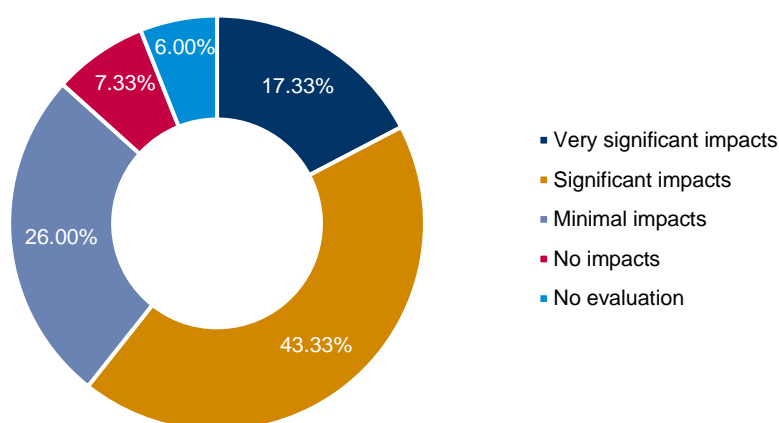


No remaining land	79	56.43
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Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### 5.2.2.3 Impacts on Livelihoods

About 139 surveyed households or 92.7% had their livelihood affected due to the LAR. The majority of respondents evaluated that the level of the Project's impact on their livelihood was significant and very significant, with corresponding figures of 43.4% and 17.3% respectively (see Figure 5.1). Meanwhile, some 26% considered that the impact was minimal and they could maintain production activities on their remaining land area. Some 7.3% reported that there is no impact after the LAR. In addition, around 6% or nine households did not evaluate this term.



Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

**Figure 5.1 Level of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts on Household Livelihoods**

### 5.2.2.4 Impacts on Living Quality

Surveyed households evaluated their overall living quality in terms of housing conditions, residential area, production land area, production activities, and household income (see Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3 Comparison of Living Condition after Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

Evaluation Categories (%)	Better	Equally	Worse	No opinion
Housing condition (location, space, and facilities)	35.50	27.10	26.70	10.70
Residential area	12.67	29.33	46.00	12.00
Production land area	8.67	8.67	69.33	13.33
Production activities	8.00	23.33	56.67	12.00
Household income	17.33	32.67	36.00	14.00

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

#### ■ Housing conditions

34.2% of the surveyed households said that housing conditions in the new places are better than their old habitats. The findings from the FGD with Ca Dong women of affected households in Nuoc Vuong village, Son Lien commune revealed that local women are satisfied with current living conditions in terms of adequate electricity supply, convenient access to public services (i.e. health stations and schools).

Meanwhile, 30.1% evaluated their housing conditions as worse. Water shortage and reduced natural food sources are main concerns among affected households, especially women. Normally, it takes women about one hour to fetch water from village water tanks once per day; however, water is not always available for use. In the old places, women easily collected food from natural sources such as vegetables, bamboo, fruit, and fish but when being located in the current area, their households are normally in shortage of food, pay money for buying food from Kinh mobile goods vendors, or travel a long distance to access markets in the commune or district centers (FGD, Ca Dong women, Ca Dong ethnicity, Nuoc Vuong village, Son Lien commune, 26 June 2021).

Under the resettlement schemes, physically displaced households were provided with a new house them before they were relocated. Local people are very happy as their houses are bigger, nicer, and more convenient with toilets. Prior to the house construction, they were consulted in selecting a suitable type of house. However, according to the community's assessment, these houses have been not appropriate with their living habits. Many households in Dak Nen commune, especially women stated that they feel more comfortable to live in a stilt house rather than a cement house. From field observation, many households have to build another stilt house adjacent to the allocated house for daily activities. Many local people argued that their old houses are not as nice as new ones but they are cosier and more comfortable where they can do all daily activities (see Figure 5.2).



Daily activities in a stilt house

A concrete house as a warehouse

Source: Socio-economic survey conducted in June 2021

### Figure 5.2 House Use in the Resettlement Areas

However, water shortage and reduced natural food sources are of their concerns. Normally, it takes them about one hour to fetch water from village water tanks once per day; however, water is not always available for use.

#### ■ Residential area

46% of the surveyed households said that their new residential area is narrowed down while their old land was more spacious for daily use and gardening activities.

#### ■ Production area

69.3% of the surveyed households said that after the LAR, their production area was reduced while some households even lost all production land area, which challenges their land-based livelihoods. Due to production land loss, some households cultivate on rented production land or return to their old place for farming on the remaining land (FGD, IP group in Xo Thak village, Dak Nen commune and vulnerable group in Xo Luong village, Ca Dong ethnicity, Dak Nen commune, 24 and 25 June 2021).

#### ■ Production activities

56.7% of the surveyed households stated that their production activities are not favourable. Soil quality in the new production areas is not as good as that in their old production land (Male respondent, Ca Dong ethnicity, Dak Doa village, Dak Ring commune, 24 June 2021). In addition, water for irrigation in the new places is not enough for local farming.

■ Household income

About 32.7% did not see any differences in household income before and after the LAR while 36% revealed that their average household income reduced due to Project's impacts on production activities.

In the old places, women easily collected food from natural sources such as vegetables, bamboo, fruit, and fish but when being located in the current area, their households are normally in shortage of food, pay money for buying food from Kinh mobile goods vendors, or travel a long distance to access markets in the commune or district centers (FGD, Ca Dong women, Ca Dong ethnicity, Nuoc Vuong village, Son Lien commune, 26 June 2021 and FGD, concentrated resettlement group in Dak Tieu village, Ca Dong ethnicity, Dak Nen commune, 25 June 2021).

## 6. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

### 6.1 Government's Policies and Progress

#### 6.1.1 National Context

In terms of supporting socio-economic development for EMs, Viet Nam's government has issued a series of policy resolution:

- Program 135 - Socio-economic development of extremely difficult communes in EM and mountainous areas under the Decision 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister. The program was started from 1998 to present.
- Program 134 - Support agricultural land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor EM households under the Decision 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2004 of the Prime Minister.
- Program 132 - Distribute production land and residential land for EM household in the Central Highlands, according to the Decision No. 132/2002/QĐ-TTg, dated on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2002.
- Program 167 - Support housing for the poor under the Decision No. 167/2008/QĐ-TTg, dated on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2008. The beneficiaries of the program are the poor households in rural areas who are homeless (or own temporary and damaged houses) and are not eligible for the Program 134.
- Program 168 - Youth Development of CEMA for the 2016-2020 period under the Decision 168/QĐ-UBND dated on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2016.

#### 6.1.2 Local Context

##### 6.1.2.1 Kon Tum Province

Kon Tum province promulgated various policies and programs to develop socio-economic development in EM areas through different strategies such as information technology application, cultural value promotion, and education support (see Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 Kon Tum's Policies on EM Development**

Year	Document number	Core information
2021	2132/KH-UBND	Implementing the project "Strengthening international cooperation to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas" by 2025 in Kon Tum province.
2021	1961/KH-UBND	Implementing the project "Strengthening information technology application to support ethnic minorities in socio-economic development and ensure security and order in Vietnam's ethnic minority areas in the period of 2019-2025" in the province of Kon Tum
2021	1052/KH-UBND	Implementing the Project to reduce child marriage and consanguineous marriage in ethnic minority areas in Kon Tum province, phase II (2021-2025).
2021	727/KH-UBND	Implementing cultural and artistic activities programs to serve remote, border, and ethnic minority areas in Kon Tum province in the 2021-2030 period
2019	2865/KH-UBND	Plan to preserve and promote traditional costumes of ethnic minorities in Kon Tum province in the period 2020-2030

2019	28/2019/QĐ-UBND	Regulations on positions, roles and tasks of prestigious people among ethnic minorities in Kon Tum province
2019	1486/UBND-KGVX	Implement the project on supporting socio-economic development of ethnic minorities Brau and Ro Mam
2018	536/QĐ-UBND	Approving the list of prestigious people among ethnic minorities in Kon Tum province
2017	215/KH-UBND	Implement the project "Strengthening Vietnamese language for preschool children and primary school students in ethnic minority areas in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2025 in Kon Tum province"

In 2017, Kon Tum PPC approved the Program to improve the lives of poor children in Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts for the period of 2017 to 2021<sup>164</sup>. The program was funded by Plan International (Plan) with the total budget of more than VND 66 billion, consisting of 5 components: Quality and inclusive education; Nutrition and health services; Building resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change; Children protection; and Capacity building and relationship building. The program was first implemented in the province in 2008 (Consultation meeting with Dak Ring CPC, 22 June 2021).

### 6.1.2.2 Quang Ngai Province

Quang Ngai province promulgated various policies to support EMs in terms of education, reduction of child marriage and consanguineous marriage, health care, human resources, and information dissemination for EM people in order to achieve poverty reduction and livelihood improvement (see Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2** Quang Ngai's Policies on EM Development

Year	Document number	Core information
2021	488/QĐ-UBND	Approving the Plan to continue implementing the project "Strengthening Vietnamese language for preschool children, elementary school students in ethnic minority areas for the period 2021-2025" in Quang Ngai province
2021	52/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the implementation plan of the project "The minimization of child marriage and consanguineous marriage in ethnic minority areas - 2015-2025" in Quang Ngai province in the period of 2021-2025
2020	1278/QĐ-UBND	Approving the EMDP for the project "Building and developing the grassroots health care network – Sub-component in Quang Ngai province"
2020	428/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) in Quang Ngai province
2020	60/QĐ-UBND	Approving the list of prestigious people among ethnic minority groups in Quang Ngai province, period 2020-2022
2019	1266/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the implementation plan of the project on mobilizing social resources to support children in extremely difficult communes in ethnic

<sup>164</sup> Office of Kon Tum PPC (2017). Available at <http://vpubnd.kontum.gov.vn/NewsDetail.aspx?id=3544>

		minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2019 - 2025 in Quang Ngai province
2018	951/QĐ-UBND	Approval of the scheme of granting some essential goods to ethnic minorities in mountainous areas of Quang Ngai province on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, period 2019 - 2025
2018	808/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the Policy implementation plan for prestigious people among ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai province, period 2018-2022
2018	463/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the implementation plan of the Scheme on promoting law dissemination and education and propagating and mobilizing people in ethnic minority areas in Quang Ngai province, period 2018-2021
2017	1046/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) in Quang Ngai province
2017	2352/QĐ-UBND	Approval of projects under the Program to support the application and transfer of scientific and technological advances to promote socio-economic development in rural, mountainous and ethnic minority areas in the 2016-2025 period. management method started in 2017
2017	68/2017/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating regulations on policies to support students, graduate students, and graduate students who are ethnic minorities in ethnic minority and mountainous areas of Quang Ngai province from the 2017-2018 school year to the 2020-2021 academic year.
2017	1504/QĐ-UBND	Approving the project on implementing specific policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in Quang Ngai province in the period 2017-2020
2017	536/QĐ-UBND	Approving the pilot project to encourage poor households to create valuable products to increase income and escape poverty in Son Tay and Tay Tra districts in 2018
2016	2638/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating the Plan on human resource development for ethnic minorities in the period 2016-2020, with a vision to 2030 in Quang Ngai province
2016	471/QĐ-UBND	Approving a number of targets for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai province in association with sustainable development goals after 2015
2015	240/QĐ-UBND	Promulgating regulations on positions, roles and tasks of prestigious people among ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai province

In Quang Ngai province, there are some key community development programs<sup>165</sup> for EMs in 2020, including:

<sup>165</sup> Quang Ngai PPC (2020)

**Table 6.3 Community Development Programs for EMs in Quang Ngai Province 2020**

No.	Program	Budget (million dong)	Details
1	Program 135	62,878	Sub-project 1: Infrastructure investment for extremely difficult communes
2		16,479	Sub-project 2: Support to develop production, diversify livelihoods and replicate poverty reduction models in extremely difficult communes
3		3,028	Sub-project 3: Capacity building for communities and grassroots officials in extremely difficult communes
4	Decision 2085/QĐ-TTg	2,235	Support for poor households in extremely difficult communes missing clean water
5		11,029	Implementation of the project of resettlement and concentrated settlement in Ta Do, Son Tan commune, Son Tay district
6	Decision 12/2018/QĐ-TTg	4,569	Support policies for prestigious people among ethnic minorities
7	Decision 2001/QĐ-UBND	1,550	Reducing child marriage and consanguineous marriage among ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai province in the period 2016-2020
8	Decision 463/QĐ-UBND	270	Promote law dissemination and education and propaganda to mobilize ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai province for the period 2018-2021
9	Decision 1898/QĐ-TTg	180	Project on supporting gender equality activities in ethnic minority areas for the period 2018-2020

Source: Report no. 269/BC-UBND dated on December 26, 2020 by Quang Ngai PPC on the implementation of ethnic affairs in 2020 and key tasks in 2021

In Quang Ngai province, World Vision implemented the Regional Development Program in Son Tay (2006) and Minh Long (2010) districts. The programs were sponsored by World Vision Australia, through its child sponsorship program. The number of beneficiaries in Minh Long district is more than 7,600, including 5,600 children under 18 years old. The number of beneficiaries in Son Tay district is about 15,000, of which 5,000 are children under 16 years (Consultation meeting with Son Tay CPC, 21 June 2021).

## 6.2 Sponsor's Priorities

During the development of the Project, the Project Owner has immediately responded to the community needs, especially the EM communities in the Project's area. A number of community development programs have been launched in Project's affected communities in the recent years, focusing on charity events.

### **6.3 Development Initiatives Proposed by Local Authorities and Communities**

Table 6.4 present community investment needs proposed by the commune authorities and community's representatives during the engagement. These needs were considered and integrated in the programs and projects designed in the proposed IPP.



**Table 6.4 Proposed community investment initiatives during the stakeholder engagement**

No.	Initiatives	Priority	Commune level					Village level									
			Dak Nen	Dak Rinh	Son Dung	Son Lien	Son Long	Dak Doa	Tu Ret	Xo Thak	Dak Lai	Xo Luong	Dak Tieu	Dak Lang	Nuoc Vuong	Ra Manh	Bai Mau
1	Support on agricultural businesses (seedlings, cattle and poultry for animal husbandry, agricultural machinery, and training on agricultural production and husbandry techniques)	High	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
2	Livelihood development models (fruit farming or raising cage fish on the lake bed)	Medium		✓							✓			✓	✓	✓	
3	Renovating, upgrading or building local infrastructures (school, roads to production areas, local canals, electricity supply, playground, and degraded houses)	High				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
4	Support on local children's education such as scholarships on school materials or transport	Medium						✓					✓	✓	✓		
5	Vietnamese language class for villagers to increase communication and employment opportunities	Low						✓									
6	Improving sanitation conditions with hygienic toilets	Low						✓									
7	Inadequate water supply was raised by many local villagers for domestic lives	High					✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

	and production activities due to the lack of water, especially in the dry season																
8	Support for the improvement of allocated production land	Low			✓												
9	Proceeding the allocation of planned production land for affected households	Low							✓		✓	✓					
10	Completing compensation for agricultural production land acquired	Low						✓									
11	Ca Dong culture preservation (provision of traditional musical instruments)	Medium							✓		✓	✓					

## 7. PROPOSED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS




To strengthen the capacity of IPs for self-reliance in the sustainable development and help the IPs effectively respond to the development challenges they face, this Section presents detailed programs that are developed to manage the residual impacts associated with Project-related displacement. The key principles in design of development programs in this Section include:






- Take into account local priorities of community development;
- Avoid significant change from the existing livelihoods;
- Ensure livelihood restoration and improvement opportunities for different affected groups (e.g. gender and age) by the Project;
- Take into account health and age of affected people; and
- Pay more attention on vulnerable groups and women centred programs.







Five proposed development programs for IP communities include (see further Table 7.1):

- Livelihood restoration;
- Education development;
- Public Infrastructure;
- Water and sanitation; and
- Cultural preservation.

**Table 7.1 Proposed Development Programs for IP Communities**

Programs	Rationale	Objectives	Activities	Proposed Beneficiaries	SDGs Achievement
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Agriculture is the backbone of the surveyed households' economy when 88.5% of the surveyed working population are engaged in land-based livelihoods (i.e. cultivation) as their main occupation. Common staple crops in the locality are rice, cassava, maize, and areca in which rice is mainly for domestic use and cassava, acacia, and areca are for local sale. In addition, local IP households also raise livestock (i.e. cows, pigs, ducks, and chickens) in a household scale for a source of nutrition and for local sale.</li> <li>■ Cultivation mainly relies on traditional approach, resulting in low productivity. In order to boost local crops productivity, local farmers seek for support in cultivation and husbandry skills and knowledge. Specifically, agricultural extension programs aiming to provide guidelines in utilize fertilizer, pesticides for crops, livestock dietary regime, and cages building are highly emphasised. These trainings on cultivation and husbandry skills are advisable to be disseminated in Ca Dong language rather than Vietnamese.</li> <li>■ Affected households in concentrated resettlement or self-relocation areas need further support to develop household farming when they face unfavourable production conditions (i.e. poor soil quality, lack of irrigation, rough terrain, and soil erosion).</li> </ul>	To improve the livelihoods of affected households via provision of agricultural inputs, new technologies and sustainable production models;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provision of seedling (i.e. acacia, areca, and fruit trees) and poultry (i.e. cows, pigs, ducks, and chickens); and</li> <li>■ Technical provision via agricultural extension programs (i.e. cultivation methods, farming models, and disease prevention)</li> </ul>	P1 P2 P3	  

<p>Education development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Poverty, low awareness, gender prejudice, and transportation impediments to schooling can be considered as risk factors for dropout among pupils, especially girls. In many households, girls are expected to stay at home and help with chores rather than attending school. The survey findings showed that the male population has a greater literacy rate than the female population, at 82.4% and 69.4% respectively. The female population's illiteracy percentage is nearly double that of the male population, at 30.6% and 17.6% respectively.</li> <li>■ The findings from the survey showed that in affected villages, pupils normally travel a long distance to attend lower secondary schools which are located in the commune or district centres, away from about 2-7km. Meanwhile, studying at lower or upper boarding secondary schools only applies to a small number of local pupils with good performance. In addition, the drop-out rate among lower secondary pupils tends to increase due to lack of transportation.</li> </ul>	<p>Provide primary and lower secondary pupils, especially female pupils in the affected communities with support to pursue further education, which can potentially contribute to livelihood development of affected households, in the long run.</p> <p>Encourage pupils with good performance to persistently pursue their education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Basic allowance for textbooks and stationary;</li> <li>■ Scholarship for pupils with good performance; and</li> <li>■ Provision of appropriate means of transportation for pupils</li> </ul>	<p>P1 P2</p>	 
<p>Public Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Since the affected households had been relocated to new residential sites leaving behind all of the community-based facilities such as the Rong house (communal house). There is a need for developing community spaces to enhance social interactions, community cohesion, and cultural vibrancy of the affected communities. A football field or playground for children and young people, cultural house for meeting or performance are highly recommended.</li> <li>■ Intra village roads, especially access roads to production area, and inter-village roads are in deterioration, especially in the rainy season, resulting in traffic accidents and isolation. Transportation impediments induced by road conditions generates obstacles to farmers.</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance emotional and social life of affected households, contributing to community attachment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Building community-shared spaces such as playground, football field, and cultural house; and</li> <li>■ Renovating or upgrading intra village-roads, access roads to production area, and inter-village roads.</li> </ul>	<p>P4</p>	  

<p>Water and sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced households in resettlement areas mainly use gravity water supply system sourcing from springs; however, access to this water source is very difficult. From the stream, a water pipe made of plastic or bamboo has been installed, which has likewise deteriorated through time. Water stored in a big stainless steel or concrete water tanks at a certain place in the community is not widely accessible to affected households in high positions.</li> <li>Village women emphasised the urgent need of water supply to lift living conditions of local people and reduce their responsibility for fetching water.</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance living condition and well-being of affected people, especially women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovating or upgrading the existing water pipelines; and</li> <li>Providing water storage containers for affected households.</li> </ul>	<p>P1 P2 P3</p>	  
<p>Cultural preservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ca Dong people have their own language and unique culture although they have integrated to the Kinh community. Ca Dong people have distinct cultural practices such as community organisation, including the patriarch system, house style, ceremony and festival, and belief. In the face of increasing industrialisation and modernisation, it is more challenging to protect and promote ethnic cultural identity and values.</li> </ul>	<p>Promote cultural identity for Ca Dong people through invigorating and integrating both tangible and intangible cultural values into contemporary development context of the local communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ca Dong traditional instrument provision for community events and festivals</li> </ul>	<p>P4</p>	  

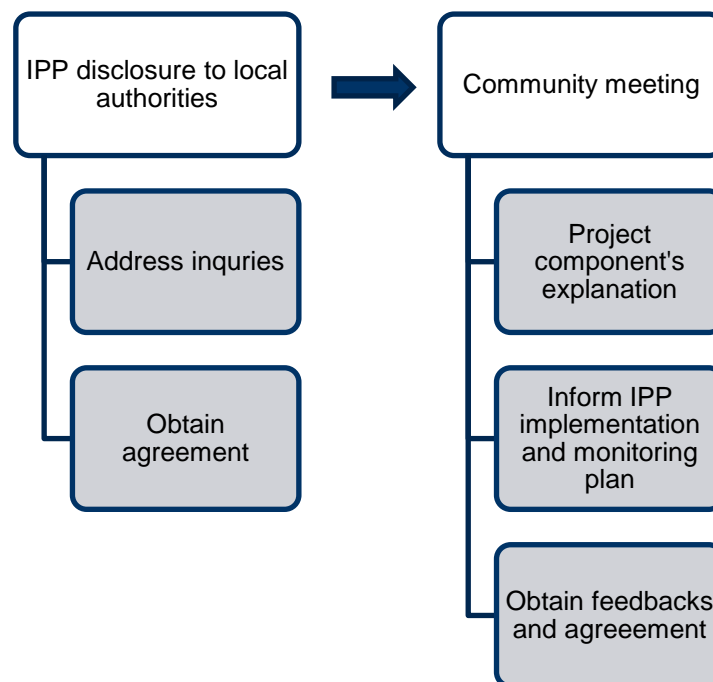
## 8. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

Disclosure, information dissemination, consultation, and participation of affected people in IP communities and key stakeholders will:

- Minimise conflicts that may occur;
- Minimise the risk of project delays;
- Contribute to make the IPP a comprehensive program that is suitable to the needs and priorities of the affected people; and
- Ensure that the preparation and implementation of the IPP is carried out in a transparent manner.

Disclosure activities will involve dissemination of information on the development programs to identified stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into IPP programming. Specific activities planned include (see Figure 8.1):

- Meeting with local authorities and relevant government agencies to obtain and address feedbacks and agreement/consent for further operations;
- Community meetings to explain components of the IPP to dissemination the Project's components, receiving and addressing feedbacks, and obtain agreement; and
- Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the IPs to provide necessary information in each step of the IPP development process. Consultation and communication helps to manage the expectations of IPs, and build a sense of ownership in the development, implementation and management of the IPP.



**Figure 8.1 Information Disclosure and Consultation Process**

### 8.1 Disclosure to and Consultation with Local Authorities

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

Previous Project's consultation with local authorities focused on collection of socio-economic baseline data, development plans, local perceptions about the Project, and their development needs. At this stage, the Project needs to collaborate with local authorities to evaluate and determine the appropriate support for livelihood restoration as discussed in details in the above program, where relevant. The aid should commensurate to the levels of impact attributing to the loss of income, especially vulnerable households. Consultation would also ensure that IPP will contribute rather than substitute local efforts in livelihood development.

## **8.2 Disclosure to and Consultation with Indigenous Peoples Communities**

During preparation of the IPP, public consultation meetings with affected IPs were taken place from 21 to 26 of June 2021 to discuss and evaluate the impact of Dak Drinh Hydropower Plant project on IP's lives and livelihoods; to determine the action or mitigation measures to meet the needs of the communities; as well as to ensure that comments and opinions from local communities shall be taken in the report.

The IPP will be made available to the affected IP groups in an appropriate form, manner, and language. Various project phases which include design, launching, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and implementation completion sessions will be disclosed and/or communicated throughout the project cycle.

It is crucial to invite all villagers to the meetings, and conduct separate meetings with vulnerable households, IP men and women group to get their perspective on the Project activities when necessary. The information disclosure and consultation may be organised through face-to-face interactions or meetings with culturally appropriate and gender inclusive methods and styles of communications used to address communication barriers. This may include translation of the Project documents into local ethnic languages verbally by using interpreters of IP facilitators at community meetings. Pictorial communications and visualized tools will be used frequently during consultation/group meetings.

## **8.3 Grievances Redress Mechanism**

The Grievance Redress Service (GRS) is an avenue for individuals and communities to submit complaints directly to the Project Owner if there are any potential risks generated by the Project or is likely to have adverse effects on personal level, household level, community level, and/or their environment. Secondly, the GRS enhances the Project responsiveness and accountability to project-affected communities by ensuring that grievances are promptly received and facilitated resolution.

The mechanism is designed to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. This could be done by recording the compliants in the grievances/feedbacks registration form. The grievance mechanism includes provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested.

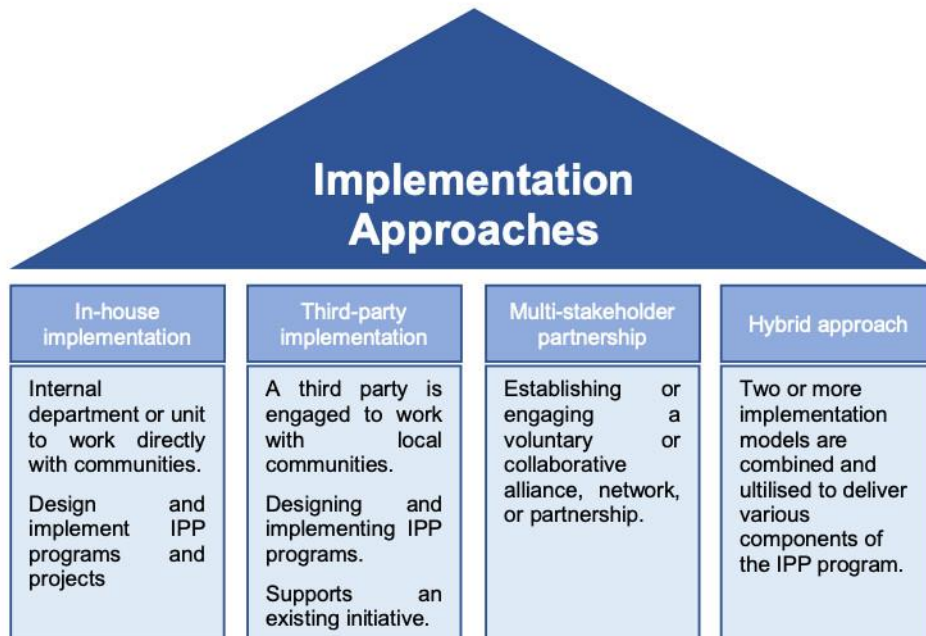
Grievances/feedbacks can be submitted to the Project through different channels including submission through village head, grievance boxes which can be allocated in the office of the affected CPCs, at the site office of the Project Owner, or directly via a telephone hotline to the grievance team of the Project.



## 9. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES AND SCHEDULE

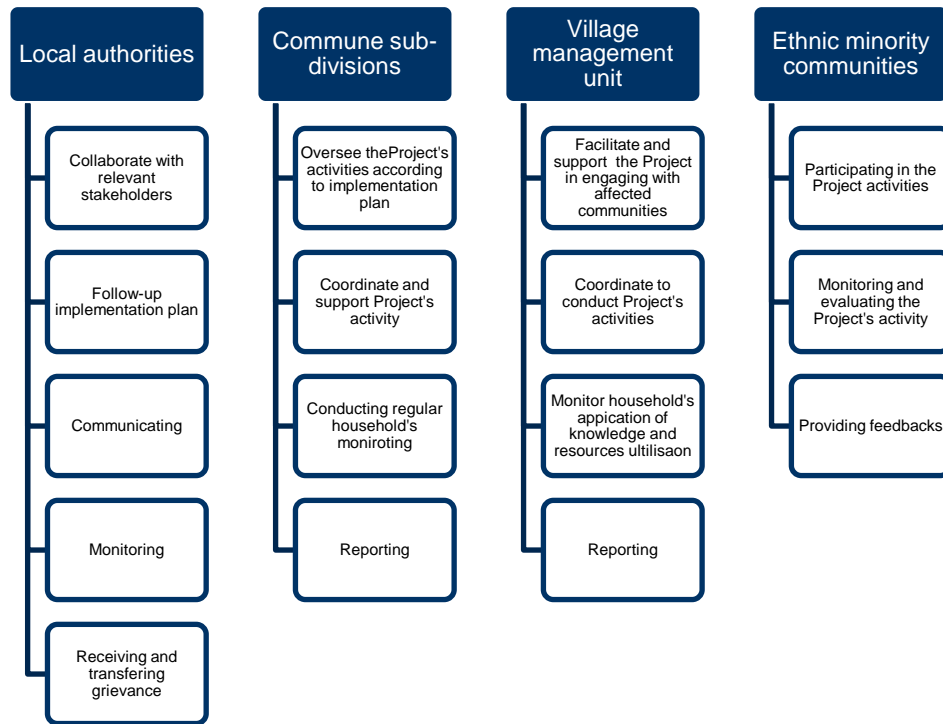
### 9.1 Implementation Approaches

The following proposes selective implementation approaches on which the Project determines based on available resources and resource coordination (see Figure 9.1):



**Figure 9.1 IPP Implementation Approaches**

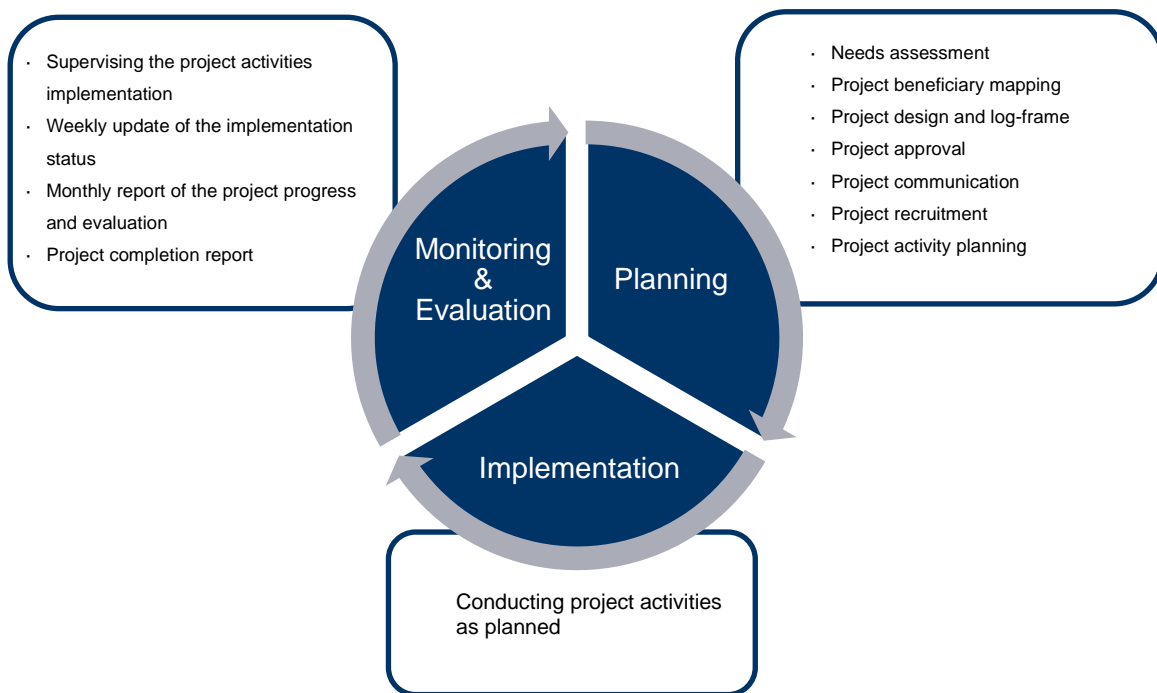
The implementation of the IPP requires the coordination of many departments, sectors and all levels from province to district, commune, village and local EM communities. Suggested roles of relating local authorities and communities are described in Figure 9.2. In addition, the Project Owner will be the lead agency and coordinate with other business units or contractors to supply agricultural inputs (e.g. cows, pigs, seedlings, fertilizers, goods, etc.), services, and support (e.g. trainings) to implement the detailed IPP program.



**Figure 9.2 Roles of Local Authorities and Communities in the IPP Implementation**

## 9.2 Implementation Process

Project-specific phase often consists of the planning, implementation and evaluation and monitoring steps throughout the project's lifecycle. The implementation of a project should aim to achieve the project outcomes and impacts specified.



**Figure 9.3 Main Steps of Project Implementation and Management**

### 9.3 Implementation Schedule

IPP will be implemented within three years to ensure that the majority of the EM households will receive socio-economic as well as cultural benefits (according to their recommendations or suggestions in the public consultations). The implementation schedule is proposed as presented in Table 9.1, taking the following considerations into account:

- These programs should be categorised based on their priority levels (high, medium, low) to allocate the appropriate programs in each year. The high priority should be considered to be implemented first followed by the lower priority level programs depending on the total budget of these programs in consideration of the annual budget for IPP.
- Most of the programs are encouraged to be implemented via a partnership model with suggestions on potential partners. However, in consideration of each project's objective, local context and availability human resources, different implementation model can be appropriately determined.
- This schedule is subject to be updated when the annual budget for the implementation of the IPP is available.

**Table 9.1 Suggested Implementation Plan for IPP**

Programs	Activities	Implementation Approaches	Proposed Partners	Time Frame		
				Y1	Y2	Y3
Livelihood restoration	Seedling provision (i.e. acacia, areca, and fruit trees)	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, affected CPCs and DPCs, local mass organisations (e.g. farming corporative, Women's Union);			
	Poultry provision (i.e. cows, pigs, ducks, and chickens)	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Rural development agencies or agricultural extension centres of the CPCs and DPCs, and relevant departments in Kon Tum and Quang Ngai provinces;			
	Technical provision (i.e. cultivation methods and disease prevention)	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	NGOs with expertise in development (World Vision in Quang Ngai and Plan International in Kon Tum)			
Education development	Basic allowance for textbooks and stationary	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, affected CPCs and DPCs, local mass organisations such as Managers of education institutions, and Association for Education Support			
	Scholarship for pupils with good performance	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership				
	Provision of appropriate means of transportation for pupils	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership				
Public infrastructure	Building community-shared spaces such as playground, football field, and cultural house	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads and affected CPCs and DPCs; and Local companies and other businesses			

	Renovating or upgrading intra roads, access road to production areas, and inter-village roads	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership				
Water and sanitation	Renovating or upgrading the existing water pipelines	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads and affected CPCs and DPCs; and Local companies and other businesses			
	Providing water storage containers for affected households	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership				
Culture preservation	Ca Dong traditional instrument provision for community events and festivals	Third-party implementation and/or Multi-stakeholder partnership	Village heads, village patriarch, local mass organisations, and affected CPCs and DPCs			

## 10. HUMAN RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### 10.1 Human Resources

The implementation of the IPP is led strategically by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Manager and Project Director with support from a social or community liaison officer (CLO) officer who directly implements the activities of the IPP with support from technical experts, organisations, or third-parties as recommended. Roles and responsibilities of such positions are proposed as outlined in Table 10.1.

**Table 10.1 Suggested Roles and Responsibilities for the IPP Implementation**

Roles	Responsibilities
Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Plan and allocate human and financial resources for implementation of CSR activities; and</li> <li>■ Appoint a CSR Manager and CLO for ongoing oversight of the implementation of the IPP</li> </ul>
CSR Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan</li> <li>■ Approve budget and other resources for the IPP implementation;</li> <li>■ Review monthly internal reports from CLO Officer(s);</li> <li>■ Oversees and monitors the IPP implementation;</li> <li>■ Review monitoring completion audit report;</li> <li>■ Responsible for ensuring capable human resources for implementation of the IPP, and if necessary, developing a capacity building plan for the CSR team of the Project;</li> <li>■ Responsible for allocating further human resources for implementation of the IPP if necessary;</li> <li>■ Facilitate for the combinations of the supports provided by the Project Owners with the programs of local authorities and NGOs; and</li> <li>■ Identifying suitable partners, including NGOs, for implementing the IPP programs.</li> </ul>
CLO Officer(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan and engagement with communities</li> <li>■ Directly responsible for the IPP implementation including stakeholder engagement activities throughout the implementation time as suggested in this report;</li> <li>■ Conduct internal monitoring of the IPP;</li> <li>■ Support third-party in external monitoring and completion audit; and</li> <li>■ Manage the implementation within budget and schedule.</li> </ul>

### 10.3 Proposed Budget

The proposed budget is developed for the first three years of the IPP program implementation, which covers the following spending:

- Budget for IPP consultation and update;
- Budget for IPP programs management and implementation; and
- Budget for internal and external monitoring and evaluation.

The rationale for budget calculation for the first three years is grounded on the number and current development status of Project's affected households and population, the analysis of their current and strategic needs, and the level of Project impacts on the local communities, and commitment of the Project Owner. As the programs will be implemented in combinations with the on-going programs of the local governments and NGOs, resources can also be contributed by on-going programs of the local governments and NGOs. Amounts of budget shared by the local authorities and NGOs will be detailed during implementation stage. Budget for human resource is not included in this proposed amount.

**Table 10.2 Proposed Budget for the IPP Programs for the First Three Year**

Programs	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Livelihood restoration	Seedling provision (i.e. acacia, areca, fruit trees)	210	120	60	390
	Poultry provision (i.e. cows, pigs, ducks, chickens)	210	120	60	390
	Technical provision (i.e. cultivation methods, farming models, and disease prevention)	90	60	60	210
Education development	Basic allowance for textbooks and stationary	120	60	60	240
	Scholarship for pupils with good performance	30	30	30	90
	Provision of appropriate means of transportation for pupils	90	60	60	210
Public infrastructure	Building community-shared spaces such as playground, football field and cultural house	-	150	150	300
	Renovating or upgrading intra-village roads, access roads to production areas, and inter-village roads	-	150	150	300
Water and sanitation	Renovating the existing water pipelines	120	60	-	180
	Providing water storage containers for affected households	30	60	-	90
Culture preservation	Ca Dong traditional instrument provision for community events and festivals	150	-	-	150
Administration, disclosure – consultation – engagement, grievance mechanism management, monitoring program, reporting and evaluation (10%)		100	100	100	300
Contingencies (10%)		115	103	73	
<b>Total (in million VND)</b>		<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>3,086</b>
<b>Total (USD)</b>		<b>55,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>139,000</b>

\*Note: Exchange rate applied: 1 USD = 23,000 VND.

## 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly and meets the objectives specified. Objectives of the M&E plan with respect to the IP communities will be:

- To collect data and information to identify project impacts based on the target group(s) and monitoring indicators in the IPP;
- To ensure that appropriate participatory approaches have been adopted in relation to proposed implementation of the IPP, and that the involvement of ethnic minority men and women in IPP implementation has been proportionate to the numbers in the beneficiary and affected villages/communities; and,
- To assess and verify whether the IPP has been implemented effectively.

Responsibility of overall monitoring and implementing the IPP will be subjected to external independent monitoring by a qualified consultant. The external independent monitoring consultant will be hired by the Project Owner.

The IP communities benefiting from this IPP should be involved in both implementation, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the intended purpose of the IPP. Project Owner will take lead in implementing this IPP and ensure IP peoples are involved in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the IPP.

### 11.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring of the IPP implementation belongs to the internal monitoring of the Project as a whole and part of day-to-day project management activities. The Project Owner will be responsible for the overall implementation and internal monitoring of this IPP based on the monitoring criteria as presented in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1 Criteria for Internal Monitoring**

Monitoring contents	Monitoring criteria
Cost and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Are there enough staff supporting IP people as planned?</li> <li>■ Are supporting activities satisfactory with set plans?</li> <li>■ Is the cost for IPP implementation distributed to implementing agencies timely and adequately?</li> </ul>
Consultation, complaints and outstanding issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Are public consultations and information dissemination to IPs in compliance with plans?</li> <li>■ Are IP group discussions held by groups?</li> <li>■ How many people are aware of their benefits?</li> <li>■ Do IPs know and use the grievance redress mechanism as set forth in the IPP? How are the results?</li> <li>■ Number and type of complaints received (classified into gender and vulnerable groups)</li> <li>■ Number and type of complaints redressed (classified into gender and vulnerable groups)</li> <li>■ Levels of awareness and satisfaction of IPs</li> <li>■ Satisfactory levels about grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>



## 11.2 External Monitoring

The objectives of the external monitoring and evaluation of the IPP will include:

- Ensuring that the IPP is being properly implemented and the overall objectives of the IPP are being met;
- Collecting data and information to identify progress;
- Qualitative data to describe impacts of IPP measures;
- Ensuring that appropriate participatory approaches have been adopted and that appropriate involvement of minority men and women in planning and implementation has undertaken;
- Identifying issues or complaints and ensuring that the grievance mechanism is effective;

An independent monitoring consultant will be contracted to monitor the implementation of IPP. Monitoring report will be submitted to the Project Owner for review and comments. External monitoring should be conducted twice a year during the implementation of IPP to timely identify issues that might need immediate action from the Project Owner.

**Table 11.2 Indicators for External Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation Issues	Basic indicators
1. The progress of IPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The plan is shared with the communities.</li> <li>▪ The plan responds to demands of ethnic minority people.</li> <li>▪ Adequate staff resources available to implement the plan</li> </ul>
2. Implementing community consultations and local people's participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are provided with information on IPP, and grievance mechanisms.</li> <li>▪ Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are involved in monitoring the implementation of IPP.</li> </ul>
3. Implementation of measures to mitigate negative impacts from the facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All measures for mitigating negative impacts from the subproject are effectively implemented.</li> </ul>
4. Implementation of specific developmental interventions for local ethnic minority people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All activities are implemented.</li> </ul>
5. Grievance Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ethnic minority community has a clear understanding of the grievance mechanism and relevant organization documents and reports type, and resolution reached</li> </ul>

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## **ATTACHMENT A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION & KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS**

## LIST OF FGD PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name of Participants	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	District
<b>1. Economic Displacement Group, 24 June 2021</b>						
1	Y Ớt	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Y Hùng	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	A Thanh	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	A Vắng	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Bồn	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Xi	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Nga	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Bia	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	Y Nhà	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Minh	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
11	Y Toai	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
<b>2. Vulnerable Group, 24 June 2021</b>						
1	A Đói	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Đinh Quang Vem	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Đinh Thị Luận	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	A Nguốt	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Hao	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Nỗ	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Ba	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Xeng	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	Y Sinh	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	Y Líp	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
11	Y Kúp	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
12	Y Grích	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
13	Y Đai	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
14	Y Rít	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
<b>3. Host Community Group, 24 June 2021</b>						
1	A H Rum	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	A Hương	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	A Lớn	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Cheng	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Xiên	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Báu	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	A Vâu	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y Chiếu	Female	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Lên	Male	Ca Dong	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
<b>4. Indigenous People Group, 25 June 2021</b>						
1	A Màu	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	A Síp	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Y Da	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Bồn	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Đinh Thị Bốc	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Di	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Đo	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Y GRíc	Female	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Đùng	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Đát	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
11	A Lía	Male	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
<b>5. Concentrated Resettlement Group, 25 June 2021</b>						



1	Y Miêu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
2	Y Hôn	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
3	Y Núi	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
4	Y Mui	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
5	Y Dơ	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
6	Y Nhói	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
7	Y Thiểu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
8	Đinh Thị Hương	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
9	A Brây	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong
10	A Đôi	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	Kon Plong

#### 6. Free Resettlement and Host Community Group, 26 June 2021

1	Đinh Văn Rốp	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
2	Đinh Văn Liệt	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
3	Đinh Thị Hun	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
4	Đinh Thị Đâu	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
5	Đinh Văn Dân	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
6	Đinh Văn Dong	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
7	Đinh Thị Dây	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
8	Đinh Thị Nàng	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
9	Đinh Thị Hôi	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
10	Đinh Văn Đờ	Male	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay
11	Đinh Thị Đa	Female	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	Son Tay

#### 7. Women Group, 26 June 2021

1	Đinh Thị Lim	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
2	Đinh Thị He	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
3	Đinh Thị Đêm	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
4	Đinh Thị Huynh	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
5	Đinh Thị Bang	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
6	Đinh Thị Dóch	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
7	Đinh Thị Thiên	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
8	Đinh Thị Thanh	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
9	Đinh Thị Kiều	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
10	Đinh Thị Lành	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
11	Đinh Thị Vói	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay
12	Đinh Thị Hôn	Female	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	Son Tay

## LIST OF KII RESPONDENTS

No.	Informant's Name	Position	Village	Commune	Date of Interview
1	A Về	Village head	Dak Doa	Dak Rinh	6/24/2021
2	A H Prun	Village head	Tu Ret	Dak Nen	6/24/2021
3	A Đôi	Village secretary	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	6/25/2021
4	A Ku	Village head	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	30/6/2021
5	Đinh Quang Vêm	Village secretary	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	6/24/2021
6	A Màu	Village head	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	6/25/2021
7	Đinh Văn Thịnh	Village head	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	6/24/2021
8	Đinh Văn Đãi	Village head	Dak Lang	Son Dung	6/26/2021
9	Đinh Văn Thuôn	Village head	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	6/26/2021
10	Đinh Văn Toàn	Village secretary	Ra Manh	Son Long	6/26/2021

## **ATTACHMENT B LIST OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PARTICIPANT**

No.	HH Code	Interviewee's Name	Household Head's Name	Ethnic Group	Village	Commune	Date of Interview
1	DD01	Y Hùng	A Mốc	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
2	DD02	Y Buồn	A Đắc	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
3	DD03	Y Pay	Y Pay	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
4	DD04	Y Ngà	Y Tút	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
5	DD05	Y Xi	A Chiền	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
6	DD06	Y Nhà	Y Nhà	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
7	DD07	Y Têu	A Bình	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
8	DD08	Y Đoan	Y Đoan	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
9	DD09	Y Thia	A Xe	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
10	DD10	Y Manh	A Dái	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
11	DD11	A Lú	A Lú	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
12	DD12	Y Mai	A Bằng	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
13	DD13	A Dể	A Dể	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
14	DD14	Y Hát	A Đại	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
15	DD15	Y Chờ	A Trường	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
16	DD16	A Đàng	A Đàng	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
17	DD17	Trần Y Thanh	Trần Y Thanh	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
18	DD18	A Trần	Y Hót	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
19	DD19	A Thân	A Thân	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
20	DD20	Y Nghiệp	A Hoàng	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
21	DD21	A Đắc	A Đắc	Ca Dong	Dak Doa	Dak Ring	24/06/2021
22	DL01	Y Rê	Y Rê	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
23	DL02	A Tây	A Tây	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
24	DL03	A Bay	A Bay	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
25	DL04	Y Lang	A Quang	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
26	DL05	Y Rây	A Va	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
27	DL06	A Long	A Long	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
28	DL07	A Chó	A Chó	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
29	DL08	A Trong	A Trong	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
30	DL09	A Ven	A Ven	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
31	DL10	A Tun	A Tun	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
32	DL11	Y Mía	Y Mía	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
33	DL12	A Bình	A Bình	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
34	DL13	Đình Văn Thịnh	Đình Văn Thịnh	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
35	DL14	Đình Xuân Tàn	Đình Xuân Tàn	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
36	DL15	A Lanh	A Lanh	Ca Dong	Dak Lai	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
37	XL01	Y Rít	Đình Văn Tỏi	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
38	XL02	Y Líp	A Lâu	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
39	XL03	Y Điêng	Y Ba	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
40	XL05	Y Rích	Y Rích	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
41	XL06	A Nguốt	A Nguốt	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
42	XL07	Đình Thị Luận	A Bảy	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
43	XL08	Y Phun	A Lân	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
44	XL09	Đình Hoàng Khải	Y Hdo	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
45	XL10	Đình Văn Tăng	Đình Văn Tăng	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
46	XL11	Đình Thị Thu	A Sanh	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
47	XL12	Y Doi	A Ghên	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
48	XL13	Y Nổ	A Xấp	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
49	XL14	Y Chi	A Thiểu	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021

50	XL15	Đình Thị Bình	Lương Văn Bảy	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	24/06/2021
51	XLD01	Đình Văn Hoát	Đình Văn Hoát	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
52	XLD02	A LÊ	A Lê	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
53	XLD03	Y Nóc	Y Nóc	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
54	XLD04	Y Niêng	A Hay	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
55	XLD05	A Khố	A Khố	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
56	XLD06	A Kloang	A Kloang	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
57	XLD07	Y Lối	Y Lối	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
58	XLD08	Y Nhít	Y Nhít	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
59	XLD09	A Địch	A Địch	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
60	XLD10	A Hành	A Hành	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
61	XLD11	A Chàng	A Chàng	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
62	XLD12	Y Đũa	Y Đũa	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
63	XLD13	Y Xa	Y Xa	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
64	XLD14	A Kiêng	A Kiêng	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
65	XLD15	A Thiêng	A Thiêng	Ca Dong	Xo Luong	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
66	DT01	A Đường	A Đường	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
67	DT02	Đình Thị Hương	A Năm	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
68	DT03	Y Mùi	Đình Gỏi	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
69	DT04	Y Gửi	Đình Văn Liên	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
70	DT05	Đình Văn Đồng	Đình Văn Đồng	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
71	DT06	Y Dát	A Lòng	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
72	DT07	A Đình	A Đình	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
73	DT08	Đình Thị Bé	Đình Thị Bé	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
74	DT09	Y Liên	A Đai	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
75	DT10	A Tiêng	A Tiêng	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
76	DT11	Y Đêm	Y Đêm	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
77	DT12	A Đông	A Đông	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
78	DT13	Y Miêu	A Đỉ	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
79	DT14	Y Điêng	A Lâm	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
80	DT15	Y Nui	A Bráy	Ca Dong	Dak Tieu	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
81	XT01	Y Bâu	A Thao	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
82	XT02	Y Chúc	A Cheng	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
83	XT03	Y Doi	A Kinh	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
84	XT04	A Đanh	A Đanh	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
85	XT05	Đình Thị Bắp	A Ba	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
86	XT06	A Đoàn	A Đoàn	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
87	XT07	A Vốc	A Vốc	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
88	XT08	Y Gríc	Y Gríc	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
89	XT09	A Hương	A Hương	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
90	XT10	A Hùng	A Hùng	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
91	XT11	A Phêng	A Phêng	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
92	XT12	A Bui	A Bui	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
93	XT13	Y Bường	Đình Văn Nhóc	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
94	XT14	A Cây	A Cây	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
95	XT15	Y Do	A Phí	Ca Dong	Xo Thak	Dak Nen	25/06/2021
96	NL01	Đình Văn Liệt	Đình Văn Liệt	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
97	NL02	Đình Văn Bót	Đình Văn Bót	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
98	NL03	Đình thị Đầu	Đình Thị Đầu	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
99	NL04	Đình Thị Bôi	Đình Văn Rong	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
100	NL05	Đình Thị Hoa	Đình Văn Rốp	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
101	NL06	Đình Văn Linh	Đình Văn Linh	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021

102	NL07	Đình Văn Thành	Đình Văn Quang	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
103	NL08	Đình Văn Lữn	Đình Văn Lữn	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
104	NL09	Đình Thị Điền	Đình Văn Bôn	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
105	NL10	Đình Thị Nái	Đình Văn Đế	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
106	NL11	Đình Văn Đớ	Đình Văn Đớ	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
107	NL12	Đình Văn Dong	Đình Văn Dong	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
108	NL13	Đình Văn Đằm	Đình Văn Đằm	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
109	NL14	Đình Thị Khuyên	Đình Thị Dinh	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
110	NL15	Đình Văn Náy	Đình Văn Náy	Ca Dong	Dak Lang	Son Dung	26/06/2021
111	NV01	Đình Văn Tum	Đình Văn Tum	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
112	NV02	Đình Văn Rào	Đình Văn Rào	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
113	NV03	Đình Văn Ve	Đình Văn Ve	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
114	NV04	Đình Văn Lác	Đình Văn Lác	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
115	NV05	Đình Thị Neng	Đình Thị Neng	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
116	NV06	Đình Văn Lý	Đình Văn Lý	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
117	NV07	Đình Văn Lực	Đình Văn Lực	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
118	NV08	Đình Văn Vành	Đình Văn Vành	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
119	NV09	Đình Thị Thê	Đình Văn Mai	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
120	NV10	Đình Thị Huynh	Đình Thị Huynh	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
121	NV11	Đình Văn Huyết	Đình Văn Huyết	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
122	NV12	Đình Văn Nuôi	Đình Văn Nuôi	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
123	NV13	Đình Văn Nhung	Đình Văn Nhung	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
124	NV14	Đình Văn Xô	Đình Văn Xô	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
125	NV15	Đình Văn Tiêu	Đình Văn Tiên	Ca Dong	Nuoc Vuong	Son Lien	26/06/2021
126	MH01	Đình Văn Trú	Đình Văn Trú	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
127	MH02	Đình Sa Thanh	Đình Sa Thanh	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
128	MH03	Y Gá	Y Gá	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
129	MH04	Y Xô	Y Xô	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
130	MH05	Đình Thị Đông	Đình Văn Đeo	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
131	MH06	Đình Thị Hạnh	Lê Văn Nguyên	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
132	MH07	Đình Thị Kinh	Đình Văn Nam	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
133	MH08	Đình Thị Đờ	Đình Thị Đờ	Ca Dong	Mang Hin	Son Long	26/06/2021
134	RM09	Đình Thị Phiếu	Đình Văn Tiên	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
135	RM10	Đình Văn Thách	Đình Thị Trân	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
136	RM11	Đình Văn Nghĩa	Đình Văn Nghĩa	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
137	RM12	Đình Thị Thu	Đình Văn Đờ	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
138	RM13	Đình Thị Him	Đình Văn Lía	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
139	RM14	Đình Văn Công	Đình Văn Công	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
140	RM15	Đình Văn Du	Đình Văn Du	Ca Dong	Ra Manh	Son Long	26/06/2021
141	BM01	Đình Văn Mai	Đình Văn Mai	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
142	BM02	Đình Cà Rèo	Đình Cà Rèo	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
143	BM03	Đình Thị Lành	Đình Văn Hiên	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
144	BM04	Đình Thị Gốt	Đình Thị Gốt	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
145	BM05	Đình Văn Hố	Đình Văn Hố	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
146	BM06	Đình Thị Thi	Đình Thị Thi	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
147	BM07	Đình Thị Hùng	Đình Ka Leng	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
148	BM08	Đình Văn Vêm	Đình Văn Vêm	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
149	BM09	Đình Thị Bàng	Đình Văn Thiên	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021
150	BM10	Đình Thị Ưông	Đình Văn Đào	Ca Dong	Bai Mau	Son Tan	26/06/2021

## **ATTACHMENT C LIST OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS**

No.	Code	Household Head's Name	Village	Poor households	Near poor households	Orphans / abandoned children under 16 years old	Elderly headed household (elderly people over 60 as HH head and/or main breadwinner)	Elderly person from 80 years old without Social Allowance	Physically disabled people	Mentally disabled people not working	Household with illiterate main labour	Household with main income from Agriculture/Aquaculture/Forestry and not have any remaining land after Land Acquisition	Female-headed household
1	DD01	A Mốc	Dak Doa	1									
2	DD02	A Đắc	Dak Doa	1									
3	DD03	Y Pay	Dak Doa		1								
4	DD04	Y Tút	Dak Doa					1					1
5	DD05	A Chiền	Dak Doa										
6	DD06	Y Nhà	Dak Doa							1			1
7	DD07	A Bình	Dak Doa										
8	DD08	Y Đoan	Dak Doa	1									
9	DD09	A Xe	Dak Doa	1						1			
10	DD10	A Dái	Dak Doa		1								
11	DD11	A Lú	Dak Doa					1					1
12	DD12	A Bằng	Dak Doa	1			1	1		1			
13	DD13	A Dể	Dak Doa							1			
14	DD14	A Đại	Dak Doa		1					1			
15	DD15	A Trường	Dak Doa							1			
16	DD16	A Đăng	Dak Doa										
17	DD17	Trần Y Thanh	Dak Doa	1									
18	DD18	Y Hót	Dak Doa	1			1						
19	DD19	A Thân	Dak Doa										
20	DD20	A Hoàng	Dak Doa	1			1						
21	DD21	A Đắc	Dak Doa	1									
22	DL01	Y Ré	Dak Lai	1			1			1			
23	DL02	A Tây	Dak Lai										
24	DL03	A Bay	Dak Lai	1									
25	DL04	A Quang	Dak Lai		1								
26	DL05	A Va	Dak Lai	1									1
27	DL06	A Lơng	Dak Lai		1								
28	DL07	A Chó	Dak Lai	1			1						

29	DL08	A Trong	Dak Lai	1						1		
30	DL09	A Ven	Dak Lai							1		
31	DL10	A Tun	Dak Lai							1		
32	DL11	Y Mía	Dak Lai									
33	DL12	A Bình	Dak Lai									
34	DL13	Đình Văn Thành	Dak Lai							1		
35	DL14	Đình Xuân Tần	Dak Lai									
36	DL15	A Lanh	Dak Lai									
37	XL01	Đình Văn Tối	Xo Luong					1				
38	XL02	A Lôu	Xo Luong									
39	XL03	Y Ba	Xo Luong	1		1						
40	XL05	Y Rích	Xo Luong									
41	XL06	A Nguốt	Xo Luong		1							
42	XL07	A Bầy	Xo Luong		1							
43	XL08	A Lân	Xo Luong		1							
44	XL09	Y Hdo	Xo Luong	1				1				
45	XL10	Đình Văn Tăng	Xo Luong		1							
46	XL11	A Sanh	Xo Luong		1							
47	XL12	A Ghên	Xo Luong		1							
48	XL13	A Xấp	Xo Luong									
49	XL14	A Thiểu	Xo Luong		1							
50	XL15	Lương Văn Bầy	Xo Luong									
51	XLD01	Đình Văn Hoát	Xo Luong		1							
52	XLD02	A Lê	Xo Luong									
53	XLD03	Y Nóc	Xo Luong					1		1		
54	XLD04	A Hay	Xo Luong		1		1	1		1		
55	XLD05	A Khố	Xo Luong							1		
56	XLD06	A Kloang	Xo Luong									
57	XLD07	Y Lối	Xo Luong									
58	XLD08	Y Nhít	Xo Luong	1								
59	XLD09	A Địch	Xo Luong		1							1
60	XLD10	A Hành	Xo Luong									
61	XLD11	A Chàng	Xo Luong	1				1		1		1
62	XLD12	Y Đũa	Xo Luong						1	1		1
63	XLD13	Y Xa	Xo Luong				1			1		
64	XLD14	A Kiềng	Xo Luong									
65	XLD15	A Thiêng	Xo Luong	1						1		1
66	DT01	A Đường	Dak Tieu									
67	DT02	A Năm	Dak Tieu									
68	DT03	Đình Góí	Dak Tieu		1					1		1
69	DT04	Đình Văn Liên	Dak Tieu							1		
70	DT05	Đình Văn Đồng	Dak Tieu				1			1		
71	DT06	A Lòng	Dak Tieu				1			1		
72	DT07	A Đình	Dak Tieu	1				1		1		1
73	DT08	Đình Thị Bé	Dak Tieu	1				1		1		
74	DT09	A Đai	Dak Tieu									
75	DT10	A Tiêng	Dak Tieu	1								
76	DT11	Y Đêm	Dak Tieu		1							
77	DT12	A Đong	Dak Tieu									
78	DT13	A Đĩ	Dak Tieu		1					1		
79	DT14	A Lâm	Dak Tieu									
80	DT15	A Bráy	Dak Tieu							1		



81	XT01	A Thao	Xo Thak		1					1		
82	XT02	A Cheng	Xo Thak							1		
83	XT03	A Kinh	Xo Thak									
84	XT04	A Đanh	Xo Thak		1					1		
85	XT05	A Ba	Xo Thak									
86	XT06	A Đoàn	Xo Thak									
87	XT07	A Vốc	Xo Thak				1			1		
88	XT08	Y Gric	Xo Thak	1								1
89	XT09	A Hương	Xo Thak	1								
90	XT10	A Hùng	Xo Thak									
91	XT11	A Phêng	Xo Thak	1								
92	XT12	A Bưởi	Xo Thak	1								
93	XT13	Đình Văn Nhóc	Xo Thak	1								
94	XT14	A Cây	Xo Thak	1								
95	XT15	A Phí	Xo Thak									
96	NL01	Đình Văn Liệt	Dak Lang	1								
97	NL02	Đình Văn Bớt	Dak Lang	1						1	1	
98	NL03	Đình Thị Đầu	Dak Lang	1						1	1	
99	NL04	Đình Văn Rong	Dak Lang		1					1		
100	NL05	Đình Văn Rốp	Dak Lang	1						1		
101	NL06	Đình Văn Linh	Dak Lang									
102	NL07	Đình Văn Quang	Dak Lang					1				
103	NL08	Đình Văn Lợn	Dak Lang		1							1
104	NL09	Đình Văn Bôn	Dak Lang	1						1		
105	NL10	Đình Văn Đế	Dak Lang	1			1			1		
106	NL11	Đình Văn Đớ	Dak Lang							1		
107	NL12	Đình Văn Dong	Dak Lang	1								
108	NL13	Đình Văn Đằm	Dak Lang	1						1		
109	NL14	Đình Thị Dinh	Dak Lang	1			1	1		1		1
110	NL15	Đình Văn Náy	Dak Lang	1								
111	NV01	Đình Văn Tum	Nuoc Vuong									
112	NV02	Đình Văn Rào	Nuoc Vuong		1					1		
113	NV03	Đình Văn Ve	Nuoc Vuong									
114	NV04	Đình Văn Lác	Nuoc Vuong									
115	NV05	Đình Thị Neng	Nuoc Vuong		1						1	1
116	NV06	Đình Văn Lý	Nuoc Vuong									
117	NV07	Đình Văn Lực	Nuoc Vuong							1		
118	NV08	Đình Văn Vành	Nuoc Vuong					1				
119	NV09	Đình Văn Mai	Nuoc Vuong									
120	NV10	Đình Thị Huynh	Nuoc Vuong							1		1
121	NV11	Đình Văn Huyét	Nuoc Vuong									
122	NV12	Đình Văn Nuôi	Nuoc Vuong							1		
123	NV13	Đình Văn Nhung	Nuoc Vuong									
124	NV14	Đình Văn Xô	Nuoc Vuong									
125	NV15	Đình Văn Tiên	Nuoc Vuong							1		
126	MH01	Đình Văn Trú	Mang Hin							1		
127	MH02	Đình Sa Thanh	Mang Hin	1								
128	MH03	Y Gá	Mang Hin	1			1			1		1
129	MH04	Y Xô	Mang Hin							1	1	1
130	MH05	Đình Văn Đeo	Mang Hin	1						1		
131	MH06	Lê Văn Nguyên	Mang Hin									
132	MH07	Đình Văn Nam	Mang Hin	1						1		

133	MH08	Đình Thị Đồi	Mang Hin	1								
134	RM09	Đình Văn Tiên	Ra Manh					1		1		
135	RM10	Đình Thị Trân	Ra Manh	1			1			1		1
136	RM11	Đình Văn Nghĩa	Ra Manh									
137	RM12	Đình Văn Đồi	Ra Manh							1	1	
138	RM13	Đình Văn Lúa	Ra Manh	1						1		
139	RM14	Đình Văn Công	Ra Manh									
140	RM15	Đình Văn Du	Ra Manh	1								
141	BM01	Đình Văn Mai	Bai Mau									
142	BM02	Đình Cà Rẻo	Bai Mau									
143	BM03	Đình Văn Hiên	Bai Mau									
144	BM04	Đình Thị Gốt	Bai Mau									
145	BM05	Đình Văn Hồ	Bai Mau									
146	BM06	Đình Thị Thi	Bai Mau									1
147	BM07	Đình Ka Leng	Bai Mau									
148	BM08	Đình Văn Vêm	Bai Mau									
149	BM09	Đình Văn Thiên	Bai Mau									
150	BM10	Đình Văn Đào	Bai Mau							1		

## **ATTACHMENT D HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

## PHIẾU KHẢO SÁT HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

Đánh Giá Mức Độ Hoàn Thành Đền Bù, Hỗ trợ, Tái Định Cư  
Dự Án Nhà máy Thủy điện Đăk Drinh  
Tháng 6 năm 2021

Mã hộ: \_\_\_\_\_

### GIỚI THIỆU VỀ MỤC ĐÍCH NGHIÊN CỨU

Tôi là.....Chúng tôi là tư vấn điều tra xã hội cho Dự án nhà máy thủy điện Đăk Drinh. Chúng tôi cảm ơn anh/chị đã đồng ý dành thời gian tham gia phỏng vấn này, thông thường mất khoảng 60 phút. Với bảng câu hỏi này, chúng tôi mong muốn được hiểu hơn tình hình phát triển kinh tế xã hội hiện nay của gia đình cũng như lắng nghe các ý kiến của anh/chị liên quan đến thu hồi đất, phục hồi sinh kế của gia đình và phát triển cộng đồng nói chung, từ đó giúp dự án xây dựng các chương trình hiệu quả để hỗ trợ anh/chị và cộng đồng.

### BẢO MẬT

**Tất cả thông tin thu thập trong phiếu khảo sát này hoàn toàn được giữ bí mật và chỉ phục vụ mục đích thống kê.**

**Ghi chú:** Các câu hỏi sau đây chỉ được dùng để hỏi chủ hộ, vợ/chồng của chủ hộ, hoặc các thành viên trên 18 tuổi trong hộ gia đình

### THÔNG TIN ĐIỀN BỜI CÁN BỘ KHẢO SÁT

Tên cán bộ khảo sát	
Ngày khảo sát	
Thời gian khảo sát	

Tên chủ hộ		
Tên người được khảo sát		
Quan hệ với chủ hộ <sup>1</sup>		
Điện thoại liên hệ		
Thôn		
Xã		
Huyện		
Tọa độ GPS của ngôi nhà	Kinh độ: _____	Vĩ độ: _____



- 1.2. Hộ gia đình ông/ bà thuộc dân tộc nào? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3. Hộ gia đình ông/bà đã sống ở đây bao lâu rồi? \_\_\_\_\_ năm
- 1.4. Hộ gia đình ông/bà đã sống ở đâu trước khi chuyển đến đây? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5. Hộ gia đình ông/ bà theo tôn giáo nào? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6. Ngoài ra, hộ gia đình ông /bà thuộc diện nào sau đây? (có thể chọn nhiều hơn 1 đáp án)

<b>Phân loại</b>	<b>Có (đánh dấu X)</b>	<b>Được nhận trợ cấp XH</b>
1- Hộ nghèo/ cận nghèo (có giấy chứng nhận)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Hộ có lao động chính là phụ nữ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Hộ có trẻ mồ côi cả cha lẫn mẹ dưới 16 tuổi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4- Hộ có lao động chính là người cao tuổi (>60 tuổi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5- Hộ có người già trên 80 tuổi không nhận được trợ cấp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6- Hộ là người dân tộc thiểu số	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7- Hộ có thành viên là người khuyết tật thể chất/khuyết tật tâm thần /bệnh hiểm nghèo (HIV/AIDS; ung thư giai đoạn cuối)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8- Hộ có lao động chính không biết chữ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9- Hộ có thu nhập chính từ nông/lâm/ngư nghiệp và <u>không còn đất</u> sau thu hồi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10- Hộ không thuộc diện nào ở trên	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 1.7. Trong 12 tháng vừa qua, trong gia đình ông bà có thành viên nào mắc các vấn đề về sức khỏe gây ảnh hưởng đáng kể đến cuộc sống của gia đình không?
- 1  Có (ghi rõ) .....
- 2  Không
- 1.8. Trong gia đình ông bà có thành viên nào có các thói quen sinh hoạt ảnh hưởng đến sức khỏe sau đây không?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hút thuốc lá                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Ăn uống không đầy đủ   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uống rượu                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Ăn uống không nấu chín |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sử dụng ma túy/chất kích thích khác | <input type="checkbox"/> Khác (ghi rõ)          |

## 2. NHÀ VÀ TÀI SẢN

- 2.1. Tình trạng sở hữu của căn nhà ông/ bà đang sinh sống?
- 1- Là chủ sở hữu
  - 2- Nhà thuê
  - 3- Nhà mượn của người trong gia đình
  - 4- Nhà xây trên đất của người thân
  - 5- Khác (vui lòng ghi rõ)
- 2.2. Nhà đang ở của ông/ bà có xây dựng trên đất thổ cư?
- 1- Có
  - 2- Không
- 2.3. Gia đình ông/ bà đã sống ở căn nhà này bao lâu? \_\_\_\_\_ năm  
Hộ gia đình ông/ bà đang sở hữu tổng cộng bao nhiêu căn nhà, bao gồm cả căn này? \_\_\_\_\_ nhà
- 2.4. Loại nhà hộ gia đình ông/ bà đang ở? (Vui lòng chọn 1 câu trả lời)
- 1- Nhà không kiên cố
  - 2- Nhà bán kiên cố
  - 3- Nhà kiên cố
  - 4- Khác (ghi rõ)

**Ghi chú:** Theo định nghĩa của Bộ xây dựng về nhà kiên cố và bán kiên cố, có ba tiêu chí để phân loại. Nhà kiên cố là nhà đáp ứng cả 3 tiêu chí, nhà bán kiên cố là nhà đáp ứng 2 tiêu chí. Các tiêu chí này bao gồm:

(1) Cột làm bằng các loại vật liệu: bê tông cốt thép, gạch/đá, sắt/thép/gỗ bền chắc;

(2) Mái làm bằng các loại vật liệu: bê tông cốt thép, ngói (xi măng, đất nung);

(3) Tường bao che làm bằng các loại vật liệu: bê tông cốt thép, gạch/đá, gỗ/kim loại.

Dựa trên câu trả lời của người được khảo sát và các quan sát của người thực hiện, chúng tôi sẽ tiến hành phân loại tình trạng căn nhà.

- 2.5. Ông/ bà vui lòng mô tả các thiết bị và tiện ích đang sử dụng trong hộ gia đình (Bổ sung các thiết bị không có trong danh sách vào các ô trống)

### Tiện nghi trong gia đình

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Đèn chiếu sáng                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Tủ lạnh                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Xe đạp                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Máy lạnh                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Xe máy                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Máy giặt                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tivi/ Radio                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Máy vi tính                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cáp truyền hình và & Đĩa thu sóng vệ tinh | <input type="checkbox"/> Xe hơi                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Điện thoại di động/ Điện thoại bàn        | <input type="checkbox"/> Thiết bị sử dụng năng lượng mặt trời |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nồi cơm điện                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Bơm nước                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lò vi sóng                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Khác (ghi rõ):.....                  |

### Trang thiết bị sản xuất

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Xe tải  | <input type="checkbox"/> Máy kéo/máy cày     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Máy bơm | <input type="checkbox"/> Thuyền/ghe.....     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Máy may | <input type="checkbox"/> Khác (ghi rõ):..... |

- 2.6. Các nguồn năng lượng đang sử dụng để nấu ăn (có thể chọn nhiều phương án)
- 1- Khí ga sinh học (Bio-gas)
  - 2- Điện
  - 3- Than
  - 4- Củi (ghi rõ lấy từ đâu: .....)
  - 5- Khí ga thiên nhiên
  - 6- Năng lượng mặt trời từ thiết bị riêng của hộ gia đình
  - 7- Khác (Ghi rõ)
- 2.7. Nguồn điện đang sử dụng từ đâu (có thể chọn nhiều phương án)
- 1- Điện lưới
  - 2- Máy phát điện

- 3- Pin năng lượng mặt trời
  - 4- Mua từ bên thứ ba
  - 5- Khác (Ghi rõ)
- 2.8. **Nguồn nước uống** đang sử dụng từ đâu (có thể chọn nhiều phương án)
- 1- Sông/ suối (Khoảng cách từ nguồn nước đến hộ:.....m)
  - 2- Giếng nước ngầm (Độ sâu: .....m)
  - 3- Nước máy
  - 4- Khác (Ghi rõ)
- 2.9. **Nguồn nước sinh hoạt** đang sử dụng từ đâu (có thể chọn nhiều phương án)
- 1- Sông/ suối (Khoảng cách từ nguồn nước đến hộ:.....m)
  - 2- Giếng nước ngầm (Độ sâu: .....m)
  - 3- Nước máy
  - 4- Khác (Ghi rõ)
- 2.10. Điều kiện nhà vệ sinh trong gia đình (có thể chọn nhiều phương án)
- 1- Nhà vệ sinh có hầm tự hoại
  - 2- Nhà vệ sinh không có hầm tự hoại (hố xí)
  - 3- Nhà vệ sinh khô (không dùng nước để ủ phân thành phân bón)
  - 4- Cầu cá
  - 5- Không có nhà vệ sinh
  - 6- Khác \_\_\_\_\_



### 3. THU NHẬP VÀ CHI TIÊU TRONG HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

3.1. Xin ông/ bà cho biết các khoản chi tiêu sau đây của hộ gia đình trong **1 năm qua**:

Loại chi tiêu	Hàng tháng (nghìn đồng)	Cả năm (nghìn đồng)
<b>Chi tiêu sinh hoạt thường xuyên</b>		
Tiền thuê nhà/ thuê đất canh tác (nếu có)		
Thực phẩm		
Điện, nước và năng lượng sinh hoạt		
Chi phí xăng xe, đi lại, giữ xe		
Thông tin liên lạc (điện thoại, truyền hình, internet)		
Chi tiêu giáo dục (tiền học, sách vở, đồ dung học tập, học phí)		
Chi phí cho các thành viên sống xa nhà		
<b>Chi tiêu sinh hoạt không thường xuyên</b>		
Khám chữa bệnh (những bệnh lặt vặt)		
Quần áo, giải trí		
Các hoạt động xã hội (cưới hỏi, ma chay, tiệc tùng)		
Các khoản vay nợ		
<b>Chi tiêu khác</b>		
Sửa chữa nhà cửa		
Chi phí y tế cho những trường hợp bệnh nặng/tai nạn bất ngờ		
Khác		
<b>Tổng cộng</b>		

3.2. Xin ông bà vui lòng cho biết các khoản thu nhập của hộ gia đình **trong 1 năm qua**. Chuyển phần thu nhập ghi nhận ở Phần 1 vào Bảng tổng hợp này

*Lưu ý: Một số khoản thu nhập có thể sẽ không áp dụng với hộ được phỏng vấn. Vui lòng xác nhận các khoản thu nhập không áp dụng và bỏ qua.*

#	Nguồn thu nhập	Tổng thu nhập cả năm (nghìn đồng)
1	Thu nhập từ trồng trọt	
2	Thu nhập từ chăn nuôi	
3	Thu nhập từ đánh bắt thủy hải sản	
4	Thu nhập từ nuôi trồng thủy hải sản	
5	Thu nhập từ lâm nghiệp	
6	Thu nhập từ buôn bán	

#	Nguồn thu nhập	Tổng thu nhập cả năm (nghìn đồng)
7	Thu nhập từ làm công ăn lương, làm thuê (ổn định)	
8	Thu nhập từ làm thuê thời vụ	
9	Lương hưu	
10	Trợ cấp/ bảo trợ xã hội	
11	Trợ giúp từ con cái, người thân	
12	Khác (ghi rõ nguồn)	
	<b>Tổng cộng</b>	

- 3.3. Thu nhập của gia đình có đáp ứng đủ nhu cầu chi tiêu của gia đình hay không? (1 đáp án)  
(Lưu ý: CBDA ghi nhận đánh giá của hộ)
- 1- Chi > Thu
  - 2- Chi xấp xỉ Thu (hầu như không có tiết kiệm)
  - 3- Chi < Thu
- 3.4. Hộ gia đình ông/ bà có bất kỳ khoản vay mượn nào không?
- 1- Có (Ghi rõ số tiền vay mượn ban đầu.....Số tiền nợ hiện tại.....)
  - 2- Không (chuyển qua câu 3.6)
- 3.5. Nếu có, ông/ bà vay mượn từ ai? (có thể chọn nhiều đáp án, chuyển qua câu 3.7)
- 1- Người thân
  - 2- Bạn bè
  - 3- Hàng xóm
  - 4- Các chương trình cho vay ưu đãi của nhà nước (hội phụ nữ, hội nông dân, v.v)
  - 5- Ngân hàng chính sách xã hội
  - 6- Ngân hàng thương mại
  - 7- Tổ chức tài chính vi mô
  - 8- Tín dụng đen
  - 9- Khác (Ghi rõ)
- 3.6. Nếu không vay mượn, gia đình ông/ bà có nhận hỗ trợ nào sau đây không?
- 1- Người thân
  - 2- Bạn bè
  - 3- Hàng xóm
  - 4- Tổ chức phi chính phủ
  - 5- Chính quyền địa phương
  - 6- Khác (Ghi rõ)
  - 7- Không
- 3.7. Ông bà thấy điều kiện sống hiện tại của gia đình mình như thế nào? (1 đáp án)
- 1- Thoải mái, dư dả
  - 2- Ổn định, đủ sống
  - 3- Không ổn định và cần hỗ trợ (nêu rõ lý do và những mặt cần hỗ trợ)

#### 4. TÌNH TRẠNG SỞ HỮU ĐẤT ĐAI

Ông/ bà vui lòng liệt kê diện tích đất sử dụng và quyền sử dụng đất?

<i>Loại đất</i>	<i>Khu vực (thôn/ xã)</i>	<i>Khoảng cách đến nhà ông/ bà (km)</i>	<i>Diện tích (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Loại hình sở hữu<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Tình trạng sử dụng</i>
Đất thổ cư (bao gồm đất vườn)					
Đất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt)					
Đất nông nghiệp (nuôi trồng thủy sản)					
Đất rừng canh tác					
Đất rừng phòng hộ					
Khác					
Khác					
Khác					

<sup>1</sup>*Loại hình sở hữu: 1 – Có giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng hoặc đủ điều kiện được cấp chứng nhận quyền sử dụng, 2- Đất thuê, mượn hoặc sử dụng tạm thời, 3- Không có quyền sở hữu chính thống (sở hữu truyền thống, chủ tổ tiên, sử dụng sản xuất lâu đời, công nhận của làng xã)*

## 5. QUAN HỆ CỘNG ĐỒNG VÀ XÃ HỘI

- 5.1. Ông/bà cho biết ba nguồn quan trọng khi cần giúp đỡ cả về vật chất, thông tin và tinh thần
- 1- Không ai giúp đỡ
  - 2- Gia đình
  - 3- Hàng xóm
  - 4- Bạn bè
  - 5- Lãnh đạo thôn
  - 6- Hội, đoàn thể trong thôn
  - 7- Các vị lãnh đạo tôn giáo, tinh thần
  - 8- Lãnh đạo doanh nghiệp
  - 9- Người chủ lao động
  - 10- Các nhóm, hội anh/chị tham gia
  - 11- Nhóm tương thân tương ái
  - 12- Khác
- 5.2. Trong gia đình ông/bà có thành viên nào tham gia các hội /đoàn thể sau
- 1- Hội phụ nữ
  - 2- Hội nông dân
  - 3- Hội người cao tuổi
  - 4- Hội cựu chiến binh
  - 5- Đoàn thanh niên
  - 6- Ban quản lý thôn
  - 7- Chi bộ đảng
  - 8- Các hội/nhóm nghề nghiệp
  - 9- Nhóm tôn giáo
  - 10- Khác

## 6. ẢNH HƯỞNG CỦA DỰ ÁN ĐỐI VỚI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH

- 6.1. Gia đình ông/bà bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án NMTĐ Đăk Đrinh như thế nào? (nếu tất cả các ảnh hưởng)
- 1- Đất ở
  - 2- Đất canh tác sản xuất (đất rừng sản xuất, đất nông nghiệp, v.v.)
  - 3- Công trình kiến trúc (nhà ở, cửa hàng)
  - 4- Sinh kế, thu nhập từ đất canh tác sản xuất
  - 5- Hoạt động kinh doanh
  - 6- Khác (vui lòng nêu rõ)
  - 7- Không ảnh hưởng gì
- 6.2. Nếu hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng về **đất ở**, nêu rõ mức độ ảnh hưởng
- 1- Bị thu hồi một phần đất ở, diện tích đất còn lại vẫn đủ để tiếp tục sinh hoạt (không phải TĐC)
  - 2- Bị thu hồi một phần đất ở nhưng diện tích đất còn lại không đủ để tiếp tục sinh hoạt (phải TĐC)
  - 3- Bị thu hồi toàn bộ đất ở và phải TĐC
- 6.3. Nếu hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng **đất canh tác sản xuất**, nêu rõ mức độ ảnh hưởng
- 1- Bị thu hồi ít hơn 10% tổng diện tích đất sản xuất hiện có của hộ gia đình
  - 2- Bị thu hồi từ 10% đến 90% tổng diện tích đất sản xuất hiện có của hộ gia đình
  - 3- Bị thu hồi trên 90% tổng diện tích đất sản xuất hiện có của hộ gia đình
- 6.4. Nếu hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng **đất canh tác sản xuất**, hộ gia đình có gặp khó khăn khi sử dụng phần đất còn lại không? Tại sao?
- 1- Có  Nêu rõ: :.....
  - 2- Không
  - 3- Không còn phần đất nào còn lại
- 6.5. Mức độ ảnh hưởng của dự án đối với **hoạt động sản xuất/kinh doanh** (có đăng ký và giấy phép kinh doanh) như thế nào?
- 1- Mất cửa hàng – ki-ốt kết hợp nhà ở
  - 2- Mất cửa hàng/ki-ốt riêng biệt
  - 3- Mất nhà xưởng/cơ sở sản xuất
  - 4- Ảnh hưởng khác, nêu rõ :.....

## 7. THÔNG TIN VỀ HOẠT ĐỘNG THU HỒI ĐẤT, ĐỀN BÙ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

### A. Phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn cộng đồng

- 7.1. Ông/bà đã tham gia bao nhiêu cuộc họp tham vấn về thu hồi đất, đền bù, hỗ trợ, tái định cư?
- 1- Có tham gia nhưng không nhớ số lần họp
  - 2- Một (01)
  - 3- Hai (02)
  - 4- Ba (03)
  - 5- Ba (03) cuộc họp trở lên
  - 6- Không tham dự cuộc họp nào (*chuyển qua câu 7.3*)  
☞ (Nêu rõ lý do không tham dự.....)
- 7.2. Nếu đã tham gia từ một cuộc họp trở lên, ông/bà có nêu ý kiến/thắc mắc gì liên quan đến thu hồi đất, đền bù, hỗ trợ, tái định cư trong cuộc họp đó không?
- 1- Có
  - 2- Không
  - 3- Không nhớ
- ☞ Nếu Có, ý kiến của ông bà có được trả lời thỏa đáng không:
- 1- Có
  - 2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ vấn đề không được trả lời thỏa đáng .....
- 7.3. Ông/bà vui lòng đánh giá mức độ đầy đủ về thông tin được cung cấp liên quan đến quá trình thu hồi đất của gia đình
- 1- Đầy đủ thông tin
  - 2- Thông tin cung cấp không rõ ràng/ không hiểu các thông tin được cung cấp
  - 3- Không được cung cấp thông tin
  - 4- Khác
- 7.4. Ông/bà có hiểu được các quyền lợi cụ thể về đền bù/tái định cư của gia đình không?
- 1- Có ☞ Nêu rõ: .....
  - 2- Không ☞ Vui lòng nêu rõ lý do (có thể chọn nhiều đáp án)
    - Thông tin cung cấp không rõ ràng/ không hiểu các thông tin được cung cấp
    - Không được cung cấp thông tin
    - Không có cơ hội để hỏi/làm rõ các thông tin
    - Khác (nêu rõ).....
- 7.5. Ông/bà có hài lòng với việc phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn cộng đồng do Hội đồng bồi thường, GPMB huyện và chính quyền địa phương thực hiện không?
- 1- Có
  - 2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: .....

### B. Kiểm Đếm Thiệt Hại Chi Tiết

- 7.6. Các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của gia đình ông/bà có được kiểm đếm đầy đủ trong quá trình khảo sát thiệt hại chi tiết không?
- 1- Có
  - 2- Không ☞ Nếu Không, tài sản nào không được kiểm đếm?.....
- 7.7. Gia đình ông/bà có tham gia vào quá trình kiểm đếm thiệt hại chi tiết không?
- 1- Có
    - ☞ Nêu rõ mức độ tham gia
      - Quan sát việc đo đạc, kiểm đếm
      - Tham gia đo đạc, kiểm đếm cùng
      - Kiểm tra kết quả đo đạc, kiểm đếm
      - Khác, nêu rõ:.....
  - 2- Không ☞ Giải thích vì sao: .....

- 7.8. Ông/bà có ký vào biên bản kiểm đếm thiệt hại đối với các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của gia đình không?  
1- Có  
2- Không
- 7.9. Ông/bà có được nhận bản sao kết quả kiểm đếm thiệt hại chi tiết đối với các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của gia đình không?  
3- Có  
4- Không
- 7.10. Kết quả kiểm đếm thiệt hại chi tiết có được niêm yết công khai ở nơi công cộng không?  
1- Có  
2- Không
- 7.11. Ông/bà có thắc mắc/kiếu nại gì trong quá trình kiểm kê, đo đạc các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của gia đình không?  
1- Có  
    ☞ Vui lòng nêu rõ vấn đề: .....  
    ☞ Vấn đề sau đó có được giải quyết không: 1- Có 2- Không  
2- Không
- 7.12. Ông/bà có hài lòng với việc thực hiện kiểm đếm thiệt hại chi tiết các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của gia đình không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Giải thích vì sao: :.....

### C. Đơn giá đền bù

- 7.13. Giá đền bù đối với diện tích **đất ở** bị ảnh hưởng có đủ để ông/bà mua diện tích đất mới có vị trí và diện tích tương tự với diện tích bị ảnh hưởng **tại thời điểm nhận tiền đền bù** không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....  
3- Không bị ảnh hưởng đất ở
- 7.14. Giá đền bù đối với diện tích **đất sản xuất canh tác** bị ảnh hưởng có đủ để ông/bà mua diện tích đất mới có vị trí và diện tích tương tự với diện tích bị ảnh hưởng **tại thời điểm nhận tiền đền bù** không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....  
3- Không bị ảnh hưởng đất sản xuất canh tác
- 7.15. Giá đền bù đối với **vật kiến trúc** (nhà, bếp, bể nước, v.v.) bị ảnh hưởng có đủ để ông/bà mua diện tích đất mới có vị trí và diện tích tương tự với diện tích bị ảnh hưởng **tại thời điểm nhận tiền đền bù** không?  
4- Có  
5- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....  
6- Không bị ảnh hưởng vật kiến trúc
- 7.16. Giá đền bù đối với **cây cối hoa màu** bị ảnh hưởng có đủ để ông/bà mua diện tích đất mới có vị trí và diện tích tương tự với diện tích bị ảnh hưởng **tại thời điểm nhận tiền đền bù** không?  
7- Có  
8- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....  
9- Không bị ảnh hưởng cây cối hoa màu

### D. Chi Trả Đền Bù, Hỗ Trợ

- 7.17. Gia đình ông/bà nhận đầy đủ tiền đền bù hỗ trợ chưa?  
1- Rồi  
2- Chưa ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....

- 7.18. Theo ông/bà các khoản đền bù, hỗ trợ được nhận có đúng với các quy định về đền bù, hỗ trợ trong phương án bồi thường đã công bố không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ khoản chênh lệch: :.....  
3- Không biết
- 7.19. Theo ông/bà các khoản đền bù, hỗ trợ được nhận có tuân thủ với các quy định của Chính phủ về đền bù, hỗ trợ không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ khoản không tuân thủ: :.....  
3- Không biết
- 7.20. Ông/bà có hài lòng với các khoản đền bù, hỗ trợ được nhận hay nhân?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do:.....

#### **E. Hỗ trợ di dời/Tái định cư**

**(Các câu hỏi này chỉ áp dụng với các HỘ THUỘC DIỆN TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ TẬP TRUNG)**

- 7.21. Ông/bà có tham gia cuộc họp tham vấn nào về việc lựa chọn/phát triển khu TĐC không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....
- 7.22. Nếu có tham gia họp, ông/bà có ý kiến/thắc mắc gì trong các cuộc họp tham vấn về việc lựa chọn/phát triển khu TĐC không?  
1- Có ☞ thắc mắc của ông bà có được giải thích thỏa đáng không: Có / Không  
2- Không ☞ Nêu rõ vấn đề không được trả lời:.....
- 7.23. Ông/bà có được đưa đi thăm khu TĐC trước khi chuyển đến không?  
1- Có  
2- Không ☞ giải thích tại sao:  
 Chính quyền không tổ chức thăm khu TĐC  
 Không biết chính quyền tổ chức thăm khu TĐC  
 Gia đình đã biết khu TĐC  
 Không quan tâm đến việc thăm khu TĐC  
 Lý do khác (Nêu rõ.....)
- 7.24. Đối với các hộ ở khu TĐC, gia đình ông/bà có được nhận hỗ trợ di dời không?  
1- Có ☞ nêu rõ loại hỗ trợ được nhận (có thể chọn nhiều đáp án)  
 Hỗ trợ chi phí di chuyển  
 Hỗ trợ phương tiện di chuyển  
 Hỗ trợ tháo dỡ nhà cửa cơ sở kinh doanh và các tài sản khác  
 Hỗ trợ thuê nhà  
 Hỗ trợ khác (nêu rõ).....  
2- Không
- 7.25. Đối với các hộ ở khu TĐC, Ông/bà nhận tiền đền bù/hỗ trợ và đất tại khu TĐC khi nào?  
- Thời gian nhận đền bù hỗ trợ: .....  
- Thời gian nhận đất tại TĐC: .....
- 7.26. Đối với các hộ TĐC, Ông/bà thấy cơ sở hạ tầng tại khu ở mới như thế nào?



	Cơ sở hạ tầng	So sánh với nơi cũ				
		Tốt hơn	Tương đương	Kém hơn	Không có ý kiến	Nếu kém hơn, nêu rõ vấn đề (ý kiến)
<b>Khu Tái định cư</b>						
1	Điện	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Đường sá	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Nước sinh hoạt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Hệ thống thoát nước mưa (ngoài đường, trong nhà)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Hệ thống thoát nước thải	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Hệ thống chiếu sáng công cộng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Cơ sở y tế	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Trường học (mẫu giáo, tiểu học, trung học cơ sở,...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Chợ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	An ninh công cộng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	Vệ sinh môi trường, vệ sinh công cộng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Nhà ở	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Khu Tái định canh</b>						
1	Hệ thống tưới tiêu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Đường nội đồng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Chất lượng đất	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Mức độ thuận tiện canh tác	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.27. Đối với các hộ TĐC, Ông/bà thấy có khó khăn nào khi tiếp cận đất canh tác ở nơi ở cũ không?

- 1- Có                      ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: :.....
- 2- Không
- 3- Không còn đất canh tác ở nơi cũ

**F. Giải quyết thắc mắc/ khiếu nại**

7.28. Trong quá trình thực hiện đền bù, hỗ trợ, tái định cư, ông bà có gửi đơn khiếu nại nào không?

- 1- Có
- 2- Không
- ☞ Nếu có, sử dụng bảng sau để nêu rõ các vấn đề thắc mắc/ khiếu nại:

Vấn đề khiếu nại	Tình trạng		Mức độ giải quyết	
	Đã giải quyết	Chưa giải quyết	Thỏa đáng	Không thỏa đáng
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**G. Phục Hồi Thu Nhập**

7.29. Xin đánh giá mức độ tác động của việc thu hồi đất lên sinh kế của hộ gia đình?

- 1- Rất đáng kể: không thể tiếp tục với công việc/nghề nghiệp trước đây
- 2- Đáng kể: vẫn tiếp tục công việc/nghề nghiệp cũ nhưng cần hỗ trợ để cải thiện/bảo trì/dầu tư mới
- 3- Không đáng kể: tiếp tục sản xuất trên phần đất còn lại
- 4- Không có tác động (*Chuyển qua qua câu 7.31*)
- 5- Không đánh giá

7.30. Giải thích những thách thức, khó khăn mà gia đình ông bà gặp phải trong quá trình phục hồi thu nhập:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7.31. Gia đình ông bà đã sử dụng tiền đền bù như thế nào? (có thể chọn nhiều đáp án)

- 1- Chia cho các thành viên khác trong gia đình
- 2- Mua thiết bị sản xuất
- 3- Mua hoặc thuê đất canh tác mới
- 4- Mua gia súc chăn nuôi
- 5- Mua sắm tiện ích gia đình (tivi, tủ lạnh, điều hòa, xe máy,...)
- 6- Mua đất ở mới hoặc nhà ở mới
- 7- Xây mới hoặc cải tạo nhà ở
- 8- Đầu tư giáo dục
- 9- Gửi tiết kiệm ở ngân hàng
- 10- Trả nợ
- 11- Đầu tư kinh doanh
- 12- Khác (ghi rõ):.....

**H. So sánh trước và sau khi thu hồi đất**

7.32. Ý kiến của ông/bà về chất lượng cuộc sống sau khi thu hồi đất so với trước khi thu hồi đất?

		Tốt hơn	Tương đương	Kém hơn	Không trả lời	Giải thích cho các lựa chọn
Nhà cửa	Cơ sở hạ tầng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Không gian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Vị trí	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Số lượng tài sản		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tiện nghi sinh hoạt (điện, nước, vệ sinh)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Diện tích đất ở		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Diện tích đất canh tác sản xuất		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hoạt động canh tác sản xuất		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hoạt động kinh doanh		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Thu nhập bình quân		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Chất lượng cuộc sống		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**I. Giấy Chứng Nhận Quyền Sử Dụng Đất**

7.33. Nếu gia đình ông/bà bị thu hồi đất nhưng không phải tái định cư, giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng đất (GCNQSDĐ) của gia đình ông/bà có được điều chỉnh không?

- 1- Có
- 2- Không ☞ Giải thích lý do:.....

7.34. Đối với hộ gia đình **tái định cư tập trung**, ông/bà đã trả tiền làm GCNQSDĐ tại nơi ở mới chưa?

- 1- Đã trả
- 2- Chưa trả ☞ Nêu rõ lý do chưa trả: .....

7.35. Đối với hộ gia đình **tái định cư tự do**, gia đình ông/bà đã nhận được GCNQSDĐ cho diện tích đất ở đã mua chưa?

- 1- Đã nhận
- 3- Chưa nhận ☞ Nêu rõ lý do: .....

**8. PHÁT TRIỂN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

8.1. Ông/bà cho biết cộng đồng đang đối mặt với những khó khăn, thách thức gì hiện nay?

- 1- Cơ sở hạ tầng
- 2- Sản xuất kinh doanh
- 3- Giáo dục
- 4- Y tế, sức khỏe
- 5- An ninh, an toàn
- 6- Môi trường
- 7- Khác

Vui lòng giải thích các lựa chọn

.....  
.....  
.....

8.2. Theo đề xuất của anh/chị, cần có những chương trình nào để phát triển cộng đồng?

- 1- Hỗ trợ giáo dục ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 2- Y tế, sức khỏe ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 3- Vệ sinh ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 4- Nước sạch ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 5- Đào tạo kỹ năng mềm ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 6- Người khó khăn ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 7- Khác

8.3. Theo đề xuất của anh/chị, cần có những hoạt động nào để hỗ trợ cuộc sống cho các hộ tái định cư?

- 1- Chương trình phát triển sản xuất (trồng trọt, chăn nuôi) ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 2- Chương trình tín dụng nhỏ ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 3- Chương trình phát triển kinh doanh ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 4- Đào tạo nghề ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 5- Đào tạo kỹ năng ☞ Nêu rõ:.....
- 6- Khác ☞ Nêu rõ:.....

8.4. Theo đề xuất của anh/chị, cần có những chương trình nào để phát triển các giá trị văn hóa cộng đồng?  
(nhà văn hóa cộng đồng, phong tục tập quán, nơi chôn cất mồ mã...)

.....  
.....  
.....

**Kết thúc khảo sát**

Vui lòng chụp ảnh của người được khảo sát hoặc chủ hộ

**Ý kiến của cán bộ khảo sát**

