ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(EMDP)

Document stage: Final
Project Number: No.2721
June 2016

VIE: Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC Project)

Subproject: "Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province"

Prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the Asian Development Bank
# CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar ($)

Exchange rate on 31st May 2016: $1 = 21,828 VND

## ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Affected people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Greater Mekong Sub-region Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Commune People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPMU</td>
<td>Central Project Management Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSB</td>
<td>Commune Supervise Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONRE</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People’s Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
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<td>GAP</td>
<td>Gender Action Plan</td>
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<td>EM</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPF</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Policy Framework</td>
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<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
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<td>EMO</td>
<td>External monitoring organization</td>
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<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, Education &amp; Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEE</td>
<td>Initial Environmental Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPIC</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPP</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONRE</td>
<td>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPMU</td>
<td>Provincial Project Management Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Resettlement Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>Safeguard Policy Statement 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDs</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFF</td>
<td>Vietnamese Fatherland’s Front</td>
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</table>
## GLOSSARY

**Culturally appropriate** - Having regard for all facets of the cultures, and being sensitive to their dynamics.

**Consultation and Participation** Where the project affects EMs, the borrower engages in free, prior and informed consultation with EMs. The borrower ensures: a) an appropriate gender and intergenerational inclusive framework that provides opportunities for consultation at each stage of project preparation and implementation among the affected people; b) using appropriate method to the social and cultural values of the affected EM communities and their local conditions; and c) providing the affected EM communities with all relevant information about the project in a culturally appropriate manner at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

**Collective attachment** For generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. “Collective attachment” also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.

**Customary rights to lands and resources** Patterns of long-standing community land and resource usage in accordance with Ethnic Minority Peoples’ customary laws, values, customs, and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the State.

**Ethnic minority** - People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.

**Income restoration** - This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

**Project impact** - related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.

**Ethnic Minorities Development Plan** - A plan for an ethnic minority population with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.

**Stakeholders** - Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society.
which may have an interest in the project.

Note:

This ethnic minority development plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The total length of A Tau canal is approximately 500m. Currently, there are about 12 ha of rice cultivation existed in A Min village. This area is mainly irrigated by gravity water system come from streams in A Roang forest. The inlet point has been setup roughly to let water to the pipe and water flow to 12 ha rice cultivation area by gravity flow through a 200mm in diameter water pipe system. The total length of the pipe line is 800m with some pressure-control valves located along the pipe line. At the outlet point, water flow through a downhill earth canal system with 250m in length for rice field irrigation. This earth canal is narrow and made of natural soil has limited the rice capacity and make difficulties for local people in their cultivation. A concreted canal will have some advantages as follow: (i) Facilitate local communities to participate actively in biodiversity conservation, forest protection and reforestation activities of the Project; (ii) Improved livelihoods and contribute to poverty reduction of local communities in A Roang commune through increase markets and social services access; (iii) Contribute to reducing irrigation time and cost thus reduce production cost, reduce the time and costs of irrigation for agriculture, thus reducing production costs but increase production and income.

2. According to A Roang commune’s statistical data, by the end of 2014, the population of commune is 2590 people, women make up nearly 49.65% of the total population while men make up approximately 50.35%. In total of 300 poor households of the commune, there are 23 households with single-headed woman, 36 households with handdi-capped people and 9 households with lonely elderlies.

3. Population of the subproject area: Total population is 2590 people in 594 households. Ta Oi ethnic people contribute the largest part (about 95.06% of the population is Ta Oi people), the number of Kinh people is 19, make up 0.73% of the population, for Co Tu ethnic people is 109, make up 4.21%; number of people at working age is 1674 people. People working in Agriculture and Forestry sectors make up 99% of the working people. Non-agriculture workers make up only 1% of the total working people. The average population density is 40 people / km2; number of poor household is 300 households over 594 households in total lead to the poverty rate is 50.5%.

4. Legal basis for preparing this EMDP: The project will comply with the Vietnamese legislation and policies, the Convention that encourages ethnic equality and mutual respect and the safeguard policy statement of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on ethnic minorities. Current legal instruments relevant to the ethnic minority support and development.

5. Information popularization, public opinion collection and the participation of the ethnic minority people: The Community consultation for subproject “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” was held at A Roang Commune on September 18, 2015. The purpose of community consultation: Consulting the local community about the subprojects ”Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province “ in order to accumulate comments of the community on the scale, detailed designing plans, technical solutions, planning and construction, the total capital investment; Land acquisition issues, Gender equality and ethnic minorities issues; Public consultation on the measures to minimize the environmental impacts during project implementation; The issue of community participation in construction supervision, operation and maintenance of the road.
after completed and handover. Through several consultation meetings, the community has been provided with sufficient information about the project, such as the investment criteria, objectives, tasks and activities of the BCC project in general; resettlement policy, the management of the environment, the right to participate of the community, the issue of gender equality as well as the benefits of the community, especially to the vulnerable groups.

6. Currently, in A Roang commune, the Co Tu and the Ta Oi peoples’ demand for expanding the rice cultivation areas is large. Therefore, local people hope the project should invest in an irrigation system for two remainded villages to irrigate land of rice fields to ensure food security for the local people.

7. Through community monitoring board established by the CPC, all comments and suggestions of the community will be transferred to the Thua Thien Hue PPMU to handle or recommend to the higher levels. During the implementation of sub-projects, Thua Thien Hue PPMU will coordinate with the A Roang CPC to raise awareness of the community participation. People will be fully awarded of their rights to participate, the rights to gender equality as well as other relevant policies. To solve the problem of social ills unwanted, Thua Thien Hue PPMU will coordinate with the A Roang CPC to orient men and especially EM women, contractors and construction workers about STDs, HIV/AIDs and women abduction, including the punishment corresponding to the law.

8. The subproject will ensure that consultations that are to be conducted at any stage with ethnic groups will be in the local ethnic group’s language using interpreters to translate from Kinh to the ethnic group’s language. The subproject will ensure equal participation of men and women.

9. In addition to providing information, raising awareness and participation of the people, to deal with the negative impacts, the project employer, contractors and CPC shall cooperate to hire local workers, to create jobs and raise income for local people; Besides, the CPC once establish the CSB and O&M Board will need to mobilize the participation of representatives of the people associated with the representatives of political groups in the local area such as Farmer Association, the Veteran’s Association, particularly Women’s Union is communes/villages. Additionally, the subproject will closely monitor the construction of the upgrading the road to ensure that there are equal employment opportunities for men and women, especially for the poor from ethnic minority groups.

10. In order to promote gender equality for EM women, the villagers should be encouraged to become aware of gender issues through sharing their views and their opinions during the meeting of the infrastructure sub-project. The development agenda should organize training courses on gender equality and domestic violence prevention, and control for commune and village staff. If possible, there should be training sessions for the communities, involving both men and women. Preparation of publish IEC materials will be suitable with the local context with the current situation in the village/commune; and the context of low-educated minority women.
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview of the Project

1. Summary of BCC project information including its components and outcome of the project:

11. Project name: GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors – Phase 2 (BCC Project)

Executive agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Subproject owner: Thua Thien Hue People Committee

BCC project financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) is implemented in Quang Nam, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces to enhance transboundary cooperation and management of forest ecosystems between countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).

12. Detail objectives:

13. The Project will improve natural resource management by establishing GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors, a transboundary, forest ecosystem based landscape approach for maintaining sustainably critical ecosystem services that benefit local livelihoods and downstream users. In this context, beneficiaries mostly living in remote, mountainous areas with high poverty rate and from ethnic minority groups will be provided with demand driven, and stakeholder prioritized livelihood improvement and small-scale infrastructure support in 34 selected communes. Preliminary consultations in sample communes resulted in prioritizing (i) livelihood improvements, and (ii) infrastructure assets that are seen by the beneficiaries as essential needs. Livelihood improvements include: agro-forestry, non timber forest product enhancement with reforestation, fish ponds, and domestic livestock; infrastructure assets include: water wells / potable water systems, improved latrines and sanitation, connections to power grid, rural access roads, and small scale irrigation. At start of Project, participatory, multi stakeholder consultations will be held to reconfirm beneficiary priorities and their in-kind contribution and commitment (labor, local materials, land, rights of way where applicable).

14. The Project will promote livelihood support interventions that include the provision of incentives, funding, and technical assistance which enables local people (i.e. poor households, ethnic groups, women and the vulnerable groups) to grow trees of their choice in their homestead plantations and community forests for subsistence needs as well as for fuel wood consumption and construction. Small loan schemes for micro and small enterprises will be encouraged for local primary processing of wood and non-wood to emerge or existing ones to become vibrant. The establishment of management regimes in the corridors shall create jobs for local people especially the men and women ethnic minorities (EMs) who comprise a majority of the project sites.

15. The project has four components which are: i) Component 1. Strengthening communities and institutions managing biodiversity corridors. (a) Strengthening of the commune, district, provincial and national authorities in planning and managing the corridor; and(b) provide protection policy and sustainable use, guidelines, and local regulations to strengthen the management plans biodiversity corridor. ii) Component 2. Restoration, protection and sustainable management of biodiversity corridors: Implementation (a) rehabilitation, (b) the
natural reforestation, (c) enrichment planting, and (d) non-timber product and agroforestry. iii) Component 3. Livelihood improvement and support small-scale infrastructure: Implementation of sub-projects selected under Project Administration Manual (PAM). iv) Component 4. Project management and support services: Provides support services and capacity building in project management, procurement, financial management, reporting progress and impact monitoring, social protection economic and environmental, and contract management.

16. In Thua Thien Hue, the BCC project covers 10 communes: A Luoi district (A Roang, Hong Ha, Hong Trung, Hong Van, Hong Kim, Huong Nguyen, Huong Phong and Huong Lam); Nam Dong district (Thuong Quang and Thuong Long).

2. Summary of all infrastructure components, including technical parameters to prove why have no land acquisition:

17. The subproject “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” will construct and upgrade A Tau canal in A Min village.

18. Upgrading the canal will irrigate about 12 ha of rice crops in A Tau. Ensuring water supply for irrigation, limiting the loss of water in the process leading to the area irrigated fields. It is also serving for agricultural production of local people. The total length of canals L=500 m. Width B = 0.4 m, canal height H = 0.6 m. Due to limited funding, at Km0 + 500 of the canal, there is a connection with the existing pipeline. Structural details of the canal as follows: Concrete Lining M100 nail, 5 cm thick. Reinforced concrete bottom of the M150, 15 cm thick; Brick canal wall, 12 cm thick; Vertical bracing reinforced concrete M200, 5 cm thick; Horizontal bracing reinforced concrete M200 (prefabricated); 20 yards layout construction joint starred insert sacks (2 layers for load, 3 layers of plastic); Excavated soil utilized to cover the side slopes m=1:00:

19. Structures on the canal: To arrange 5 intakes: Doors and gates regulating water intake with the following structure: Concrete Lining M100 nail; Reinforced concrete bottom slab, wall drain M150; Reinforced concrete drain cover plates M200 (prefabricated); Plates fade intake and regulating door made of reinforced concrete M200, steel brace frames V50x50x5mm.

20. The subproject will upgrade the existing canal; thus, no resettlement or construction relocation will happen. Moreover, it will not involve or affect land use and natural resources exploitation of the local ethnic minorities.

1.2. Objectives of EMDP

21. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is for the Sub-project “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province”. It is developed in accordance with ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 and from the BCC’s EMDF. It emphasizes a specific action plan for the Sub-project “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” in order to (i) address appropriate requirements for, including consultations with, the affected ethnic groups in the sub-project areas; (ii) ensure that the benefits are culturally appropriate and equally distributed by the subproject for those ethnic groups; (iii) avoid potentially adverse impacts on ethnic groups; (iv) minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided; and, (v)
provide implementation measures to strengthen social, legal and technical capabilities of
government institutions in addressing ethnic group issues.
22. This EMDP helps ensure that sub-projects are designed, and implemented in a way that
fosters full respect for EMs’ identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural
uniqueness as defined by the EMs themselves to enable them to (i) receive culturally
appropriate social and economic benefits, and equally distributed by the sub-project for those
ethnic groups (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the project, and minimize,
mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided; (iii) can participate
actively in the project. This EMDP safeguards the rights of EMs to participate and equitably
receive culturally appropriate benefits from the project.
23. The Community consultation for the subproject “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang
commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” was held at the house of Mr. Pa-rat Ngo -
Head of A Min village, A Roang commune from 8.30 a.m to 11.30 a.m on September 18, 2015.
Representatives of A Roang CPC and leadership (Representatives of the People's Committee,
the local staff (01 person), communist party committee (01 person); representatives of
commune Fatherland Front (01 person) and Women's Association (01 person); In total, 29
people were consulted; of which 17 men (make up 58%) and 12 women (42%), 04 people is
represented for the vulnerable group (make up 13%). Most of the participants are Ta Oi people.
Technical support staff of A Luoi district; Thua Thien Hue PPMU staff also joined the
consultation meeting.

1.3 The Impact of the subproject on Ethnic Group

*Potential positive impacts from all components:*

24. Most of the people in the subproject area are Ta Oi people. The subproject is expected to
bring positive impacts to local ethnic minorities by increase and improve crop production,
reduce irrigation water lost. It will also minimise the cost of operation and maintainance,
dredging and it also supports drainage in the flood season. Local people will initiative in their
irrigation work, reduce human resources for irrigation. It will also create temporary job for
residents during subproject construction phase (material transportation, excavation, and backfill.

*Potential negative impacts from all components (including difficulties restrict EMs to
participate in and benefit from the projects)*

25. Although the ethnic group villagers, who are the main beneficiaries, mostly highlighted
the positive impacts of upgrading canal, there are potential negative impacts which may arise
during the construction stage. However, there is not any land acquisition or damage of
house/structure and tree/crop. The upgrading cânl also does not affect identity, culture and
custom livelihood sytem of EMs.
26. During the construction phase, the sub-project may temporarily disrupt traffic in several
sections of the canal, which will affect the movement and trading activities of women and other
people. Some negative effects such as dust, noise, traffic separation, traffic accidents, damage to
crops, polluting water resources of the people, may occur during construction of the road.
II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1. Legal and institutional framework

2.1.1. National Legal and Policy Framework for Ethnic Minority People

27. The definition of ethnic minorities in Vietnam based on four criteria: (i) a language other than the national language; (ii) residents long tradition, or the relationship; and the system of social organization long tradition; (iii) an economy of self-sufficiency; and (iv) a separate cultural identity, and self-identified as neighboring nations accept a distinct cultural group is accepted by neighboring nations.

28. Review the legal and institutional framework applicable to EM Peoples in a project context. Shows that the Government has a strong commitment to addressing poverty amongst Viet Nam’s EMs, as evidenced at the great number of policies and programs targeting EM development.

a. National policies and legislative framework for ethnic minority people

29. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) recognized the right to equality among the ethnic groups in Vietnam. Article 5, 2013 Constitution promulgates that: “The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified nation of all nationalities living on the territory of Vietnam; All nationalities are equal, solidary, mutually respect and assist in their developments; all acts of national discrimination and division are strictly forbidden; The national language is Vietnamese. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits, traditions and culture; The State implements a policy of comprehensive development, and provides conditions for the national minorities to promote their internal abilities and to develop together with the nation.”

30. The application of socio-economic policies to each region and ethnic group which takes the demands of the ethnic minority people into account is an essential requirement: The Socio-economic development plan and strategies in Vietnam give great consideration to the ethnic minority people; Major programs for ethnic minorities such as Program 135 (Infrastructure of the poor, remote and mountainous areas) and Program 134 (Eradicating Temporary houses for the poor). Besides are educational and healthcare policies towards the ethnic minority people. The legislative frameworks for the ethnic minority people by 2007 include instruments relevant to regional master planning, the Program 135 - phase II and policies on land management and compensation. Table 1 includes all the references to the legislative instruments.

Table 1: Legal documents related to ethnic minority people

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBDT-NNPTNT-KHDT-TC-XD dated 18 November 2013 on to guide 135 Program on infrastructure investment, production development for extreme difficulty commune, border commune, Secure area commune, and extreme difficulty hamlet/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### b. Policy and Development Program for Ethnic Minority Groups

31. The Government has issued and delivered many policies and programs to support ethnic minority groups and improve their living standards. Ethnic Minority Groups are receive benefit from the following programs and policies:

- Program 135 - Phase 2 on the socio-economical development for the poor commune in ethnic minority and remote area.
- The program invested in accordance with Resolution 30a on the support of seedling, breeds working tools and capital sources
- The National Target Program on rural hygiene and clean water supply.
- The National Target Program on population and family planning.
- The national target program on prevention of dangerous social diseases, epidemic and HIV/AIDS.
- The National Target Program on education and training

2.1.2 ADB Safeguard Policy for ethnic minority people

The objectives of the EMs safeguards as set out in the SPS 2009 are to ensure that projects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for EMs identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. This is so that EMs: i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

32. **Principles of ADB SPS 2009 for ethnic minority:** 1) Screen early on to determine (i) whether EMs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on EMs are likely; 2) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive assessment of social impacts or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on EMs; 3) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected EMs communities and concerned EMs organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner; 4) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use; 5) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected EMs’ communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared; 6) Prepare an EMDP that is based on the assessment of social impacts with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The EMDP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected EMs communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that EMs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures; 7) Disclose a draft EMDP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the assessment of social impacts] in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a
form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final EMDP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders; 8) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that EMs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands; 9) Monitor implementation of the EMDP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the EMDP’s objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of EMDP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

33. ADB will screen and categorizes all projects for their potential impacts on EMs communities at the earliest stage of project preparation, when enough information is available. Categorization is an ongoing process and can be changed at any time with the concurrence of the ADB’s Chief Compliance Officer as more detailed information becomes available and project processing advances. Project screening and categorization is undertaken by ADB to: (i) determine the significance of the potential impacts and risks on EMs that a project might present; (ii) identify the level of assessment and institutional resources required to address EMs safeguard issues; and (iii) determine information disclosure and consultation requirements.

2.2. Social impact assessment

a. Population, society and culture

34. The population of A Roang is 2590 people; 594 households, of which 49.65% are women, 50.35% are men. Most of local people are Ta Oi people, including 2462 people, make up 95.06% of the total 542 households. The rest 4.94% are Kinh and Co Tu people. Ethic minorities in the villages/commune as shown:

<table>
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<th>Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ta Oi</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Co Tu</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
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<td>Ka Lô</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<td>291</td>
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### Table 3: Ethnic minority constituent in the suproject hamlet

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bhlo 1 Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ta Oi</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Co Tu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.H</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>H.H</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near -poor household</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle household</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich household</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: A Roang CPC in 2015)

\[b. \text{Agriculture and Natural Resources Profile}\]

35. Land Resources A Roang commune has a total of 5797.80 ha of natural land. 335.9 ha of agricultural land is used to produce agricultural and forestry. The land in communal A Roang is incredibly diverse and plentiful. Land in A Roang mostly soil yellow-brown type of soil feralit capacitors, no deposition of silt, yellowish soil developed on sandstone and a little gray soil. At
the edge of streams, rivers over 80 cm thick soil layer, light mechanical composition to the average land meat, is quite favorable for the development and economic development park. Most of the land in communal A Roang is forest and hilly terrain with steep slopes majority. The commune has a relatively flat area on either side A Sap River, with steep terrain from the eastern and multiple streams. Altitude Mountain has a total of 804m high point in Coconut Hill and 781m high point at South Mountain. There are also halfway hills, lowland rice fields, and planted crops.

36. Forest Resources Primeval forest of A Roang has an area of approximately 3000 hectares with lots of Pasak wood, Platanus Kerrii, the green ironwood, White Seraya, lauan meranti, chinquapin, white pine which have high economic value. Many other forest products like bamboo, guadua bamboo, balcooa bamboo, rattan. Animal species diversity that some of them were listed in rare animal group to be protected such as giant muntjac, Truong Son muntjac, Vu Quang bovid, tigers, apes, and primates.

c. Education

37. By the academic year 2014-2015, the commune has 524 students of all educational levels, including: 145 kindergarten students; 127 primary students of which 67 are female in 9 classes - 9 single classes and 5 combined classes in 6 schools; 112 secondary students; 78 high school students; 39 students of the ethnic minority boarding school; 31 intermediate students; 6 college students; 36 university students; There are 10 kindergarten teachers of which 2 are managers, 9 are teachers and 4 are officials; 34 teachers and staff for the ethnic minority boarding school, of which 3 are managers, 22 are teachers and 9 are officials. [Source: The 2014 Socio-economical Report of the People’s Committee of A Roang commune].

d. Domestic water supply systems

38. Water Resources Surface water: the Water supply mainly for production and daily life of people in the commune is the network of streams. There is A Sap River in the scope of the commune. Groundwater Resources Water tables in the communal areas is relatively high. Through the survey, the fact that the people's wells show the water table at depths from 4m or more.

39. Local people use 3 main water resources: gravity-based water systems, wells-water and water from streams and river.

40. About 1/3 of total households in village use hygienic (potable) water drawn from streams and wells. There are no potable water supply facilities in the commune except wells which seem to be a common need among the population. Instead, residents especially women access water for drinking and other household activities from streams and wells which dry up during the dry season from March-July where there is water shortage because of the deeper water tables. This issue seems to take a toll on women and children since they are responsible for most of the housework as part of women’s reproductive and nurturing roles. Women and girls usually spend more time to collect the water for domestic use.

e. Access to Public Utilities

41. Ninety percent (85%) of all commune residents have electricity. Satellite TVs are found in about 15% of total households. Communication facilities like mobile phones are available in the commune where a 10% of total population owns and uses mobile phones. The above data
seems favorable to the implementation of IEC interventions because with available
communication facilities, information dissemination and disclosure to subproject beneficiaries
is immediately facilitated and reach the communities.

42. There is no market within the commune; the market is located in the district center which
is 15 kilometers away from the commune. Traders come to the commune to buy agricultural
products at a low price of VND 2,000 VND per kg cassava whereas, these can be sold at a
higher price of VND 3,000 per kg at the district market, the same situation with coffee and
acacia too. Due to the limited economic potential and limited purchase power, commerce and
services have not been developed within the commune.

f. Cultural facilities

43. The locality now is in need of area for sports activities since most of the hamlets have no
public place for sport activities. Currently, most of the villages have Guol community house for
cultural activities. The newly built cultural houses still do not have sufficient instruments and
equipment such as the sound system.

g. Gender and vulnerable groups

44. The men of the Ta Oi usually heads of households, and later their son. They have
financial and family decisions. In Ta Oi ethnic groups in sub-projects, women are more active
than men in terms of economic development and social and life. A common feature of the Ta Oi
ethnic minority women who work more than men, concerning the household odds work such as
planting, weaving, and they are also involved in the operation social activities...Men mainly
farming, animal husbandry (especially grazing) and participated in the location and position of
villages and communes.

45. Ta Oi women in A Roang commune active participation in social activities; therefore,
their aspirations are clearly reflected in the selection of sub-projects and the assessment
activities, including the social climate and environmental monitoring.

46. For the formerly infrastructure projects within commune’s area, women showed little
power in administrating and operating process, they were rarely asked to participate in CSB.
These works were primarily handled by men, as women were mainly involved in the village
sanitation activities, planting trees and mowing grasses, so skills and knowledge about
construction projects of the majority of women here are more limited than men. Women,
typically ethnic minority ones encountering difficulties due to language barriers, are usually in
lack of information and have few opportunities to participate; hence, their needs are less likely
to be reflected in the selection of sub-projects and in environmental monitoring and assessing
activities, including social environment. So, in comparison to men, they are vulnerable to
negative impacts of the project, especially in the process of construction and operation phase of
maintenance.

Vulnerable groups

47. In the sub-project area, there are vulnerable groups such as single women playing a role
of householder, children, the elderly, the disabled, victims of Agent Orange, war invalids, poor
families and those with chronic diseases. In the village A Min, the vulnerable groups such as
single women (1 person), children (153), elderly (65 people), the physically challenged (2 people), invalids, families with special care (2 people), low-income families (4 households).
III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

3.1 Consultation with and participation of the affected EM Peoples communities during project preparation.

48. Consult ethnic minority groups in the subproject area, and other stakeholders have been implemented based on the potential impact of the Subproject in order to: i) avoid social conflicts may arise as a result of the Subproject, ii) minimize the impact caused by the Subproject, and iii) to explore opportunities that the project can bring to ensuring ethnic minorities present in the sub-project area could get economic and social benefits consistent with their culture.

49. All participants expected that the sub-project will soon be implemented; agreed on the need to invest in the construction subproject, on the scope, tasks and results of the sub-project as proposed. The suggestions raised by the participants in the meeting also proposed that the sub-project should pay special attention to vulnerable groups such as the female-headed and single women with dependents, the poor, children, the disabled, the families under the preferential policy, etc.

50. The results of the assessment and community consultation demonstrated the social infrastructure remains deficient and inadequate. Some irrigation and transport works (rural roads, bridges, sewers) are being degraded affecting traffic, transportation of materials and agricultural products as well as product sales. Infrastructure system has not been promoted to support economic development and improve the quality of life of people of all ethnic groups in the commune.

51. In the additional public consultation on 28 January 2016, local people from A Ho and A Min 2 (C9), A Roang commune have been consulted. The number of participants is 16, all of them are Ta Oi people with 12 women (75%). The participants include village head, village patriarch, representative of the Women Union, Youth Union, poor household, household with woman-headed, lonely elderly, handicapped people. The proposed ideas by the EMs in the subproject area as the following, village patriarch has informed the Consultant that in the upstream of Khe Plo stream (the one which provides water for the subproject canal), there is a holy forest with the area of 1 ha named Rung May (Rattan Forest – due to its dominant plant is rattan). The area used to dominate by big trees, but American bombs have burned all of them during the war. Local people do not touch anything from this forest, even small piece of wood for fuel. Rattan has high economic value but none of them harvest rattan from this holy forest. It is noted that construction workers during construction phase should not violate the holy forest – Rung May of local people.

3.2 Consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure EM Peoples participation during implementation.

52. The purpose of community consultation: Consulting the local community about the
subprojects "Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province" in order to accumulate comments of the community on the project. The following key information should be raised and discussed with local people: the scale of impact, detailed design, technical solutions, mitigation measures of resettlement and environment impacts, planning and construction, the total capital investment, land acquisition issues and compensation policy, Gender equality and ethnic minorities issues, role and responsibility of community participation in construction supervision, operation and maintenance of the road after completed and handover. The consultation should be also focused on the poor, vulnerable groups and gender inclusive.

53. The consultation was carried out through focus group discussions with a small sample size. The participants were selected randomly combined with purposeful sampling to collect a lot of view and opinions. Group discussion is an appropriate method for consultations because it encourages the sharing and debating of views concerning the proposed Subproject.

54. Social safeguards Consultant have conducted the open consultation, prior consultation, and dissemination of information consultation for EMs in the Subproject area. Among these consultations, the Consultant has held separate consultations with ethnic minority women. The topics that have been discussed include: (i) provide information on the Subproject, (ii) to learn about the history of natural disasters (floods and drought), the current state of the irrigation canal system, (iii) learn about the current social-economical situation of the Subproject area (iv) the agreement, their support for the Subproject and make recommendations or suggestions for Subproject.

55. The final EMDP will be summarized and widely publicized in the EM community in public places, including offices of Communal/district People's committee, community houses. Summary of the EMDP must be presented in a language and layout that ethnic minorities and all related parties can read and understand.
IV. BENEFICIAL MEASURES

The measures to ensure that the EM Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

a. Respecting cultural customs and habits of ethnic minorities

56. The subproject was designed for construction based on the existing canal to avoid negative impact on the habits of beliefs and traditional society and culture of ethnic minorities (such as nurture of children, health, education, arts and governance) and lands occupied, owned or by ethnic minorities as their traditional territories.
57. Training for workers of contractors about culture and custom of EMs in the project area that they need to know and respect to avoid violate and conflict with them.

b. The measures of how to consult with EMs in accordance with their customs and cultural habits

58. Various inquiry techniques, such as focus groups discussion, key informant interview, field observation, and households survey, were employed to collect feedback from the EM peoples.
59. Inquiry techniques: while using the above inquires techniques, the consultant was aware of the comfort that needs to be maintained with regards to use of language when consulting with the EM peoples. Prior to conducting consultation, check was made to ensure the EM peoples to be consulted have a preference for the language that should be used during the consultation exercise. For this subproject, despite the fact EM people are from A Roang … they confirmed before the consultation session that they were comfortable with Viet language. Therefore, the consultation was conducted using Viet language. To ensure language comfort for the EM consulted, each EM groups were consulted separately. A local person (from the same EM group) were invited to join the consultation just in case local EM language is required to maintain the smooth exchange of information between the EM peoples and the consultant team. The researchers who led the consultation sessions have extensive experience background on EM peoples in Vietnam.
60. The consultation exercise use both household survey, and focus group discussions/community meetings (as mentioned above) during the process of consultation. There were both men and women participating in the consultation. EM women, in particular, were encouraged to raise their comments/questions. Where possible, cultural houses (for community meeting) were used to conduct the consultation (for focus group discussion/community meetings).

c. Entering representative institutions of ethnic minorities into all the project stages (preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and assessment) in accordance with customs and cultural habits of the EMs)

61. Traditional institutions of EMs include of the council of village elders, the relations of kinship and the traditional system of customs. For entering them in the project, some activities are required as the follows:
62. Information of the subproject will be provided fully for ethnic minorities in the
subproject area through meetings, consultations, or the radio system of the hamlets in A Roang Commune, etc. this will help community to raise awareness of their responsibility to participate in activities during the project implementation.

63. Consulting fully and in advance with ethnic people, including village patriarchs, influential people in the subproject area: Community consultation for subproject “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” was held at Guoil house of A Roang Commune at 8:30a.m on September 18, 2015. All participants expected that the sub-project will soon be implemented; agreed on the need to invest in the construction sub-project, the scope, tasks and results of the project as proposed investment. The opinions of the participants in the meeting also proposed project special attention to vulnerable groups such as female-headed single, poor, children, the disabled, under preferential treatment family, etc.

64. During EMDP implementation, the same consultation approach (already used during EMDP preparation) will be adopted. Consultation will be on the basis of a participatory manner, to see if EM communities have any additional feedback, and to check whether there any additional subproject impact that arises but were not anticipated during EMDP preparation. Where necessary, the way the EMDP is implemented, would be further elaborated, or updated in terms of methods of delivery to ensure the activities are carried out in a manner that are appropriate to the target EM peoples.

65. The EM communities benefiting from this EMDP should be involved in both implementation, and monitoring & evaluation to maximize the intended purpose of the EMDP. PPMU will take lead in implementing this EMDP and ensure EM peoples are involved in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EMDP.

66. In the event where there are adverse impact identified before subproject implementation, particularly when the detailed engineering design are available during implementation of the Project, the consultation methods, as mentioned above, should be used to collect feedback from the affected EM peoples. Alternatives of technical engineering design should be explored to avoid adverse impact. In case where such impact could not be avoided, such impact should be minimized, mitigated, or compensated for.

67. In case where adverse impact are identified (when the technical design/construction methods are clear), affected EMs will be consulted and informed of their entitlements. The EMDP will be updated accordingly and will be disclosed prior to EMDP implementation.

68. Consulting fully and in advance with representatives of the District Department for Ethnic Minorities Affairs and CPC staffs in charge of Ethnic Minorities Affairs and religion.

69. Communes will organize Community Supervision Boards’ (CSBs). CBSs will take the lead in participatory monitoring and assessment of construction activities. People who represent community in the Commune Supervision Boards (CSBs) are mostly EMs such as the heads of villages, the village patriarchs, local people beneficiaries including EM women account for at least 50% of total number of CSB’s members.

   d. Determining gender issues, entering ethnic women into all project stages: preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the subproject

70. In order to enhance the participation of women in the project, the project employer, in coordination with the CPCs, facilitate women to take part in Community Supervision.
Committee, promote women’s role in the public consultation and raise people’s awareness of
gender equality issues through festival programes, cultural events and students or by organizing
discussions, training workshops and radio programes so as to encourage and create more
opportunities for women to join in the project’s activities.

71. During the Community consultation for the subproject “Concrete A Tau canal, A Roang
commune, A Luoi district, Thua Thien Hue province” that was held at Guoil house of A Roang
Commune at 8:30a.m on September 18, 2015, a total of 29 people were consulted with 13 of
them are female occupy about 44.8% of the total. Most people are Ta Oi ethnic minorities. These
women commented that the representative of the village Women Union should participate in the
preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Subproject; must have a
minimum of 30% - 50% women's participation in the consultations, meetings, monitoring and
evaluation; giving priority to ethnic minority women in recruiting simple labor in the project
implementation for their futher income generation; paying to women for amount equal to men,
etc....
V. MITIGATIVE MEASURES

The measures to avoid adverse impacts on EM Peoples and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups

a. Identifying measures to minimize negative impacts on the environment during the construction process

72. At the construction phase, two potential adverse impacts are dust and noise. These impacts may affect residents’ health, especially women, children, the elderly and the chronically ill. Therefore, the contractor should apply measures to minimize negative impacts of dust and noise such as: i) Provide public information to the local people; ii) To minimize the amount of construction material in storage / work areas; iii) Make sure to use the machinery and equipment with good operating condition; iv) Pour sand in muddy positions; v) Build camps should have the consistency of villages and communes. Vi) Keep garbage and waste oil in a safe place, in the bin / devices contain dedicated and sheltered; Use mobile toilets, in the Ministry of Health standards and ensure the construction camp are eligible for the living, hygiene; Do not wash the construction equipment on the construction site to avoid runoff and lube. Garbage collection; Wastewater and grease being removed to be controlled under the provisions of state hazardous waste and waste water; Regular collection and sanitation work areas. Vii) Ensure construction equipment and vehicles are regularly maintained; viii) Progress and construction plan was widely reported in the rural community at least 10 days prior to application; ix) Gather information and feedback from the community.

b. Identifying measures to minimize the negative impact on society during the construction

73. Thua Thien Hue PPMU will cooperate with A Roang CPC provide information to men and women, especially ethnic minority people and contractors, workers on sexual transmission disease, HIV/AIDS and women trafficking as well as current fine and punishment under the Laws.

74. The contractor should construct in separated canal sections to ensure the construction schedule as well irrigation schedule for local people in A Min village. (i) No construction work, machine operation in the rest hours of local people (from 6 pm to 6 am the next day); inform construction schedule to local people. (ii) Install warning sign at the construction area, (iii) The management of noise, vibrations and traffic monitoring will be conducted according to Vietnamese standards

75. In the process of preparation and design project, SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and IEE (Initial Environment Evaluation) studies were conducted in order to identify feasible measures to minimize adverse impacts and promote the beneficial effects to local people especially women, children and vulnerable groups.. The subproject will ensure that the selected contractor will build a labor management plan include: (i) the criteria for selecting employees and do not use child labor; (ii) equal access to jobs and equal pay for the same work for men and women from EMs in the subproject area; and (iii) special attention to the poor from Ta Oi
and Co Tu ethnic minority families in the subproject areas that need to help.

c. **Determining measures to minimize the negative impact on culture in the construction process**

76. Establishing rules for workers in the relationship with the local population; Propagating to construction workers to respect the customs, habits, traditions and culture of the local people, not disparaging, ridiculing voice, writing or offending them
VI. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER THIS EMDP

77. All activities aim to ensure that ethnic minority people receive proper social and economic benefits in accordance with their culture, gender and economic development conditions. The following development activities were proposed by the ethnic minority on the basis of consultation with them.

78. Activity 1: Training on sweet corn production

In order to carry out this program, training on sweet corn production techniques and support the seed are the measures to help the households have thorough understanding about corn intensive production techniques.

There will tentatively be 4 (1day) training courses for 150 EM households with the support of 15,000,000 VND/course.

79. Activity 2: Training on business development skills

Together with training on agriculture promotion in order to diversify economic development practices, the project will tentatively support the benefited ethnic minority people in the project area to attend training courses on business development skills.

There will tentatively be 01 training courses for 150 EM households with the support of 200,000 VND/participant.

80. Activity 3: Communication program about the project

These programs will be discussed and proposed by the communal authorities. The activities will focus on enhancing the awareness of health and safety during construction and operation of the road. Taking part in the activities to increase income is also an effective measure to enhance awareness.
VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

81. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) developed for the Resettlement Framework (RF) will be adopted to address EMs’ complaints, concerns and grievances about the EMDP implementation of consensually agreed measures to mitigate identified adverse impacts of the subproject to the EMs. The GRM was developed based on Complaint Law No. 02/2011/QH13 and Decree No. 75/2011/ND-CP, guiding on implementation of the complaint law.

82. This mechanism is developed with consideration to its appropriateness to culture and responsiveness to women’s concerns and easily accessed by all stakeholders, albeit, does not hinder access to the country’s judicial or administrative remedies if and when not resolved at the highest organizational echelon which is at the PPC level.

83. Beneficiaries’ complaints will be addressed in three (3) stages and when these are not resolved at the third stage, they are elevated at the appropriate court of law for adjudication. The following are the stages of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the EMs in Viet Nam:

a. **First Stage, Commune People’s Committee:** For first complaint, an aggrieved AH may bring his/her complaint to any member of the Commune People’s Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC of the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved AH and will have 10 days following the lodging of the complaint to notify the CPC. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints it handles. Time limit for handling complaints for the first time not exceeding 30 days from the date of registration; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but not more than 45 days from the date of registration. In hinterlands and remote areas with difficult access and transportation, the time limit for appeal is 45 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance (Article 28, Law No. 02/2011/QH13 dated on Nov. 11th 2011). During 30 days (or not more than 45 days for hinterlands and remote areas with difficult access and transportation) from the expiration day for settlement of complaint, if first complaint is not resolved, or from the day the complaint receives the decision of first complaint settlement if the complainant does not agree with it, they can complain secondly to the District People’s Committee, or can initiate a lawsuit people's court.

b. **Second Stage, District People’s Committee:** if persons with related interests and obligations disagree with those administrative decisions or administrative acts, they may file a complaint to the District People's Committees, District People's Committee president shall handle the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. Settlement decisions of the District People's Committee president shall be made public and sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations, (iv) Within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of settlement decisions of the district People's Committee president that the complainant does not agree with the settlement decision, they
may initiate a lawsuit people's court or complain to the Provincial People's Committees. The time limit for appeal maybe longer but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. In remote areas with difficult access, the time limit for appeal not exceeding 60 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit for appeal may be longer, but not too 70 days from the date of acceptance (Article 37, Grievance Law No. 02/2011/QH13 dated on Nov. 11th 2011) and Agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling complaints.

c. **Third Stage, Provincial People’s Committee**: if persons with related interests and obligations disagree with the administrative decisions or administrative acts, they may file a complaint to the Provincial- People's Committees, President of the provincial People's Committee shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints, Complaint settlement decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee president shall be made public and sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations.

d. **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates**: Within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of settlement decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee president that the complainants do not agree with the settlement decision, they may sue in people's Court. The time limit for appeal maybe longer but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. In remote areas with difficult access, the time limit for appeal not exceeding 60 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit for appeal may be longer, but not too 70 days from the date of acceptance. Agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling complaints.
VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

84. The Executing/Implementing agency shall conduct the supervision and internal monitoring on implementation of the EMDP. The procedure for monitoring will be guided by the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements set forth in the EMDPs. For this sub-project with category C in IR and B in EM, an external monitoring organization (EMO) is not required. Prescribed indicators for internal monitoring are presented in Appendix E in project’s EMDF.

85. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports will be prepared and disclosed to all stakeholders, including the ethnic minority communities. The Executing/Implementing Agency submits internal monitoring reports to CPMU and ADB in every six months. Costs of monitoring requirements will be reflected in project budgets.

86. The monitoring and collection of information on the subproject’s progress, effectiveness and results will largely be the responsibility of PPMU in cooperation with DPIU. There will also be an emphasis on the identification of activities to enhance subproject activities whilst recognising constraints so as to provide appropriate remedial actions. Internally the provincial and district officers from the different departments will jointly prepare monitoring reports, which in turn the PPMU will use to prepare quarterly reports for CPMU. CPMU will validate these reports and include in the project’s progress reports and submit semi-annually report to ADB.

87. The Executing/Implementing agency shall establish a schedule for the implementation of the EMDP taking into account the project’s implementation schedule. PPMU should appoint one staff to be in charge of internal monitoring on implementation of all EMDP activities to determine whether or not the EMDP is implemented out as planned and according to this policy.
IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. National Level

88. The Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE) is the Executing Agency for the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC project), and assures overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project.

89. During the implementation of the EMDP, CPMU under MONRE has the responsibilities as follow:

(i) Provide overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the EMDP implementation;

(ii) Guide implementing agencies and PPMUs to implement EMDP activities in accordance with policy of the approved EMDP; and advise local authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of EMDP implementation to ensure that the objectives of the EMDP are met;

(iii) Finalize EMDP and obtain PPCs and ADB’s approval before implementing approved EMDP;

(iv) Coordinate with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the EMDP;

(v) Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;

(vi) Establish procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;

(vii) Recruit, supervise, and act upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization;

(viii) Establish procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;

(ix) Report periodically on EMDP implementation progress to the ADB.

B. Province Level

90. Thue Thien Hue Provincial People’s Committee (PPC) is responsible for activities relating to EMDP within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of PPC include:

(i) Approve final EMDPs;

(ii) Approve budget allocation for EMDP implementation;

(iii) Direct and supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the EMDP.

(iv) Thua Thien Hue Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) is responsible for comprehensive EMDP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of PPMU include.
(i) Prepare, update, and supervise EMDP implementation of Subproject components;
(ii) Guide District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU) to implement all activities relating to EMDP in compliance with the approved EMDP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the EMDPs are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to implementation team at commune and district levels.
(iii) Conduct, in coordination with CPCs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
(iv) Coordinate with other line agencies to ensure delivery of activities mentioned in approved EMDP to EMs;
(v) Implement internal monitoring, establish and maintain databases for EMDP and providing regular reports to CPMU; and
(vi) Implement prompt corrective actions in response to issues/problems raised in internal monitoring reports.

C. District Level

(i) The DPCs set up an district ethnic minority team including as members the Head of Ethnic Minority Departments and representatives of affected ethnic minority communities, as well as representatives of the district Fatherland Front, Farmers’ Association, Women’s Union and representatives of the APs (including women APs). This team is a member of the DRC and responsible for implementing the EMDP in combination with communal workgroups. They disclose all project information, DDR and EMDP to affected people and provide feedback from ethnic minority communities to DPC and higher administrative levels.
(ii) Direct Commune People’s Committees and relevant organizations on various EMDP activities;
(iii) Review and endorse the EMDP for approval of the PPC;
(iv) Resolve complaints and grievances of APs

D. Commune Level

91. The CPC and leaders of ethnic minority villages in the commune are key persons in the implementation of EMDP. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following:
   (i) In co-operation with District level and with mass organizations at commune level in the implementation of EMDP activities according to approved EMDP;
   (ii) Assign Commune officials in the implementation of EMDP activities;
   (iii) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,
   (iv) Actively participate in all EMDP activities and concerns.
X. BUDGET AND FINANCE

92. The enforcement/implementation unit is responsible for the allocation of financial resources necessary for the operation EMDPs. EMDPs will determine the specific requirements for each action in the plan. The estimated cost given in the plan must detail as much as possible and connect with specific activities. EMDPs will focus and cost related to mitigating the impact of cultural and social disadvantages. This EMDP provides all the cost items under planning and detailed accounting of funding in the past at all levels of implementation of projects and subprojects.

93. BCC Project has allocated funds for the planning and implementation EMDPs (Budget has been included in the implementation of Component 1, 2, 3 and 4).

94. Cost of EMDP is estimated to be rounded to 55,000,000 VND (approximately $2,619). This figure includes specific development activities and contingencies. The PPMU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating.

Table 4. Budget for ethnic minority development plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Development activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (dong)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>EMDP expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training on sweet corn production</td>
<td>course</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.000.000</td>
<td>20.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on business development skills</td>
<td>Participant</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>30.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55.000.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1: The minutes of the public consultation
I. THỜI GIAN, DỊA DIỆM
- Từ 08h30 đến 11h30 ngày 18/9/2015 tại nhà ông Pa-rat Ngò - Trường thôn A-min, xã A Roàng, huyện A Lưới, tỉnh TT Huế.

II. THÀNH PHẦN
1.1. Chủ trì Hội nghị
1. Ban quán lý dự án tỉnh:
   - Ông (Bà): Văn Đức Chung
   - Ông (Bà): Vương Quang Hoàng
2. UBND xã A Roàng:
   - Ông (Bà): Hồ A Lua
3. UBMTTQ xã:
   - Ông (Bà): Ka Linh Sinh
4. Ban/DVTH DA xã A Roàng
   - Ông (Bà): Hồ Văn Nôm
1.2. Thành phần tham dự khác
   1. Đại diện công động thôn A-min (danh sách hổ danh tham gia kèm theo)
   2. Nhà đầu tư vân: Công ty Cổ phần tư vấn xây dựng và dịch vụ thương mại Hà Nội
   - Ông (Bà): Võ Sỹ Quyền
   - Ông (Bà):..............................

III. DIỄN BIẾN HỘI NGHỊ
1. Nếu lý do tổ chức và chương trình hội nghị tham vấn công động, giới thiệu thành phần tham dự, giới thiệu về dự án BCC.
2. Giới thiệu toàn tỉnh về những hàng mục thiết công trình: Tổng chiều dài 500 m, B=40cm, H=60cm, dày 15cm.
3. Giới thiệu những tác động chính đến môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội trong quá trình giải phóng mặt bằng, thiết công trình và đưa vào sử dụng; các biện pháp giảm thiểu; công trình xử lý và quá trình giám sát;
   3.1 Tác động đến môi trường:
   - Tác động từ quá trình tiếp kết nguyen vật liệu làm chất thải, tiếng ồn, ảnh hưởng tới chất lượng nước và thẩm thấu vật.
   - Ô nhiễm đất và nước ngầm do rác thải và dầu thải;
   - Tiếng ồn phát sinh từ máy móc, thiết bị thi công.
   3.2 Tác động về DTTS
   - Vấn đề về an toàn giao thông, hoạt động thương mại.
   - Tác động xã hội không mong muốn và điều kiện về sinh môi trường bị thay đổi.
   3.3 Tác động về giới
   - Phụ nữ tham gia vào lao động địa phương với dân ông có thể gặp phải sựchanges lệch trong việc chỉ trả cho công một loại công việc thực hiện và thời gian đã bỏ ra của cả 2 bên;
- Sự ảnh hưởng của công nhân xây dựng từ các nơi khác, gần như phụ nữ dễ bị tổn thương khi rời vào các môi quan hệ thân mật với công nhân và có thể dẫn đến các bệnh STDs và HIV/AIDS, thêm đó phụ nữ, đặc biệt là phụ nữ dân tộc có thể trở thành nạn nhân của nạn bán dâm phụ nữ.
- Phụ nữ có thể không chịu được quan điểm và ý kiến trong cuộc họp về việc tiêu dự án có sofort tăng nên được xúy dụng và sửa chữa như thế nào để họ có nhận thức về các thuật ngữ kỹ thuật về công nghệ.
- Phụ nữ không được huy động là nhân viên của ban giám sát công động.
- Nam giới có thể không cho phép vào cuộc tham gia vào việc xây dựng, nâng cấp cơ sở hạ tầng.
- Báo cáo liên quan đến dự liệu về giới có thể không được phân tích.

4. Công động tham gia ý kiến.
5. Chủ trì Hội nghị kết luận những nội dung chính;

### IV. KẾT QUẢ HỘI Nghỉ

Ghi nhận về các tác động môi trường, tác động xã hội và giới và các biện pháp giảm thiểu cần được quan tâm xem xét:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chữ đề</th>
<th>Diểm nhấn của buổi thảo luận/ Miêu tả các vấn đề / kiêng nghị</th>
<th>Kế hoạch hành động/ hoạt động tương lai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Môi trường</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tác động từ quá trình tập kết nguyên vật liệu liên kết sinh học, tiếng ồn, ảnh hưởng tới chất lượng nước và thể thục vật</td>
<td>Nhà thủ phủ:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cung cấp thông tin công khai tới người dân;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Không lưu trữ chất gây ô nhiễm môi trường có thể gây hại cho người;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Đảm bảo sử dụng các máy móc, thiết bị có tính trạng hoạt động tốt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                             | - Đồ cất chỉ rõ liệu chất lỏng, thảo
|                                             | - Yêu cầu đường dốc bê tông phải chắc chắn, ổn định xây dựng chưa đến 1 năm đã xuống cấp; |
|                                             | - Thu gom rác tại sinh hoạt;                                  |                                        |
|                                             | - Xây dựng lán trại cần phải có sự thống nhất của thông, xã.    |                                        |
| Ô nhiễm đất và nước ngầm do rác thải và dầu thải |                                                               |                                        |
|                                             | - Lưu giữ rác và dầu thải ở nơi an toàn, trong các     |                                        |
|                                             | - Sử dụng nhà vệ sinh để phòng, trong các tiêu chuẩn     |                                        |
|                                             | - Không rã rác các thiết bị may mặc thi công trên công     |                                        |
|                                             | - Thường xuyên thu gom và giữ gìn vệ sinh khu vực thi công. |                                        |
| Tiếng ồn phát sinh từ máy móc, thiết bị thi công | Đảm bảo thiết bị xây dựng và phương tiện giao thông thương xuyen được bảo dưỡng;  
- Tiện độ và khả năng thi công được thông báo rộng rãi tối công động trong thời gian 10 ngày trước khi thi công;  
- Thực hiện việc thu thập thông tin và phân phối các công động. |
| --- | --- |
| **II. Tác động về DTTS** | Cải đặt biên bảo hiệu, den chiếu sáng và bố trí công nhân tại công trình để kiểm soát giao thông;  
- Định kỳ thông báo kẻ hoạch xây dựng tại mỗi khu vực đặc theo các tuyến đường;  
- Không vận chuyển vật liệu xây dựng cho các công trình xây dựng trong thời gian 18:00 - 6:00;  
- Giới hạn vận tốc của phương tiện giao thông trên đường và tránh các hoạt động trong giờ cao điểm.  |
| Văn đề về an toàn giao thông, hoạt động thương mại | Tác động xã hội không mong muốn và điều kiện về sinh mới trong sự thay đổi  |
|  | - Thăm khảo các ý kiến cần bố đa phương để xem xét khả năng cho thuê nhà cho công nhân thay vị việc xây dựng có trại;  
- Đảm bảo các lần trại có điều kiện về sinh tột;  
- Cung cấp hưởng dẫn cho công nhân trong cách giao tiếp với công động địa phương, tuân thủ pháp luật và phòng tượng liên thông và văn hóa tại địa phương và thực hiện các chương trình giao dục về về sinh mới trong/ phương tiện về sinh và các bệnh quan trọng;  
- Cảm công nhân khi tham gia phòng chống việt ni, vi pham xã hội như buồn lưu, mai dầm, bảo lạc và tổ chức. |
| **III. Giới** |  |
| 1. Phụ nữ tham gia vào lao động địa phương với dân ông có thể gập phái sự chênh lệch trong việc chỉ trả cho công một loại công việc thực hiện và thời gian để bố ra của ca 2 bên | Phụ nữ sẽ được chỉ trả công bằng như nam giới với cùng một khối lượng và loại công việc và thời gian dành cho công việc đó. Ngoài ra, việc chỉ trả lương đúng thời hạn cần được thực hiện cho phụ nữ.  
- Đảm bảo rằng lao động nữ sẽ có đủ các biện pháp an toàn và phòng hộ cũng như vật dụng khi làm việc  
- Kế hoạch xây dựng phải xem xét các công việc nhà và sinh sản của phụ nữ  
- Đảm bảo nhà thâu không thuê lao động trẻ em  |
| 2. Với sự ảnh hưởng của công nhận xây dụng từ các nơi khác, gần như phụ nữ để bị tổn thương khi rời vào các mối quan hệ thân mật với công nhân và có thể dẫn tới các bệnh STDs và HIV/AIDS, thêm đố phụ nữ, đặc biệt là phụ nữ dân tộc có thể trở thành nạn nhân của nạn bắt cóc phụ nữ | - Định hướng cho nữ giới và đặc biệt là phụ nữ DTTS, nhà thâu và công nhân xây dụng về STDs, HIV/AIDS và bắt cóc phụ nữ bao gồm cả sự trung thực trong việc ứng dụng các luật;  
- Sản xuất các tài liệu IEC trong bảo chảnh địa phương với tình hình hiện tại ở lang/ xã; ngoài ra với bảo chảnh trinh độ học vẫn tham của phụ nữ DTTS  |
| 3. Phụ nữ có thể không chia sẻ được quan điểm và ý kiến trong cuộc họp về việc tiêu dự án cơ sở hạ tầng nên được xây dựng và sửa chữa như thế nào do họ có nhận thức kém về các thuật ngữ kỹ thuật về công nghệ | - Khuyến khích phụ nữ chia sẻ quan điểm và ý kiến của họ trong suốt cuộc họp về các TDA cơ sở hạ tầng nên được xây dựng và sửa chữa như thế nào và định hướng họ về các vấn đề của việc xây dựng/ nâng cấp cơ sở hạ tầng
- Hỏi phụ nữ về những suy nghĩ của họ về vai trò và trách nhiệm trong suốt quá trình thực hiện và trong việc vận hành bảo trì (O&M) |
| 4. Phụ nữ không được huy động là nhân viên của các ban giám sát và quản lý cấp thôn/ dự án | - Huy động sự tham gia của ít nhất 30% phụ nữ hưởng lợi tiêu dự án để họ là thành viên của các ban giám sát, vận hành và bảo trì |
| 5. Nam giới có thể không cho phép vợ của họ tham gia vào việc xây dựng/ nâng cấp cơ sở hạ tầng. Tuy lệ bảo lạc gia đình | - Tiễn hành buổi tập huấn/ hội thảo về nhạy cảm giới với cả nam và nữ để nâng cao nhận thức và hỗ trợ của dân ở đối với các hoạt động lồng ghép giới.
- Định hướng nam giới và phụ nữ về luật bảo lạc gia đình năm 1989 |
| 6. Báo cáo liên quan đến dữ liệu về giới có thể không được phân tách | Phân tách dữ liệu của báo cáo hoàn thành/ tiến độ dựa trên giới, dân tộc và nhóm để tôn trọng |

Hội nghị tham vấn công đồng kết thúc vào lúc 11h30 cùng ngày.
Biên bản được thông qua.

**DẠY DIỆN UBND XÃ A ROÂNG**

[Signature]

**PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH**

[Signature]

**DẠY DIỆN THÔN A MIN**

[Signature]

**DẠY DIỆN DƯ HẢI BCC**

[Signature]

Ban QLDA tỉnh

DVTTHĐA xã

**DẠY DIỆN Đơn VỊ TƯ VẤN**

[Signature]
DANH SÁCH
Thân, đi., xóm, HANOI, xã A, RONG
Ph. Thong Phường.
1. VĂN XUÂN, DIỆU
2. A. VIỆT, CUỘC
3. BÌ RỌNG, ĐỒNG, HẾ, ÂM
4. QUỲNH, TÍNH
5. TRÁO, THỊ, HOÀI, KHOÁ
6. A. VIỆT, THỊ, CÁI H滘
7. BÌ LIỆP, THỊ, ĐĎA
8. BÌ LIỆP, THỊ, NAM
9. HẾ, THỊ, AL
10. VĂN, THỊ, KẾT
M. KÒ, LƯƠN, KỊU
11. HẾ, VĂN, TRUNG
12. HẾ, VĂN, NỘM


Kế hoạch
Ngày 18, tháng 9, năm 2005.
Người, Hợp

[Signature]

VĂN THỊ KẾT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chấp Kho</th>
<th>Cpn</th>
<th>Chế</th>
<th>Trình Vụ Long Iêk (v)</th>
<th>Nơi Dan Iêk (v)</th>
<th>Cít Iêk</th>
<th>Nơi ĐHTS</th>
<th>Nơi Nhịp Nhịt</th>
<th>Cít vê</th>
<th>Tên Iêk Bổ</th>
<th>Tên Iêk Dâl Đích</th>
<th>Nơi Tùt Đích Iêk</th>
<th>Tên vê</th>
<th>Nhịp Nhịt Iêk</th>
<th>Trình vê</th>
<th>Tên Hlc Iêk</th>
<th>Trình Hlc</th>
<th>Tên Iêk Bổ</th>
<th>Tên Iêk Dâl Đích</th>
<th>Tên Hlc Iêk</th>
<th>Trình Hlc</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hỏi Nghi Tham Vây Bánh Cái An Toàn Môi Trội Ông, An Toàn Xã Y Hồ Y Giôi

Danh Sêch Nghi Tham Cái
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
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<td>Value 6</td>
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<td>Value 9</td>
<td>Value 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table contains placeholders for values. The actual content is not legible due to handwriting and image quality.
Appendix 2: Minutes of Consultation Meeting
The list of rural households A Ho, C 9-A Min 2 participated in consultation meetings in the Cultural Village A Ho, dated 28 January 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Nam</th>
<th>Nữ</th>
<th>Ethnic</th>
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