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| **Author(s):** | Nguyen Van San-NC1 |

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# ACRONYM & ABBREVIATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BCA | Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DARD | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DONRE | Department of Natural Resources and Environment |
| DOT | Department of Tourism |
| DOCST | Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism |
| DPC | District People’s Committee |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) |
| FFI | Fauna and Flora International |
| FPIC | Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) |
| HCVFs | High Conservation Value Forests  |
| ISPONRE | Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment |
| ITDR | Institute for Tourism Development Research |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MOCST | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism  |
| MONRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment  |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NBT | Nature-Based Tourism |
| NC | National Consultant |
| NEA | National Executing Agency  |
| NP | National Park |
| NGO | Non-Gorvernment Organization |
| OECD | The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| PA | Protect Area |
| PDP | Policy Delivery Process |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PMES | Payment for Marine Ecosystem Service |
| PN-KB | Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park |
| PPC | Provincial People's Committee |
| PPG | Project Preparation Grant |
| PPP | Public and Private Partnership |
| PWES | Payment for Wetland ecosystem service |
| SES | Social and Environmental Standards |
| SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| SFMI | Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification |
| SUF | Special Use Forest |
| UNDP | United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) |
| VEA | Vietnam Environment Administration |
| VNAT | Vietnam National Administration of Tourism |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the proposed project **PIMS 6377:** “**Promote Wildlife Conservation and Responsible Nature Based Tourism for Sustainable Development in Vietnam**”, (henceforth referred to as the “Project”). The SEP has been prepared as part of and parallel to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project. The SEP is designed to ensure effective engagement between stakeholders throughout the Project’s lifecycle and also outlines the engagement process undertaken as part of the ESIA stage of the PPG. This SEP is intended to be a ‘live document’ that will be updated and refined by the project partners throughout the lifecycle of the project.

## 1.1 Project overview

The objective of the project titled “*To promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods through innovative nature-based tourism solutions*”.

The project is structured in four components:

**Component 1**: Enabling framework to harmonize nature conservation and tourism development

**Component 2:** Nature-based tourism partnerships benefitting communities, wildlife and habitats at Nui Chua and Phong Nha-Ke Bang national parks

**Component 3:** Capacity building and behavior change for acceptance of value of nature-based tourism and wildlife and biodiversity protection

**Component 4**. Marketing, knowledge management and M&E

The project outcomes are included:

1. Strengthened and harmonized policy, regulatory and incentive framework for promotion of nature-based tourism while reducing threats to wildlife and habitats;
2. Strengthened public-private partnerships for nature-based tourism enhance local livelihoods, increase PA revenue generation, improve tourism management, and reduce threats in PAs from poaching, illegal activities and related impacts;
3. Change in social norms and behaviour promote society’s acceptance of a more sustainable approach to nature based tourism that protects wildlife; and
4. Up scaling and replication of nature-based tourism in Vietnam is supported by effective marketing, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation of results across the North Central Region (or North Central Coast), and South Central Coast (or South Central Region); and upscaling and replication of sustainable, biodiversity-based tourism across Vietnam is supported by raised awareness, improved market access and knowledge management.

## 1.2 Definitions

Stakeholder[[1]](#footnote-1): an individual or group that has interest in the outcome of the project or likely to be affected by it, such as relevant governments related environment and tourism policy, local government authorities, local communities, indigenous people, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, comprising women, men, girls and boys.

Stakeholder Engagement[[2]](#footnote-2): Stakeholder Engagement is a process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning of Stakeholder Engagement, disclosure of information, consultation and participation, monitoring, evaluation and learning throughout the project cycle, addressing grievances, and on-going reporting to stakeholders.

Consultation[[3]](#footnote-3): Consultation involves information exchange among the government, the Implementing Agency, partner organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure the project deliver effectiveness output and outcomes. This provides opportunities for communities and local groups to contribute to project design, implementation, and evaluation.

Public involvement[[4]](#footnote-4): Public involvement consist of three related processes, of which information dissemination, consultation, and stakeholder participation. These processes will be involved stakeholders at all level including the national government, provincial government agencies, civil society organizations (including community-based organization, non-government organization/NGO, Academy/research institute, etc.), and private sectors, contracted to carry out project activities and/or consulted at various stages of the project, project beneficiaries, groups of people who may be affected by project activities, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

Stakeholder participation[[5]](#footnote-5): Stakeholders engage in the identification of project concepts and objectives, selection of project sites, design and implementation of activities, monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes[[6]](#footnote-6). Developing strategies for stakeholder participation throughout the project cycle is necessary in the project that have impacts on the incomes and livelihood of local communities, especially vulnerable groups around the project sites such as indigenous peoples, women, poor household.

Stakeholder engagement plan[[7]](#footnote-7): A stakeholder engagement plan is a formal document which outlines the plan to communicate with stakeholders who hold interest or potential interest in a project. A stakeholder engagement plan identifies potential stakeholders, their interest levels, power and influence and is continuingly updated to meet stakeholder needs.

## 1.3 Purpose of the stakeholder engagement plan

The overall purpose of this SEP is to ensure that a consistent, comprehensive and coordinated approach is taken to stakeholder engagement and Project disclosure throughout the project. It is further intended to demonstrate the commitment of the project, as a project developer and the main implementing party, to an ‘international best practice’ approach to engagement. The SEP will therefore be a key tool in maintaining dialogue with related stakeholders in the governments at both national level, provincial and local levels, as well as with the private sector, NGOs and selected local communities and grievance-related stakeholders.

The project is committed to full compliance with all Vietnam regulations, as well as aligning to the international standards namely the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Principles on Stakeholder Engagement. In line with current international best practice, this SEP aims to ensure that stakeholder engagement is conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, and accessible information. In this way, the SEP seeks to ensure that stakeholders are given sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns, and that these concerns influence project decisions.

The SEP:

1. Provides the approach to stakeholder engagement, showing how this will be integrated into the rest of the ESIA process and also throughout the project;
2. Identifies the main categories of stakeholders and how they will be included in the ESIA process; and
3. Identifies the ways to document engagement undertaken throughout the project.

# 2. APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The stakeholder approach has been developed and published by many scientists and organizations around the world, typically: “Stakeholder theory of corporations: concepts, evidence, implications” within Donaldson and Preston[[8]](#footnote-8); “Stakeholders and Public Participation” by Aven and Renn[[9]](#footnote-9); “Levels of Citizen Participation” by Arnstein[[10]](#footnote-10); “The Importance of the Stakeholder Approach in Public Policy Decision Making”, Marlan Hutahaean[[11]](#footnote-11); “Citizens as Partners: The OECD Handbook on Information, Consultation and Public Participation in Policy Making” by OECD[[12]](#footnote-12); “Stakeholder engagement in decision making: a summary guide to issues, approaches and resources” by OECD[[13]](#footnote-13), etc.

In short, a two-step process for stakeholder engagement has been applied that includes the following:

1. Engagement to inform general stakeholders and authorities and disclose important project details to them with respect to potential impacts.
2. Engagement to inform directly project affected people and disclose important project details to them for the area of influence (the socio-economic area of influence is defined in Social Impact Assessment). For local communities in the Project Area and taking into account their relatively low literacy levels (as based on the data collected for baseline report), the PPG team organised a number of meetings where relevant information was presented verbally on the proposed Project development. This included a series of focus group discussions and one-to-one interviews with affected people.

With such approach, the methodology applied for stakeholder engagement plan development is direct and virtual consultation/remote via zoom as well as phone interview with some stakeholders to ensure inclusive participation. In addition, gender, ethnic and safeguard responsive processes have been applied by National Consultant No. 5, i.e. NC5-National Community Engagement, Gender and Safeguard Specialist to ensure inclusion of all stakeholders at demonstration sites (i.e. Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park in Quang Binh province, and Nui Chua National Park in Ninh Thuan province). The consultants of PPG team identified key stakeholders at the national level, provincial level, and project site level. They then facilitated consultation meetings at both national and the provincial and project site levels with related government stakeholders, private sectors, NGOs, and civil societies. The consultants made appointments with each stakeholder to conduct consultation meetings (for local government authorities, private sector, NGOs, civil society) and focus groups with selected communities including indigenous people to capture their expectations, concerns, and recommendations. The project followed GEF policy on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to conduct consultations with an indigenous group at both project sites (Nui Chua and Phong Nha-Ke Bang Natioal Parks as detailed below. During project implementation, the project will develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan following the approach outlined in Annex X on SES (a separate one), which will guide its engagement with this community and any other indigenous people present in the project landscape.

# 3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYAIS

## 3.1 Project stakeholders

The stakeholder analysis aimed to identify the key stakeholders related the project and assess their role, responsibilities, and interests in the Project, with focus on Nui Chua and Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Parks.

The consultants explored stakeholders at national and in the project landscape levels based from key stakeholders in PIF to identify key stakeholders and collected in-depth information related to their expectation and concern for several topics such as impact on local livelihood, ecotourism development, capacity need assessment, climate change impact, and COVID-19 pandemic.

In this report comprised of relevant stakeholder group, as well as an articulation of the key stakeholder identification and their respective roles, analysis of stakeholders’ concerns, and an assessment of community stakeholder concerns.

There are four relevant stakeholder groups relevant to this project including stakeholders from government (both national and local), civil society, local communities, and private sector entities that engage in tourism and biodiversity conservation, which have been identified and with whom the wider PPG team conducted interviews/ consultation meetings, including:

**1) At national level**

* Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
* Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)
* Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA)
* Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)
* Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism (MOCST)
* Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT)
* Institute for Tourism Development Research (ITDR)
* Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
* Department of Special Use and Protection Forest under Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VN-Forest)

**2) Local level**

**a) Quang Binh Province**

1. Department of Tourism (DOT) of Quang Binh Province
2. Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) of Quang Binh Province
3. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)
4. Provincial Forest Protection Sub-department
5. Department of Planning and Investment
6. Department of Finance
7. Provincial Women’s Union
8. Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park
9. Eco-tourism Center of Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park
10. Provincial Environmental Policemen

**b) Ninh Thuan Province**

1. Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) of Ninh Thuan Province
2. Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism of Ninh Thuan Province
3. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)
4. Department of Planning and Investment (DPI)
5. Department of Finance
6. Provincial Forest Protection Sub-department
7. Nui Chua National Park
8. Eco-tourism Center of Nui Chua National Park
9. Provincial Women’s Union
10. Provincial Environmental Policemen

**3) Private tourism companies**

**a) In Quang Binh Province:**

1. Oxalis Adventure
2. Jungle Boss Company
3. Private Commercial and Tourism Company Viet Hung
4. Truong Thinh Company
5. Moc Nam Company. Company
6. Phong Nha Heritage Company

**b) In Ninh Thuan Province**

1. Chu Lam Tour Company
2. Beehive Adventure Company
3. FDI South of Nui Chua Management Company
4. Gia Viet Company
5. Solar Power Ninh Thuan Company
6. Phat Hoang Long Company
7. Son Long Thuan Company

4) Civil society organizations

Civil society organizations include communities, especially ethnic groups disaggregated by gender engagement who are living and operating in buffer zones of two national parks of Phong Nha-Ke Bang and Nui Chua.

A fifth but nonetheless critical stakeholder group central to the success of the Project, are domestic and international tourists and the general public, with whom the Project will engage to change perceptions of tourism and foster a deeper appreciation of the role of conservation and biodiversity in tourism development. While engagement with this segment did not occur during the PPG, it is on the Project’s radar and will happen through Component 3 via deployment of a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices framework and survey.

## 3.2 Role, responsibilities and involvement mechanism of key stakeholders in the project

Key stakeholders for implementing the project consist of four key groups, of which (1) National government, (2) Provincial and local government, (3) Civil society/ community-based organizations, Non-profit organization (international and national NGOs), academy and research institutions, and development partners, and (4) private sector. The role and responsibility of key stakeholders for implementation of the plan have been identified and summarized in table 1.

**Table 1: Role and responsibility of key stakeholders for implementation of the plan**

| **Stakeholder** | **Mandate/responsibility** | **Role in the project and involvement mechanism** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1 National Government** |
| Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and its constituent authorities | The wide-ranging state management functions of MONRE include the management of air, land and water resources under the amended Law of Environmental Protection (2020), as well as biodiversity under Viet Nam’s Law of Biodiversity (2008). MONRE’s mandate also includes coordination with ministries, ministerial committees and government agencies in providing guidance for implementation of resource use, environmental protection and biodiversity conservation in the sector areas managed by these ministries and agencies. Under Decree No. 65, MONRE has been given responsibility for working with PPCs to establish national-level PAs in wetlands, limestone mountains, and mixed ecosystems that occupy at least two provinces and that are not already within a Special Use Forests (SUFs) or in the sea, and to manage such PAs.The Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA) is a subsidiary body under MONRE responsible to advise and assist the Minister of MONRE in the field of environmental management laws and policies and overseeing their implementation. Regarding biodiversity, VEA is responsible for implementing nationwide survey, inventory, monitoring, and assessment of biodiversity; assessing trans-provincial or transboundary degraded ecosystems and proposing measures to conserve, rehabilitate and maintain sustainable use of biological resources.Under VEA, the Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) has the mandate for state management of biodiversity, in accordance with biodiversity conservation provisions of the Biodiversity Law in cooperation with other ministries. Institutionally BCA is the agency authorized for the preparation of NBSAP, biodiversity master planning, and national reporting on biodiversity.MONRE is, among others, the national focal point for various multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UNFCCC, the Ramsar Convention, and the UNCCD. | MONRE is the designated National Executing Agency (NEA) for the project. MONRE will assume all duties assigned to the NEA, will chair the Project Steering Committee, and assume a leading role in engaging national and local level stakeholders in implementing project activities. MONRE will lead Annual Review meetings on project planning and reporting, and will appraise and approve all project related documents, including Annual Work Plans and Quarterly Work Plans.VEA will assume the responsibility for overall project implementation as Project Owner under delegated responsibility by MONRE. VEA is also responsible for coordinating relevant stakeholders within VEA in support of the overall implementation of the project. VEA has past experience of managing UN Projects, including GEF funded-projects. VEA will participate in Annual Review meetings, planning and reporting.BCA will be responsible for day-to-day coordination and management of project activities at the national level and coordination of project activities at the provincial level, financial management and reporting.  |
| Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism (MOCST) | The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) participates in the management of national or internationally recognized cultural-historical-environmental forests to serve the purposes of history-cultural tourism. At the same time, the MOCST is responsible for coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to build a legal basis for tourism activities, and have a harmonized management mechanism between the Management Board of the conservation area and the Department of Tourism, avoid overlapping procedures and have sources of compensation for forest protection, embellishment of cultural, history and environment heritages, etc. MOCST is responsible for the State administration and management of public services on culture, sports and tourism nationwide. MOCST leads national efforts for the planning and development of tourism nationwide.The Vietnam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT) is a subsidiary body under MOCST responsible to advise and assist the Minister of MOCST in the field of Tourism management laws and policies and overseeing their implementation. Regarding tourism, The VNAT has the task of submitting to the Minister of MOCST for submission to competent state agencies the law projects and draft resolutions of the National Assembly; Ordinance project, draft resolution of the National Assembly Standing Committee; draft resolutions and decrees of the Government on tourism and other projects and schemes as assigned by the Minister of MOCST; tourism development strategy and master plan; national tourism promotion program; national action plan on tourism; application file for recognition of a national tourist area located in two or more provincial-level administrative units, and certifies tourism certifications (i.e. Green Lotus Label, VTOS, etc.).Under VNAT, the Institute For Tourism Development Research (ITDR) has the function of researching, developing strategies, planning, mechanisms and policies for tourism management and development to serve the state management of tourism.  | MOCST will collaborate with the project to identify gaps and priorities in promoting NBT in national tourism areas through development policy and legislation and models, as well as advisory on certification of tourism products and services. MOCST a co-implementing a co-implementing partner of the project. MOCST will nominate Institute of Tourism Development Research under mandate of VNAT to be directly responsible for implementation of the project activities as a implementing partner of the project. |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) | MARD has the responsibility for exercising the State management over forest protection and development as well as fisheries management nationwide, through its Forest Protection Department (PFD), special used forest and protection forest department, and Department for Capture Fisheries and Resource Protection (DCFRP). Prior to the 2008 Biodiversity Law, MARD has been responsible for developing the national PA system within forests (Special Use Forests – SUFs), marine and inland water ecosystems (Marine Protected Areas and Inland Water Conservation Areas, respectively). Additionally, MARD is responsible for enforcing wildlife protection regulations, as such playing an important role in preventing overexploitation of a range of species. MARD is also the focal point of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). MARD continues to be responsible for national-level PAs that are within terrestrial SUFs and for marine PAs lying within at least 2 provinces. MARD provides technical instructions to the MPA of Nui Chua National Park.  | MARD will collaborate and support in project activities to identify gaps, priority issues and solutions for sustainable forest management, ecotourism, and biodiversity conservation of NPs, including strengthening protected area (PA) management, identification of HCV set-aside forest in buffer zones and marine conservation areas, forest restoration in two national parks, etc. |
| Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) | MPI performs State management functions in the field of planning and investment, including the provision of general advices on strategies and plans on national socio- economic development, on mechanism and policies for general economic management and some specific fields, on domestic and foreign investment, etc. | MPI will be a beneficiary of the project results, specifically capacity building, training and policy advice on how to integrate natural resources use and nature-based tourism considerations into national and provincial planning procedures, strategies, and plans. |
| **2) Provincial and Local Government** |
| Provincial People’s Committees (PPCs) in pilot National park | PPCs are headed by a Chairman and supported by Vice-Chairmen for each major sector including a Vice Chairman for Natural Resources & Environment. Under Viet Nam’s decentralization policies, PPCs play a major role in provincial development and sector planning and implementation, including on environmental management and biodiversity conservation. PPCs also have an important role in ensuring that biodiversity is integrated into sectoral plans and programs at the local level. Specifically they are responsible for coordinating the biodiversity conservation activities of various line departments at the provincial (and city) level. PPCs currently have management responsibility for those PAs – SUFs, Integrated Water Management and MPAs - that lie entirely within their provincial territory.  | The PPCs in pilot NPs and their subsidiary agencies at the provincial level will participate in project implementation, providing information, support and co-financial contributions. The PPCs will coordinate and oversee implementation, management and monitoring of project activities in the respective NPs, including: (i) review work plans and approve budgets of the respective NPs; and (ii) preside over inter-agency coordination meetings including district authorities as well as sectoral stakeholders. |
| Provincial specialized departments  | At the provincial level, national line ministries usually have specialized departments that mirror their parent ministries in administrative structure and function. These departments receive technical instructions from their national line ministries, but are accountable to the PPCs.Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) is the provincial representative of MONRE and the thus responsible for managing natural resources and environment at the provincial level. Responsibilities also include land administration, pollution monitoring. DONRE plays an increasing role in supporting biodiversity management and as such in assisting PPCs in managing BRs.Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) is the provincial representative of MARD, assigned responsibilities for agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture. DARD also has considerable experience of managing PAs, MPAs and IWM across Vietnam. Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism (DOCST) is the provincial representative of MOCST, assigned to implement its mandate at the province level, including on provincial level tourism development, and certifying tourism certification within provincial tourism activities. Department of Planning (DPI) is the provincial representative of MPI, assigned for executing the mandate of MPI, which includes socio-economic planning.  | DONRE is the primary technical government partner of this project at the pilot NP level, with key partner support being provided by DOCST and DARD.DONRE, DOCST and DARD will participate in the NP MB, and as such in development of an integrated vision, mapping of natural resources and detailed planning of project activities, including HCV set-aside areas, forest restoration areas, EIA, guiding sustainable livelihood activities, including tourism.DOCST will support tourism related initiatives, including certification, private-partnerships, and models for sustainable tourism practices.DPI will be beneficiary of project results, specifically related to integrated vision on land and natural resources use, sectoral responsibilities to mainstream biodiversity into strategies and planning in line with the BR concept. |
| National park Management Boards (NP MBs) | NP MBs are designated authorities responsible for the management of national park, including Special-Use Forests under forest protection and development regulations, Marine protected areas under fisheries regulations, and nature reserves under provincial regulations.  | Within the two NPs, NP MBs will be directly involved with the planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities in their respective NPs, through providing information, identifying priority issues at each site, and participating in priority interventions on nature-based tourism in the national park and buffer zone area, including through targeted livelihood activities as relevant. NP MBs will also support strengthening conservation activities in identified HCV landscapes in buffer zones. |
| District and Commune People’s Committees (DPCs/CPCs) | District and Commune PCs play a key role in supporting local socio-economic development. Being the closest state organization to local communities, they play an important role in overseeing and supporting development activities in their districts and communes. Thus, DPCs and CPCs have a key role to play in terms of ensuring environmental sustainability and avoiding overexploitation, particularly in relation to activities such as agriculture (including rice and other forms of agricultural production), fishing, aquaculture, as well as tourism activities.  | DPCs and CPCs will be key project partners at the two national park site level, particularly in relation to implementing activities targeting at reducing threats to biodiversity arising from current economic development and livelihood practices, and tourism. CPCs particularly will participate in the commune conservation planning process and implementation of activities targeted at improving conservation outcomes as well as improved nature-based tourism, and livelihood in selected communes and households. |
| **3) Civil society/ community-based organizations, Non-profit organization (international and national NGOs), Academy and research institutions, and development partners** |
| Civil society/ community-based organizations (CBOs), e.g. Farmers Unions, Fisheries Associations, Women’s Unions, Youth Unions | Civil society/ community-based organizations are custodians, primary users and managers of the landscape resources and key target groups for all components of the project. They are engaged in fisheries and eco-tourism activities, NTFP collection, agricultural and pastoral activities, etc. within the NPs.  | Local communities, including CBOs, will participate in the implementation of project activities and be direct beneficiaries of project investments in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and in sustainable forest management in NPs. Appropriate eco-tourism and natural resources regulations in different zones of the NPs will be formulated with their full participation and agreement, to ensure both continuation of income from traditional or suitable alternative livelihood and ecotourism activities in combination with strengthened consideration for biodiversity conservation. Specifically they will engage in (i) preparation of commune ecotourism plans, including mapping of commune resources, identifying threats and responses to threats, identifying conservation, ecotourism and livelihood activities, (ii) the implementation of commune ecotourism and conservation plans, including though relevant community groups and micro-revolving funds, (iii) training programs aimed at improving resource use, ecotourism and livelihood development, etc. |
| Ethnic minority groups  | Ethnic minorities include indigenous groups living for many generations in NPs, each having a different history, traditions, and diverse material lives. Mainly they rely on natural resources, especially forests, for their livelihoods, and as such are one group linked to the degradation of natural resources and biodiversity. In many areas, poverty rates are significant.  | Ethnic minorities will directly participate in NP decision making processes, development of commune ecotourism and conservation plans, implementation of ecotourism and livelihood and in benefit sharing. Specific investment for households of ethnic minorities will be instituted through the OCOP (one commune on product) process to ensure strengthening their current livelihood and sustainable resources use practices. |
| National and international NGOs | NGOs (WWF, FFI, WCS, Traffic, IUCN, SWV[[14]](#footnote-14), etc.) play an important role in a variety of sectors like biodiversity conservation; sustainable natural resources use, minimizing impacts from development, pollution abatement, improving rural livelihoods, as well as otherwise addressing the needs of local communities, including on themes like policy and legislation, research, education and awareness raising. Relevant local, national and international NGO active in the project-relevant fields of protected area management, sustainable livelihood support with links to the project’s thematic and/or spatial focus include IUCN, WWF, Fauna and Flora International (FFI) | Project collaborating partner, project technical support, project capacity building beneficiary, member of the provincial project working group.Potential executing partner and advisor to the provincial project working group. Provide technical support in all policy and planning related to SEA, biodiversity conservation and threat reduction aspects of human and wildlife conflict, wildlife tourism development (component 2). Appropriate partner organizations will be identified during project implementation. The project will build on and collaborate with relevant initiatives conducted by local and international NGOs in relevant conservation, monitoring, livelihood development, community-based natural resources management, benefit sharing and other related activities. They will also get involved in capacity building programs such as SMART training and monitoring, biodiversity-based tourism training (component 3) and knowledge sharing (component 3). |
| Academic research institutions | A number of institutes at national and landscape level have strong environment research units with knowledge and experience relevant to this project. The Vietnam Academy of Natural Science & Technology (VAST), conducting multi-disciplinary studies in socio-economic development, ecology and environmental management, policy analysis, culture. Three VAST Institutes are of particular relevance to this project, namely the Institutes of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Institute of Marine Environment and Resources (IMER) in Nha Trang, and Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE). The Institute for Tourism Development Research (ITDR) is an affiliate of the Vietnam National Administration (VNAT) of Tourism under the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST). ITDR is functioned to conduct research on developing tourism strategies, planning, policies for state management in tourism; provide research and consultancy services. | Appropriate partner organizations will be identified during project implementation, as relevant and in line with their thematic focus and experience. ITDR will be a co-implementing partner.Other research institutions will be involved in consultancy activities, including on legal-regulatory framework, field studies on mapping and inventory, biodiversity monitoring for the benefit of formulating informed recommendations to the project and its national and local government partners.  |
| Development Partners (DPs) | A number of development partners, including USAID, GIZ, have on-going projects either in the NPs or covering themes of interest to the project and its NP management focus.  | Relevant DPs will be engaged as partners to facilitate coordination and collaboration at national and NP landscape levels, to ensure convergence of ongoing programs. The Project Management Board (PMB) and UNDP will maintain close relations with all relevant development partners (DPs), as appropriate; provide them with observer status participants during Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. |
| **5) Private Sector** | There are many private tourism companies are operating in and cooperating with both national parks, e.g. In PN-KB, Quang Binh Province:* Oxalis Adventure
* Jungle Boss Company
* Private Commercial and Tourism Company Viet Hung
* Truong Thinh Company
* Moc Nam Company. Company
* Phong Nha Heritage Company

In Nui Chua, Ninh Thuan Province* Chu Lam Tour Company
* Beehive Adventure Company
* FDI South of Nui Chua Management Company
* Gia Viet Company
* Solar Power Ninh Thuan Company
* Phat Hoang Long Company
* Son Long Thuan Company

They are collaborating partner, involve in the development of tourism products and testing of sustainable financing mechanism and long-term partnership development. | The project will engage private sector as much as possible. The investors will involve in the development and implementation of project at site level. The private sector will collaborate in implementation of and support to responsible tourism initiatives, specifically certification and models for sustainable tourism products and services.The private sector will also be project technical support, project capacity building beneficiary, member of provincial project working group. Advice to provincial project working group on biodiversity conservation, public awareness raising project sites. Public outreach and education campaign on mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism delivered to tourism industry, CSOs, and domestic and international tourists and knowledge exchange during the project implementation.   |

## 3.3. Stakeholder Expectation and Concern Analysis

The project will aim to collect and analyse stakeholder expectations and concerns to ensure there is enough support for the project. The consultants conducted make an appointment for consultation meetings with key stakeholder groups in two provinces/and national parks including government agencies, business sector companies, local communities, and indigenous group.

Due to COVID-19 situation and time available of each stakeholder, the consultant team conducted one-on-one consultation meeting during December 2021 to May 2022 with key related stakeholder to understand their key expectations, concern, and recommendation. The key concerns were related to topics they may concern such as potential impact of the project on rights and interests, natural resources, and livelihoods improvement; ecotourism development (governance and benefit sharing); capacity development; stakeholder engagement method; and existence of local species. The summary of key expectations and concerns analysis of each stakeholder group was presented in table 2. This table should be updated during the first period of project implementation to ensure it covers all related stakeholders’ perspective and up-to-date situation.

**Table 2: Key stakeholder expectations and concern analysis**

| **Key Expectation** | **Key Concerns**  | **Key Recommendations** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **National and Provincial government agencies including two national parks** |  |  |
| Need clear institutional mandate for relevant partners and stakeholders in biodiversity-based tourism.Standardize Nature-Based Tourism products and service in protected areas system and high biodiversity value areas including biodiversity corridors.Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into tourism policy.Good governance on sustainable tourismIntegrated planning in provincial level and local level on biodiversity utilizationRegulation on payment for marine and wetland in place and applied.Empower local communities’ participation and decision making on natural resources management.Benefit sharing to local communities, generate income.Pro-active engagement and contribution from private sector companies for biodiversity conservation.Capacity building for relevant stakeholders to integrate and mainstream biodiversity in nature-based tourism planning, monitoring, implementation and enforcement. | Legal framework on tourism and biodiversity are too general, lack of concrete and specific guideline, standards and criteria on nature-based tourism. Legal document does not clearly indicate whether MONRE is the focal point on behalf of the Government to perform the unified management function on biodiversity because management responsibilities are assigned to both ministries, other ministerial agencies along the vertical lines, focusing more on the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The existence of both structural systems of state management of biodiversity in the MoNRE and MARD sectors has resulted in fragmented management resources, overlapping and lack of focus, and even management practice requirements contradict each other.Inter-ministerial and inter-provincial coordination mechanisms exist but are not working effectively.No compliance monitoring and reporting system for tourism operations or biodiversity conservation standards, criteria and guidelines for sustainable tourism development and operations in high-value biodiversity areasLimited national experience and lack of a national engagement strategy and policy, has led to poor involvement from the private sector and inadequate community participation in nature-based tourism activities promoting biodiversity conservation.The EIA and SEA systems existed, but no biodiversity considerations.Tourism certification scheme are not to adequately included criteria encouraging biodiversity conservation. However, local livelihood opportunities (an important approach to biodiversity conservation) are reflected significantly in many schemes. GSTC Sustainability Criteria and their recognized/ authorized schemes can provide good criteria frameworks for updating/ developing the certification schemes in Vietnam in such a way that incorporate biodiversity and livelihood opportunities at a satisfactory level.There is currently no guidance on implementation of PMES and PWES in either the national or provincial level.Private enterprises working with the National Parks have business plans but they do not have up-to-date and reliable information on biodiversity and nature-based tourism and focus on adventure type products such as cave exploration.Nui Chua National Park has not yet implemented SMART patrolling nor is there software in place. The National park pays attention to ensuring intervention in nature through our products and we implement the degrees but there are challenges understanding them and the tourism companies could help solve challenges with operating with the different decrees. The National Parks need local communities and need to focus on the human being to offer them certifications so they can work in a professional manner. There are cchallenges and experiences in the implementation of the forestry law. Renting of forest environment for tourism operations needs to look at this issue and look at the guidance and experience in renting the forest environment. Trainings at the local level on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism sector are almost non-existent except for short courses offered by environmental NGOs or donor-funded projects, especially biodiversity-based tourism/nature-based tourism. Biodiversity content is almost not available in tour guide training programs at the both national level and provincial levels.There is poor integration of local community and cultural values in tourism products and services, while the potential is high in some local people. | Develop national and provincial inter-agency partnership and coordination platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services for multi-level planning for nature-based tourism in high-value biodiversity areas.Develop and adapt Biodiversity conservation standards, criteria and guidelines for sustainable tourism development, management and operations in high-value biodiversity areas.Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into tourism policy, regulations and master planning for development of national nature-based tourism and integration in PA management policies.Promotion of public-private partnerships in nature-based tourism; and community participation and benefit sharing from nature-based tourism that ensure biodiversity conservation improvement to inform a clear policy.EIA and SEA articulate biodiversity requirements at high-value biodiversity and national tourist areas.Promotion and application of payment for ecosystem services from marine ecosystems (PMES) and wetlands applied in project sites and replicated. |
| **Private sector companies** |  |  |
| The company wishes the project can improve knowledge and certifications to engage and integrate them into our operations. The companies would like to engage in the project activities. (in demand certifications: Local guide certificates, Caving safety, Rescue certificate) | The company has issues with local human capacity and high-quality staff, training and have to invite staff from other locations to come to work for the company in PNKB. The company has different categories and local people (over 100) working at hotels and local tour. Need to seek high-quality labour from other areas. Local communities involved in forest management and protection. Some also works in cooks in homestays. There is informal economy with a lot of uncertified staff being used. Marketing – would promote the project on their social media and also adopt some digital tools. Branding for local community engagement. For private companies, we can learn a lot and the national park could benefit a lot and all activities seem feasible. The company implement nature-based tourism project and the approach and target are human being. We provide training on tourism staff so they have knowledge to protect the wildlife and environment. If they see something like a snake crossing road so they wait until it crossed until then they continue.  | Establish Provincial multi-sectoral nature-based tourism platform to support coordinated action and investment across government and private sector for promotion of nature-based tourism development and biodiversity conservation in Quang Binh and Ninh Thuan provinces with At least 1 private sector entity included in the composition and membership of each provincial multi-sectoral nature-based tourism platform.Review and adapt Guidelines and/or requirements incorporating biodiversity conservation and wildlife considerations into tourism for the provincial context and recommendations for refinement for the national inter-agency partnership and coordination platform. |
| Project activities look feasible. Just a minor comment. Develop different options linked to livelihoods. Because natural and environment protection depend on the awereness and actions of people.  | Project needs Program to educate communities and influence schools and have conversation with schools and even if they can’t do anything, they can influence their parents not to consume wildlife products and engage in hunting. Wildlife conservation – needs to be inserted into university curriculum to the tourism students so it should be inserted. Those graduating from tourism courses in university should have knowledge of wildlife conservation, waste issues and stop from coral reefs. They are not allowed to touch or destroy anything during taking the tours. They have to follow the rules established based on understanding of load capacity. We have contracted 500 local residents as porters and over 110 administrative staff.  | Develop and apply standard training programme for sustainable nature-based tourism business planning and tour design.Collaborate business planning and tour design between national parks, private enterprise and local communities. |
| Oxalis and Jungle Boss operate eco-tourism and adventure tourism. We have 11 years experience on this. On the tourism model we need to commit for different activities for biodiversity conservation to come up with general principles of conservation for tourists during their travel. The project could think about promotion of nature-based tourism and evidence based promotion. Furthermore it is necessary to diversify products because we have typical adventure products and basic eco-tourism model and in the buffer zone we have another model and could attract more tourists there too. We need to diversify to create more job opportunities, attract more tourism provide new certifications and vocational training to work in restaurant and handicraft production. | All the principles for conservations for our tours on the forest discovery and cave exploration are to prioritize on conservation. The food is cooked outside the cave. We have environmentally friendly shampoos and hygiene products for products to use. We limit 10 tourists per tour and in the cave up to 16 persons only. We don’t operate massive tours. Our tour guides are from local people and they also monitor sensitive areas for conservation and guide tourists on the right trail and not step on areas which may have a negative impact. For porter we have the local porter who previously went to the forest for illegal logging and hunting and gradually they acknowledge they have stable income and revenue from engaging in the tourism sector and have changed their views on appreciating nature because it is a source of income for them. Showcase model on how the tour guides interact with nature – lead by example. Many people have gone to school and have obtained certification to the practical university study so they can get certification to recognize their knowledge and skills. We need to combine with other tourism operators and do we have any method or mechanism to present nature-based tourism to share to a wider audience like a information centre. Marketing of different tours, services is important too and after the tour the people will share with other people to disseminate the principles of NBT. Tourists should be the ambassadors of the places and people they visit.  | Improve monitoring of status of key biodiversity resources to assess effectiveness of Protected Area management, illegal wildlife threat management and biodiversity conservation outcomes of nature-based tourism.Deploy and use SMART software in decision-making.Improving Institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation and tourism knowledge and soft skills for government and national park actors, as well as tour operators and travel agencies.Adoption of new guidelines, tools and methodologies within existing staff roles and operations.Deploy and adapt tourism certifications, codes of conduct and stewardship designations integrating biodiversity conservation. |
| The company is interested in listening to the different established companies since the company is new in the nature-based tourism sector. Appreciate the things said by far but want to focus on awareness with local authorities and other sectors to make them understand that tourism sector is important. Need to have certification for tourism operations. | This is a new area and there are new documents and we need to seek clarifications on the guidelines from the authorities. It is very difficult to get approval for local authorities and I need advice from other on the methodologies and requirements and having advice from competent people is very important for us. The area is quite new and difficult to understand. Accessibility and understanding of guidelines and what we have to do is a challenge for us. We want to remain engaged so we can learn on what we need to do. | Implementation of community-based biodiversity conservation and benefit sharing programs from nature-based tourism and related products and services that provide new and innovative income generation activities.  |
| When developing tourism products based on nature and ecotourism, the Company is looking for legal procedures to submit to competent authorities for approval, so it still faces many difficulties when making dossier and procedures. The Company wishes that the project side can support and guide related procedures to proceed with the product development smoothly and in accordance with relevant laws. | The project can support in organizing training courses for local communities to participate in tourism activities so that they better understand the positive benefits of developing an ecotourism product and nature-based tourism that are bringing to them  | Training on business knowledge and business planning, soft business skills, handicraft development and marketing, role of the park in biodiversity conservation, nature-based tourism fundamentals, nursery development etc.Need training on hotel standard service for homestay hostDevelop and adapt operational benefit sharing mechanism (scholarship, certification to service / work in the tourism and hospitality sector).Deploy and adapt tourism certifications, codes of conduct and stewardship designations integrating biodiversity conservation. |
| **Local Communities including ethnic groups[[15]](#footnote-15)** |
| * Establish partnership with the national park and share benefit from safari tour where the national park collected the fees from visitors and then split the benefit with the CBT afterwards.
* Opportunity to learn more about marketing and how to run community tourism, tourism management, and design tour package that fit customer needs. CBT want to learn about marketing and how to promote their community widely.
* CBT guides believed they have abundant natural resources but need to scale-up nature-based sightseeing route and create more tourism activity options for tourists, hope to build capacity of villagers to become a village and trekking tour guides.
 | * Tourism creates a sustainable livelihood, creates jobs, changes attitudes and perceptions of a community that depends on the forest, and jointly develops and protects the forest.
* Local people can participate in activities that provide tourism services.
* Tourism development contributes to creating jobs and increasing income so that indigenous people know the importance of conserving natural resources, not encroaching on hunting forests, and contributing to sustainable tourism development and the ecological calendar.
* The agricultural and fishery products of the neighbouring people are sold to serve in the restaurant.
* People participate in making handicraft products to sell as souvenirs at souvenir stalls of the National Park.
* Indigenous people can participate as restaurant waiters, souvenir sellers, drivers, and janitors.
* Indigenous people can participate in cultural performances, using traditional musical instruments
* The development of tourism does not affect the arable land of the people.
* People make handicraft products from seeds from the forest, such as cat's eye seeds and licorice seeds. These seeds are in the list of seeds collected from the forest, managed by forest rangers.
* It is generally more convenient for men to participate in marine tourism activities because of their health and flexibility when going to the sea with guests, guiding scuba diving for guests.
* Females often serve in hotels, restaurants or on fish rafts to cook, serve visitors and enjoy food on fish rafts. Females are often involved in ticket sales, sales, and customer service
* To develop tourism, ethnic households can participate in la la groups (singing groups to buy and use ethnic musical instruments).
* Women participate in tourism development work, but EM women are still afraid to speak the Kinh language, afraid to communicate, and mainly still use ethnic languages.
* In the past, the ethnic minorities worked in the fields, went to the forest to hunt, and gather. Still, when developing tourism, the demand for investment in infrastructure and housing increased, so many people got jobs as assistants (builders) from service jobs with a salary of about 250,000 VND/day and less going to the forest to collect and cut trees to earn a living.
* Ethnic people have also changed to integrate with the Kinh's culture, such as the Lunar New Year (New Year) but keep the traditional cultural features of the ethnic people, such as worshiping gods and forest gods.
* Protecting forests of ethnic minorities is also rooted in cultures, such as people worshiping gods and forest gods. When they enter the forest, they will also ask permission from the gods
 | Proposing solutions to promote community-based sustainable tourism development:* Promote extensive propaganda in the political system and people, and make all organizations and individuals fully aware of the value, position, and importance of the World Natural Heritage for economic development.
* Promote propaganda and mobilize people to well observe regulations on forest protection and development, biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, and natural landscape in the core and buffer zones of the National Park family.
* Mobilize all domestic and international resources, integrate socio-economic development programs and projects in the locality, and build livestock and crop production models suitable to the conditions of each country and transfer to improve livelihoods, stabilize and improve the lives of people in the buffer zone communes to reduce pressure on the natural resources of the National Park sustainably.
* Raise social awareness about tourism, in which it is necessary to focus on raising awareness for management, investors, tourism businesses and the community about tourism development.
* Domestic and foreign investors investing in tourism development in the Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park area must sign a contract commitment with the Park Management Board on responsibility for environmental protection, landscape, mining, rational exploitation of resources, ensuring sustainable tourism development and obligations of investors towards the National Park.
* Prepare the community to adapt to the impact of tourism development and prepare to provide technical and training facilities for those preparing to operate in the tourism industry in the National Park.

Implementation of ethnic policy:* Maintain the implementation of policies to support ethnic minorities through implementing programs and projects, contributing to improving the spiritual and material life of ethnic minorities and mountainous people.
* Improve the professional qualifications, awareness, responsibility and leadership capacity, management, and administration of key staff of communes with ethnic minorities.
* Develop animal husbandry and economic afforestation in the communes associated with forest management and protection. At the same time, develop eco-tourism and community-based tourism activities; pay more attention to improving the quality of education and training, reproductive health, and preservation and promotion of the traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities.
 |

# 4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

Based on stakeholder analysis and using approach to stakeholder engagement, the PPG team has conducted a series interviews/ consultation meetings with representatives of relevant stakeholders at all levels (table 3) during PPG phase, including: 1) National government, (2) Provincial and local government, (3) Civil society/ community-based organizations (CBOs), Non-profit organization (international and national NGOs), academy and research institutions, and development partners, and (4) private sector.

**Table 3: Stakeholder consultations during PPG phase**

| **Date** | **Activity** | **Location**  | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 08 October 2021 | Kick-off meeting | Remote via Zoom in Hanoi | The kick-off meeting co-organized by UNDP, BCA and PPG team to discuss the initiation of the assignment, about the PIF, an initial draft of the overall high-level PPG work plan to be prepared and submitted presented during the kick-off meeting, which served as an input for subsequent one-on-one discussions between the PPG Team Leader and PPG National Lead and each of the NCs, informing a more granular plan and fine-tuning of individual inputs to both technical desk studies, the Project Document and CEO Endorsement Request template(s). |
| 28 October 2021 | PPG team meeting | Remote via Zoom | Discussion on workplan, clarification on task division, preparation for inception workshop and mini-inception report. |
| 04 November 2021 | National Inception workshop for project document development  | Fortuna Hotel. Direct and remote (via Zoom) in Hanoi | 1) Introduction on project overview2) Introduction about project history, GEF and UNDP agreement, including:Legal engagement, Policies and Regulations; GEF requirements on reporting, gender, social and environment safeguards, risk logs and other reporting requirements3) Topics for discussion / group discussion include:* PPG governance oversight and composition of PPG Working Group
* Stakeholder Discussion, including:
* Relevant stakeholders and provincial partners (including discussion of net new stakeholders from those articulated in Table 2 of the PIF)
* Discussion on PPG implementation plan in terms of inputs, anticipated roles, and responsibility of relevant stakeholders in baseline studies and reviews; and suggestions on approaches to meet the deadline on time.
* Local NGOs, INGOs; Line Ministries; relevant research Institutes and universities; Mass organizations and communities; Private sector; Development practitioners
* Coordination of co-financing letters
 |
| 08 November 2021 | PPG team following-up meeting  | Remote (via Zoom) | Key directions from UNDP/GEF were discussed, that included (i) approach to the PPG implementation, (ii) the timing of consultancy submission of deliverables, (iii) specific responsibilities by each consultant (i.e. Annex A, B, C, D, E, F), which contain an outline of their assigned tasks and a presentation of the main deadlines of key deliveries. |
| 10 November 2021 | Meeting with BCA | Direct and remote (via Zoom) in BCA office | Discussed on (i) the schedule/timing, (ii) Composition of the survey team, (iii) logistic arrangement, (iv) questions/and questionnaires for data and information collection, (v) stakeholders to be discuss/and meet for field surveys to two national parks (Nui Chua and PN-KB) of Ninh Thuan and Quang Binh Province. |
| 24 November 2021 | Consultation with stakeholders of Ninh Thuan Province | Direct | Consultation with representatives of Ninh Thuan DONRE, DARD, DOCST, finance department, Department of planning and investment (DPI), Women Union, Nui Chua NP, Tourism companies, environment policemen, district people committee (DPC) |
| 25 November 2022 | Meeting with Nui Chua National Park, tourism village in buffer zone of NP | Direct and field visit | Meeting with tourism center of Nui Chua National ParkMeeting, visit and talk with local people of tourism village in buffer zone of NP |
| 02 December 2021 | Consultation with stakeholders of Quang Binh Province | Direct and field visit | Consultation with representatives of Quang Binh DONRE, DARD, DOCST, finance department, Department of planning and investment (DPI), Women Union, Nui Chua NP, Tourism companies, district people committees (DPC) on project intervention |
| 03 Dec 2021 | Meeting with Department of Tourism of Quang Binh province | Direct at Office of Department of Tourism | Discussion on provincial tourism plan, priorities, including capacity development scorecards and the role of provincial Tourism Department  |
| 03 December 2021 | Meeting with Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) | Direct at Office of DONRE | Discussion on provincial environmental protection and biodiversity conservation plan, priorities, EIA, including capacity development scorecards and the role of DONRE |
| 10 December 2021 | Participating in consultation workshop | In Hanoi. Direct and indirect (via Zoom) | Workshop on assessment of eco-tourism status, and nature-based tourism in Vietnam organized by BCA, presented by consultant team from Institute of Tourism Development Research. |
| 20-24 December 2021 | Consultation with various agencies in Hanoi | Hanoi via Zalo and telephone | Consultations with representatives from Institute of Forest Inventory and Planning (FIPI), World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF), Association of National Park and Nature Reserve, Institute of Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification (FSMI), GIZ- German Society for International Co-operation (Mr. Tran Le Tra) |
| 28 December 2021 | 1st Monthly meeting | Hanoi. Direct and indirect (via Zoom) | Meeting with relevant stakeholders, including MONRE/BCA, MOCST, Two national parks, and Working group members on (i) Update/report the progress of PPG deliverables developmen**t** (current status of ongoing Component “A” technical desk studies by the PPG national consultant team and activities undertaken to advance Component “B”), (ii) Discussion on approach to change requests and proposed scope changes against the approved PIF, (iii) Discuss and agree on the approach to designing and reviewing the logframe for ProDoc and CEO ER, and (iv) Agree on main milestones and deliverable achievements. |
| 04 January 2022 | Consultation and meeting with Nui Chua National Park | Remote via Zoom | Further discussion on comments and recommendation from the national park for Project Result framework and activities, and clarification from the PPG team, as well as co-financing discussion. |
| 06 January 2022 | Consultation meeting with BCA | Project Result framework and activities | Discussion on Project Result framework and proposed activities with BCA representatives, with more focusing on institutional aspects and payment for marine environment service (PMES) and wetland, as well as public and private partnership (PPP).  |
| 14 January 2022 | Consultation meeting with MOCST representatives | Direct and indirect (via Zoom) | Introduction on the project interventions. Discussion on MOCST overview, recommendations and the role of MOCST, as well as capacity development scorecard. |
| 14 January 2022 | Consultation meeting with MARD representatives | Direct and indirect (via Zoom) | Introduction on the project interventions. Discussion on MARD overview, recommendations and the role of MARD, as well as capacity development scorecard. |
| 21 January 2022 | 2nd monthly meeting | Hanoi. Direct and indirect (via Zoom) | Meeting with relevant stakeholders, including MONRE/BCA, MOCST, Two national parks, and Working group members on (i) Update on the progress of PPG deliverables development (after inception workshop to date), (ii) Discussion and inputs to the Strategic Results Framework / log-frame, including Open discussion on Project governance and implementation / management arrangements, (iii) Discuss and agree on next steps, action items and milestones (including schedule and agenda for next monthly meeting for PRF an activity discussion). |
| 12 February 2022 | Stakeholder consultation meeting | Hanoi. Remote via Zoom | Consultation meeting with relevant stakeholders (including BCA, MOCST, two national parks), i.e. second round presentation and discussion on project result framework and activities, and next steps |
| 23 February 2022 | Consultation with BCA | Remote via Zoom | Discuss and agree on project result framework with focus on payment for Marine and Wetland environment services (PM/WES); i.e. this meeting is part of following-up of the meeting of 12 Feb 2022 to agree on PMWES.  |
| 02 March 2022 | Consultation and meeting with Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park | Remote via Zoom | Further discussion on comments and recommendations from the national park, as well as co-financing discussion and capacity development scorecard. |
| 10 March 2022 | Consultation and discussion with Ninh Hai District and Vinh Hai commune authorities, and villagers  | Direct | Discussion with the district Division of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs of Ninh Hai;Discussion with Vinh Hai commune officersDiscussion and visiting to villagers of Cau Gay, Vinh Hy and Thai An Villages of Vinh Hai Commune. |
| 11 March 2022 | Bac A districtCong Hau CommuneBinh Tien Village | Direct | Discussion with the district Division of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs of Bac A DistrictDiscussion and visiting to villagers of Binh Tien village, Cong Hau Commune, Bac A District |
| 12 March 2022 | Phuong Hai CommunePhuong Cuu Village | Direct | Discussion and visiting to villagers of Phuong Cuu Village, Phuong Hai Commune of Bac A District. |
| 15 March 2022 | Consultation with VNAT | Remote via telephone | Discussion with Department of Travel which is in charge of the certification/exam for tour guides, to secure buy in to amend the curriculum to include components pertaining to biodiversity / nature-based tourism within the exam and certification |
| 15 March 2022 | Consultation with President of the Vietnam Responsible Tourism Club | Remote via telephone | Discussion with the President of Responsible Tourism Club of Vietnam to secure buy-in for amending its code of conduct to include more biodiversity considerations during project implementation |
| 16 March 2022 | Consultation meeting with ITDR | Remote via Zoom | Further consultation and discussion on Project Result framework and activities, the role of Institute of Tourism Development Research (ITDR), co-financing, and capacity development scorecard. |
| 17 March 2022 | Consultation with Bo Trach District, Quang Binh province | Direct  | Discussion with the district Division of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs (Mr. Nguyen Thanh Lam – Deputy Head) of Bo trach district, Quang Binh province |
| 18 March 2022 | Consultation with Phong Nha town/commune, Bo Trach District | Direct | Discussion with representatives of (i) Phong Nha town's socio-cultural officer (Ms. Bui Thanh Huong), (ii) Women's union (Ms. Nguyen Thi My); and discussion with a group of people in Phong Nha (who is working in hotel services, motels, homestays, restaurants). |
| 19 March 2022 | Consultation with Thuong Trach commune | Direct | Meeting and discussion with communities and ethnic groups (Bru and Van Kieu) at Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District, Quangr Binh Province. |
| 28-31 March2022 | Communication with private tourism companies  | Remote via telephone and Zalo/skype | Initial introduction on the project, agree upon date for full consultation meeting with key private tourism companies operating/cooperating with both national parks of Quang Binh and Ninh Thuan province. |
| 06 April 2022 | Consultation meeting with private tourism companies | Remote via Zoom | The meeting objectives include: (i) introduce on Project Objective and Targets, including project proposed activities concerning the participation of tourism companies; (ii) discussion issues: : * How Tourism Company interested in biodiversity conservation in NPs.
* To integrate biodiversity conservation into tourism activities, what most important issue: a) Guideline, b) Cost, c) Education/ awareness for tourists and community; d) Tourism advertisement;
* How does tourism company have or will have consideration on benefit sharing between NPs, Tourism company and community for tourism development?
* What problems to fix to harmonize interest sharing
* What proposal/ activities do tourism companies have to promote tourism in NPs.
 |
| 21 April 2022 | Consultation with Nui Chua NP | Remote via Zalo | Cross-check and consensus on baseline of core zone, buffer zone and transition zone |
| 22 April 2022 | Consultation with Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP | Remote via Zalo | Cross-check and consensus on biodiversity corridor |
| 27 April | FPIC consultation | Remote via Zoom | Discussion with Raglai ethnic group in Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 28 April 2022 | FPIC consultation | Remote via Zoom | Group discussion of Raglai ethnic group in Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan province |
| 29 April 2022 | FPIC consultation | Remote via Zoom | Discussion with Cham people in Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 29 Apr 2022 | FPIC consultation | Remote via Zoom | Discussion with Mr. Nguyen Thanh Binh (Male), socio-cultural officer of Thuong Trach commune  |
| 29 Apr 2022 | Stakeholder consultation with project partners | Hanoi. Remote via Zoom | Consultation on project management structure and budgeting with key project partners, including MONRE, MOCST, ITDR, and two national parks  |
| 04 May 2022 | FPIC consultation | Remote via Zoom | Group discussion of Chut ethnic group in Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 23 May 2022 | Consultation with Nui Chua and Phong Nha-Ke Bang NPs | Remote via telephone and Zalo/skype | Discussion and clarifications on baseline regarding incidents of Human Wildlife Conflict |
| 26 May 2022 | Consultation with two provinces and two national parks | Direct | Discussion and agreement on project management structure and budgeting chaired by VEA/BCA  |
| 4-9 June 2022 | Consultation with Nui Chua and Phong Nha-Ke Bang NPs | Direct | Collection of primary data on baseline tourism indicators through bespoke surveys to National Park management boards, tourism operators and tourism service industry |
| 04 July 2022 | Validation Workshop | Direct and remote via Zoom  | To discuss, agree on and sign off on key elements within the Project Document |

List of people consulted and interviewed, as well as their participation in consultation process of PPG phase is presented in appendix 1.

# 5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

## 5.1 UNDP requirements for stakeholder engagement

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves impacted communities and other stakeholders in a timely manner and that these groups are provided sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence project decisions. The SEP is a useful tool for managing communications between Program Management and its stakeholders.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) considers and reflects UNDP Social and Environmental Standards guidance note on Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.

The key Requirements of Stakeholder Engagement (refer to full text in UNDP SES, Policy Delivery Process, paras. 12-20) include:

1. Ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of UNDP Programmes and Projects, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the Project decision-making process on matters that affect them (SES, para. 15; SES, Policy Delivery Process (PDP), paras. 12, 14)
2. Ensure that stakeholder analysis and engagement are conducted in a gender-responsive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate (SES, PDP, 12).
3. Develop appropriately scaled stakeholder engagement plans. The scale and frequency of engagement will reflect the nature of the activity, magnitude of potential risks and adverse impacts, and concerns raised by affected communities (SES, PDP, paras. 13, 15).
4. Meaningful, effective and informed consultation processes need to meet specified criteria, including free of intimidation and external manipulation; inclusive; gender and age responsive; culturally appropriate and tailored to language preferences; and based on timely disclosure of accessible information (SES, PDP, para. 14)
5. Ensure that stakeholders who may be adversely affected by the project can communicate their concerns and grievances (SES, PDP, paras. 17, 18)
6. For projects that affect rights, lands, territories, resources, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples, ensure free prior informed consent (FPIC) (SES, PDP, para. 16, SES, Standard 6, para. 9)
7. Provide ongoing reporting to affected communities and individuals for projects with significant adverse social and environmental impacts (SES, PDP, para. 25)
8. Undertake measures to ensure effective stakeholder engagement occurs where conditions for inclusive participation are unfavorable (SES, PDP, para. 12).

## 5.2 Legal provisions on the participation of stakeholders in public policy making

In Vietnam, the participation of stakeholders is one of the mandatory contents in the policy-making process as stipulated in legal documents such as laws, resolutions and decrees[[16]](#footnote-16). The Law on Promulgation of Legal Documents in 2015 (amended and supplemented in 2020)[[17]](#footnote-17) stipulates the collection of opinions on policies in the request for law/ordinance formulation (Article 36), and the collection of opinions on policies in the proposal for formulating the Government's decree (Article 86), for the policy in the request for resolution formulation of the Provincial People's Council (Article 113). At the same time, the Law also provides for collecting opinions on draft laws, ordinances and resolutions of the National Assembly and the National Assembly Standing Committee (Article 57), and collecting opinions on draft decrees of the Government (Article 91), for the draft resolution of the Provincial People's Council (Article 120). In addition, Decree No. 34/2016/ND-CP dated May 14, 2016 of the Government stipulating the participation of organizations and individuals in the process of making a request to develop legal documents (Article 11) of organizations and individuals in the process of drafting legal documents (Article 32).

According to the above provisions, it can be found:

* Firstly, relevant stakeholders are entitled to participate in the public policy making process;
* Second, organizations and individuals can be mobilized to participate in the process of making proposals and decision making as well as implementation and monitoring;
* Third, the documents that need to be consulted are the application for the development of legal documents, the final report, the report on assessment of the impact of the policy in the request for the development of the legal document, etc.
* Fourth, the planning agency provides information to stakeholders, consults and engages stakeholders through many different forms.

With those regards, the project preparation grant (PPG) phase, inception phase and implementation phase need aligned with requirements of Vietnam’s Laws, especially provisions of sector legal framework, i.e. Biodiversity law (2008), Tourism Law (2017), Environment Law (2020) and sector strategies and action plan.

## 5.3 Key objectives of the stakeholder engagement plan

The objectives of engaging stakeholders during the PPG process, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as well as throughout the project include:

1. Ensuring Understanding: An open, inclusive and transparent process of engagement and communication will be undertaken by the project to ensure that stakeholders are well informed about the proposed development. Information will be disclosed as early and as comprehensively as possible.
2. Involving Stakeholders in the Assessment: Stakeholders were included in the scoping of issues, the assessment of impacts, and management/mitigation measures defined in the draft ESIA report. They also played an important role in providing local knowledge and information for the social baseline and informing the social impact assessment.
3. Building Relationships: Through supporting open dialogue, engagement will help to establish and maintain a productive relationship between the project team and stakeholders. This supported not only an effective ESIA, but also will strengthen the future relationships between the project team and stakeholders.
4. Managing Expectations: It is important to ensure that the proposed Project does not create, or allow, unrealistic expectations to develop amongst stakeholders about potential Project benefits. The engagement process will serve as a mechanism for understanding and managing stakeholder and community expectations, by disseminating accurate information in an easily understandable manner.
5. Ensuring Compliance: The process is designed to ensure compliance with both local regulatory requirements and international best practice.

## 5.4. SEP implementation phases

Stakeholder engagement has different phases of engagement. This is to ensure that relevant activities are carried out with the stakeholders at appropriate times.

Stakeholder engagement is critical for supporting the project’s risk management process, specifically for early identification and avoidance/management of potential impacts for a cost-effective project design.

This is an on-going process for the project and there are three relevant phases:

* Project development (PPG) phase;
* Project inception phase;
* Project implementation phase

### 5.4.1 Project preparation grant (PPG) phase

During the project development (PPG) phase, the focus of engagement has been primarily on gathering information and opinions from stakeholders. Engagement activities included interviews with stakeholder representatives (informal leaders) and key information organizations (communities, authorities etc.) using one-on-one meetings, workshops and smaller focus group meetings.

Some specific objectives of engagement during baseline phase are to:

* Introduce the project to key stakeholders;
* Identify potential impacts and issues that will be covered in subsequent phases;
* Further identify stakeholders related to the project;
* Gather stakeholder opinions on the proposed project and ensure that these opinions are fed into the assessment process;
* Clarify processes and requirements for community consent (including FPIC as needed) and in accordance with Royal Government’s Environmental Assessment Act 2000 and Regulation for Environment Clearance for Project 2016 and UNDP SES Standard 6;
* Gather stakeholder feedback on the development of management and mitigation measures of potential impacts, particularly where stakeholders have a potential role to play in these measures.

During the PPG phase, extensive consultations with relevant government authorities (both national and local levels), concerned civil society organization/ CSOs (international and national) and community-based organization (CBOs), private sector (tourism associations/companies) and development partners (GIZ, USAID) project area and demonstration landscape level stakeholders (enforcement agencies), staring from November 2021, which relevant information derived and feedback incorporated in the project document.

### 5.4.2 Project inception phase

The second phase of engagement focuses on disclosing and consulting on the draft results of the project development phase.

Specific objectives of this engagement are to:

* Provide feedback to the stakeholders on draft impact assessment and associated management/mitigation measures (disclosure);
* Gather stakeholder input on the initial impact assessment and identified mitigation and enhancement measures (consultation).
* Clarify processes and requirements for community consent (including FPIC as needed) and in accordance with Vietnam legal framework and UNDP SES Standard 6;

During this inception phase, disclosure and consultation with concerned stakeholders will be designed along the following general principles:

* Consultation events and opportunities will be widely publicized, especially among the impacted communities, local government officials and private players involved in the project, at least 2-3 weeks prior to any meeting;
* People are informed of the assessment content and conclusions in advance of the meeting;
* The location and timing of any meeting will be designed to maximize accessibility to project affected stakeholders;
* Information presented will be clear and non-technical, and will be presented in the local language understood by those in the communities;
* Facilitation will be provided to stakeholders to enable them to raise their concerns;
* Issues raised are answered at the meeting or are actively followed up.

Comment on the disclosed plan can be made by the stakeholders during the 60-day disclosure period. Feedback forms will accompany all the disclosure documentation. Comments can either be placed in a confidential comment box in the Information centre or handed over directly to the Project Management Unit.

### 5.4.3 Project implementation phase

Following the inception phase, when the project is initiated, the project will perform on-going engagement of stakeholders throughout the life of the project. The communities will be an important player in successful launch of the project and to its long-term feasibility. The project will have on-going engagement and reporting to the communities, guided by the SEP, which will support the long-term viability of the project by establishing and maintaining good relations with community.

The Project Management Unit will be responsible for facilitating and monitoring implementation of this stakeholder engagement plan at provincial project management unit/project demonstration sites of Phong Nha-Ke Bang and Nui Chua national parks. The monitoring results will be included in the annual Project Implementation Reports.

The project midterm review and terminal evaluation will also evaluate the implementation of this stakeholder engagement plan. Experiences and learning points will be included in the evaluation reports, which will be shared with other GEF and development projects in the future.

As the GEF guideline on public engagement, the documents during project development and preparation, including summary reports of stakeholder consultations and of data on stakeholders and beneficiaries, including summaries of consultations in the preparation of required safeguard documents. The Plan should be made publicly available by the Project Management Unit in a form and language appropriate to the relevant stakeholders and disseminated proactively to them. It should also be posted by the GEF Secretariat on its website as part of the project documentation.

An arrangement of implementation of stakeholder engagement plan has been developed (table 4).

**Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

| **Stakeholder group** | **Means of engagement** | **Time of engagement throughout the project cycle** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project Steering Committee (UNDP, MONRE, MOCST, MARD, MPI, MOF, PPCs ) | Project validation, project launch and inception, project Steering Committee meetings, consultation meeting, online meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, formal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.   | Throughout the project implementation |
| Provincial Project Management Unit led by the PPCs in pilot NPs with participation of its subsidiary agencies at the provincial level (including, National Parks, DONRE, DOCST, DARD, DPI, DOF), including district and commune authorities  | Project validation, project launch and inception, provincial project working group meetings, MoU agreements, consultation meeting, online meetings, face to face meetings, project technical workshops, training, formal and informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, conferences, project symposia, electronic communications, site visits.   | Throughout the project implementation |
| Non-profit organization (international and national NGOs), Academy and research institutions, and development partners | Project launch and inception, consultation meetings, MoU agreements, online and face to face meetings, project technical workshops, formal and informal dialogues, trainings, information sharing sessions, communications, questionnaire surveys, public outreach event  | When required at the request of the PPMU and/ or the provincial project working group. |
| Private sector | Project launch and inception, provincial project working group meetings, consultation meetings, trainings, face to face and online meetings, project technical workshops, informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, communications, site visits, knowledge exchange trip, questionnaire/ surveys, public outreach event  | Throughout project implementation |
| Local communities and vulnerable groups (communities and vulnerable groups surrounding two project sites of PN-KB and Nui Chua NPs), including ethnic minorities | Project launch and inception, provincial project working group meetings, consultation meeting, online meetings, in person meetings, one-on-one meeting, project technical workshops, formal and informal dialogues, information sharing sessions, communications through social media, questionnaire/ surveys, public outreach event, site visits, awareness materials. | Throughout project implementation |
| Domestic tourists/ international tourist | Direct and online communications through social media, e-market channel promotion, public outreach event. | When required at the request of the PMU and/ or the PPMU |

## 5.5 Long-term Stakeholder Participation

The project will provide a long-term participation of all stakeholders including private sector companies, local communities, with emphasis on the women and ethnic participation to enhance coordination for implantation of the activities for mainstreaming biodiversity-based tourism to support sustainable tourism at landscape scale/level. The aim is to ensure on-going and effective stakeholder participation in the project’s implementation. The mechanisms to facilitate involvement and active participation of different stakeholders in project implementation will comprise a number of different elements:

**1) Project inception workshop**

The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder inception workshop to provide all stakeholders with the most updated information on the project, validate and confirm the work plan and management arrangements and will establish a basis for further consultation as the project’s implementation commences.

**2) Constitution of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)**

The Project Steering Committee’s membership will ensure representation of key interests throughout the project’s implementation. The members and terms of reference of the PSC are described in the Governance and Management Arrangements section of the Project Document. The establishment of this structure will follow a participatory and transparent process involving the confirmation of all key project stakeholders and nominated focal points. The inception workshop will agree on the constitution of the committee, and Terms of Reference and ground-rules finalization.

**3) Establishment of Provincial Project Working Group**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will take direct operational responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring local ownership of the project and its results during the project period. At the activity level, a number of working groups each site will be established. The PMU will facilitate the activities and coordinate with the working groups to ensure the effective implementation for Components 2 and 3, as well as to facilitate the active participation of affected institutions, organizations and individuals in the implementation of the respective project activities. Different stakeholders could take the lead in each of these groups, depending on their respective mandates. There will be representation of women according to the targets of the project’s gender plan in working groups and activities such as capacity building and awareness programs.

**4) Project Communications and Information dissemination**

The project will develop, implement and annually update a communications plan to ensure that stakeholders are informed on an on-going basis about the project’s objectives and activities, overall progress, and the opportunities for stakeholders’ involvement in various aspects of the project’s implementation. This will include facilitating and helping to generate necessary public awareness and educational materials. The project will make information available via websites and electronic media. In addition, in order to ensure effective implementation of the project, key stakeholder or internal communications will be considered more strategically and use stakeholder mapping.

Improved communication is an important element of project design. The project will develop, implement and annually update a communications plan to ensure that stakeholders are informed on an on-going basis about the project’s objectives and activities, overall progress, and the opportunities for stakeholders’ involvement in the project. The project will establish a project website and social media channel to communicate the project interventions and lesson learnt from the demonstration landscape as well as conduct landscape and national level workshops on nature-based tourism development, biodiversity conservation to share project lessons with stakeholders, including through the existing channels of MONRE, MOCST and the UN’s One Planet Platform, other GEF Financed initiatives such as the GWP, and across the ASEAN region through the Pacific Asia Travel Association.

For information distribution, the project will facilitate stakeholders to exchange knowledge and share their lesson learnt. The activities are include conduct an annual coordination and innovation forum on biodiversity-based tourism from year 2 to share experiences and knowledge about systems supported by the project; Knowledge sharing is generated by the project between project sites and ASEAN countries on biodiversity-based tourism for National Parks, the Provincial Project Working Group entrepreneurs and community members. Resource materials distribution may include the IUCN Best Practice Guidelines and its Massive Open Online Course, IUCN WCPA Tourism, the Asia-Pacific Community-based Tourism training manual and other resources as a basis.

# 6. SEP IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

The SEP is a living document that will be refined and modified throughout the life of the project. During this process, focus and scope of SEP may shift in response to changing engagement needs and priorities for the project, with which SEP should be updated in order to meet community requirements. The following mechanisms will be used but are not limited to facilitate community engagement.

## 6.1 Community consent and FPIC

While there are many stakeholders identified and their engagement is important, it is most important to keep affected “communities” involved to ensure their rights are fully recognized and respected, and their consent is assured for implementation. The consensual process will be participatory with emphasis to full participation of the affected community members including government stakeholders to set the terms and conditions including appropriate actions to address economic, social and environmental impacts from the implementation of the project activities. This allows PMU and relevant stakeholder to be sensitive of local needs while being cognizant to cultural, religious and customary rights that needs to be protected.

Hence FPIC process must be initiated as part of implementation requirement when required in accordance with UNDP SES Standard 6.

The processes and procedures for further assessment of activities and mitigation of risks (table 5) in the demonstration landscape are detailed in the ProDoc under Output 2.5 and output 2.6, namely the further assessment of risks to inform the development of a business development and livelihoods framework, with appropriate mitigation measures to address risks arising from NBT development and ensure appropriate safeguards are in place.

**Table 5. Proposed process for Free and Prior Informed Consent**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output/Activity** | **Resource Type** | **Who to be consulted**  | **Mechanism applied** | **Form of consent**  |
| **Output 2.5:** Implementation of community-based biodiversity conservation and benefit sharing programs from nature-based tourism and related products and services that provide new and innovative income generation activities.**Activity** 2.5.1-2.5.11 | Private land  | Private landowner  | Consultation with the family members facilitated by elected local government representative (commune, village)  | Written consent from the members of the households or head of the households |
| Community Land/Forest | Community members  | Consultation will be facilitated by the elected local government representative (commune and village) with the presence of relevant government stakeholders (district and provincial)  | Based on the written consent from the each members of the community. Community officer provides FPIC. Once FPIC is provided, other clearance requirement may be required  |
| Government Forest land including National Parks  | Local government and affected community members  | Consultation will be facilitated by project staff with the presence of local government officials (district, commune and village), community members, provincial concerned departments to understand the overall socio – economic impacts including the observation of cultural significance and prepare a mitigation plan  | Based on written community consent, project staff provides FPIC. Once FPCI is provided, other clearance requirement may be required |
| **Output 2.6:** Demonstration of PMES in Nui Chua national park and surrounding landscape.**Activity** 2.6.1-2.6.4 | Private land  | Private landowner  | Consultation with the family members facilitated by elected local government representative (commune, village)  | Written consent from the members of the households or head of the households |
| Community Land/Forest | Community members  | Consultation will be facilitated by the elected local government representative (commune and village) with the presence of relevant government stakeholders (district and provincial)  | Based on the written consent from the each members of the community. Community officer provides FPIC. Once FPIC is provided, other clearance requirement may be required  |
| Government Forest land including National Parks  | Local government and affected community members  | Consultation will be facilitated by project staff with the presence of local government officials (district, commune and village), community members, provincial concerned departments to understand the overall socio – economic impacts including the observation of cultural significance and prepare a mitigation plan  | Based on written community consent, project staff provides FPIC. Once FPCI is provided, other clearance requirement may be required |

## 6.2 Focal persons of community engagement

In order to ensure effective consultation and participation of the community members during implementation and operation of the project, the Project Management Unit will designate focal persons from the two demonstration sites who will take this responsibility and lead all aspects of stakeholder engagement.

## 6.3 Local consultative forum

At community level of the project demonstration sites, the head of village will be delegated to form local consultative groups in the impacted communities in the landscape area, in consultation with the PMU. The purpose of such groups is to provide a forum to the stakeholders for open discussions on issues directly relating to the ecotourism project, environmental performance and community relations.

The impacted communities will be represented by democratically elected individuals from among them, and the group meets at least once every quarter under the guidance of the village heads. The focal person in the PMU (Communication Officer) will support the group in providing information and secretarial service for these meetings.

Group members would be required to hold meetings with their communities and provide Project Manager with copies of the attendance registers and minutes of these meetings.

Elected forum members will participate in training workshops for capacity building to participate effectively in meetings and in implementing activities related to the project. The venue for forum meetings will rotate amongst communities using a pre-agreed schedule.

## 6.4 Notice boards

Notice boards are an effective mechanism to inform literate audiences and can be used by Project Management Unit to inform community members about project activities. The best location for the notice boards should be done in consultation with community members, but normally it is in village culture house.

These notice boards will be regularly updated with Project information and used to inform community members about project activities and impact management measures including grievance mechanism.

## 6.5 Nature-based tourism information center

An information Centre will be opened as a part of the project following due consultations with stakeholders, at the village culture house. The centre will provide public access to leaflets, information materials regarding ecotourism, its impacts and benefits.

## 6.6 Project website and social networks

Website will be developed to inform stakeholders with access to Internet. All the technical information, progress of implementation and news will be accessible to public. Social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Zalo should be considered, as long as they are managed and kept up to date appropriately.

## 6.7 Brochures, news, press releases

These are developed to communicate on innovations, strategies and progress of the project and on topics that the project needs to promote with stakeholders. This can be disseminated also electronically to stakeholders.

## 6.8 Policy briefs

These are designed to influence decision makers on main topics of the project, based on scientific evidence and lessons learnt from the project.

## 6.9 Local radio/TV/newspapers

These means of communications will also be utilized for information dissemination.

## 6.10 Exhibitions

Posters, images and news of the project will be displayed at the PMU and at tourism fair at the the provincial, national and international level**.**

## 6.11 Inclusive measures for women, men and youth groups

A Gender Action Plan has been elaborated (see Annex X of the Project Document) to integrate women, men and youth into the project design, providing framework for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive project. This is based on the constraints and opportunities for women, men and youth that were identified during the gender analysis. Training and capacity building on community mitigation measures of the ecotourism project, have been incorporated into project activities.

## 6.12 Resources and responsibilities

The Project Management Unit has the overall responsibility for stakeholder consultation and involvement. The project will hire minimal required number of project staff while seeking local authority’s support to minimize overhead expenses. An organogram of the project is included in the ProDoc.

The PMU M&E Officer will coordinate and liaise with the communities for all stakeholder related activities.

Reporting to the Project Manager, duties of the Communication Officer will involve but are not limited to:

* Manage all liaison activities of the PMU with different stakeholders;
* Implement all planned community engagement activities;
* Manage grievance mechanism set up for the project landscape areas;
* Oversee implementation and monitoring of ecotourism activities in the landscape areas;
* To attend the meetings called by the Local Consultative Forum and collect and record accurate information and views at every stakeholder meetings;
* Provide reports to the Project Manager for onward submission to the Project Steering Committee/Board; and
* Perform monitoring of all project activities to track progress of implementation.

# 7. TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR SEP

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be used in conjunction with stakeholder engagement and community relations management tools including:

## 7.1 Grievance mechanism

A Complaint and Grievance procedure provides a mechanism for communities and affected parties to raise complaints and grievances and allows the project to respond to and resolve issues in an appropriate manner**.**

7.2 Commitment register

This register is used to record public commitments made by the project or public concerns raised about the project that require action.

7.3 Consultation note format

For gathering an accurate and detailed record of information and views at every stakeholder meeting, a consultation meeting note will be written up. Prior to all consultations, responsibility shall be appointed to one member of the project team to take detailed notes and write up these notes immediately after the consultation using the consultation note format.

## 7.4 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

### 7.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Project Management Unit will maintain a database and activity file detailing all public consultation, disclosure information and grievances collected throughout the project, which will be available for public review on request.

Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated by the Project Steering Committee/Board, assisted by relevant staff members. Following indicators will be used for evaluation:

* 1. Level of understanding of the project stakeholders;
	2. Annual grievances received and how they have been addressed;
	3. Level of involvement of people in the landscape areas, committees and joint activities and in the project itself.

In order to measure these indicators, the following data will be used:

* 1. Issues and management responses linked to the minutes of meetings;
	2. Quarterly reports;
	3. Feedback from primary stakeholder groups (through interviews with sample of landscape area people);
	4. Commitment and concerns register; and
	5. Grievance register.

### 7.4.2 Reporting

***1) Quarterly Reports***

The Project Manager will prepare brief quarterly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the Project Steering Committee/Board, which include:

* + Activities conducted during each quarter;
	+ Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);
	+ Entries to the grievance register;
	+ Entries to the commitment and concerns register;
	+ Progress on partnership and other social projects; and
	+ New stakeholder groups (where relevant).

The quarterly reports will be collated and used to develop annual report.

***2)*** ***Annual Report***

The Project Management Unit will compile a report summarizing results on stakeholder engagement on an annual basis. This report will provide a summary of all public consultation issues, grievances and resolutions. The report will provide a summary of relevant public consultation findings from informal meetings held at community level. These evaluation reports should be presented to the Project Steering Committee/Board and a summary of the results will be provided for the annual report.

There are key indicators that project implementing partners/ PMU should keep tracking and reporting annually such as project stakeholder engagement (including target beneficiaries and project-affected groups), number of persons with sex disaggregated, grievances, and number of engagement (table 6). The results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to project affected and broader stakeholder groups.

**Table 6: Key indicators for stakeholder engagement monitoring and reporting**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Key Indicators** | **Monitoring and reporting responsibility** | **Reporting period** |
| 1. | Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase | PMU | Annual basis |
| 2. | Number persons (disaggregated by gender) that have been involved in project implementation phase | PMU | Annual basis |
| 3. | Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations disaggregated by gender) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase | PMU | Annual basis |
| 4. | Grievances handling mechanism – how grievances are received and results communicated to all stakeholders | PMU | Annual basis |
| 5 | # of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment | PMU | Annual basis |
| 6 | Number of households benefiting from PMES, and related economic activities in Nui Chua national park and surrounding landscape  | PPMU | Annual basis |

***3)*** ***Mid-term evaluation and report***

A mid-term review and evaluation will be conducted during year 3 by an independent consultant using a perception survey, which uses that same set of questions over time to achieve continuity. The first survey to assess stakeholder perceptions should be conducted before project initiation to provide a baseline for community perceptions.

***4)*** ***Reporting back to the Communities***

Project Management Unit will provide the opportunity to report back to the communities on matters relating to:

* 1. main findings from the annual monitoring;
	2. progress on implementation of the project; and
	3. Progress on the mitigation measures.

#

# APPENDIX

## List of people participated in consultation meetings and discussions during PPG phase

**1) List of people participated in national inception workshop[[18]](#footnote-18)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **Institution** | **Attending Mod** |
| **I** | **Ministry of Nature Resources and Environment** |  |
| 1 | International Cooperation Department (ICD) | On-line |
| 2 | Institute of Strategy, Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE) | On-line |
| 7 | Vietnam GEF Office | On-line |
| 8 | Environment Journalist | Direct |
| **II** | **Line-ministry, Academy and University** |  |
| 9 | Vo Quoc Doan, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) | Direct |
| 10 | Institute of Tourism Development Research (ITDR) | Direct |
| 11 | Institute of Ecology and biological Resources (IEBR) | Direct |
| 12 | Forest Protection Department of VN-Forest | On-line |
| 15 | Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) | On-line |
| 16 | Association of National Parks and Nature Reserves | On-line |
| 17 | Vietnam Tourism Association | On-line |
| 18 | Vietnam Academy of Forestry Science | On-line |
| 19 | Vietnam Forestry University | On-line |
| 20 | Hanoi National Economics University | On-line |
| 21 | University of Social Sciences and Humanities | On-line |
| 22 | Hanoi university of commerce | On-line |
| **III** | **National Parks and Nature Reserves** |  |
| 25 | Nui Chua NP (Ninh Thuan) | On-line |
| 26 | Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP (Quang Binh) | On-line |
| 27 | Cat Tien NP (Dong Nai) | On-line |
| 28 | Pu Mat NP (Nghe An) | On-line |
| 29 | Cuc Phuong NP (Ninh Binh) | On-line |
| 30 | Cat Ba NP (Hai Phong) | On-line |
| 31 | Ba Vi NP (Hanoi) | On-line |
| 32 | Hoang Lien Son NP (Lao Cai) | On-line |
| 33 | Xuan Thuy NP (Nam Dinh) | On-line |
| 34 | Ben En NP (Thanh Hoa) | On-line |
| 35 | Bai Tu Long NP (Quang Ninh) | On-line |
| **IV** | **International NGOs** |  |
| 36 | WWF-Vietnam | On-line |
| 37 | Asian Tortoise Programme (ATP) | On-line |
| 38 | WCS Vietnam | On-line |
| 39 | IUCN  | On-line |
| 40 | FFI Vietnam | On-line |
| 41 | Four Paws Vietnam | On-line |
| **V** | **National NGOs** |  |
| 44 | ENV | On-line |
| 45 | Save Vietnam's Wildlife | Direct |
| 46 | Center for conservation and development (CCD) | On-line |
| 47 | Ecological Center for community development (ECODE) | On-line |
| 48 | Institute of Human Ecology and Sustainable Development | On-line |
| **VI** | **Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)** |  |
| 51 | Nguyen Hung Thinh, Deputy Director General, VEA, MONRE | Direct |
| 52 | Duong Thanh An, Director of BCA | On-line |
| 53 | Hoang Thanh Nhan, Deputy Director of BCA | Direct |
| 54 | Tran Trong Anh Tuan, head of species conservation, BCA | Direct |
| 55 | Nguyen Thi Van Anh, Project Coordinator, BCA | Direct |
| 56 | Le Ngoc Hung, officer, BCA | Direct |
| 57 | Dang Thuy Van, Head of BCA Office | On-line |
| 58 | Nguyen Ngoc Linh, Head of ABS, BCA | On-line |
| 59 | Tran Ngoc Cuong, Head of Ecology Unit, BCA | On-line |
| 60 | Tran Kim Tinh, Head of Wetland Unit, BCA | On-line |
| 61 | Tran Huyen Trang, BR project coordinator, BCA | On-line |
| **VII** | **Experts** |  |
| 62 | Dang Huy Huynh, Biodiversity Hero | On-line |
| 63 | Truong Quang Hoc, formal CRES Director | On-line |
| 64 | Nguyen Van Sinh, IEBR Director | Direct |
| 65 | Nguyen Quang Truong, Vice Director of IEBR | Direct |
| 66 | Dang Huy Phuong, IEBR | Direct |
| 67 | Le Xuan Canh, IEBR | Direct |
| 68 | Le Manh Hung, IEBR | On-line |
| 70 | Le Khac Quyet, FFI | Direct |
| 72 | Phạm Trung Luong, ITDR | On-line |
| 75 | Trann Le Tra, GIZ expert | On-line |
| 76 | Pham Hong Luong, tourism expert | On-line |
| **VIII** | **UNDP**  |  |
| 77 | Bipin Pokharel, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP Asia and the Pacific | On-line |
| 78 | Dao Xuan Lai, Assistant Resident Representative, Head of Environment and Climate Change Department, UNDP Viet Nam | Direct |
| 79 | Hoang Thu Thuy, GEF focal point | Direct |
| 80 | Nguyen Thanh Ha, Former GEF focal point | Direct |
| 81 | Nguyen Thu Huyen, Accountant | Direct |

**2) List of people discussed in Nui Chua National Park, 24-25 November 2021**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Hai Van Thanh | Male | Kinh | Officer of Ninh Thuan DOCST |
| 2 | Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan | Female | Kinh | Deputy director of Gia Viet Torism company |
| 3 | Vo Thi Thu Trang | Female | Kinh | Women’s Union of Ninh Thuan |
| 4 | Nguye Huu KHoa | Male | Kinh | Head of Thuan Bac district forest protection unit |
| 5 | Vuong Dai Hung | Male | Kinh | Principle officer, Ninh Thuan Financial Department |
| 6 | Vo Van Cong | Male | Kinh | Director of Ninh Thuan DONRE |
| 8 | Tran Van Tiep | Male | Kinh | Director of Nui Chua National Park |
| 9 | Nguyen Van Hao | Male | Kinh | Officer of Ninh Thuan DPI |
| 10 | Nguyen Ngoc Dinh | Male | Kinh | Officer of Ninh Thuan Labour-Invalid and Social Afairs  |
| 11 | Hoang Cong Thanh | Male | Kinh | Ninh Thuan DARD |
| 12 | Nguyen Thanh Trung | Male | Kinh | Head of Technical Division of Nui Chua National Park |
| 13 | Nguyen Sy Hung | Male | Kinh | Director of Nui Chua MPA |
| 14 | Ho Viet | Male | Kinh | Director of Ninh Thuan Forest Protection Department |

1. **List of people discussed in Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, 02-03 December 2021**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Tran Hong Thai | Male | Kinh | Director of Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park |
| 2 | Dinh Huy Tri | Male | Kinh | Deputy director on technique of PN-KB NP |
| 3 | Tran Xuan Hung | Male | Kinh | Head of Financial Division, PN-KB |
| 4 | Dang Ngoc Kien | Male | Kinh | Vice-head of Technical divisiont, PN-KB NP |
| 5 | Le Thuc Dinh | Male | Kinh | Director, Center for rescue, conservation and creature development |
| 6 | Hoang Minh Thang | Male | Kinh | Director, Eco-tourism centre, PN-KB NP |
| 7 | Pham Van Tan | Male | Kinh | Forest protection division |
| 9 | Vo Van Tri | Male | Kinh | Division of travel – guide; |
| 10 | Tran Xuan Mui | Male | Kinh | Division of tourism environment management; |
| 11 | Chau Thi Dinh | Female | Kinh | Vice chairperson of Provincial Women’s Union |
| 12 | Le Luu Dung | Male | Kinh | Director, Jungle Boss company at PN-KB |
| 13 | Nguyen Chau My | Male | Kinh | General deputy director, Oxalis company at PN-KB |
| 14 | Dang Van An | Male | Kinh | Head of unit, Quang Binh Tourism Department |
| 15 | Pham Xuan Hao | Male | Kinh | Deputy director, Quang Binh DONRE |
| 16 | Dang Thi Thu Thuy | Female | Kinh | Officer, DONRE |
| 17 | Nguyen Xuan Dung | Male | Kinh | Head of land management unit, DONRE |

**4) List of community members consulted in Nui Chua National Park**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Cao Van Tiep | Male | Ethnic | Cau Gay village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 2 | Cao Thi Thuy | Female | Ethnic | Cau Gay village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 3 | Cao An Ninh | Male | Ethnic | Vinh Hy village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 4 | Nguyen Van Nam | Male | Kinh | Vinh Hy village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 5 | Nguyen Van Quang | Male | Kinh | Vinh Hy village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 6 | Phan Thị Bich Hoa | Female | Kinh | Vinh Hy village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 8 | Nguyen Thi Thao | Female | Kinh | Thai An village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 9 | Vo Thang Minh | Male | Kinh | Thai An village, Vinh Hai Commune, Ninh Hai District |
| 10 | Cao Minh Nghia | Male | Ethnic | Bình Tiên, Công Hải, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 11 | Cao Minh Nhat | Male | Ethnic | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 12 | Cao Thi Linh | Female | Ethnic | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 13 | Tran Trung Dung | Male | Kinh | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 14 | Tran Thi Kim Lan | Female | Kinh | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 15 | Huynh Van Minh | Male | Kinh | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 16 | Nguyen Thi Thuy Nga | Female | Kinh | Binh Tien village, Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District |
| 17 | Nguyen Duy Oanh | Male | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 18 | Tran Duong Hoang | Male | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 19 | Vo Cu | Male | Ethnic | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 20 | Mai Thi Xuan Lieu | Female | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 21 | Nguyen Long | Male | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 22 | Nguyen Muon | Male | Ethnic | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 23 | Lam Thi Hong | Female | Ethnic | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 24 | Nguyen Thi An Ha | Female | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |
| 25 | Tang Quyet Tuan | Male | Kinh | Phuong Cuu village, Phuong Hai commune, Thuan Bac District  |

**5) List of community people discussed in Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Nguyen Thanh Lam | Male | Kinh | Vice head of Bo Trach District Division of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs  |
| 2 | Bui Thanh Huong | Female | Kinh | Culture officer of Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach district  |
| 3 | Nguyen Thi My | Female | Kinh | Head of Women’s Union of Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach district |
| 4 | Hoang Thi Hoai Thuong  | Female | Kinh | Home-stay, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 5 | Hoang Thiị Doai  | Female | Kinh | Home-stay, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 6 | Hoang Thi Y  | Female | Kinh | Guesthouse, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 7 | Nguyen Thi Lang  | Female | Kinh | Guesthouse, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 8 | Tran Thi Lan  | Female | Kinh | Home-stay, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 9 | Tran Phuc Vong  | Male | Kinh | Restaurant,Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 10 | Nguyen Van Hung  | Male | Kinh | Business, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 11 | Nguyen Van Vuong  | Male | Kinh | Business, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 12 | Truong Thi Xuan  | Female | Kinh | Photographer, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 13 | Tran Thi Tanh  | Female | Kinh | Photographer, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 14 | Tran Thi Boi | Female | Kinh | Car renting service, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 15 | Tran Thi Ngu  | Female | Kinh | Car renting service, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 16 | Nguyen Van Ngai  | Male | Kinh | Boat driver, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 17 | Nguyen Van Vuong | Male | Kinh | Boat driver, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 18 | Nguyen Van Ngai  | Male | Kinh | Boat driver, Phong Nha commune, Bo Trach District |
| 19 | Dinh Puan  | Male | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 20 | Dinh Dun  | Male | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 21 | Dinh Chuong  | Male | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
|  22 | Đinh May  | Male | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 23 | Ho Van Vung | Male | Van Kieu | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 24 | Ho Xuan Thi  | Male | Van Kieu | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 25 | Ho Van The | Male | Van Kieu | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 26 | Y Nun  | Female | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 27 | Y Lup  | Female | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 28 | Y Pi | Female | Bru | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |
| 29 | Ho Thi Be | Female | Van Kieu | Farmer, Thuong Trach commune, Bo Trach District |

**6) List of people consulted for FPIC surrounding Nui Chua National Park**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name[[19]](#footnote-19)** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Chamaléa Thị Bích  | Female | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 2 | Chamaléa Đơn  | Male | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 3 | Pinăng Thị Bung | Female | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 4 | Chamaléa Kham  | Male | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 5 | Katơr Thị Mách  | Female | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 6 | Chamaléa Vượng | Male | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 8 | Katơr Đông | Male | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 9 | Eamaxít Đá | Male | Raglai  | Loi Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 10 | Mấu Văn Te | Male | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 11 | Pipur Thị Nghia | Female | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 12 | Pinăng Sơn | Male | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 13 | Pinăng Thị Đỏ  | Female | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 14 | Katơr Thị Chanh | Female | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 15 | Mấu Văn Sắc | Male  | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 16 | Ka Tơr Hâm | Male | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 17 | Chamaléa Lập | Male | Raglai  | Cong Hai Commune, Thuan Bac District, Ninh Thuan |
| 18 | Thuận Văn Giáp | Male | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 19 | Lâm Văn Trầm | Male | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 20 | Sầm Thị Đến | Female | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 21 | Thành Thị Cộng | Female | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 22 | Dương Thị Chẻo | Female | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 23 | Thuận Thị Vinh | Female | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 24 | Dương Rài Á | Male | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |
| 25 | Đàng Văn Thẳng | Male | Cham | Bac Son commune, Thuan Bac district, Ninh Thuan |

**7) List of people consulted for FPIC surrounding Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Name** | **Sex** | **Ethnic** | **Address** |
| 1 | Nguyen Thanh Binh | Male | Kinh | Social and cultural officer Thuong Trach Commune, Bo Trach District |
| 2 | Ho Thi Ty  | Female | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 3 | Cao Thi Thieu  | Female | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 4 | Ho Phuong | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 5 | Ho Thi Mo | Female | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 6 | Ho Bieu | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 8 | Ho Tui | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 9 | Ho Xuan Ba  | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 10 | Ho Va | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |
| 11 | Cao Tien Cong | Male | Chut | Dan Hoa Commune, Minh Hoa District, Quang Binh Province |

**8) List of people discussed and consulted at national level**

| # | Name  | Sex | Function | Organization |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Vo Quoc Doan | Male | Director  | of Science and Technology Department, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) |
| 2 | Truong Sy Vinh | Male | Vice Director | Institute of Tourism Development Research (ITDR) |
| 3 | Bui Thi Nhe | Female | Officer | ITDR |
| 4 |  Do Thi Thanh Hoa | Female | Vice Director | ITDR |
| 5 | Tran Phuong Mai | Female | Researcher | ITDR |
| 6 | Nguyen Hoang Mai | Female | Researcher | ITDR |
| 7 | Nguyen Quoc Dung | Male | Researcher | Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) |
| 8 | Nguyen Van Hiep | Male | Vice head | Department of SUF and Protection Forest |
| 9 | Pham Xuan Phuong | Male | Formal Vice Director | Legal Department, MARD |
| 10 | Duong Thanh An | Male | Director | Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) |
| 11 | Hoang Thanh Nhan | Female | Deputy Director | BCA |
| 12 | Tran Trong Anh Tuan  | Male | head of Unit  | Species Conservation, BCA |
| 13 | Nguyen Thi Van Anh  | Female | Project Coordinator | BCA |
| 14 | Le Ngoc Hung | Male | Officer | BCA |
| 15 | Dang Thuy Van | Female | Head of BCA Office | BCA |
| 16 | Nguyen Ngoc Linh | Female | Head of ABS | BCA |
| 17 | Tran Ngoc Cuong | Male | Head of Ecology Unit | BCA |
| 18 | Tran Kim Tinh | Female | Head of Wetland Unit | BCA |
| 19 | Tran Huyen Trang | Female | BR project coordinator  | BCA |
| 20 | Nguyen Trung Thang | Male | Vice Director | Institute of Strategy, Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE) |
| 21 | Kim Thuy Ngoc | Female | Head of ICD unit | ISPONRE |
| 22 | Tran Le Tra | Male | Expert | GIZ |
| 23 | Pham Minh Thao | Female | PSP Manager | WWF Vietnam |
| 24 | Nguyen Dao Ngoc Van | Female | Wildlife Trade Manager | WWF Vietnam |
| 25 | Dao Cong Khanh | Male | Vice Director | Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification Institute |
| 26 | Vu Ngoc Long | Male | Former Director | Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE) |

**9) List of people participated in validation workshop[[20]](#footnote-20)**

| # | Name  | Sex | Function | Organization |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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1. <https://www.google.com/books?hl=vi&lr=&id=ITD8VWJGOYYC&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=Definition+of+Stakeholders&ots=gP2IZ8XduU&sig=BQdpha1EAaRyiZtHieF0mPDvNn4> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.apm.org.uk/resources/find-a-resource/stakeholder-engagement/#:~:text=Stakeholder%20engagement%20is%20the%20systematic,those%20business%20needs%20are%20met>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/j.1556-6676.1993.tb02248.x> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://pages.uoregon.edu/rgp/PPPM613/class10.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Stakeholder-Participation-Assessment-Guide.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Stakeholder-Participation-Assessment-Guide.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.swiftdigital.com.au/blog/stakeholder-engagement-plan/#:~:text=A%20stakeholder%20engagement%20plan%20is,potential%20interest%20in%20a%20project>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Donaldson, T and Preston, L.E. The stakeholder theory of corporation: concepts, evidence, implications, Academy of Management Review, Vol. 20 No. 1, 1995. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Aven, T. and O. Renn, Stakeholder and public involvement, Risk, Governance and Society, Vol. 16, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Armstein, S.R., A ladder of citizen participation, Journal of the American Institute of Planning, Vo. 35, No. 4, 1969. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Marlan Hutahaean, The Importance of Stakeholders Approach in Public Policy Making, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, Vo. 84, Published by Atlantis Press, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. OECD, Citizens as Partners: OECD Handbook on Information, Consultation and Public Participation in Policy-Making, OECD, Paris, 2001. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. OECD, Stakeholder Involvement in Decision Making: A Short Guide to Issues, Approaches and Resources, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Save Wildlife Vietnam [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Information under this headline has been summarized by the community and gender specialist (i.e. NC5) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Le Van Hoa (2020): participation of stakeholders in public policy making [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. QH 80/2015/QH13 dated 26 June 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The workshop held in the time of strictly Covid-19 Pandemic social distancing [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. As names of ethnic people are difficult to pronounce correctly, it is proposed to keep as their local language [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. To be filled-out when the workshop organized [↑](#footnote-ref-20)