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# LRAP

## LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTION PLAN


3	22/08/2016	Updates to reflect the optimised Project design	MFC Vietnam	See attachment of reviewers signature	
2	24/04/2015	Response LSP's Comments and Final for Issue	ERM	See attachment of reviewer's signature	
1	24/03/2015	Response LSP's Comments	ERM	See attachment of reviewer's signature	
0	13/02/2015	Issue For Review	ERM	See attachment of reviewer's signature	
<b>REV.</b>	<b>DATE</b> (dd/mm/yyyy)	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PREPARED</b>	<b>CHECKED</b>	<b>APPROVED</b>

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### ACRONYMS

2PLRP	Second Priority Livelihood Restoration Plan
BRVT	Ba Ria Vung Tau
CDAP	Community Development Action Plan
CHAP	Community Health Action Plan
CGMP	Community Grievance Management Plan
CSRC	Compensation Support and Resettlement Council
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
ERM	Environmental Resources Management Company Limited
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IoL	Inventory of Loss
LBLCP	Land Based Livelihoods Continuation Program
LCCP	Land Compensation and Clearance Organisation
LFDC	Lund Fund Development Center
LRAP	Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
LRPP	Local Recruitment and Procurement Plan
LSC	Long Son Commune
LSP	Long Son Petrochemicals Company Limited
LSPC	Long Son People's Committee
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MSMBDP	Micro, Small and Medium Business Development Program
PAP	Project Affected People
PIIMP	Project Induced In-Migration Management Plan
RS	Resettlement Site
SCP	School Completion Program
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Program
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRAP	Supplemental Resettlement Action Plan
VHTAP	Vulnerable Households Transition Assistance Program
VND	Vietnamese Dong
VPPAP	Vulnerable People Priority Access Program
VTP	Vocational Training Program

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**


The Long Son Petrochemicals Company Limited (LSP) Petrochemicals Complex in South of Vietnam Project (the Project) recognizes its responsibility to manage the impacts of its operation and therefore commits to developing a project that is socially and environmentally sustainable.

As the result of the Project land acquisition, livelihoods of the economically displaced people will be affected as identified in the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA, updated August 2016). According to the ESIA, the Project is required to implement measures to mitigate this impact. Land acquisition and resettlement is, however, the responsibility of the government in Vietnam and LSP is therefore limited in the measures it can directly apply. Despite this limitation, the Project has committed to development and implementation of this Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (LRAP) to provide additional support in the restoration of livelihoods of Project Affected People (PAP).

A Land Compensation and Clearance Organisation (LCCO) comprised of the Land Fund Development Centre (LFDC) of Vung Tau City and a Compensation, Support and Resettlement Council (CSRC) have been established by the government to manage land acquisition and resettlement process in Long Son Commune. Long Son Island is the focus of a master re-development plan that seeks to transform the island into a major industrial centre for Vietnam's petroleum sector. Resettlement for the Project is therefore only one part of a larger process that will involve other developments in future. Indeed the Project's Resettlement Site (RS) is only one portion of a much larger urban development that is being constructed under the island's master plan. (The Master Development Plan of Long Son Island is available in Annex A of the Supplemental Resettlement Action Plan (SRAP), with which this plan is associated.)

This LRAP provides details of livelihood restoration programs developed in compliance with the requirements of the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard (PS) 5 on Involuntary Land Acquisition and Resettlement. In conformance with to PS5, this LRAP will include the following sections:

- Legal framework and requirements;
- Project overview including socio-economic baseline, Project description and Project impacts;
- Proposed and tentative livelihood restoration programs including eligibility criteria;
- Stakeholder engagement;

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- Roles and responsibilities;
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and
- Indicative budget and implementation schedule.


The overall goal of the LRAP is to put in place a process to restore the livelihoods of all PAPs to their pre-existing conditions and can be sustained into the future without any further intervention from LSP. It also acts as one of the primary vehicles to implement some key outcomes of the SRAP.

## 1.2 **APPLICABILITY**

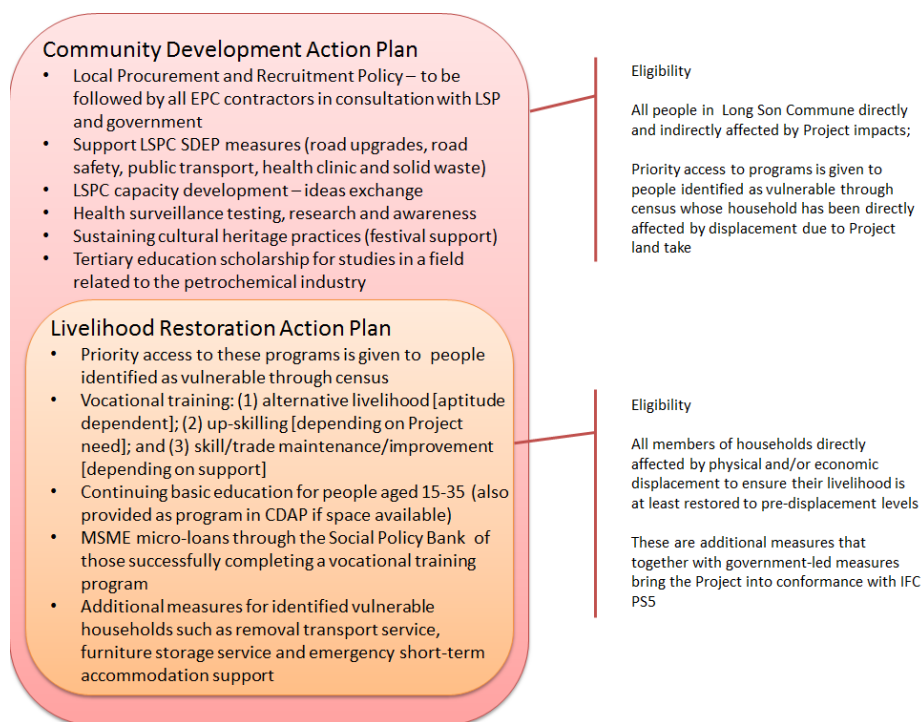
This LRAP covers all future Project land acquisition needs, including temporary land acquisition such as leases, whether by the Project Sponsor or contractors. Any update to this document will be required if significant changes in the Project plan occur during the implementation of the LRAP. Further, this plan will be updated after completion of the third-party infrastructure, resettlement and compensation audit as described in the SRAP.

This plan will apply directly to any household or individual noted as being physically and/or economically displaced as a result of the Project, designated as Priority 1, or P1 households. Priority 2, or P2, households will be beneficiaries of the separate Community Development Action Plan, CDAP, which is meant to address Project social risks and channel economic benefits chiefly in the form of jobs to residents of Long Son Commune who are not displaced by the Project.) While the LRAP and CDAP may overlap in programs and beneficiaries, the Project Sponsor intends to make all effort to implement both plans in effective and cost-sensitive ways. In addition, this document can apply to people who are not physically and/or economically displaced, provided they have been selected for inclusion through the Second Priority Livelihood Restoration Program (2PLRP). As a core concept, P1s and P2s will be eligible for inclusion in all programs administered through both the CDAP and LRAP, as shown within *Figure 1.1* below.



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**Figure 1.1 Overview of Eligibility for Inclusion with LRAP Programs**



### 1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

#### 1.3.1 Supplemental Resettlement Action Plan

The LRAP is a key outcome of the SRAP and will seek to implement some of the Programs that have been recommended to ensure that impacts to livelihood are minimised. It is noted that the SRAP was initially developed in October 2014 and is required to be continually updated (i.e., it is a live document) to reflect the dynamic nature of resettlement and livelihood impacts. In particular, on-going monitoring of the resettlement process, updated socio-economic baseline data and continuing engagement with PAPs and authorities has meant that some elements of the SRAP have been changed with regards to the livelihoods restoration element. The manner in which the suggested programs outlined within the October 2014 version have been addressed and brought forward into the LRAP are described within Table One below. (As noted above, the SRAP, as well as the CDAP and LRAP, will be updated after completion of the third-party resettlement audit.)

#### 1.3.2 Relationship to other Plans


The LRAP forms part of LSP's integrated suite of documents aimed at managing social impacts and ensuring that all Project benefits are disbursed in the most appropriate manner. It should therefore be read in conjunction with the following documents:

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- Supplemental Resettlement Action Plan (SRAP, Ref: LSP-1S03-0005);
- Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (LRAP, Ref: LSP-1S03-0008);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP, Ref: LSP-1S03-0006);
- Community Grievance Management Plan (CGMP, Ref: LSP-1S03-0001);
- Community Development Action Plan (CDAP, Ref: LSP-1S03-0002); and
- Project Induced Influx Management Plan (PIIMP, Ref: LSP-1S01-0004).

With regards to the programs developed within the LRAP, the following relationships are noted:


- The Local Recruitment and Procurement Plan (LRPP) of the CDAP is to ensure that people from Long Son Commune (LSC) are able to participate activity within the recruitment and procurement processes contained within the LRAP and SRAP; As of August 2016, an updated *Local Recruitment and Procurement System* has been developed in order to further prepare for engaging EPC contractors in an attempt to channel Project jobs and procurement needs to benefit P1s and P2s;
- Disclosure, engagement and consultation mechanisms of the LRAP have been developed and will be implemented in accordance with the SEP, most recently in August 2016 with public consultation and disclosure related to the updated ESIA and Management Plans; and
- The CGMP will be used to capture and address any grievances related to the implementation of the LRAP.

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**Table 1.1 Overview of SRAP (October 2014 Version) in regards to Livelihood Restoration Provisions<sup>1</sup>**

Program Type	Program Description	Context within LRAP
Maintenance and Improvement of Existing Farming System	<p>In accordance with Decision No. 762/QĐ-UBND, all aquaculture farms in Long Son Island are expected to be relocated to a site in the Cha Va River. This is consistent with the Master Development Plan for the area.</p> <p>Within the SRAP, LSP undertook to discuss with the local authority the relocation plan to ensure that the displaced members of the aquaculture community on the Project site could be relocated to this area. Within this Program, LSP was to undertake the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalisation of the list of households whose aquaculture farms are located in the area that will be acquired/affected by the Project</li> <li>• Ensure that public consultation is undertaken;</li> <li>• Determine appropriate relocation assistance that LSP can provide</li> <li>• Undertake post-relocation monitoring</li> </ul>	<p>During December 2014 and January 2015 consultation was undertaken with the Long Son Peoples Committee (LSPC) and the Department of Agriculture, Resources and Development (DARD) with regards to the relocation of aquaculture farms from the Project Site to Cha Va River consistent with Decision No 762/QĐ-UBND and the Master Development Plan for Long Son Island. During these meetings, it was clearly stated by both LSPC and DARD that although the area was allocated for relocated aquaculture farms, the area was presently completely filled, with a large proportion of these being either illegal or unregistered. Neither authority had plans to seek the forced removal of these illegal/unregistered operators, or the replan the area such that relocation could occur. It is likely that this is due to range of reasons, including complexity of the task; prioritisation within forward works programs, and the availability of budget.</p> <p>In this regard, it was decided that this program could not reasonable expect to be implemented as there is no clear time frame for when relocation could occur. Authorities had also rejected offers associated with institutional capacity building that</p>


<sup>1</sup> Note: Items in this table will be updated with the results of the third-party audit of the resettlement.

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Program Type	Program Description	Context within LRAP
		may have been useful in this instance. For this reason this program has not been pursued and all PAPs previously involved in aquaculture will be required to undertake a livelihood change, or move out of the area if they wish to continue their existing livelihood.
Maintenance and Improvement of Existing Farming Systems	This program was outlined with particular focus on farmers who still have sufficient productive land to continue farming after land acquisition, and who wish to continue farming. It was focused particularly on people over 45 who may have limited capacity to undertake such as drastic change in livelihood and was to be focused on introducing small scale farming concepts. This program would require collaboration with an appropriate partner; the Agricultural Promotion Centre of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province has been suggested.	<p>During consultation with the Chairman of the Farmers Union of Long Son, it was reported that soil in the area is generally poor, and there is little access to irrigation systems and freshwater sources. Due to this, agriculture was considered poor and aquaculture the predominant land based livelihood.</p> <p>However, LSP wishes to provide farmers with the opportunity to continue their existing livelihoods, only where it is feasible to do so. This program directly forms the context for the Land Based Livelihood Continuation Program (LBLCP)</p>
	Training on advanced farming techniques has been recommended to ensure crop yields can be maximised from smaller land areas. This program would require collaboration with an appropriate partner. The Agricultural Promotion Centre of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province has been suggested.	As with the above, this program directly forms the context for the Land Based Livelihood Continuation Program (LBLCP).
Diversification into Non-Land Based Livelihoods	This program recognised that many people being relocated to the resettlement site would undergo a fundamental change in their livelihood – from land based to wage based. This Program outlines means to align PAPs with skills training courses that would place them in optimal position to gain unskilled and semi-skilled labour positions with the Project.	This program directly forms the context for the Vocational Training Program (VTP), which has strong linkages to the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) through the Local Recruitment and Procurement Plan (LRPP)

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Program Type	Program Description	Context within LRAP
	Support to Local Micro-enterprises was established to ensure that local residents (particularly PAPs) are able to establish and operate their own businesses.	This program directly forms the context for the Micro, Small and Medium Business Development Program (MSMBDP), which has strong linkages to the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) through the LRPP
Education Opportunities	The purpose of this program outline was to provide opportunities for young people (generally from 15 to 25 years old) who did not finish secondary or high school to attain the necessary entry-level qualifications for vocational training.	This program directly forms the context for the School Completion Program (SCP)
Financial Management Orientation	The program was proposed in order to ensure that PAPs were able to make the most effective use of their money. This includes money attained for land acquisition purposes and wages should they move to a wage or enterprise based livelihood.	This program will be implemented through the SRAP, as it requires an overall integrated approach.
Additional Compensation and Assistance Payment	This specifically relates to addressing differences between the compensation price structure provided for within the Vietnamese regulations and the IFC PS5 – to ensure that resettlement is undertaken at zero cost to the PAPs.	This will continue to be implemented through the SRAP, as amended from time to time

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## **2** *LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REQUIREMENTS*

### **2.1** *INTRODUCTION*

This document is prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFC PS5 to meet international commitments associated with environmental and social sustainability, in addition to mandatory Vietnamese government regulations.

Under IFC PS5 paragraph 31, LSP is obligated to identify and describe the government's resettlement measures, then determine any deficiencies between these and the requirements of PS5. This process was conducted and captured in the SRAP; of which this LRAP is a sub-plan. In effect, the government's land acquisition and resettlement plan and implementation of the SRAP combined will bring the Project into conformance with PS5. This LRAP addresses the specific shortcomings in the government's livelihood restoration and support measures to ensure conformance with PS5.


### **2.2** *VIETNAMESE REGULATIONS*

#### **2.2.1** *Applicable Laws and Regulations*

##### *National Regulations*

National regulations applied to the project land acquisition and resettlement include:

- *Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP* dated 3 December 2004 by the government on compensation, support and resettlement when the government acquires land;
- *Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP* dated 25 May 2007 by the government to supplement regulations on Land Use Right Certificates, acquiring land, implementing land use right, compensation and resettlement procedures when the government acquires land and resolves land complaints;
- *Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP* dated 13 August 2009 by the government stipulating a supplemental plan for land use, prices, acquiring land, compensation, support and resettlement;
- *Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT* dated 01 October 2009 of MoNRE stipulating details on compensation, support, resettlement and land acquisition procedures, handing-over land, and leasing land; and
- *Decision No. 52/2012/QĐ-TTg* dated 16 November 2012 of the Prime Minister on providing policy supporting labourers who are acquired agricultural land in employment and vocational training.

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### *Provincial Regulations*

Provincial regulations applied to the project land acquisition and resettlement include:

- *Decision No. 13/2010/QĐ-UBND* dated 1 April 2010 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) policy when land is acquired by the government in Ba Ria Vung Tau Province;
- *Decision No. 52/2010/QĐ-UBND* dated 2 November 2010 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on amendment and supplementation of some articles in Decision 13/2010/QĐ-UBND;
- *Decision No. 46/2013/QĐ-UBND* dated 2 December 2013 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on amendment and supplementation of some articles in Decision 13/2010/QĐ-UBND;
- *Decision No. 32/2011/QĐ-UBND* dated 25 July 2011 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on regulating the procedure of land CSR when land is acquired by the government in Ba Ria Vung Tau Province;
- *Decision No. 841/2012/QĐ-UBND* dated 9 May 2012 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on approval of land compensation prices applicable for Long Son resettlement project, access road project, Wonil Vina shipyard project and Southern Vietnam Petrochemical Project;
- *Decision No. 08/2013/QĐ-UBND* dated 29 January 2013 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on regulating the balance and using of vocational training assistance fund for labours whose agricultural land is acquired;
- *Decision No. 44/2013/QĐ-UBND* dated 14 November 2013 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on cash support for resettlement when land is acquired by the government in Ba Ria Vung Tau Province;
- *Decision No. 08/2014/QĐ-UBND* dated 17 February 2014 of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau Province on compensation price for crops, salt farming and aquaculture products when land is acquired in Ba Ria Vung Tau Province.

## **2.2.2**

### ***Summary of Key National Regulatory Requirements***

#### ***Livelihood Restoration***

According to *Article 22* and *Article 29* of *Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP*, the LRAP for people affected by agricultural land acquisition shall be developed and approved concurrently with the detailed CSR Plans by the LCCO. There is no specific requirement with regards to the LRAP contents and efficacy monitoring of LRAP implementation. However, the livelihood restoration assistance can be conducted by

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cash or land lot including residential land or non-agriculture land or the livelihood restoration plan can be designed so as to be relevant to the actual socio-economic situation of the area that the project is located as stated in *Article 22*.

During development of the LRAP, consultation with the PAPs is required. According to *Article 16 of Circular No. 14/2009/BTNMT*, the consultation is simply information disclosure conducted similar to that of the detailed CSR Plans as aforementioned.

### ***Compensation Policies***

In accordance with general government principle, acquired land should be compensated by allocation of new land of the same purpose. Where no land is available for compensation, land ownership can be compensated in cash. The amount of cash is currently calculated based on provincial ‘unit land prices’ promulgated by provincial PCs annually. However, for several projects, especially large projects with foreign investment, depending on the decision of the provincial PC if the approved ‘unit land prices’ is not close to the market land price at the time of development of CSR Plans, the provincial PC will assign competent agency to define suitable ‘specific land prices’ to be used for calculation of land compensation. The ‘specific land prices’ is expected to be closer to the market price than the ‘unit land price’. Existing land price frameworks and method of land price calculation are currently regulated by *Decree No. 188/2004/ND-CP* and *Decree No. 123/2007/ND-CP*.


Remaining investment cost (e.g., reclamation) in the land and legal assets on land and business losses due to land acquisition are also compensated (e.g., houses, facilities, crops, domestic animals, and costs of dismantlement, transport and re-installment of equipment). *Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP* provides provision of compensation for assets on land also guidance on compensation for displacement of graves, cultural, historical and sacred structures. In common practice, the adjustment of the compensation price of assets and structures on land to the market price may depend on the decision of the authorities and the investors.

### ***Support Policies***

As clearly regulated in the current regulations, a land user whose land is acquired by the government would be supported in addition to receiving compensation, including:

- Support in stabilising lives and production (e.g., income subsidy);
- Support in livelihood restoration for individuals/ households who are economically displaced (e.g., farmers, service/business households). Development of the LRAP is already discussed above;
- Support in resettlement (as mentioned earlier); and



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- Other support (which is decided by local authorities based on local context in common practice).

In accordance with *Decision No. 52/2012/QĐ-TTg*, farmers of working age (15-55 and 15 -60 years old for women and men, respectively) affected by agricultural land acquisition can require support from the authorities to search for jobs. The support provided is limited to within three years after displacement in terms of loan and payment for vocational training. If attempting to work overseas, fees for medical check for visa application and visa fees will be additionally supported.

### 2.2.3 *Summary of Key Provincial Regulatory Requirements*

In general, the land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement policies in Ba Ria Vung Tau Province are in line with existing national regulations.

The land compensation price for key projects developed in Long Son Commune was issued in the middle of 2012 by the *Decision No. 841/2012/QĐ-UBND*. In addition, *Decision No. 50/2013/QĐ-UBND* promulgated in 2014 defines provincial unit land price for calculating support amounts for those who are not legally eligible to receive land compensation.


Compensation for assets on land (e.g., structures, crops and products) applicable to the Main Site and the RS follow the guidance in *Decision No. 27/2012/QĐ-UBND* (for structures on land) and *Decision No. 08/2014/QĐ-UBND* (for crops and products).

Assistance items are regulated in *Decision No. 13/2010/QĐ-UBND*, *Decision No. 52/2010/QĐ-UBND* and *Decision No. 46/2013/QĐ-UBND* as mentioned above. Assistance on livelihoods restoration for economically displaced farmers is promulgated by *Decision No. 08/2013/QĐ-UBND*.

Refer to *Section 3.2* of SRAP for details of national and provincial regulatory requirements.

## 2.3 *2012 IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS*


Following IFS PS 5 paragraph 30, where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the government, the project proponent will collaborate with the responsible government agency (i.e., the LCCO), to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with PS5. The LCCO has sufficient capacity to implement its plan, allowing LSP to focus on active monitoring of implementation, grievance management support and development and implementation of alternative/additional livelihood support measures that are directly within the control of the Project and consistent with the objectives of PS5.

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Considerations given to determine what additional measures are required are provided in the table below (*Table 2.1*).


Additional measures to those provided by government to close gaps with IFC PS5 typically include:

- Supplementary allowances in cash or in kind, especially to those households identified as vulnerable;
- Providing dedicated and specific support services such as vocational training in an alternative livelihood or occupation; and
- Monitoring of payment/implementation and receipt/delivery of government LR measures and recommending corrective measures where appropriate.


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**Table 2.1 Gap Analysis of Vietnamese Regulations against IFC Performance Standards**

Theme	Government Role	Relevant IFC PS5 Requirements	Gaps Closure Action(s)
Compensation and Benefits	Compensation for land is based on provincial “land unit prices” promulgated by Provincial PC’s annually	Paragraph 9: offer compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or restore their standards of living or livelihoods	Monitor livelihood restoration outcomes at RS and among other displaced PAP, provide alternative or additional livelihood support measures where restoration is not achieved
Compensation and Benefits	Not mentioned in government documents, not a requirement of license or permits	Paragraph 9: provides opportunities to displace communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project	CDAP provides P1s and P2s with priority access to programs, especially those identified as vulnerable
Community Engagement	Consultation meetings are required only on request. However, in common practice, consultation meetings on compensation, support and resettlement are conducted	Paragraph 10: Decision making processes related to livelihood restoration should include options and alternatives, where applicable	Alternative or additional livelihood support measures in this LRAP will be defined with the participation of P1s
Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation	The LCCO in collaboration with the commune PC conduct a land inventory survey within the area of land acquisition for the Project to identify PAPs and determine who will be eligible for assistance.	Paragraph 12: A census will be carried out to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project and determine who will be eligible for assistance	Conduct a P1 household census and socio-economic survey to inform the definition of alternative or additional livelihood support measures in this LRAP; update that census every two years
Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation	There are no requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration	Paragraph 14: Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary	Monitor and evaluate government resettlement as well as alternative/additional livelihood support measures provided by the Project in this LRAP
Physical Displacement	Only people with recognised legal title to land and other assets are compensated	Paragraph 22: physically displaced persons with no recognisable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use will be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure so that they can	The December 2014 census identified households that may not have any recognisable legal title to land or assets they occupy or use that were not recognised by the government and given compensation. These

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Theme	Government Role	Relevant IFC PS5 Requirements	Gaps Closure Action(s)
		resettle legally without having to face the risk of forced eviction, and will receive compensation for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost	households will be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure and alternative/additional livelihood support measures. They will be monitored to ensure they receive government compensation for structures they may legally own.
Economic Displacement	The LRAP for people affected by agricultural land acquisition shall be developed and approved concurrently with the CSR Plan. Only those have official land use right are eligible for receiving full compensation and assistance.	Paragraph 27: Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at full replacement cost Paragraph 28: If adversely affected will also be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living	The Project will provide those economically displaced (including those both physically and economically displaced) with opportunities in this LRAP are additional to those provided by government to restore their pre-displacement standard of living (recorded in the Dec 2014 Census)

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### 3 *PROJECT OVERVIEW, SOCIAL CONTEXT AND IMPACTS*

#### 3.1 *PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY*

The Long Son Petrochemicals Complex Project is located in Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet, Long Son Commune, Vung Tau City, Ba Ria – Vung Tau Province, Vietnam. The Complex is spread over 464 ha, including area for its future expansion. The Project will be comprised of two main components:

1) *The Petrochemical Plant*, which consists of the following plants and units:


- Main Production Plants
  - Olefins Plant
  - High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Plant
  - Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Plant
  - Polypropylene (PP) Plant
- Supporting Units
  - Central Utility Plant (CTU) (contains a Steam Generation Unit and Water Plant)
  - Tank Farm
  - Common Infrastructure

2) *The Seaport*, which consists of the following components:

- Hydrocarbon Jetty - to transfer feedstock and product for the Petrochemical Plant; and
- Construction Jetty - to import construction materials, including heavy lift modules.

The total land area that will be acquired for the Project is 464 ha, consisting of 398 ha for the Complex, and 66 ha for the specific port. In addition, there is a total water surface area of 194 ha that will be acquired for the seaport.

The workforce employed during the plant construction phase will consist of approximately 20,700 workers, and during the plant operation approximately 1,656 workers. It is intended that 5% of the workforce will be local workers from Long Son Commune, 10% from BRVT Province, 80% will be other Vietnamese workers, and the remaining will come from other countries such as Thailand. It is intended that each of the EPC Contractors (up to six) will establish their own worker camp outside the Project site through a lease arrangement. The development and running of these will be the sole responsibility of the various EPC Contractors.

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Additional Project description detail can be found in the ESIA, in particular Chapter Two (Project Description) and Chapter 23 that provides an outline of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) adopted for the Project.


## 3.2 *SOCIAL CONTEXT*

This section draws primarily upon the updated socio-economic baseline assessment, which draws upon information from a range of surveys, the most recent in December 2014. The following sections provide an overview of the key points as they relate to resettlement and livelihood restoration. A full version of the document can be found in *Annex A* and Chapter 7 of the updated ESIA.

### 3.2.1 *Project Resettlement Impact Area*

The ESIA identified three hamlets of Long Son Commune as directly affected communities, being Hamlet 2, Rach Gia Hamlet, and Hamlet 1. The Project lease area overlaps Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia, while Hamlet 1 will experience both resettlement and social related impacts. The Projects resettlement impact area includes households that will be physically and/or economically displaced by the land acquisitions of the Project site and its associated facilities. The total land acquisition for the Project confirmed at the time of writing are 464ha for the Petrochemical Complex (including the seaport area) and 20.4ha for the Resettlement Site<sup>1</sup> (RS). A range of associated facilities will also be developed (e.g., workers camps) which will likely result in displacement, albeit possibly temporary only. The precise extent of these is not yet known, however, any resettlement-associated impacts will be managed through both this document and the SRAP and in close collaboration with the relevant EPC contractor. The general project layout is shown within Figure Two below.

<sup>1</sup> This 20.4 ha allocated for the Project is part of the 60.79ha Resettlement Site that is planned by the authorities to serve for resettlement required in any Project Development in Long Son commune.

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**Figure 3.1**      **General Project Layout**




### 3.2.2      *Social Baseline Summary of Hamlets Affected by Resettlement*

#### **Data Collection Methodology**

The methodology utilized for each survey varied depending on the purpose. The precise methodologies utilized for the various surveys are outlined within Chapter 2 of Annex A. The initial surveys in October and December 2013 and then again in July 2014 were based on gaining a statistically significantly data set for ESIA and SRAP development. This included:

- Site walk through and social sensitive receptors identification
- Stakeholder consultation with local authorities and local peoples;
- Household surveys and focus group discussions; and
- Vulnerable households survey.

In December 2014 a comprehensive post-ESIA survey was undertaken to understand further about how the relocation has directly or indirectly affected the residents in various aspects of their lives. This took the form of two surveys, one of 366 households of PAP's and 435 households from the 8 other hamlets within LSC.

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### ***Demographic Profiles of the Affected Households***

The total population of Long Son Commune was estimated to be 15,300 persons (as of 2013) in which 52.60% and 47.40% are male and female, respectively. The total estimated population of the three directly affected hamlets is approximately 29% of the total commune. Of this population, not all will be affected by physical and economic displacement. Populations, households, average family size of Long Son Commune, Hamlets 1, 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet are listed in *Table 3.1*.

**Table 3.1** *Populations, Households, Average Family Size of Hamlets 1, 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet in 2013*


	Population	Household	Average family size <sup>(*)</sup>	Physically displaced households losing residential land only	Economically displaced households losing productive land only	Physically and economically displaced households losing residential and productive land
Hamlet 2	1,937	305	6.35			
Rach Gia Hamlet	668	172	3.9			
Hamlet 1	1,892	442	4.3			

Note: (\*): Calculated by ERM based on the population and household data.  
Source: Household survey 2013.

### ***Land Types and Areas***

As described in the above table above, the Project lease area overlaps Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet. As observed and surveyed during multiple site visits, the land use of the two areas include land of public works (traffic roads), temple (i.e., Ba Ong Temple in Hamlet 2) and tombs (i.e., two tombs in Hamlet 2), residential land, agriculture land (i.e., cultivation land), salt farms, aquaculture farms and water surface. It is noted that graves of the local households are located in their residential and agriculture land. *Table 3.2* indicates estimated area of each type of land in the project areas.



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**Table 3.2**      **Area of Productive and Non-Productive Land in the Project and Resettlement Site**

Type of land	Main Site		Resettlement Site	
	Area (ha)	Ratio (%)	Area (ha)	Ratio (%)
Agriculture	124.3	26.8	13.565	66.7
Residential	26.16	5.6	0.04	0.2
Aquaculture	19.34	4.2	2.586	12.7
Salt farm	110.9	23.9	4.036	19.8
Surface water	31.8	6.8	-	-
Marine water	82.3	17.7	-	-
Vestige – religious – spiritual land	0.2	0.04	-	-
Mangrove land	44.9	9.7	-	-
Unused land	24.5	5.26	0.11	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>464.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.337</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **Land Tenure**

Land is the most valued possession in Long Son Commune’s rural settlements. The majority of people have been resident there for multiple generations. Moreover, the local people engaged in agriculture, aquaculture and salt farming (salt collecting) are heavily dependent on their land for their livelihoods. Therefore for those reliant on the land it symbolises the roots of their origin, ancestry and is their main source of livelihood support.

As the information obtained in the socio-economic survey, the households in the three affected hamlets in Long Son Commune reported that their ancestors have long been settled in the area for over at least a century, tilling the land and passing it on to their next generations. Therefore, most of the local people own the land use right certificates of their land. However, it is recognised from the survey that number of cases who:

- Around 20% of surveyed households receive land from their parents without legal papers → their parents still own the land use right certificates of their land; and
- Around 10% of surveyed households receive/buy agriculture land and use as residential land without changing the land use purpose appropriately → when the land and house on land are acquired they are not eligible to be allocated land plots in the RS. The fact that these households are being physically displaced without receiving a relocation allowance and replacement land lots means their livelihoods and capacity to engage in a livelihood will be disproportionately negatively affected by resettlement.

#### **Education Background**

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Education levels of the PAPs were assessed in detailed during the December 2014 survey. The outcomes of this are shown in *Table 3.3* below.

**Table 3.3**      ***Education Levels of the PAPs***

		Illiteracy	Under Primary level*	Primary Level	Secondary Level	High-school level	Higher education level	No response
<b>Quantity (people)</b>	Male	36	211	227	63	57	44	5
	Female	57	190	199	60	49	43	6
	<i>Sub-total</i>	93	401	426	123	106	87	11
<b>Percentage (%)</b>	Male	2.88	16.92	18.20	5.05	4.57	3.53	0.40
	Female	4.58	15.24	15.96	4.81	3.93	3.45	0.48
	<i>Sub-total</i>	7.46	32.16	34.16	9.86	8.5	6.98	0.88

The illiteracy rates were noted to be higher than the remainder of people surveyed within Long Son (7.46% compared to 5.43%). In general, illiteracy rates, under primary and at primary education levels achieved show no significant difference when split between men and women. It is fair to conclude that illiteracy is uncommon generally. However, there is a clear picture of more than half of the surveyed people having education levels at primary or lower. Only 9.86% of the population had achieved secondary level education.

### ***Labour and Livelihoods***

#### ***Overview***

Based upon the outcomes of the 2014 household survey, the ratio of people in working age in approximately 68%, however the unemployment rate was noted to have risen from 12.6% in 2013, to 20% in 2014. This may reflect the fact that people are switching from income generation to household resettlement and restoration activities during the period of the December 2014 survey.

Livelihoods of the PAP's are noted to be split into three primary groups, being:

- Land-based livelihood (41.6%);
- Wage-based livelihood (48.4%); and
- Enterprise-based livelihood (10%).

#### ***Wage-based Livelihoods***

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Wage based livelihoods was found to be the dominant type during the December 2014 survey, whereas land-based livelihood was the main occupation noted in the 2013 surveys. Anecdotal responses during the 2014 survey indicated that some people did not want to continue investing in their land based livelihood as they foresaw that the Project's construction would soon commence and they would not receive any additional compensation for their investment (i.e., post 2010 government census and cut-off date). This may explain the inter-survey increase in wage based livelihood among those directly affected by the resettlement. We of course expect to see a further decline in the number of directly affected PAP engaged in land-based livelihoods as the government led resettlement process continues and Project construction commences. As of August 2016, nearly all households have relocated to the resettlement site and generally no longer engage in most land-based livelihoods. Detailed data will be available only after conducting a new census and socio-economic assessment of P1 households. The current breakdown of land-based livelihoods are described within *Table 3.4* below.

**Table 3.4**      ***Breakdown of Land-based Livelihoods of the PAPs***

	Survey 1 (N=823)	
	Quantity (people)	Percentage (%)
Fishing	73	8.9
Aquaculture	77	9.4
Salt farming	114	<b>13.9</b>
Agriculture farming	78	9.5
Total	342	41.6

Fishing, aquaculture farming and salt farming are the main livelihoods of people in Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet who live in the area along the Rang River and the coastline. Given the local salt farming is evaporative (solar) salt production and hence dependent on appropriate weather conditions, the salt farming season only occurs during the five sunny months of the year (i.e., November to April).

Reportedly, fishermen who live in Hamlet 2, Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets commonly moor their fishing boats in Ben Da Port (located in Hamlet 2) and in any areas that is both accessible for moorage and convenient for them to travel between their houses and the mooring areas. These reportedly include areas along the coastal line to the south and south east of the Main Site (i.e., Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets). In particular, there are three moorages (i.e., Ben Da Port, Gia Nuoc and Gia Muoi) in Hamlet 2, one moorage in Rach Gia Hamlet and one moorage in Ben Diep Hamlet. It is noted that these mooring areas are not officially established by the local authority with exception of Ben Da Port. When land acquisition is conducted, access to a number of mooring areas in Rach Gia Hamlet and Hamlet 2 is likely to be

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blocked. The people who use these mooring areas may need to moor their fishing boats in other places that are farther from their houses.

During the site visit in January 2015, three moorages in Rach Gia Hamlet and Hamlet 2 were observed. For the moorage in Rach Gia Hamlet, there are four boats still moored instead of 10 boats (in 2013). These other six boats have been moved to the moorage in Ben Diep Hamlet. For the moorages in Hamlet 2, there were only six boats still moored instead of more than 10 boats (in 2013). According to outcomes of the December 2014 survey, some fishermen reported that they did not fish anymore due to one of the following reasons:

- Water pollution at the fishing area;
- Relocation of their houses to the RS or other places, which are not convenient for ready access to their boat mooring; and/or
- Managing their new house construction in the RS or other places.

At the Main Site (i.e., the Project lease area), an area of coastal water area in Ganh Rai Bay will be dredged for jetty construction. This is a coastal mudflat area that only appears at low tide. As observed on site, a number of stake fishing nets are installed within 2 km of this mudflat area for catching fish, crab and shrimp. Reportedly, as of December 2013 these stake-fishing nets belong to approximately 10 households in Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets. According to the survey on fishing in this mudflat, all surveyed households reported that they have not paid any leased land fee to the local authority since they commenced activities (i.e., in approximately 2009). Due to its closer proximity, households living in Rach Gia Hamlet can access their stake fishing nets by foot. Meanwhile, the households living in Ben Diep Hamlet have to use their boats to access to the mudflat area. This fishing type entirely depends on the tidal patterns. Reportedly, they can only access to the stake fishing nets to catch fish on up to 15 low tidal days in a month.

Meanwhile, in Hamlet 1 specifically, the major land-based livelihood is aquaculture and tree plantation. Irrigation systems are not able to supply sufficient water for agriculture farms and as a result, paddy farming is not widely undertaken in this hamlet. Acacia is the main crop in the surveyed area due to the minimal effort required and demand for the tree's slim trunk as the stake in stake net fishing and in scaffolding for construction activity. According to the information provided from the household survey, the farmers often harvest their crop (i.e., Acacia) every four or five years. The nature of aquaculture activities is similar to those at Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet. According to the survey results, surveyed households in Hamlet 1 are undertaking aquaculture in Rang River area.

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#### *Enterprise Based Livelihoods*

According to the survey in 2013, in addition to land-based livelihood, 10.60 % of labour resources of 90 surveyed households engage in small businesses (e.g., coffee shops, restaurants, groceries, etc.). The proportion of people engaging in small businesses in Hamlet 2, Rach Gia Hamlet and Hamlet 1 are 10.56%, 6.93% and 20.00%, respectively. Reportedly, the daily average income of small businesses is from VND 100,000 to VND 500,000 and they can do their business every day.

The average percentage of people involved in the survey 2014 engaging in enterprise-based livelihood is around 10%, which is similar to the survey result in 2013. Therefore, it is recognised that enterprise-based livelihood is stable in Long Son Commune. During consultations with P1 households conducted in August 2016 in the context of further developing the *local procurement management system*, it was learned that there are presently 48 businesses operating in the RS. Of these, one registered as *enterprises*, 13 are registered as *business households*, and 34 are unregistered businesses. LSP will continuously update the list of businesses in Long Son Commune, particularly in the RS, throughout the construction period.

#### *Wage-Based Livelihood*


According to the socio-economic survey in 2013, 30.39% of labour resources of 90 surveyed households are working in other sectors such as:

- Workers in small–medium sized enterprises (SME) in Long Son Commune and other provinces;
- Freelance construction workers; and
- Government officers.

In particular, the ratio of people engaging in wage-based livelihood of Hamlet 2, Rach Gia Hamlet, and Hamlet 1 is 28.87%, 28.71%, and 40.00%, respectively.

Within such occupations, the surveyed female population mostly engages in seafood processing factories in Long Son Commune and garment factories in other provinces as full-time workers while males are mostly involved in construction work and as government officers at hamlet/commune level. Most of people involved in wage-based livelihood are from Hamlet 1 where the people own less farming land and the education level is higher than that of Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet. The Hamlet 2 and Rach Gia Hamlet people are generally more engaged in land-based livelihood, especially aquaculture and fishing.

The average income per working day of the employment is estimated in *Table 3.5* below.

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**Table 3.5 Daily Average Income of Wage-based Livelihood**

Employment	Freelance construction workers	Government officers	Workers in factories
Working day income (VND)	200,000-250,000	50,000-65,000	130,000-200,000
Working frequency	Maximum 20 days/month for whole year	6 days/week for whole year	6 days/week for whole year

#### **Household Income and Expenditure**

The monthly average income of PAPs involved in the survey 2014 is VND 1,746,000, an amount that is approximately half the monthly average income reported in 2013. This decrease may be explained by the fact that i) some directly affected households decided not to continue their existing livelihood due to planned construction activity; or/and ii) some had their income generation activity interrupted due to household relocation activity. As a result, the proportion of poor and near poor households increased in the 2014 survey results.

In comparing the results of the survey 1 and survey 2, the monthly average income of Long Son Commune residents is slightly higher than that of PAPs. As expected, the ratio of poor and near poor households outside the directly impacted area (i.e., Survey 2 population) is approximately half of that of households in the directly impacted area (i.e., Survey 1 population).

Expenditures per capita of the three surveyed hamlets are all lower than the income per capita. In particular, they are about 63%, 76% and 64% of the income per capita calculated from the survey for Hamlet 2, Rach Gia Hamlet and Hamlet 1, respectively. It is noted that this is estimate based on representative samples only and likely to have deviation from the statistic calculation of the whole commune.

Household income data will be updated after conducting a new census and socio-economic assessment of the P1 resettlement population.

### **3.3 SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.3.1 Overview**

This section provides a summary assessment of economic displacement impacts resulting from the land acquisition of the Project Main site and the RS. These include:

- Loss of residential land

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- Loss of residential structures and assets
- Loss of productive land, standing crops and aqua-products;
- Loss of access to marine resources;
- Loss of moorage area; and
- Impacts on vulnerable group.

As indicated in the SRAP and ESIA, these impacts are considered Major significance. A detailed summary of each assessment is discussed below.

### 3.3.2 *Loss of Productive Land and Standing Crops and Aquaculture Products*

The impact of land use change from the Project development will mainly be imposed on productive land. The total productive land area that will be acquired within the Main Site and the RS are 203.63 ha and 20.19 ha, respectively. All physically displaced people (150 households for the Main Site, four for the RS and one for the new cemetery for a total of 155 households physically displaced) will also be economically displaced as their households were either directly situated on productive land, or they held a separate parcel of productive land which in addition to their residential land is to be acquired. In addition, land acquisition will also result to loss of standing crops and aqua-products (e.g., acacia, fruits, fishes). Loss of standing crops and aqua products are compensated based on the IoL data, which was completed in December 6, 2010. In case any PAHs are not satisfied with the IoL data, they can send letter to the LFDC to re-assess the IoL for their cases. *Table 3.6* provides ratios of productive land types acquired for the Main Site and the RS. In addition to this, the Master Development Plan for Long Son Island does not make any provisions of land-based livelihoods expansion or relocation, instead focusing on large-scale industrialisation. This means that simply using money received from the land acquisition to acquire new land nearby is generally not a feasible option.

**Table 3.6** *Ratios of Acquired Productive Land Types, Standing Crops and Aqua-Products at the Main Site and the Resettlement Site*

Land Type	Standing Crops/ Aqua-Products	The Main Site		The Resettlement Site	
		(ha)	(%) (*)	(ha)	(%) (*)
Agriculture	Acacia, fruits, bamboo, eucalyptus	124.3		13.566	
Aquaculture	Fishes, oyster, shrimp, crab	19.34	22.1	2.586	3.1
Salt farming	Salt	59.99		4.036	
<b>Total</b>		<b>203.63</b>		<b>20.188</b>	

Note: (\*): Ratio of productive land acquired by the Project to total productive land of the affected hamlets.

Potential impacts of loss of productive land and standing crops and aqua products include:



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- Loss of productive land and standing crops;
- Change in land use purposes from rural productive land (agriculture, aquaculture and salt farms) to industrial land. This means that people who have had productive land acquired will find it very hard to purchase new land nearby, thus meaning that workers and those land owners engaged in working the land themselves will likely need to completely change their livelihoods;
- Decrease in land based livelihood proportion of Long Son Commune;
- Loss of incomes previously derived from the land;
- Increase of poverty rate of local area due to loss of land-based livelihoods;
- Food scarcity and malnutrition of affected households whose livelihoods are based on land only; and
- Disturbance on normal lives of households who lost land, livelihoods and incomes.


### 3.3.3 *Loss of Aquaculture and Fishing Area and Access to Marine Resources*

Around 30 households (around 150 persons) will be affected by land acquisition and dredging activities of the Project, i.e., economically displaced. In particular, about 79.63 ha of coastal water area in Ganh Rai Bay (south of the Main Site) will be dredged for port construction. During dredging this area will be identified as an exclusion zone and access for local people will be restricted. In addition, at the time of and after the land acquisition if the local people have fishing and aquaculture activities on the mudflat area, they will have to use other accesses from neighbour areas (i.e. Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets). These routes are estimated to be 3 km longer than the current footpaths and will result increased travel time and cost.

It is noted that the coastal water area is a public area; local people including PAPs who are fishermen and aquaculture farmers are only allowed to be users but not owners of such area. Consequently, they will not be eligible to receive compensation and support when this mudflat area is acquired by the Project in accordance with Vietnamese regulations. Also, there is no provision for compensation or assistance for loss of access to marine resources regulated by Vietnamese regulations.

These 30 households are observed doing stake net fishing and oyster farming in the mudflat area of the Aquaculture Area no. 2 (See *Table 3.7*). Illustration of location of the current aquaculture areas in Long Son Commune is provided in *Figure 3.2*.

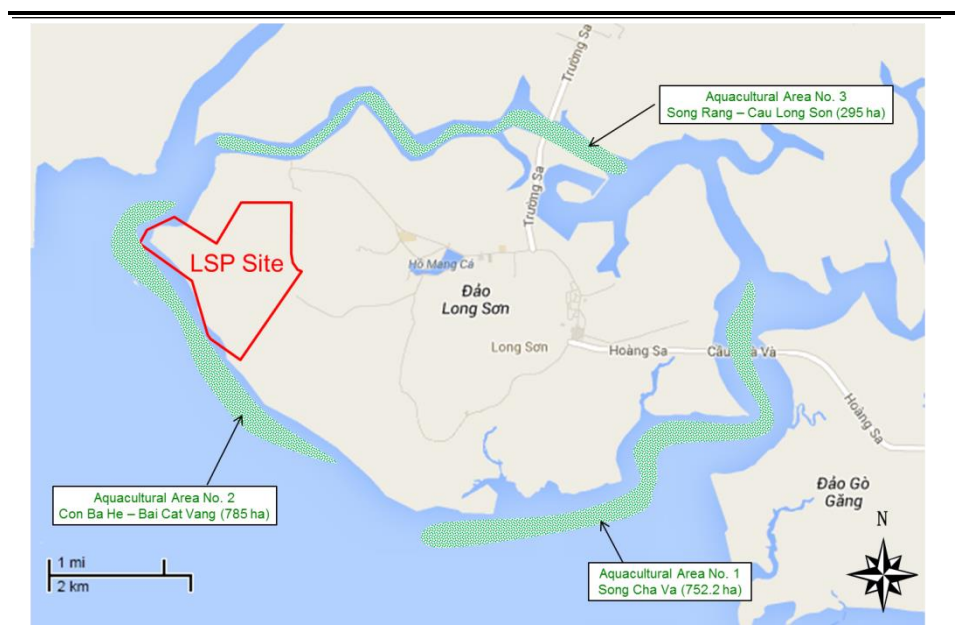


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**Table 3.7** *Numbers of Households Doing Stake Net Fishing and Oyster Farming in the Mudflat Area*


Activities on the mudflat	Number of Households
Stake net fishing	10
Oyster farming	20

**Figure 3.2** *Illustration of Location of the Current Aquaculture Areas in Long Son Commune*



Potential impacts of loss of aquaculture and fishing area and access to marine resources and include:

- Loss of access to fishing and aquaculture areas;
- Increase of poverty rate of local area due to loss of land-based livelihoods;
- Food scarcity and malnutrition of affected households whose livelihoods are based on land only;
- Disturbance on normal lives of households who lost land, livelihoods and incomes; and
- Possible decreased fishing catch from the stake net fishing and near shore fishing due to restriction to water access.

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### **3.3.4**      *Loss of Moorage Area*

When land acquisition is conducted, access to a number of mooring areas in Rach Gia Hamlet is likely to be blocked. The people who use these mooring areas may need to moor their fishing boats in other places that are farther from their houses.

Fishermen who live in Hamlet 2, Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets commonly moor their fishing boats in Ben Da Port (located in Hamlet 2) and in any areas that is both accessible for moorage and convenient for them to travel between their houses and the mooring areas. These reportedly include areas along the coastal line to the south and south east of the Project area (i.e., Rach Gia and Ben Diep Hamlets). These mooring areas are not officially established by the local authority.

### **3.3.5**      *Impacts to Vulnerable Groups*

As mentioned in the baseline, 99 households are identified as vulnerable households (inclusive of one household at the RS and 2 households at the AR (access road). These households are economically displaced by the land acquisition of the Project.


It is noted that there are around 10 households that cannot receive full compensation and assistance from the Project due to their legal land use right not being recognised. In addition, 15 households in the vulnerable group (Group No. 6) will lose their current main incomes from fishing on mudflats or in the sea water very near shore (due to land being acquired by the Project) without any compensation or assistance from the government.

It is noted that among different vulnerable groups, the poor, the near poor, the disabled and the injured war veterans are eligible to receive assistance from the social security system in accordance with existing national and provincial regulations whether they are or are not affected by the Project such as monthly subsidy, special loan with low interest, medical insurance and tuition fee for children.


Potential Impacts on Vulnerable Households are primarily associated with being susceptible to hardship and may be less able than others to rebuild their lives after displacement.

## **3.4**      *KEY OUTCOMES*

In order to ensure that the livelihood of all PAPs can be restored to pre-existing levels (ideally improved) the following actions need to be considered within the development of specific programs in the LRAP:

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- Minimal people will be in the position to continue their existing livelihoods – particularly those participating in primarily land-based livelihoods (such as aquaculture, fishing, salt farming and traditional agriculture). The lot sizes within the resettlement site are not conducive to allow for people to continue land-based livelihoods and therefore will need to maximize peoples capacity to undertake a wholesale change to their livelihood;
- There are instances where people wish to continue their existing land-based livelihoods either because they still retain a small amount of agricultural land, wish to continue fishing, or are of an age where they feel retraining is a daunting prospect;
- Not only will land owners be impacted, but workers who are employed by these land owners to engage in land-based labour activities (such as farm hands) will have their livelihoods impacted and may need to seek additional work;
- There are a range of opportunities for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labour with the Project, which PAPs should be given priority access if they wish to pursue this;
- There are also a range of opportunities for local businesses to provide services to the Project and the broader community in general, the PAPs also need to be provided with the opportunity to participate in this process;
- Given the generally low education levels of all PAPs, the Project needs to ensure that people are giving access to the correct levels of training to maximize their opportunity to change their livelihoods and actively participate in the recruitment and procurement processes. This includes:
  - Give priority of unskilled jobs offered during construction and operation to firstly to PAPs and secondly to other Long Son People
  - Provide vocational skills training to people wishing to change their livelihood and provide semi-skilled labour to the Project or to pursue employment elsewhere; and
  - Some PAPs may not have the required entry-level education levels for vocational training, and therefore will need to complete secondary or high school level education.
- Some 99 households are deemed as vulnerable and will require additional assistance in making the transition from their existing homes, to the resettlement site and then changing their livelihoods.

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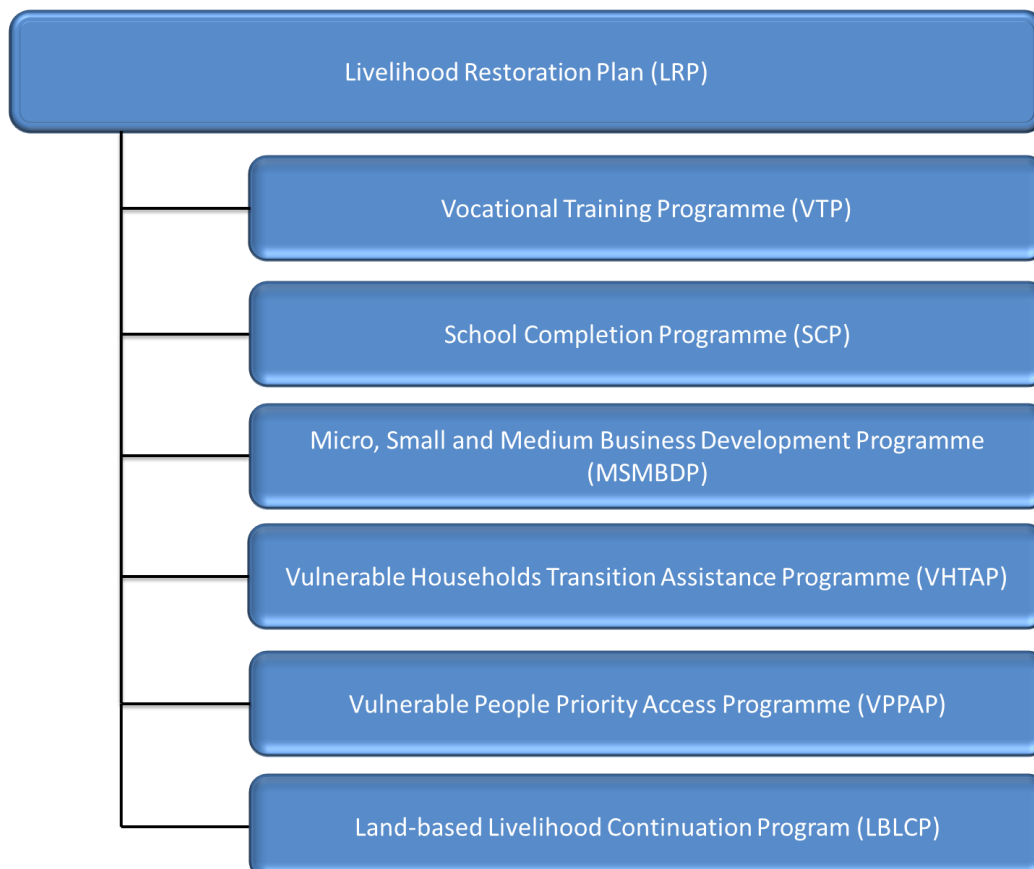
## **4** *LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS*

### **4.1** *OVERVIEW AND SELECTION OF PROGRAMS*

This section provides a summary of the proposed livelihood restoration programs that have been developed to manage the residual impacts associated with Project-related displacement following completion of the government management resettlement process. These programs have been identified based upon the outcomes of the ESIA, SRAP, on-going base-line data analysis, and continual engagement with local authorities and local community representatives. These programs will be re-visited and rationalized after the LRAP has been updated after completion of the third-part resettlement audit. Furthermore, after Financial Close, LSP intends to internally launch a number of livelihood extension programs that are designed to further identify barriers to livelihood transition for P1s and refine knowledge of their interests and aptitudes, toward better aligning P1s with the transition support required. This will enable LSP to be more effective and cost efficient with its LRAP programs.

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**Figure 4.1**      **Livelihood Restoration Programs**



These programs have been developed to ensure that the outcomes of the SRAP and those identified within Section 3.4 of this LRAP can be addressed, implemented and tracked. The rationale for selection, development and contents of these programs are provided within the following sections. The detailed programs are provided as Annexes to this document.

#### **4.2**      ***SPECIAL NOTE ON THE LRPP***

The LRPP forms part of the CDAP and is a core document through which PAPs will move from participation in the LRAP to seeking employment and local procurement opportunities with the Project. The Project Sponsor has prepared a *Local Recruitment and Procurement Management System* to better prepare for engaging with EPC contractors and P1 jobseekers and businesses. Note that both P1s and P2s are slated to be beneficiaries of the LRPP and the management system. These documents should be referred at all times as it contains specific provisions relating to PAPs in

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relation to both recruitment (direct employment for unskilled and semi-skilled labour) and procurement (for PAPs developing businesses).

#### 4.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT

Generally, all members of households directly affected by physical and/or economic displacement will be eligible for inclusion within the programs described within this document. This also includes all households, including those located outside the three directly impacted hamlets, affected by physical displacement, economic displacement or both, such as those people who were engaged as workers on land acquired by the Project, or displaced through the future development of associated facilities. These programmes are additional measures that together with government-led measures bring the Project into conformance with IFC PS5.

Table 4.1 below describes in detail the eligibility criteria for participation in the LRAP. Following the Projects commitment to IFC PS5, additional types of loss beyond those recognized in government led resettlement are covered. For instance, lease holders and unencumbered land users present at the time of the governments entitlement cut-off date (October 2010) are eligible to access livelihood restoration programs as part of this plan. The eligibility criteria also includes impacts associated with temporary deprivation of access to land during construction, to ensure that households encountering shorter-term land access impacts are provided with additional livelihood support measures.

**Table 4.1 The Eligibility Criteria for Participation in the LRAP**

Type of Loss	Type of Eligible Claimants	Livelihood Restoration Entitlement
Loss of privately held land	Recognised land holders with LURC title to residential and productive land	Livelihood support programs to restore standard of living to at least pre-displacement level
Loss of land privately owned by rented and used by others	Identified land users, who have been using the land for residential and/or productive purposes for equal to or more than 5 years through a land lease from the landowner (excluding persons who are recognised as labourers/workers on land owned by others)	Livelihood support programs to restore standard of living to at least pre-displacement level
Loss of land not privately owned	Identified land users, who have been using land for residential and/or productive purposes	Livelihood support programs to restore standard of living to at least pre-displacement level

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Type of Loss	Type of Eligible Claimants	Livelihood Restoration Entitlement
Reduced productivity or income restricted by limited access to land and productive assets thereon	unencumbered for equal to or more than 5 years (i.e. without pay rent in-kind or in cash) Recognised land users and owners, regardless of ownership status	Livelihood support programs to restore standard of living to at least pre-displacement level, if applicable for as long as the deprivation occurs.

#### 4.4 *PRE-PARTICIPATION SURVEY AND DATA BASE*

Substantial pre-existing data already exists with regards to all PAPs, gathered through the various surveys and on-going monitoring outlined within this document.

In order to ensure that LSP identifies all PAPs who may be eligible for inclusion within the LRAP, a detailed pre-participation survey needs to be undertaken to ensure that all PAPs are identified (including those physical and economically displaced, and both), their eligibility status, contact details, and the key socio-economic indicators as generally contained within the socio-economic baseline survey. LSP will use this information to develop and maintain a comprehensive database of all PAPs throughout the life of the Project. It will be used to track their status within the various programs developed and implemented through the LRAP and CDAP (e.g., employment status within the LRPP).

This will be maintained until completion audits (refer to Section 7) have confirmed that all participants have had their livelihoods restored to pre-project levels and that these are considered as being sustainable without any further intervention from LSP.

#### 4.5 *INITIALLY DEVELOPED PROGRAMS*

Based upon the outcomes of the contextual analysis, outlines of a number of Programs were developed for an initial round of consultation in January 2015. This was undertaken in conjunction with engagement activities related to the CDAP. During engagement with LSPC, heads of various hamlets and a range of community groups, overviews of the following Programs were presented for discussion, feedback and input:

- Vocational training: (1) alternative livelihood [aptitude dependent; (2) up-skilling (depending on Project need); and (3) skill/trade maintenance/improvement (depending on support);

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- Continuing basic education for people aged 15-35 (also provided as program in CDAP if space available);
- MSME micro-loans through the Social Policy Bank of those successfully completing a vocational training program; and
- Additional measures for identified vulnerable households such as removal transport service, furniture storage service and emergency short-term accommodation support.

Broad support was provided for all programs. In addition, key input from a number of hamlet heads was that the continuing basic and vocational education program for people aged 15-35 contained within the LRAP should be extended into the CDAP. The consensus was that strengthening people's education levels would allow them to seek higher paying work (including possible participation within the Project), thus allowing them to afford the continuing education of any younger family members (children, siblings, etc.) and provide for generational change.

#### **4.6 VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM**

The Vocational Training Program (VTP) has been developed with the core objective to enable PAPs to secure the necessary skills to undertake a change in their livelihoods, particularly where they are moving from unskilled to semi-skilled livelihoods. It has been developed to allow for PAPs to actively participate in decision-making processes about the direction of their future livelihood, and ensure that they do this with full information regarding future Project opportunities. The VTP has therefore been developed to align PAPs with training courses to maximize their chances of successfully moving from land-based livelihoods to wage and enterprise based ones. It involves aligning PAPs specific livelihood goals with training requirements, and these training requirements with the appropriate training providers. In order to ensure that PAPs are able to undertake this training with minimal interim impacts, this includes the payment of training costs, provision of transportation and provision of a daily allowance congruent with their pre-impact wages.

#### **4.7 SCHOOL COMPLETION PROGRAM**

There is a generally low level of education present within the PAPs. This may hinder their capability to gain either unskilled work (which may require a fundamental level of literacy) or skilled work for which a certain level of education (e.g., secondary level) is required in order to enter vocational training courses. In order to address this, a School Completion Program (SCP) has been developed to ensure that PAPs are able to complete their education to the required degree with minimal impacts to



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their capacity to pursue their existing livelihoods. This includes partnering with educational institutions to put in place an after-hours secondary and high school completion program within LSC.

#### **4.8** ***MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM***


There are a number of PAPs who either presently run small businesses, or who have expressed an initial desire to use pre-existing skills to establish a business and provide services to both the Project and the general community. Through the VTP, these people will have access to business skills development training. Once they have graduated through this program, the Micro, Small and Medium Business Development Program (MSMBDP) will provide them with assistance such as developing business plans, proposals for financing and then seeking finance through an institution such as the Social Policy Bank. This established business entity will then be eligible for inclusion with the LRPP and the local priority provisions that it contains.

#### **4.9** ***VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM***

Undertaking resettlement can be a very disruptive process, and this is exacerbated for the households who have been deemed ineligible for a lot within the resettlement site. As well as having to find accommodation options, these households will also likely have to undergo a fundamental change in livelihood. In order to ensure that these particular households are able to immediately participate in livelihood restoration programs, the Vulnerable Households Transition Assistance Program (VHTAP) puts in place a mechanism whereby LSP will make resettlement process for the households as seamless as possible. This includes providing assistance in moving and storing belongings, securing emergency and short-term accommodation and then identifying longer term accommodation options.

#### **4.10** ***VULNERABLE PEOPLE PRIORITY ACCESS PROGRAM***

There are numerous PAPs who have been identified as vulnerable in accordance with the project specific definitions (an amalgam of local regulatory and IFC PS requirements), and there may possibly be more. In order to ensure that all these people are identified and included within the LRAP, a Vulnerable People Priority Access Program (VPPAP) has been developed.

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#### 4.11

#### *LAND-BASED LIVELIHOODS CONTINUATION PROGRAM*

Whilst the nature of the current and future development of LSC will make it extremely difficult for land-based livelihoods (e.g., aquaculture, fishing, salt farming and traditional agriculture) to be continued into the future, LSP recognizes the fact that some PAPs may wish to pursue this lifestyle regardless. There are many cases (as identified within the SRAP) where people still have areas of agricultural land remaining after the land acquisition process, and where the owners have expressed an interest in continuing to farm. The Land-based Livelihoods Continuation Program (LBLCP) has been developed for these cases only, and will align PAPs with training providers to determine if a more intensive or efficient type of agriculture or aquaculture can be put in place on the remaining land.

It is noted that this will only be provided to PAPs who own remaining rural land, who have expressed a desire to continue their pre-existing livelihood, are generally of an age where transitioning to a new wage or enterprise based livelihood will be difficult and where it has been determined that their remaining land is sufficient that is utilized correctly can see their livelihood sustained at current levels for the life of the Project.

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## **5                    *STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PROGRAMS***

### **5.1                    *INTRODUCTION***

Stakeholder engagement is crucial for the success of the LRAP from preparation to implementation. The process of stakeholder engagement will continue until implementation has been completed. The various Project stakeholders have been identified in detail within the SEP. The SEP also provides details of all consultation activities required by the Project. This section provides an overview of LRAP related engagement activities considered integral to successful implementation.

### **5.2                    *STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES***

#### **5.2.1                *Stakeholder Engagement to Date***

Based upon the outcomes of the social baseline data collected from survey in December 2014, an initial concept of the LRAP was developed and disclosed to local authorities through a range of consultation meetings held during January 2015. This included:

- Meeting with Heads of Hamlets directly affected by the Project in terms of land acquisition – Hamlet One, Hamlet Two and Rach Gia. Given the Head of Hamlet One was not present at the initial meeting, a separate discussion was conducted the next day;
- Meeting with Heads of the remaining Hamlets in LSC. Only four of the eight invited Hamlets attend this meeting, being from Hamlets Four, Five, Seven and Ten; and
- Meeting with LSPC, which was also attended by the communes Women’s Union and Farmer’s Union.

During these meetings, the authorities and representatives of the communities provided input for the initially developed programs of the LRAP in terms of necessity, feasibility based upon understanding of the local context, and likelihood of community acceptance. Additional recommendations were also provided to ensure the effectiveness of the programs proposed.

A number of discussions were also held with Vocational training centres, Bach Dang Secondary School and the Continuing Education Centre in Ba Ria City in December 2014 and January 2015 in order to further understanding of capacities, program availability and input into certain elements of the LRAP.

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An intensive workshop was conducted with key internal LSP stakeholders in late January 2015. This was aimed at presenting the proposed programs, discussion at feedback received during meetings with authorities, and the general implications and commitments required around putting such programs in place. A general agreement was sought (and provided) on the approach being taken.

### 5.2.2 Initial Phase Engagement Activities

Consultation and engagement is an on-going process that will ensure that PAP's provide acceptance of the proposed measures and then actively seek participation in the various programs. Consultation will be undertaken in a manner that is culturally appropriate (as detailed within the SEP), with all information and communication materials being written in Vietnamese. Additionally, on-going engagement will be undertaken with third parties (such as vocational training centres and education continuation centres) to refine and then implement the various programs. The *Table 5.1* below provides a general outline of future engagement activities. These will be supplemented by the general engagement and information provision processes as outlined within the SEP. Some limited consultation was conducted in August 2016 as part of the updated ESIA disclosure. Additional data on P1 jobseekers and businesses was collected.

**Table 5.1 Future Engagement Activities for LRAP**

Engaged Parties	Engagement Topic	Time Frame	Participants
All PAPs	Overview of LRAP Process of development of LRAP Registration of interest	To commence within two weeks of all PAPs leaving the main site	PAPs LSP Vocational Training Centres
Vocational Training Centres	Holding career orientation sessions in LSC Vocational training courses information Job opportunities for PAPs after finishing the vocational training course	To commence within two weeks of all PAPs leaving the main site	Potential vocational training centres LSP PAPs (as required)
Bach Dang Secondary School	Organisation of school completion night classes	To commence within two weeks of all PAPs leaving the main site	Bach Dang Secondary School LSP
Education Division of Vung Tau City	Attaining approval for organization of school completion night classes	To commence within two weeks of all PAPs leaving the main site	Education Division of Vung Tau City PC LSP
Vulnerable Households	Demands and	To commence within	LSP

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Engaged Parties	Engagement Topic	Time Frame	Participants
	difficulties of vulnerable households Register for interest in programs	two weeks of all PAPs leaving the main site	Vulnerable House Holds Head of Hamlets Long Son PC

### 5.2.3

#### *On-going Stakeholder Engagement through Implementation Phase*

On-going engagement with those PAPs involved in the LRAP is an essential part of monitoring the overall effectiveness of the programs. In this regards, LSP will integrate stakeholder engagement into their monitoring program (refer to Section 6). This will take the form of direct consultation through regular meetings, focus group discussions or similar established forums. The exact form of this engagement will be determined based on the PAPs and which programs they are involved in.

LSP will also seek to directly engage PAPs within all phases of monitoring. This will include the identification, development and measurement of baseline indicators used to determine the success (or otherwise) of the various programs. This data will be used to amend the programs as required. Any changes would be the subject of additional engagement.

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## 6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate responsibility for implementation of the LRAP will fall exclusively with the LSP Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Manager. This position will be responsible for ensuring that all activities related to budgeting, training, planning, resourcing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting are executed in accordance with the requirements of the CDAP. Detailed responsibilities for execution of the LRAP are included within each of the various programs.

Generally, all of LSP's functions related to CSR fall under the CSR Manager who has two direct reports – being the Community Relations Section Manager and the CSR Planning Section Manager. The Community Relations Section Manager will be in charge of the activities of the Community Relations Officer – SEP Related Activities, and Community Relations Officer – SRAP/LRAP/CDAP. The general responsibilities of these various positions are:


Once LSP has finalized its strategy for resourcing the CSR Department and proceeded within the Final Investment Decision (FID), a detailed Project Execution Plan (PEP) will be developed. Among other things (pertaining to schedule, budgets etc.) this will include a detailed person-by-person breakdown of responsibilities that each individual within the CSR Department has. This is likely to be on a program-by-program basis.

**Table 6.1 Roles and Responsibilities**

No	Responsibilities
<b>Corporate Social Responsibility Manager</b>	
1	Responsible for overall team coordination, planning and report writing. Need not be a subject matter expert but must be excellent at team coordination.
2	Ensure the social-related commitments in ESIA Social Management Plans, including all future engagement activities (herein) are fulfilled.
3	Report to LSP Leadership on social issues and grievance resolution.
4	Plan and allocate human and financial resources.
5	Prepare monthly internal social monitoring reports, compiling data collected across the social team.
6	Provide leadership in resolving problems related to a variety of subject areas.


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7.	Manage any social performance contractors
<b>Community Relations Section Manager</b>	
1	Responsible for all stakeholder engagement activities in compliance with SEP, including conducting public consultation on related issues and plans, and conducting any surveys or social assessments as required; Monitor and update SEP regularly via audits and surveys
2	Responsible for planning and overseeing implementation of resettlement (SRAP), livelihood (LRAP) and community development (CDAP) related commitments.
3	Oversee implementation of the Grievance Management Procedure
4.	Cooperate with local authorities to disclose project information as needed and required
5.	Provide overall leadership and oversee the activities of the six Community Relation Officers and any contract staff
<b>Community Relation Officers – SEP (3 positions)</b>	
1	Undertake on-going engagement and monitoring activities for P1 and P2 households.
2	Manage the implementation of grievance mechanism (receive, acknowledge, log, classify, follow-up) and other responsibilities as outlined in the CGMP for all issues <i>not</i> related to resettlement or livelihoods.
3	Collaborate within the CSR and other departments and external parties (e.g., contractors) in resolving grievances.
4	Input stakeholder engagement activities into the stakeholder log (information management system).
5	Review the monthly data collection and submit monitoring data to the Community Relations Manager.
<b>Community Relation Officers (SRAP/LRAP/CDAP) (3 positions)</b>	
1	Undertake responsibilities as outlined in the SRAP, LRAP and CDAP.
2	Oversee specific community development, livelihood, or other benefit programs, including preparing EOI, RFP, service provider selection and later service provider management.
3	Manage the implementation of grievance mechanism (receive, acknowledge, log, classify, follow-up) and other responsibilities as outlined in the CGMP for all issues specifically related to resettlement or livelihoods.

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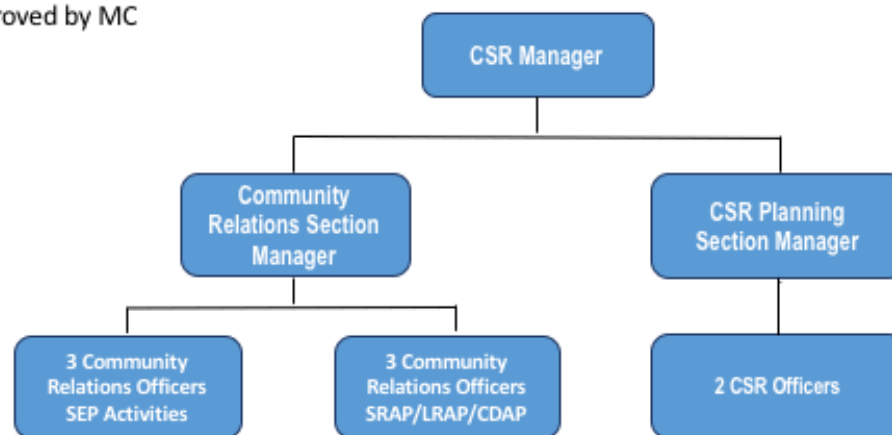
4	Input stakeholder engagement activities into the stakeholder log (information management system).
5	Review the monthly data collection and submit monitoring data to the Community Relations Manager.
<b>CSR Planning Section Manager</b>	
1	Responsible for all CSR planning activities including resourcing and budgeting
2.	Monitoring legal and regulatory changes and related requirements
3.	Updating the ESIA related reports & management plans
4.	Internal coordination within the Project to facilitate smooth implementation of all community-related activities
5.	Overseeing EPC/Contractor/Subcontractor coordination, including overseeing the work of the contracted EPC Interface Lead and related contracted staff
<b>CSR Officer (2 positions)</b>	
1	Under the direction of the CSR Manager, assist in CSR Department planning
2	Monitor changes in the regulatory or legal requirements in Vietnam
3.	Collaborate with other CSR Department members to update required documents as needed
4.	Implement intra-company coordination and communications activities
5.	Contribute to the information management system
6.	Assist contractor positions as needed, particularly the EPC Interface Lead



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**Figure 6.1 Roles and Responsibilities for LRAP implementation**

As approved by MC



**Note:**

1. Up to 10 additional contract staff will be required to implement the tasks of Corporate Social Responsibility Department, including the EPC Interface Lead, among others.
2. The use of contract staff will be increased or decreased according to the workload of the Department.

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## **7 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

### **7.1 MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

LSP is required to put in place an appropriate mechanism to monitor and evaluate the livelihood restoration activities. The monitoring would not only help in keeping track/progress of the various programs, but would also provide for opportunities to put in place mid-course corrections should the programs as initially envisaged not be having the desired effects.

The monitoring and evaluation framework consists of four elements, being:

- Internal monitoring carried out by LSP;
- Progress and Completion reports by service providers;
- Periodic external monitoring undertaken by an appropriately experience consultant (third party); and
- A LRAP Completion Audit to be conducted after LSP believes livelihoods have been sustainably restored (typically between three and five years after launching the program).

This is a general monitoring framework for the entire LRAP, which will be supplemented by specific monitoring provisions contained within each of the programs. As part of implementation planning, detailed measures and resources will be put in place to ensure that monitoring and evaluation can be undertaken efficiently and effectively.

Monitoring will be undertaken until the results of a completion audit can clearly demonstrate that the livelihoods of PAPs have been restored to, or made better than, their pre-existing conditions.

### **7.2 INTERNAL MONITORING**

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure the effectiveness of the measures, which have been developed, aimed at compensating the losses of PAPs, restoring livelihoods and mitigating the significance of adverse impacts on all other local people who are likely to be economically displaced by the Project. Generally, the CSR department will prepare broad monthly progress reports of all department activities for senior management. Separately, the department will carry out continual detailed monitoring and assessment, with a report required to be developed every quarter.

A range of monitoring indicators need to be assessed, including:

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- Progress of the overall implementation of the LRAP
- Utilisation and allocation of internal budget and human resources
- Numbers of people engaged within LRAP programs, and their progress through the various programs;
- General issues faced in LRAP implementation;
- Beneficiaries feedback and concerns;
- Feedback of partners such Vocational Training Centres; and
- Tracking of the livelihood of each PAP, continually comparing levels to their established pre-project livelihood levels.


The findings of this monitoring will assist LSP in understanding the progress and effectiveness of the LSP. Monitoring can be conducted by the following methods:

- Interview with individuals/households involved in the LRAP, focusing on a range of variables such as status within the various programs, employment status and income levels;
- Undertaking consultation activities through the SEP;
- Examination of the types of complaints received through the CGMP (relating to LRAP implementation only), their accuracy and the outcome of any grievance resolution measures put in place;
- Examination of response/feedback provided by the community through satisfaction surveys or direct investigation; and
- Observe visible improvements in livelihoods, employment and education of the LRAP participants.

### **7.3 EVALUATION (EXTERNAL MONITORING)**

External evaluation is required to verify the processes defined in the LRAP. This should be carried out independently by a third party. The overall indicators of evaluation are as follows:

- Satisfaction and restoration of the PAPs as a result of their participation in the LRAP;
- Progress and effectiveness of the various programs;
- Utilization and allocation of internal budgets and resources;
- Limitations and constraints of the LRAP activities;
- Improvements in living conditions/quality of life in terms of income restoration and improvement, directly relating to tracking against the goal of restoring all PAPs to pre-existing livelihood levels; and
- Participation, cooperation and support of all partners.


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The findings of the external monitoring will be used to adjust and improve specific elements of the LRAP. This will be undertaken on a semi-annual basis.

#### **7.4**

#### **COMPLETION AUDIT**

The overall goal of the LRAP is to ensure that people have their livelihoods restored to pre-existing conditions or better and can continue to pursue these livelihoods with no intervention or support through the LRAP. Through its on-going internal and external monitoring programs, LSP will be able to determine when this goal is close to being achieved, typically between three and five years after program commencement. At this point, a completion audit (conducted by a third party never previously involved to ensure objectivity) will be undertaken to determine that livelihood restoration has been complete, is sustainable and that no further interventions are considered necessary.

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## **8 BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**


### **8.1 BUDGET**

The LRAP implementation will require extensive funding support for the execution of the various programs. Most of this funding will need to be borne by LSP, with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the various tasks and costs under the different programs. As this LRAP has also been prepared to ensure consistency with the various social and economic development programs being led by authorities in the area, there will likely be elements of it, which are implemented cooperatively, and a clear delineation of budgets needs to be provided for.

An initial estimate for the establishment and implementation of this LRAP throughout the entirety of the construction phase (51 months) has been developed and is included as Annex G. It is noted that this budget is extremely preliminary and should not be relied upon for any purpose other than high level Project planning. It has been developed to reflect direct cash outlay required by LSP (i.e., does not include head counts, consultants and associated logistics) and is comprised of:

- An estimate of costs for an initial intake of PAP's into the Vocational Training Program;
- An estimate of costs to provide Secondary and High School Completion courses within LSC as part of the School Completion Program;
- Costs of providing support in the establishment of micro, small and medium businesses. Any training courses will be covered through the VTP and thus excluded from the budget for the MSMBDP;
- Detailed costing for providing support to a defined number of vulnerable households identified for inclusion within the VHTAP; and
- Basic costs for implementation of the VPPAP.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the CSR Manager will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan and a higher level rolling five-year financial plan for submission to the LSP Management Board/Board of Directors for approval. This plan will require detailed input from a range of departments within LSP and should include not only the cost for design and implementation of the various programs but also for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements. The initial plan will need to be prepared prior to financial closure, with the date for annual revision to be based upon the date of final investment decision (FID) for the Project.

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## 8.2

### SCHEDULE

Table 8.1 below provides a recommended schedule for monitoring and evaluation. However, the frequencies of these may be required to be increased should it be considered necessary.

**Table 8.1**      **Recommended Schedule for LRAP Monitoring and Evaluation**

<b>Vocational Training Program</b>	Q1-*	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16
LRAP implementation																	
Internal monitoring																	
External monitoring																	


Note: The quarters mentioned in this table refer to the plan implementation and are not related to the Project schedule.

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## *Annex A*

### *Socio-Economic Baseline*


(See Annex A of the Community Development Action Plan.)

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## *Annex B*

### *Vocational Training Program*



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## *Annex C*

### *School Completion Program*

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## *Annex D*

### *Micro, Small and Medium Business Development Program*

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*Annex E*

*Vulnerable Households Transition  
Assistance Program*

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*Annex F*

*Vulnerable People Priority Access  
Program*