VIE: Greater Mekong Sub region Region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC Project)

Subproject: Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culturally appropriate</td>
<td>Having regard for all facets of the cultures, and being sensitive to their dynamics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consultation and Participation</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective attachment</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customary rights to lands and resources</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minority</td>
<td>People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income restoration</td>
<td>This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project impact</td>
<td>Any consequence immediately 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Minorities Development Plan</td>
<td>A plan for an ethnic minority population with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Rural roads of Bhlo 1 village: formerly, the road used to be degraded, damaged, cars and motorcycles were difficult to come in the village. Now the concrete road that is invested in and constructed shall create favourable conditions for vehicles to travel; it is easier for women to bring agricultural products to markets by motorbikes than they used to do; it is also faster for the sick for emergency were taken to the clinic. During the process of operation of the road, there is maintenance work therefore the people shall be paid costs, etc. Sub-project has no matter with resettlement, land acquisition because the project is upgraded on its old road base; Sub-project contributes positively to renovate landscapes and clean environment for the people.

2. Population of the subproject area: A Vuong commune has 1,985 people in 461 households, of which 53.5% are male and 46.5% are female. The commune’s population is mainly Co Tu people - accounting for 96.68% of the entire commune; 2.72% of the population belongs to the Kinh and 0.6% belongs to the Muong, Ta Oi, Cor and H're. Poverty is their most severe problem: about 308 households in the project area are poor (accounting for 66.81%), 05 households are the near-poor (1.08%) and most of them are ethnic minority people. Bhlo 1 village has: 49 /79 households are the poor (accounting for 62.02%); 05/79 households are female-headed ones (6.32%); 05/79 ones have disabled people; 02/79 are elderly households without children (2.53%) and 03 individuals are dioxin victims.

3. 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.

4. Information dissemination, public opinion collection and the participation of the ethnic minority people: The Community consultation for subproject "Concrete road in Bhlo 1, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province" was held at Guoil house (Communal House) of A Vuong Commune at 8:30a.m on August 28, 2015. The purpose of community consultation: Consulting the local community about the subprojects "Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam 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.

5. Currently, in A Vuong commune, the Co Tu and the Muong peoples’ demand for expanding the rice cultivation areas is large. Therefore, local people hope the project should invest in an irrigation system for two remaining villages to irrigate land of rice fields to ensure food security for the local people.
During the implementation of the Project, it will be necessary to set up and maintain the tight coordination between local authorities from the commune, district and province levels to solve the issues, to ensure the progress and effectiveness of the Project. Information about the subproject "Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province " (objective, purpose, construction process and operation management, compensation and resettlement policies, the impact on the environment, gender equality issues, issues of community participation, project’s benefits to the community, etc.) has been publicized by the project’s constructor’s, DPC, Commune People’s Committee (CPC) and supporting departments to people living in the sub-project area (through meetings, consultations, or the broadcasting system of the villages in A Vuong commune, etc. This will help the community to raise awareness of their responsibility to participate in the supervision of construction, environmental monitoring during construction phase involve in protecting works, etc.

7. Through community monitoring board established by the CPC, all comments and suggestions of the community will be transferred to the Quang Nam PPMU to handle or recommend to the higher levels. During the implementation of sub-projects, Quang Nam PPMU will coordinate with the A Vuong 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, Quang Nam PPMU will coordinate with the A Vuong 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 at any stage with ethnic groups will be conducted in the local ethnic group’s language by 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 people 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. Name of project: Greater Mekong Sub Region Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC project).
   - Executing Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
   - Name of project owners: The People’s Committee of Quang Nam province
   - Objectives:
     - 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. In Quang Nam the BCC project covers 13 communes: Tay Giang district (Bhalee, Tr’Hy, Lang, Axan, A Tieng, Gari, Ch’Om, A Nong và A Vuong); Nam Giang district (La Dee, Cho Chun, Ca Dy and La Ee).

The project has four outputs as follows:
   - Output 1. Institutional and community strengthening in Biodiversity Corridor Management. (a) Strengthening the capacity of the national, provincial, district and
commune levels for corridor planning and management; and (b) providing protection and sustainable use policies, guidelines and/or local regulations for enforcing biodiversity corridor management plans.

- Output 2. Biodiversity corridor restoration, protection, and sustainable management. Carrying out (a) forest restoration; (b) natural forest replanting; (c) enrichment planting; and (d) non-timber forest products planting and agroforestry.

- Output 3. Livelihoods improvement and small-scale infrastructure support. Implementing Subprojects to be selected in accordance with the PAM.

- Output 4. Project Management and Support Services. Providing support services and building capacity on Project administration, procurement, financial management, progress reporting, impact monitoring, social and environmental safeguards and contract management.

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

16. The sub-project includes the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of different infrastructure components of road. The sub-project will upgrade "Concrete road in Bhlo 1, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province" with basic parameters: Length: 380.43m; Design speed: 15km/h; Maximum vertical slope percent: 15.03%,- Cross-section: Roadbed width: 4.0m; Road surface width: 3.0m; Curb width (2 curbs) 0.50m: 0.50m x 1 = 1.0m; Concrete road surface type M250 18cm thick; Road foundation with 10cm graded aggregates thick; Foundation with soil embanked level 3, rammer k0.95. Alignment solutions: start point of Km 0+00 intersecting the Ho Chi Minh asphalt road in Km432HCM. End point is Km0+380.43 intersecting the Inner concrete road in Bhlo 1 village.

17. Objectives of the subproject: construction, rehabilitation and/or improvement of different infrastructure components of the road in Bhlo 1 village. Construction of road will be able to facilitate convenient travelling for local people, especially, to avoid muddy roads in rainy season and dusty roads in sunny season for children going to school; The road will serve local people for fertilizers transportation to production areas and other goods for favorable consumption; Reduction of expenses for production; increase in people’s income; poverty eradication.

1.2. Objectives of EMDP

18. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is for the Sub-project “Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam 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 road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam 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 sub-project 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.

19. 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.

20. The Community consultation for subproject “Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province” was held at Guoil house (communal house) of A Vuong Commune at 8:30a.m on August 28, 2015. Representatives of A Vuong 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); the people in the project area (48 people). The total number of people were consulted is 48; in which 32 men (66.67% of the total) and 16 women (33.33% of the total), of which there represent vulnerable groups of 08 people (17% of the total). Most people are Co Tu ethnic minorities. There are also representatives in charge of technical support from Tay Giang district, Quang Nam PPMU staff; and Safety policy consultants.

1.3. Impact of Project on Ethnic Groups

Potential positive impacts from all components:

21. The subproject will improve livelihood and reduce poverty for people in A Vuong commune by helping them to get the access to markets and social services, reducing the time and costs of transportation of agricultural products. Ethnic groups also benefit from better roads by getting easier transportation to take their goods to local market such as corn, cassava etc. and sell them with higher price as well as buy material for their production of goods.

22. Construction of road will be able to facilitate convenient travelling for local people, especially, to avoid muddy roads in rainy season and dusty roads in sunny season for children going to school; The road will serve local people for fertilizers transportation to production areas and other goods for favourable consumption; Reduction of expenses for production; increase in people’s income and reduce dependence on the natural forest in the biodiversity conservation corridor; poverty eradication.

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

23. Although the ethnic group villagers, who are the main beneficiaries, mostly highlighted the positive impacts of upgrading road, 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 road also does not affect identity, culture and custom livelihood system of EMs.

24. During the construction phase, the sub-project may temporarily disrupt traffic in several sections of the road, which will affect the movement and trading activities of
women and other people; make it difficult for children to go to school, and affect vulnerable groups in accessing social services. 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

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

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

a. National policies and legislative framework for ethnic minority people

26. 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.”

27. 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 in 2007 include instruments relevant to regional master planning, the Program 135 - phase II and policies on land management and compensation. Table 1 shows all references of the legislative instruments.

Table 1: Legislative instruments relevant to the ethnic minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBDT-NNPTNT-KHDT-TC-XD dated 18/11/2013 guiding the supporting infrastructure investment and production development for extreme hardship communes, border areas, safety zones and extreme hardship villages under program 135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Decision No.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>54/2012-QD-TTg</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>06/2007/QD-UBDT</td>
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b. National Policies and ongoing Programs for the ethnic minorities

28. The government has promulgated and offered many policies and programs to support the ethnic minorities to improve their living standard. The ethnic minority people are benefited from several policies and programs as follows:

- Program 135 - Phase II on socio-economic development for poor communes in the ethnic minority community and the remote areas.
- The program invested in accordance with Resolution 30a on the support of seedling, breeds working tools and capital sources.
- The national target program on safe water and sanitation in rural areas.
- 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 SPS 2009 on Indigenous 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.

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.

31. 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

2.2.1. Characteristic of Affected Groups of Ethnic Minority

a. Population, society and culture

32. The total population of A Vuong commune is 1,985 individuals in 461 households. The major population is Co Tu people: 1939 individuals, accounting for 97.7% of the commune’s population. The rest includes Kinh and other people. 38 individuals belong to the Kinh people, accounting for 1.9%. 8 are from other ethnic groups, 0.4%. Among them, the population of Bhlo 1 village is 333 persons of 79 households.

The ethnic groups in the commune/village:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Vuong commune</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Co Tu</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House holds</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>House holds</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhlo 1 village</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhlo 2 village</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>149</td>
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<td>Xa Oi I village</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xa Oi II village</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xa Oi III village</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pat village</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Ret village</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aur village</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Ethnic minority constituent in the suproject hamlet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bhlo 1 village</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Co Tu</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Muong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near-poor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Agriculture and Natural Resources Profile

33. The total arable area in 2014 is 400.65ha; The total food production is 981.85 tons; The total rice area in 2014 is 224.85ha; of which the upland rice is 192.2ha; The total rice production is 416.36 tons, in which the total production of upland rice is 316.55 tons; The other crops’ area including corn, cassava, sugar cane, bean and potatoe is 175.8ha; The total cattle includes 41 buffaloes; 360 bulls; 283 pigs and 13 goats; The total poultry is 864; and the aquatic production area is 2.46ha. [Source: The 2014 Socio-economical Report of the People’s Committee of A Vuong commune].

34. Until now, agriculture is a key economic sector of the A Vuong commune compared to other sources of income generation. Other sources of cash income are (i) salary of employees, (ii) collecting NTFPs such as rattan, materials for making brushes and leaf hats, income from acacia and cassava.

35. Bhlo 1 village: Only 10/79 households of the whole village have water paddy fields (12.65%), among those the household with largest area has between 2,500 and 3,500 m2; 20/79 households (25,31%) intend to relocate in the Ta E stream area - 1.5-2km far from their present village.

The forestry land area in 2013 is 10,978.42ha of which production forest land is 2,221.32ha, protection forest land is 3,161.28ha and special use forest land is 4,915.65ha.

c. Manufacturing and small industry

36. Activities of manufacturing and small industry in recent years has been developed notably in scale expansion, diversification of production establishments. Currently in communes area, there are some small industry sites, which are mainly households manufacturing establishments. In 2009 the number of small industrial establishments is 15 with 15 employees, by 2013 the number of establishments reached 24 with 24 employees. Generally, the establishments focus on the in-place agricultural and forestry processing industry, which provide low value goods, and it will be difficult to compete in the market.

37. In the past few years with many efforts in organization as well as activities in the field of trade and services, the commune’s social and economic situation has
changed positively (people income, purchasing power has been gradually improved, economic exchanges were broadened). In 2009, the non-government labor, trade and establishment of services number is 08, by 2013 the number of establishments increased to 12, which are mainly small scale businesses, food shops of local people.

d. Health Profile and Access to Health Facilities and Services

38. The commune’s healthcare center was established in 2003 thanked to the support of Ho Chi Minh Route project; 3 of the 7 beds of the center are used by the staff for accommodation; its human resource includes 01 doctor, 01 nurse and 01 midwife; the hamlet’s healthcare staff includes 01 individual for each hamlet; The people are in need of the following equipment: Beds, medical instrument sterilizing autoclave, needles for traditional medical treatment, medicine preservation equipment and fresh water collected and transmitted to the healthcare center [According to the in-depth interview with the head of the commune’s healthcare center on 22/9/2015].

39. The common causes of sickness among the commune population include respiratory diseases like influenza, as well as water borne disease like diarrhea, environmental- sanitation related disease, like ascariasis which affect all age groups especially children; and cardio-vascular diseases like hypertension and heart disease particularly among older people which, also, are the leading causes of deaths among the older population. There is incidence of malnutrition in the commune affecting mostly children where the malnutrition rate is about 14.60%.

40. In 2014, the center gave the examination and treatment to 5249 cases, of which there are 3117 adult cases and 2052 children cases; deployed the Japanese encephalitis and rubella vaccination for 227 day students in A Vuong commune and 103 children of the Van Khuyen Kindergarten. [Source: The 2014 Socio-economical Report of the People’s Committee of A Vuong commune].

e. Education

41. By the academic year 2014-2015, the commune has 614 students of all educational levels, including: 103 kindergarten students; 227 primary students of which 120 are female in 14 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 15 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 Vuong commune].

42. There are three levels of schools within the commune, namely: kindergarten, primary and secondary schools. There is one main school and 06 hamlet school with 237 students in 17 class over a total area of 0.72ha. The main facility of the Bhlo 1 village school was built stably on an area of 3,566 m2; 06 (primary) schools are located in the villages: Xa’oi I, II, III, T’ghey, Apat, Aur, Arec, all are brick building except the school in Aur village which is a wooden building. All the facilities have no surrounding wall and fences, playground and toilets. Teaching equipment and instruments are insufficient. Co Tu women only reach primary educational level, lower than the Co Tu men who usually reach the higher school level.
f. Domestic water supply systems

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

44. About 1/3 of total households in Bhlo 1 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.

h. Access to Public Utilities

45. Ninety percent (90%) 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 12% 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.

46. There is no market within the commune; the market is located in the district center which is 19 kilometers away from the commune. Traders come to the commune to buy agricultural products at a low price of VND 1,000 VND per kg cassava whereas, these can be sold at a higher price of VND 1,300 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.

i. Access to Information and Extension Training

47. Currently, the local authorities and other programs organize many courses on disseminating laws, training courses on extension, and the introduction of technical cultivation which is more effective than local cultivation methods.

48. The commune has two agroforestry extension staff, while each village has an agroforestry extension assistant. All agroforestry extension activities have the support of the District agroforestry extension centre. Training courses for village staff and representatives of farmers mainly focus on livestock-raising techniques of cattle, pigs, freshwater fishes, and intensive rice cultivation, rubber planting, establishing models of rice intensive cultivation and freshwater fish farming. Agroforestry extension activities in the commune have not been implemented extensively nor regularly due to a shortage of funding and a lack of qualified staff.

49. In 2014 there are three (03) extensive training courses on breeding livestock and poultry, forest planting and gardening were carried out by extension workers from district and attended by participants of men and women. Men often attended sessions on forest planting while women often participated in sessions on gardening and
livestock and poultry breeding.

j. Access to Credit and Lending Institutions

50. Households in the commune can borrow loan between VND 20-30 million from Agriculture Bank at 0.95% interest rate. Likewise, poor HHs can borrow loan money between VND 3-10 million from the Bank of Social Policy at 0.55% interest rate for forest planting and breeding livestock such as cows, goats and pigs. Loan repayment is done within duration of 5 years. Collaterals and other document requirements to avail of the loan consist of the following: LURCs (red book for Agriculture Bank and social politic organizations such as Farmer’s Association and Women’s Union play role as representative of borrowers for poor people in Bank of Social Policy). Currently, the Women Union of A Vuong commune has guaranteed for the capital loan of 64 poor households.

k. Cultural facilities

51. The commune has a planned football yard with an area of 580 m2. 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.

h. Language issues

52. The language barrier is a serious issue of ethnic groups in Viet Nam. Ethnic groups such as Co Tu in project area have not great difficulties in understanding the Kinh language. And young people who attend schools and people who actively participate in village development activities and are members of the village authorities can speak and/or understand better the Kinh language. Only some elderly people do not speak, write, read and understand Kinh very well.

53. Also some ethnic minority women cannot read, write and speak Kinh language, which limits their access to and sharing of information. About 25% of ethnic minority women are illiterate, and illiteracy among women is much higher in mountainous areas where around 20% of ethnic minority women have never attended school. This prevents them from participating more actively in new economic opportunities brought about by the market economy. Limited mobility and language are the main barriers restricting ethnic minority women's access and use of markets. Many ethnic minority women are hesitant to go to markets with a fear that they will not understand prices, will not be able to negotiate effectively, or will be taken advantage of.

54. To fill this gap during implementing the project, before and during the design process, compensation and resettlement assistance, as well as supervision of construction projects, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information to women to ensure that women get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject. Encourage women have started to take part more actively in community activities such as village meetings, communication campaigns, gender advocacy work promoted by the Women’s Union, and agricultural training classes.

55. PPMU and mass organization will conduct campaign on traffic regulations and safety measures in communes/villages and schools to raise awareness of road safety.
during construction and operation. Campaigns will be conducted at village level and during market days, through distribution of leaflets, use of loud speakers, and presentation of plays.

**Gender and vulnerable groups**

56. According to A Vuong commune’s statistical data in 2014, number of poor households is 308 (accounting for 66.81%), number of near-poor households is 05 (accounting for 1.08%) in total households. In total number of poor households, poor households headed by men is 263, poor households headed by women is 45 (of which 20 households with poor single women headed households, 25 households people with disabilities and some are elderly).

57. Currently, there are existing gender differences in the project area: the division of labour between the sexes is different in production, reproduction and community work. According to a survey of BCC project and the discussion of men and women group in Bhlo 1 village, women in project area often work more than men about 2-3 hours per day. Therefore, they have no time to take breaks in order to restore their health. Though these tasks are usually time-consuming, they are often unpaid ones or undervalued as “chores”.

58. Perspectives of gender roles in the family are different between generations. For young couples, the husband often shares housework with the wife more than older couples. Changes in gender relations at the local have been many advances, women have become more involved in the affairs of the village, commune. Percentage of women participating in communal administration has increased in recent years. In total 21 officers in charge of the commune authority, 100% of them are Co Tu people, among those there are 10 women. These women hold important positions as chairwoman of Commune People's Committee, land administrative (01), accountant (01), chairwoman and vice chairwoman of Women union (02), population officer (01), chairwoman of the Red Cross (01), staff in charge of religious and ethnic minorities affairs (01), CPC office staff (02). In Bhlo 1 village, women hold the positions such as secretary of village communist party cell, vice head of the village.

59. 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**

60. 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. Based on the commune's statistics, until the end of 2014, the number of poor households is 308 households (representing 66.81%), the number of near-poor households is 05 households (representing 1.08%) of the total number of households. In total number of 308 poor households, ones headed by men was 263, ones headed by women is 45 (including 20 households directed by single women, 25 households with disabled people and some is the lonely old people). Among the 79 households in Bhlo 1 village there are 49 poor households, 15 households of vulnerable groups including 5 single women households, 5 households with disabled, 3 households having victims of Agent Orange and 2 lonely elderly households.

61. Muong people (02 households), Cor People (01 household) also belong to vulnerable groups because they are small team in the community and are poor people. Muong and Cor people move to A Vuong commune due to they got marriage with Co Tu people.

III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

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

62. Working in consultation with ethnic minority groups in the sub-project area, and other stakeholders, on the basis of determining the potential impact of sub-projects in order to: i) avoid social conflicts which may arise as a result of the project, ii) avoid / reduce the impact caused by the project, and iii) to explore opportunities that the project can bring to ensure that ethnic minorities in the sub-project area at present could get economic and social benefits which are consistent with their culture.

63. 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.

64. The proposed ideas by the EMs in the subproject area as the following: i) There should be preschools built in the centre of commune and village; ii) Repairing and improving the potable water supply system for the village; iii) Developing irrigation systems at the T Ghey, A Pat, A Rec villages for about 17ha of two-crop wet rice; iv) Improving the material facilities of communal medical stations, because those that were built since 2003 were degraded; v) Improving equipment for communal medical stations due to the lack of clean water supplying to the station; vi) Building an inter-commune road: A Ur – A Rec – A Pat – To Ghey villages Road; vii) 20 households in Bhlo 1 village those are expected to resettle in Ta E stream area should have electricity, roads, clean water, standard sanitation facilities; viii) In the rainy season, local people face transportation difficulties, limited access to health facilities, schools, places of production and the circulation of goods and products; ix) Sub-project will positively impact the EMs’ life and contribute to improving it, reduce poverty, create jobs: formerly, the road used to be degraded, damaged, vehicles and motorcycles were
difficult to come in the village; the concrete road shall create favourable conditions for vehicles to travel, for women to bring agricultural products to market by motorbikes easily than they used to do, the sick for emergency are faster taken to the clinic, during the process of operation of the road, there is maintenance work with those the EMs shall be paid remuneration, etc; x) Sub-project has no matter with resettlement, land acquisition; xi) Sub-project contributes positively to renovate landscapes and clean environment for the village; xii) In addition, the EMs also proposed that contractors must require workers not to littering. Wastes should be collected and transported to the place specified; Contractors should adopt measures to minimize the impact to the environment in which health policy consultant raised (see detailed report); Project owners, contractors and CPC should cooperate to hire local workers in the work needed unskilled labor, in order to create jobs and income for local people; it is also required that Community Supervision Board (CSB) should mobilize the participation of the commune / village Women's Union.

Consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure EM people’s participation

65. The purpose of community consultation: Consulting the local community about the subprojects "Concrete road in Bho 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam 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.

EMDP Disclosure:

66. 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

67. The subproject was designed for construction based on the existing road 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.
- 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

68. Various inquiry techniques, such as focus groups discussion, key informant interview, field observation, and household’s survey, were employed to collect feedback from the EM peoples.

69. 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 Vuong … 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.

70. 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)

71. 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:

72. - 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 Vuong Commune, etc. this will help community to raise awareness of their responsibility to participate in activities during the project implementation.

73. - Consulting fully and in advance with ethnic people, including village patriarchs, influential people in the subproject area: Community consultation for subproject “Concrete road in Bhlo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province” was held at Guoil house of A Vuong Commune at 8:30a.m on August 28, 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.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. In case where adverse impacts 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. 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 will be carried out.

78. 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

79. 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 programs, 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.

80. During the Community consultation for the subproject “Concrete road in Bholo 1 village, A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province” that was held at Guoil house of A Vuong Commune at 8:30a.m on August 28, 2015, the total number of people consulted is 48 of which 16 women occupy about 33.33% of the total. Most participants are Co Tu ethnic minorities. These women should be represented by village woman's sub-union in participation in the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the subproject, there must be a minimum of 30% - 50% women participating in the consultations, meetings, monitoring and assessment of the subproject; giving priority to ethnic minority women in recruiting simple labor in the project implementation for their further 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 unavoidably adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups

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

81. At the construction phase, the sub-project may disrupt traffic in several sections of the road, which will affect the movement and trading activities of women and other people; make it difficult for children to go to school, and affect vulnerable groups in accessing social services, etc. When the road is under construction, 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: regularly collect and dispose-off the wastes; Ensure construction equipment and vehicles are well-maintained; use of noise barriers anywhere necessary (e.g the place closed to residential area); Widely inform local communities that are near construction area about schedule, progress and duration of construction of works; collecting information and feedbacks from the community.

82. Ensure construction camp is maintained in clean and hygiene condition by arrangement of the camps in the appropriate, periodic sanitation, applying hygiene regulations...; bringing under regulation for workers in implementing environmental sanitation work.

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

83. Quang Nam PPMU will coordinate with the A Vuong CPC to disseminate information and 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.

84. The contractor shall carry out construction in one side to ensure construction
schedule and facilitate travelling of people in Bhlo 1 village.

85. Do not operate machinery and not construct in the break of local people (from 06:00 pm to 6:00 am on the next day); notify to neighboring communities the time schedule of construction buildings.

86. Installing signs of road safety and of speed limit where accidents are likely to occur; co-operate with local authorities to implement traffic rules on the upgraded roads.

87. The management of noise, vibrations and traffic monitoring will be conducted according to Vietnamese standards; supervising the operation of vehicles. Ensure that vehicles run in proper speed and lane as required.

88. In the process of preparation and design project, SIA (Social Impact Assessment) and IEE (Initial Environmental 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 subcontractor develops a labour management plan that consists of: (i) criteria for labour selection and impose zero tolerance policy for child labour; (ii) equal access to work and equal pay for the same type of work for Muong and Co Tu ethnic minority men and women; and (iii) special attention to the poor from Muong 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**

89. 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.

*d. Measures of preventing and mitigating negative impacts*

90. To mitigate the negative impacts on EMs, before and during the design process, as well as supervision of construction projects, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information to EMs to ensure that EMs get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject. PMU and contractor will conduct campaign on traffic regulations and safety measures in communes/villages and schools to raise awareness of road safety during construction and operation.

91. During the process of designing of the sub-project, some solutions were provided to reduce the impact of land acquisition and resettlement, and social impact as the follows: i) Upgrading the road based on the existing road and right of way (ROW), without the removal or demolition of assets along the road; ii) Previous notice of the time of road construction and regularly watering to avoid the dust, noise, traffic separation, traffic accidents to the villagers; iii) Raising awareness of the community on traffic safety and the prevention of social evils during the construction phase; iv) Requiring the contractors to commit shielding in the transit of materials, waste mud, complying with regulations for tonnage of materials and waste trucks while coming into traffic in the area; in the case of local infrastructure damaged by the carriage, the contractor must restore the primitive status of the infrastructure.
92. Apply successive methods in construction to reduce the length of excavated areas. Install the warning panels at the dangerous site. Assign instructors at the construction area.

93. The sub-project will pay special attention to avoid discrimination and inequality. There must be positive measures to ensure that local peoples can participate in the project. Additionally, the sub-project will closely monitor the construction of the road to ensure that there are equal employment opportunities for men and women. Furthermore, special attention will be given to those who are poor and most in need of help to gain access to work.

VI. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER THIS EMDP

94. 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.

95. 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 (1 day) training courses for 150 EM households with the support of 15,000,000 VND/course.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

99. 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.
100. 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.

101. 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 register it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that 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 may be 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**

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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 recognizing 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.

105. 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
IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. National Level

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

107. 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

108. Quang Nam 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) Quang Nam 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

109. 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 FINANCING

110. The enforcement / implementation authorities are responsible for the allocation of financial resources necessary for the EMDP operation. The EMDP will specify funding requirements for each of the actions in the plan. Cost estimates provided in the plans must be as detailed as possible, linked to specific activities. The EMDP will focus on costs involved in mitigating adverse socio-cultural impacts. This EMDF provide all the cost items under the planning and detailed accounting of funds at all levels of implementation of projects and subprojects.
111. BCC project has allocated funds for planning and implementing EMDPs (budget has been included in implementing Components 1, 2 and 3).

112. 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>
ANNEXES:

Details of the consultation

Cadastral Officer introduced subprojects in a meeting

Representatives of the contractors had discussed social impacts of subprojects

People of Bhlo 1 village at the consultative meeting

People of Bhlo 1 village at the consultative meeting

People of Bhlo 1 village at the consultative meeting

People of Bhlo 1 village at the consultative meeting
The minutes of the public consultation

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIỆN BAN HỘI NGHỊ THAM VẬN ĐÁNH GIÁ AN TOÀN MÔI TRƯỜNG, AN TOÀN XÃ HỘI VÀ GIỚI

Công trình:...

I. THỜI GIAN, ĐỊA DIỆM
- Từ ngày 13/8/2015 tại...

II. THANH PHÁN.

1.1 Chủ trì hội nghị.
1. Ban quản lý dự án tỉnh: BQL dự án BCC tỉnh Quảng Nam
   Ông (bà)...
   Ông (bà)...

2. UBND xã...
   Ông (bà)...

3. UBMTTQ xã...
   Ông (bà)...

4. Ban/DVTĐ...
   Ông (bà)...

1.2 Thành phần tham dự khác
5. Đại diện công động thôn...
6. Nhà tư vấn: Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng Phước Vinh
   Ông (bà)...

III. ĐIỂM BIẾN HỘI NGHỊ

1. Ông (bà)...
   Nêu lý do tổ chức và chương trình hội nghị tham vấn công đồng, giới thiệu thành phần dự, giới thiệu về dự án BCC.

2. Ông (bà)...
   Giới thiệu tổ chức và những hạng mục thị công chính.
3. Ông (bà)................................. - Giới thiệu những tác động chính đến môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội trong quá trình giải phóng mặt bằng, thi công 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 tập kết nguyên vật liệu làm vật sinh bùi, tiệt ồn, ảnh hưởng tới chất lượng nước và thẩm thực 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.
- Vận chuyển vật liệu, hoàn công thường mắc.
- Tác động xã hội không mong muốn và điều kiện về sinh môi trường bị thay đổi.

3.3 Tác động về Giới.
- Phúc nữ tham gia vào lao động địa phương với dân ông có thể gặp phải sự chênh lệch trong việc chỉ trả cho cùng một loại công việc thực hiện và thời gian dâng bô ra của cả 2 bên;
- Sự ảnh hưởng của công nhân xây dựng từ các nơi khác, gần như phụ nữ dâng bô lên thời gian thường khoa học và công nhân có thể dâng bô được các bệnh STDS hoặc HIV/AIDS, thậm chí phụ nữ, đặc biệt là phụ nữ dâng bô có thể trở thành nạn nhân của nạn bất cộc phụ nữ.
- Phụ nữ có thể không chịu chung sứ mệnh và ý kiến trong cuộc họp với việc tiêu dục an cư số hạ tầng nên được xây dựng và sửa chữa như thế nào do họ có nhận thức kém về các luật lệ kỹ thuật và cảnh nghèo.
- Phúc nữ không được huy động là nhân viên của ban giám sát công động.
- Giam giữ, chỉ đạo công việc của họ tham gia vào việc xây dựng, nâng cấp cơ sở hạ tầng. Tỉ lệ bỏ học gia đình.
- Báo cáo liên quan đến đủ liệu về giới có thể không được phân tách.

4. Ông (bà)................................., Ông (bà)................................., phát biểu.
5. Công động tham gia ý kiến.
6. Chú thích Hội nghị kết luận những nội dung chính:

IV. KẾT QUẢ HỘI NHỊNH.
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>Điểm nhận của buổi thảo luận/ Mưu tả các vấn đề/ Kiện nghi</th>
<th>Kế hoạch hành động/ Hoạt động trong lại</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Môi trường</td>
<td>Tác động từ quá trình tập kết nguyên vật liệu làm vật sinh bùi, tiệt ồn, ảnh hưởng tới chất lượng nước và thẩm thực vật</td>
<td>Nhà thầu phải: ☐ Cung cấp thông tin công khai từ người dân ☐ Không lưu trữ dữ liệu, đáp trong thời gian dài, vận chuyển vật liệu từ khu vực quy định cảnh sát cá ngòi tót</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vấn đề về an toàn giao thông, hoạt động thương mại</td>
<td>1. Hạn chế tối đa lượng vật liệu xây dựng lưu trữ trong kho/khu vực thi công.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Đảm bảo sử dụng các máy móc, thiết bị có tính trạng hoạt động tốt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Đổ cát ở những chỗ lấy lợi, thấp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Yêu cầu đường đỏ bê tông phải chắc chắn, ở đây dựng xây dựng chưa đến một năm đã xuống cấp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Thu gom rác thái sinh hoạt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) Xây dựng lân cải phài có sự thống nhất của thân, xác.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lưu giữ rác và dầu thái ở nơi an toàn, trong các thùng/thiết bị chứa chuyển động và có mái che;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Sử dụng nhà vệ sinh đi động theo tiêu chuẩn của Bộ Y tế và đảm bảo các lần trai thi công có đủ diện kiến cho sinh hoạt, vệ sinh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Không rửa các thiết bị, máy móc thi công trên công trường để tránh rửa trở lại dầu, mỡ.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Nước thái và dầu mỡ bị rửa trở phải được kiểm soát theo quy định của nhà nước về chất thái nguy hại và nước thái;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Thường xuyên thu gom và giữ gìn vệ sinh khu vực thi công.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tiếng ồn phát sinh từ máy móc, thiết bị thi công.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Đảm bảo thiết bị xây dựng và phương tiện giao thông thương vụ được bảo dưỡng.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Tiện độ và kế hoạch thi công được thông báo rộng rãi tới công đồng trong thời gian nhất 10 ngày trước khi thi công.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Thúc hiện việc thu thập thông tin và phản hồi từ công đồng.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Tác động về DTTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Văn đề về an toàn giao thông, hoạt động thương mại</th>
<th>1. Cải đặt biên báo hiệu, đèn chiếu sáng và bố trí công nhân tại công trình để thực hiện kiểm soát giao thông.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Định kỳ thông báo kế hoạch xây dựng tại mỗi khu vực độc theo các tuyến đường.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Không vận chuyển vật liệu xây dựng cho các công trình xây dựng trong thời gian 18h00-6h00.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Giới hạn vận tốc của phương tiện giao thông trên đường và tránh các hoạt động trong giờ cao điểm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Số</td>
<td>Nội dung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Như thế nào do họ có nhận thức perme của các mục tiêu của dự án và công nghệ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hợp 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&amp;M).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Huy động sự tham gia của ít nhất 30% phụ nữ hướng tới tiêu đề an để họ là thành viên của các ban giám sát, vận hành và bảo trì.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nam giới có thể không cho phép vợ của họ tham gia vào việc xây dựng, nâng cấp cơ sở hạ tầng. Tự bảo vệ gia đình.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tận hàn buộc phải huấn luyện, hồi tập về những cách đối phó với cám giác với cả nam và nữ để nâng cao nhận thức và hỗ trợ của dân đông. đối với các hoạt động lồng ghép giới. Định hướng nam giới và phụ nữ về luật hành gia đình năm 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Báo cáo liên quan đến dự liệu về giới có thể không được phân tích.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hội nghị tham vấn công động kết thúc vào lúc 14h, 26.8.2007, phủ cùng ngày.
Biên bản được thông qua.

**DÁI DIỆN**
UBND XÃ A

**B ling Thị B on**

**DÁI DIỆN THỜN**, BTL 6.1
TRƯỞNG THỜN

**DÁI DIỆN ĐÚY ÁN BCC**
Ban QLDA lĩnh

**DÁI DIỆN ĐÔN VI TƯ VÂN**

**Lê Đức Vinh**
The minutes of the public consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tên người hưởng lợi</th>
<th>Tọ chức hoặc Nhóm đối diện</th>
<th>Giới tính Vui lòng tích (✓)</th>
<th>Nhóm dân tộc Vui lòng tích (✓)</th>
<th>Nhóm để tôn trọng Vui lòng tích (✓)</th>
<th>Số tiền (đồng)</th>
<th>Chữ ký</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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Lập bô:
Cán bộ an toàn

Ghi chú bô:
Đại diện ĐV THĐA BCC xã............................

Yêu cầu:
UBND xã A Võ Lang......

UB MTTQ xã A Võ Lang......

Đại diện thôn..........................
## List of participants in group discussion in Bhlo village on September 21, 2015

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## References

- National environment protection strategy by 2010 and orientation by 2020, MONRE
- GOS Population Census 2009
- Annual Statistics Report of Quang Nam PPC, 2014
- Data collected from A Vuong CPC, 2010 – 2014
- Participants in group discussion in Bhlo village on September 21, 2015
- Ethnic Minority Development Framework (EMDF) of the BCC Project
- Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the BCC Project
- Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) for subproject "Concrete road in Bhlo 1 was built in A Vuong Commune, Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province".