ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

QUANG TRIPROVINCE

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 31 November 2016: $1 = 22,000 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB - Asian Development Bank
AP - Affected people
BCC - Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Greater Mekong Subregion 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPIC</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization</td>
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<td>IR</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement</td>
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<td>EPP</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Plan</td>
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<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
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<tr>
<td>MONRE</td>
<td>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee</td>
</tr>
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<td>PPMU</td>
<td>Provincial Project Management Unit</td>
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<td>RF</td>
<td>Resettlement Framework</td>
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<td>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>SPS</td>
<td>Safeguard Policy Statement 2009</td>
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<td>STDs</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
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<td>VFF</td>
<td>Vietnamese Fatherland’s Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glossary Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<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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<td>Consultation and Participation</td>
<td>Where the project affects EMs, the Borrower is engaged in free, prior and informed consultation with EMs. The Borrower shall ensure: 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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Income restoration</td>
<td>This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project impact</td>
<td>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>
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<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>
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<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. The 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 (BCC project) is the next regional project of the pilot phase of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Corridors Initiative Project (BCI) which was adopted in 2005 in Kunming - China at the summit of the GMS leaders and has been deployed in the GMS countries between 2006 and 2010. In Vietnam, the BCI pilot phase has been deployed in two provinces of Quang Nam and Quang Tri in the regional framework of technical assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the master planning, policy and legal framework. The BCC project will promote transboundary cooperation and management of forest ecosystems among the GMS countries. The BCC will maintain and strengthen the links between the forest ecosystems in Quang Nam, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue provinces in the central Vietnam. The Biodiversity Corridor was designed to approach the biodiversity landscape and sustainability at multi-purposes.

2. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is implementing the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Phase 2 in 03 provinces: Quang Tri, Quang Nam and ThuaThien Hue thank to Loan No.2721-VIE of the Asian Development Bank. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared for 22 subprojects in two districts of DaKrong and Huong Hoa, Quang Tri province under the BCC project.

3. The BCC Project in Quang Tri province will be taken place in 12 communes of two districts: DaKrong and Huong Hoa.

4. The Social - Economic Survey was carried out with 625 participant households (6250 ethnic minority households), accounting for 10% of the total beneficial households. In 625 surveyed households, there are 584 Van Kieu households (93.5%), 31 Pa Co households (5.0%), and 10 Co Tu households (1.5%).

5. The legal basis for EMDP preparation: The Project will comply with Vietnam’s laws, regulations, policies and conventions which encourage ethnicity equality and mutual respect, current legal documents related to the support and development of the ethnic minorities, and the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on indigenous people (ethnic minorities).

6. The public consultation for the sub-projects in 02 districts (Dakrong and Huong Hoa-Quang Tri province) was held in the CPC offices from 30th November to 5th December, 2016. The purposes of the public consultation are: i) gathering comments from local EM people’s, communities and authorities on scale, detailed design plan, technical measures, planning and construction, total investment, land acquisition issues, gender equality and minorities; ii) consulting them on mitigation measures for environmental impact mitigation during the project implementation; as well as the community involvement in monitoring construction, operation and maintenance of the canal after its completion of construction and commissioning. Through the consultation meetings, the community was provided with sufficient information about the investment items, the objectives, the tasks and the activities of the BBC Project, in general, and the resettlement policy, the environmental management policy, the community participation rights, the gender equality as well as the interests of the community, especially the vulnerable groups, in particular.

7. Through the community monitoring boards established by the CPCs, all comments and
suggestions from the EM people and the local community will be transferred to QuangTriPPMU to handle or recommend to the higher levels. During the implementation of the sub-projects, QuangTriPPMU will coordinate with the CPCs to raise the awareness of the local people and community on 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 unwanted social ills, QuangTriPPMU will coordinate with the CPCs to orient men and especially EM women, contractors and construction workers about STDs, HIV/AIDs and women abduction, including the legal punishments.

8. At any stages, the subprojects will ensure the consultation to be conducted in the local ethnic group’s languages, using interpreters to translate from Kinh to other ethnic languages. The subprojects will ensure the equal participation for both men and women.

9. In addition to providing information, raising awareness and participation of the people to deal with negative impacts, the project employer, contractors and CPCs shall cooperate to hire local workers to create jobs and improve income for them. The CPCs once establish the CSBs and the O&M Boards will need to mobilize the participation of representatives of people associated with the local social political groups such as Farmer’sUnions, Veteran’s Unions, particularly Women’s Unions at communes/villages. Additionally, the subprojects will closely monitor the upgrading activities of canal and roads to ensure equal employment opportunities for both 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-projects. The training courses on gender equality and domestic violence prevention, and control for commune and village staff shall be developed and provided. If possible, there should have training sessions for the communities, involving both men and women. Preparation of information, education and communication (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. Project overview

1. **Summary of BCC project information including its components and outcomes**

11. Project name: GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors – Phase 2 (BCC Project)
   
   Executive agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
   
   Subproject owner: Quang Tri People Committee

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

   12. **Detail objectives:**

   13. The Project will improve the natural resource management by establishing the 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. The 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 the participatory stage of the Project, multi stakeholder consultations will be held to reconfirm beneficiary priorities and their in-kind contributions and commitments (labor, local materials, land, rights of way where applicable).

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

   15. The project has 04 components: i) Component 1: Strengthening the involvement of communities and institutions in managing the biodiversity corridors. (a) Strengthening of the commune, district, provincial and national authorities in planning and managing the corridors; and (b) Providing protection policy and sustainable use, guidelines, and local regulations to strengthen the management plans for the biodiversity corridors. ii) Component 2: Restoration,
protection and sustainable management of the biodiversity corridors: Implementation of (a) rehabilitation, (b) natural reforestation, (c) forest enrichment, and (d) non-timber and agroforestry products. iii) Component 3: Livelihood improvement and support small-scale infrastructure: Implementation of the sub-projects selected under the Project Administration Manual (PAM). iv) Component 4: Project management and support services: Provision of support services and capacity building in project management, procurement, financial management, reporting progress and impact monitoring, social protection economic and environmental, and contract management.

16. In Quang Tri province, the BCC project includes 12 communes in 2 districts: DaKrong (Huong Linh, Ta Long, Huong Son, Ta Rut, Dakrong, HucNghi, Huong Hiep, Ba Nang) and Huong Hoa (Huong Phung, Huong Lap, Huc, Huong Linh, Huong Son, Ta Long, Huong Viet).

2. Summary of infrastructure components, including the specifications that demonstrate why the Subprojects do not require land acquisition
Table 1: Summary of the sub-projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Description of proposed facilities</th>
<th>Scope of work, land use and ownership status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hoong village, Huong Linh commune</td>
<td>Upgrade internal village road, Hoong village, Huong Linh commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>Rural road, standard C, 1200m of length. Road width 4m total. Road bed of concrete cement M200 of 3m width, 14cm thickness, roadside 0.5m each x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 4m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Pa Hy village, Ta Long commune</td>
<td>Upgrade internal village road, Pa Hy village, Ta Long commune, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural road, standard C, 536.4m of length. Road width 4m total. Road bed of concrete cement M200 of 3m width, 14cm thickness, roadside 0.5m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 4m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Huong Son commune</td>
<td>Upgrade inter-village road of NguonRao – Pin villages, Huong Son commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>Rural road, standard B, 1278.4m of length. Road width 5m total. Road bed of concrete cement M200 of 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Ta Rut 1 village, Ta Rut commune</td>
<td>Upgrade internal village road, Ta Rut 1 village, Ta Rut commune, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural road, standard C, 626.53m of length. Road width 5m total. Road bed of concrete cement M200 of 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>DaKrong commune</td>
<td>Upgrade internal village road, Ta Lenh village, DaKrong commune,</td>
<td>Rural road, standard C, 1022.76m of length. Road width 4m total. Road bed of concrete cement M200 of 3m width, 14cm thickness, roadside 0.5m each x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 4m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DaKrong district</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DaKrong district</td>
<td>The pavement of the current road people are using is 4m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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</table>

| 6 | Huong Phung commune | Upgrade irrigation system of villages Cheng & Chenh Venh, Huong Phung commune, Huong Hoa district. Rural irrigation construction, standard level IV. Enhance the spillway with reinforced concrete cement M250, reinforce and expand water collecting sump, expand 248.6m of tube, replace 03 supporting pedestals and 01 exhaust valve. Upgrading the existing irrigation system (people have been using the works for long time) which have damaged and degraded, therefore there is no land acquisition. Currently, the works are providing water for people engaged in agriculture but the dam is deteriorated with some eroded locations, which should be reinforced. The upgrading does not affect the water supply for cultivation because people still get water from the smaller grooves. Moreover, the construction will take place in a short time so that it does not affect people's cultivation. |

| 7 | Huong Lap commune | Upgrade irrigation canals of Cu Bai village, Huong Lap commune, Huong Hoa district. Rural development - irrigation construction, standard level IV. Fix 01 broken canal bed, build a canal branch of 30x25cm measurement and 125.98m length. Upgrading the existing irrigation system (people have been using the works for long time) which have damaged and degraded, therefore there is no land acquisition. Currently, the works are providing water for people engaged in agriculture but the dam is deteriorated with some eroded locations, which should be reinforced. The upgrading does not affect the water supply for cultivation because people still get water from the smaller grooves. Moreover, the construction will take place in a short time so that it does not affect people's cultivation. |

<p>| 8 | Huc commune | Upgrade irrigation canals of Ta Nuc and Huc Thuong villages, Huc Rural development - irrigation construction, standard level IV. Build the canals using reinforced iron tubes of D200, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Project Details</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Huong Lap commune</td>
<td>Upgrade irrigation canals of Cop and Ta Pang villages, Huong Lap commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>Rural development - irrigation construction, standard level IV. Build the canals using reinforced iron tubes of D200, D150 and D100. The main tube’s length will be 1127.46m. Tube branch will be 153.48m. Upgrading the existing irrigation system (people have been using the works for long time) which have damaged and degraded, therefore there is no land acquisition. Currently a canal section is leaky at the bottom, leading to the loss of water and the repair will limit water loss. The repair takes place in a short time, people can get water from other grooves for cultivation, so that it does not affect people's cultivation.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>HucNghi commune</td>
<td>Upgrade inter-village road of HucNghi – La To villages, HucNghi commune, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural transportation road, standard C. Total construction length 2468.19m; Road bed 4-5m, of concrete cement M200, 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Huong Hiep commune</td>
<td>Upgrade inter-village road Kareng1 - Paloang, Huong Hiep commune, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural transportation road, standard C. Construction length 1387.52m; Road bed of 4-5m width, concrete cement M200, 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ta Rut 2 village</td>
<td>Upgrade internal village road, Ta Rut 2 village, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural transportation road, standard C, construction length 279.99m; Road bed of 4-5m width, concrete cement M200, 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Commune</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DaKrong commune</td>
<td>Upgrade the spillway through Cat village, DaKrong commune, DaKrong district</td>
<td>Rural development – irrigation construction, standard level IV. The spillway width: 5m, length 38.7m. Reinforced concrete cement M300, 22cm thickness, with 03 discharge mouth of 2.5 x1.3x5m measurement. The Subproject upgrades the irrigation system and the existing spillway. It is invested to upgrade the existing works people have been using to serve their agricultural production demand (mostly farming rice) but the works have degraded.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Huong Phung commune</td>
<td>Community house for Huong Do village, Huong Phung commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>New construction, standard level III, of 166.6m2. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. The location of the land is planned on the available land in Huong Phung village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Huong Linh commune</td>
<td>Community house for Miet Cu village, Huong Linh commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>New construction, standard level III, of 135.7m2. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. The location of the land is planned on the available land in Huong Phung village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Huong Son commune</td>
<td>Build pre-school affiliation for Moi village, Huong Son commune</td>
<td>New construction, standard level III, of 114.4m2. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. Building more classrooms takes place in a vacant area of the school premise, so it does not affect students’ going to school. In addition, the construction time is short without affecting students’ movement and education in the school.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ta Long commune</td>
<td>Build pre-school affiliation for Ba Ngay village, Ta Long commune</td>
<td>New construction, standard level III, ông 156.6m2. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. Building more classrooms takes place in a vacant area of the school premise, so it does not affect students’ going to school. In addition, the construction time is short without affecting students’ movement and education in the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ba Nang commune</td>
<td>Upgrade the inter-village road of Ta Rec – Ta Men villages, Ba Nang commune, Da Krong district</td>
<td>Rural road, standard C, construction length is 1794.89m; Road bed of 5m, concrete cement M200, 3.5m width, 18cm thickness, roadside 0.75m x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Huc commune</td>
<td>Upgrade the cultivation area of Cu Dong village, Huc commune, Huong Hoa district</td>
<td>Reclamation of 7.4ha of land to enhance the terrace cultivation. Provision of techniques for paddy rice cultivation. Support water tubes. This field improvement work is updated from the work people have used for long to serve the agricultural production demand (mainly rice cultivation) but degraded. The upgraded area is where the community has done farming for long, this investment focuses on the depth and creates conditions for the collection of water for the stable production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Huong Viet commune</td>
<td>Upgrade the road to production area of Ta Rung, Ka Tieng – Chai villages, Huong Viet commune</td>
<td>Rural road, standard level IV, construction length 2,598.55m, road bed of 4m, road width of 3m, roadside of 0.5m width x 2 sides. The pavement of the current road people are using is 5m wide, soil road, and difficult for people’s moving. The Subproject only upgrades the pavement concrete and does not acquire people’s land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Huong Lap commune</td>
<td>Build an affiliation of pre-school for Cuoi village, Huong Lap commune</td>
<td>Civil construction, standard level III, build up 02 new classrooms at 02 affiliations, each of 114.4m² for 30 small kids. The works are under construction in the school campus (available vacant land of the school), so there will not be land acquisition impact. Building more classrooms takes place in vacant area of the school premise, so it does not affect students’ going to school. In addition, the construction time is short without affecting students’ movement and education in the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Huong Phung commune</td>
<td>Upgrade the road to production area of ChenhVenh village, Huong Phung commune, Huong Hoa province</td>
<td>Transportation construction, standard level IV, construction length 1592.97m. The beginning point (Km0+00) cuts crossing the inter-village road of HaiQuy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. The sub-projects will upgrade the existing canals and roads, so no resettlement impacts or relocation occur due to the construction of canals and roads. Moreover, no involvement or affection of the use of local land and natural resources of minorities occur.

1.2. The EMDP objectives

18. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared for the subprojects in 2 districts of DaKrong and Huong Hoa, QuangTri province in accordance with the ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 and the BCC’s EMDF. It emphasizes on a specific action plan for the subprojects in order to (i) address appropriate requirements, including consultations with the affected ethnic groups in the sub-project areas; (ii) ensure the culturally appropriate benefits and equally distribution by the sub-project for the 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 the sub-projects are designed and implemented in such a way that fosters full respects for the EMs’ identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the EMs themselves to enable them to (i) receive social-economic benefits which are appropriate with their culture and equally distributed for the ethnic groups (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as the result of the project and minimize, mitigate or compensate for such affects when they cannot be avoided; (iii) can participate actively in the project. This EMDP presents the rights of EMs to participate and equitably receive culturally appropriate benefits from the project.

20. The community consultations for the subprojects in QuangTri province were held in the PC offices from 30 November to 05 December 2016. Participants of the community consultations are representatives of the CPC offices, the communal Fatherland Fronts (01 person), Women’s Unions (03 person) and the ethnic minority communities who are beneficiaries to the project.

1.3 Subproject impacts on ethnic groups

Potential positive impacts from all project components

21. Most ethnic people in the subproject area are Van Kieu, Pa Co, Co Tu and a small number of Kinh people. The subprojects are expected to bring positive impacts to local ethnic minorities by the increase and improvement of crop production, reduction of irrigation water loss and convenience for cargo exchange in the region. They will also minimise the costs of operation and maintenance, dredging and supports drainage in flood season. Local people will initiative in their irrigation works to reduce irrigation human resources. It will also create temporary jobs for residents during the subproject construction stage (material transportation, excavation and backfill etc.).

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

22. Although the EM villagers are mainly beneficiaries of positive impacts from upgrading
canals and roads as well as the water supply system, they remain facing with possibly negative impacts which occur during the construction stage only. There may be short-term adverse social impacts that the subproject construction may give, specifically when migrant workers are employed. The presence of outsiders may expose EMs especially from poor villages to social evils such as violence, theft, illegal drug-use, prostitution, and women trafficking.

23. During the construction stage, the sub-projects may temporarily disrupt traffic in several sections of canals, roads which will affect the movement and trading of women and other people. Some negative effects such as dust, noise, traffic separation, traffic accidents, damage crops, pollute water resources, which may occur during the construction of canals and roads.
II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1. Legal and institutional framework

2.1.1. National Legal and Policy Framework for Ethnic Minorities

24. The definition of ethnic minorities in Vietnam is based on 04 criteria: (i) a language other than the national language; (ii) long traditions or relationships; and the system of social organization long tradition; (iii) an economy of self-sufficiency; and (iv) a separate cultural identity, and self-identified as neighbouring nations accept a distinct cultural group is accepted by neighbouring nations.

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

\textit{a. National policies and legislative framework for ethnic minorities}

26. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) recognized the right to equality among the ethnic groups in Vietnam. Article 5, Constitution 2013 promulgates that: “The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified nation of all nationalities living on the territory of Vietnam; All nationalities are equal, solitary, 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 by 2007 include instruments relevant to regional master planning, the Program 135 - phase II and policies on land management and compensation. Table 1 includes all the references to the legislative instruments.

\textit{Table2: Legal documents related to ethnic minorities}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Document Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Joint circular No.05/2013-TTLT-UBDT-NNPTNT-KHDT-TC-XD dated 18 November 2013 on guiding the Program 135 on infrastructure investment, production development for extreme difficulty communes, border communes, secure area communes, and extreme difficulty hamlets/villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Decision No.54/2012-QD-TTg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Decree No.84/2012/ND-CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint circular No.01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Decision No.102/2009/QD-TTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Resolution No.30a/2008/NQ-CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Circular No.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Decision No.05/2007/QD-UBDT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Policy and Development Program for Ethnic Minority Groups**

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

- Program 135 - Phase 2 on the socio-economical development for very poor communes in ethnic minorities and remote areas.
- The program invested in accordance with Resolution No.30a on the support of seedling, breeds working tools and capital sources.
- The National Target Program on rural hygiene and clean water supply.
- The National Target Program on population and family planning.
- The National Target Program on prevention of dangerous social diseases, epidemic and HIV/AIDS.
- The National Target Program on education and training.

2.1.2 The ADB Safeguard Policy for ethnic minorities

29. The objectives of the EMs safeguards as set out in the SPS 2009 are to ensure that the 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.

30. The principles of ADB SPS 2009 for ethnic minorities: 1) early screening to determine (i) whether EMs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on EMs likely occur; 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 the draft EMDP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the assessment of social impacts in a timely manner, before the 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 the 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. The ADB will screen and categorize all subprojects 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. Samples, sampling methods

32. The Economic-Social Survey about ethnic minority households were conducted on 10% of all beneficiary households (625 out of 6250 beneficiary ethnic minority households).

33. The number of households surveyed were randomly selected in 12 communes where there are ethnic minorities benefited from the subprojects. In 625 surveyed households, there are 584 Van Kieu households (93.5%), 31 Pa Co households (5.0%), and 10 Co Tu households (1.5%).

2.2.2. General information about ethnic minority householders

34. Through the survey results, out of 625 surveyed households, the male heads of households always make large proportion with 498 people, accounting for 79.8% of the total surveyed households, the rest of 132 households are headed by female, accounting for 21.1%; not any households are headed by single women.

35. 45.5 years old is the average age of householders. Householders at 18 to 30 years old are the least with 45 people, accounting for 7.3% only; Householders at 31 to 40 years old are 94 people, accounting for 15.1%; Householders at 41 to 50 years old account for the highest number with 415 households (66.4%); Householders at age 51 to 60 years old include 53 people, accounting for 8.6% and out of working age householders at 60 years old is 18 account for 1.6% (people).

Table 3. General information about ethnic minority householders
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Total surveyed households</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 Male-headed householders</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Female-headed householders</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 Average age</td>
<td>years old</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 18 – 30 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 31 – 40 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 41 – 50 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 51 – 60 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6 Over 60 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Education of household heads</td>
<td></td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Illiteracy</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Primary school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Secondary school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Junior high school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Intermediate/vocational school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.6 College/University</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1 Married</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2 Single</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. Information on the main jobs of all ethnic minority householders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Loss of working capacity</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trade and services</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Officials and employees of the State</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Students and pupils</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Armed forces</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jobless</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Unsuitable</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>persons</strong></td>
<td><strong>625</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Survey data*
2.2.3. Economic - social information about ethnic minority households

38. The economic - social survey of ethnic minority households benefited from the BCCproject - phase 2 shows the number of household members as follows: households with 2 to 4 persons occupy the highest at 75.5% and only 154 out of 625 surveyed households have 5 persons upwards at 24.5%.

Table5. Number of household members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2-4 persons</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>75,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 persons or more</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>24,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

39. The majority of persons in the surveyed HHs are married, accounting for 1875 persons (63.9%) and the number of single persons account for 36.1%.

Table6. General information about socio - economic survey results on ethnic minority HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total number of surveyed HHs</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total number of surveyed persons</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1389</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Kieu, Pa Co, Co Tu</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under 18 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 – 30 years old</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

40. On the education level of the 2935 surveyed persons, the illiteracy accounts for the low rate at 2.0%; 1306 persons are attending primary school (44.5%); 895 persons finished secondary school (30.5%) and the percentage of persons with high education accounts for 8.0%.

41. In general, the popular education level of benefited HHs in the project area is primary school, which makes it difficult for the local economic development.

### Table 7. Educational level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Intermediate/vocational school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Not going to school</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2935</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Survey data*

### 2.2.4. The income level of the benefited ethnic minority HHs

42.  The income level less than 10 million VND/year accounts for the highest (72%). The average income is 10-20 million VND/year with 116 HHs (18.6%) and 59 HHs have income from 20-40 million VND/year.

43.  The income of ethnic minority HHs here is mainly from agriculture and forestry, accounting for 95.3%. For families with income from 20 million VND/year or more, in addition to income from agricultural production they have other sources of income from small business and employment.

### Table 8. The income and income structure of ethnic minority HHs

*Unit: %*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Less than 10 million VND/year</th>
<th>10-20 million VND/year</th>
<th>20-40 million VND/year</th>
<th>40-60 million VND/year</th>
<th>60-100 million VND/year</th>
<th>More than 100 million VND/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of HHs</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Income sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture, forestry</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade, services, business</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Less than 10 million VND/year</td>
<td>10-20 million VND/year</td>
<td>20-40 million VND/year</td>
<td>40-60 million VND/year</td>
<td>60-100 million VND/year</td>
<td>More than 100 million VND/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salaries/wages</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saving money, donations and deposits</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Money for support of policy families/families contribute to the revolution</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

44. With such income, the spending by HHs has insignificant difference. The common expenditure is less than 10 million VND/year.
45. Regarding the expenditure structure, the spending on family activities is always the highest at 58.4%, followed by the expenditure on education (10.3%). The survey also shows that people spending on their community activities is not less, accounting for 16.2%.

Table 9. Spending and expenditure structure of ethnic minority HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Spending</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Less than 10 million VND/year</th>
<th>10-20 million VND/year</th>
<th>20-40 million VND/year</th>
<th>40-60 million VND/year</th>
<th>60-100 million VND/year</th>
<th>More than 100 million VND/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of HHs</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spending</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 10. Types of houses of surveyed ethnic minority HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of houses</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent houses</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi-permanent houses</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

#### 2.2.5. The living conditions of ethnic minority HHs

In term of houses of 625 surveyed ethnic minority HHs, 93 HHs have permanent houses, accounting for 15.0%, 193 HHs have semi-permanent houses (house-grade 4) (30.9%); the rate of temporary houses is 22.6% (143 HHs).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>The water sources used in households</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Natural river /canal /mineral water</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Water from irrigation lake</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Drilled wells /dug wells</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>The State’s water supply system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Irrigation system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Rain water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bathing water sources</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Natural river /canal /mineral water</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Water from irrigation lake</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Drilled wells /dug wells</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>The State’s water supply system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

47. The water used for drinking, washing and production of HHs is as follows:
48. 99.8% of the surveyed HHs use stream water for drinking and washing and 0.2% of HHs use well water for drinking and washing.
### Table 3: Water sources used in households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>The water sources used in households</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Irrigation system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Rain water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Water sources for production</strong></td>
<td><strong>625</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Natural river /canal /mineral water</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Water from irrigation lake</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Drilled wells /dug wells</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>The State’s water supply system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Irrigation system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Rain water</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

### Table 12: Toilet of ethnic minority HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of toilet</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No toilets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flush /semi-flush toilets</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Two compartments toilets</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Simple toilets</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>625</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

49. According to the economic – social survey of 625 ethnic minority HHs, the majority of HHs using flush/septic toilets account for 18.4%; followed by 159 HHs using 02-compartment toilets (25.5%). Simple toilets account for 55.6%.
50. Regarding the lighting energy source, in 440 surveyed HHs account 70.5% use electric grid and the rest HHs use electric battery, generator, small hydro for lighting in the commune.

Table 13. The lighting energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>The lighting energy</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Electric grid</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electric battery, generator, small hydro</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data

2.2.6. Property and necessities of HHs

51. In terms of assets and necessities of affected ethnic minority HHs, the results on economic and social survey show that:
52. 70% of the affected HHs have televisions; 13 HHs have trucks used for transport business (2.2%); 282 HHs have refrigerators (45%). HHs with motorcycles are 500 HHs (80%). Number of HHs use gas stoves for cooking account for 65% of 406 HHs.
53. No HHs have internet and air conditioners.

Table 14. The necessities of HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of property</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Households (HHs)</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Television</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Motor-boat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Car</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fridge</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.7. The life of the ethnic minority HHs

54. According to the results of the socio-economic survey on ethnic minority HHs:
   - Better-off living standard: there are 63 ethnic minority HHs, accounting for 10.2%;
   - Average living standard: there are 151 ethnic minority HHs, accounting for 23.8%;
   - In the ethnic minority community, there are HHs still lack of food and hunger.

55. 323 HHs said that their living conditions in 3 recent years is better (51.7%) and 302 HHs said that their living conditions do not change (48.3%).

Table 15. The living standards of the affected HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Living standard</th>
<th>Quantity (HHs)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The kinds of HH living standards</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Living standard</td>
<td>Quantity (HHs)</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better-off</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>23,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needy</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>30,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>35,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lack of food in the last 12 months</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of 1-2 months</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>55,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of 3-4 months</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>35,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of 4 months</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not lack</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The living conditions in the last 3 years</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>51,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>48,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Survey data*

### 2.2.8. Gender and vulnerable groups

56. Van Kieu, Pa Co and Co Tumen are usually householders, followed by their sons. They have the right for financial and important decisions in their families. In the ethnic groups: Ta Oi, Co Tu and GieTriengin the sub-project area, women participate more than men in the economic, social and living activities such as planting, weaving and social activities. Men are mainly engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry (especially grazing) and hold management positions of the villages.

57. For the previous infrastructure projects in the communes, women show very little power in the governance and operational processes, they rarely get asked to join the CSB. These jobs are mainly undertaken by men, women are primarily engaged in the sanitation activities in the villages such as planting trees, mowing lawn, so the skills and knowledge of the construction projects of the majority of women here are more limited than men. Women, especially ethnic minority people get difficulty due to language barriers, lack of information and are less opportunity for participation; therefore, their needs are likely less reflected in the selection of...
the sub-projects and the environmental monitoring and assessment activities, including social environment. Therefore compared to men, they are very vulnerable to project negative impacts, especially during the construction, operation and maintenance.

58. However, in this project, women are encouraged to participate in all stages of the project through consultation meetings, hence their aspirations are clearly reflected in the selection of the sub-projects and environmental/social assessment and monitoring activities.

**Vulnerable groups**

59. In the subproject areas, there are such vulnerable groups as single women householders, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, victims of Agent Orange, invalids, poor families and persons with chronic diseases. Within the project scope, the vulnerable groups as disabled persons (55 persons), invalids, policy family (183 persons), poor families (2187HHs) are subject to the subproject policy during the implementation.
III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

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

60. **Objectives.** The objective of the consultation meetings of the consultant team in 12 subproject communes in December 2016 is to provide information as much as possible about the subprojects to the beneficiaries as well as the ethnic minorities and to get their comments and opinions on the issues relating to the subprojects as follows:

(i) Project descriptions: locations, scale, scope of affection;

(ii) Presentation and discussion with the affected people about the project implementation plans;

(iii) Presentation and discussion with the affected people about the grievance redress mechanism;

(iv) Presentation and discussion with the affected people about the issues relating to ethnic minorities, gender.

61. **Method.** The method used in the consultation process with project-affected people is to adhere to the two-way exchange of information between the community and the consultant team, promote the neutrality in order to ensure and encourage the active participation of the benefited people as well as the minority groups. There is the mechanism for providing feedback on the results of the people’s opinions, public opinions to be perceived and giving reasons for not justifiable opinions.

62. Organize 01 consultation meeting in each commune with the stakeholders: ethnic minority households, representatives of beneficiary households, CPMU, PPMU, CPC, resettlement specialists, gender specialists, EM specialists, environmental impact assessment specialists, village leaders, and representatives of the farmers' association, women's union, fatherland front, veterans and youth’s union. The contents of the consultation include:

(i) Meeting with the beneficiaries (both men and women) to communicate general information and discuss issues of resettlement and environmental impacts as well as impact mitigation measures.

(ii) Further discussion on the issues relating to gender and ethnic minorities;

(iii) Detailed interviews;

(iv) With the involvement of the local authorities (provinces, districts and communes) to explain and understand the issues raised by local people.

63. The consultation with the ethnic minority groups in the project area and other related parties are based on the potential impacts of the sub-projects to: i) avoid social conflicts which likely arise due to sub-project consequences, ii) minimize impacts caused by the sub-projects, and iii) figure out the chances that the project may bring to ensure that the current ethnic minority people in the sub-project areas can receive their economic and social benefits which are suitable for their culture.

64. All participants to the consultation are keen for the soon subproject implementation;
agreed on the necessity to invest in the subprojects, the scope, tasks and results of the proposed sub-projects. The opinions from the participants in the meeting also included that the subprojects should pay particular attention to the vulnerable groups such as female-headed households and single women with dependents, the poor, children, the disabled, the policy families etc.

65. The evaluation results and public consultation show that the social infrastructures are deficient and poor. Some irrigation, traffic works (rural roads, bridges, culverts) are degraded, which affect the transportation of material and agricultural products as well as selling products. The infrastructure system is not upgraded to support the economic development and improve the living quality of the ethnic minority people in the communes.

66. In the consultations from 30 November to 5 December, 2016, 297 households took part in the discussion in total, including Van Kieu, Pa Co, Co Tu and 127 women (accounting for 43.0%). The participants are village leaders, village patriarchs, representatives of women’s union, youth’s union, poor households, female headed households, helpless old people, disabled people. Details of the consultation meetings are presented in the following Table 16:

**Table 16: Summary of consultation activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation Activities</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>Date of Consultation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Huong Linh commune</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ta Long commune</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DaKrong commune</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huong Son commune</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huong Phung commune</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huong Lap commune</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huc commune</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HucNghi commune</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huong Hiep commune</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huong Viet commune</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ba Nang commune</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ta Rut commune</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>170</strong></td>
<td><strong>127</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67. For more information about the participants of the consultation meetings and the consultation results are presented in Appendix 1.

**3.2 The consultation and participation mechanism to ensure the EM People’s participation**

68. The consultation and participation of the communities are encouraged in all phases of the project.

69. During the implementation stage, the PPMU, in collaboration with the DPIU and the CPCs, are responsible for disclosure of the project information, which were translated into local languages (if necessary), by using such mass media as seminars, community meetings in where participants are subproject beneficiaries. The participants are free to express their opinions when they understand the subproject information. They can comment on technical issues,
70. The purpose of the community consultation: Consulting local community about the subprojects in Quang Tri province is to accumulate their comments and opinions about the subprojects. The following key information should be raised and discussed with local people: impact scale, detailed design, technical solutions, mitigation measures, resettlement and environment impacts, planning and construction, total capital investment, land acquisition issues and compensation policy, gender equality and ethnic minorities issues, roles and responsibility of community participation in construction supervision, operation and maintenance of the canals after they are completed and handed over. The consultation should be focused on the poor, vulnerable groups and gender issues.

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

72. The Social Safeguard Consultant conducted the public consultation, prior consultation, and dissemination of information for EMs in the Subproject areas. The topics in the discussions include: (i) provide information on the Subproject, (ii) learn about the history of natural disasters (floods and drought), the current state of the irrigation canal system, (iii) learn about the current social-economical situation in the Subproject area, (iv) the agreement, their support for the Subproject and make recommendations or suggestions for the Subproject.

73. The final EMDP will be summarized and widely publicized in the EM community in public places, including offices of communal/district People’s committee, communal 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

74. The Subproject are designed on the existing canals and roads to avoid negative impacts on the habits, beliefs and traditional society and culture of ethnic minorities (such as nurture of children, health care, education, arts and governance) and lands occupied, owned or by ethnic minorities as their traditional territories.
75. Training for workers of contractors about culture and customs of EMs in the subproject areas that they need to know and respect to avoid conflicts with them.

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

76. The various survey techniques such as focus groups discussion, key informant interview, field observation, and households survey, were utilized to collect feedback from the EM peoples.
77. Requirements of techniques: while using the above the required 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, the Consultant checked 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 that the EM people prevail in the communes, they confirmed before the consultation that they were comfortable with the common language. Therefore, the consultation was conducted by Viet language. To ensure the language comfort for the EMs, each EM group was consulted separately. A local person (from the same EM group) was 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 have extensive experiences background on EM peoples in Vietnam.
78. The consultation used both techniques: household survey and focus group discussions/community meetings (as mentioned above) during the process of consultation. Both men and women participated 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. The participation of the representative institutions of ethnic minorities into all project stages (preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and assessment) in accordance with customs and cultural habits of the EMs)

79. The traditional institutions of EMs include of the council of village patriarchs, the relations of kinship and the traditional system of customs. For entering them in the project, some activities are required as the follows:
80. The subproject information will be provided fully for ethnic minorities in the subproject
areas through meetings, consultations, or radio systems of the hamlets in the communes etc. which will help the community to raise awareness of their responsibility to participate in the activities during the project implementation.

81. Consulting in full and in advance with ethnic people, including village patriarchs, influential people in the subproject areas. All participants expected that the sub-projects 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.

82. During the EMDP implementation, the same consultation approach (already used during the EMDP preparation) will be adopted. The 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.

83. The EM communities benefited from this EMDP should be involved in both implementation and monitoring & evaluation to maximize the intended purpose of the EMDP. The 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.

84. In the event where there are adverse impact identified before the subproject implementation, particularly when the detailed engineering designs 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.

85. 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 the EMDP implementation.

86. Consulting in full 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 implemented.

87. The 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 village leaders, village patriarchs, local people beneficiaries including EM women accounting for at least 50% of total number of CSB’s members.

88. In order to enhance the participation of women in the project areas, the project employer, in coordination with the CPCs, facilitate women to take part in the Community Supervision Boards, 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 programs so as to encourage and create more opportunities for women to join in the project’s activities.

89. During the community consultation, women said that the representatives of village women’s unions should participate in the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the subprojects; at least there are 30% - 50% women's participation in the consultations, meetings, monitoring and evaluation; giving priority to ethnic minority women in recruiting simple labor in the project implementation for their further income generation; paying to women for amount equal to men, etc.
V. MITIGATIVE MEASURES

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

90. In the construction stage, there are some potential adverse impacts: garbage, waste oil and grease, dust and noise. These impacts may affect residents’ health, especially women, children, the elderly and chronically ill people. Therefore, the contractors should apply measures to minimize negative impacts of dust and noise such as: i) provide information to local people; ii) minimize the amount of construction material in storage/work areas; iii) make sure to use the machinery and equipment with good operating condition; iv) pour sand in muddy locations; v) building camps should have the consistence of villages and communes. vi) keep garbage and waste oil in a safe place, in the bin/devices contain dedicated and sheltered; use mobile toilets, in accordance with the Ministry of Health standards and ensure the construction camps are eligible for the living, hygiene; Do not wash the construction equipment on the construction site to avoid runoff and lube. Garbage collection; Wastewater and grease being removed to be controlled under the provisions of state hazardous waste and waste water; Regular collection and sanitation work areas. vii) ensure construction equipment and vehicles are Regular maintained; viii) progress and construction plan was widely reported in the rural community at least 10 days prior to application; ix) gather information and feedback from the community.

b. Identifying measures to minimize social negative impacts during construction process

91. QuangTri PPMU will cooperate with the CPCs to provide information to men and women, especially ethnic minority people and contractors, workers on sexual transmission disease, HIV/AIDS and women trafficking as well as current fine and punishment under the Laws. HIV/AIDS documents will be disclosed to the EM through commune and village meetings. The CPC staff and the mass organizations will translate them into EM languages and disseminate them through local loudspeakers and other oral communication means in market-days as well as in public meetings.

92. The contractor shall construct each canal section separately, one by one, to ensure the construction schedule, traffic as well irrigation schedule for local people. (i) no construction work and machine operation are permitted in the rest hours of local people (from 18:00h - 06:00h of the next day); inform construction schedule to local people. (ii) install warning signals in the construction areas, (iii) the management of noise, vibrations and traffic monitoring must be conducted according to Vietnamese standards. The design consultant has also proposed the suitable construction time so as to minimize the impacts on water source for cultivation of the households in the project area. The contractors should cooperate closely with local authorities to conduct additional water supply according to the farming calendar of local people to avoid disrupting their cultivation. In the case that additional water may be cut, the contractors should discuss with people to support them to avoid missing cultivation areas.

93. In the project preparation and design process, SIA (Social Impact Assessments) and IEE (Initial Environment Evaluation) studies were conducted in order to identify feasible measures to minimize adverse impacts and promote beneficial effects to local people especially women, children and vulnerable groups. The subprojects will ensure that the
selected contractors will prepare labor management plans including: (i) the criteria for selecting workers and do not use child labor; (ii) equal access to jobs and equal pay for the same work for EM men and women in the subproject areas; and (iii) special attention to the poor Van Kieu, Pa Co and Co Tu households in the subproject areas that need help.

**c. Determining measures to minimize cultural negative impacts in the construction process**

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

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

96. Activity 1: Training on fresh vegetable production

In order to carry out this program, training on fresh vegetable production techniques and support the seedling are the measures to help the households have thorough understanding about fresh vegetable production techniques.

There will tentatively be 10 training courses (each course will be organized in one day) for 600 EM households with the support of 5,000,000 VND/course.

97. 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 areas to attend training courses on business development skills.

Tentatively, there will be 10 training courses for 600 EM households who are directly benefitted from the subprojects with the support of 200,000 VND/participant.
VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

98. 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.

99. This mechanism is developed with the 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.

100. 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 complaints, an aggrieved AH may bring his/her complaint to any members 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 complaints 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. The 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, Law on Complaints No.02/2011/QH13 dated on Nov. 11th 2011) and Agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling complaints.

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

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

101. The grievance redress mechanism is disseminated to the beneficiaries and the ethnic minorities in the preparation process and will be further announced to the people during the process of the EMDP implementation.

**VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION**

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

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

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

A. National level

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

107. During the implementation of the EMDP, CPMU under MONRE take the following responsibilities:

(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 the 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 the compliance to the 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

The People’s Committee of QuangTri province (PPC) is responsible for the activities relating to the EMDP implementation within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the PPC include:

(i) Approve final EMDP;

(ii) Approve budget allocation for EMDP implementation;

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

108. QuangTri 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 the EMDP implementation of Subproject components;
(ii) Guide the District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU) to implement all EMDP activities in compliance with the approved EMDP; and resolve any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the EMDP 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

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

D. Commune level

110. The CPCs and the leaders of ethnic minority villages in the communes are key persons in the implementation of the EMDP. Specifically, the CPCs will be responsible for the following tasks:
   (i) Cooperate with the district level and the mass organizations at commune level in the implementation of the EMDP activities in accordance with the approved EMDP;
   (ii) Assign commune officials in the implementation of the EMDP activities;
   (iii) Assist in the settlement of grievances; and
   (iv) Actively participate in all EMDP activities and the concerns.
X. BUDGET AND FINANCE

111. The execution/implementation agency is responsible for the allocation of financial resources necessary for the EMDP operation. EMDP will determine specific requirements for each action in the plan. The cost estimate given in the plan must be as detailed as possible and connect with specific activities. The EMDP will focus on the costs related to mitigating cultural and social disadvantagous impacts. This EMDP provides all cost items under planning and detailed accounting of funding in the past at all levels of implementation of the projects and subprojects.

112. The BCC project allocated funds for the EMDP planning and implementation (the budget includes the implementation of 04 components: 1, 2, 3 and 4).

113. The EMDP cost estimate is rounded to VND 187,000,000 (approximately US$ 8,500). This figure includes specific development activities and contingency cost. The PPMU will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating.

Table 17:18: Budget for ethnic minority development plan

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Development activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit price (dong)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
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<td>Contingency cost</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>187,000,000</td>
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Appendix 1: The minutes of the public consultation
III. Yếu tố thành phần

III.1 Về các tác động môi trường tiến cự và hiện pháp giảm thiểu

- Tăng cường bảo vệ các vùng đất ruộng, vùng đất được uses và người dân. Cần coi trọng việc giảm thiểu tác động của việc sử dụng đất ruộng và người dân.
- Ói vi bảo vệ thực phẩm và môi trường, cần phải coi trọng việc sử dụng đất ruộng và người dân.

III.2 Về việc vận động thể hóa đất và các tài sản trên đất và các chính sách

- Mua và thuê đất để xây dựng, cho thuê tài sản đất. Cần coi trọng việc sử dụng đất ruộng và người dân.
- Ói vi bảo vệ thực phẩm và môi trường, cần phải coi trọng việc sử dụng đất ruộng và người dân.
- Nhờ vào việc bảo vệ thực phẩm và môi trường, cần coi trọng việc sử dụng đất ruộng và người dân.
HÀI Về các vấn đề về dân tộc thiểu số

Người dân tộc thiểu số ở đây chủ yếu là người Khmer, người dân tộc thiểu số ở đây rất đông.

IV. Kết luận

Người dân tộc thiểu số ở đây đa dạng, nhiều dân tộc khác nhau.

Dai dien Chau dau tu    Dai dien cong dong    Dai dien tu van
Thoi               Mui               Hoi Van Moc
Thoi      Dco

Thoi.............

Hoi Van Ho Rai
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<th>Địa chỉ</th>
<th>Chữ ký</th>
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<td>Chữ ký</td>
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Nơi cấp: xã đa phong

Hồ Văn Hà Rất

Năm: 2016
CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Hương... Ngàn... Năm... 2016

DỰ ÁN HÀNH LANG BẢO T ĐẲNG SỊNH HỌC TIÉU VỤ NG(235,288),(773,312)(222,314),(781,335) Vstąpi MỆ CÔNG MỌ RỘNG - GIAI ĐOÀN 2 (DỰ ÁN BCC)

BIỂN BẢN HỢP THAM VĂN CỘNG DÔNG VỂ ĐÃNH GIÁ MÔI TRƯỜNG, TÀI ĐỊNH CỬ VÀ PHÁT TRÍNH DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Tiểu dự án: Cà Đạt, xã... Huyện... tỉnh... ngày... tháng...
Xã... Huyện... tỉnh... ngày... tháng...

I. Thành phần tham dự
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ... Chức vụ...

Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: người (chi tiết xem danh sách địa điểm)

II. Nội dung tham vấn
Chuyên gia môi trường trình bày những tác động môi trường bao gồm tác động lên môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội của khu vực dự án và những biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực.

Chuyên gia tài chính trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất. Những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề thu hồi đất phù hợp với quá trình triển khai dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về vấn đề tài thu lịch.

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về vấn đề tài thu lịch.
III. Y kiến thao luận

III.1 Về các tác động môi trường tiêu cực và biện pháp giảm thiểu

III.2 Về việc bảo vệ tài sản trên đất và các chính sách
III.3 Về các vấn đề về dân tộc thiểu số

Ngày đất xã Nhơn Hội, thôn Bình An, huyện Cù Lao Chàm, tỉnh Quy Nhơn.

IV. Kết luận

Người ký:

Dại diện Chủ đầu tư Đại diện cộng đồng Đại diện tư vấn Đại diện UBND xã

Thôn... Cù Lao Chàm

Thôn...

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Vănh lý... Ngày 4 tháng 12 năm 2016
Xác nhận qua địa phương

Hồ Đức Văn