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Impact Electronics Siam Analysis 600 MW Monsoon Wind Farm

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

24 June 2022

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan

Name	Description
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COD	Commercial Operations Date
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
EAAA	Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analyses
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Equator Principle
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
ERM	Environmental Resource Management
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GC	Grievance Committee
GOL	Government of Laos
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GW	Gigawatt
HH	Household
IEAD	Impact Energy Asia Development Limited
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JCR	Joint Committee for Resettlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAK	Laotian Kip (Official national currency of Laos)
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAP	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
PDA	Project Development Agreement
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIC	Project Information Centre
PID	Project Information Document
PONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment
PSA	Project Social Area of Influence

Name	Description
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WBG	World Bank Group
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WWF	World Wide Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

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

IEAD is seeking financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB). As such, in addition to compliance with local laws and regulations, the Project is to conform to applicable international standards, including the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

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

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

1.1 Scope and Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

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

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

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

- Ensure inclusion of women, socially excluded, marginalized and vulnerable groups in all phases of stakeholder engagement.
- Provide a mechanism for documenting the activities undertaken and reporting and monitoring.

1.2 Project Overview

The key features and location of the Project are provided in **Table 1.1** and **Figure 1-1**.

Table 1.1: Project Key Features

Key Features	Description
Project Owner	Impact Energy Asia Development (IEAD)
Project Location	Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province and Sanxay District of Attapeu Province in Lao PDR
Project Area	70,828 hectares ¹
Project Background	IEAD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Lao PDR in 2011 to explore the possibility of developing a wind power project. Following the initial feasibility study, IEAD signed a Project Development Agreement (PDA) with the Government of Lao PDR on August 7, 2015 for the development of a wind power project with a capacity of 600 MW. The concession period for the Project is understood to be 25 years from the commercial operations date (COD). Construction is estimated to take approximately 24 months.
Approval of EIA	An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for local Lao PDR permitting requirements was conducted in June 2014 (EIA 2014), and a second and third revision was conducted in May 2018 (EIA 2018), and September 2020 (EIA 2020), respectively. Innogreen Engineering Co., Ltd (Innogreen) on behalf of the Project Proponent is currently revising the local EIA (EIA 2020) due to significant changes in the Project design.
Project Key Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 133 wind turbines with a total capacity of 600 MW, hub height is 110 m. Two different wind turbine types will be used, of which 132 turbines will be Goldwind GW 165-4.0 turbines, and 16 turbines will be Goldwind GW 155-4.5 turbines. ■ 22 km of 500 kV overhead transmission line in Lao PDR and 500 kV Thanh My substation. The Right of Way (ROW) of the transmission line is 60 m (30 m on each side from the centre line) ■ Underground and overhead 35 kV and 115 kV transmission cables to transfer electricity to the substation within the development area. The Right of Way (ROW) of 35 kV and 115 kV transmission lines are 15 m (12.5 m on each side from the centre line) and 40 m (20 m on each side from the centre line) respectively. ■ Internal 33/115kV substations ■ 500kV substation ■ Internal road, with the pavement width of 5.0 m; the subgrade width of 6.0 m; designed speed of 15 km/h, will be newly built to connect the access road and all turbines for construction and operation of the Project. ■ 108 km access road (highway road No. 16 B) from the municipality of Sekong Province to Dak Cheung District to the Project site. Renovation work of road no.16B has been completed and it is entirely paved. It is understood that the width of this road is sufficient for transportation of construction equipment. ■ Other ancillary facilities including batching plants, laydown area, spoil disposal sites and worker accommodations

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

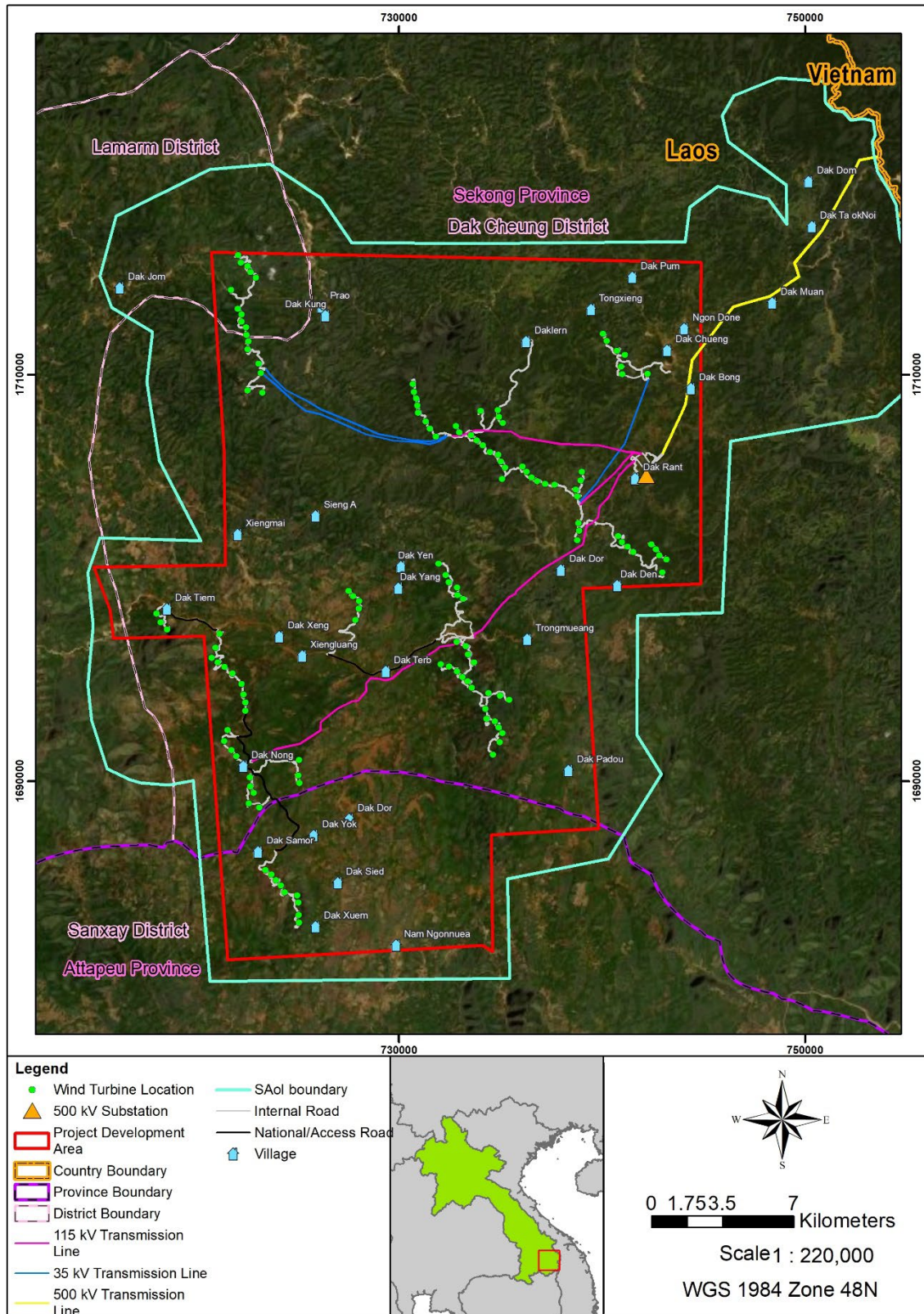
Table 1.2: Overview of Project Impacts

No.	Province	District	Villages	Impacts		
				Land Acquisition (HHs)	Impacted by	Noise/ shadow flicker
1	Sekong	Dak Cheung	Dak Tiem	23		
2			Dak Xeng	4		
3			Xiengluang	9		
4			Dak Turb	38		
5			Dak Yang	4		
6			Dak Yen	5		
7			Trongmeuang	5		
8			Dak Dor	31		
9			Dak Den	5		
10			Dak Rant	46		
11			Dak Cheung	2		
12			Dak Pum			
13			Tongxieng			
14			Dak Lern	5		
15			Prao			
16			Dak Kung	5		
17			Dak Jom	1		
18			Dak Xieng A			
19			Dak Bong	109		
20			Nonsavan	4		
21			Ngon Done	30		
22			Dak Muan	31		
23			Dak Ta Ok Noi	2		
24			Dak Dom			
	Total			359		
1	Attapeu	Sanxay	Dak Nong	19		
2			Dak Samor	9		
3			Dak Yok	4		
4			Dak Dor			
5			Dak Sied			
6			Dak Xeum			

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FARM
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No.	Province	District	Villages	Impacts		
				Land Acquisition (HHs)	Impacted by	Noise/ shadow flicker
7			Nam Ngon Neua			
8			Dak Padou	4		
	Total			36		
	Grand Total			395		

Figure 1-1: Project Location and PSAol



Source: IEAD, 2022

1.3 Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

Understanding potential risks and impacts associated with the Project helps to identify the key stakeholders and engagement strategies outlined in the SEP. Several environmental and social risks were identified based on information documented in Supplemental Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) dated April 2022. The risks and impacts which have a residual impact significance rating of 'moderate' to 'significant' are summarised in **Table 1.3** **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.3: Key Project Risks and Impacts

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
Environmental Risks and Impacts			
Topography	Moderate	Moderate	The construction of the wind turbine generator (WTG) foundation, access roads, transmission line and other component have the potential to impact topography as they require levelling or cutting of the topography.
Impacts on Noise	Minor	Moderate for Receptors at Dak Yang Village (R52) and Dak Yen Village (R53) Minor for other receptors	
Impacts to Water Resources	Moderate	Minor	During the construction phase, water will be required for construction activities, such as during civil work, dust suppression, and domestic use. It is estimated up to 1,400 workers will be working on-site during the construction phase of the Project. Mis-management of sewage and wastewaters would have the potential to result in contamination of surface waters, which may result in localized land/ecological contamination, impacts to health, odour nuisance and attraction of vermin. In addition, if water is required for the Project from a nearby water sources, this could impact local communities' availability of water resources.
Impacts to Landscape Values and Visual Amenity	Moderate	Moderate	The presence of the WTGs (and associated aviation lighting) and the transmission line is likely to cause impacts to landscapes due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The high landscape sensitivity and scenic amenity value of the rural areas;■ The fragmented and limited extent of native vegetation with low-level local scenic amenity value; and■ The landscape character type identified has not been modified in a substantial way by human activities and it is considered to have poor

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			<p>capacity to absorb the type of change envisaged by the Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of the WTGs and transmission line is likely to cause impacts to visual. The viewshed analysis shows that the proposed wind turbines have the potential to be visible in the nearby areas, although not continuously due to the variability of the landscape for the area surrounding the Project. Areas identified with moderate visual impact include Dak Cheung Village and Dak Yen Village
Impacts Associated with Shadow Flicker	Not Applicable	Minor	<p>Based on the modelling results, it should be noted that the shadow flickering occurrence is limited to 12 clusters of potentially affected receptors. The overall impact significance is considered to be negligible to moderate, dependent on the cluster. However, with control measures in place, the impact will reduce to Minor</p>
Biological Risks and Impacts			
Physical destruction and/or disturbance of vegetation	Moderate	Not Applicable	<p>In the context of there being significant areas of natural and modified forest remaining within the Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analyses (EAAAs), an estimated modification in the region of 100ha and transformation of roughly 50ha of the lesser impacted forest habitat can be considered relatively 'small' in terms of the actual magnitude of the effect. The Project is unlikely to threaten the long-term viability of the forest habitat or species dependent on it, with large areas of forest to remain undisturbed.</p>
Reduction in habitat for supporting key RDL species	Moderate	Not Applicable	<p>The reduction in habitat is primarily at the construction-phase, with the impact initiated by construction activities and vegetation transformation. The transmission line corridor habitat will be modified (forest to be modified to shrub land most likely) but not lost entirely.</p> <p>Most species of mammals and birds are highly mobile and the more sensitive species are capable of moving away from areas as human presence increases at the construction site. It is also probably unlikely that significant populations of IUCN Red List (RDL) herpetofauna could be negatively affected. Since the direct loss of habitat will be relatively small, the impact is unlikely to result in a substantial change in the populations of forest-dwelling species, with sufficient forest habitat remaining available in the area.</p>
Increased hunting/harvest	Moderate	Moderate	<p>The Project access roads have the potential to increase access to the higher elevations of the forest,</p>

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
ing pressure due to enhanced accessibility to the area			both in terms of the quantity and quality of the access available, including increased vehicular access. Without proper controls this could lead to increased pressure on both wildlife and habitat
Social Risks and Impacts			
Impacts on Economic Opportunities	Positive	Positive	While it is currently unclear as to whether the 350 semi-skilled and 500 skilled workers would be sourced from local villages, it is highlighted that there are training opportunities available to enable some villagers work in these positions. In addition to direct employment, there may be indirect employment opportunities. For instance, the Project or workers may require short-term accommodation, or the purchase goods and services from local businesses. The increased demand may result in an associated increase in employment. The new roads have the potential to provide access to new areas that were previously inaccessible. The new areas may provide opportunities for villagers to establish new farms to support their land-based livelihoods.
Economic Displacement and Impacts to Livelihoods	Moderate	Moderate	To be updated based on the new layout
Impacts of Wind Farm Operation on Local Amenity	Not Applicable	Negligible to Moderate	Amenity is the term to describe a location's pleasing attributes or character. Amenity may comprise aspects such as landscape character, air quality, and/or the amount of noise the area is exposed to. Although the impact assessment found that there is a high likelihood of the wind turbines being visible, it is noted that the assessment was based on the topography of the landscape and did not consider potential shielding due to vegetation The predicted noise levels comply with IFC daytime and night time criteria at all the receptors. No exceedances are shown by the assessment. Shadow flicker may cause annoyance to villagers and livestock. The findings of the shadow flicker modelling identified potential impacts to 12 clusters of potentially affected villagers, which may experience varying levels of impact, depending on the individual.
Unplanned Events			
Traffic Accidents	Major for workers and communities Minor for communities (livestock)	Not Applicable	Although existing road users are likely to be accustomed to existing safety risks associated with poor road conditions, receptors are unlikely to have experience driving or sharing the road with heavy

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			<p>vehicles, of the type likely to be used during Project site preparation and especially construction.</p> <p>Site preparation would require a number of vehicle trips to deliver construction equipment and supplies, as well as daily trips of employees. Additionally, the Project site is located in mountainous area, the traffic conditions is quite unfavorable.</p> <p>It is assumed that road safety risks will increase roughly in proportion with increased vehicular traffic congestion. Road safety risks would also increase due to degraded road infrastructure conditions.</p>
Fire and Explosion	Minor	Moderate for workers and communities Minor for the environment	<p>Risks of fire and explosion may be derived from the use of fuel for Project activities, failure or malfunctioning of equipment, use of outdated machinery, and/ or potential presence of Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs).</p> <p>Large scale fires, or worst-case explosions, could potentially release smoke and fumes in the broader area generating health issues associated with inhalation of toxic substances and uncontrollable wildfire that would contribute to a loss of crops and habitats and impacts on the economics of the area (e.g. community and workers jobs and incomes).</p>
Natural Hazards (Flood and Landslide)	Moderate	Moderate	<p>Landslide susceptibility within the Project Aol is reported to vary between Medium to Very High. In addition, the hazard due to landslides triggered by precipitation varies between Low to High within the Project Aol. Accordingly, overall hazard due to landslides triggered by precipitation is considered to be 'High'.</p>
Transmission Line Snapping and Transmission Pylon Collapse	Not Applicable	Moderate	<p>During operation, there is a possibility of lines or transmission towers/parts snapping/swaying due to the tower failing and resulting in injuries and/or fatalities. Additionally, any contacts (both intentional and unintentional) with the exposing snapped transmission line can result in electrocution.</p>
Cumulative Impacts			
Regional loss of important forest habitat	Moderate	Minor	<p>In comparison to the direct impacts of the Project (which are comparatively small), the mining of bauxite in the Project area is likely to result in a larger impact to forest ecosystems and habitats. It would be reasonable to assume that, if the mining company seeks international finance, it will need to achieve a no net loss or net gain. Where this does not happen then a cumulative effect on biodiversity is possible, depending on the location and impacts associated</p>

Risks and Impacts	Residual Impact Significance		Description
	Construction	Operation	
			with the mine. This is however outside of the direct control of the Project.
Regional loss of RDL species	Minor	Moderate	Local villagers interviewed during the ESIA commented that they have noticed a decline in wildlife in the area of the Project over the years. Over the Project development area this is a pre-existing effect, the impacts of which are linked to ease of access and proximity to settlements. Most of the wind farm area is already subject to significant levels of biodiversity loss. Improved access to more remote areas will inadvertently make such habitats more susceptible to hunting and harvesting pressures, and this would apply to other development projects collectively in the region as well. Trans-border impacts associated with illegal wildlife trade, particularly for threatened species hunted in Lao PDR and transported for sale in Vietnam, also need to be considered. This impact, cumulatively speaking, could be potentially of relatively moderate to high significance.

1.4 Applicability

This SEP is developed to facilitate Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) of Project affected peoples (PAPs) which consists of mostly Indigenous Peoples (98%). The plan outlines the Project's provisions on community engagement and grievance mechanism throughout the Project lifecycle (pre-construction, construction and operation).

It is noted that this SEP is designed for external engagement activities planning. Engagement and solving of grievance within the Project organization or internal engagement will be under the responsibility of the Project and its Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor to develop and implement.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report includes the following sections:

- Section 1** – Introduction
- Section 2** – Legislative and Regulatory Framework
- Section 3** – Project Stakeholders
- Section 4** – Engagement Requirements
- Section 5** – Past Consultations and Disclosure
- Section 6** – Engagement Strategies for Future Phases
- Section 7** – Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Section 8** – Stakeholder Engagement Database
- Section 9** – Monitoring and Reporting
- Section 10** – Roles, Responsibilities and Resources

2. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Project will conform to the legal and administrative requirements of the Lao PDR Government, and relevant international standards, particularly the EP4 and ADB SPS.

2.1 National legislations

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

Table 2.1: Applicable National Legislations

Legislations	Description
The Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 21/Government of Laos (GOL), dated 31 January 2019	
Public Involvement (Article 36 – 39)	<p>The Decree and its associated guidelines stipulate the key national legislative requirements and standards concerning public consultation and participation that apply to the Project. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The articles require Project owners to undertake public involvement, process of consultation, provision of data and information and gathering opinions of all sectors of society on investment projects and activities during preparation and reviewing of the EIA report, for three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Project preparation and planning (ii) Construction and operation (iii) End of project. ■ Moreover, the project owners must ensure involvement of ethnic minority, gender equality, vulnerable and disadvantaged people that are affected by the investment project and activities.
Disclosure of relevant Project information (Article 64)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The natural resources and environment sector and the project owner must disclose and provide access to the data and information related to the project owner, environmental impacts, the obligations and measures to mitigate impacts on environment, preliminary EIA report, the comprehensive EIA report and the environmental management and monitoring plan, including the outcomes of monitoring implementation and other data ■ Periodical disclosure to the public of the data and information of the project must be made in both Lao and English languages [and must be done] through newspaper, television, speaker, radios, website, online and other printed materials ■ In the event the project owner does not want to disclose a data and information stated above, the project owner must submit to the natural resources and environment sector a request attached with such data and information. The natural resources and environment sector must determine whether or not such data and information is confidential ■ For the complicated project, the project owner must set up database centres in the project area and the nearby districts.
Dispute Resolutions (Article 68 -73)	<p>Articles 68 – 73 outline dispute resolution in respect of environmental impact assessment which may be undertaken in any of the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resolution by compromise ■ Resolution by administrative means ■ Dispute resolution by Economic Arbitration Center ■ Submission to courts ■ International dispute resolution.
Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL, dated 5 April 2016	
Rights and Obligations of Project Owners (Article 17)	<p>Strictly fulfil its environmental, social and natural obligations as stipulated in the project concession agreement, environmental compliance certificate (ECC) where the PAP as well as other stakeholders participate in all steps of the</p>

Legislations	Description
	compensation, resettlement/relocation and restoration of their livelihood as well as the co-ordination with relevant parties.
Valuation and estimation of compensation value (Article 9)	Valuation and estimation of compensation value must be done in consultation with affected people.
Settlement of requests on the compensation, and resettlement (Article 23-25)	<p>In case of non-compliance of the project owner with the resettlement and livelihood restoration plan, the PAPs may request related authorities to solve the request according to the procedure outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Resolve by unit of compensation and resettlement management in coordination with project owner; if the request cannot be settled, the unit is required to file the request to City and Provincial Resettlement Committee (ii) If procedure (i) is not able to resolve the request or the PAPs do not agree with the resolution, the disagreeing party may file the request to the GOL via MONRE (iii) If still not able to reach an agreement, the disagreeing party is entitled to file the request to the National Assembly or to the court according to the judicial process.

2.2 International Standards

The Project has considered a range of international standards when developing the SEP, particularly the EP4 and ADB SPS. This is particularly important in the context of this Project, as the Project is seeking international financing.

2.2.1 The ADB SPS

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

ADB's safeguard policies have varying consultation requirements. However, they all imply the need for prior and informed consultation with affected persons and communities in the context of safeguard planning and for continued consultation during project implementation to identify and help address safeguard issues that may arise. The requirement of consultation of these three SPSs was listed out as follows:

Information Disclosure

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

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

Consultation and Participation

The Project Proponent is required to put meaningful consultation processes into practice and to engage with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects, and with civil society through

information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner commensurate with the risks to and impacts on affected communities. For projects with significant adverse environmental, involuntary resettlement, or IPs impacts, ADB project teams will participate in consultation activities to understand the concerns of affected people and ensure that such concerns are addressed in project design and safeguard plans.

ADB defines meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Local Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

2.2.2 Gaps between Local Legislation and International Standards

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

- The national requirement does not require SEP to be prepared.
- ADB SPS prescribes 'meaningful consultation' and ongoing consultation throughout the Project lifecycle, while the national requirement do not specifically prescribe the approach for consultation.
- Although the Lao law has no specific provisions in the national laws and policies relating to stakeholder engagement, the ADB SPS requires undertaking meaningful consultation with affected IPs to ensure their informed participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts on them or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for such effects; and tailoring project benefits that accrue to them in a culturally appropriate manner.
- There are no specific provisions in the national laws and policies regarding documentation of stakeholder engagement. The ADB SPS prescribes the consultation process and its results are to be documented and reflected in the environmental assessment report, resettlement plan and indigenous people plan (if applicable) and to be disclosed.
- The legislation does not specifically mention monitoring of stakeholder engagement. The ADB SPS requires ongoing monitoring of engagement activities and the effectiveness of disclosure and consultation methods and tools, using internal and external parties (experts) as required. Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

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

3. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

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

3.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

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

Stakeholder identification for the Project was initiated during preparation of the EIA and was further developed and refined during the ESIA process.

To aid the identification of stakeholders, the Project Social Area of Influence (PSAol) was defined by taking into account areas of direct and indirect environmental and social influence (**Figure 1-1**). The following have been considered for the PSAol:

- 28 villages located within the Project footprint (**Figure 1-1**).
- Four villages located in the areas surrounding the Project footprint including:
 - Dak Dom, Dak Ta-ok Noi, and Dak Muan villages as they will be affected by the Project's 500 kv transmission line.
 - Dak Jom village because their NTFPs collection area will be effected by the Project components.

The results of the preliminary stakeholder identification process are presented in **Table 3.1**. The stakeholder mapping results are presented in **Figure 3-1**. The stakeholder list as well as stakeholder analysis and mapping will continue to be revised according to the ongoing receipt of comments and input from stakeholders directed to the Project. This will be provided in the SEP.

² Guidance Note on Stakeholder Communication Strategy for Projects in South Asia

Table 3.1: Preliminary Identification of Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)		
Affected Population	<p>Individuals, households and businesses that may be directly and indirectly impacted by construction and operation of the Project.</p> <p>The impacts may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic displacement (loss of agriculture land) due to Project land acquisition; ■ Noise and dust from construction activities; ■ Noise and shadow flicker impacts from the wind turbines; ■ Community safety; ■ Loss of forest resources; ■ Restricted access to natural resources and agricultural land; ■ Increased traffic risks and congestion; and ■ Increased demand on local infrastructure and public services due to influx of Project construction labours. <p>Stakeholders may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The villages, households, and individuals directly affected by Project construction and operation; ■ Individuals and households (including non-title holders) that will be directly affected by the land acquisition process for the Project ■ People who make their livelihoods on land which will be directly affected by land acquisition of the Project; ■ Individuals and households that will have restricted access to natural resources due to the Project footprint. These stakeholders may include, for example, villagers who collect herbs, food, and firewood for livelihood; ■ People directly affected by the construction and operation of the ancillary facilities and workers' camps; ■ People directly affected by the construction and operation of the transmission line; ■ People directly affected by the construction and operation of the access road and internal roads; and 	<p>These include households in 23 villages in Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province and 8 villages in Sanxay District, Attapeu province.</p> <p>Individuals and households of nearby villages who may be make livelihood on affected lands and/or have restricted access to natural resources due to the Project footprint</p> <p>Individuals and households who are located within and/or nearby to the PSAoI. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents of Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province ■ Residents of Sanxay District, Attapeu Province <p>Vulnerable groups in the affected villages as outlined in Section 3.2</p>

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Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those areas located within the Project's footprint or area of disturbance such as air or noise emission and shadow flicker. 	
Cumulative Impacted Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals or groups located within the PSAoI, who many not be included in the affected population discussed above, however they may experience, for example, increased noise emissions, increased costs of living, and/or decreased forest resources due to the cumulative impact of neighbouring wind farm projects. 	<p>Individuals and organisations located within the Cumulative Area of Influence which has been defined in Section 8.1.1 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several villages (23 villages in Dak Cheung district of Sekong province, and 8 villages in Sanxay district of Attapeu province) likely to be affected by impacts to local livelihoods; and The administrative boundaries of Dak Cheung and Sanxay districts, as representative of all areas that could be indirectly affected by changes in ecosystem goods and services.
Central, Provincial, District Government Agencies/Related Organisations		
Central and Provincial Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies responsible for environmental approvals for the Project, and relevant Ministries responsible for making technical decisions/assessment and recommendations on the development of the Project, ensuring that all technical, social, financial and legal requirements are strictly met. Government agencies responsible for construction permits and licenses, land acquisition and resettlement, and other activities required for the Project development and operation. 	<p>Key relevant agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (PONRE) Ministry of Energy and Mines Ministry of Planning and Investment Other relevant Ministries
District Administration Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies at the District level who are responsible for planning and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, construction licenses and permits. Traditional leadership at district and village levels who represent the interest of the PAPs throughout Directly, Indirectly and Cumulatively Affected Population. Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channel. 	<p>Government offices at the District level such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dak Cheung District Administration Office Sanxay District Administration Office District Land Department District Agriculture and Forestry Department District Office of Natural Resources and Environment Village leaders of the 31 directly affected villages (including 23 villages in Dak Cheung District and 8 in Sanxay District)
Aviation Operation/ Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sitting of the wind turbines will have to take into consideration of aviation/airport operation because b the physical size, in particular their height, wind farms can have an effect on aviation (e.g. interfere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laos airport (Pakse International Airport located 140 km from the Project)

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
	with aviation radar), especially when placed too close to aerodromes and flight routes. ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Airport (Da Nang International Airport and Phu Bai Airport locate 115 km and 105 from the Project)
Other Interested Parties		
Electricity Off taker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EVN will be the off taker of electricity produced by the Project 	Vietnam Electricity (EVN)
Operators of meteorological radar and communication system (radio, TV, mobile-telephone network sites and relay antennas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind turbines in line-of-sight of a weather radar can have a negative impact on the weather forecast radar's measurements and aviation radar.^{4 5} Presence of wind farm can potentially impact telecommunication systems⁶ 	Operators of meteorological radar and communication system on line of sight of the wind turbines
Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have interest in the Project in the area of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, environmental protection and human rights (such as cultural heritage, ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples, biodiversity management, forced labour, etc.). May be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, community health and safety awareness programs, etc. May have interest in protection and conservation of forests, wildlife and biodiversity in the regions that the Project located in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily community groups, but not limited to: Youth Union Lao Front for National Development Lao Women Union Lao Youths Revolutionary Union Care International Service Fraternel d'Entraide (SFE) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) World Food Program (WFP) German-Lao Association for Development (GLAD) Prohahnmo Research Foundation (PRF) World Wide Fund (WWF) Human Rights Watch BirdLife International Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

³ Andrej NOVÁK (2009). Wind Farm and Aviation

⁴ Lars Norin (2017) Wind turbine impact on operational weather radar I/Q data: characterization and filtering

⁵ M. Brenner et al. (2008) Wind Farm and Radar

⁶ I. Angulo et al. (2014) Impact analysis of wind farms on telecommunication services

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
Nearby Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other developments in the Project's vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 115 kV Transmission line of Nam Emoon Hydropower project. Transmission line of Xekamarn 3 Hydropower National road running from Dak Cheung District to Sanxay District Mining projects
Educational and Training Institutions (Academia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who may be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities, such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, educational and training initiatives. Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and training educations in in Sanxay District and Dak Cheung District Ban Nam Ngon Neua
Health Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who may be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities, such as potential partners in the livelihood restoration programs, community health and safety awareness programs, etc. Have potential for the Project to utilise as an information disclosure channels to disclose information of the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Hospital of Dak Cheung District Sanxay District Hospital Xieng Luang Dispensary, Dak Dor Dispensary and Dak Run Dispensary in Dak Cheung District Dak Samor Dispensary and Nam Ngon Neua Dispensary in Sanxay District
Elected Officials and Local Politicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in priority development project in their electorates. Represent the interest of the PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village heads of all 31 affected villages District heads of Dakchueng and Sanxay Districts Governor of Sekong and Attapeu Provinces
Local Services and Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be interested in the Project mitigation plan and development opportunities such as Project procurement programs, business training opportunities (i.e. accommodation providers, service providers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail shops Industrial factories such as rice mill, automobile repair shops, drinking water factory, ice-making factory and furniture factory
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have an interest in the priority development projects in Lao PDR, particularly in the area of human rights risks and impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local media Social media such as Facebook
Financiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding for the costs associated with the technical advisory and program management of the Project. Ensuring the Project manage environmental and social risks and impacts according to plans through a due diligence process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Foreign Government Multilateral Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be interested in the priority development projects, particularly in the area of human rights risks and impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Vietnam International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Interest and Role in the Project	Description and Relevant Stakeholders
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ World Health Organisation (WHO) ■ International Labour Organization (ILO) ■ The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Internal Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Includes but not limited to: supervision consultants, suppliers, Construction Contractors and Contractor's workforce, sub-contractors, etc. who take part in the planning approval, construction, and operation of the Project, who are responsible for fulfilling the contractual obligations to ensure overall success of the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IEAD ■ EPC Contractor ■ Consultants

3.2 Vulnerable Groups

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

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

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

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

Table 3.2: Potentially Vulnerable Groups

Stakeholder	Description
Women	<p>In Lao PDR, particularly in rural areas, the gathering of NTFP products is the key task of women, therefore the increased forest resources due to development of the Project will potentially disrupt livelihoods of women.</p> <p>Moreover, men have greater access to and ownership of land and housing. Land is often claimed to be jointly owned by the husband and wife, however, most land use certificates are in the husband's names only.</p> <p>The most vulnerable women include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women-headed households. ■ Women in low income households. ■ Landless women.
Elderly	Households of elderly persons above the age of 65 with no economic support. Of 2,984 surveyed population, 127 people are aged 65 and above (4.3%)
Children and youth	Children and youth are defined as any person the age below 18. ⁷ Of 2,984 surveyed population, 1,278 are children and youth (42.8%). They are vulnerable due to the lack of ability to influence decisions affecting their lives.
Poor households ⁸	<p>Households that suffer deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. In Lao PDR, 18.3% of the population lived below the national poverty line in 2018.⁹ In the 31 villages affected by the Project, income of certain households in this area is lower than the national poverty level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poor households are defined by the GOL as those households living under the national poverty line set by the GOL (LAK 9,364 (0.83 USD) per day per person or approximately LAK 1,741,704 per household/month¹⁰ (136.32 USD per household/month);¹¹ <p>The average monthly household income of the 443 surveyed households over the past 12 months, between November 2020 to December 2021, is LAK (Laotian Kip) 1,272,593 (approximately USD 110), and the average monthly income per capita (per person) is LAK 199,954 (approximately USD 18), which are lower than the</p>

⁷ Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children”, Law No. 05/NA.

⁸ The World Bank uses an updated international poverty line of US \$1.90 a day as a line for extreme poverty

⁹ <https://www.adb.org/countries/lao-pdr/poverty>

¹⁰ Based on the assumption of average household size of 6.2 people as per socio-economic baseline survey result

¹¹ The national poverty line is estimated at LAK 280,910 (USD 24.90) per month per person at 2019 prices or approximately LAK 9,364 (0.83 USD) per day per person.

Stakeholder	Description
	provincial and national average of LAK 1,200,000 per month (approximately USD 104) per capita.
People with disabilities (mentally and physically)	They are vulnerable due to the lack of opportunities to provide input into decisions affecting their lives. A total of 83 people (out of 2,984 surveyed population) have been identified with disabilities.
Squatters/households without land ownership	Squatters lack formal ownership of land and local resources despite their occupancy is legitimate because they have made customary agreements with landowner tribes. Their vulnerability is primarily due to lack of security of tenure and limited land and resources available to them for their livelihoods as the area is remote and mountainous terrain, as well as their lack of participation in local tribal decision-making.
Indigenous Peoples (IPs)	IPs in Lao PDR usually face territorial, economic, cultural and political pressures and are experiencing various threats to their livelihoods. Their land and resources are increasingly under pressure from pro-investment government development policies and commercial natural resource exploitation. Indigenous people lag behind the majority Lao-Tai on all economic levels. They have more limited access to healthcare, lower rates of education, and less access to clean water and sanitation. ¹² Vulnerability assessment of the affected ethnic group is provided below.

Since the majority of households (99%) in the Project area belong to ethnic groups, being IPs in this case, it does not apply as a criterion for vulnerability.

IPs Vulnerability

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

As a whole, the population of the villages in the Aol is dominated by the Triang ethnic group (89%), with other ethnic groups residing in the villages being Yea (4%), Katu (4%), and other ethnic groups (2%) (mainly Ha Luk). The Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups all belong to the Mon-Khmer linguistic group or the Lao Theung geographic group. About 1% of villagers belong to the Lao ethnic group, which is part of the Lao-Tai linguistic group or the Lao Loum geographic group.

The ethnic groups located in the villages in the Aol were assessed against the distinct (four characteristics) and vulnerable definitions to confirm whether the ethnic groups may be considered as Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of the ESIA. This assessment is provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: ADB Indigenous Peoples Characteristics

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk (Ha Hak)
1. Distinct				
(i) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources	Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research through secondary and primary sources

¹² IWAGIA (2022). The Indigenous World 2022: Laos

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk (Ha Hak)
(ii) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	<p>It is common for Triang peoples to be located in the highlands (IFAD, 2012).</p> <p>They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Triang peoples have been found to have settled in Dak Cheung, Tha Taeng and La Marm Districts of the Sekong Province, Sanxay and Samakkee Xai District of Attapeu Province, and Pak Xong District of Champasak Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a). Villagers have indicated that their ancestors have been in this area for a long time, although the exact duration is unknown.</p>	<p>It is common for Yae peoples to be located in the highlands (IFAD, 2012).</p> <p>They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Yae peoples have been found to have settled in the Dak Cheung District of Sekong Province, and Sanxay District of Attapeu Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015c).</p>	<p>It is common for Katu peoples to be located in the highlands (IFAD, 2012).</p> <p>They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Katu peoples have been found to have settled in Kalim, Dak Cheung, and Tang Districts of Sekong Province, Lao-gnarm and Salavan Districts of Salavan Province, and Pakxong and Bachiengchalermsouk Districts of Champasak Province (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015b).</p>	<p>It is common for Ha Luk peoples to be located in the highlands (IFAD, 2012).</p> <p>They usually settle in geographies that are favourable for agricultural production (e.g. coffee, cassava, and rice), such as areas with hills with rivers flowing through, and flat areas along the river.</p> <p>Ha Luk peoples have been found to have settled in Lao-gnarm district of Salavan Province, Lamarm and Ta Taeng Districts of Sekong Province, Pakxong District of Champasak Province, and Sanxay and Samakkee Xai District of Attapeu Province. (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015d).</p>
(iii) Customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture	<p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a regime based on the law, similar to other areas. ■ There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. 	<p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a regime based on the law, similar to other areas. ■ There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. 	<p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a regime based on the law, similar to other areas. ■ There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. ■ There are distinct traditional 	<p>Yes, as confirmed during the social baseline research, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a regime based on the law, similar to other areas. ■ There are festivals with slightly different traditions and beliefs. ■ There are distinct traditional

Characteristics of Indigenous Peoples	Ethnic Group			
	Triang (Taliang)	Yae (Yaeh / Yae')	Katu	Ha Luk (Ha Hak)
	■ There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females.	■ There are distinct traditional costumes for males and females.	costumes for males and females.	costumes for males and females.
(iv) A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region	Yes, Triang peoples have a specific spoken language, similar to the Ha Hak and Yae ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Triang peoples speak the Triang language but use Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015a).	Yes, Yae peoples have a specific spoken language, similar to Triang, Ha Hak and Katu ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Yae peoples speak the Yae language but use Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015c).	Yes, Katu or Kaluem is spoken (Luangthongkum, 2010). Katu is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Katu peoples speak the Katu language but use the Lao language for writing (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015b).	Yes, Ha Luk peoples have specific spoken language, similar to Triang, Yae and Katu ethnic groups, and is categorised as a Mon-Khmer language. Most Ha Luk peoples speak the Ha Luk (Ha Hak) language but use Lao language for writing. (Department of Ethnic Affairs, 2015d).

2. Vulnerable

In general, the most vulnerable ethnic groups have very few assets, are geographically isolated (mostly in the highlands), and face language and cultural barriers.

An assessment of each ethnic group's vulnerability is below.

(i) Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As a whole, the Triang, Yae, Kata and Ha Luk peoples are well integrated into mainstream Laos society, except for the older generation who often do not speak or understand Lao language well. ■ However they are vulnerable due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their economic status (nearly half of the surveyed population live below the national poverty line, which is much lower than the World Bank standard); and • Their location, which is geographically isolated, makes it difficult for them to access political, economic and social opportunities. 			
(ii) Project impacts	Social impacts will not disproportionately affect the Triang ethnic group alone.	Social impacts will not disproportionately affect the Yae ethnic group alone.	Social impacts will not disproportionately affect the Katu ethnic group alone.	Social impacts will not disproportionately affect the Ha Luk ethnic group alone.

It is difficult to unequivocally determine whether the Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups meet the ADB definition of “distinct and vulnerable” Indigenous Peoples, as shown in **Table 3.3** and further considerations above. This Project therefore takes a precautionary approach in considering these ethnic groups as Indigenous Peoples.

3.3 Stakeholder Mapping

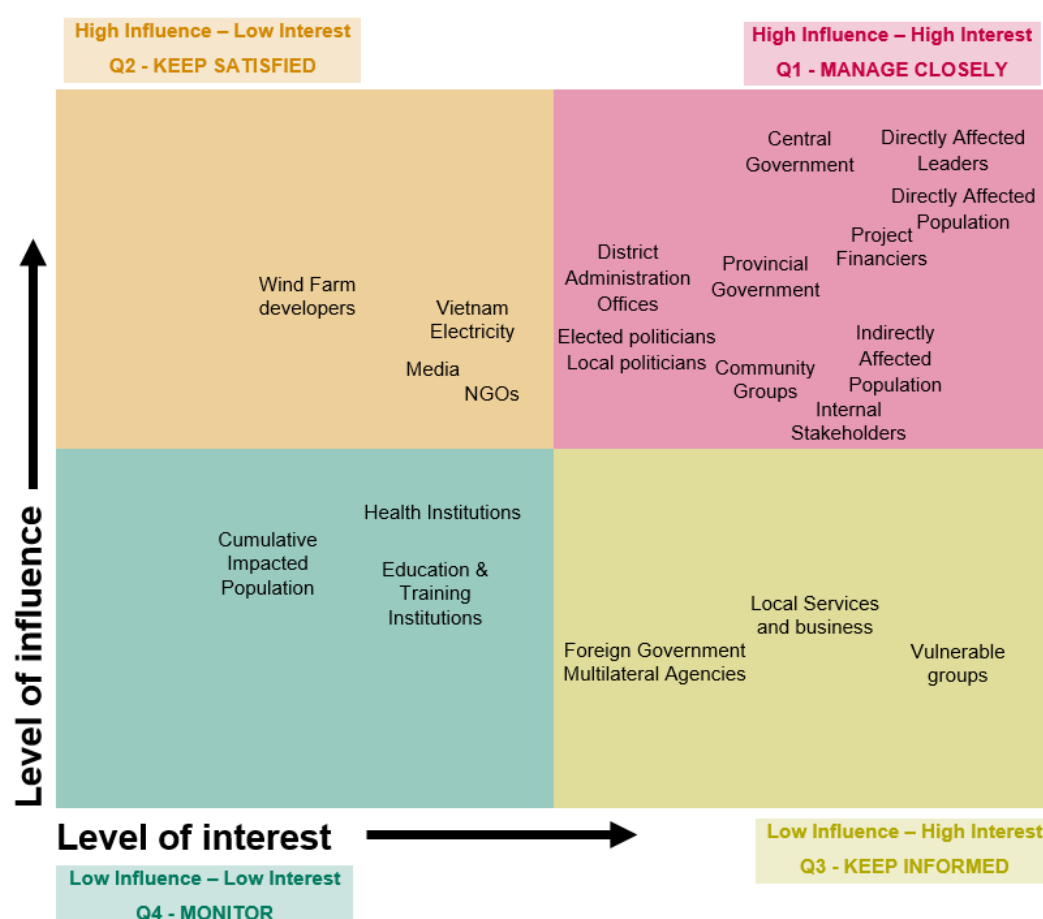
A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify and prioritise the Project stakeholders as well as identify issues likely to be of concern to each of the different stakeholders. The matrix presented in **Figure 3-1** categorises stakeholders based on their interest in and influence over the Project.

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

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

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

Figure 3-1: Preliminary Stakeholder Mapping Results



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

Table 3.4: Stakeholder Engagement Strategies

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

4. ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

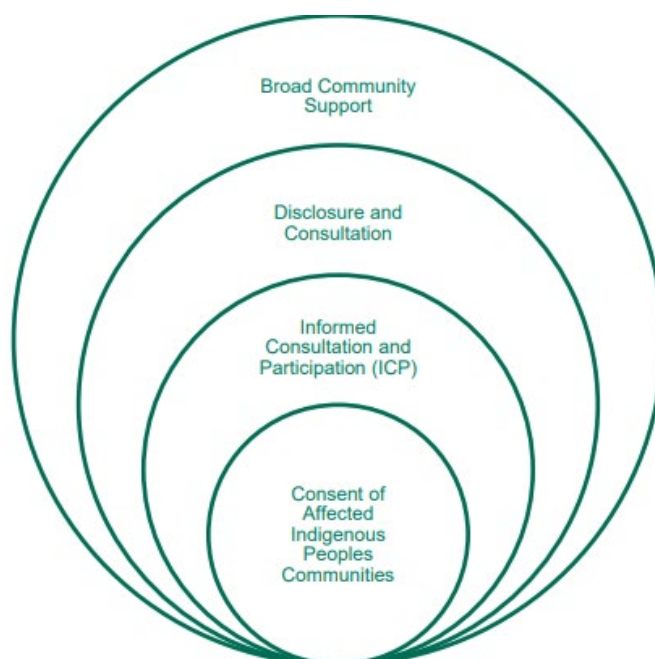
- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the nature resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural,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

An analysis of these four characteristics was provided in **Section 8.5.8** of the ESIA. It is difficult to unequivocally determine whether the Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk ethnic groups meet the ADB definition of "distinct and vulnerable" Indigenous Peoples. This Project therefore takes a precautionary approach in considering these ethnic groups as Indigenous Peoples.

4.1 Engagement Requirements

There is a wide spectrum of engagement levels with different stakeholders as mentioned in **Section 3** from Monitor to Leverage. ADB and IFC require that the Project conducts meaningful consultations and an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that results in the informed participation of the affected communities. For projects with adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, prescribed in IFC PS 7, the client is required to obtain their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). ADB requires that broad community support should be obtained if project activities lead to the vulnerabilities of Indigenous Peoples. In general, three levels of stakeholder engagement are presented in **Figure 4.4-1**; however, the Projects do not trigger FPIC.

Figure 4.4-1: Project Stakeholder Engagement Spectrum



4.1.1 Requirement for Consent of Affected Indigenous Peoples Communities

ADB require that broad community support (BCS) should be obtained if project have activities that include the followings:

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

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

The Project was assessed against the criteria for ADB BCS requirements in **Table 4.1**. The assessment determines that BCS is not applicable to the Project.

Table 4.1: BCS Definition and Applicability

ADB Criteria for BCS	Observations/Findings	Applicability
Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project has optimized the Project layout to avoid all Project impacts on cemeteries. ■ Phou Koungking has been identified as a 'Potential Intangible Cultural Heritage' as the forest is believed to be inhabited by a ghost known as Phi Bang Bot who can make people fall ill for not asking its permission to enter. Although the Project will be developing WTGs within Phou Koungking, the Project will limit land clearance and therefore will not cause disruption to the integrity of the forest in which the ghost inhabits. In addition, the Project has committed to perform ceremonies as required by local communities to enter the forest in a culturally respectful manner. 	Not Applicable
Physical displacement from IP traditional or customary lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no physical displacement as a result of Project's land acquisition. The Project will only result in economic displacement whereby the Project has proposed mitigation measures in this RP and CDP. 	Not Applicable
Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would affect the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project acquisition/use will impact customary land use of IPs for livelihood supports e.g. non-timber forest products and upland rotational cultivation. However, Section 8.5.2 and Section 8.5.3 demonstrated that small, fragmented areas of 	Not Applicable

define the identity and community of IP	clearing will be undertaken, instead of larger areas, and new access to NTFP collection and agricultural areas provided by the Project, the overall impact to the supply of NTFPs will be negligibly affected. The impacts to livelihood, particularly NTFP collection, is therefore not expected to be significant. Additionally, livelihood restoration measures will be outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Community Development Plan (CDP).	
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4.1.2 Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

Box 4.1 Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP)

Projects are required to follow an ICP process, which involves organised and iterative consultation and in-depth exchange of views and information, leading to the inclusion of the views of the affected communities into the project's decision making related to proposed mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The process of ICP entails consultation that occurs freely and voluntarily, without any external manipulation, interference or coercion, and without intimidation. ICP builds upon the following steps:

- begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an ongoing basis as risks and impacts arise;
- be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to affected communities;
- focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected, such as men, women, the elderly, youth, displaced persons, and vulnerable and disadvantaged persons or groups;
- be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation;
- enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and
- be documented. If the Project has already engaged in such a process, adequate documented evidence of such engagement should be provided.

The Project's engagement activities have been driven by the principles of ICP as outlined in **Box 4.1**. The Project started to engage affected IPs in 2014 when the Project was initiated. Affected IPs communities were also consulted during EIA public consultation process in 2020 which was conducted in compliance with the Laos regulatory requirements for public consultation. During the ESIA preparation in 2021, the engagement sought to include perspectives of IPs and vulnerable group such as women and youth through focus group discussions (refer to **Section 5.1** for more details of past stakeholder engagement).

Future engagement and consultation with local communities of the Project (refer to **Section 5.2** and **Section 5.3**) are planned to be undertaken in compliance with the principles and steps of ICP. This engagement process includes stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation, in a culturally appropriate manner.

- Project's engagements will ensure inclusion of participants from diverse backgrounds and viewpoints;

- Project's engagements will be gender and vulnerable group inclusive and responsive, tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- Involving Indigenous Peoples' representative bodies and organizations (e.g., councils of elders or village councils), as well as members of the Affected Communities of IPs;
- Communication channels and consultation methods will be culturally appropriate and reach all relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups;
- Organizing the face-to-face interactions/meetings and using indigenous languages where appropriate and/or the translator; and
- Provide sufficient time to fully consider and address Indigenous Peoples' concerns and suggestions for Indigenous Peoples' decision-making processes.

4.1.3 Broad Community Support

ADB requires that *“when projects entail any of the three types of project activities requiring consent of affected IP communities, the borrower/ client should carry out an engagement process by conducting meaningful consultation and good faith negotiation that leads to Broad Community Support (BCS)”*.

Although the Projects' activities do not trigger BCS and consent from the IP communities are not required, it was noted that the Project has carried out effective engagement with affected IP communities as outlined in **Section 5.3.1** “The general opinions of stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIIs show that the majority of the people agree with the development of the Project. This is because they perceive various benefits associated with the Project...”

Through the engagement and consultation, the Project has developed following management plans to support affected IP communities:

- Community Development Plan (with integration of Ethnic Minority Development Plan)
- Resettlement Plan (with integration of Livelihood Restoration Plan)
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan

This SEP outlines strategies for future engagement in **Section 5.2** to **Section 5.3** which will ensure engagement of IP communities throughout the Project life cycle in manners required by ADB PS3.

5. PAST PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement

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

5.1.1 Local EIA Consultation

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

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

Local EIA stakeholder engagement is summarised in **Table 5.1** and are detailed in **Appendix B** of this SEP.

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

- The Project should provide funding and assistance to improve water supply system (e.g. gravity-fed) to the villages and irrigation systems for rice paddies.
- The Project should help to improve the access road to the village and within village and the access roads to production land e.g. rice, coffee, and cassava plantations.
- The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve school facilities, supplies and personnel.
- The Project should provide funding and assistance to establish and improve dispensary and healthcare centres in the villages.
- The Project should provide funding assistance to establish a village administrative office.
- People in the potentially affected villages should be able to benefit (i.e. have access to electricity generated by the Project).
- The Project should provide reasonable and fair compensation to those households affected by land acquisition.
- The Project should provide assistance to poor families in the affected villages. In addition, the Project should provide assistance for improvement of vocations in the villages and offer job opportunities for the village members to work on the Project.
- Request for the Project to provide financial support to the villages/village fund/monthly tax to the villages.

Table 5.1: Summary of Local EIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Location	Participants	Outcomes
12-21 Nov 2014	Dissemination of information and consultation at village level	16 villages located in the Project area and nearby areas	Direct and indirect PAPs	Consult with PAPs on the Project development and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities.
7-26 Sep 2020	Disseminate of information related to change of location and boundaries of wind turbine towers, benefits and potential impacts of the Project. In addition, conducted consultation at village level	18 village located in the Project area	Direct and indirect PAPs	Consult with PAPs on the Project development and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities.
May 2016	Consultation at district level	District Administration Office of Dak Cheung District	Deputy Chief of Dak Cheung District and Sanxay District, Deputy Provincial of Department of Natural Resources and Environmental of Sekong Province and Attapeu provinces, and other participants, totaling to 70 persons	Consultation with district heads of the affected areas and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns on the Project.
July 2018	Consultation Meeting at Technical Level to endorse the EIA report (dated September 2020)	Meeting room of the Provincial DONRE of Sekong Province	General Director of DONRE Policy, Deputy Director of Provincial DONRE of Sekong and Attapeu Provinces, and participants from other agencies of central, provincial and district levels, totaling to 63 participants	Consultation with related governmental agencies on technical aspects of the Project.
To be confirmed	Consultation meeting at Provincial/Central level	Information has not been included in the EIA	Information has not been included in the EIA	Information has not been included in the EIA

Source: ESIA dated September 2020

5.1.2 ESIA Consultation

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

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

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

Accordingly, modification of the consultation plan consisted of:

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

A total of 345 people were consulted during the process through FGDs and Key Informant Interview (KIIs), in which 181 were women, 76 were ethnic group representatives and 75 were youth representatives. As prior engagements suggest that the majority of the local communities can communicate in Laos, the engagement was therefore conducted in Laos. **Figure 5-1** illustrates how FGDs were carried out while ensuring COVID-19 safety measures i.e. face masks for all participants and social distancing while conducting FGDs.

Prior to conducting FGDs and KIIs, information related to the Project was provided to the participants to ensure that the following consultations will be based meaningful and informed consultations. In Dak Tiem village (the first village engaged), presentation about the Project was provided to group of participants as shown in **Figure 5-2**. This approach in particular was able to provide visual information which facilitated the participants to understand Project impacts. COVID-19 safety measures was ensured for all participants, face masks were handed out to all participants before joining the session. Due to Covid-19 outbreak situation, it was not possible to carry out this approach in the remaining villages. Alternatively, brief Project information was given in smaller groups to all FGD groups prior to start conducting the FGD and a banner providing Project information (**Figure 5-4**) was displayed in the villages. The information on the banner include Project location, Project components, example

visual of wind farm project and Project's number for the villagers to contact in case of any questions or concerns arise. This grievance channel was also informed to people during FGDs/KIIs.

Figure 5-1: FGDs Activities



FGD with women group in Dak Dom Village



FGD with women group in Dak Ta-ok Noi Village



FGD with Youth representative in Dak Yen Village



FGD with Youth representative in Dak Yang Village



FGD with livelihood group in Dak Xeum Village



FGD with livelihood group in Dak Nong Village

Figure 5-2: Project Information Disclosure



Project information disclosure at Dak Tiem Village on 8 November 2021

The Project information that was disclosed during the consultation include:

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

Example of PowerPoint presentation used for Project information disclosure is provided in **Figure 5-3** and the full PowerPoint presentation to **Appendix G**.

Figure 5-3: Project Information Disclosure Material (Powerpoint)



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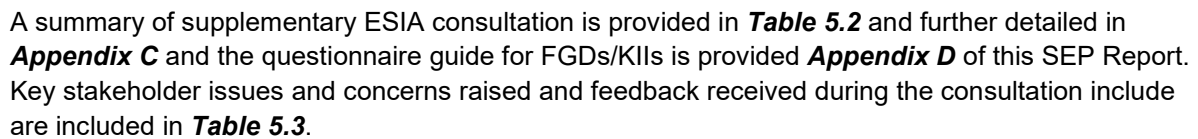


Table 5.2: Summary of Supplemental ESIA Stakeholder Engagement

Date	Objectives	Participants	Location	Outcomes
06 Oct - 23 Nov 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of information ■ Consultation at village level (through FGDs and KIIs) ■ Social baseline data collection through socio-economic HH survey and FGDs and KIIs 	Direct and indirect PAPs	23 villages located in Dak Cheung District, Sekong Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collect socio-economic data to update the social baseline ■ Consult with PAPs on the Project development and obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities.
	- KIIs with local authorities	23 villages heads of the affected villages		
	- FGDs with livelihood groups	69 farmers, livestock, laborers, NTFPs collection		
	- FGD with women groups	82 women		
	- FGD with ethnic groups	56 ethnic group representatives (41 Triang; 4 Katu; 9 Yae; and 2 Lao)		
	- FGD with youth groups	57 youth		
	- KIIs with healthcare personnel	9 healthcare personnel		
	- NGO (CARE)	1 CARE representative ¹³	Dak Cheung District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consult with NGO representative on community needs, active NGOs and their programs in local communities
06 - 10 Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dissemination of information ■ Consultation at village level (through FGDs and KIIs) ■ Social baseline data collection through socio-economic HH survey and FGDs and KIIs 	Direct and indirect PAPs	8 villages located in Sanxay District, Attapeu Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collect socio-economic data to update the social baseline ■ Consult with PAPs on the Project development and

¹³ Representative of CARE, an NGO active on gender, food security, livelihood and assistance to vulnerable groups was present in Dak Cheung District for the KII. The programs that they have been implemented in Dak Cheung District include:

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

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

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

IMPACT ELECTRONICS SIAM ANALYSIS 600 MW MONSOON WIND

FARM

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Date	Objectives	Participants	Location	Outcomes
	- KIIs with local authorities	8 villages heads of the affected villages		obtain opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and communities.
	- FGDs with livelihood groups	20 farmers, livestock, laborers and NTFPs collection		
	- FGD with women groups	17 women		
	- FGD with ethnic groups	20 ethnic group representatives (17 Triang and 3 Ar Luk)		
	- FGD with youth groups	18 youth		
	- KIIs with healthcare personnel	3 healthcare personnel		

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

Table 5.3: Key Stakeholder Concerns and Relevance for ESIA

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA Considerations
The Project should minimise impacts to sensitive receptors and houses and paddy field as much as possible.	The impact assessment including information on mitigation measures for the social receptors is provided in Section 8.5 of the ESIA Report.
The Project development will impact the cultivation land, particularly rice paddy field as suitable land for rice cultivation is highly limited due to mountainous terrain of the region.	Impacts to livelihoods and land use, including rice paddies, is included in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
The Project should ensure that there will be no encroachment into villagers' land containing houses/dwellings.	Land and economic displacement is assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures. The Project will ensure all required processes for land acquisition are conducted in conjunction with relevant stakeholders.
Concern about nuisance from noise from wind turbines during operation.	Noise impacts (including from turbines) are assessed in Section 8.3.7 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
Concern about nuisance from shadow flicker and negative impacts on agricultural productivity.	Shadow flicker impacts are assessed in Section 8.3.10 and Section 8.5.7 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
Concern that the Project development may impact cemeteries of the village.	Impacts to cemeteries and other cultural heritage are assessed in Section 8.5.9 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
Some people expressed that they cannot articulate their concerns as they do not have sufficient information about the Project and its potential impacts	Information dissemination will be considered in the ESIA and SEP. A SEP (this document) has been prepared for the Project including future and on-going engagement required to ensure stakeholders are provided sufficient information on the potential impacts.
Concerns about unfair compensation for those impacted by land acquisition of the Project, and there will be no replacement land for cultivation and animal husbandry and therefore people will lose their main source of livelihood.	Impacts and processes for land acquisition are provided in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. Note that this is based on preliminary land and asset registration undertaken in November and December 2021.
Concerns around safety of life and property and livestock of households nearby the wind towers and safety of those that conduct agricultural activities under the transmission line.	Impacts to community health and safety are assessed in Section 8.5.4 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
Prior to commencement of the Project construction, the village heads should be informed.	Village heads will be informed prior to construction, this commitment is included in Section 9 (ESMP) of the ESIA Report.
The people in the affected villages were not sure if they can use electricity generated by the Project.	Household solar power systems will be provided to the affected villages. Priority will be given to the households affected by the Project's land acquisition, then poor households within the Project's affected communities, and finally the entire the affected villages if possible. Refer to Section 8.5.2 and Community Development Plan (CDP) for more details.
During construction and operation of the Project, there will be influx of workers and people from outside to the villages. There are concerns that these people may bring transactional sex to villagers, disrupt community dynamics, increase gender-based violence, and/or negatively impact on public infrastructure and resources.	Impacts from worker influx are assessed in Section 8.5.6 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.

Stakeholder Concerns/ Expectations	Relevant ESIA Considerations
Concerns about the Project's impact on landslides	Impacts from unplanned events (including those impacts as a consequence of natural hazards) are assessed in Section 8.6.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures.
Concerns about the Project's impacts to forest resources as people are highly dependent on NTFP collection from the forests.	Impacts on communities livelihoods associated with NTFPs are assessed in Section 8.5.3 of the ESIA Report. This includes proposed mitigation measures

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

In addition to the main concerns provided in **Table 5.3**, the stakeholders engaged in FGDs and KIs also provided suggestions to the Project which reflect communities' needs:

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

6. ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE PHASES

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

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

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

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Engagement Stages

Phase	Primary Stakeholder Engagement Activity
Pre-construction	Undertake supplementary ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) disclosure and inform stakeholders of upcoming construction activities, including resettlement and land clearing. Road test the Project mitigation measures and benefit enhancers. Establish and give effect to a Grievance Redress Mechanism to address stakeholder complaints and issues promptly and effectively.
Construction	Regularly engage with stakeholders throughout the construction process and activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Project design, and monitoring results from the ESMP.
Operation	Day-to-day engagement with stakeholders to maintain good relationships, provide update on the Project progress and monitoring results from the ESMP.

Pre-Construction

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

- Disclose and consult on the supplementary ESIA and ESMP.
- Provide stakeholders with updated information about the Project and progress towards development.
- Establish and communicate the GRM to the PAPs and other interested parties.
- Conduct ongoing consultation related to land acquisition and resettlement.
- Confirm the stakeholder concerns, needs and opportunities that were identified during the ESIA and address any new issues that come to light.
- Road test the Project mitigation measures and benefit enhancers such as Livelihood Restoration Program and Community Development Program.

Engagement during this phase also includes:

- Engage with government departments regarding construction permits and licenses and provide regular Project progress and updates
- Provide an update on engagement activities that will occur during construction, including the frequency in which activities will be undertaken, the key points of contact within the Project team, and notification of the grievance mechanism and how to log a grievance.

Construction

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during construction are to:

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

Operation

The objectives of stakeholder engagement during operation are to:

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

The proposed Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Program is outlined in **Table 5.3**. Further detail such as date, time and location of the stakeholder engagement activities will be provided in advance of that activity (e.g. meeting) occurring. All stakeholder engagement activities will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Database (an example of which is provided in **Appendix D**).

Where a grievance is identified during the course of the stakeholder engagement and disclosure program, it will be recorded and addressed in accordance with the GRM outlined in **Chapter 5**.

Table 6.2: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Program

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Pre-construction				
<p>Provide Project updates and disclose relevant project information to stakeholders and solicit their inputs/feedback into final ESIA, ESMP and related plans. Includes but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project alternatives, scope of the potential impacts and mitigation measures and benefit enhancers ■ Land acquisition process ■ Project environmental and social (E&S) principles and ESMP ■ Resettlement and livelihood restoration measures ■ Grievance mechanism process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Village meetings ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ One-to-one meetings ■ Project Information Sheets such as Project Information Document (PID), Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline 	<p>One ESIA disclosure meeting per PAP village</p> <p>Follow-up meeting as required</p>	Community Relations Manager, Community Liaison Officer (CLOs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present the draft ESMP and related plans for comments and feedback ■ Project updates including construction activities, construction management plans, engagement activities and responsibilities ■ Update on ongoing land acquisition and resettlement activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Local Association and NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Targeted meetings with key stakeholders ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM ■ Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement ■ Project Information Centre ■ Social Media ■ Project Website 	Once ESIA disclosure meeting and as required	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, General Manager
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement ■ Grievance mechanism for land acquisition and displacement related issues <p>For more specific engagement strategies for land acquisition and resettlement, refer to Resettlement Plan (RP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs, business and entities identified in the Resettlement Plan (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups ■ Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM 	Monthly and as required	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, Resettlement Consultants

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Provide information to affected villagers about the changes in access to agriculture/forest land. Aspects relating to prohibited areas not to be used for agriculture/NTFP collection in compliance with the forest law and local forest use requirement will also be communicated to affected villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government bodies, PAPs, business and entities identified in the Resettlement Plan (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	Monthly and as required	Community Relations Manager, CLOs Resettlement Consultants
<p>Inform the affected villagers on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training program targeting skills required for affected villagers to participate in unskilled, and potentially semi-skilled, work for the Project. Employment and procurement opportunities in advance to enable villagers and businesses to be prepare for the application process (e.g. contracting requirements, assistance with application, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs NGOs advocating on livelihood training and improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Notification on village boards 	Monthly and as required	Community Relations Manager, procurement/recruitment manager
<p>Consultation with village leaders and villagers on mitigation measures for impact on cultural heritage i.e. cemeteries and sacred forests, including the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the villagers of Project's cultural heritage protocol Notify village leaders prior to entering cemeteries/sacred forest Inform the villagers of available grievance mechanism with regards to cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village leaders PAPs Relevant government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Joint public/community meetings with PAPs Project Information Sheets such as PID, FAQs, GRM Notification on village boards 	<p>Consultations once and more as required</p> <p>Notification prior to entering cemeteries and sacred forest</p>	Community Relations Manager, CLOs Resettlement Consultants
Engage on construction permits and licenses and regular Project progress and updates	Government Agencies and District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-on-one meetings Group meetings/briefings 	Monthly and as required	Project Director, Permitting Team and other Managers as relevant
Maintain feedback channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-to-one meetings with CLOs Feedback Mailboxes Project Website 	As required	CLOs

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Information Centre 		
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FAQs 	Monthly and as required	CLO, Community Relations Manager
Media briefings	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meetings ■ Electronic communication 	As required	Community Relations Manager
Construction				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regularly update on construction activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Project design, and monitoring results from the ESMP, especially the Resettlement Plan, health and safety impacts (Construction-related safety measures) ■ Grievance mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form ■ Meetings ■ Social Media ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	<p>Once a month and as needed</p> <p>Community perception surveys – once a year</p>	Community Relations Manager, CLOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update on construction activities and implementation of management plans ■ Update on livelihood restoration ■ Grievance mechanism ■ Coordination of activities especially the roll-out of management plans ■ Health and safety impacts ■ Employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Local Association and NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form ■ Meetings ■ Project Information Hotline and Website ■ Social Media ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	Once at the start of construction then as required	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, Construction Contractors
Ongoing consultation on land acquisition and resettlement	Relevant government bodies and representatives of PAPs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	Monthly and as needed PAP survey - Upon completion of resettlement	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, Resettlement Consultants

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
	business and entities identified in RP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Separate group discussions with vulnerable groups 		
Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licences and provide construction progress update	Government Agencies and District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Project Email 	Monthly and as required	Community Relations Manager, General Manager
Notification of disruptive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ District Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Text Notifications ■ Social Media ■ Project Website ■ Project Information Hotline ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	As required, prior to events of increased disturbance (e.g. land clearing, traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.)	Community Relations Manager
Undertake community environmental and safety awareness program. Topics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Activities that cause disruption such as air, dust, traffic and noise impacts ■ Road safety, especially for children ■ Workers code of conduct, worker's health and safety plan ■ Security management ■ Emergency preparedness and response ■ Activities that cause other adverse environmental and social impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Community Events such as forest conservation ■ Posters and Maps ■ Project Information Sheets ■ Project Email ■ Project Information Centre 	Monthly and as required	Community Relations manager, CLOs
Provide information on gender-based violence (GBV) and inform the affected villagers of available grievance mechanism to report actual or suspected instances of GBV/ exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups, particularly women and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs ■ Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 	Bi-annually	CLOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inform the communities near the Project regarding the risks of trespassing. Such engagement should start prior to the start of construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Face-to-face meetings ■ Joint public/community meetings with PAPs 	Once at the start of construction then as required	CLOs

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the communities of grievance redress mechanism to lodge any grievances in relation to the conduct of security personnel. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Sheets such as Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form 		
Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Government Agencies District Administration Local Association and NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Stakeholder Engagement Database Project Email Community Perception Survey Issues and Concerns Register 	Bi-annually	Community Relations Manager, CLO, Environmental Consultant
Disclose and consult on construction activities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities and schedule Additional mitigation measures/updated ESMP Community health and safety, workers camp code of conducts, environmental and social management, road access and traffic management Hiring opportunities and practices, and local worker training program Business opportunities 	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement Project Information Centre Project Information Sheets Community Meetings (for PAPs) 	Monthly at the first 3 months of construction, then quarterly and as required from there on. Advanced notification will be given to hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, Construction Contractor
Monitor community concerns and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Local Association and NGOs Other Interested Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Stakeholder Engagement Database Project Email 	Bi-annually	CLOs
Maintain feedback channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Email Project Information Hotline Feedback Mailboxes 	As required	CLOs

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Association and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Information Centre 		
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	FAQ	Bi-annually and as required	CLOs
Media briefings	Media	Meeting	At the beginning of construction and as required	Community Relations Manager, CLOs
Operations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good relationships and provide update on the Project progress Grievance mechanism 	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting/briefing Village meeting 	Once at the beginning of operation and as required	Community Relations Manager with support from other Managers and team members
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Media Project Website 	Monthly and as required	
		Project Information Sheets	Bi-annually	
Maintain awareness of environmental and safety practices in the local communities	PAPs	Brochures, pamphlets, and regular environmental and safety, emergency response talks to PAPs and other relevant stakeholders Emergency drills	Once at the beginning of the operation then annually	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, H&S Experts
Notification of disruptive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups District Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Notifications Social Media Project Website 	As required, prior to events of increased disturbance (e.g. traffic movements, dust, noise, etc.)	Community Relations Manager
Monitor effectiveness of the ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Vulnerable Groups Government Agencies Local Association and NGOs Other Interested Parties 	Meeting	Once at the beginning of the operation then bi-annually	Community Relations Manager, CLOs, Environmental and Social Consultants
		Stakeholder Engagement Database	Bi-annually	
		Community Perception Survey	Every 3 years	
		Community Meetings with PAPs	As required	

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Primary Engagement Activity / Topics	Target Stakeholder Groups	Disclosure Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
Monitor community concerns and attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Local Association and NGOs ■ Other Interested Parties 	Project Email/Feedback Mailboxes	As required	CLOs
		Meeting	As required	
		Stakeholder Engagement Database	Bi-annually	
		Community Perception Survey	Every 3 years	
		Feedback Mailboxes	As required	
Maintain feedback channels	All Stakeholders	Project Email	As required	CLOs
Update FAQs to respond to stakeholder queries	All Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Email and Website/ Feedback Mailboxes 	As required	
Media briefings	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project Website ■ Project Email 	As required	CLOs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting ■ Project Email 	Once at the beginning of operation then as required	

6.1 Strategies for Information Disclosure, Communication, and Consultations

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

Key disclosure and communication materials include:

- Project Information Document (PID): This document consists of a non-technical summary of the Project, development timeline and milestones, Project updates, consultation program and opportunities for the stakeholders to participate in development of the Project, timeline and venues for engagement activities, contact details for questions and queries. The PID will be updated at each Project milestone to reflect the Project development and key activities at each stage.
- Project Factsheet: A one-pager explaining the Project information in simple, plain language accompanied with maps and pictures.
- FAQs which comprises key Project risks and issues, and the Project's plan to address them, as well as answers to key questions raised by the stakeholders during the previous consultation. The FAQs will be revised and updated regularly to reflect Project development and key issues that have come to light.
- GRM: Details on how to access the grievance mechanism will be provided. This will include information on how the grievance management process will work, including the timeframes for responses.

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

Table 6.3: Information Disclosure, Communication and Consultation Strategies

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
Face-to-face Meeting/workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide Project updates and disclose relevant project information ■ Solicit their inputs/feedback for the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Government offices – all levels, elected officials, schools and health clinics, interest groups, NGOs, financiers, multilateral agencies, and other interested parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ All Stakeholders
FGD	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Women and youth groups in the Directly and Indirectly Affected Population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs
Telephone or Virtual Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information can be disseminated via telephone and virtual meetings if needed considering the COVID-19 pandemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Directly and Indirectly PAPs, relevant governmental authorities considering the COVID-19 pandemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs
Project Information Sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Booklet, PID, GRM, Brochures, Factsheets, media notices, Feedback Form ■ Distributed prior to meetings by Project Community Relations Team ■ Provide reference on impacts and mitigations section – may be included in booklet or provided verbally ■ Document to be available in English, Laos and other local languages 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders
Notice Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ District Administration Offices ■ District schools and healthcare centres 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders
Feedback Mailboxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To be placed in a public place at PAP village ■ Copies of feedback form are also available at mailboxes ■ Allows local community members to provide written feedback to the Project team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs can raise questions or concerns ■ PAPs can provide suggestions to the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups
FAQ List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prepare a list of FAQs and model answers to provide consistent messaging to all stakeholders ■ To be updated regularly throughout the Project lifecycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FAQs to be prepared in consultation with PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure FAQ language is inclusive – simple, in appropriate languages (e.g. Laos and ethnic languages including Triang, Yae, Katu and Ha Luk) ■ Ensure detail in FAQ does not provide commitments where not confirmed 		
Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To announce Project meetings, events or key Project information ■ May be undertaken in one or more mediums, depending on the location of stakeholders and/or nature of content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All stakeholders can choose to follow the project on social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders ■ Other Interested Parties
Project Information Centre (PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed in the border between Dak Cheung and Sanxay Districts ■ Established as soon as possible during the pre-construction phase and ongoing throughout the construction phase ■ To welcome visitors from the local communities and the district to obtain Project information, ask questions, raise issues or log grievances ■ Facilitated by the CLOs and business hours will take into account convenient time for the PAPs, especially the vulnerable people to access the PIC ■ Facilitated by the CLOs and business hours will take into account convenient time for the PAPs, especially the vulnerable people to access the PIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs can request for Project information, ask questions about the Project ■ PAPs can raise their concerns and provide suggestions to the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties
Project Information Hotline Project Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Telephone number for stakeholders to provide feedback/enquire about the Project ■ Project email address available for all stakeholders to write to ask questions, raise issues/concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All stakeholders can email to request information, and raise issues/concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties
Project Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Project website to contain key Project information ■ Regularly updated with new Project updates such as job opportunities for local workforce ■ Allow the public to submit issues or grievances related to the Project development. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All Stakeholders
Newspaper, Television or Radio Advertisement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To announce Project meetings, events or key Project information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regional stakeholders and other interested parties who can call in to ask questions and raise issues/concerns while GOL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups ■ Other Interested Parties

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Method	Information Disclosure and Communication	Consultation Strategies	Targeted Stakeholder Groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May be undertaken in one or more mediums, depending on the location of stakeholders 	representatives attend the radio interview (it is proposed that this occur during pre-construction)	
Films and Videos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project will also explore films and videos of construction of wind farms and certain impacts such as shadow flicker to screen for the PAPs and other interested stakeholders ■ Videos of relevant progressive rehabilitation programs, resettlement and livelihood restoration programs and community health and safety training programs will also be sourced whenever possible for community screen time 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Vulnerable Groups
Participation in community events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To disclose Project information as appropriate ■ To answer questions and gather feedback from stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Directly Affected Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs ■ Other Interested Parties
Perception Survey	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A perception survey examining PAPs' experience and feedback about the project will be carried out annually during construction, and at the completion of RP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PAPs
Household visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To disclose Project information as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To answer questions and gather feedback from PAPs, particularly vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Households in 'extreme poverty' (refer to Footnote 4), single women headed households, people with disability, elderly who have mobility issue, informal settlers and other vulnerable individuals. As many as possible in the Directly Affected Population.
School visit/group briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To disclose Project information as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To answer questions and gather feedback from PAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ School children in the Directly and Indirectly affected villages

6.2 Additional Strategies for Women and Vulnerable Groups

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

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

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

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

6.3 Review of Comments and Report Back

Feedback from the PAPs will be captured by the Stakeholder Engagement Manager and CLOs. Feedback will be sought after key engagement activities as proposed in **Table 6.4**. The team will also maintain an Issues and Concerns Register and Grievance Register that are parts of the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Database. Urgent issues and grievances that need immediate attention will be taken up the chain of command as soon as practically possible. This is described in more detail in **Section 6** below.

Stakeholder feedback will be collated in the Stakeholder Engagement Database. The Community Relations Team will analyse engagement data to identify stakeholder's key issues, trends, suggestions and aspirations. During the planning and construction phases, a stakeholder engagement report will be produced at each consultation milestone (or monthly) and include:

- Number of stakeholders engaged (total and by stakeholder group).
- Methods of engagement.
- Key issues and trends.
- Grievances and details of how they have been resolved.

The report will be submitted to the Project Management Unit to help them address the issues that have come up in different management plans, such as the traffic management plan, health and safety plan, or Construction Contractor's various plans. Mitigation measures will be addressed systematically through the relevant management plans. The FAQs will be revised and updated regularly to reflect Project changes, and key issues that have come to light as a result of information disclosure and consultation activities.

A Stakeholder Issues and Response Report ("You Ask, We Answer") will be provided to stakeholders annually during construction. The report will provide a summary of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not. The report will be disseminated through various channels indicate in **Table 6.3** including notice board in public space such as administrative offices, schools and healthcare centres, Project website and PIC.

6.4 Resettlement Planning Engagement Process

A primary engagement process running concurrently with the overall Project consultation and disclosure is engagement related to resettlement planning. Consultations with government departments and offices, together with displaced families, are undertaken for the development of the Resettlement Plan (RP).

Proposed key engagement activities for RP are outlined in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4: Key RP Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Stage	Engagement Activities for RP
Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disclosure of potential Project footprint, to be managed with utmost caution to mitigate the speculation risks ■ Gathering initial PAP issues and concerns regarding land acquisition and resettlement ■ Preparation of stakeholder engagement (SE) road map for further stages
Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disclose the resettlement planning process and explain its key steps to stakeholders, including detailed explanations on cut-off date, resettlement committee(s), timeframes, feedback, and GRM ■ Establish the resettlement committee/s ■ Announcement of cut-off-date and legal progress backing the declaration of cut-off ■ Consult to plan to mitigate and compensate impacts of physical and/or economic displacements ■ Conduct socio-economic and asset inventory surveys ■ Disclose the RP and related plans
Compensation and Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Negotiations to agree on compensation entitlements for loss of household and community assets ■ Negotiations to agree on livelihood restoration and improvement measures at community and household levels
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal Project and external independent monitoring and evaluation of the land-acquisition and resettlement process

The RP is a process that runs parallel with the SEP where findings will feed into the SEP and vice versa. See **Table 6.2** for planned engagement activities for resettlement planning at different Project

phases. Detailed stakeholder engagement for resettlement planning phase is provided in the Resettlement Plan.

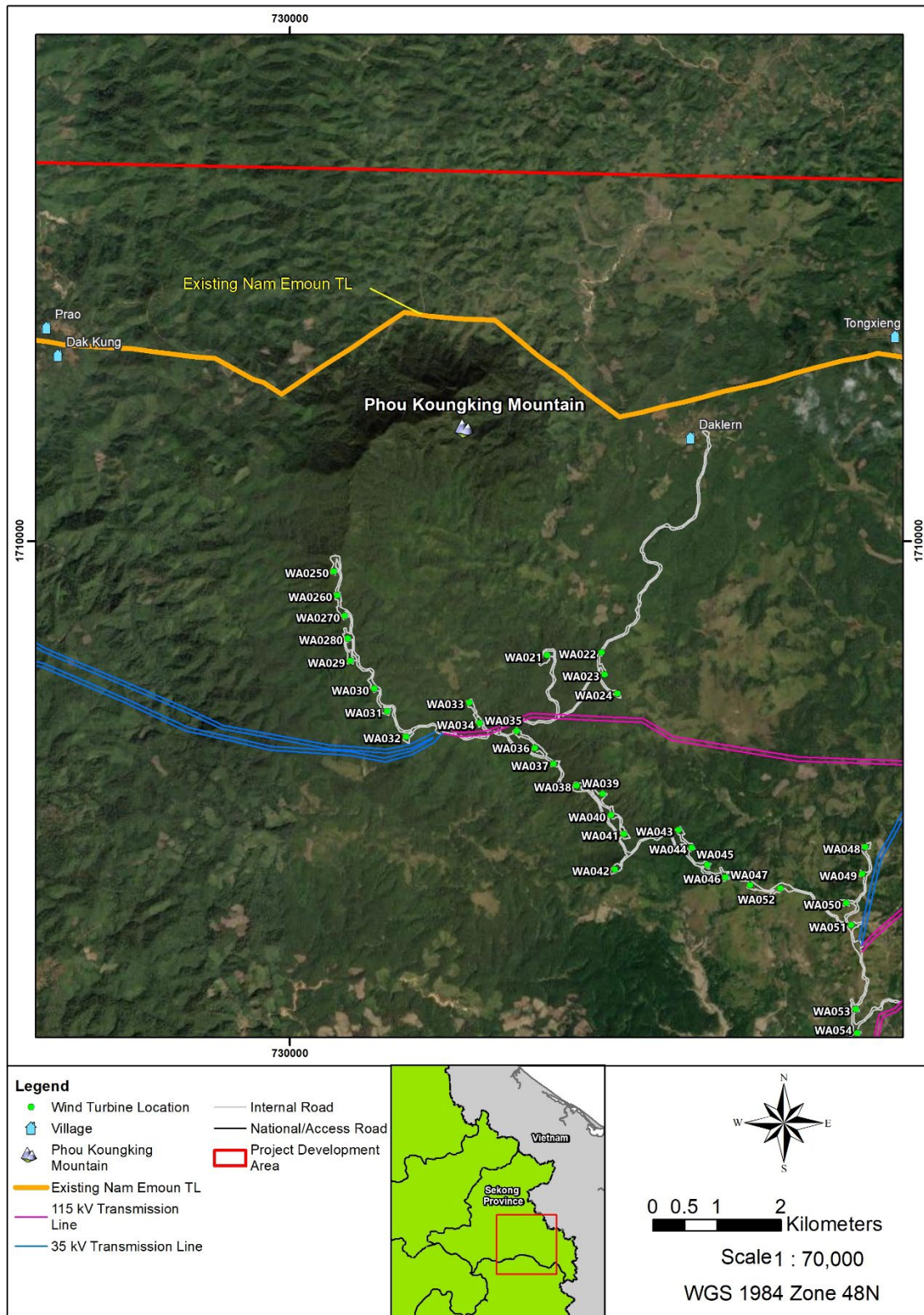
6.5 Cultural Heritage Management Planning Engagement

Although it was determined that ADB's requirement for BCS criteria are considered not applicable as discussed in **Table 4.1**. The Project will take precautionary approach to ensure that the Project obtains broad community support from IP communities, particularly the villages located near Phou Kounking. The Project will undertake additional consultation with the villagers of Proa Village and Dak Ran Village as they are located nearest to Phou Kounking (approximately 4.5 km and 2.0 km from Phoud Kounking, respectively) with the objectives of:

- To better understand the villagers' beliefs towards Phou Kounking mountain and the ghost/spirit that inhabits in this mountain
- Solicit villagers' concerns regarding the Project development in Phou Kounking area
- To understand conditions and requirements from the villagers in order for the Project to enter and develop Project components within Phou Kounking area such as particular ceremonies or rituals that have to be undertaken by the Project according to the villagers' beliefs
- To provide commitments to comply with the villagers' conditions and requirements and mitigation measures to minimize impacts such as land clearance to the Phou Kounking area to the villagers
- To understand a collective expression by the affected IPs communities of BCS for the Project activities within the Phou Kounking area

The consultations will be recorded and the IPs communities' expression of BCS will be documented in the minutes of meetings, and the minutes will be approved by the village heads – this will be used as evidence that the Project has obtained BCS for Project activities within Phou Kounking mountain.

Figure 6-1: Villages Located near Phou Koungking



6.6 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Engagement

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

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

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

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

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

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

This section provides a framework for the GRM that will be used to identify, track, and manage grievances raised by external Project stakeholders. The GRM applies to land acquisition and resettlement related grievances. A separate grievance mechanism will be developed to address internal grievances relating to employment matters.

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

The main objective of the grievance mechanism is:

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

7.1 The Project Grievance Resolution System

The objective of this system is to ensure there is a robust and transparent process available for addressing complaints. This system comprises a sequential process of three (4) levels of resolution. The next level of resolution is triggered if the complaint cannot be resolved at a lower level (see **Figure 5.1**).

The grievance committees will be set up as soon as possible. They will be constituted as below:

- The Grievance Committees (GCs) at each level will be established prior to construction phase and consist of (as relevant to each level): the Community Relations Manager, Construction Contractor representatives, Village head representatives, the District/Provincial Administration representatives, and community representatives (especially women and youth). The GC focus is on facilitating environmental and social grievances that are mainly construction related.
- For resettlement related grievances, a Joint Committee for Resettlement (JCR) will be established to facilitate resolution at Tier 2 and Tier 3, as soon as possible during the Pre-Construction phase and consist of (as relevant to each level): the Community Relations Manager, Village Heads, Land Department representative, the District/Provincial Administration representatives relevant to land acquisition and resettlement, and a local NGO representative who has extensive knowledge on land dispute facilitation.
- As per the Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL, dated 5 April 2016 (Article 68 - 73) and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 21/GOL, dated 31 January 2019 (Article 23-25), if the grievance cannot be resolved at level 3, the PAPs can appeal to the court according to the judicial process (level 4). It is noted that although the Project recognises and accepts that complainants may go directly to this level of resolution.

Box 7.1 The Project Grievance Resolution System

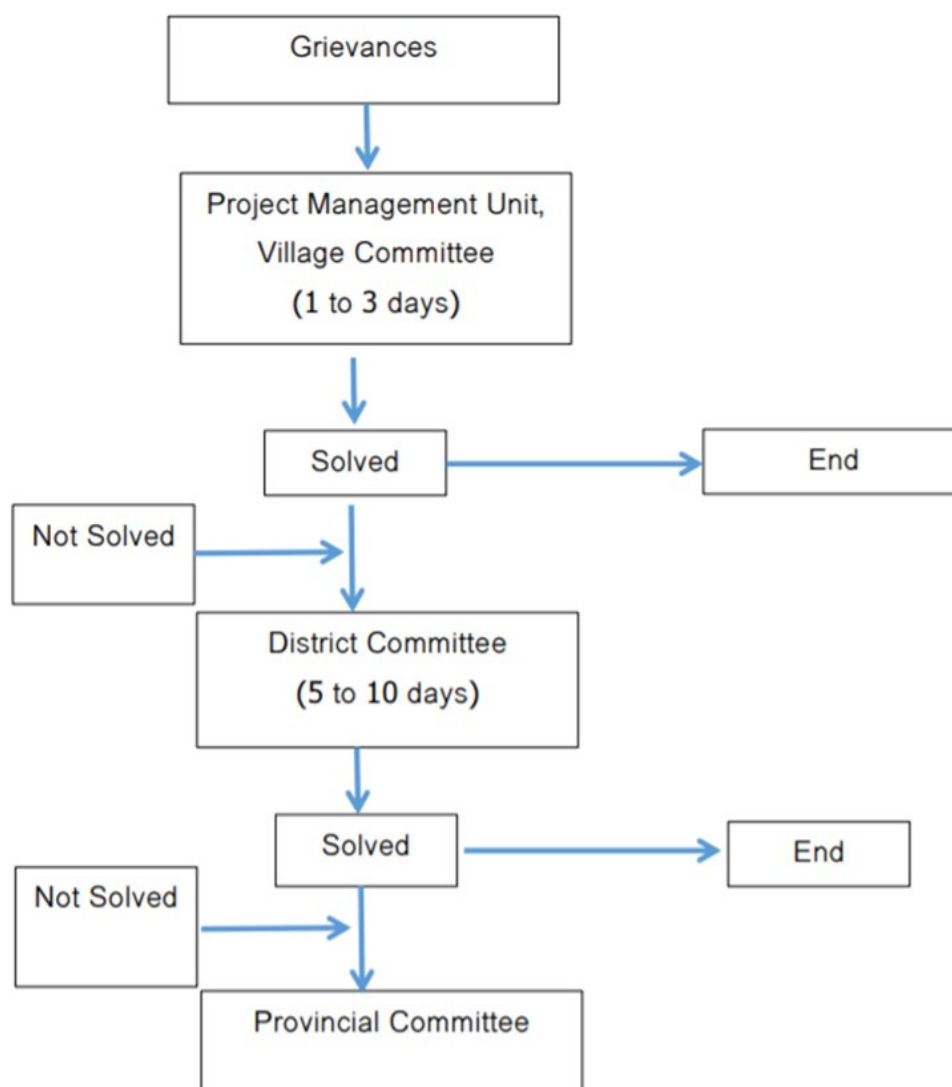
Level 1: This level of resolution is for complaints that can be resolved by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Village Committee directly. This level of complaint can be dealt with through immediate corrective action.

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

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

Level 4: If the complainants do not accept the resolution or decision at level 3 then they can take legal action at the District Court. The Project does not control this level of resolution but acknowledges this process is available to stakeholders. It also acknowledges that some complainants may choose to proceed directly to this level of resolution.

Figure 7-1 Project Grievance Resolution System



Source: EIA, September 2020

7.2 The Grievance Procedure

All grievances shall be managed in accordance with the Project's Grievance Procedure (**Figure 7-2**). All grievances must be handled in a discreet and objective manner. The Project Community Relations Team must take into consideration the sensitive nature of the needs and concerns of the affected communities and be responsive to the grievances made by the Project-Affected Parties, especially during the peak of the construction phase.

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

All grievances and how they have been managed will be recorded in the Stakeholder Engagement Database including complaint details, a summary of the grievance, the resolution or agreement on proposed actions (between the Project and the complainant), and monitoring actions taken in response to the grievance. Grievances for highly sensitive cases, and as requested by complainants, will be filed anonymously, which is essential for capturing any grievances that may arise in relation to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

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

Step 1: Receive and Acknowledge Grievance

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

- Written communication by filling out the Grievance Form (**Appendix F**) available on the Project Website.
- Verbal communication with the CLOs who are stationed in the local communities. For those who have difficulty reading or writing or inexperienced with the complaint process the CLOs will assist them in filling out the complaint form.
- The form will also be made available at the Project Information Centre, and other disclosure venues identified in **Table 4.5**.

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

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

Step 2: Assess Grievance and Assign Priority and Responsibility

Grievance is screened and assessed within 3 days of receipt by the Project's Community Relations Team as follows:

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

Box 7.2 Grievance Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Project's Community Relations Team member will investigate the grievance and propose resolution as soon as possible but **no later than 14 days after screening** and assessing the grievance. The responsible team member shall seek input from Village Committee and relevant district officials, as well as Project personnel and contractors, as necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 5: Implement the Solution

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

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

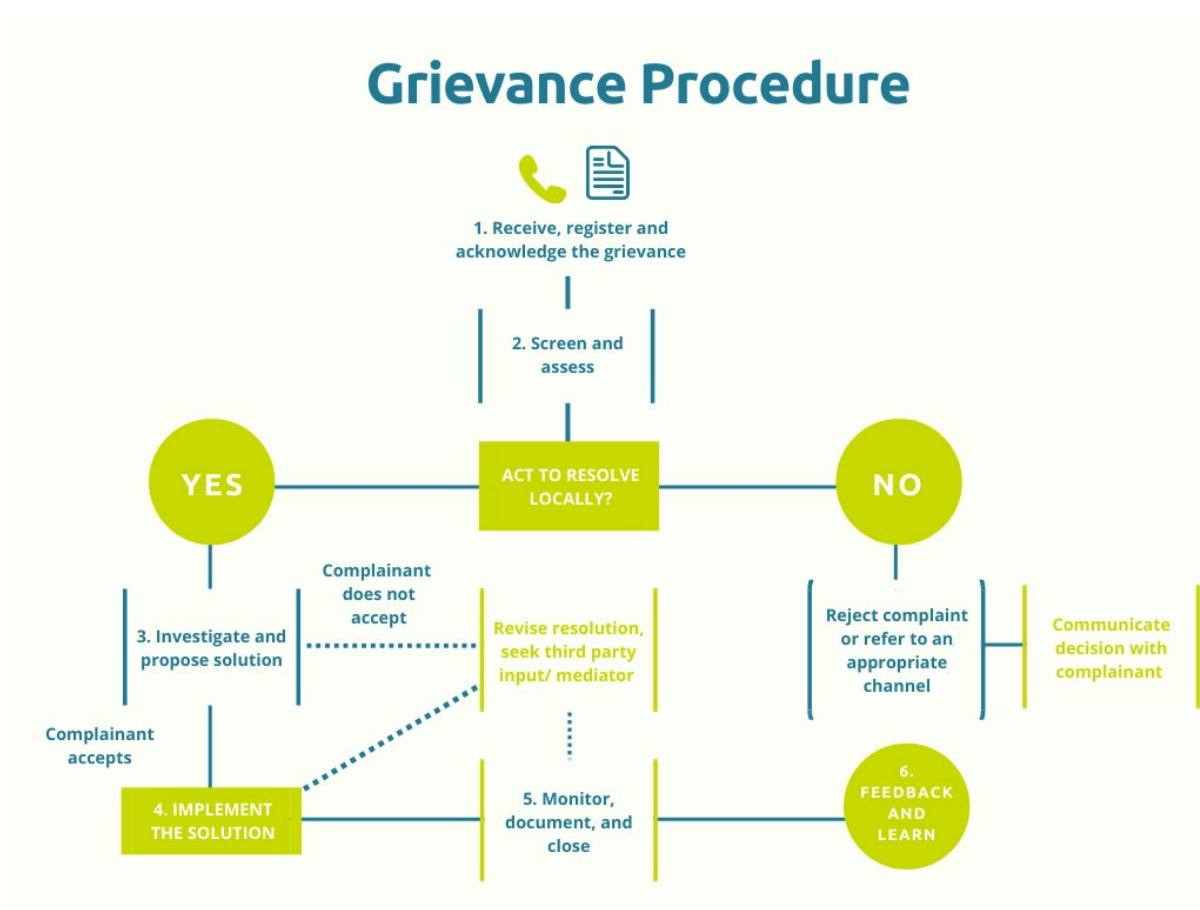
Inform the complainant once the resolution is implemented. The responsible team member will inform the complainant that the corrective actions have been implemented and confirm that the complainant is satisfied with the resolution.

Step 6: Grievance Close Out and Documentation

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

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

Figure 7-2: Steps in Grievance Mechanism



8. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DATABASE

Implementation of the SEP will be supported by a Stakeholder Engagement Database (**Appendix D**). A Stakeholder Engagement Database is a tool that can be used to track stakeholder activities and grievances and report on them. The database will help track the following information:

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

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

9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

9.1 Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

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

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

9.2 Evaluation of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

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

A formal evaluation will be done annually, during which the performance indicators set out in **Table 7.1** will be used to determine the extent to which the objectives of the SEP have been met. A formal evaluation will also be done at the end of construction prior to operation commencing. The evaluation results will be used to update the SEP and will be reported internally as well as to key external stakeholders, as requested.

Table 9.1: Performance Indicators

Objectives	Performance Indicators
Stakeholders are provided information about the Project in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of materials disseminated ■ Comments received on disclosure materials, positive or negative ■ Locations of information disclosure and who received the information
Stakeholders have an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the Project's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of engagement opportunities provided ■ Topics of engagement activities ■ Attendance rates ■ Numbers of grievances related to lack of opportunity to participate in Project development
Grievances are resolved promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Categories of grievances and trends ■ Number of complainants satisfied with the resolution ■ Average time for grievance processing
Informed participation by Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of engagement opportunities provided to Vulnerable Groups ■ Attendance rates ■ Representation of all sub-groups ■ Number and type of issues raised are satisfactorily resolved.
Positive working relationships are built and maintained over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number and type of grievances lodged by stakeholders ■ Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances ■ Percentage of stakeholders taking part in engagement efforts ■ Community attitudes and perceptions

Objectives	Performance Indicators
Engagement continues to be transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Project lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities ■ Disclosure of engagement and grievance outcomes and adhere to reporting commitment (Section 7.3) of this SEP ■ Representation of Vulnerable Groups in engagement activities ■ Number and type of grievances lodged by community members ■ Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances

9.3 Reporting

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

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

Reporting back to the stakeholders will be done through:

- Frequently updated FAQs to address new concerns that have come to light through stakeholder feedback during pre-construction, construction and operation phases. The updated FAQs is one of the key disclosure materials for the Project throughout the Project lifecycle.
- Stakeholder Engagement Summary to be disclosed annually during construction and operation phases as part of the Project's ESMP's reporting. The report will provide summary stakeholder engagement activities undertaken to date, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account or the reasons why it was not.

The stakeholder list as well as stakeholder analysis and mapping will continue to be revised and incorporated into the SEP revisions according to the ongoing receipt of comments and input from local, national, and international stakeholders directed to the Project.

10. ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

The Community Relations Manager of IEAD is responsible for the overall adherence to the SEP and to provide the funding for stakeholder engagement activities. The successful implementation of the SEP is dependent on clearly defined responsibilities.

The Community Relations Manager will be responsible for implementation and management of the SEP throughout the life of the Project. The roles and responsibilities relevant to the implementation of the SEP are outlined in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
IEAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall execution of the Project Responsible for approving the SEP, including the annual budget required for implementation
Project Director	<p>Has overall responsibility for the Project and is accountable for environmental and social performance during operation.</p> <p>In relation to the stakeholder engagement, responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and allocating human and financial resources for implementation of engagement activities Reviewing monitoring and reporting updates from the Community Relations Manager Overseeing the resolution of complex grievances Reporting to the investment committee
Community Relations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the overall implementation of the SEP and to ensure that grievances are resolved in a timely manner Coordinate the engagement activities between the SEP and various plans such as RP, including adjusting the SEP to accommodate and yield when necessary to the RP process Hiring, training and overseeing the team members Reviewing monitoring and reporting of the SEP and GRM Investigating and responding to complex grievances Reporting to the Project Director.
Construction Contractor External Relations Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform Project Director and the Community Relations Manager of any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders Transmit and resolve complaints caused by the construction activities in close collaboration with and as directed by the Community Relations Manager and by participating in the Grievance Committees Prepare, disclose and implement various construction management plans, community health and safety awareness campaign, workers camp code of conducts, environmental management, road access and traffic management Inform local communities of hiring opportunities and practices and local worker training program Inform local communities of any environmental monitoring e.g. noise, vibration, water quality monitoring Announce important construction activities ahead of schedule (such as road closures and available alternatives)
Community Relations Team Members	<p>The point of contact for community members and are responsible for the day-to-day implementation of SEP and stakeholder engagement activities.</p> <p>In relation to the SEP, responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking engagement activities outlined in the SEP as directed by the Community Relations Manager Recording stakeholder engagement activities outcomes in the Stakeholder Engagement Database and other relevant registers Monitoring the SEP and GRM

Role	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Receiving, logging, acknowledging and classifying grievances■ Participating in investigating and resolving grievances■ Ensuring grievances are documented properly and that the Grievance Log is updated regularly, including details of any grievance resolutions■ Reporting to the Community Relations Manager.

APPENDIX A GAPS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADB SPS REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF LOCAL EIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF ESIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX D FGD AND KII QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE

APPENDIX E STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DATABASE

APPENDIX F GREIVANCE FORM AND CLOSED-OUT TEMPLATE

APPENDIX G PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE MATERIALS

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