Resettlement Plan

August 2018

VIE: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Lao Cai Province

Prepared by Project Management Unit No. 2 of the Ministry of Transport for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 15 August 2018)

Currency unit	–	Vietnamese Dong (VND)
VND1.00	=	$0.000043
$1.00	=	VND 23,290

NOTE

In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary 12

Chapter 1 - Introduction 17

1.1. The VIE: Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) Corridor Connectivity Enhancement Project 17
1.2. Project Components in Lao Cai Province 17
1.3. Rationale for the Project and Description of the Project Area 19
1.4. Minimization of Impacts 20
1.5. Introduction to the Resettlement Plan 20

Chapter 2 - Land Acquisitioin and Resettlement Impacts 21

2.1 Description of the Inventory of Losses Survey 21
2.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts 21
2.3 Legal Status of Affected Land 28
2.4 Severity of Impact 28
2.5 Land Acquisition Impacts on Ethnic Minorities 32

Chapter 3 - Socio-Economic Information 37

3.1 Introduction to the SES 37
3.2 Demographics of the Project Area 37
3.3 Education, Livelihood and Participation in Community Organization 39
3.4 Living Standards 45
3.5 Gender 54
3.6 Support for the Project 56

Chapter 4 - Consultation, Participation and Disclsoure 58

4.1 Information dissemination, consultation and participation requirements 58
4.2 Information dissemination and consultation during the preparation of the Resettlement Plan 58
4.3 Information Disclosure 61
4.4 Resettlement Plan Consultation, Communication and Disclosure Plan 62

Chapter 5 - Grievance Redress 67

5.1 Project Grievances 67
5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism 67

Chapter 6 - Legal and Policy Framework 73

6.1 Government of Vietnam Laws, Regulations and Policies Pertaining to Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Peoples 73
6.2 ADB Policies and Requirements 76
6.3 Harmonization of the Vietnamese and ADB policies 79

Chapter 7 - Entitlements 89

Chapter 8 - Relocation Strategy 104

8.1 Summary of Impacts 104
8.2 Relocation Assistance 104

Chapter 9 - Livelihood Restoration Strategy 106

9.1 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Strategy 106
9.2 Summary of Beneficiaries 106

9.3 Livelihood Development Program 108
9.4 Preparation of the Detailed LDP and Implementation Arrangements 110
9.5 Estimated LDP Budget 113

Chapter 10 - Gender-Specific Actions 114

Chapter 11 - Institutional Framework 117

11.1 Ministry of Transport (MOT) 117
11.2 Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) 117
11.3 Provincial People's Committees (PPC) 118
11.4 Provincial Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) 118
11.5 Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF) 119
11.6 Commune People's Committee 120
11.7 Detailed Design Consultants (DD Consultant) /Project Supervision Consultant (PSC) 120
11.8 Capacity of Local Agencies 121

Chapter 12 - Implementation Schedule 122

Chapter 13 - Budget & Financing 125

Chapter 14 - Monitoring & Evaluation 130

14.1 Internal Monitoring 130
14.2 External Monitoring 131

Chapter 15 - Appendices 138

Appendix 1: Details of Impacts of Structures and Land Legal Status 139
Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (PIB) 146
Appendix 3: Rapid Replacement Cost Study Report 150
Appendix 4: Record of Public Consultations 221
Appendix 5: Draft Internal Monitoring Report Template 326
Appendix 6: Draft TOR External Monitor 332
Appendix 7: Sample Completed IOL Forms 339

List of Tables

Table 1-1: List of Main Project Works 18
Table 1-2: Description of Bypass Locations 18
Table 1-3: Locations Traversed by NH279 Upgrade 18
Table 2-1: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Households 21
Table 2-2: Summary of Land Acquisition 22
Table 2-3: Loss of Residential Land 23
Table 2-4: Loss of Productive Land 23
Table 2-5: Impact on Houses 24
Table 2-6: Types of Affected Businesses 25
Table 2-7: Registration Status of Affected Businesses 26
Table 2-8: Loss of Secondary Structures 26
Table 2-9: Loss of Productive Trees 27
Table 2-10: Loss of Crops 27
Table 2-11: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses 28
Table 2-12: Nature of Impact on Affected Businesses 29
Table 2-13: Severity of Impact on Affected Land 30
Table 2-14: Percentage Vulnerable Households 31
Table 2-15: Estimated Number of Vulnerable Households 31
Table 2-16: Affected Public Land 32
Table 2-17: Affected Public Assets 32
Table 2-18: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Ethnic Minority Households 32
Table 2-19: Loss of Land by Ethnic Minority Households 33
Table 2-20: Severity of Impact on Affected Land for Ethnic Minority Household 34
Table 2-21: Loss of Main Structures by Ethnic Minority Households 34
Table 2-22: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses 35
Table 2-23 Affected Business Operations of Ethnic Minority Households 36
Table 3-1: SES Sample 37
Table 3-2: Population of the Immediate Project Area 37
Table 3-3: Ethnic Minority Population in the Immediate Project Areas 38
Table 3-4: Ethnic Minority Groups in the Immediate Project Areas by % Local Population 38
Table 3-5: Age-Sex Disaggregation of Survey Population 39
Table 3-6: Education Attainment of Household Members 40
Table 3-7: Main Occupation of Household Members 40
Table 3-8: Main Household Income Sources 42
Table 3-9: Secondary Household Income Sources 43
Table 3-10: Membership of Mass Organizations (persons) 45
Table 3-11: Grouping of Household Income Ranges 45
Table 3-12: Income Versus Expenditure 47
Table 3-13: Sources of Water for Drinking 48
Table 3-14: Sources of Water for Bathing and Washing 48
Table 3-15: Household Self-Assessment of Water Quality 49
Table 3-16: Household Sanitation 50
Table 3-17: Household Sources of Energy for Lighting 51
Table 3-18: Household Sources of Energy for Cooking 51
Table 3-19: Frequency of Power Outages 52
Table 3-20: Frequency of Power Outages 53
Table 3-21: Common Ailments During Previous 12 Months 54
Table 3-22: Household Division of Labour 55
Table 3-23: Household Division of Attending to Children and Elderly 55
Table 3-24: Household Division of Responsibility for Income, Decision Making and Property Registration 56
Table 3-25: Household Division of Attendance in Community Activities 56

Table 3-26: Surveyed Level of Support for the Project 57
Table 4-1: List of Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities 58
Table 4-2: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation 64
Table 6-1: Matrix of Government National Laws, Province Decisions and ADB Policy 80
Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix 90
Table 8-1: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses 104
Table 9-1: Estimate of Livelihood Development Program Participants 107
Table 9-2: Sample Models and Associated Establishment Costs 112
Table 9-3: Estimated LDP Budget 113
Table 12-1: Indicative Schedule for Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation 124
Table 13-1: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget 125
Table 14-1: Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators 134
Table 15-1 Affected Houses by Category of Construction 139
Table 15-2 Details of Affected Secondary Structures 141
Table 15-3: Legal Status of Residential and Garden Land 142
Table 15-4: Legal Status of Paddy and Upland Rice Land 142
Table 15-5: Legal Status of Annual Cropping Land 143
Table 15-6: Legal Status of Perennial Cropping Land 144
Table 15-7: Legal Status of Forestry Land 144
Table 15-8: Summary Of Public Consultation Results 224

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person/s
AH	Affected Household/s
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Households
HIV / AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HTAP	HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (survey)
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	U.S. Dollar
VAAC	Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control
VND	Vietnam Dong
WU	Women's Union
YU	Youth Union

Definition of Terms

Consent of affected ethnic minority (EM) or indigenous people (IP) community - This refers to a collective expression by the affected EM Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities. The consent from the affected EM communities will include the formal agreements reached with EM Peoples communities and/or EM Peoples' organizations.

Cut-off date - The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation, assistance and resettlement will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation, assistance and resettlement under the subproject.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.

Affected persons (APs) - In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Entitlement - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Eligibility - Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation – will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP) - The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
- a distinct language, often different from the official language of

the country or region.

In the case of Viet Nam, there is a high degree of consistency between the Vietnamese definition of ethnic minorities and ADB's definition of Indigenous People. The main point of divergence is that, in the case of ADB's policy, a group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage. National legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which Viet Nam is a party are taken into account for application of the ADB policy.

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

Income restoration program - A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income/livelihood to pre-subproject levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.

Inventory of losses - This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.

Land acquisition - Refers to the process whereby an organization, household, individual, overseas Vietnamese is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.

Meaningful consultation - A process that

(i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;

(ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs;

(iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;

(iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups;

(v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Rehabilitation - This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards

and quality of life.

Relocation - This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement cost - The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interests, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

Replacement cost study - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

Resettlement - Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are

(i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets

(ii) by change in the use of land

(iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.

This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

Resettlement plan (RP) - This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Severely affected household - This refers to affected households who will

(i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, or

(ii) have to relocate, or

(iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject

Vulnerable group - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and include:

(i) female headed households with dependents:

Poor widows, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or those whose husbands are in state of poor health

(ii) disabled household heads

Household with members with disability. The level of disability significantly affects the income earning capacity of the household either directly on ability to engage in work or indirectly due to need to provide high level of care to disabled household member. Type of disability includes: disability caused by sickness/ill health, war invalids, soldiers in poor health, Agent Orange victims will be certified by the Commune/Ward People's Committee about the level of disability and considered granting the certification by Commune/

Ward/ Townunder Government Decree No. 28/2012/ND-CP dated 10 April 2012;

(iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty;

Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC. (Includes poor and near poor.)

(iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support;

Children under 16 years old or younger as the household heads (Under the Law No. 25/2004/QH11on Protection, Care and Education of Children and Children Law 102/2016/QH13 dated 05 April 2016 which will become effective from 1 June, 2017) will be certified by the CPCs and the elderly from 60 years old and above who are household heads (under the Elder Law No. 39/2009/QH12 dated 23 November, 2009)

(v) indigenous people or ethnic minorities;

Husband and/or the Wife are/is ethnic minority or Family Book specified that the household belongs to the ethnic minority household. To be considered vulnerable the household should specifically be ethnic minority households (i) still being involved in traditional/shifting farming, subsistence agriculture or communal forest activities; or (ii) living in areas considered as having hard conditions; or (iii) living in a community still governed by traditional (*gialang*) patriarchs.

(vi) landless households

ncludes households without LURC or not eligible to get LURC or rural households who lost all their productive land or left with productive land which is below the average productive land in the area (i.e. no longer viable

(vii)policy beneficiary households

Other households with persons falling within the Government criteria of social assistance beneficiaries as set out in National Decree 136/2013/ND-CP dated 21/10/2013.

Executive Summary

1. **The project.** The Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project aims to enhance the access to the GMS corridors in the north-western Region through upgrading national and provincial highways where the economic and social development conditions, the transport network, the topography and the climate change effects are the most difficult in comparison with other regions in the country. Project works include upgrading of National Highway 32 in Lai Chau Province; National Highway 279 in Lao Cai Province; and Provincial Road 175 in Yen Bai Province. The project in Lao Cai Province will involve the upgrading of National Highway 279 from intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Cai Expressway over a total length of 63.88km. The project will follow most of the existing alignment except for 2 planned realignments to construct by-passes at Khanh Yen and Duong Quy communes. The realignment sections have a combined length of 4.4km. NH 279 traverses 2 districts, Van Ban and a minor part of Bao Yen, covering 11 communes and 1 district-level town.

2. **Land acquisition and resettlement impacts:** In Lao Cai Province, the project is expected to affect an estimated 277 households comprised on 1,310 people. The most common impact is loss of productive land (155 households, 713 persons) followed by loss of residential land (201 households, 925 persons) and impacts on businesses (68 households, 313 persons). Six households (28 persons) of 92 households (423 persons) with affected houses are expected to require relocation. The resettlement plan anticipates that 24 households (94 persons) will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods. Other impacts include loss of trees, crops and secondary structures.

3. The project is expected to affect an estimated 179 ethnic minority households comprised of 823 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (123 households) followed by impacts on houses (49 households), loss of productive land (66 households) and impacts on businesses (29 households). Five of the 49 ethnic minority households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. The resettlement plan anticipates that 8 ethnic minority households will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.

4. **Socio-economic context:** The population of the immediate project area is 40,984. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities most of the project communes. There are is a high proportion of ethnic minorities most of the project communes. All communes have a majority ethnic minority composisition. There are five main ethnic minority groups in the project areas: Tay, Thai, Xa Pho, Giay, Dao and Hmong. Tay is the largest group at 55% of the overall population of the project areas. The most common main occupation of household members is agriculture. Women were equally engaged in occupations as men, and there was no significant difference between men and women within the occupation groups. The socio-economic survey estimates the proportion of vulnerable households as 8% female headed households and 22% poor or near-poor.

5. **Consultation, Participation and Disclosure.** Meaningful consultation is an integral element of RP preparation and implementation for this project RP. Information dissemination and consultations were conducted with affected households identified through the IOL. Ten consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes January to February 2018. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 390 people participated consisting of 211 men and 179 women (45.9% of total). Salient features of the project, project impacts, mitigation measures and grievance redress were

disclosed to affected households and relevant local Government agencies through consultation meetings. A public information brochure (PIB) setting out key information was disseminated to potentially affected people at the time of the consultations. The agreed draft RP will be disclosed in the project areas as well as publically disclosed on the ADB website.

6. **Grievance Redress.** A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the project to address grievances and requests. The GRM is to be accessible, timely and effective in addressing issues of concern. The GRM consists of options to elevate grievances to higher levels as well as courts of law. APs may lodge a written complaint directly to the Department of Southeast Asia through the Resident Representative Office of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Vietnam. If AP is not satified with the response of Southeast Asia Department, and only as a last option, APs can access ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

7. **Legal and Policy Framework.** The Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework for the project is based on laws of the Government of Vietnam and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB, 2009). The overall objectives of the Project with respect to land acquisition and resettlement and ethnic minority peoples in the project areas are as follows: Land Acquisition and Resettlement -The objectives are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Ethnic Minority Peoples -To design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for ethnic minority peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the ethnic minority peoples themselves so that they (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (c) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

8. **Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** The Project compensation and entitlement policy is designed to cover compensation for lost land and non-land assets and provide assistance to restore or enhance livelihoods of all affected persons. They cover compensation for losses as well as assistance measures to ensure stable relocation and restoration of income generation capacities. Entitlements and eligibility adopted are based on GOV policies and decisions and ADB policies. Key elements include compensation at replacement cost, transitional assistance and livelihood restoration support.

9. **Relocation:** There are 25 totally affected houses. The owners of 19 of these have sufficient remaining land upon which to rebuild. There are, however, six households that are expected to be required to locate due to insufficient remaining land. Self-relocation is the intended approach for those needing to relocate given the relatively small numbers of households required to relocate along with the preference to enable displaced families to retain residence within their communities. In addition to compensation for affected land and houses at full replacement cost, the households required to relocate will be entitled to cash assistance to purchase replacement land (in lieu of resettlement site plot), assistance with site preparation, material transport allowance to move household goods, rental assistance while replacement housing is being constructed.

10. Livelihood restoration and development:

11. The Livelihood Development Program (LDP) is required to assist households experiencing severe loss of productive resources to restore their income generating capacity to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable households, the LDP program is aimed at improving their living standards.

12. Affected persons permanently losing 10% or more of their productive resources (such as farming land); vulnerable households, and ethnic minority households.

13. The livelihood development strategy consists of monetary and material assistance along with training. In addition to compensation for lost property, various forms of monetary and material assistance will be provided to APs whose livelihoods are affected simultaneously with payment of compensation including occupational change assistance of three times the value of acquired agricultural land, agricultural inputs as well as stabilization assistance if losing 10% or more of agricultural land. Affected businesses will also receive stabilization and material transport assistance.

14. The livelihood development program will primarily focus on diversification of farming through introduction of new farming techniques and improving skills in existing farm practices. The program will be built on existing state programs in rural livelihood development to build capacities amongst affected households so that they can effectively invest their compensation and assistance money in combination with other forms of support from the project. The main elements of the livelihood development strategy are training, model development, ongoing mentoring and monitoring combined with AP contributions based on detailed needs assessment. Implementation will be led by DOLISA and DARD. A detailed LDP document will be prepared as part of updating the RP.

15. **Gender Strategy.** The design and implementation of the RP will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the needs of vulnerable women, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation, resettlement assistance and assistance to restore their living standards. Gender sensitive measures included in the design and implementation of the RP include: (i) consultation and participation strategies and activities to ensure the meaningful participation of women; (ii) DCARBs to include representatives of the Women's Union; (iii) compensation provided to both spouses; (iv) priority for new land titles in the names of both spouses; (v) special attention paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households; and (vi) sex-disaggregated data incorporated in reporting as well as monitoring and evaluation.

16. Institutional arrangements:

- Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU 2). MOT is also specifically responsible for working with ministerial or provincial level authority on resettlement policies, ensuring funds, and providing guidance on resettlement policy in cases which require clarification on application of policy on specific issues. Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) is responsible for overall coordination in land acquisition and resettlement matters as well as technical matters regarding demarcation in the field as well as disbursement.
- Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will take the overall responsibility for the resettlement activities within their management authorities.
- Provincial Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) will play lead roles in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2.
- Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF) will will be responsible for Implement land acquisition, compensation, support and other resettlement activities in the district according to the agreed RP.

- Commune People's Committees will support RP activities and participated in the DCARB as required.
- Detailed Design Consultants and the Project Supervision Consultant will includea social safeguards team that will provide technical assistance to PMU and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the RP.

17. **Implementation schedule:** The Project will be implemented over the period of 5 years. Following detailed design, RP updating will be carried out by district. As soon as the updated RP is completed, it will be submitted by PMU to ADB for review and approval. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and agreed by ADB. PMU will not allow construction activities in specific sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the site is free of all encumbrances. The indicative schedule of key related activities is set out below.

Activities	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
Project loan effective		■																		
Corridor of works drawing available			■	■																
Land acquisition boundary demarcation			■	■	■															
Handover of land acquisition markers to DPCs			■																	
Land acquisition decision issued by DPCs			■	■	■															
Detailed Measurement Survey				■	■															
Consultations with APs			■	■	■	■	■													
RP updating					■	■														
Submission/ approval updated RP						■														
Disclosure Updated RP					■	■														
Implementation of updated RP						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Disbursement of compensation and assistance						■	■	■												
Land Acquisition							■	■	■											
Implementation of Livelihood Dev't							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Civil works								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal Monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
External Monitoring				■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		

18. **Budget and financing:**The Resettlement Plan budget is estimated at VND 115,073,800,919 (approximately USD 5,071,565). The budget covers direct costs covering entitlements required under the entitlement matrix (compensation, allowances and assistance), livelihood development program, resettlement assistance together with administration costs of 3.5% and contingency of 30% of direct costs. Compensation is to be based on the principle of replacement costs. During RP updating, an external appraiser will be engaged by PMU through the Project Supervision Consultant to conduct a replacement cost survey to determine compensation rates at replacement cost. Details of impacts will be verified during the detailed measurement survey to be conducted prior to updating of the RP.

19. **Monitoring and Evaluation** The implementation of the RP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. The monitoring will be done at

two levels, internal monitoring to be done by the PMU, and external monitoring to be undertaken by an external monitor. Monitoring reports will be prepared on a semi-annual basis.

20. The RP has been prepared based on the preliminary design at the scale of 1/10000th and inventory of losses data. The RP will be updated when the detailed engineering design of the road is available and with DMS data and replacement cost study results and additional consultations.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1. The Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project

21. The Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project aims to enhance the access to the GMS corridors in the north-western Region through upgrading national and provincial highways where the economic and social development conditions, the transport network, the topography and the climate change effects are the most difficult in comparison with other regions in the country. Project works include upgrading of National Highway 32 in Lai Chau Province (82.485km from San Thang to Khau Co); National Highway 279 (63.88 km from intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Cai Expressway); and Provincial Road 175 in Yen Bai Province (51.375km from intersection with NH32 to intersection with PR 151). A Map of the roads considered in the PPTA is set out below.

1.2. Project Components in Lao Cai Province

22. The project in Lao Cai Province will involve the upgrading of National Highway 279 from intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Cai Expressway over a total length of 63.88km. The project will follow most of the existing alignment except for 2 planned realignments to construct by-passes at Khanh Yen and Duong Quy communes. The realignment sections have a combined length of 4.4km.

THE PROJECT MAP

ADB TA-9252 VIE: Great Mekong Subregion (GMS) Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project

Table 1-1: List of Main Project Works

Highway	Location	Description	Length (km)
NH 279	Lao Cai Province. From intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Cai Expressway	Existing alignment plus 2 by-passes (Minh Luong, Duong Quy) with combined estimated length 4.4km	63.88

23. NH 279 traverses 2 districts, Van Ban and a minor part of Bao Yen, covering 11 communes and 1 district-level town.

24. The two proposed bypasses are located in Duong Quy and Minh Luong Communes with a combined length of 4.4km.

Table 1-2: Description of Bypass Locations

Bypass	Commune	Length
Duong Quy	Duong Quy	1700
Minh Luong	Minh Luong	2700

Table 1-3: Locations Traversed by NH279 Upgrade

Province	District	Commune/ Town
Lao Cai	Van Ban,	Dương Quỳ Hoà Mạc Khánh Yên Thượng Làng Giàng Minh Lương Nậm Xé Sơn Thuỷ Tân An Tân Thượng Thẩm Dương TT. Khánh Yên
	Bao Yen	Bảo Hà

25. The upgrading of roads to grade-IV roads in the mountainous areas, with a road cross section of 7.5m. The typical cross section consists of road surface of 7.5m and 5.5m for road shoulder and safety buffer to give a typical corridor of impact for land requirements of 13m.

26. An activity under the Project Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Lao Cai Province will include the construction of a village access roads to improve access to the project road. Fifteen km of road upgrades from dirt road to double bitumen standard treatment have been included in the project. The locations of the village roads will be determined during detailed design. The

15km of access road will cost an estimated VND 6,000 million (approx. USD 263,910). Further summary details are set out below.

Table 1-4: Summary Information of Na Tam Farm Bridge and Access Road

Location	Prov	Lai Chau
	Dist.	Tam Duong
	Communes	Na Ca/ Na Tam
	Chainage	Km126+00
	Section	ADB-CR1
Existing Condition	General poor access to highway from villages	
Proposed Access Road Details	Access road	15km DBST

(source: PPTA consultant)

27. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts for this activity is not yet known. During detailed design and updating of the RP, the land acquisition impacts for this, will be assessed. The same principles and entitlements as set out in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework for this project will apply. Any associated resettlement impacts and mitigation measures will be covered under the updated RP.

1.3. Rationale for the Project and Description of the Project Area

28. In the recent past, ADB activities in the Transport sector in Viet Nam mainly focused on supporting the government to develop the key GMS expressway infrastructure. This network expansion either almost complete or is under implementation and further expressway expansion is increasingly being considered under public–private partnership/build-operate-transfer (PPP/BOT) modality. Attention needs to be broadened to other road priorities as put forward in the transport sector assessment, strategy, and road map. In Northwestern Viet Nam, the Noi Bai-Lao Cai expressway is part of the GMS Kunming–Hai Phong Transport Corridor that connects the Ha Noi region to Yunnan Province in the PRC. The next-tier road network connecting to these GMS corridors is still underdeveloped. Provinces in the corridors' proximity have not fully benefitted from the improved GMS corridors and have generally developed at a slower pace than the rest of the country.

29. The project roads that are currently considered for further analysis under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) include three highways (NH32, NH279 and upgraded PR175) in Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Lao Cai provinces connecting to Noi Bai-Lao Cai Expressway. All three roads are located in the most difficult terrain crossing high mountains or large rivers with lower class technical standards that do not meet the increasing transport demands and do not provide all-year accessibility. The proposed project roads are prone to climate change effects such as flash flooding and increasing temperature variations. The project will upgrade the design class, ensure standard is consistent over the entire length and integrate climate resiliency features (reinforced slope protection, increased drainage capacity, etc.) in the design of the proposed roads.

1.4. Minimization of Impacts

30. Impacts have been minimized by exploring alternative designs and alignment options. The design approach maximizes use of existing road alignment and includes realignments only where needed to achieve project objectives.

1.5. Introduction to the Resettlement Plan

31. The resettlement plan is a time-bound action plan prepared to identify all impacts associated with land acquisition for the project, assess the socio-economic context of affected people and present agreed measures to fully mitigate impacts.

Chapter 2 - Land Acquisitioin and Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Description of the Inventory of Losses Survey

32. The Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey was conducted on site from December 2017 to January 2018. Measurement of losses was based on project design information with a typical corridor of impact of 13m. Initial identification of land and property impacts was based on superimposed project design information (centerline, road widening requirement compared to existing road, etc) on local maps and compared against cadastral records. For sections that require additional widening due to the topographical conditions (e.g. next to the river, spring, etc.), the scope of land acquisition due to widening at the sections towards positive or negative talus was calculated with the coefficient of 1.5. The determination of land acquisition scope for new alignment sections is carried out by the cadastral officers of the communes and technical staff of the subcontractor.

33. For houses and structures, initial screening and identification was made based on review of household registration books managed by CPC against land identified as being affected, and ocular inspection. Detailed information on non-land household losses (structures, trees, crops, etc) was obtained through a household-based survey using a questionnaire and visual inspection. The household survey was undertaken by contracted surveyors together with the respective households and accompanied by local authorities.

34. Following completion of the IOL and at the latter stage of project preparation, there was a modification to road design with the augmentation of surface of pavement due to the additional lanes in some ramps and slopes. This resulted in an increase of land required of an estimated 85,500m2. This additional land requirement has been treated in the RP by assigning the area to annual cropping land in four communes: Khanh Yen Thuong, Tan Thuong, Son Thuy, and Nam Xe. No attempt has been made to estimate impacts on people for this additional land. The associated impacts will be included in updated resettlement plan based on the detailed measurement study.

2.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

35. In Lao Cai Province, the project is expected to affect an estimated 277 households comprised on 1,310 people. The most common impact is loss of productive land (155 households, 713 persons) followed by loss of residential land (201 households, 925 persons) and impacts on businesses (68 households, 313 households). Six households (28 persons) of 92 households (423 persons) with affected houses are expected to require relocation. The resettlement plan anticipates that 24 households (comprising 94 persons) will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.

Table 2-1: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Households

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Van Ban District	**277**	**1,310**	**201**	155	92	**68**	**6**	24

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Khanh Yen Town	18	81	18	9	2	7		1
Lang Giang	40	184	39	20	3	10		3
Khanh Yen Thuong	6	23	6	6	1	0		0
Hoa Mac	46	222	38	29	16	13		4
Duong Quy	24	112	12	24	11	5	3	7
Tham Duong	41	186	30	16	21	8	2	2
Minh Luong	23	131	7	23	6	1		4
Tan Thuong	14	59	11	8	3	7		1
Son Thuy	29	120	27	5	4	9	1	1
Nam Xe	36	192	13	15	25	8		1

(IOL)

2.2.1 Impacts on Land

36. An estimated 19.7ha of land is expected to be acquired for the project. 90% is productive land of various types (agricultural, forestry) and the remaining 10% is residential land. The locations experiencing the greatest losses are Nam Xe Commune (5.48ha) and Son Thuy (2.8ha).

Table 2-2: Summary of Land Acquisition

District/ Commune	Residential		Productive		Total
	m2	as %	m2	as %	m2
Van Ban District	19,603	10%	177,810	90%	197,413
Khanh Yen Town	1,681	55%	1,380	45%	3,061
Lang Giang	2,735	33%	5,465	67%	8,200
Khanh Yen Thuong	1,535	7%	21,800	93%	23,335
Hoa Mac	2,230	21%	8,473	79%	10,703
Duong Quy	2,856	14%	17,793	86%	20,649
Tham Duong	4,665	60%	3,075	40%	7,740
Minh Luong	854	3%	28,500	97%	29,354
Tan Thuong	805	7%	10,390	93%	11,195
Son Thuy	1,755	6%	26,610	94%	28,365
Nam Xe	487	1%	54,324	99%	54,811

(IOL)

37. A total estimated 1.96ha of rural residential land will be acquired affecting 201 households. The communes with the largest losses by area are: Tham Duong (0.46ha) and Duong Quy (0.28ha). The largest losses by affected households are found in Lang Giang (39 households); Hoa Mac (38 households); and Tham Duong (30 households).

Table 2-3: Loss of Residential Land

District/ Commune	Unit	Residential
Van Ban District	**HH**	201
	m2	19,603
Khanh Yen Town	HH	18
	m2	1,681
Lang Giang	HH	39
	m2	2,735
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	6
	m2	1,535
Hoa Mac	HH	38
	m2	2,230
Duong Quy	HH	12
	m2	2,856
Tham Duong	HH	30
	m2	4,665
Minh Luong	HH	7
	m2	854
Tan Thuong	HH	11
	m2	805
Son Thuy	HH	27
	m2	1,755
Nam Xe	HH	13
	m2	487

(IOL)

38. A total of 17.78ha of productive land is espected to be acquired. Productive land comprises paddy, annual cropping, perennial, other agricultural land, and forestry land. The largest losses are in Nam Xe Commune where 1.19ha of forest land, 0.1ha of paddy fields and 4.1ha of annual crop land will be acquired. Overall, 5.7ha of forest land, 2.2ha of paddy, 1.17ha of perennial and 8.6ha of annual cropping land will be lost. There 79 HHs who are affected by loss of residential land and productive land. The severity of losses is discussed later in this chapter. (see section 2.4).

Table 2-4: Loss of Productive Land

District/ Commune	Unit	Paddy	Annual Cropping	Perennial	Forestry	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	122	21	39	124	
	m2	22,433	86,375	11,724	57,278	177,810
Khanh Yen Town	HH	9	-	1	4	
	m2	300		300	780	1,380
Lang Giang	HH	11	-	1	20	
	m2	355		110	5,000	5,465
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	3	N/A	1	6	
	m2	100	16,500*	100	5,100	21,800
Hoa Mac	HH	29	-	6	22	
	m2	973		1,500	6,000	8,473

Duong Quy	HH	24	-	7	20	
	m2	4,187		1,766	11,840	17,793
Tham Duong	HH	16	10	10	10	
	m2	600	475	1,200	800	3,075
Minh Luong	HH	23	5	13	14	
	m2	14,904	100	6,748	6,748	28,500
Tan Thuong	HH	-	6	-	8	
	m2		4,800*		5,590	10,390
Son Thuy	HH	-	N/A	-	5	
	m2		23,100*		3,510	26,610
Nam Xe	HH	7	N/A	-	15	
	m2	1,014	41,400*		11,910	54,324

(IOL)

Note: paddy land is used for growing rice; annual cropping land is used for growing annual or seasonal crops such as vegetables, maize, sugar cane, legumes; perennial land is used for growing perennial plants and crops such tea, coffee, fruit trees; forest land is production forest (typically upland, sloping) used for growing timber trees, cinnamon and certain types of fruit trees.

* Additional land requirements identified after completion of the IOL estimated to be 85,500m2 have been assigned to the area to annual cropping land in four communes: Khanh Yen Thuong, Tan Thuong, Son Thuy, and Nam Xe.

2.2.2 Impacts on Main Structures

39. Impacts on main structures are limited to impacts on houses. There is a total of 92 households (432 persons) with affected houses. Of these, 25 are fully affected (20 type-1 and 5 type-2). The fully affected houses are located in six communes.

40. In total, there are 109 house structures affecting the 92 households. In which, 17 households are affected with two houses. The affected houses consist of 8 multi-floors houses with concrete roof; 21 brick houses with tile roof; 23 House on stilts/ Traditional house; 48 Grade-IV wooden house; 3 temporary houses and 6 houses of other kinds.

41. The IOL distinguishes two main types of houses. Type-1 are houses associated with the claim on the affected land. Wherease type-2 houses are extra houses built on the same affected land plot. Type-2 houses typically include houses of married children built on the same plot as the parents – the owners of house type-1 on the plot. While both types are subject to compensation for the house along with resettlement assistance if relocation is required, compensation for land is provided to the holder of the LURC for the land. For planning purposes, it is assumed that the affected houses are the soles residences of the households living there.

42. More information is provided on resettlement impacts in section 2.4 below.

Table 2-5: Impact on Houses

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally affected		Partially affected		Totally affected		Partially affected			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally affected		Partially affected		Totally affected		Partially affected			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2
Van Ban District	**20**	**1569**	**65**	**2,930**	**5**	**530**	**2**	**230**	**92**	**5258**
Khanh Yen town	0		2	52	-		0		2	52
Lang Giang	0		3	186	-		0		3	186
Khanh Yen Thuong	0		1	100	-		0		1	100
Hoa Mac	2	240	13	675	-		1	80	16	995
Duong Quy	6	736	5	279	-		0		11	1015
Tham Duong	8	460	11	282	2	430	0		21	1172
Minh Luong	1	30	5	300	-		0		6	330
Tan Thuong	0		2	165	-		1	150	3	315
Son Thuy	2	75	1	6	1	18	0		4	99
Nam Xe	1	28	22	885	2	82	0		25	995

(IOL)

Details of affected houses by category and floor area are set out in Appendix 1.

2.2.3 Impacts on Businesses

43. There are 68 households with affected businesses. These are small-scale business activities such as small-scale shops and vendors. Twenty-four of these are located in affected houses (house-cum-shops) and 16 are operated directly in front of affected houses (such as under eaves of the house). In addition, there are 28 roadside vendors operating from small kioks and moveable tables.

Table 2-6: Types of Affected Businesses

District/ Commune	House-cum-shop	Business in front of affected house	Roadside vendors	Total Affected Businesses
Khanh Yen Town	1	0	1	7
Lang Giang	4	2	3	10
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	0	0
Hoa Mac	7	4	5	13
Duong Quy	3	2	4	5
Tham Duong	2	3	4	8
Minh Luong	0	0	0	1
Tan Thuong	3	2	4	7
Son Thuy	1	0	4	9
Nam Xe	3	3	3	8

Van Ban District	**24**	**16**	28	**68**

(IOL)

44. Fourty of the businesses are formally registered and 28 unregistered.

Table 2-7: Registration Status of Affected Businesses

District/ Commune	HHs	Business Registered	
		Yes	No
Van Ban District	68	40	28
Khanh Yen town	7	6	1
Lang Giang	10	7	3
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	0
Hoa Mac	13	8	5
Duong Quy	5	1	4
Tham Duong	8	4	4
Minh Luong	1	1	0
Tan Thuong	7	3	4
Son Thuy	9	5	4
Nam Xe	8	5	3

(IOL)

45. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. As all impacts on associated houses are partial with no relocation required, the 40 households with businesses associated with affected houses are anticipated to be able to recommence their businesses once their houses are repaired and business space rearranged. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise expected to be temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

2.2.4 Secondary Structures, Trees and Crops

46. Various types of secondary structures will be affected. The most common types of such losses are paved yards (affecting 147 households), electric meters (107 households), fences and gates (affecting 64 and 60 households, respectively).

47. Nine graves will be affected and required to be relocated. There are 4 ethnic minority households (ethnic Thai) with graves affected, including 3 households in Nam Xe and 1 household in Duong Quy. Thai people do not have ritual to disinter for reburial. However, they are willing to disinter for reburial if needed. The disinterring for reburial is only conducted after they worship their God. The location and arrangements for reburial will be determined during updating of the resettlement plan in consultation with the affected families.

48. A summary of the loss of secondary structures is presented below for the whole district. A detailed table by commune is in Appendix 1.

Table 2-8: Loss of Secondary Structures

Type of Structure	Unit	HH	Quantity
Kitchen	m2	42	996
Shelter	m2	31	627
Electric meter	unit	107	111

Water meter	unit	41	41
Fence	m2	64	2626
Gate	m2	60	565
Toilets/ bath house	m2	28	230
Soil grave (disintered for reburial)	grave	4	6
Soil grave (has not been disintered for reburial)	grave	1	2
Built grave (by stone or cement)	grave	1	1
Desk phone	unit	3	3
Water tank	m3	34	135
Water pipe	m2	67	2798
Yard	m2	147	5649
Pond	m2	23	6770

49. An estimated 9,431 productive trees will be lost affecting 225 households. The area with the greatest losses are Duong Quy. A summary of trees lost by location is set out below.

Table 2-9: Loss of Productive Trees

District/ Commune	Unit	Timber trees	Fruit trees	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	**94**	**131**	225
	tree	**7225**	**2206**	9431
Khánh Yen Town	HH	7	8	15
	tree	544	68	612
Lang Giang	HH	17	27	44
	tree	94	214	308
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	3	2	5
	tree	350	166	516
Hoa Mac	HH	12	21	33
	tree	723	92	815
Duong Quy	HH	9	8	17
	tree	4,114	125	4239
Tham Duong	HH	7	12	19
	tree	134	85	219
Minh Luong	HH	6	9	15
	tree	741	174	915
Tan Thuong	HH	9	11	20
	tree	358	119	477
Son Thuy	HH	18	16	34
	tree	148	697	845
Nam Xe	HH	6	17	23
	tree	19	466	485

50. An estimated total of 2.3ha of annual crops and paddy will be lost. Looses are greatest in Tham Duong, Duong Quy and minh Luong Communes.

Table 2-10: Loss of Crops

District/ Commune	Unit	Rice	Vegetables	Other crops
Van Ban District	**HH**	**20**	**35**	**17**
	Quantity	**9,990**	**2,277**	**13,581**

Khanh Yen town	HH	-	2	-
	Quantity		512	
Lang Giang	HH	1	8	3
	Quantity	30	380	26
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	1	1	-
	Quantity	100	100	
Hoa Mac	HH	-	4	-
	Quantity		44	
Duong Quy	HH	5	5	-
	Quantity	1,500	338	
Tham Duong	HH	1	4	5
	Quantity	5,000	179	10,785
Minh Luong	HH	10	3	3
	Quantity	3,360	200	1,160
Tan Thuong	HH	1	-	2
	Số lượng			3
Sơn Thuy	HH	-	4	-
	Quantity		411	
Nam Xe	HH	1	4	4
	Quantity		113	1,607

2.3 Legal Status of Affected Land

51. The legal status of affected land is based on the eligibility for land user rights certificates (LURC). Surveyed households were asked if their land has already been issued a LURC, is in the process of being issued a LURC, or has no LURC (including not in the process of being issued). Not having a LURC may be due to ineligibility or not having yet applied even though potentially eligible. Ineligibility may be based on such factors as land being used is state or encroached land. The adjudication on the legal status will be finalized during updating of the resettlement plan.

52. For residential and garden land, 8% of plots (15 HHs) have no LURC. For productive land, there are 4 instances where the land users are without LURC. Details of numbers of plots by legal status and location are set out in Appendix 1.

2.4 Severity of Impact

53. There is a total of 24 households (94 persons) severely affected due to permanent loss of 10% or more of their productive resources, 25 households with fully affected houses, of whom six households are required to relocate.

54. There are 25 totally affected houses (of 25 households, 115 persons). Of these, six households (28 persons) do not have suffient land to rebuild and will need to relocate.

Table 2-11: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses

District/ Commune	Totally affected House	Sufficient Residual Land to Rebuild

	HH	m2	Yes	No
Van Ban District	**25**	2,099	**19**	**6**
Khanh Yen town	0	0	0	
Lang Giang	0	0	0	
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	0	
Hoa Mac	2	240	2	
Duong Quy	6	736	3	3
Tham Duong	10	890	8	2
Minh Luong	1	30	1	
Tan Thuong	0	0	0	
Son Thuy	3	93	2	1
Nam Xe	3	110	3	

The houses that are associated with affected businesses (house-cum-shop and business in front of house) are not required to relocate. The businesses will experience temporary disruptions while the affected houses are repaired. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise expected to be temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

Table 2-12: Nature of Impact on Affected Businesses

District/ Commune	House -cum- shop	Business in front of affected house	House attached to business required to relocate	Roadside vendors	Tempory Affected Businesses	Permanent Affected Business
Khanh Yen Town	1	0	0	6	7	0
Lang Giang	4	2	0	5	11	0
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoa Mac	7	4	0	2	13	0
Duong Quy	3	2	0	0	5	0
Tham Duong	2	3	0	4	9	0
Minh Luong	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tan Thuong	3	2	0	4	9	0
Son Thuy	1	0	0	9	10	0
Nam Xe	3	3	0	2	8	0
Van Ban District	**24**	**16**	**0**	**33**	**73**	**0**

55. Of the 201 residential plots affected, 194 are marginally affected, with the residual portion being viable for continued use. There are 7 fully affected residential plots (of 7 households, 32 persons), where the remaining portion is not considered viable.

56. For productive land, losses are considered severe if the loss represents 10% or more of total productive land. There is a total of 24 severely affected households (94 persons) due

to loss of productive land, comprising 16 households (74 persons) losing 10-30%, 8 households (37 persons) losing 30-50%, and no households losing over 50%.

Table 2-13: Severity of Impact on Affected Land

Commune	Residential land		Productive land				
	Totally	Marginal	Under 10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	Over 70%
Van Ban District	**7**	**194**	131	16	8	0	0
Khanh Yen Town	0	18	8	1	0	0	0
Lang Giang	3	36	17	3	0	0	0
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Hoa Mac	0	38	25	2	2	0	0
Duong Quy	2	10	17	3	4	0	0
Tham Duong	1	29	14	2	0	0	0
Minh Luong	0	7	19	2	2	0	0
Tan Thuong	0	11	7	1	0	0	0
Son Thuy	1	26	4	1	0	0	0
Nam Xe	0	13	14	1	0	0	0

(IOL)

2.4.1 Vulnerable households

57. The socio-economic survey (SES) collected information on vulnerability of households across six categories that may experience greater challenges in restoring their living standards than others or may need additional assistance to improve their living standards.

58. Based on the SES survey sample, 8% of affected households are female headed households, 67% are ethnic minorities, 6% are disabled, and 22% are poor or near-poor. Locations with higher than average poverty rates were Minh Luong Commune (56%), Son Thuy Commune (52%), Khanh Yen Town (40%), Tham Duong Commune (38%), and Lang Giang Commune (27%).

59. Being poor or near-poor is based on the Government-set national poverty line of an average monthly per capital income together with consideration of deprivation of access to social services. A poor household in rural areas is one that satisfies either of the two following norms: (i) Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower; or (ii) Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700,000 and VND 1.000. 000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A poor household in urban areas is one that satisfies either of the two following norms: Having a monthly per capita income of VND 900,000 or lower; or Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900,000 and VND 1.300.000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A near-poor household in rural areas is the one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700.000 and VND 1,000,000 and is deprived of less than 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A near-poor household in an urban area is the one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900.000 and VND 1,300,000 and is deprived of less than 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. (Decision No 59/2015/QD-TTg issued by Prime minister)

Table 2-14: Percentage Vulnerable Households

District/ Commune	Female Headed Households	Ethnic Minority	Disabled people	Poor/ near-poor	Single elder HH	Policy beneficiary HHs
Van Ban District	**8%**	**67%**	**6%**	**22%**	**0%**	**1%**
Khanh Yen Town	0%	13%	0%	40%	0%	7%
Lang Giang	9%	86%	18%	27%	0%	0%
Khanh Yen Thuong	17%	67%	17%	17%	0%	17%
Hoa Mac	15%	70%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Duong Quy	0%	86%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Tham Duong	3%	79%	0%	38%	3%	0%
Minh Luong	22%	89%	11%	56%	0%	0%
Tan Thuong	7%	14%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Son Thuy	14%	52%	3%	52%	0%	0%
Nam Xe	3%	86%	8%	3%	0%	0%

(SES Survey)

60. The number of vulnerable households is estimated based on percentage of vulnerable households in the SES sample multiplied by the actual number of households per location. The results are presented below.

Table 2-15: Estimated Number of Vulnerable Households

District/ Commune	Female Headed Households	Ethnic Minority	Disabled people	Poor/ near-poor	Single elder HH	Policy beneficiary HHs	Total Vulnerable HHs (unique)
Van Ban District	**22**	**186**	**17**	**61**	**-**	**3**	**211**
Khanh Yen Town	-	2	-	7	-	1	**7**
Lang Giang	25	34	7	11	-	-	**52**
Khanh Yen Thuong	47	4	1	1	-	1	**36**
Hoa Mac	42	32	1	-	-	-	**65**
Duong Quy	-	21	-	2	-	-	**21**
Tham Duong	8	32	-	16	1	-	**38**
Minh Luong	61	20	3	13	-	-	**55**
Tan Thuong	19	2	1	-	-	-	**22**
Son Thuy	39	15	1	15	-	-	**38**
Nam Xe	8	31	3	1	-	-	**39**

61. The number of vulnerable households is preliminary and will be confirmed through the detailed measurement survey with the RP is updated .

2.4.2 Impacts on Public Assets

62. A total of 8.8ha of public land (road right of way) will be utilized for the project.

Table 2-16: Affected Public Land

District/ Commune	Road Right of Way
Van Ban District	**87,693**
Khanh Yen town	620
Lang Giang	4,576
Khanh Yen Thuong	3,315
Hoa Mac	10,823
Duong Quy	1,451
Tham Duong	12,735
Minh Luong	9,543
Tan Thuong	8,355
Son Thuy	25,536
Nam Xe	10,740

63. Public assets in the form of a welcome arch to Khanh Yen Town and forestry inspection property will be affected.

Table 2-17: Affected Public Assets

District/ Commune	Structure	Total (m2)
Van Ban District		
Khanh Yen town	Town welcome arch	620
Son Thuy	Wall and gate for forestry inspection	10,225

2.5 Land Acquisition Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

This section presents disaggregated resettlement impact data with respect to ethnic minority households.

The project is expected to affect an estimated 179 ethnic minority households comprised of 823 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (123 households) followed by impacts on houses (49 households), loss of productive land (66 households) and impacts on businesses (29 households). Five of the 49 ethnic minority households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. The resettlement plan anticipates that 8 ethnic minority households will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.

Table 2-18: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Van Ban District	**179**	823	123	66	**49**	29	**5**	**8**

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Khanh Yen Town	2	9	2	0	0	0		0
Lang Giang	28	129	27	2	1	4		1
Khanh Yen Thuong	4	18	4	2	0	0		0
Hoa Mac	32	147	27	27	7	9		2
Duong Quy	21	97	12	12	9	2	3	2
Tham Duong	24	110	20	1	15	6	2	1
Minh Luong	20	92	5	15	6	1		2
Tan Thuong	2	9	1	2	0	0		0
Son Thuy	15	69	15	0	1	2	-	0
Nam Xe	31	143	10	5	10	5		0

64. A total of 1.66ha of residential land belong to 123 ethnic minority households will be acquired. A total of 66 ethnic minority households will lose some form of productive land. An estimated 3.76ha of productive land will be acquired. Productive land comprises paddy, annual cropping, perennial, other agricultural land, and forestry land. The largest losses are in Duong Quy and Minh Luong Communes. The category of productive land with the greatest loss is productive forest land.

Table 2-19: Loss of Land by Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	Unit	residential land	paddy land	annual crop land	perennial crop land	forestry land	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	**123**	**29**	**13**	**11**	**41**	**179**
	m2	**16,630**	**9,627**	**2,160**	**9,312**	**16,533**	**54,262**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	2	-	-	-	-	2
	m2	495	-	-	-	-	495
Lang Giang	HH	27	2	-	-	10	28
	m2	2,074	110	-	-	2,700	4,884
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	4	1	-	-	1	4
	m2	1,400	100	-	-	500	2,000
Hoa Mac	HH	27	2	-	-	-	32
	m2	1,445	1,500	-	-	-	2,945
Duong Quy	HH	12	6	-	2	10	21
	m2	6,826	1,766	-	6,600	2,150	17,342
Tham Duong	HH	20	2	2	1	1	24
	m2	2,430	1,200	950	400	400	5,380
Minh Luong	HH	5	11	11	8	5	20
	m2	650	4,351	1,210	2,312	3,750	12,273

District/ Commune	Unit	residential land	paddy land	annual crop land	perennial crop land	forestry land	Total
Tan Thuong	HH	1	-	-	-	2	2
	m2	100	-	-	-	1,040	1,140
Son Thuy	HH	15	-	-	-	2	15
	m2	723	-	-	-	700	1,423
Nam Xe	HH	10	5	-	-	10	31
	m2	487	600	-	-	5,293	6,380

65. Of the 123 ethnic minority households losing residential land, 2 plots are fully affected. Of the 66 ethnic minority households losing productive land, 8 will experience severe loss of 10% or more of total productive land holdings.

Table 2-20: Severity of Impact on Affected Land for Ethnic Minority Household

District/ Commune	EM HHs	Residential		Productive					
		Fully	Partial	< 10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	>70%	Total Severely Affected
Van Ban District	**179**	**2**	**121**	**58**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**8**
Khanh Yen Town	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Lang Giang	28	1	26	1	1	0	0	0	**1**
Khanh Yen Thuong	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hoa Mac	32	0	27	25	1	0	1	0	**2**
Duong Quy	21	1	11	10	2	0	0	0	**2**
Tham Duong	24	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Minh Luong	20	0	5	13	2	0	0	0	**2**
Tan Thuong	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	**0**
Son Thuy	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nam Xe	31	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	**0**

66. There will be 15 fully affected houses belonging to ethnic minority households and 34 partially affected. Of the fully affected houses, ten will be able to be rebuilt on remaining unaffected land and five will require relocation.

Table 2-21: Loss of Main Structures by Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally affected		Partially affected		Totally affected		Partially affected			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally affected		Partially affected		Totally affected		Partially affected			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2
Van Ban District	**11**	**824**	**34**	**2513**	**4**	**512**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**3849**
Khanh Yen town	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Lang Giang	0		1	126	0	0	0	0	1	126
Khanh Yen Thuong	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoa Mac	0		7	455	0	0	0	0	7	455
Duong Quy	5	426	4	229	0	0	0	0	9	655
Tham Duong	4	340	9	252	2	430	0	0	15	1022
Minh Luong	1	30	5	700	0	0	0	0	6	730
Tan Thuong	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Son Thuy	0		1	6.0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Nam Xe	1	28.0	7	745	2	82	0	0	10	855

Table 2-22: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses

District/ Commune	Totally affected House		Sufficient Residual Land to Rebuild	
	HH	m2	Yes	No
Van Ban District	**15**	1,336	**10**	**5**
Khanh Yen town	0	0	-	
Lang Giang	0	0	-	
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	-	
Hoa Mac	0	0	-	
Duong Quy	5	426	2	3
Tham Duong	6	770	4	2
Minh Luong	1	30	1	
Tan Thuong	0	0	-	
Son Thuy	0	0	-	-
Nam Xe	3	110	3	

67. There are 29 ethnic minority households with affected small businesses. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. As all impacts on associated houses are partial with no relocation required, those with businesses associated with affected houses are anticipated to be able to recommence their businesses once their houses are repaired and business space rearranged. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise expected to be

temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

Table 2-23 Affected Business Operations of Ethnic Minority Households

Location		**EM HH with Affected Business Operation**
Dist	Commune	
Van Ban District		29
	Khanh Yen town	0
	Lang Giang	4
	Khanh Yen Thuong	0
	Hoa Mac	9
	Duong Quy	2
	Tham Duong	6
	Minh Luong	1
	Tan Thuong	0
	Son Thuy	2
	Nam Xe	5

Chapter 3 - Socio-Economic Information

3.1 Introduction to the SES

68. This chapter provides an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area as well as provide baseline information of affected households. The information is based on the results on a socio-economic survey and secondary sources, such as government statistics.

69. The socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted together with the inventory of losses based on a sample of the household surveys from December 2017 to January 2018. The SES survey covered 75% of affected households and 100% of severely affected households. There were 218 vulnerable affected households covered in the SES, including 139 EM households.

Table 3-1: SES Sample

District/Commune	No. of AHs	No. of SAHs	No. of SES HHs	% SES	Number of SES SAHs	% SES SAHs
Van Ban District						
Khanh Yen Town	18	1	15	83%	1	100%
Lang Giang	40	3	22	55%	3	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	6	0	6	100%	0	100%
Hoa Mac	46	4	33	72%	4	100%
Duong Quy	24	7	14	58%	7	100%
Tham Duong	41	2	29	71%	2	100%
Minh Luong	23	4	9	39%	4	100%
Tan Thuong	14	1	14	100%	1	100%
Son Thuy	29	1	29	100%	1	100%
Nam Xe	36	1	36	100%	1	100%
Total	**277**	24	**207**	**75%**	24	100%

3.2 Demographics of the Project Area

70. The population of the immediate project areas is 40,984 with an average household size of 4.6 persons per household. The areas with the largest populations are Khanh Yen Town (6,524) and Minh Luong Commune (5,198).

Table 3-2: Population of the Immediate Project Area

District/Commune	No. of HHs	No. of persons	Ave HH size
Van Ban District			
Khanh Yen Town	1,828	6,524	3.6
Lang Giang	948	4,469	4.7
Khanh Yen Thuong	898	4,094	4.6
Hoa Mac	700	3,506	5.0
Duong Quy	1,276	6,156	4.8
Tham Duong	432	2,245	5.2
Minh Luong	1,072	5,198	4.8
Tan Thuong	879	3,987	4.5

District/Commune	No. of HHs	No. of persons	Ave HH size
Son Thuy	732	3,553	4.9
Nam Xe	234	1,252	5.4
Total	**8,999**	**40,984**	**4.6**

(Source: Commune records)

71. There are is a high proportion of ethnic minorities most of the project communes. All communes have a majority ethnic minority composisition excep for Khanh Yen Town which has 34%. The other communes have proportions 72% to 97%.

Table 3-3: Ethnic Minority Population in the Immediate Project Areas

District/Commune	Total HHs	EM HHs	EM HHs as % of Population
Van Ban District			
Khanh Yen Town	1,828	623	34%
Lang Giang	948	902	95%
Khanh Yen Thuong	898	661	74%
Hoa Mac	700	661	94%
Duong Quy	1,276	1,211	95%
Tham Duong	432	417	97%
Minh Luong	1,072	1,022	95%
Tan Thuong	879	632	72%
Son Thuy	732	637	87%
Nam Xe	234	227	97%
Total	**8,999**	**6,993**	**78%**

(Source: Commune records)

72. There are five main ethnic minority groups in the project areas: Tay, Thai, Xa Pho, Giay, Dao and Hmong. Also present are Nung, Hoa, Muong and Cao Lan. Tay is the largest group at 55% of the overall population of the project areas and in large numbers in each commune. Thai are in large numbers in Tham Duong. Xa Pho in large numbers in Lang Giang and Tham Duong. Dao in large numbers in most communes except Khan Yen Town. Hmong people are mostly located in Nam Xe, Tan Thuong, Son Thuy and Khanh Yen Thuong.

Table 3-4: Ethnic Minority Groups in the Immediate Project Areas by % Local Population

District/Commune	Tay	Thai	Xa Pho	Giay	Dao	Kinh	Hmong	Nung	Hoa	Muong	Cao Lan
Van Ban District											
Khanh Yen Town	28%			4%	1%						
Lang Giang	53%			29%	12%	5%	2%				
Khanh Yen Thuong	60%				9%	26%	5%				
Hoa Mac	94%					6%					
Duong Quy	73%	10%	4%		9%	5%					
Tham Duong	13%	31%		13%	39%	3%					
Minh Luong	89%	1%			5%	5%					
Tan Thuong	2%				64%	28%	6%				
Son Thuy	11%		41%		19%	13%	16%				
Nam Xe	8%		1%		32%	4%	55%			1%	

Total HHs	**4,274**	**268**	**351**	**398**	**1,315**	**803**	**363**	**7**	**4**	**9**	**4**
As %	**55%**	**3%**	**5%**	**5%**	**17%**	**10%**	**5%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

(Source: Commune records)

Note: Due to rounding, some ethnic groups with population of less than 0.5% of the commune population are calculated as 0% and not shown in the table.

73. In the overall SES household population, females represent half (51%) of the population. However, in the age groups 18-30 years, the percentage is lower at 48%. This age-group should be monitored given higher suseptability to unsafe migration or human trafficking.

Table 3-5: Age-Sex Disaggregation of Survey Population

	Age	<18	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	Total	% F 18-30
Van Ban District									
Khanh Yen Town	M	10	7	3	4	6	1	31	
	F	9	9	7	4	3	2	34	56%
Lang Giang	M	12	21	5	6	6	6	56	
	F	11	21	6	6	8	3	55	50%
Khanh Yen Thuong	M	4	0	3	1	1	2	11	
	F	2	4	3	0	1	2	12	100%
Hoa Mac	M	14	21	11	10	13	5	74	
	F	25	25	13	10	11	6	90	54%
Duong Quy	M	8	7	5	6	5	1	32	
	F	12	11	3	7	3	1	37	61%
Tham Duong	M	15	16	10	7	4	1	53	
	F	30	13	10	10	5	3	71	45%
Minh Luong	M	8	4	6	3	0	2	23	
	F	8	2	7	1	1	3	22	33%
Tan Thuong	M	9	7	4	6	4	0	30	
	F	8	6	6	7	1	1	29	46%
Son Thuy	M	16	22	7	5	7	2	59	
	F	13	13	12	5	9	6	58	37%
Nam Xe	M	39	31	12	7	7	5	101	
	F	28	21	15	11	10	3	88	40%
Total	M	135	136	66	55	53	25	470	
	F	146	125	82	61	52	30	496	48%
	Both	281	261	148	116	105	55	966	
	% F	52%	48%	55%	53%	50%	55%	51%	

(SES survey)

3.3 Education, Livelihood and Participation in Community Organization

3.3.1 Education attainment

74. The SES survey gathered information on the highest education attainment of household members. For most, the highest education attainment was primary and secondary school (20% and 32%, respectively) while 13% had completed high school. The average of those

who responded as being illiterate was 7%. The highest proportions of illiteracy were in Nam Xe, Khanh Yen Thuong (14% each) and Tham Duong (12%).

Table 3-6: Education Attainment of Household Members

District/ Commune	Illiterate	Primary school	Secondary school	Not finish High school	High school	College	University and above	Under school age	Total
Van Ban District									
Khanh Yen Town	0%	12%	36%	16%	17%	0%	14%	5%	100%
Lang Giang	6%	26%	33%	4%	14%	4%	7%	6%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	14%	27%	18%	9%	27%	0%	0%	5%	100%
Hoa Mac	1%	9%	30%	8%	16%	3%	18%	14%	100%
Duong Quy	1%	19%	34%	6%	4%	4%	15%	15%	100%
Tham Duong	12%	27%	27%	4%	9%	2%	4%	14%	100%
Minh Luong	7%	27%	39%	2%	11%	0%	0%	14%	100%
Tan Thuong	4%	19%	47%	4%	11%	2%	11%	4%	100%
Son Thuy	6%	25%	37%	4%	16%	1%	4%	7%	100%
Nam Xe	14%	18%	25%	4%	14%	3%	7%	15%	100%
Total %	7%	20%	32%	6%	13%	2%	9%	11%	100%

(SES survey)

3.3.2 Livelihood

75. The survey found that the most common main occupation of household members was agriculture (34% for men and 42% for women) followed by public sector and business/service. Women were equally engaged in occupations as men, with the most common occupations in which women were represented being agriculture and being a student. Women were more likely than men to be represented in the occupation categories of agriculture, livestock and business/service.

Table 3-7: Main Occupation of Household Members

	Sex	Agriculture	Livestock breeding	Business/ Service	Restaurant	Worker	Public sector	Private sector	Housewife	Hired labor	Freelancer	Other	Total
Khanh Yen Town	M	3	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	2	20
	F	2	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	5	24
Lang Giang	M	22	0	2	0	4	3	1	0	5	3	6	46
	F	27	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	42
Khanh Yen Thuon	M	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	7
	F	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	11

	Sex	Agriculture	Livestock breeding	Business/ Service	Restaurant	Worker	Public sector	Private sector	Housewife	Hired labor	Freelancer	Other	Total
g													
Hoa Mac	M	12	1	8	1	3	15	1	0	4	7	12	64
	F	20	3	9	0	1	15	1	1	2	2	19	73
Duong Quy	M	13	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	6	26
	F	13	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	26
Tham Duong	M	18	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	2	5	36
	F	22	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	6	5	43
Minh Luong	M	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	2	16
	F	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	16
Tan Thuon g	M	6	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	19
	F	8	0	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	22
Son Thuy	M	5	1	4	2	5	4	0	0	8	7	5	41
	F	12	2	6	2	3	2	0	2	5	5	7	46
Nam Xe	M	30	0	4	2	2	7	1	5	0	4	18	73
	F	38	2	5	1	1	12	0	2	0	0	10	71
Total	M	119	4	28	5	18	40	5	5	28	37	59	348
	F	158	10	36	3	9	48	3	6	14	27	60	374
	Su m	277	14	64	8	27	88	8	11	42	64	119	722
	%M	34%	1%	8%	1%	5%	11%	1%	1%	8%	11%	17%	100 %
	%F	42%	3%	10 %	1%	2%	13%	1%	2%	4%	7%	16%	100 %

(SES survey)

76. The following table shows household primary income sources. The largest income source is salary (29% of households), followed by hired labour (21% of households), agriculture (16% of households), and trading (15% of households). Livelistock breeding is an important secondary income source.

Table 3-8: Main Household Income Sources

		Agriculture	Trading	Service	Manual labor	Salary	Transport	Livestock breeding	Mass organization	Real estate	Support from relatives	Hired labor	Other	Total
Khanh Yen Town	HH	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	15
	%	3%	6%	13%	0%	3%	20%	15%	0%	0%	25%	9%	20%	
Lang Giang	HH	5	2	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	22
	%	15%	6%	13%	0%	10%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
	%	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	2%	0%	
Hoa Mac	HH	3	4	2	0	18	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	33
	%	9%	13%	25%	0%	31%	40%	15%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
Duong Quy	HH	1	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
	%	3%	6%	13%	67%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	
Tham Duong	HH	10	5	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	6	0	29
	%	29%	16%	0%	0%	7%	20%	15%	0%	0%	25%	14%	0%	
Minh Luong	HH	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	9
	%	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	9%	20%	
Tan Thuong	HH	2	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
	%	6%	19%	0%	0%	7%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	
Son Thuy	HH	2	3	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	10	1	29

		Agriculture	Trading	Service	Manual labor	Salary	Transport	Livestock breeding	Mass organization	Real estate	Support from relatives	Hired labor	Other	Total
	%	6%	10%	38%	0%	10%	0%	15%	0%	0%	50%	23%	20%	
Nam Xe	HH	7	6	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	36
	%	21%	19%	0%	33%	17%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	16%	40%	
Van Ban District	HH	34	31	8	3	59	5	13	1	0	4	44	5	207
	%	16%	15%	4%	1%	29%	2%	6%	0%	0%	2%	21%	2%	100%

(SES survey)

Table 3-9: Secondary Household Income Sources

		Agriculture	Trading	Service	Manual labor	Salary	Transport	Livestock breeding	Mass organization	Real estate	Support from relatives	Hired labor	Other	Total
Khanh Yen Town	HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	6
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	50%	0%	0%	20%	50%	
Lang Giang	HH	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	8
	%	12%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	17%	0%	0%	100%	20%	0%	
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Hoa Mac	HH	3	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	12
	%	21%	14%	25%	0%	4%	0%	23%	50%	0%	0%	14%	0%	
Duong	H	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

		Agriculture	Trading	Service	Manual labor	Salary	Transport	Livestock breeding	Mass organization	Real estate	Support from relatives	Hired labor	Other	Total
Quy	H													
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Tham Duong	HH	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	9
	%	5%	25%	0%	0%	20%	0%	14%	33%	0%	100%	10%	0%	
Minh Luong	HH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	
Tan Thuong	HH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	
Son Thuy	HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	33%	7%	0%	
Nam Xe	HH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	6
	%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	100%	25%	0%	
Van Ban District	HH	8	4	1	0	6	0	15	3	0	4	11	1	53
	%	15%	8%	2%	0%	11%	0%	28%	6%	0%	8%	21%	2%	100 %

(SES survey)

3.3.3 Participation in Mass Organization

77. Households participate in a variety of local mass organizations. The most common participation is the Women's Union (168 persons) followed by Youth Union (96 persons) and Farmer's Association (86 persons) and.

Table 3-10: Membership of Mass Organizations (persons)

District/ Commune	No. of AHs	Women Union	Youth Union	Farmer Assoc.	Veteran Assoc.	Other	Total
Van Ban District	**277**	**168**	**96**	**86**	**32**	**52**	**434**
Khanh Yen Town	18	11	7	2	1	1	22
Lang Giang	40	14	11	3	4	10	42
Khanh Yen Thuong	6	4	0	1	1	2	8
Hoa Mac	46	35	20	19	7	11	92
Duong Quy	24	12	10	8	6	4	40
Tham Duong	41	23	10	19	3	7	62
Minh Luong	23	5	0	3	1	0	9
Tan Thuong	14	9	7	3	0	1	20
Son Thuy	29	23	9	7	3	6	48
Nam Xe	36	32	22	21	6	10	91

(SES Survey)

3.4 Living Standards

3.4.1 Income

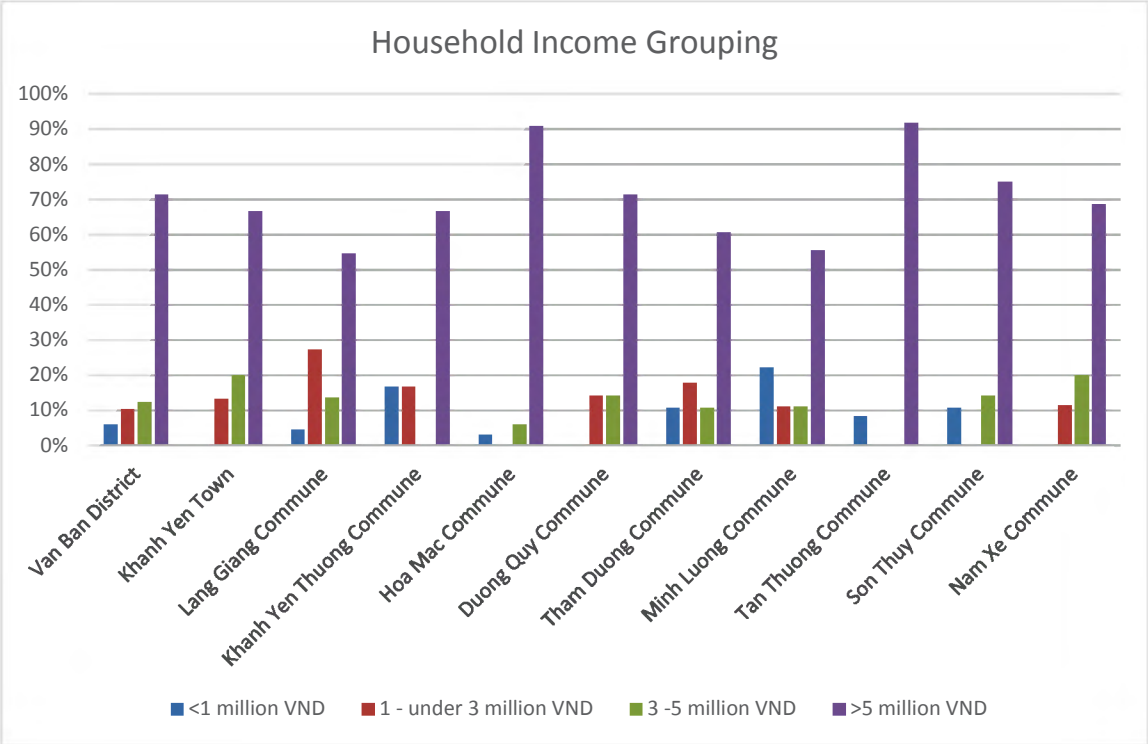
78. Seventy-one percent of surveyed households reported earning an average monthly income of over VND 5 million. This was followed by 12% in the VND 3-5 million range; 10% in the VND 1-3 million range and 6% with less than VND 1 million per month. The areas with proportions of households over the average for incomes over VND 5 million were Hoa Mac and Tan Thuong and Son Thuy Communes. Minh Luong, Khanh Yen Thuong, Son Thuy and Tan Thuong had higher than average proportion of those with incomes under VND 1 million.

Table 3-11: Grouping of Household Income Ranges

District/ Commune	<1 million VND	1 - under 3 million VND	3 -5 million VND	>5 million VND
Van Ban District	**6%**	**10%**	**12%**	**71%**
Khanh Yen Town	0%	13%	20%	67%
Lang Giang	5%	27%	14%	55%
Khanh Yen Thuong	17%	17%	0%	67%
Hoa Mac	3%	0%	6%	91%
Duong Quy	0%	14%	14%	71%
Tham Duong	11%	18%	11%	61%
Minh Luong	22%	11%	11%	56%
Tan Thuong	8%	0%	0%	92%
Son Thuy	11%	0%	14%	75%

District/ Commune	<1 million VND	1 - under 3 million VND	3 -5 million VND	>5 million VND
Nam Xe	0%	11%	20%	69%

(SES survey)



Just over half reported their monthly expenditure as over VND 5 million; 25% from VND 3 million to VND 5 million; 20% in the range of VND 1 million to VND 3 million; and 4% as under 1 million per month.

Table 3-12: Grouping of Household Expenditure Ranges

District/ Commune	<1 million VND	1 - under 3 million VND	3 -5 million VND	>5 million VND
Van Ban District	**4%**	**20%**	**25%**	**51%**
Khanh Yen Town	7%	20%	7%	67%
Lang Giang	9%	41%	23%	27%
Khanh Yen Thuong	0%	50%	17%	33%
Hoa Mac	0%	3%	18%	79%
Duong Quy	0%	14%	29%	57%
Tham Duong	7%	31%	38%	24%
Minh Luong	11%	22%	44%	22%
Tan Thuong	0%	7%	7%	86%
Son Thuy	3%	10%	38%	48%
Nam Xe	6%	25%	19%	50%

(SES survey)

79. A majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure. Seventy-seven percent reported having income in excess of expenditure needs; 1% reported that their income was just enough to meet expenditure needs; and 21% reported that their income was not enough for expenditure needs.

Table 3-13: Income Versus Expenditure

District/ Commune	HH sa mple	Income > Expenditure		Income = Expenditure		Income < Expenditure	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Van Ban District	202	156	77%	3	1%	43	21%
Khanh Yen Town	15	10	67%	1	7%	4	27%
Lang Giang Commune	22	15	73%	1	0%	6	27%
Khanh Yen Thuong Commune	6	5	83%	0	0%	1	17%
Hoa Mac Commune	33	27	82%	0	0%	6	18%
Duong Quy Commune	14	10	71%	0	0%	4	29%
Tham Duong Commune	28	19	68%	0	0%	9	32%
Minh Luong Commune	9	7	78%	0	0%	2	22%
Tan Thuong Commune	12	8	67%	0	0%	4	33%
Son Thuy Commune	28	23	82%	0	0%	5	18%
Nam Xe Commune	35	32	91%	1	3%	2	6%

(SES)

80. A majority of households have debts (63%). While a majority in almost all communes had debt, the highest rate was Khanh Yen Town and Lang Giang Commune (73% each) and the lowest was Tan Thuong Commune at 36%.

Table 3-14: Households with Debt

District/ Commune	SES HHs with Debt	% Households with Debt
Van Ban District	**130**	**63%**
Khanh Yen Town	11	73%
Lang Giang Commune	16	73%
Khanh Yen Thuong Commune	3	50%
Hoa Mac Commune	22	67%
Duong Quy Commune	10	71%
Tham Duong Commune	17	59%
Minh Luong Commune	5	56%

Tan Thuong Commune	5	36%
Son Thuy Commune	20	69%
Nam Xe Commune	21	58%

(SES)

3.4.2 Water, Energy Sources, Sanitation, Assets and Health

81. The majority of households source their drinking water from rivers and streams (37%) and communal tap (32%). While 19% had piped water and 8% used dug wells. The rates were similar for sources for bathing and washing.

Table 3-15: Sources of Water for Drinking

	Unit	Rainwater	Dug well water	Drilled well water	Tap water	Piped water	Pond, river, lake	Other	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	**2**	**17**	**3**	**66**	**40**	**76**	**8**	**212**
	%	**1%**	**8%**	**1%**	**32%**	**19%**	**37%**	**4%**	
Khanh Yen Town	HH	0	0	0	2	4	8	1	15
	%	0%	0%	0%	13%	27%	53%	7%	
Lang Giang	HH	0	1	0	6	4	11	0	22
	%	0%	5%	0%	27%	18%	50%	0%	
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
	%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	67%	0%	
Hoa Mac	HH	1	8	1	11	0	11	1	33
	%	3%	24%	3%	33%	0%	33%	3%	
Duong Quy	HH	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	14
	%	0%	29%	0%	29%	0%	43%	0%	
Tham Duong	HH	0	0	0	16	6	7	1	30
	%	0%	0%	0%	55%	21%	24%	3%	
Minh Luong	HH	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	9
	%	0%	0%	0%	44%	22%	33%	0%	
Tan Thuong	HH	1	4	1	2	4	2	0	14
	%	7%	29%	7%	14%	29%	14%	0%	
Son Thuy	HH	0	0	1	14	5	11	0	31
	%	0%	0%	3%	48%	17%	38%	0%	
Nam Xe	HH	0	0	0	6	14	13	5	38
	%	0%	0%	0%	17%	39%	36%	14%	

(SES survey)

Table 3-16: Sources of Water for Bathing and Washing

	Unit	Rainwater	Dug well water	Drilled well water	Tap water	Piped water	Pond, river, lake	Other	Total

Van Ban District	**HH**	**1**	**18**	**3**	**64**	**38**	**80**	**6**	**210**
	%	**1%**	**9%**	**1%**	**31%**	**18%**	**39%**	**3%**	
Khanh Yen Town	HH	0	0	0	2	4	9	0	15
	%	0%	0%	0%	13%	27%	60%	0%	
Lang Giang	HH	0	1	0	6	3	12	0	22
	%	0%	5%	0%	27%	14%	55%	0%	
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
	%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	67%	0%	
Hoa Mac	HH	0	9	1	11	0	11	1	33
	%	0%	27%	3%	33%	0%	33%	3%	
Duong Quy	HH	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	14
	%	0%	29%	0%	29%	0%	43%	0%	
Tham Duong	HH	0	0	0	15	7	7	1	30
	%	0%	0%	0%	52%	24%	24%	3%	
Minh Luong	HH	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	9
	%	0%	0%	0%	44%	22%	33%	0%	
Tan Thuong	HH	1	4	1	2	4	2	0	14
	%	7%	29%	7%	14%	29%	14%	0%	
Son Thuy	HH	0	0	1	14	4	11	0	30
	%	0%	0%	3%	48%	14%	38%	0%	
Nam Xe	HH	0	0	0	5	13	15	4	37
	%	0%	0%	0%	14%	36%	42%	11%	

(SES survey)

82. Half reported the quality of good acceptable, and 38% as good. Twelve percent assessed their water quality was poor.

Table 3-17: Household Self-Assessment of Water Quality

		Good	Acceptable	Not good	Other	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	**75**	**98**	**23**	**0**	196
	%	**38%**	**50%**	**12%**	**0%**	**100%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	2	8	3	0	13
	%	15%	62%	23%	0%	100%
Lang Giang	HH	7	15	0	0	22
	%	32%	68%	0%	0%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	3	2	0	0	5
	%	60%	40%	0%	0%	100%
Hoa Mac	HH	7	22	1	0	30
	%	23%	73%	3%	0%	100%
Duong Quy	HH	5	7	2	0	14
	%	36%	50%	14%	0%	100%
Tham Duong	HH	15	12	1	0	28
	%	54%	43%	4%	0%	100%
Minh Luong	HH	3	5	0	0	8
	%	38%	63%	0%	0%	100%
Tan Thuong	HH	8	3	3	0	14
	%	57%	21%	21%	0%	100%
Son Thuy	HH	4	11	11	0	26
	%	15%	42%	42%	0%	100%

		Good	Acceptable	Not good	Other	Total
Nam Xe	HH	21	13	2	0	36
	%	58%	36%	6%	0%	100%

(SES Survey)

83. A very large proportion reported using public toilets (76%) and about 9% using toilets over fish ponds (9%). The proportion of toilets in house was 11% for the three types.

Table 3-18: Household Sanitation

		Tank toilet	Toilets in house with septic tanks	No toilets	Public toilets	Toilets over fish pond	Toilets in house leading to water source	Toilets in house leading to wastewater source	Other	Total
Van Ban District	**HH**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**156**	**19**	**9**	**13**	**2**	**206**
	%	**2%**	**1%**	**0%**	**76%**	**9%**	**4%**	**6%**	**1%**	**100%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	0	1	0	7	4	3	0	0	15
	%	0%	7%	0%	47%	27%	20%	0%	0%	100%
Lang Giang	HH	0	0	0	16	6	0	0	0	22
	%	0%	0%	0%	73%	27%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	6
	%	0%	0%	0%	67%	17%	0%	17%	0%	100%
Hoa Mac	HH	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
	%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Duong Quy	HH	0	0	0	12	1	1	0	0	14
	%	0%	0%	0%	86%	7%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Tham Duong	HH	1	0	0	18	1	2	6	1	29
	%	3%	0%	0%	62%	3%	7%	21%	3%	100%
Minh Luong	HH	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	9
	%	22%	11%	0%	56%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Tan Thuong	HH	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
	%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Son Thuy	HH	0	0	1	23	2	1	2	0	29
	%	0%	0%	3%	79%	7%	3%	7%	0%	100%
Nam Xe	HH	1	0	0	24	3	2	4	1	35
	%	3%	0%	0%	69%	9%	6%	11%	3%	100%

(SES Survey)

84. Almost all (95%) have access to the national grid for electricity and another 3% use a private generator.

Table 3-19: Household Sources of Energy for Lighting

District/ Commune	Unit	National grid	Private grid	Private generator	Gas/petrol	Gas cylinder	Total
Van Ban District	HH	**194**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**205**
	%	**95%**	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	15	0	0	0	0	15
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Lang Giang	HH	20	1	0	0	1	22
	%	91%	5%	0%	0%	5%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hoa Mac	HH	32	0	0	0	0	32
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Duong Quy	HH	14	0	0	0	0	14
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Tham Duong	HH	29	0	0	0	0	29
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Minh Luong	HH	8	0	0	0	0	8
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Tan Thuong	HH	14	0	0	0	0	14
	%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Son Thuy	HH	27	2	0	0	0	29
	%	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nam Xe	HH	29	0	6	1	0	36
	%	81%	0%	17%	3%	0%	100%

(SES Survey)

85. Main sources for energy for cooking are gas cylinder (44%), wood (32%), kerosene (14%) and electricity (9%).

Table 3-20: Household Sources of Energy for Cooking

District/ Commune	Unit	Electric	Gas/ petrol	Gas cylinder	Charcoal	Wood/ Straw	Other	Total
Van Ban District	HH	**19**	**28**	**91**	**1**	**66**	**1**	**206**
	%	**9%**	**14%**	**44%**	**0%**	**32%**	**0%**	**100%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	1	2	7	0	5	0	15
	%	7%	13%	47%	0%	33%	0%	100%
Lang Giang	HH	0	5	10	0	7	0	22
	%	0%	23%	45%	0%	32%	0%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	1	1	2	0	2	0	6
	%	17%	17%	33%	0%	33%	0%	100%
Hoa Mac	HH	1	10	15	0	6	1	33
	%	3%	30%	45%	0%	18%	3%	100%

District/ Commune	Unit	Electric	Gas/ petrol	Gas cylinder	Charcoal	Wood/ Straw	Other	Total
Duong Quy	HH	1	1	7	0	5	0	14
	%	7%	7%	50%	0%	36%	0%	100%
Tham Duong	HH	4	4	7	0	14	0	29
	%	14%	14%	24%	0%	48%	0%	**100%**
Minh Luong	HH	0	0	3	1	5	0	**9**
	%	0%	0%	33%	11%	56%	0%	**100%**
Tan Thuong	HH	1	2	8	0	2	0	**13**
	%	8%	15%	62%	0%	15%	0%	**100%**
Son Thuy	HH	2	2	17	0	8	0	**29**
	%	7%	7%	59%	0%	28%	0%	**100%**
Nam Xe	HH	8	1	15	0	12	0	**36**
	%	22%	3%	42%	0%	33%	0%	**100%**

(SES Survey)

86. A large majority report that the electricity outages are very infrequent.

Table 3-21: Frequency of Power Outages

District/ Commune	Unit	Frequency				
		Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never	Total
Van Ban District	HH	3	14	170	14	**201**
	%	1%	7%	85%	7%	**100%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	0	0	13	2	15
	%	0%	0%	87%	13%	100%
Lang Giang	HH	1	0	18	3	22
	%	5%	0%	82%	14%	100%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	5	1	6
	%	0%	0%	83%	17%	100%
Hoa Mac	HH	0	0	29	4	33
	%	0%	0%	88%	12%	100%
Duong Quy	HH	0	0	13	1	14
	%	0%	0%	93%	7%	100%
Tham Duong	HH	0	3	25	1	29
	%	0%	10%	86%	3%	100%
Minh Luong	HH	0	2	7	0	9
	%	0%	22%	78%	0%	100%
Tan Thuong	HH	0	2	12	0	14
	%	0%	14%	86%	0%	100%
Son Thuy	HH	0	3	25	1	29
	%	0%	10%	86%	3%	100%
Nam Xe	HH	2	4	23	1	30
	%	7%	13%	77%	3%	100%

(SES Survey)

87. The SES collected information on household assets to use a relative household wealth proxy indicator for baseline data, presented below.

Table 3-22: Frequency of Power Outages

District/ Commune	Unit	Bike	Electric bike	Motorbike	Car	TV	Fridge	Washing machine	Air-conditoner	Electric stove/ Induction	Cooker	DVD player	Computer	Desk phone	Mobile phone	Expensive wood cabinets/ beds
Van Ban District	HH	**52**	**6**	**189**	**12**	**185**	**151**	**77**	**27**	**168**	**181**	**71**	**61**	**5**	**200**	**135**
	%	**25%**	**3%**	**91%**	**6%**	**89%**	**73%**	**37%**	**13%**	**81%**	**87%**	**34%**	**29%**	**2%**	**97%**	**65%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	4	1	14	0	14	11	9	5	11	13	6	4	1	14	10
	%	27%	7%	93%	0%	93%	73%	60%	33%	73%	87%	40%	27%	7%	93%	67%
Lang Giang	HH	3	1	19	0	20	14	4	1	21	20	6	6	0	22	14
	%	14%	5%	86%	0%	91%	64%	18%	5%	95%	91%	27%	27%	0%	100%	64%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	1	0	4	0	4	2	1	0	5	4	2	2	0	6	1
	%	17%	0%	67%	0%	67%	33%	17%	0%	83%	67%	33%	33%	0%	100%	17%
Hoa Mac	HH	11	3	33	5	33	31	21	5	32	32	16	22	3	33	28
	%	33%	9%	100%	15%	100%	94%	64%	15%	97%	97%	48%	67%	9%	100%	85%
Duong Quy	HH	5	1	14	0	12	13	9	1	12	13	6	7	0	14	13
	%	36%	7%	100%	0%	86%	93%	64%	7%	86%	93%	43%	50%	0%	100%	93%
Tham Duong	HH	9	0	26	0	23	15	6	2	17	24	7	5	1	28	16
	%	31%	0%	90%	0%	79%	52%	21%	7%	59%	83%	24%	17%	3%	97%	55%
Minh Luong	HH	3	0	7	0	8	5	0	0	5	8	2	0	0	9	3
	%	33%	0%	78%	0%	89%	56%	0%	0%	56%	89%	22%	0%	0%	100%	33%
Tan Thuong	HH	6	0	14	3	14	14	9	7	14	14	7	5	0	14	8
	%	43%	0%	100%	21%	100%	100%	64%	50%	100%	100%	50%	36%	0%	100%	57%
Son Thuy	HH	3	0	27	3	25	26	11	4	24	27	9	2	0	29	20
	%	10%	0%	93%	10%	86%	90%	38%	14%	83%	93%	31%	7%	0%	100%	69%
Nam Xe	HH	7	0	31	1	32	20	7	2	27	26	10	8	0	31	22
	%	19%	0%	86%	3%	89%	56%	19%	6%	75%	72%	28%	22%	0%	86%	61%

(SES Survey)

88. Common ailments reported were flu (56%), respiratory infection (23%), digestion and intestinal disease (13%). Eight percent reported other ailments during previous 12 months.

Table 3-23: Common Ailments During Previous 12 Months

District/ Commune	Unit	Flu	Respiratory disease	Digestive and intestinal diseases	Other
Van Ban District	**HH**	**139**	**58**	**31**	**19**
	%	**56%**	**23%**	**13%**	**8%**
Khanh Yen Town	HH	11	5	3	0
	%	79%	36%	21%	0%
Lang Giang	HH	16	5	2	2
	%	73%	23%	9%	9%
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	5	1	0	0
	%	83%	17%	0%	0%
Hoa Mac	HH	24	10	2	5
	%	73%	30%	6%	15%
Duong Quy	HH	9	4	1	1
	%	69%	31%	8%	8%
Tham Duong	HH	12	4	6	4
	%	43%	14%	21%	14%
Minh Luong	HH	5	1	2	1
	%	56%	11%	22%	11%
Tan Thuong	HH	9	6	2	0
	%	64%	43%	14%	0%
Son Thuy	HH	23	8	4	2
	%	79%	28%	14%	7%
Nam Xe	HH	25	14	9	4
	%	71%	40%	26%	11%

(SES Survey)

3.5 Gender

89. In the project areas, both men and women are actively engaged in the workforce. The most common livelihood activities were farming with general labour also a common income source.

90. Women in the project areas are very busy, carrying a large part of family work to care of duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and taking care of children and the elderly in the family. In other activities, both husbands and wives mostly share such as farming, forestry work and conducting retail or service businesses as noted in tables above related in occupations.

91. Most of household decision-making was reported by surveyed households to be shared between husbands and wives. However, where one or the other is the main decision maker, it tended to be the husband. Land registration in the name of both spouses is not uniform. There remains a sizable proportion of households in some areas for which land is registered in the name of husbands only.

92. Adult women in the surveyed households had been afforded much less opportunities for formal education than men. Women in surveyed households have significantly lower education attainments than men and are over represented in the proportion of illiterate adults. (Refer to table related to education attainment above.)

The tables below show the gender division of labour within surveyed households.

Table 3-24: Household Division of Labour

	Shopping			Cooking			Cleaning house		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Khanh Yen Town	0%	59%	41%	0%	47%	53%	0%	41%	59%
Lang Giang	3%	55%	43%	0%	53%	48%	0%	45%	55%
Khanh Yen Thuong	0%	50%	50%	0%	67%	33%	0%	33%	67%
Hoa Mac	0%	76%	24%	0%	72%	28%	0%	67%	33%
Duong Quy	13%	61%	26%	4%	75%	21%	4%	83%	13%
Tham Duong	2%	73%	24%	2%	76%	22%	2%	63%	34%
Minh Luong	0%	61%	39%	0%	70%	30%	4%	65%	30%
Tan Thuong	0%	64%	36%	0%	64%	36%	0%	43%	57%
Son Thuy	7%	69%	24%	0%	69%	31%	3%	69%	28%
Nam Xe	6%	50%	44%	3%	50%	47%	0%	53%	47%
Van Ban District	3%	64%	33%	1%	65%	34%	1%	59%	39%

(SES Survey)

Table 3-25: Household Division of Attending to Children and Elderly

	Taking care of children, elder			Taking children to school			Tutoring children		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Khanh Yen Town	0%	41%	59%	7%	33%	60%	0%	27%	73%
Lang Giang	0%	26%	74%	0%	14%	86%	0%	11%	89%
Khanh Yen Thuong	0%	33%	67%	20%	20%	60%	0%	20%	80%
Hoa Mac	0%	50%	50%	3%	35%	62%	0%	38%	62%
Duong Quy	0%	67%	33%	6%	38%	56%	11%	58%	32%
Tham Duong	0%	50%	50%	3%	37%	60%	6%	46%	49%
Minh Luong	0%	43%	57%	10%	48%	43%	14%	43%	43%
Tan Thuong	0%	31%	69%	17%	17%	67%	0%	43%	57%
Son Thuy	3%	45%	52%	9%	32%	59%	5%	32%	64%
Nam Xe	0%	38%	62%	10%	26%	65%	14%	34%	52%
Van Ban District	0%	43%	56%	6%	31%	63%	6%	36%	59%

(SES Survey)

Table 3-26: Household Division of Responsibility for Income, Decision Making and Property Registration

	Working to generate income			Making important decisions			Property registration		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Khanh Yen Town	0%	18%	82%	6%	22%	72%	35%	12%	53%
Lang Giang	6%	3%	92%	13%	3%	85%	33%	15%	53%
Khanh Yen Thuong	0%	17%	83%	0%	17%	83%	33%	17%	50%
Hoa Mac	7%	2%	91%	11%	7%	83%	46%	13%	41%
Duong Quy	0%	8%	92%	17%	4%	79%	46%	13%	42%
Tham Duong	2%	15%	83%	27%	15%	59%	51%	20%	29%
Minh Luong	13%	4%	83%	26%	9%	65%	61%	22%	17%
Tan Thuong	0%	0%	100%	14%	7%	79%	29%	7%	64%
Son Thuy	7%	10%	83%	10%	10%	79%	45%	24%	31%
Nam Xe	21%	12%	68%	47%	6%	47%	74%	9%	18%
Van Ban District	7%	8%	85%	19%	9%	72%	47%	15%	37%

(SES Survey)

Table 3-27: Household Division of Attendance in Community Activities

	Meeting at residential cluster			Participating in community activities			Attending funerals, weddings		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Khanh Yen Town	35%	24%	41%	6%	22%	72%	0%	11%	89%
Lang Giang	25%	25%	50%	10%	8%	83%	3%	5%	93%
Khanh Yen Thuong	50%	17%	33%	0%	17%	83%	0%	17%	83%
Hoa Mac	22%	24%	53%	13%	20%	67%	7%	9%	85%
Duong Quy	42%	13%	46%	13%	8%	79%	4%	8%	88%
Tham Duong	44%	27%	29%	15%	24%	61%	0%	22%	78%
Minh Luong	30%	22%	48%	9%	32%	59%	22%	9%	70%
Tan Thuong	50%	36%	14%	14%	7%	79%	7%	0%	93%
Son Thuy	24%	45%	31%	14%	25%	61%	3%	24%	72%
Nam Xe	38%	18%	44%	32%	18%	50%	35%	12%	53%
Van Ban District	33%	25%	41%	14%	18%	67%	9%	12%	79%

(SES Survey)

3.6 Support for the Project

93. The IOL asked potentially affected households about their level of support for the project. The overall level of support for the project is high in the survey responses. Eighty-six percent fully support, 9% partially support and an average of 4% did not support the project. Some areas noted higher proportions of non-support: Khanh Yen Town (28%) and Nam Xe Commune (6%). Some numbers of non-support is understandable given that most of the benefits to people losing land will be diffuse regional economic benefits.

Table 3-28: Surveyed Level of Support for the Project

District/ Commune	No. of AHs	No. of AHs answered	Totally support		Partially support		Not support	
			HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Van Ban District	**277**	**277**	**237**	**86%**	**25**	**9%**	**12**	**4%**
Khanh Yen Town	18	18	12	67%	1	6%	5	28%
Lang Giang	40	40	36	90%	4	10%	0	0%
Khanh Yen Thuong	6	6	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%
Hoa Mac	46	46	39	85%	3	7%	4	9%
Duong Quy	24	24	22	92%	2	8%	0	0%
Tham Duong	41	41	37	90%	4	10%	0	0%
Minh Luong	23	23	21	91%	2	9%	0	0%
Tan Thuong	14	14	11	79%	3	21%	0	0%
Son Thuy	29	29	25	86%	2	7%	1	3%
Nam Xe	36	36	29	81%	3	8%	2	6%

(IOL)

Chapter 4 - Consultation, Participation and Disclsoure

4.1 Information dissemination, consultation and participation requirements

94. Meaningful consultation is an integral element of RP preparation and implementation for this project RP. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultations commenced during the preparation of resettlement plan with consultations held before, during and after the implementation of the IOL and SES. Consultations, including individual consultations will continue during preparation of and after approval of the updated resettlement plan.

95. This process enables communities and affected persons to be fully informed about the decisions that will affect their way of life and living standards. Importantly, it also provides opportunities for them to participate in the decision making on matters that will directly affect them. This is not only consistent with principles of transparency and fairness, but ensures better outcomes in the design and implementation of mitigation measures.

4.2 Information dissemination and consultation during the preparation of the Resettlement Plan

96. Information dissemination and consultations were conducted with affected households identified through the IOL.

97. Ten consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes 25 January to 2 February 2018. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 390 people participated consisting of 211 men and 179 women (45.9% of total). Summaries of these consultation meetings along with issues raised are in presented below. A more detailed record is presented in Appendix 4.

Table 4-1: List of Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities

Commune	Date	Participants	No. Attendendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Lao Cai Province					
1. Minh Luong	Feb 2, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Party Secretary, Cadastral – Construction Officer.	25	15	10

Commune	Date	Participants	No. Attendendees		
			Total	Male	Female
		Project consultants.			
2. Tham Duong	Feb 2, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representative of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Cadastral – Construction Officer. Project consultants.	46	22	24
3. Duong Quy	Feb 1, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Commune Party Secretary. Project consultants.	63	42	21
4. Hoa Mac	Feb 1, 2018	Potentially affected households; - Representative of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Commune Vice Chairman, Head of Police. Project consultants.	47	25	22
5. Son Thuy	Jan. 29, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer Project consultants.	42	17	25
6. Lang Giang	Jan. 31, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer Project consultants.	43	25	18
7. Khanh Yen Town	Jan 30, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of the local government: the chairman of the town, the vice chairman of the town council, the secretary of the town party committee, the chief of the town, the president of the Fatherland Front. Project consultants.	32	18	14
8. Khanh Yen Thuong	Jan 30, 2018	Potentially affected households; Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee, Vice Chairman of the Commune People's Committee. Project consultants.	13	8	5
9. Tan Thuong	Jan. 29, 2018	Potentially affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee, Secretary of the Party Committee, Cadastral Officer. Project consultants.	18	11	7
10. Nam Xe	January 25, 2018	Potentially affected households; - Representative of local government: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Secretary of Party Committee, Commune Cadastre. Project consultants.	61	28	33

98. Issues raised by attendees at the meetings included resettlement related matters, such as adequate compensation, livelihood restoration, and transparency in resettlement planning. There were also some environment and design related comments. The issues raised along with responses and how these issues are addressed by the project is summarized below.

Table VI. 1: Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
Resettlement Related	
project implementation should minimize impacts. (General comment)	The mitigation of the project impacts during the implementation will be carried out through design, construction plan arrangement and monitoring.
there should be a clearance agreement before construction. (General comment)	According to the regulations of the Government and ADB, the civil works can only be commenced when site clearance is completed.
compensation should be adequate and be public and transparent. (General comment)	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records, rate application minutes will be disclosed publicly at the offices of the CPCs and village cultural houses. Compensation will be delivered directly to the affected households with the monitoring of the People's Committees at different levels. Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
necessary to pay proper consideration to resettlement sites if these are required. (Son Thuy Commune)	Assessing the scope of impacts, the development of a resettlement site is not necessary. However, depending on the project impacts at the DMS time, if the resettlement site development is required, those affected by land acquisition for the development of the site will be compensated per the principles of the project policy framework. Site levelling and construction of the resettlement site will be carried out by the District People's Committees.
A quarter of the population are living on road 279 so a resettlement area may be needed. (Tan Thuong Commune)	The suggestion is noted and will be taking in to consideration when resettlement impacts are assessed.
The project should support ground leveling for Pom Khao Area, to host 30 households if relocation is required. (Nam Xe Commune)	The suggestion is noted and will be taking in to consideration when resettlement impacts are assessed.

Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
Some households want to keep the existing road alignment so as not to affect the agricultural land area (rice land). (Minh Luong Commune)	There are many opinions of construction of bypass road and others want the project to upgrade and rehabilitate on the existing road. At present, the bypass route is being proposed. The project preparation team will base on the scope of impacts of both options on people's lives to consider the alternative. In case bypass road alternative is selected, livelihood restoration measures for the households losing agricultural land will be designed within the livelihood restoration program of the project to ensure that their living standards will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.
Wish to have more details on the project design. (General comment)	The disclosure of detailed design of the project will be carried out during the detailed design preparation process. The design consultants will organize public consultation about the design or disclose the design to the local communities and authorities at different levels during the designing process.
Design Related	
- The commune wants to build a bypass road to ensure traffic safety, avoid noise, and minimize environmental sanitation. However, the bypass road will go into the graveyard, the communal culture house and 10 households in Hamlet 3. (Minh Luong Commune)	In case bypass road alternative is selected, the design will be considered to avoid impacts on graves and cultural houses. If impacts are unavoidable, or the households whose graves are too close to the road and do not want to leave their graves there, they will be compensated for displacement and reburial of the graves. In addition, they will be entitled to receive cash allowance for grave displacement rituals according to the traditions of their group. If cultural houses are affected, they will be restored by the project.
- People and local authorities suggested to build a town bypass to avoid hospitals, schools, high volume of cars running through the town, about 400 cars a day. The bypass should go southward to reduce impacts on the people. (Khanh Yen Commune)	The selection of bypass road will be considered based on different factors/criteria. In addition to the criteria mentioned above, the environmental and social impacts of the bypass road will be carefully considered.

4.3 Information Disclosure

99. The resettlement plan (draft and updated versions) are required to be publically disclosed and information from the resettlement plans disclosed to affected people in a timely manner and in an accessible and understandable form.

4.3.1 Disclosure of the draft resettlement plan

100. Salient features of the project, project impacts, mitigation measures and information about the GRM were disclosed to affected households and relevant local Government agencies through consultation meetings presented above. A public information brochure (PIB) setting out key information was disseminated to potentially affected people at the time of the consultations. A copy of the PIB is attached as Appendix 2.

101. The agreed draft RP will be disclosed in the project areas as well as publically disclosed on the ADB website. An updated PIB setting out key principles, forms of assistance, grievance redress mechanism (with contact information) and an updated project schedule will also be publically posted in each commune following approval of the draft resettlement plan.

4.3.2 Disclosure of the updated resettlement plan

102. During RP updating, relevant information will be conveyed and disclosed to affected people, communities in the project areas as well as relevant Government agencies through public consultations and public information brochures. The agreed updated RP will be disclosed to affected people, and communities as well as be publically disclosed on ADB website.

4.4 Resettlement Plan Consultation, Communication and Disclosure Plan

4.4.1 Modes of communication and consultation

103. Various means of communication can be applied depending of the communication objectives as well as constraints in time or resources. The following participation techniques can be used:

- **Information Dissemination and Information Sharing Using Media:** this technique can be used to inform the stakeholders on project status, action taken, results of activities and similar. This technique can use either written (information brochures, fact sheets, newsletter, newspaper, radio, and website). Public notice boards, such as at district and commune offices can be used to publically post written information. Public information, education and communication printed material, should incorporate posters and brochures which drawings and diagrams.
- **Consultation and Discussion Meetings**: These involve face-to-face meetings with stakeholders. Public or small group meetings targeting the community should be held in convenient locations and times to promote participation. Community level meetings have the advantage of overcoming gaps in literacy capabilities and enable the use of local ethnic languages.
- **Information Gathering:** quantitative and qualitative information about projects, needs, best practices, etc., can be gathered either in written form (i.e. questionnaire surveys) or in face to face interactions (meetings, focus group discussions). When dealing with information elicited from community representatives, use culturally appropriate techniques such as focus group discussions; women's gatherings etc., in local language; and ensure that information is collected separately from different segments of community (elders, youth, women etc.);
- **Two-way knowledge and information exchange:** should be applied throughout the project with all key stakeholder representatives and potentially affected or involved communities.

104. Communication needs to recognize the language needs of different audiences. There are 15 ethnic minority groups residing in the provinces of the project areas making up a significant proportion of the local populations. While Vietnamese is commonly spoken in addition to their own ethnic languages, levels of understanding, ability to converse as well as read Vietnamese vary considerably. Literacy in local ethnic languages is not common. Community meetings should take consideration of this, using appropriate vocabulary and local languages. Public information, education and communication printed material, should incorporate posters and brochures which drawings and diagrams.

105. Gender participation needs to be promoted across all project communications. Invitation notices to such meetings should indicate the names of both spouses. Attention should be given to the need for separate women's meetings on critical issues, such as resettlement and livelihood restoration. The level of women's participation in meetings should monitored and consideration given to conducting dedicated meetings for women if participation levels are low.

4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

106. The requirements for consultation and disclosure along with roles and timing are presented in the table below.

Table 4-2: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
Following Approval of Draft RP				
Disclosure of agreed RP	Affected households, communities in project areas; Stakeholders.	Dissemination of RP to all DPCs/ CPCs in project areas and agencies involved in RP implementation. Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards	PMU/ DONRE/ DPCs DPCs/ CPCs	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB
	General public	Public disclosure on ADB's website Uploading on MOT website	ADB MOT	
During Updating of RP				
Resettlement	Relocating AHs	Group and individual discussions with relocating AHs on options details and assistance entitlements.	DCARB, CPC	Following DMS
Livelihood development	AHs eligible for LDP	Group and individual discussions on LDP strategy, including proposed options. Needs and preference assessment. (Feedback informs final design of LDP.)	LDPSC, LDPMB, DCARB	Following DMS
Entitlements, eligibility and compensation rates	AHs	Public consultation meetings. Distribution of the PIB to APs	DCARBs, CPC with support from PMU	Following DMS and replacement cost study
Disclosure of draft updated RP	Affected	Posting the compensation and	DCARB	

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
and entitlements	households	support plan in commune and village public areas. This plan covers all project entitlements for APs as well details of GRM. AP feedback on compensation plans to be collected and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure		
Disclosure of agreed updated RP	Affected households; Communities in project areas.	Translated resettlement plan publically accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website.	-PMU, DCARB with support of DD Consultant. -PIB disseminated by CPCs. -ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP
Implementation schedule of resettlement plan and civil works	Affected households	Public consultation meetings	DCARB, PMU, CPCs	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.
Compensation disbursement schedule	Affected households	Notices to individual households	DCARB and local PCs	Minimum 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation arrangements	Households required to relocate	Group discussions and individual consultations as needed.	DCARB	Commencing upon final approval of updated RP until resettlement satisfactorily completed.
Disclosure of periodic External Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass	Uploaded on ADB website. Translated versions made	ADB PMU, DPCs	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi-annual)

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
	organizations	available at District PC offices for public access upon request.		
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU (semi-annual)

Note: DD Consultant = Detailed Design Consultant; DCARB = District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board; DOLISA = Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs; PMU = Project Management Unit; EIA = Environment Impact Assessment; EMP = Environment Management Plan; LDP = Livelihood Development Plan; PIB = public information booklet; WU=Women's Union.

Chapter 5 - Grievance Redress

5.1 Project Grievances

107. A project grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived project-related problem that gives ground for complaint by an affected person (AP). As a general policy, the EA (Ministry of Transport - MOT) and IA (Project Management Unit No.2- PMU2) will work proactively to prevent grievances through the implementation of impact mitigation measures and community liaison activities that anticipate and address potential issues before they become grievances. Nonetheless, it is possible that unanticipated impacts may occur if the mitigation measures are not properly implemented or unforeseen issues occur.

108. To address complaints, a project grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be developed in accordance with ADB requirements and Government procedures. A GRM is a systematic process for receiving, recording, evaluating and addressing AP's project-related grievances transparently and in a reasonable period. The GRM will be established by PMU2 prior to the commencement of any land acquisition or resettlement activities, and will operate during the pre- construction, construction and operation phases.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

109. The proposed GRM integrates resettlement, environment and technical issues into a single structure. The structure considers Vietnamese laws and provisions for complaint handling as well as nuances of the operating environment and cultural attitudes toward lodging complaints. Specifically, the structure enables the GRM to:
    - provide a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting;
    - build trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
    - enable a systematic identification of issues or problems, facilitating corrective actions and pre-emptive engagement.

110. The proposed GRM includes the following elements:
    - a grievance receipt and registration system to provide ways for community members to register complaints and confirm they have been received;
    - grievance eligibility assessment to determine if the issues raised in the complaint fall within the mandate of the GRM and if the complaints are legitimate;
    - grievance assessment and investigation to clarify concerns raised in the complaint, to gather information on the situation, and to identify how the issues might be resolved;
    - joint problem-solving, in which all relevant project stakeholders engage in a dialogue and action planning to resolve the problem;
    - grievance tracking, including maintenance of written records of grievances, monitoring, public information disclosure and reporting to the affected people; and
    - grievance closure, including community feedback and confirmation of resolution of the problem.

111. APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of affected environment, land acquisition and resettlement, such as noise, pollution, entitlements, rates and payment and procedures for resettlement, income restoration programs, etc.

112. The principles and procedures of the GRM are based on provisions of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29/11/2013; Law on Grievances No. 02/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011; Law on Denunciations No. 03/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011; Law on Receiving of Residents No. 42/2013/QH13, dated 25/11/2013; Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP, dated 03/10/2012 of the Government Stipulating Detailed Regulations on Some Articles of Law on Grievance 2011; Decree No. 76/2012/ND-CP, dated 03/10/2012 of the Government Stipulating Detailed Regulations on Some Articles of Law on Denunciation 2011; Circular No. 06/2013/TT-TTCP, dated 30/9/2012 of the Government Inspectorate Stipulating Procedures of Denunciation Settlement, Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTCP, dated 31/10/2014 of the Government Inspectorate Stipulating Procedures of Settling Grievances, Denunciating Letters and Letters of Requests; ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). According to the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, a grievance must be submitted within 90 days of the time they receive the decision of land acquisition or become aware of the actions of the administrative action in question. In circumstances, such as sickness, natural calamity, or required to work or study in a distant location or other objective constraints, that time will not be counted within the 90 days mentioned above.

113. The GRM consists of several escalating stages. Complaint resolution and decision making are undertaken by PMU2's Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) in consultation with the District Grievance Redress Units of Than Uyen, Tan Uyen, Lai Chau City, Tam Duong (Lai Chau Province), Van Yen, Van Chan (Yen Bai Province), Van Ban (Lao Cai Province) then by a Provincial-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) of respective provinces, if required. The roles and responsibilities of PMU2 ESU, DGRU/CGRU and GRC are presented below.

114. **Environment and Social Unit of PMU2 (PMU2 ESU)**: The unit consists of social and environmental staff at PMU2, supported by staff members, preferably one or two members based in respective Districts. Staff of PMU2 ESU will (i) receive all complaints from APs seeking access to the GRM; (ii) register the complaints; (iii) determine complaint eligibility; (iv) send confirmation of eligibility to the complainant; (v) forward the complaint to relevant contractor (during construction) or facility operator (during operation), DGRU/CGRU and GRU; (vi) follow up with the DGRU/CGRU and the GRC on status of complaint redress; (vii) investigate the complaint and identify corrective actions that are within the mandate of MOT; (viii) inform AP on the proposed corrective action; (ix) track and record all decisions taken; (x) maintain a complaint registration, tracking and monitoring system; and (xi) report to MOT, respective districts (07) and provinces

115. (03) on the implementation and result of the corrective action plans.

116. **District/City Grievance Redress Units (DGRU/CGRU) (07)**: The Unit consists of 6 officers of six relevant District/City divisions: Center for Land Fund Development, Natural Resources and Environment, Inspectorate, Finance, Construction, and Resident Receiving Office. The Units are chaired by the Vice Chairmen of 07 respective District People's Committees/City People's Committee. The DGRU/CGRU will (i) determine eligibility of complaints relating to resettlement and environment, (ii) conduct an assessment of complaints that relate to resettlement and environment, (iii) send confirmation of eligibility to the AP in case the complaint is related to resettlement and environment, with copy to PMU2 ESU; (iv) identify the corrective action plan and send it to the AP with copy to PMU2 ESU for further processing; (v) execute the plan and report the implementation, result of the plan implementation to PMU2 ESU; (vi) participate in GRC meetings if invited; (vii) monitor implementation of grievance resolution processes under their jurisdiction.

117. **The Grievance Redress Committees of respective Provinces of Lai Chau, Yen Bai and Lao Cai (GRC):** The Committee consists of 5 officers of five relevant provincial departments: Natural Resources and Environment, Inspectorate, Finance, Construction, and Resident Receiving Office. The Committee is chaired by the Vice Chairman of respective PPC. The Committee will (i) determine eligibility of appeals; (ii) conduct the assessment of appeals; (iii) send confirmation letter of eligibility to the AP with a copy to PMU2 ESU; (iv) identify corrective action plans for appeals; (v) manage and supervise the implementation of the plan; and (iv) inform PMU2 ESU on the decision of the corrective action plan.

118. The GRM stages are presented below.

119. Stage 1: Submission of complaint.
    a. The AP submits a written complaint to PMU2 ESU staff, or as letter, or email (with attached signed letter). Contact details of PMU2 ESU will be posted at the construction sites. A registered and legally recognized civil society organization (CSO) with valid representation authorization may file a complaint on behalf of an AP through PMU2 ESU.
    b. Complaints can also be sent directly to the works contractor (during construction through a hotline number that will be posted for construction-related matters (such as noise, dust, access to property and other matters) which require immediate action, or to the operator (during the operation phase). Contractors are required to register the complaint, and report to PMU2 ESU on complaints received and actions taken.

120. Stage 2: Registration, Eligibility Assessment, Confirmation of Eligibility [max. 5 working days]
    a. PMU2 ESU registers the complaint in a grievance registry and identifies the nature of the complaint. If the complaint relates to resettlement (case 1), PMU2 ESU forwards the complaint to the relevant DGRU/CGRU for further processing. If the complaint relates to other matters such as environment, project design, damage to property or others (case 2), PMU2 ESU proceeds to the next step.
    b. The DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) determines whether the complaint is eligible for the GRM using the screening procedure.
    c. If the complaint is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
    d. If the complaint is deemed eligible, the DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) identifies how the complaints should be investigated and addressed and who will be responsible for these actions, and informs the relevant parties accordingly. Options include: (i) the works contractor (during construction phase); (ii) the operator (during operation phase); (iii) the Center for Land Fund Development; (iv) the DGRU/CGRU; (iv) PMU2 ESU; (v) others.
    e. The DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant, with copy to PMU2 ESU for case 1. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

121. Stage 3: Assessment and Identification of Action [max. 10 working days]
    a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 2(d) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the complaint to determine how it might be resolved.
    b. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage

2(d) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process.

c. The entity identified under Stage 2 (d), in consultation with PMU2 ESU, drafts a time-bound action plan including responsibilities for plan implementation.
d. The entity identified under Stage 2(d) submits the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. PMU2 ESU is copied in the letter.

122. Stage 4: Confirmation by AP, or First Appeal [max. 10 working days]
    a. The complainant confirms in writing consent with the proposed action plan to execute immediately the action plan.
    b. The complainant may submit an appeal to GRC of respective Provinces in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within 30 days after acknowledgement of the complaint; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision under Stage 3.

123. Stage 5: Review, Eligibility Assessment and Confirmation of Appeal by GRC of respective Provinces [max. 5 working days]
    a. The GRC informs PMU2 ESU/concerned DGRU/CGRU that the complainant appealed the decision, and requests all relevant documents and issued decisions from PMU2 ESU/concerned DGRU/CGRU. The GRC, in consultation with the DGRU/CGRU determines whether the appeal is eligible using their own screening procedure.
    b. If the appeal is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
    c. If the appeal is deemed eligible, the GRC identifies who and how the complaint should be investigated and addressed, and informs the relevant parties accordingly.
    d. The GRC sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant with copy to PMU2 ESU for registration. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

124. Stage 6: Assessment and Identification of Action by GRC [max 10 working days]
    a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 5 (c) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the appeal to determine how it might be resolved.
    b. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage 5 (c) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process. For cases involving ethnic minority complainants, CEMA will participate as a party to the assessment and decision making process.
    c. The entity identified under Stage 5 (c), in consultation with PMU2 ESU, drafts a time-bound action plan including responsibilities for plan implementation.
    d. The entity identified under Stage 5 (c) submits the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. The DGRU/CGRU and PMU2 ESU are copied in the letter.

125. Stage 7: Confirmation by AP, or Second Appeal [max 10 working days]
    a. The complainant confirms agreement in writing with the Decision and the proposed action plan.
    b. The complainant may appeal to the local court in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within the 30 days after acknowledgement of the appeal; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision in Stage 6. In fact, at any time in the GRM

the AP may appeal to the local court system if they so choose.

c. If the AP is not satisfied with the outcome of the GRM, they may send their grievance directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the AP is not satisfied with the responses of SERD, APs can access ADB's Accountability Mechanism via https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main[1]. The AP should first try to resolve the complaint with the relevant authorities and project team. Use of the Accountability Mechanism is the last resort.

126. Stage 8: Implementation of Action, Monitoring, and Reporting [duration: as defined in the Decision and time-bound action plan]

a. Implementation of the Decision and action plan commences, with close collaboration of relevant project stakeholders depending on the type of complaint.

b. PMU2 ESU monitors the implementation of actions and records findings, to be filed through the grievance administration system. As part of the monitoring process, PMU2 ESU consults the relevant project stakeholders, as needed.

127. Stage 9: Closure of Complaint

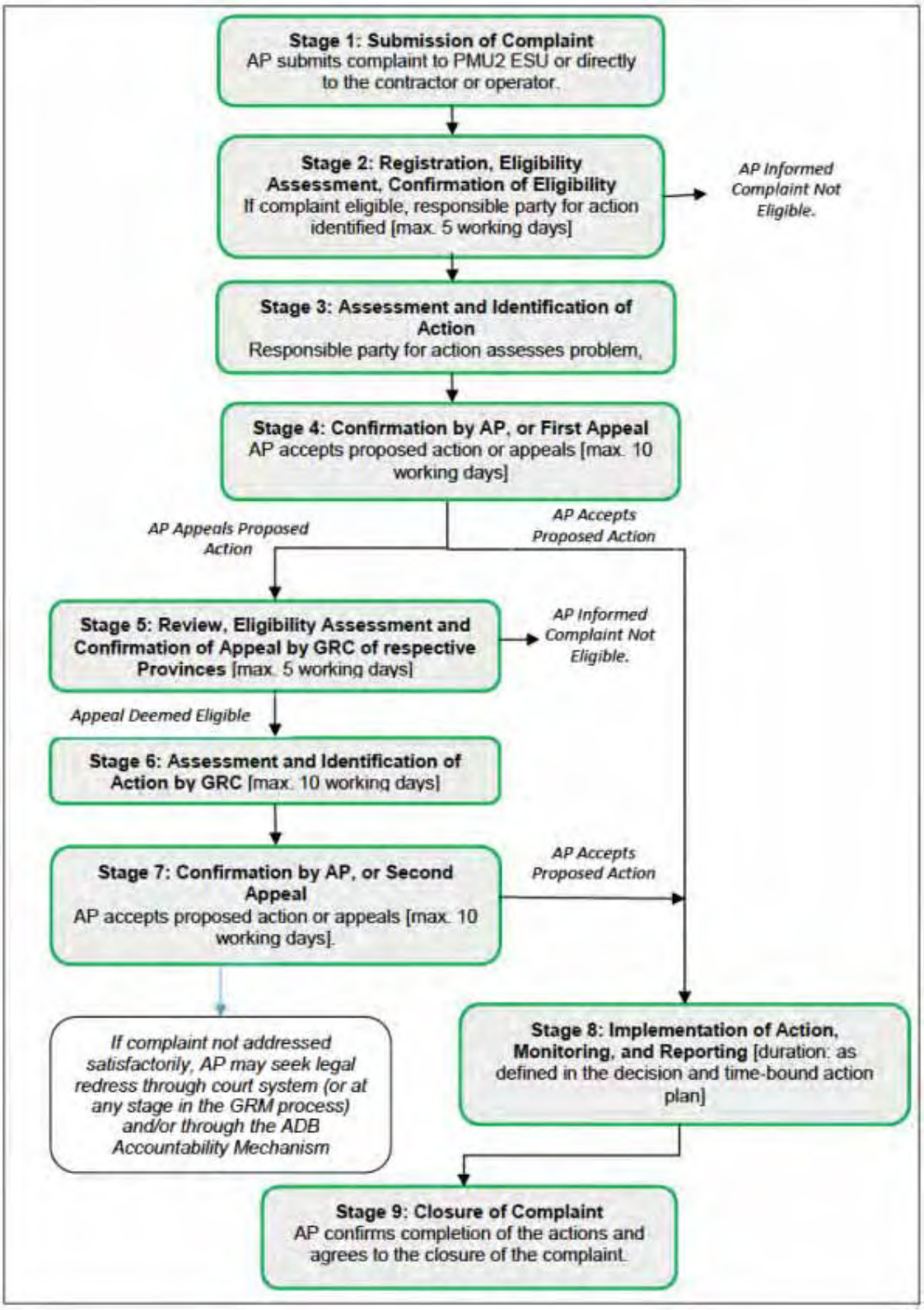
a. When the decision/actions are implemented and when monitoring is completed, PMU2 ESU prepares a final report which is shared with the complainant, DGRU/CGRU and GRC, and filed.

b. The complainant confirms completion of the actions and *agrees* to the closure of the complaint. The grievance dossier is closed and filed in the project archive.

128. The AP will not have to pay any fee for his/her case (official or unofficial). APs will be encouraged to use the above GRM. However, the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies by APs, at any stage, if they so wish.

[1] Vietnamese version: https://www.adb.org/vi/documents/accountability-mechanism-policy-2012

Figure 1. Project GRM



129. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the provisions of the policy and legal framework of the Government of Vietnam and Asian Development Bank (ADB SPS 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2 and 3 and cross-cutting policy themes included in OM/F1/OP updated in October 2013). The RP follows the approved Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) which concerns all subprojects under this investment program and requires compliance with the following safeguard objectives:

- Land Acquisition and Resettlement: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

- Ethnic Minority Peoples: (i) to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for ethnic minority peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the ethnic minority peoples themselves, and (ii) so that ethnic minority peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

6.1 Government of Vietnam Laws, Regulations and Policies Pertaining to Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Peoples

130. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted in 2013 confirms that ownership and protection of ownership of citizens of their houses. According to the Constitution 2013, land in Vietnam belongs to the population as a whole, and is administered by the state on the public's behalf, citizens and organizations rely upon land-use rights, but do not own land. The law allows the state to acquire land used by citizens for a wide range of purposes, including national defense and security, national interest, public interest and economic development.

131. Ownership rights in Vietnam are mainly land use rights, which means that they have the right to use but can not own the land. The right to use includes the right to a land use right certificate (LURC) granted by the State, the user has the right to sell, lease, exchange, mortgage and leave the right to use and expel others out of the land that they have the LURC. The State may grant land use rights and users may obtain legal use rights through rent, inheritance or grant from family members and purchase. LURCs are necessary for the recognition of the rights of users and the guarantee of their right to use, real estate transactions, access to credit and legal protection of land use rights.

132. Some types of legal title may have land use rights. The State may grant user rights through allocation or lease and some rights require users to pay fees or rent. Under the law, the type of "land user" includes: (1) domestic organizations (political organizations and people's armed forces units), which the State allocates, leases land or recognizes land use rights; (2) economic organizations are permitted to transfer land use rights; (3) communities granted with land or recognized by the State on land use right; (4) domestic households and individuals are allocated or leased land by the State, and are recognized on land use rights or entitled to transfer such rights; (5)

religious organizations are granted and recognized land use rights by the State; (6) foreign diplomatic missions have land leased by the State; (7) some Vietnamese residing overseas are allocated or leased with land; (8) Foreign organizations and individuals investing in Vietnam may have land leased by the State.

133. In addition, the government also promulgated a number of laws, decrees and regulations to create a legal framework for land acquisition, assistance, compensation and resettlement. The main documents include:

a. Law and Ordinance

(i) Land Law 2013, No.45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly on 29/11/2013;

(ii) Law on Complaints (2011) No.02/2011/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated 21/11/2011;

(iii) Construction Law No.50/2014/QH13 dated 18/6/2014;

(iv) The Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 of the National Assembly dated April 20, 2007 on exercise of democracy in communes, wards and townships and contents to be publicized to people including: "Investment projects and works, order of priority, implementation schedule, schemes on compensation, support for land clearance and resettlement related to projects and works in the commune area".

b. Government's Decree

(i) Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 06/01/2017 amending and supplementing a number of decrees guiding the Land Law, such as Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP issued on May 15, 2014 detailing a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on promulgation of land prices and Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/05/2014 on compensation, support and resettlement at land acquisition by the State;

(ii) Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government specifying the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law No.45/2013/QH13;

(iii) Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing land price;

(iv) Decree No.104/2014/ND-CP dated 14/11/2014 on Land price framework;

(v) Decree No. 45/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for the collection of land use fees;

(vi) Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for collection rental fee for land and water surface;

(vii) Decree No.47/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;

(viii) Decree No.84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing;

(ix) Decree No.46/2015 dated 12/5/2015 on administering the quality and maintenance of building structures;

(x) Decree No.16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 on the management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and preferential loans by donors;

(xi) Decree No.75/2012 / ND-CP dated 03/10/2012 detailing some articles of the Law on Complaints

c. Decision

(i) Decision No.1956/QD-TTg of November 17, 2009 of the Prime Minister approving the scheme on vocational training for rural laborers up to 2020

(ii) Decision 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 September 2015 on vocational training and job referral policy for labors who are impacted by agricultural land acquisition.

d. Circular

(i) Circular No.23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulating land use right certificates, house own right and other land-related assets.

(ii) Circular No.24/2014/BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regarding the cadastral records.

(iii) Circular No.25/2014/BTNMT dated May 19, 2014 of MONRE regulating cadastral map.

(iv) Circular No.28/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of MONRE regulating land statistics and inventory and establishing maps on current status of land use.

(v) Circular 29/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of MONRE regulating in details the preparation and adjustment on land use planning;

(vi) Circular 30/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's on land allocation, lease, change of land use purpose and land recovery;

(vii) Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on detailed methodology for valuation of land, construction, adjustment for land price, specific valuation of land and consultancy for land valuation.

(viii) Circular No.37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;

(ix) Circular No.76 dated June 16, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding some provisions in Decree No.45/2014/ND-CP on the collection of land use tax;

(x) Circular No.77 dated June 16, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP on land rent, water surface rent;

(xi) Circular 74/2015/TT-BTC dated 15 May 2015 of the MOF guiding preparation of cost estimation, using and settling costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation when land is acquired by the State;

(xii) Circular No.02/2015/TT-BTNMT dated January 27, 2015 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment guiding in detail some provisions of Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 of the Government;

(xiii) Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations.

e. Decisions of Lao Cai province

(i) PPC Decision 13/2015/QĐ-UBND dates 9 April 2015 Issuing Regulations Matters Regarding Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement When the State Acquires Land in Lao Cai Province.

(ii) PPC Decision 39/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 21/8/2015 of Lao Cai Province regarding Revision, Supplementing and Detailing PPC Decision 13/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 9/4/2015 Issuing Regulations Matters Regarding Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement When the State Acquires Land in Lao Cai Province.

134. Law and regulations of the Government of Vietnam pertain to Ethnic Minority Peoples

(i) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted on 28 November 2013 recognizes the equality of all ethnic groups under one nation, the right to maintain their unique culture and language as well as the obligation of the State to promote equitable development of the living conditions of ethnic minority. The Constitution defines indigenous people based on the following criteria: (i) a language other than the national language; (ii) has long lived on that land, or has a relationship with that land; and a long-standing social organization; (iii) self-sufficient production system; and (iv) distinct cultural identities and identified as a distinct cultural group recognized by neighboring ethnic groups. Article 5 of Constitution 2013 recognizes the following general principles:

(ii) The Land Law of 2013 (No.45/2013/QH13) enacted on 10/12/2013 recognizes the right of communities residing together, sharing the same customs and practices or same family line to have land use rights recognized by the State. It also states that such communities have rights to use land compensated for acquired land and non-land assets. The same law states that ethnic minority communities can be allocated or have long term and stable use of agricultural land recognized in order to preserve national identities associated with the traditions and customs of the people. (In the project affected areas, ethnic minority households tend to have individual rather than collective land use rights).

(iii) The Government of Viet Nam has issued various policies on ethnic minority development issues, which can be divided into three groups of basic policy solutions, namely, (i) relating to facilitating agricultural settlement for ethnic minority people (ii) relating to facilitating the overall socio-economic development of the ethnic minority people in the uplands; and, (iii) relating to land allocation and land use in upland areas formerly inhabited by ethnic minorities.

6.2 ADB Policies and Requirements

135. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment. The objectives of the IR policy are to: (i) where possible, avoid involuntary resettlement; (ii) explore design alternatives to avoid or reduce impacts; (iii) restore livelihoods and (iv) improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. The IP policy objectives are to: (i) design and implement projects that foster full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by IPs themselves; and (ii) ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic

benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

136. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The new safeguard policy and requirements also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (March 2005), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012).

137. Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas - regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Moreover, the Policy also applies to involuntary resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.

138. Subprojects financed by ADB that are financed by the Government or other sources, are expected to observe the following policy principles:

i. Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organisations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the subproject especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.

iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of subproject benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women head of households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

vii. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

ix. Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

x. Conceive and conduct involuntary resettlement as part of a development subproject or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of subproject's costs and benefits. For a subproject with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the subproject as a stand-alone operation.

xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.

xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

xiii. In case of Indigenous people/Ethnic Minority population, undertake meaningful consultations with affected EM Peoples communities and concerned EM Peoples 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 EM Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance EM Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the EM Peoples' concern.

xiv. Ascertain the consent of affected EM Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of EM Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of EM Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected EM Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the

project activities.

xv. Continue consultation with the affected EM Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that EM Peoples 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.

139. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interests, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account when recovering structure, asset of the household, individual or private company. For assets recovered by the organization, the assets formed by the state budget will calculate the depreciated value of assets and structures to compensate. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

140. Individuals or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

6.3 Harmonization of the Vietnamese and ADB policies

141. With the issuance of Land Law 45/2013 and Decree 47/2014 regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State, the policies the Government have been significantly improved and are becoming more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Paragraph 51 of the Decree 16/2016/ND-CP (16 March 2016), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

142. The comparison and differences (gaps) between the Government of Vietnam's laws and decrees and ADB Safeguards Policy with regard to land acquisition and resettlement as well as ethnic minority peoples, and how to address these gaps for this project are shown in the following table.

Table 6-1: Matrix of Government National Laws, Province Decisions and ADB Policy

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
1	Entity that conducts the valuation of acquired assets	Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets	The provincial-level land administration agency is entitled to hire organizations	Qualified organization(s) will be recruited by the organization implementing site clearance to conduct specific land prices. The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods.
2	Compensation for non-land assets and other forms of assistance for those not eligible for compensation for affected land.	Persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to affected land are not eligible for compensation for land but are to be compensated for non-land assets, such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements to land at full replacement cost provided they occupied the land prior to the project cutoff date for eligibility. **(Paras. 8,12 Appendix 2)**	The Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis. **(Article 7, Article 251, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)**	APs ineligible on compensation for land that they occupy will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets they own and remaining improvements to or investment on land. For house and other main structures to be deemed ineligible for compensation due to non-compliance with state regulations, evidence of written warnings/ sanctions by relevant authorities to affected persons at or near time of construction is required. If acquired land is not eligible for compensation APs shall be

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				considered for other assistance for acquired land to ensure stable living conditions and livelihood development, including (a) Support for stabilizing livelihood and production; (b) Support for training, occupation change and job seeking for cases of recovery of agricultural land from households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production, or of recovery of land which is a combination between residential land and land for trading and services of households and individuals that have to be relocated; (c) Support for resettlement in case of recovery of land from APs who have to be relocated.

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
3	House structure, other structures,	Affected structures compensated at full replacement cost for the affected house/ structures and depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account **(Para. 10, Appendix 2).** Houses built on land ineligible for compensation are entitled to be fully compensated provided that such non-land assets are present before the project cut-off date. **(Para. 8, Appendix 2)**	The Land Law prescribes cases ineligible for compensation for land-attached assets upon land recovery by the State due to being constructed illegally or are created after the notice of land recovery by a competent state agency takes effect. **(Land Law Articles 92, 64 and 65)** Calculation of compensation for affected houses and other structure may take depreciation in to account.	Affected house and other structures that are legally built will be compensated at replacement cost (specific prices) prescribed by the PPC according to degree of impact (full or partial) with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. For house and other main structures to be deemed ineligible for compensation due to non-compliance with state regulations, evidence of written warnings/ sanctions by relevant authorities issued to affected persons at or near time of construction is required. In such cases appropriate assistance for vulnerable households will be provided to ensure stable resettlement.
4	Definition of severely affected household s losing productive land	Severely affected households are those who will be physically displaced or will lose 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets.	Decree 47/2014 regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State regulates that severely affected households are those who lose 30% or more of their productive land.	Affected persons who lose 10% or more of their agricultural land will be considered as severely affected households and will provided with additional assistance similar to those losing 30% or more of their land.

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
5	Unregistered businesses	Promptly compensate all economically displaced persons for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost, and assist through credit facilities, training and employment opportunities.	Compensate and support only registered manufacturing and business enterprise or households	Assist affected persons/households who do not fall under registered business by providing assistance in cash or in-kind during transition period at replacement cost.
6	Loss of employment	Compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income-earning capacity.	Assistance for job disruption for labourers under labour contracts	Persons losing employment with labour contract of non-fixed term entitled to cash assistance equivalant to redundancy pay requirements specified in the Labor Code. Any persons experiencing permanent loss of employment due to loss of at least 10% of productive assets, eligible to participate in the project's livelihood development program. The level and duration of assistance is to be adequate for reasonable expectations for alternative livelihood. Actual loss of employment due to loss of productive assets owned by others (e.g. labourers, employees without labour contract) to be confirmed by local authorities. Entitlement subject to certification from local authorities that affected persons have lost employment due to loss of

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				productive assets owned by others (e.g. labourers, employees without labour contract).
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, propose and implement targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development. For vulnerable persons and households affected, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide	The Chairperson of the PPC, based on the actual local conditions can determine additional forms of assistance to ensure that those affected by land acquisition have secure settlement, stable living conditions and livelihoods as well as equity. **(Decree 47/2014 Article 25)** The Land Law provides for exemption from and reduction of land use levy or land rental for poor households and ethnic minority peoples in certain circumstances. **(Land Law 2013 Article 110)**	Vulnerable APs to comprise the following groups: Female-headed households with dependents; Disabled household heads; Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; Ethnic minorities; Landless households. (As defined in detail below[2].) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.

[2]Vulnerable Groups Definition/Criteria:- (a) Female-headed households with dependents (Poor widow, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or husband in poor health); (b) Disabled household heads (Head of household with disability who has difficulty in working. Type of disability includes: disability caused by sickness/accident, wounded solider, Agent Orange victims); (c) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty (Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC and includes poor and near poor); (d) Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless (Headed by children 16 years old and below, as per GOV law on Children Care and Protection, with certification of CPC; Headed by elderly, 60 years and older, as per GOV law on elderly care); (e) Ethnic minorities (Husband and/or the Wife are/is ethnic minority or Family Book specified that the household belongs to the ethnic minority household. Includes ethnic minority households (i) still being involved in traditional/shifting farming, subsistence agriculture or communal forest activities; or (ii) living in areas considered as having hard conditions; or (iii) living in a community still governed by traditional (*gialang*) patriarchs.; (f) Landless households (Includes households without LURC or not eligible to get LURC or rural households who lost all their productive land or left with productive land which is below the average productive land in the area -i.e. no longer viable).

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels.		
8	Disclosure	Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Disclose draft and updated resettlement plans in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land and 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent State agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery. The contents to be notified include the recovery plan, investigation, survey, measurement, and inventory. **(Land Law Article 67 Clause 1)** Land recovery notices shall be published on the local mass media, posted up at head offices of commune-level People's Committee, at public places of residential areas of which land is recovered, must be sent to every land user whose land is recovered, publicized in the meetings with people in the recovered area. **(Land Law Article 69 Clause 1 Point a).** Organizations responsible for compensation and site clearance who	Some additional requirements in ADB SPS on disclosure of draft and final resettlement plans. In addition to information dissemination and disclosure requirements under Government regulations, the following additional disclosure arrangements shall be applied: • ADB will publically disclose the agreed draft and final versions of RP as well as monitoring reports related to the implementation of the RP on its website. • Key elements of the draft and final RP will be disseminated to affected persons and their communities in the form of a public information brochure, which is also publically posted at the local Commune/Ward Peoples Committee Office. • Translated versions of the agreed draft and final RP shall be made available at the local

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			are assigned by the provincial-level People's Committees and district-level People's Committees for resettlement arrangement shall notify persons having land acquired and those who have to be relocated about the proposed relocation arrangement plan and post the plan at the offices of the commune-level People's Committee, at public places of the residential areas and at resettlement areas for at least 15 days before competent state agencies approve the plan. The contents of the notice shall include the location, size of the land fund, resettlement fund, design, area of each land parcel, apartment, land price, resettlement house price; proposed resettlement arrangement for people whose land is acquired. **(Clause 1, Article 86 of the Land Law 2013).**	Commune/Ward People's Committee as well as District People's Committee offices for public access.
9	Ethnic Minority Peoples	Undertake a social impact assessment to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Ethnic Minority Peoples and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or	Exemption from and reduction of land use levy or land rental may be applied in the following cases: To use land for implementation of policies for house and land for people	Some additional requirement in ADB SPS to assess and mitigate project impacts on ethnic minority communities and to ensure culturally appropriate means of consultation and

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		mitigate adverse impacts. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples organizations to solicit their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. **(Principles 2 Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)** The borrower/client will explore to the maximum extent possible alternative project designs to avoid physical relocation of Ethnic Minority Peoples that will result in adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods. **(Para 33, Appendix 2)**	contributed to the revolution; poor households; EM individuals/ households in areas with particularly difficult socio-economic conditions, border areas and islands; To use land for the construction of social houses according to the regulations of law on house, residential land for displaced persons when the State recovers land due to the threat to human life; To use agricultural land for EM households and individuals. (**Points b and c, Art. 110 of the Land Law 2013).** The State may allocate or recognize long term and stable use of agricultural land by ethnic minority communities to preserve national identities associated with the traditions and customs of the people. **(Land Law 2013, Articles 125 and 131).** Households and individuals of ethnic minorities using allocated land under the support policies of the State may transfer or donate land use rights after 10 years from the date of issuance of	participation. The project design and implementation will aim to avoid or minimize impacts on the communities. Project aspects, which pose risks or have negative impacts, will be mitigated in consultation with local communities. Assets including land and structures of the affected ethnic minority communities will also be compensated at replacement cost regardless of tenure status of these affected assets. Consultations will be undertaken with ethnic minority communities in a culturally appropriate manner in forms and means best suited to the local conditions. Resettlement arrangements will be undertaken in a way to ensure social and cultural networks and maintained. Additional benefits for ethnic minority peoples as prescribed by Government regulations shall be applied.

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			the decisions on land allocation in accordance with the Government's regulations. **(Land Law 2013, Article 192)**	
10	Gender	Pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. **(Para 18, Appendix 2)**	In case land use rights, or land use rights and the ownership of houses and other land- attached assets, or the ownership of houses and other land-attached assets are) is the joint property of husband and wife, the full names of both husband and wife must be recorded in the certificate of land use rights and ownership of houses and other land-attached assets, unless husband and wife agree to record the full name of only one person. **(Land Law 2013, Article 98)**	The following gender sensitive measures shall be included in the design and implementation of the RP: • Women to be included in consultations as described elsewhere in the gap matrix; • Composition of the DCARB to include representatives of the Women's Union; • Compensation to be provided to both spouses; • New land titles or registration of new assets to be in the names of both spouses jointly residing in the same household as specified in national regulations; • Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households in relocation and livelihood development.

143. This section sets out the entitlements to compensation and assistance based on type of impact experienced by affected persons and according to eligibility criteria. The Entitlement Matrix below is based on an assessment of anticipated impacts and the project policy presented in the above section which incorporates Government legislation, decision and policies as well as ADB Safeguards Policy Statement requirements. The forms of compensation and assistance set out in the Entitlement Matrix are aimed at fully mitigating project impacts resulting from land acquisition and providing conditions for poor and vulnerable affected persons to improve their living standards compared to pre-project levels.

144. The scope of eligibility under this resettlement plan covers those affected by land acquisition or restricted land use as a direct result of the project. This includes, but is not limited to, those whose land is acquired for the project civil works needs as well as those whose land may be acquired for preparation of resettlement site plots.

145. To be eligible for compensation and assistance, the affected person and their affected assets need to be present in the affected area prior to the project cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect.

146. Those affected households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits:

- Households splitting from a family with minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons; and

- Endorsement by the District/commune authority, with verification of Commune People's Committee that the household has split.

- Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures for life stablization.

147. The Entitlement Matrix will be reviewed and updated as needed during the process of updating the resettlement plan after the detailed measurement survey is conducted. The entitlement standards presented below may be improved if needed, but will not be lowered.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
I.1	Agricultural Land (155 HHs)		AH with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	If the remaining portion of land is not viable for continued use, either due to remaining area being not economically viable for farmining or due to irregular shape, the AP may opt to be compensated for the entire plot. The Project owner of land acquisition subproject will hire organization "having consultancy functions on the determination of specific land prices"[3]. The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods If house built on affected land and land is not residential land, APs can choose between 2 options for basis of calculating compensation: (i) land compensated as per registered land use purpose; or (ii) request that the land be compensated as residential land (within the quota of allocation of residential land in the locality where the land is recovered) and APs will pay for the financial obligations associated with the land use purpose change. Where people who have acquired land

[3] As required under Article 114 Land Law

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					arranged for resettlement, the compensation and support money is not enough to purchase a minimum resettlement plot, they will be assisted enough money to purchase a minimum resettlement plot. The level of support as regulated by Provincial People's Committee. (Land Law 2013, Article 86, Clause 4). For partially affected plots of land, adjustment will be made to LURC at no cost to the AP.
I.2			AH with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC.	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining improvements on affected area and entitled to other forms of assistance, including livelihood development assistance.	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee can decide to support other measures under paragraph 2 of Article 4 and Article 25 Government Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.
I.3			AH with lease agreement over the affected land with authorized state agency.	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash compensation equivalent to value of remaining investment on affected area.	The DPC will assist the AP to identify alternative state land, if such is available.
II.1	Non-agricultural / residential land (201 HHs)	Marginal or severe loss of non-agricultural/ residential land.	AH with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	Compensation at full replacement cost will be determined through a replacement cost study. For partially affected plots of land, adjustment will be made to LURC at no cost to the AP. Eligibility criteria for compensation for affected land set out in Land Law Article 75, 77, 129. If house built on affected land and land

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					is not residential land, APs can choose between 2 options for basis of calculating compensation: (i) land compensated as per registered land use purpose; or (ii) request that the land be compensated as residential land (within permitted maximum areas for residential land) and AP will pay for the administrative and tax costs associated with the land use change. Where people who have acquired land arranged for resettlement, the compensation and support money is not enough to purchase a minimum resettlement plot, they will be assisted enough money to purchase a minimum resettlement plot. The level of support as regulated by Provincial People's Committee. (Land Law 2013, Article 86, Clause 4).
II.2			AH with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC (squatter/encroacher);	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining improvements[4] on affected land.	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee can decide to support other measures under paragraph 2 of Article 4 and Article 25 Government Decree No. 47/2014 / ND-CP
II.3			AH with lease agreement over the affected land with authorized state agency.	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining improvements[5] on affected area.	
III.1	Agricultural land used for	Loss of any agricultural	People's Committee of locality managing	Cash compensation for affected	Decree 47/2015 Article 24 states that compensation is to be used for

4 Examples of remaining improvements to land include things such as earth canals, land contours and dykes that are still existing and functional.
5 Examples of remaining improvements to land include things such as earth canals, land contours and dykes that are still existing and functional.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
	public purposes	land used for public purposes	the affected land.	land according to land type at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	communal infrastructure and local public interest.
IV.1	House structure. (92 HHs)	Marginally affected (unaffected portion of house / structure is still viable for use), or structure fully affected but can rebuild on remaining portion of affected land and no relocation is required. (67 HHs)	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	For partially affected houses : (i) For affected portion, cash compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. (ii) Repair allowances equivalent to actual cost of restoration For fully affected houses : (i) assistance for relocating water pipeline, except for domestic water pipeline supplied by Lao Cai Water Supply One Member Ltd Company (VND 2,000,000/ household) (ii) assistance for relocating landline telephone line (VND 300,000/ household); (iii) assistance for relocating electric line : VND 2,000,000/household for single-phase line and VND 3,000,000/household for three-phase line.	For cases of fully affected houses where the remaining area is not on residential land, but is eligible for new building license, the PPC/DPC will favourably consider AH application to change land use purpose to residential land and for new building license. All fees for LURC granting will be covered by the Project. Assistance for customary house moving rituals/ procedures (VND 500,000/household) Bonus if encumbrances removed in timely manner: VND 5,000,000/household According to Article 21, Decision No. 13/2015 by Lao Cai PPC, households are entitled to transport allowances are those who are fully affected and those eligible to rebuild house on remaining portion of affected land: (i) VND 5,000,000 per household for four or less than four-member household; (ii) For five or more than five-member household VND 5,000,000 per household and VND 1,000,000 per person for every increasing member.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					Rental assistance for those without alternative housing equivalent to VND 1,800,000 per household while replacement housing is being constructed.
IV.2(a)		Fully affected (structure is fully affected by land acquisition or remaining structure portion is unviable and can not rebuild on remaining portion). (25 HHs)	House built on land eligible to be compensated. Structure owners residing permanently in the locality as separate household with or without building permit, without or without separate household registration book (*ho khau*)	(i) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.	Permanent residence in the locality as a separate household as confirmed by Commune/Ward People's Committee. Compensation for house structures includes compensation for utility service connections.
				Provided resettlement assistance in the form of choice of provision of resettlement site plot or assistance for self-relocation as follows:	Clause 1, Article 27, Decree 47/2014 states AH have choice on land, house or cash in lieu.
				(ii) Entitled to purchase resettlement site plot provided by state with minimum areas set out in respective PPC decisions.	Eligibility for resettlement site plot set out in Land Law Article 79(1). PPC Decisions set out minimum plot sizes. Following the provisions PPC promulgating minimum area of a land plot. Considering creating favorable conditions to increase the relocation plot area appropriate for local conditions but not smaller than the minimum relocation area. DCARB is responsible for surveying and preparing appropriate relocation land allocation and submitting it to PPC for its decision. Best effort will be made to arrange allocation of land of vulnerable persons near to or adjoining other resettling households upon whom they rely. Favourable consideration will be given to

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					close family members of those required to relocate to purchase resettlement plots with the same conditions.
				(iii) AP provided with difference in cost of resettlement site plot and compensation received for land. If the amount of compensation for acquired land is greater than the cost of the resettlement site plot, the difference will be paid to the AP in cash. If the amount of compensation for acquired land is not enough for the cost of the resettlement site plot, APs will be assisted the difference and repayment period is made in the next 5 years with no interest.	Decree 47/2014 Article 30(2)(a) provides for payment in cash in cases of higher value of resettlement site plot.
				(iv) Self-relocation cases: Assistance for self-relocation: Cash assistance to purchase replacement land (in lieu of resettlement site plot)	The amount of cash assistance will be commensurate with the cost of a resettlement site plot in the locality as determined by the respective PPC (Article 27 Decree 47/2014.
				(v) self-relocating households to be assisted with site preparation costs (cutting, fillings, leveling, etc.) commensurate with local natural environmental conditions.	Due to hilly terrain of much of the project area, the required assistance to prepare residential site may exceed standard Government assistance rates. In such cases, favourable consideration will be given for supplementary assistance commensurate with actual needs. Assistance may be in the form of cash or actual assistance to prepare the site as decided by DCARB and approved by PPC.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				(vi) If relocating their house on land which is not the residential land, favourable consideration will be given to convert the land use purpose to residential land use and AHs will be exempted from administrative fees and taxes associated with change of purpose of land use to residential land.	The area to be taken into considerations for changing land use purpose in accordance with provisions on land grant limits at each locality and must be indicated clearly in the compensation and assistance plan (the plan which is prepared by DCARB and approved by DPC).
IV.2(b)			Affected persons whose house they reside in is acquired and they are not eligible for compensation for the affected land. Structure owners with or without building permit.	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to full replacement cost for entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvaged materials.	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee decided to support other measures under Article 25 of Decree Government No. 47/2014 / ND-CP
				(ii) Entitled to purchase resettlement site plot provided by state	Eligible for receiving resettlement site plot set out in Clause 1 and 2, Article 79 of Land Law 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13). As for poor and other vulnerable households who are not eligible for compensation for affected land, OR if compensation for land is not sufficient to afford a minimum resettlement land plot, they will be provided options to be relocated in the resettlement site with a land plot at a minimum area or equal to minium area when allocating residential land and spliting land parcel (In case the PPC has no regulations on minimum area for resettlement lot). The purchase of land will be debited to financial obligations on the LURC and after 5 years, repayment will begin in the form of annual installments. Repayment period is made in the next 5 years with

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					no interest. In cases where households can not pay their debts within the prescribed period, they have the right to continue paying debts within the next 5 years at an interest rate equal to the interest rate of the Social Policy Bank for poor households to develop production.
IV.2(c)			Renters registered in the locality.	(i) No compensation for affected house; (ii) Entitled to purchase resettlement site plot provided by state	Eligible for receiving a relocation land plot under provision at Clause 1 and 2, Article 79, Land Law 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13). All affected persons, including renters, will be given advance notice of intention for land recovery at least 6 months in advance of displacement.
V.1	Other non-land assets (277 HHs)	Secondary structures	Owners of structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land.	Cash compensation / assistance at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvaged materials.	
V.2		Trees, crops, aquaculture products (225 HHs affected on trees and 72 HHs affected on crops)	Owners, regardless of land tenure status	**Annual crops**: Cash compensation equivalent to the market price of affected annual crops at the time of recovery. **Perennial trees**: Cash compensation at replacement cost based upon their type, age and productive value. **Aquaculture produce**: If cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, cash compensation at the market value of the products in the locality.	
V.3		Graves	Owners of grave /	Allocation of new burial plot and	

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		(4 HHs)	tomb with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land in which they are located.	cash compensation for cost of exhumation, transfer and construction of new grave along with other reasonable directly related costs. Graves / tombs to be exhumed and relocated observing traditional custom and culture of AH.	
VI	Impacts related to relocation and resettlement (92 HHs)[6]	Fully affected houses/ Partially affected houses but temporary relocation required during repair.	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit	(i) **Relocation assistance ;**	Material transport allowance rates set out in PPC decisions.
				(ii) **Rental assistance** for those without alternative housing for period while replacement housing is being constructed. (iii) Utility and services reinstallation assistance: relocating water pipeline (2 million VND/HH); relocating telecommunication cable (300,000 VND/HH) and relocating power transmission line (2 million to 3 million VND/HH).	Rental assistance to be provided according to family size and for period to cover the gap between when the AH receives compensation and reasonable period to obtain alternative land and construct house.
VII.1	Income loss due to loss of agricultural land (155 HHs)	AH losing agricultural land. (if losing losing less than 10%)	AH directly engaged in farming on the affected land; with LURC or in the process of acquiring it.	(i) Occupational change assistance: - cash assistance of 3 times the value of the affected land. The specific amount of assistance is determined by the locality of the	Area counted for assistance for occupational change assistance not to exceed the permitted maximum area in the locality. This entitlement is not applicable for those who receive land for land compensation for affected land.

[6] Upper figure – number required to relate permanently or temporarily to be confirmed during updating.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		(130 HHs)		affected land as set out in PPC Decisions. Stabilization allowance: monthly allowance for one person at VND 600,000/month (six hundred thousand dong - equivalent to 30 kg of rice)	
VII.2		AH losing 10% or more of agricultural land. (25 HHs)	AH using the affected land with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	(i) Occupational change assistance: Cash assistance of 3 times the value of the affected land. The specific amount of assistance is determined by the locality of the affected land as set out in PPC Decisions.	Area counted for assistance for occupational change assistance not to exceed the permitted maximum area in the locality. This entitlement is not applicable for those who receive land for land compensation for affected land. Decree 47/2014 Articles 20,21
				(ii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	
				(iii) Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, appropriate technology, etc. based on government and PPC programs and policies.	
				(iv) **Stabilization assistance**: Cash assistance equivalent to 30kg rice per household member per month for the following periods: - Those losing from 10% up to 30%: + 3 months if not required to relocate; + 6 months if required to relocate; + 12 months if required to	

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions. - Those losing from 30% up to 70%: + 6 months if not required to relocate; + 12 months if required to relocate; + 24 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions. - Those losing 70% or more: + 12 months if not required to relocate; + 24 months if required to relocate; + 36 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.	
VII.3		AH losing 10% or more of agricultural land.	AH using the affected land with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC.	Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	
VIII	Income loss due to impacts on other productive assets (68 HHs)	Permanent loss of income from existing business	Owners of relocating business / shops	(i) Production stabilization assistance equivalent to 30% of average annual net income after tax, based on income level of 3 consecutive years that is confirmed by the local tax office	In accordance with Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP promulgating the conditions for being provided living stabilization assistance. In the absence of the tax document, the income loss will be based on the minimum wage in the project area for 4 months.
				(ii) Material transportation allowance equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and	

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				re-installing their facilities	
			Owners of business / shop combined with house that is required to relocate (e.g. house-cum-shop)	(iii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	In accordance with Article 21 Decree 47/2014/ND-CP. In addition to entitlements (i) and (ii) above.
		Temporary loss of income (for example businesses, shops temporarily affected). (68 HHs)	Owners of business / shop combined with house must suspend business due to the project.	Support for lost income equivalent to net income during business interruption for rebuilding or reorganization. ;	Business interruptions period will be estimated during the detailed measurement survey. Support level is decided by the PPC which will determine a reasonable period of support for period of disruption and time required for rebuilding and reorganizing. The total income loss will be determined on the basis of the average annual income after tax, based on the three-year consecutive income level confirmed by the local tax office. In the absence of the tax document, the income loss will be based on the minimum wage in the project area.
IX	Higher risk of impoverishment of vulnerable affected persons due to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. (211 HHs)		Vulnerable APs Female-headed households with dependents; Disabled household heads; Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless;	(i) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	Vulnerable households who are identified between the time of DMS until the time of LDP implementation will be entitled to participate in the livelihood development program.
				(ii) Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, and appropriate technology and training.	Assistance to be detailed in livelihood development program in updated RP. Incremental levels of support will be provided to those with multiple vulnerability factors (such as being ethnic minority and poor).

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
			Ethnic minorities; Landless households; and Policy Households.		
X	Affected public facilities / communal assets		Telecom owners, Irrigators Association, Community assets, etc.	Compensation, replacement, restoration or relocation of affected assets funded under the RP.	Agency/unit performing compensation, support and resettlement will carry out work related to the cost estimate to submit to the competent authority for appraisal, approval and payment to the managing unit of the affected structure/work.
XI	Other assistance measures under the jurisdiction of PPC		Household, individual or organization	Based on the actual local situation, the Chairman of the PPC will make a decision on other assistance measures to ensure the stable residence, stable living conditions, and production for those whose land is acquired as per request of the DONRE.	DONRE will chair in collaboration with the Departments and District Agencies to agree on other assistance measures and submit them to the PPC for its review and decision.
XII	Impacts during civil works.	Impacts on assets caused during construction	Owners of affected assets.	Compensation of losses or impacts by the contractor consistent with principles set out elsewhere in this entitlement matrix. Full restoration of temporarily affected land by the contractor. In the event that such affected land is not restored to pre-impact conditions, the affected person will be entitled to compensation by the contractor for the extent of the irreparable damages to the affected land.	These impacts include land and non-land assets, livelihood or residence resulting from temporary land occupation or use during civil works or other unanticipated impacts of the contractor. Such impacts are the responsibility of the contractor and the contactor is responsible for any associated costs. These responsibilities of the contractor are to be set out in the Environment Management Plan for the project. The contractor must inform the PMU of any new IR impacts occurring during construction. Construction Contractors

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					are responsible to compensate to all the impacts caused during civil works. Payment for the contractors may be withheld until compensation is fully made to the impacts that emanated during civil works.
XIII	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts		Eligible affected persons.	Entitlements will be prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and applicable national laws and regulations (including requirements for preparation of corrective action plan and other related documets to ADB review and approve).	Entitlements to be prepared in such circumstances are subject to approval of the Borrower (Ministry of Transport) and concurrence by ADB.

Chapter 8 - Relocation Strategy

8.1 Summary of Impacts

148. There are 25 totally affected houses. The owners of 19 of these have sufficient remaining land upon which to rebuild. There are, however, six households that are expected to be required to locate due to insufficient remaining land. These are located in Duong Quy (3), Tham Duong (2) and Son Thuy (1).

Table 8-1: Relocation Needs of Totally Affected Houses

District/ Commune	Totally affected House	Sufficient Residual Land to Rebuild	
	HH	Yes	No
Van Ban District	**25**	**19**	**6**
Khanh Yen town	0	0	
Lang Giang	0	0	
Khanh Yen Thuong	0	0	
Hoa Mac	2	2	
Duong Quy	6	3	3
Tham Duong	10	8	2
Minh Luong	1	1	
Tan Thuong	0	0	
Son Thuy	3	2	1
Nam Xe	2	2	

8.2 Relocation Assistance

149. Self-relocation rather than establishing resettlement sites is the intended approach given the relatively small numbers of households required to relocate along with the preference to enable displaced families to retain residence within their communities.

150. In addition to compensation for affected land and houses at full replacement cost, the households required to relocate will be entitled to the following forms of assistance.

(i) Cash assistance to purchase replacement land (in lieu of resettlement site plot) The amount of cash assistance will be commensurate with the cost of a resettlement site plot in the locality as determined by the PPC.

(ii) Assisted with site preparation (cutting, fillings, leveling, etc.) commensurate with local natural environmental conditions. Assistance may be in the form of cash or actual assistance to prepare the site in consultation with APs and as decided by DCARB and approved by PPC.If relocating their house on land which is not residential land, support to convert the land use purpose to residential land use and be exempted from administrative fees and taxes associated with change of purpose of land use to residential land.

(iii) Material transport allowance to move household goods

(iv) Rental assistance for those without alternative housing for period while replacement housing is being constructed. Rental assistance will be provided according to family size and for period to cover the gap between when the household receives compensation and a reasonable period to obtain alternative land and construct house.

(v) Support for moving items: relocating water pipeline (3 million VND/HH); assistance for relocating telecommunication cable (300.000 VND/HH) and assistance for relocating power transmission line (1 million to 3 million VND/HH) (Article 22, Decision No.13/2005/UBND)

Chapter 9 - Livelihood Restoration Strategy

9.1 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Strategy

151. Households experiencing significant loss of productive resources are expected to face challenges in restoring their livelihoods, income generating capacity and living standards. For ethnic minority households and vulnerable households, there is an opportunity within the project to contribute to improving living standards. The purpose of the Livelihood Development Program (LDP) is to assist severely affected to restore their income generating capacity to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable households, the LDP is also aimed at improving their living standards.

152. The project's livelihood development strategy has been prepared based on a preliminary assessment of affected households needs, review and capacity assessment of existing state programs, including strengths and gaps in addressing the livelihood needs of these households within the project timeframe. The LDP strategy also draws on good practices drawn together through ADB technical assistance to Vietnam Expressway Corporation "Sharing Good Practice and Lessons Learned on Livelihood Development Programs from Expressway Projects in Vietnam"7. The main approach of the LDP will be to build on existing state programs in rural livelihood development to strengthen capacities amongst affected households so that they can effectively invest their compensation and assistance money in combination with other forms of support from the project. The strategy presented below will be updated and refined in to a detailed livelihood development program during updating of the resettlement plan.

9.2 Summary of Beneficiaries

153. Beneficiaries of the livelihood development program are severely affected households and those considered as vulnerable. For the purpose of the livelihood development program, severely affected households include those losing 10% or more of their agricultural land or other productive resources and those required to relocate. Also, the impacts of land acquisition may fall disproportionally on those considered vulnerable households who may face greater challenges in restoring their living condition. Vulnerable households include (a) female-headed households with dependents; (b) disabled household heads; (c) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (d) children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; (e) ethnic minority households still being involved in traditional/shifting farming, subsistence agriculture or communal forest activities or living in areas considered as having especially hard conditions; (f) landless households; and Policy Households.

154. There are 68 affected businesses. Fourty of these are associated with affected houses, with the business being either located in the house (24 house-cum-shops) or the household business is conducted immediately in front of the house. The latter are mostly small-scale trading conduct under the eaves of the house. In addition, there are 28 roadside traders affected. These cases typically operate from moveable tables and stands.

[7] Sub-project under TA-7566 REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems

155. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. As all impacts on houses are partial with no relocation required, the 40 households with businesses associated with affected houses are anticipated to be able to recommence their businesses once their houses are repaired and business space rearranged. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise expected to be temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

9.2.1 Participation Eligibility Approach

156. Eligibility to participate in the LDP is based on an incremental needs-based approach. Entitlement factors are being: (i) severely affected; (ii) ethnic minority; or (iii) being a vulnerable household. An affected household would accrue a LDP participation entitlement for each factor. For example, a household that is severely affected but not vulnerable would accrue one participation entitlement. An affected ethnic minority household would accrue one entitlement. However, a household that is both severely affected and vulnerable would accrue two participation entitlements. In this way, locations and households with greatest impacts and needs would receive more benefit.

157. A preliminary assessment of severely affected and vulnerable households was undertaken as part of preparing the draft resettlement plan through the IOL. Out of a total of 277 affected households, 24 are expected to be severely affected by loss of productive land, 186 are ethnic minorities and 102 are estimated to be vulnerable. The number of households that would be entitled to participate is estimated at 188 households. However, at this stage this number is indicative and will be assessed in more detail and updated during the updating of the resettlement plan. The indicative numbers of severely affected and vulnerable households who would be eligible to participate in the LDP are presented below.

Table 9-1: Estimate of Livelihood Development Program Participants

District/ Commune	AHs	LDP Participation Entitlement			
		Losing >10% Agricultural Land (not including Ethnic Minority Households)	Vulnerable Households (not including Ethnic Minority Households)	Ethnic Minority Households	Total
Van Ban District	**277**	16	**33**	**139**	**188**
Khanh Yen Town	18	1	5	2	8
Lang Giang	40	2	4	19	25
Khanh Yen Thuong	6	0	4	4	8
Hoa Mac	46	2	2	23	27
Duong Quy	24	5	0	12	17
Tham Duong	41	1	3	23	27
Minh Luong	23	2	4	8	14
Tan Thuong	14	1	2	2	5
Son Thuy	29	1	7	15	23

Nam Xe	36	1	2	31	34

9.3 Livelihood Development Program

9.3.1 Monetary and Material Assistance

158. Various forms of monetary and material assistance will be provided to APs whose livelihoods are affected simultaneously with payment of compensation or soon thereafter. The scale of the cash assistance received is generally commensurate with the scale of the impact experienced. Details regarding eligibility criteria are set out in the entitlement matrix.

- Stabilization assistance: APs losing 10% or more of agricultural land will receive cash assistance equivalent to 30kg rice per household member per month for the following periods:
  - ✓ Those losing from 10% up to 70%: 6 months if not required to relocate or 12 months if required to relocate, or 24 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.
  - ✓ Those losing 70% or more: 12 months if not required to relocate, or 24 months if required to relocate, or 36 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.
- Occupational change assistance: Those losing agricultural land, including those losing <10%, will receive cash assistance of 3 times the value of the affected land. The specific amount of assistance is determined by the locality **and type** of the affected land.
- Agricultural inputs: APs losing agricultural land will receive assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, appropriate technology, etc. based on government and PPC programs and policies.

159. These forms of assistance contribute to the means for APs to restore their income generating capacity. However, without relevant skills, organization and focused effort to reinvest their compensation and assistance appropriately there is a risk that these funds will eventually be depleted without having achieved their objective of restoring living standards in the long term.

9.3.2 Review of Main Existing State Programs in Livelihood Development

160. The Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development have well established training programs specifically aimed at improving rural livelihoods through training and extension in local communities. Below is a summary of their programs, together with some noted constraints.

9.3.2.1 Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA)

161. DOLISA currently provides vocational training and employment referral services. Vocational training consists of both agricultural and non-agricultural vocational training delivered through its vocational training centres (provincial centre and District Towns) as well as outreach training in rural communes. Outreach training is based on Government priorities, needs and demands of would-be trainees. Government priorities include ethnic minorities and those affected by land acquisition. For outreach training, there is a requirement that the locality has a venue for training and opportunities for hands-on training. Agricultural skill training includes such production skills as husbandry, fruit

production, forestry and increasing productivity of existing farm practices. Trainers are sourced from related centres or agencies with the required expertise in the province.

162. While DOLISA's training program has made significant contributions to improving human capital, a number of factors still pose constraints. A common observation amongst local leaders in the affected areas is that training in non-agricultural skills for those residing in more remote rural areas faces challenges being applied in local communities if local demands and opportunities for that service are not taken in to consideration. Other factors noted as limiting the extent of successfulness of these vocation training measures include: length and scope of training provided; vocational equipment/tools beyond the basics provided as part of training; trainee knowledge about either local markets for produce or labour market for vocational skills; limited availability or investment of capital to make new forms of production viable; and support provided to trainers (e.g. costs for travel and in some cases accommodation).

9.3.2.2 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

163. DARD's Extension Centre provides ongoing agricultural extension services in rural areas through establishing models, provision of training and support from local extension cadre. The extension programs include improving productivity of existing farming practices; training in new techniques for similar type of farming practices (e.g. introduce other annual cropping practices for those producing rice); and animal husbandry. DARD has extension stations in the district centres as well as extension cadre stationed in each commune. In determining the types of models to develop and training to be provided the Centre assess viable options for locality based on natural conditions, results of needs and preferences assessment as well as directions from central/provincial levels or on agreement with external development agencies. Prior to training the Centre makes clear to the participants their roles and responsibilities as well as commitments regarding their contributions. Assistance provided to trainees by the Extension Centre include seeding stock (seedlings, piglets, etc) (100% subsidized); fertilizer and pesticides (50% subsidized); starting food and medicine for husbandry (100% subsidized); and travel fee assistance. The Extension Centre has a long-standing practice of collaborating with DOLISA on training. The Centre provides short training inputs (typically 3-4 days) to DOLISA's training programs (which typically last considerably longer – such as 3 months), extension cadre provide post-training follow up support and monitoring of DOLISA's training. Funds for such collaborative engagement are sourced from DOLISA's "new countryside" program (nong thon moi).

164. Some challenges and constraints noted in applying extension assistance in a sustainable manner include: insufficient length of training for some leads to stock (e.g. pigs) being raised according to traditional methods; too small scale of production of new skill (e.g. husbandry) to make it viable due to insufficient capital or investment on the part of the trainees; lack of reinvestment on the part of the trainees to sustain the improvements or new techniques.

9.3.3 Livelihood Development Program Approach

165. The approach of the LDP strategy is to utilize and build on existing capacities and programs as well as AP resources. The LDP will complement existing services with supplementary support along with capacity and institutional strengthening to focus efforts on meeting the project objectives. The main elements of the livelihood development strategy are:

- **Consultation, information dissemination and needs assessment**. APs will be provided detailed information on the LDP from early in the preparatory stages of the detailed LDP and will be consulted on preferences and LDP design. Information dissemination will include counselling on effective use of compensation and assistance money, the requirement for AH contribution, ongoing programs as well as benefits, challenges and risks of various livelihood options. A detailed needs assessment of eligible APs will inform the design of the detailed LDP.
- **The LDP will consist of training, model development, ongoing mentoring and monitoring combined with AP contributions.** Where appropriate, support will be provided to enable APs to organize and collaborate. Priority will be for training to be provided in local communities and be suited to local conditions and likelihood of success. APs will also be able to avail of vocational training in existing training centres in lieu of locally based training if they prefer this. Training in non-agricultural vocational skills should be based on a realistic understanding of where and how to make a living from the skill. Training in rural livelihoods will incorporate use of models – either existing in the local area or newly developed. The LDP will provide support to models to promote their effectiveness and sustainability. Model owners will be incorporated in the training and mentoring regime of the LDP to promote sustainability of training outcomes. Training will include modules on financial management.
- **Livelihood development activities will be delivered through DOLISA and DARD**. These organizations have existing ongoing programs in the project areas as well as an ongoing presence. Both are experienced in providing outreach training programs and establishment of models. DARD has permanent extension services which extend to the commune level. DOLISA and DARD will take the lead in establishing an effective LDP management and coordination structure at the provincial and district levels. It is expected that DOLISA will be the lead agency.
- The LDP will **incorporate capacity building** and arrangements **for ongoing support** such as mentoring and monitoring for locally-based training programs, such as from model owners and local extension cadre.

9.4 Preparation of the Detailed LDP and Implementation Arrangements

166. Actions required to prepare and implement the detailed LDP are set out below.

9.4.1 Preparation of Detailed LDP

167. During updating of the resettlement plan the following tasks will be undertaken to prepare the detailed LDP.

- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of agencies responsible for LDP detailed design and implementation.
  - ✓ Confirm institutional arrangements: PMU with support of PSC will work together with PPC and DPCs and relevant agencies to reassess and confirm participation and roles and responsibilities of participating agencies/organizations. Decide management, coordination and reporting mechanisms, including financial management and accountabilities. Management and coordination mechanisms are expected to include a provincial-level LDP Steering Committee (LDPSC) and district-level LDP Management Board (LDPMB). Upon confirming the management and implementation structure the PPC will issue a decision establishing the LDPSC (or similar) and the respective DPCs will issue decisions establishing the LDPMBs (or similar). DOLISA and DARD as key service providers are expected to be lead agencies.

- ✓ Undertake capacity training and planning: Training will cover LDP planning, design and implementation arrangements including (i) participation eligibility; (ii) undertaking needs assessment: (iii) model and training design and selection; (iv) budget planning, design and LDP financial management; (v) consultation and community development issues relevant to LDP implementation; (v) monitoring, review and evaluation. Training and planning will be undertaken first at the provincial level structure and will be undertaken by PMU (with support of Project Supervision Consultant) and lead agencies, followed by training at the district level structures.

- Consultations and needs assessment. Information will be provided to all affected households on the project's livelihood development strategy and eligibility criteria through public consultations as part of the consultation and disclosure processes during the preparation of the updated resettlement plan. Following the detailed measurement survey, eligible households will be consulted on needs and preferences for livelihood development assistance and be provided. These consultations will also include information on current available areas of training and support; discussions on additional options and forms of support required to enable them to improve their livelihoods; and expectations of beneficiary contribution. The consultations and needs assessments will include various methods, including presentations of existing programs and proposed activities along with focus group discussions (of those with similar profiles), key informant interviews and broader consultations with larger groups. The consultation process with ensure the inclusion of women as well as men and vulnerable groups. The consultations will be undertaken principally by the LDPMB with support of PMU and PSC as well as other resource persons as invited by the LDPMB.

- Prepare detailed LDP document. The LDP document will be prepared by LDPSC and LDPMBs in consultation with PMU and PSC. Design of the detailed LDP will be based on an iterative process of assessing the needs and preferences of eligible affected persons, available resources of existing service providers (human resources/skills, programs and delivery mechanism), resources of eligible affected persons (land, existing skills, financial capital), and gaps that need to be filled through additional resources/support from the project. The LDP document will contain the following elements: (i) eligibility requirements; (ii) details of available programs and training; (iii) contribution requirements from trainees; (iv) managements and delivery arrangements; (v) indicative implementation schedule; (vi) budget estimate and financial management arrangements; and (v) monitoring, review and evaluation arrangements. The draft LDP document will be presented to affected households for discussion and comment. The detailed LDP document will be submitted to the PPC and DPCs for review and approval. It will form part of the updated RP which in turn will be endorsed by PPC and MOT and submitted to ADB for concurrence.

9.4.2 Implementation Arrangements

168. Following approval of the updated resettlement plan, the following tasks are undertaken to implement the LDP.

- Sign LDP implementation contracts. Once the LDP is agreed on by ADB and, PMU (through the working group) prepares the LDP implementation contract that will be signed by Provincial LDPSC.

- Open bank account at the State provincial/district treasuries. The established provincial LDPSC opens a bank account that will be used to receive management and administration costs.

- Finalize the LDP document. The LDP document is updated and finalized based on detailed information of participant registrations and detailed budget of implementation.

The LDP document will be prepared by LDPSC and LDPMBs in consultation with PMU and PSC and submitted for approval following these key steps:

- ✓ Households register for the LDP. LDPMB ensures that all interested eligible AHs officially register for participation in the LDP. The registration gives AHs the chance to change the livelihood development activity preference they had previously expressed interest in during preparation of the LDP.
- ✓ Finalize detailed budget based on training registrations as well as costings of training programs, models, material support, and other implementation costs (including administration).
- ✓ Submit the finalized detailed LDP to PPC for review and approval and to ADB for review and concurrence.

- Contract local service providers to provide LDP materials and support.
- Organize trainings for participating households
- Verify preparation and contributions of households for livelihood development activities
- Hand-over of LDP support and materials
- Monitoring, review and evaluation.
  - ✓ Monitoring: Primary responsibility for monitoring and review of the LDP implementation rests with the LDPSC and LDPMBs. The project will conduct internal and external monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, including the LDP. Internal monitoring will be conducted on an ongoing basis by PMU with support of the PSC. External monitoring will be conducted by qualified external experts engaged by the project on an intermittent basis.
  - ✓ Review: The appropriateness and effectiveness of the LDP design and implementation will be reviewed at critical milestones that will be specified in the detailed LDP document. Proposed milestones include completion of model establishment, application of skills after initial rounds of training and other critical points that will be determined during detailed LDP preparation. Reviews of LDP design and effectiveness will enable adjustments as/if required to enhance the success of the program.
  - ✓ Evaluation: Baseline data of participating households' income sources and livelihood practices, income levels (which may include proxy indicators) will be collected at the commencement of the LDP. At the completion of the LDP, evaluation against indicators set at the commencement of the LDP and against the baseline data will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the LDP and produce lessons learned. The lessons learned are aimed at assisting the Province, PMU and other agencies in future similar programs.

9.4.3 Preliminary Model Options

169. DOLISA and DARD Extension Centre have various options for models based local conditions and successful previous experience. Detailed assessment of model options will be conducted during the preparation of the detailed LDP.

Table 9-2: Sample Models and Associated Establishment Costs

Model	Approximate establishment cost (million VND)
Swine raising	300
Duck raising	400

Model	Approximate establishment cost (million VND)
Fruit tree model (2ha)	120
High yield rice cultivation	200
New horticulture techniques	100
Clean vegetable production. 'Clean vegetable' cultivation is production of vegetables with safe standards of chemicals and minimal biological risks. Production requires organization of participants in cooperative groups, purchase of equipment for packaging and adherence to certification standards. Certification is provided by DARD. There are existing models in the northwest region and a ready market for produce in metropolitan areas.	200

9.5 Estimated LDP Budget

170. The estimated direct costs of the LDP is VND 5,256,000,000, including costs for model establishment, training, project material inputs. Contingency and administration costs are incorporated in the total estimated resettlement plan budget.

Table 9-3: Estimated LDP Budget

ITEM	UNIT	# UNITS	AVE COST	TOTAL (VND)
Model establishment*	model	10	300,000,000	3,000,000,000
Livelihood training*	person	188	10,000,000	1,880,000,000
Material inputs for trainees (project contribution)	person	188	2,000,000	376,000,000
Total Direct Costs				5,256,000,000

* For planning purposes, an indicative number of models is estimated. The final locations and types will be determined during resettlement plan updating. Livelihood training, covers the costs for DARD/DOLISA to provide the training program.

171. In the project areas, both men and women are actively engaged in the workforce. The most common livelihood activities were farming with general labour also a common income source.

172. Women in the project areas are very busy, carrying a large part of family work to care of duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and taking care of children and the elderly in the family. In other activities, both husbands and wives mostly share such as farming, forestry work and conducting retail or service businesses as noted in tables above related in occupations.

173. Most of household decision-making was reported by surveyed households to be shared between husbands and wives. However, where one or the other is the main decision maker, it tended to be the husband. Land registration in the name of both spouses is not uniform. There remains a sizable proportion of households in some areas for which land is registered in the name of husbands only.

174. Adult women in the surveyed households had been afforded much less opportunities for formal education than men. Women in surveyed households have significantly lower education attainments than men and are over represented in the proportion of illiterate adults.

175. The design and implementation of the resettlement plan is to pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the needs of vulnerable women, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.

176. Participation and involvement of the Women's Union at all levels is encouraged especially for supervision and monitoring of the resettlement process and its implementation, and to help inform communities and women's groups as to subproject potential impacts. Women are to have full and equitable access to the subproject's resources and benefits including income restoration programmes and skills training. Adequate resources including a financial and social safeguard specialist must be allocated to support the resettlement process and its implementation. Women must be present during consultations made when conducting the detailed measurement survey and visit to resettlement site. This is to ensure that all information and opinions can be collected and that they include the women's perspectives. Names of both husband and wife must be in the land use rights certificates. Women must be present when compensation payments are made to ensure that any decisions regarding use of compensation monies will be open to decisions made by husband and wife. Sex-disaggregated data must be collected in the socio-economic survey and inventory of loss.

177. Women, including ethnic minority women face gendered prejudices, minority status, and isolation in mountainous locations and often face heightened cultural barriers restricting their participation in decision-making. Women in the project area face situation of low income from agricultural production and lacking jobs to do at the leisure times in between two rice crop seasons. Therefore, many of them have to leave home working in other

provinces or big cities to contribute to family incomes. Inequitable treatment of women, especially women in the remote, mountain communes still happens in the society and in the families. Accordingly, ensuring that women of severely affected and vulnerable households have full access to the livelihood development activities is of critical importance.

178. Development projects can impact differently on men and women. The impacts on women are often overlooked when mitigation measures focus solely on the nominal heads of households alone to the exclusion of other household members. Several key areas of risks related to women are highlighted as particular need for focused attention.

179. Land acquisition for the project will affected numerous households and created severe impacts in the form of relocation and loss of productive resources. Women's livelihoods are often located in the informal sector – the impacts on which can often be overlooked. The project is expected to have significant negative impacts on the livelihoods of women as well as men and also on livelihoods which are not formally registered. The compensation process associated with land acquisition has the potential to alienate women from household assets if compensation is not made to both spouses heading households. For example, as noted above, most land registrations are in the names of male heads of families only. Female headed households face additional challenges associated with resettlement – especially where they are reliant on extended family and social networks for care and socialization of children. The resettlement plans will include gender specific measures to ensure that women are not marginalized through the process. Such measures will include paying compensation to both spouses heading households, issuing any new land certificates to both spouses, separate consultations with women on livelihood restoration and relocation given that women often have differing needs required to be incorporated, as well as issuing invitation letters for public consultations to both spouses during updating of the resettlement plans.

180. The following gender sensitive measures are to be included in the design and implementation of the RP:

- Consultation and participation strategies and activities will ensure the meaningful participation of women. Both spouses of households are to be invited to attend public consultation meetings. Where specific views of women need to be considered carefully separate consultations will be held with women, such as resettlement arrangements and design of, as well as needs assessment for, the detailed livelihood development plan, separate consultations will be held with women.
- Composition of the DCARB will include representatives of the Women's Union.
- Both spouses are to be advised on the compensation and assistance amounts to be paid and timing of payment. Both will be invited to attend the compensation payment.
- New land titles or registration of new assets will be in the names of both spouses jointly residing in the same household, unless they specifically request registration in the name of one spouse only, in accordance with the Land Law and the Law on Marriage and Family.
- Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households in relocation and livelihood development.
- Sex-disaggregated data will be incorporated in consultation records, participation in livelihood development as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter 11 - Institutional Framework

181. The following section sets out the roles and responsibilities of various agencies and bodies in updating and implementing the RP/REDMP.

11.1 Ministry of Transport (MOT)

182. MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU 2). As such MOT and PMU are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas. MOT is also specifically responsible for the following tasks: working with ministerial or provincial level authority on resettlement policies; approving the land marker drawings; ensuring funds; providing guidance on resettlement policy in cases which require clarification on application of policy on specific issues; facilitating the land acquisition and resettlement process in case of delays (follow Clause 1, Article 33 Decree Government 47/2014/ND-CP dated 05/15/2014)

11.2 Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)

183. PMU2 is responsible for overall coordination in land acquisition and resettlement matters as well as technical matters regarding demarcation in the field as well as disbursement.

184. The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign contract with a qualified and experienced agency/unit), which will be responsible for updating the RP/EMDP. PMU2 will engage a social safeguards specialist appropriately qualified in involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority safeguards. Their tasks include the following:

- Updating the RP/EMDP with support from the Project Supervision Consultant;
- Coordinate with the People's Committee in the formulation and implementation of the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP. Recommend to MOT for submitting the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP to ADB for the review and approval;
- Carry out the development and implementation of training programs for the People's Committees of districts, communes on the RP/EMDP implementation and grievance redress with support from DD consultants;
- Monitor the recruitment of a qualified price survey/ appraisal company by the PPC to perform the replacement cost survey. Monitor the development and approval of the unit prices by the People's Committees of the Province.
- Reporting the status of funding matter to MOT to ensure that the budget for the RP/EMDP formulation and implementation, and the funding for compensation, support and resettlement, must be available and adequate;
- Provide information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project and the RP/EMDP;

- Monitor and report the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively. Record and assistance to facilitate to the finding of complaint solution.

- Implement the internal monitoring of the RP/EMDP implementation and ensure that the resettlement activities are in compliance with the agreed RP/EMDP. Submit semi-annual social safeguards internal monitoring reports to ADB and report of RP/EMDP implementation progress in the project monitoring reports;

- Coordinate with PPC and other relevant agencies in the project areas to ensure the dissemination of resettlement information and consultation with affected people. The consultant will support these activities;

- Recruit an independed monitoring consultant (including resettlement, ethnic minorities, livelihood restoration and gender experts) to conduct external moitoring. Coordinate with the independent monitoring consultants for the conduct of external monitoring of the implementation of the RP/EMDP.

- Engage a qualified appraiser through PSC to conduct the replacement cost study.

11.3 Provincial People's Committees (PPC)

185. The People Committee of the respective provinces will take the overall responsibility for the resettlement activities within their management authorities. Their main responsibilities are:

- Implement information dissemination to raise the awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels;

- Direct relevant agencies such as the Finance Department, the Transportation Department and the DONRE and related agencies to check, supervise the organization and implementation of the RP/EMDP; and report to the PPC;

- Approve the detailed unit prices in the replacement cost survey report proposed by the Replacement Cost Survey Consultant to provide a basis for the preparation of compensation plans;

- Resolve complaints and problems as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary. Convene the Grievance Redress Committee to assess and adjudicate complaints, and oversee implementation of action plans to resolve complaints.

11.4 Provincial Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA)

186. DOLISA will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2. Specifically, DOLISA will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Collaborate with PMU, DD Consultants, and relevant local agencies such as Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (especially Extension Centre) and other relevant stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's LDP Program during updating of RP.

- Together with DARD and PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the LDP that includes key stakeholders.

- In undertaking detailed design DOLISA will collaborate closely with the DARD Extension Centre as well as consult with DCARB and other relevant organizations in the project areas. The design of the LDP should be based on a needs assessment of eligible affected persons and local conditions to ensure effectiveness of the LDP in restoring income levels.

- Take lead in the implementation of the LDP in close collaboration with DARD Extension Centre. Consult and guide affected persons on training options, options to access credit, market outlets for products and other forms of material support (such as inputs for farming). Together with DARD Extension Centre deliver LDP activities and training programs in the local areas.

- Monitor and report on implementation of the LDP, including implementation of specific LDP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of LDP activities.

11.5 Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF)

187. The DCARB led by the Vice President of the District People's Committees will include the Directors of Centre for Land Development Fund (vice-chair), Financial and Planning Office, Natural Resources and Environment Office, Agricultural Office, Economy and Infrastructure Office, Chairperson of the affected communes and PMU 2 staff, in addition to representatives of the Fatherland Front, Farmers Associations, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, the Women's Unions and representatives of affected households. The specific tasks of the DCARB are as follows:

- Disseminate information about the RP;
- Implement the DMS, prepare individual compensation plans, approve RP compensation plans and budget;
- Implement land acquisition, compensation, support and other resettlement activities in the district according to the agreed RP;
- Conduct the consultations, livelihood development program and coordinate with the concerned agencies in the implementation of the RP;
- Pay the compensation and support after the updated RP is agreed. Ensure prompt payment of compensation, support and other benefits of households;
- DCARB to support the DPC in resolving complaints at the district level;
- Coordinate with other agencies in the design and implementation of livelihood development measures and resettlement;
- Carry out clearance of the land that will be handed over after the affected households have received full compensation and benefits and moved to resettlement areas;
- Report periodically on the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to PMU 2 per commune.

188. The DCARB will set up the following groups: (i) mapping and DMS, (ii) compensation calculation, (iii) resettlement, (iv) baseline data management (land acquisition, DMS, payment, resettlement arrangement, complaint settlement, etc.), (v) livelihood restoration (vi) grievance redress mechanism.

189. In provinces where a dedicated Centre for Land Development Fund is established in lieu of a District Resettlement and Assistance Board, the functions of DCARB described above will be undertaken by the Centre.

11.6 Commune People's Committee

The responsibilities of the CPC relative to resettlement include the following:

- Assign commune officials to assist the DCARB/CLDF to conduct surveys, consultations, mobilize mass organizations and affected people as required in the updating of the RP and its implementation;
- Identify replacement land for the AHs;
- Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- Assist in the resolution of grievances; and
- Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.
- Participate in the GRM as assigned by the DPC. Provide information and assessments on issues related to assessment of AP eligibility and needs to support grievance resolution.

11.7 Detailed Design Consultants (DD Consultant) /Project Supervision Consultant (PSC)

190. The DD Consultant or PSC will have a social safeguards team that will provide technical assistance to PMU 2 and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the RP.

191. The social safeguards tasks of the DD Consultant/ PSC include:

- Prepare the updated RP and EMDP under the direction of the PMU;
- Assess the capacity of the concerned institutions involved in project implementation at the central and project levels, including the training and capacity building activities provided during the Loan, and continue to implement necessary capacity-building interventions. Provide training on safeguard policy and GRM implementation for PMU staff, DPC/Centre for Land Development Fund staff and contractor (on GRM and safeguard requirement during civil works). Provide support to PMU in providing oversight and input to the GRM process;
- Review and assess the consultation and disclosure activities that have been carried earlier, and revise the approach as necessary to ensure the transparent, continuous and active involvement of the AHs and all stakeholders. Assist local authorities to disclose the updated RP/EMDP;
- Support the detailed design of the project's livelihood development program (LDP) under the RP. Monitor and review LDP implementation and provide advice, as

needed, to ensure the effectiveness of the LDP in restoring income earning capacity of eligible affected persons.;

- Assist the DCARB in the implementation of the ethnic minority and gender strategies as described in the updated RP;

- Coordinate with the external monitor, ensuring that its findings and recommendations are discussed with PMU 2 and the DCARB for appropriate action; and

- Assist PMU 2 in the preparation of quarterly progress reports and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring on resettlement and ethnic minority development plan implementation, including the preparation of a Resettlement Completion Report. The Resettlement Completion Report includes a documentation of actual resettlement impacts, resettlement activities, and an evaluation of the RP implementation. Said report will be based on internal and external monitoring reports, post- implementation evaluation report, and ADB Review Mission Aide-Memoirs and Memoranda of Understanding.

- Prepare the EMA TOR. Review the EMA reports for PMU required actions.

11.8 Capacity of Local Agencies

192. PPC and the project districts have experience in implementing ODA-funded projects by ADB (Noi Bai-Lao Cai Highway Project, Yien Vien-Lao Cai Railway Upgrade Project) and World Bank (Poverty reduction project).

193. The consultation results with the districts show that they are well aware of the gaps between the policies of the Government, provinces and donors in compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the state. However, they have informed that if the resettlement framework or resettlement plan has been approved, they will comply with the RPF/RP.

194. Capacity building training mentoring and on the job support will be provided to PMU and local government agencies during RP/EMDP updating and implementation by the Project Supervision Consultant.

Chapter 12 - Implementation Schedule

195. The Project will be implemented over the period of 5 years. Following detailed design, RP updating will be carried out by district. As soon as the updated district-level is completed, it will be submitted by PMU to ADB for review and approval. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and agreed by ADB. PMU will not allow construction activities in specific sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the site is free of all encumbrances. The table below summarizes the various inter-related activities associated with the updating and implementation of the RP.

196. The implementation process for resettlement works is as follows:

i. Preparation of land application procedure for the Project: After loan approval, detailed design will be undertaken. Once sufficient information regarding the limit of works is available from the technical design, this information will be handed to the province and respective districts to arrange issuance of the land acquisition decisions and for the DCARBs to arrange demarcation of the land acquisition boundaries.

ii. Establishment of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards (DCARBs) in the respective districts: Within 15 days from receiving the PMU request, the respective districts will establish the DCARBs for the Project.

iii. Training for resettlement staff: After the DCARBs have been formed, PMU, with the help of the PSC, will develop and implement a training program for the updating and implementation of the RP. The training will include at least an orientation on the agreed RP, roles of agencies in RP implementation, progress report preparation, complaint handling/recording/reporting, Affected persons participation/consultation, gender-responsive resettlement, and resettlement internal monitoring/reporting. Target participants to the training include representatives from the PPC, DCARBs, DPCs, Women's Unions, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs.

iv. Engagement of External Monitoring Agency: PMU will engage the services of an external monitor to carry out independent monitoring and evaluation of RP preparation and implementation activities. Semi-annual progress reports will be submitted by the external monitor to PMU and ADB.

v. Information campaign before DMS: According to the national policy, before land acquisition, within 90 days in case of agricultural land and 180 days in case of non- agricultural land, the DCARBs must send written notices to affected land owners to inform them of the reasons for land acquisition, date/time and plan of displacement, compensation/resettlement options, land clearing and resettlement.

vi. Before inventory and detailed measurement, PMU in cooperation with local authorities of districts and wards will provide Project information to residents in the Project area. Information will be broadcast via the public-address system of the locality in combination with other multi-media outfit such as radios, television, and print media; brochures or letters delivered to households to be posted in public areas.

vii. Consultation meetings will be held in the Project affected communes/wards to notify the affected community about the scope and scale of the project, impacts, policies and rights for all kinds of damages, implementation schedule, responsibilities for organization, and complaint mechanism. Brochures such as the Public Information Bulletin (PIB) that contains

basic information on the Project, its policies, implementation schedule and contact persons, will be prepared, posted in the commune bulletin board, and distributed to the participants of the consultation meetings.

viii. Conduct of Replacement Cost Survey by a Qualified Appraiser. Aqualified appraiser will be engaged by PMU through the PSC. The results of of the replacement cost study (RCS) are subject to the approval of the PPC prior to their use in the preparation of the compensation plan for each affected District.

ix. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be undertaken once detailed design is finalized. These surveys will be the basis for the preparation of compensation plan and for preparation of the updated RP.

x. Preparation of Compensation Plan. DCARBs are responsible for applying prices and preparing compensation tables for each affected commune/ward. The People's Committees of districts will appraise these tables in respect to prices based on the approved market price as per RCS, quantities of affected assets, allowances and special assistance that the Project displaced persons are entitled to. The unit rates are presented to the affected households and posted in the commune offices. Rates may be adjusted based on the feedback and comments made by the affected persons. All tables of compensation price application must be checked and signed by the affected persons to signify their concurrence.

xi. Preparation of Livelihood Development Program (LDP) and Relocation Site Plan. The LDP Steering Committee and District LDP Management Boards with the assistance of the PMU and PSC will carry out needs assessment to design detailedlivelihood development plan. Detailed resettlement and relocation plan will be prepared following the DMS based on consultation with relocating households on their preferences together with a detailed assessment of technical requirements.

xii. Submission of Updated RP to ADB and ADB concurrence. PMU with support from the PSC will prepare an updated RP and disclose key information to the affected people and submit the document to ADB for review and concurrence.

xiii. Disclosure of the agreed RP. Once the Updated RP receives ADB's concurrence, it will be publically disclosed on ADB's website and as well disclosed in the project affected areas.

xiv. Updated RP Implementation. Compensation and assistance will be paid directly to the AHs at their local Commune People's Committee office under the supervision of DCARBs, commune/ward authorities and representatives of affected peoples. Livelihood development program and relocation site plan will be implemented by the LDPSC and LDPMBs in close consultation with the AHs and concerned agencies.

xv. Issuance of Notice of Possession for Construction of Specific Sections. PMU will not issue a notice of possession of site for any expressway section until the head of DCARB has officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the affected households and Livelihood Development Program is in place as per Updated RP agreed between MOT and ADB; (ii) already-compensated AHs have cleared the area; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances. Once the ROW had been thus secured by PMU over a given section of the road alignment, a Notice of Possession may be issued for any civil works contractor to commence construction works.

xvi. Monitoring. Internal monitoring and externalmonitoring will be implemented from updating through to completion of implementation. Grievances received will be addressed through the grievance redress mechanism set up for the project.

Table 12-1: Indicative Schedule for Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation

	18	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023			
Activities	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project loan signing	■																				
Project loan effective			■																		
Corridor of works drawing available				■	■																
Land acquisition boundary demarcation				■	■	■															
Handover of land acquisition markers to DPCs				■																	
Land acquisition decision issued by DPCs				■	■	■															
Detailed Measurement Survey					■	■															
Consultations with APs				■	■	■	■	■													
RP updating						■	■														
Submission/ approval updated RP							■														
Disclosure Updated RP						■	■														
Implementation of updated RP							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Disbursement of compensation and assistance							■	■	■												
Land Acquisition								■	■	■											
Implementation of Livelihood Dev't								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Civil works									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal Monitoring		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
External Monitoring					■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		

197. The Resettlement Plan budget is estimated at VND **115,073,800,919** (approximately USD 5,071,565). The budget covers direct costs covering entitlements required under the entitlement matrix (compensation, allowances and assistance), livelihood development program, resettlement assistance together with administration costs of 3.5% and contingency of 30% of direct costs. Units are based on information gathered through the inventory of losses. The unit compensation rates estimated based on a rapid replacement cost survey undertaken at the same time as the inventory of losses.

198. Compensation is based on the principal of replacement cost. During RAP updating process, qualified agency(s) will be hired (selected) by organization in charge of site clearance to verify specific land price and submit to PPC to issue Decision on specific land price as basis for approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plan. The compensation rates are to be valid at time of disbursement of compensation. Details of impacts will be verified during the detailed measurement survey to be conducted prior to updating of the RP.

199. The resettlement plan is to be financed by the Government of Vietnam.

200. The compensation rates used in the estimated budget for the draft resettlement plan are derived from a rapid replacement cost study undertaken by subcontracted consultants in December 2017 to January 2018 aimed at determing replacement cost values. The methodology of the rapid replacement cost study involved: (i) questionnaire survey, (ii) secondary data collection, (iii) cross-check of information with affected and non-affected households, and (iv) review of available documents (including decisions on land prices, decisions on compensation rates for affected structures, trees and crops issued by the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) together with information published on newspapers). The Rapid Replacement Cost Study Report is in Appendix 3.

201. A summary of the cost estimates for the RP budget are presented in the table below.

Table 13-1: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

No.	Category	Unit	Quantity	Rate	In amount (VND)
A	**Lao Cai Province (I+III)**				**81,428,556,059**
	Compensation and assistance(I+II)	**VNĐ**			**78,674,933,390**
I	**Compensation (1+2+3+4+5)**	**m2**	202,870.90		**51,932,880,850**
1	***Compensation for land (1.1+1.2+1.3+1.4+1.5+1.6)***	***m2***	***197,413.00***		***35,526,674,150***
1.1	***Compensation for resildential land***		***19,603.00***		***31,205,544,500***
	Urban residential land	***m2***	***1,681.00***		***9,245,500,000***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	1,681.00	5,500,000	*9,245,500,000*
	Rural residential land	***m2***	***17,922.00***		***21,960,044,500***

	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	-		-
	Lang Giang	*m2*	*2,735.00*	*3,150,000*	*8,615,250,000*
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	*1,535.00*	*1,150,000*	*1,765,250,000*
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	*2,230.00*	*575,000*	*1,282,250,000*
	Duong Quy	*m2*	2,856.00	*1,150,000*	*3,284,400,000*
	Tham Duong	*m2*	*4,665.00*	*265,000*	*1,236,225,000*
	Minh Luong	*m2*	*854.00*	*1,150,000*	*982,100,000*
	Tan Thuong	*m2*	805.00	*1,175,000*	*945,875,000*
	Son Thuy	*m2*	1,755.00	*2,127,500*	*3,733,762,500*
	Nam Xe	*m2*	487.00	*236,000*	*114,932,000*
1.2	***Compensation for rice growing land***	*m2*	***22,433.00***		***854,947,350***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	*300.00*	*50,000*	*15,000,000*
	Lang Giang	*m2*	*355.00*	*37,950*	*13,472,250*
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	*100.00*	*37,950*	*3,795,000*
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	*973.00*	*37,950*	*36,925,350*
	Duong Quy	*m2*	*4,187.00*	*37,950*	*158,896,650*
	Tham Duong	*m2*	*600*	*37,950*	*22,770,000*
	Minh Luong	*m2*	*14,904.00*	*37,950*	*565,606,800*
	Tan Thuong	*m2*	*0*	*37,950*	-
	Son Thuy	*m2*	*0*	*37,950*	-
	Nam Xe	*m2*	*1,014*	*37,950*	*38,481,300*
1.3	***Compensation for annual crop land***	*m2*	***875.00***		***26,162,500***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	-	*32,500*	-
	Lang Giang	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Duong Quy	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Tham Duong	*m2*	*475.00*	*29,900*	*14,202,500*
	Minh Luong	*m2*	*100.00*	*29,900*	*2,990,000*

	Tan Thuong	*m2*	*300.00*	*29,900*	*8,970,000*
	Son Thuy	*m2*	*-*	*29,900*	*-*
	Nam Xe	*m2*	*-*	*29,900*	*-*
1.4	***Compensation for perennial land***	*m2*	***11,724.00***		***310,789,800***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	*300.00*	*28,750*	*8,625,000*
	Lang Giang	*m2*	*110.00*	*26,450*	*2,909,500*
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	*100.00*	*26,450*	*2,645,000*
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	*1,500.00*	*26,450*	*39,675,000*
	Duong Quy	*m2*	*1,766.00*	*26,450*	*46,710,700*
	Tham Duong	*m2*	*1,200.00*	*26,450*	*31,740,000*
	Minh Luong	*m2*	*6,748.00*	*26,450*	*178,484,600*
	Tan Thuong	*m2*	*-*	*26,450*	*-*
	Son Thuy	*m2*	*-*	*26,450*	*-*
	Nam Xe	*m2*	*-*	*26,450*	*-*
1.5	***Compensation for forest land***	*m2*	***57,278.00***		***572,780,000***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	*780.00*	10,000	*7,800,000*
	Lang Giang	*m2*	5,000.00	10,000	*50,000,000*
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	5,100.00	10,000	*51,000,000*
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	6,000.00	10,000	*60,000,000*
	Duong Quy	*m2*	11,840.00	10,000	*118,400,000*
	Tham Duong	*m2*	800.00	10,000	*8,000,000*
	Minh Luong	*m2*	6,748.00	10,000	*67,480,000*
	Tan Thuong	*m2*	5,590.00	10,000	*55,900,000*
	Son Thuy	*m2*	3,510.00	10,000	*35,100,000*
	Nam Xe	*m2*	11,910.00	10,000	*119,100,000*
1.6	***Compensation for land (impact unforseen)***	*m2*	***85,500.00***		***2,556,450,000***
	Khanh Yen town	*m2*	*-*	*32,500*	*-*
	Lang Giang	*m2*	*-*	*29,900*	*-*
	Khanh Yen Thuong	*m2*	*16,500.00*	*29,900*	*493,350,000*
	Hoa Mac	*m2*	*-*	*29,900*	

					-
	Duong Quy	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Tham Duong	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Minh Luong	*m2*	-	*29,900*	-
	Tan Thuong	*m2*	*4,500.00*	*29,900*	*134,550,000*
	Son Thuy	*m2*	*23,100.00*	*29,900*	*690,690,000*
	Nam Xe	*m2*	*41,400.00*	*29,900*	*1,237,860,000*
2	***Compensation for crop and tree***				***1,371,536,000***
	Compensation for crop	*m2*	*23,308.00*	*20,000*	*466,160,000*
	Compensation for fruit tree	*tree*	*2,206.00*	96,000	*211,776,000*
	Compensation for timber tree	*tree*	*7,225.00*	96,000	*693,600,000*
3	***Compensation for structure***	*m2*	***5,457.90***		***12,943,168,700***
	Multi-floos house with concrete roof	*m2*	*152.00*	3,081,000	*468,312,000*
	Brick house with tile roof	*m2*	*936.00*	2,310,000	*2,162,160,000*
	House on stilts/traditional house	*m2*	*1,141.00*	1,757,000	*2,004,737,000*
	Grade IV wooden house	*m2*	*2,111.90*	2,573,000	*5,433,918,700*
	Other	*m2*	*1,117.00*	2,573,000	*2,874,041,000*
4	***Compensation for auxiliry structure***				***1,631,502,000***
5	***Compensation for transportation***	***HH***	***92***	***5,000,000***	***460,000,000***
II	**Assistance**	**VND**			**26,742,052,540**
1	**Suport public land**	**m2**	**87,693**	**29,900**	**2,622,020,700**
2	*Assistance for job change and job creation*	*m2*	*177,810.00*	92,378	*16,425,732,180*
3	*Assistance for life stablization*	*person month*	*3,055.50*	*600,000*	*1,833,300,000*
4	*Assistance for affected business HH*	*HH*	*73.00*	*5,490,406*	*400,799,660*
5	*Assistance for vulnerable HH*	*HH*	*159.00*	*2,000,000*	*318,000,000*
6	*Support for relocated HH*	*HH*	*25.00*	*126,000,000*	*3,150,000,000*
7	*Support for customary house moving rituals/procedures*	*HH*	*92.00*	*500,000*	*46,000,000*
8	*Bonus*	*HH*	*277.00*	*5,000,000*	*1,385,000,000*
9	*House retal assistance*	*HH*	*92.00*	*1,800,000*	*165,600,000*

10	*Assisstance for relocation pipeline*	*HH*	*92.00*	*2,000,000*	*184,000,000*
11	*Assisstance for relocating electric line*	*HH*	*92.00*	*2,000,000*	*184,000,000*
12	*Assisstance for relocation telecommunication cable*	*HH*	*92.00*	*300,000*	*27,600,000*
III	**Other cost**				**2,753,622,669**
1	Compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation cost (3.5%*I)				*2,753,622,669*
B	**Livelihood restoration program**				**5,781,600,000**
1	Direct cost				5,256,000,000
2	Implementation cost for LRP				525,600,000
C	External monitor (1.5%*(A+B))				***1,308,152,341***
	Subtotal (A+B+C)				88,518,308,400
D	Contingency (30%*(A+B+C))				**26,555,492,520**
E	**TOTAL (subtotal + D)**	VND			**115,073,800,919**
		USD	USD 1 = VND 22,690		5,071,565

Chapter 14 - Monitoring & Evaluation

202. The implementation of the RP/EMDP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. The monitoring will be done at two levels, internal monitoring to be done by the PMU, and external monitoring to be undertaken by an external monitor.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

203. The Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) will conduct regular monitoring of the project, including implementation of the RP/EMDP. The PMU will maintain a file of all data gathered in the field, including a database on the affected households. The PMU2 will submit semi-annualsocial monitoring reports to MOT starting from the commencement of RP /EMDP updating, which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey and other RP/EMDP updating activities. Social monitoring reports will be prepared on a semi-annual basis. The PMU2 will also include updates on resettlement progress in its periodic project reports to ADB and MOT. Social monitoring reports will be provided to AHs and submitted to ADB for updating on website. An outline of the internal monitoring report is presented in Appendix 5.

204. Internal monitoring and supervision will have the following objectives:

- Compensation and other entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed RP.;
- Affected households are paid their compensation and other entitlements as per agreed updated RP, ensuring that all entitlements are delivered as planned and agreed, including compensation in cash or in kind, allowances and resettlement assistance;
- Livelihood development programs designed and implement, including details of any modifications in the programs; additional assistance by cash and in-kind for AHs, if nescessary;
- Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved updated RP;
- Affected public facilities and infrastructure are restored promptly; and
- The transition between resettlement and commencement of civil works is smooth and that sites are not handed over for civil works until affected households have been satisfactorily compensated, resettled and livelihood development programs in place.
- Indentify and address any unanticipated impacts and impacts caused by the contractor during construction.
- Grievance cases logged in each level of project GRM,

- Progress on LDP implementation, and
- Progress on EMDP activities.

14.2 External Monitoring

205. An external monitor Agency (EMA) will be engaged by the project to conduct an external assessment of the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives are being met. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To verify internal monitoring information
- To verify whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- To assess the extent to which implementation of the RP[8] complies with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS):
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify methods of emergency responding to mitigate problems and appropriate consult the MOT.
- To verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of affected persons (APs), including those of the non-titled displaced persons, are restored or improved;

206. The external experts will address specific issues such as the following:

- Verify the DMS database generated by the PMU, identify differences in IOL and/or DMS recorded in the RP, and document changes to the database;
- Confirm that all APs are eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives; Payment of compensation, allowances and other assistance are as per approved RP;
- Confirm timing of disbursement of payment; and assess that the level of compensation is sufficient to replace their losses.
- Public consultation and awareness of key information in the resettlement plan[9];
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- Construction of replacement houses and structures on remainning land, relocation sites (outside the remaining land), and self-selected land;
- Implementation of gender and/or indigenous peoples measures as indicated in the RP/EMDP;

8 Including updating of the RP
9 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts, Entitlement Matrix, Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Level of satisfaction of APs/ethnic minority people with the provisions and implementation of the RP/EMDP;

- Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism (accessibility, documentation, process, resolution);

- Effectiveness, sufficiency, impact and sustainability of entitlements, assistance and income restoration programs and the need for further improvement and corrective measures for both RP and EMDP, if any;

- Resettlement site development (civic infrastructure and community services as required), identification and selection of sites in consultation with APs and host communities, equivalent or enhanced access to livelihood opportunities; process and timeliness of providing land titles/certificates;

- Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;

- Involuntary resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;

- Participation of APs in RP/EMDP implementation; and,

- Adequacy of budget and human resources[10] at executing agency/implementing agency level for resettlement activities, including internal monitoring.

207. The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- Review of detailed measurement survey (DMS) process to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs, from identification to agreement on DMS results. The EMA will also evaluate the DMS process to determine and assess whether DMS activities was carried out in a participatory and transparent manner.

- Resettlement audit is conducted during monitoring. The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.

- Review of socioeconomic data11 prepared during the Technical Assistance Loan. With this review, the DMS data, and additional data compiled, the EM will provide the baseline data to be used in comparison to the post-resettlement survey. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. Sampling will include at least 20% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 10% of all other APs. Special attention will be paid to the inclusion of women, the poor, the landless and other vulnerable groups, with set questions for women and other target groups. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability and ethnicity.

10 Assessment of human resources is in terms of both number of staff assigned, as well as capacity
11 Possible data sources include: census, inventory of loss-socioeconomic survey (IOL-SES), village records/documents

- Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information, identifying existing or potential problems, and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, and non-governmental organizations; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as ethnic minority specific actions, compensation payment, income restoration and relocation[12]; c) community public meetings to discuss community losses, integration of resettled households in host communities; d) direct field observations, for example, of resettlement site development; e) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, and vulnerable groups to monitor and assess the progress the APs are making to restore their living standards, APs' perceived need for additional assistance (and type of assistance), and their individual satisfaction with current economic activities; and, f) in-depth case studies of problems identified by internal or external monitoring that required special efforts to resolve. The PRA will also focus on good practices in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement objectives, approaches, and implementation strategies.

- Review the results of internal monitoring.

Post-completion Evaluation

208. A post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. For the post resettlement evaluation, the EMA will:

- Carry-out a survey of affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if income of affected households and other living conditions have been restored as pre-project. The survey will cover at least 20% of severely affected households, 100% of affected poor, landless and female headed households, as well as at least 10% of all other affected households. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity.

- Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information identifying remaining/outstanding problems and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, NGOs and Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as outstanding issued related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation; c) direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development; d) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.

- Discuss with the EA and IA on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the remaining/outstanding issues and commitments on actions, timeframe, resources and reporting of EA and IA to completely resolve the remaining/outstanding issues (if any).

12 Groups that may be targeted for involvement in FGDs include AHs in general, and vulnerable AHs such as women-headed households, the poor, and ethnic minorities

- Review the results of the mid-term and final evaluation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program and Community-based Road Safety Awareness Program

Schedule & Team Composition

209. Independent monitoring and evaluation should be conducted by a consultant agency (research institute, consultancy firm or NGO), with sufficient capacity and experience in monitoring, evaluating socio-economic survey and implementation of RP/EMDP. PMU 2 will hire (select) consultant to perform this task. Fees paid to EMA are to be deducted from the counterpart fund of the project. The EMA will be responsible for preparing periodic reports on progress and recommending solutions to issues arising during the monitoring process.

210. External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of at least 2 years on a semi-annual basis starting from the conduct of DMS until the completion of livelihood/income restoration activities. For project components where payment of compensation/allowances has been substantially completed, the external expert will also conduct a resettlement audit to verify completion of payment of compensation/allowances and hand-over of plots and recommend issuance of no objection letter for commencement of civil works. The post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities.

211. Information presented in the reports should be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

212. All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a semi-annual basis.

Table 14-1: Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
PROCESS INDICATOR	Consultation, Participation	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders
	Procedures in Operation	- Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place - Effectiveness of compensation delivery system - Number of land transfers effected - Coordination between implementing agencies and other agencies
OUTPUT INDICATOR	Buildings	- Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired - Number, type and size of community buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	- Number and type of private trees acquired - Number and type of government/community trees acquired - Number and type of crops acquired - Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	- Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) - Number of owners compensated by type of loss - Amount compensated by type and owner - Number and amount of payment paid
	Livelihood Development	- Livelihood Development Program established and operating in a timely manner; - Needs assessment undertaken and model establishment incorporates APs needs and preferences - Models are effective in conveying new skills; - Training in support of models and new skills are provided; - New skills are successfully applied. - Eligible APs are able to avail of non-farm vocational training if preferred. - Beneficiary entitlement regime applied as per RP description.
IMPACT INDICATOR	Changes to Status of Women	- Participation in community-based programs - Participation in project construction - Participation in commercial enterprises - Participation in livelihood development program
	Changes to Status of Children	- School attendance rates (male/female) - Participation in project construction
	Settlement and Population	- Growth in number and size of settlements - growth in market areas

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	- Number of households affected (for land, buildings, trees, crops); - Number of owners compensated by type of loss; - Amount compensated by type and owner; - Number and amount of allowances paid; - Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land, and number of purchases effected; - Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites; - Number of entitlements delivered; - Number of entitlements used by APs; - Suitability of entitlements to affected households as per RP objectives; - Number of EM and Female Headed Households that are relocated in the same village and communes; - Houses in the relocation sites that are built by the affected EM households and Female Headed Households according to their choices; - Number of non-titled affected households receiving replacement land; and - Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable households receiving special assistance and participating in livelihood development programs.
	Household Earning Capacity	1. Employment status of economically active members; 2. Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop; 3. Selling of cultivation land; 4. Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance; 5. Changes to income-earning activities (farm and off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance; and 6. Amount and balance of income and expenditures. 7. Change in poverty rates.

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	EMDP	8. % affected ethnic minority woman participate in public consultation; 9. % affected ethnic minority households participating in the ethnic minority development plan activities; 10. % affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program; 11. Participation of provincial/district ethnic minority agency in project activities; 12. Budget for EMDP is provided sufficient; 13. Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.

Chapter 15 - Appendices

Appendix 1: Details of Impacts of Structures and Land Legal Status 139
Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (PIB) 146
Appendix 3: Rapid Replacement Cost Study Report 150
Appendix 4: Record of Public Consultations 221
Appendix 5: Draft Internal Monitoring Report Template 326
Appendix 6: Draft TOR External Monitor 332
Appendix 7: Sample Completed IOL Forms 339

Appendix 1: Details of Impacts of Structures and Land Legal Status

Table 15-1 Affected Houses by Category of Construction

		Affected house #1								Affected house #2 / #3							
		Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roofNhà xây gạch,	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Other	Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roofNhà xây gạch,	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Other
Van Ban District	**HH**	**-**	**7**	**18**	**23**	**44**	**-**	**3**	**4**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**2**
	m2		**152**	**936**	**1,141**	**2,112**		**105**	**53**			**550**		**338**			**72**
Khanh Yen	HH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m2				20				32								
Lang Giang	HH	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m2			40	146												
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m2				100												
Hoa Mac	HH	-	4	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	m2		92	238	175	410						80					
Duong Quy	HH	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m2				310	705											
Tham Duong	HH	-	2	5	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
	m2		60	405	190	87						200		430			
Minh Luong	HH	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m2				200	130											
Tan Thuong	HH	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	m2			150					15			150					
Son Thuy	HH	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

		Affected house #1								Affected house #2 / #3							
		Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roofNhà xây gạch,	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Other	Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roofNhà xây gạch,	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Other
	m2			75					6								18
Nam Xe	HH	-	1	1	1	23	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1-
	m2			28		780		105						28			54

Table 15-2 Details of Affected Secondary Structures

District/ Commune	unit	Kitchen	Shelter	Electric meter	Water meter	Fence	Gate	Toilets/ bath house	Soil gravet	Soil grave	Built grave	Desk phone	Water tank	Water pipe	Yard	Pond
		m2	m2	cái	cái	m2	m2	m2	ngôi	ngôi	cái	cái	m3	m2	m2	m2
Van Ban District	HH	42	31	107	41	64	60	28	4	1	1	3	34	67	147	23
	Qty	996	627	111	41	2,626	565	230	6	2	1	3	135	2,798	5,649	6,770
Khánh Yen Town	HH	1	-	11	3	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	13	2
	Qty	45		13	3	334	56						1	124	1,066	88
Lang Giang	HH	4	4	19	5	6	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	26	2
	Qty	170	79	19	5	165	147					1	4	194	710	51
Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
	Qty			1		50	7							150	70	2,380
Hoa Mac	HH	2	-	13	1	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	28	2
	Qty	15		13	1	251	52				1	1	19	50	839	210
Duong Quy	HH	5	4	8	-	5	6	4	1	1	-	-	4	5	10	5
	Qty	45	66	8		722	60	39	2	2			31	116	365	2,016
Tham Duong	HH	9	5	9	5	11	10	7	-	-	-	1	3	7	15	3
	Qty	220	46	9	5	148	60	81				1	9	620	577	610
Minh Luong	HH	3	3	5	2	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3
	Qty	70	33	5	2	417	20	19					5	100	36	1,290
Tan Thuong	HH	-	-	8	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	-
	Số lượng			8	1	70	82						3	50	670	
Son Thuy	HH	3	1	11	6	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	20	-
	Qty	60	1	12	6	141	14	15					5	130	666	
Nam Xe	HH	15	14	22	19	13	11	13	3	-	-	-	17	17	19	2
	Qty	371	402	23	18	329	69	76	4				59	1,265	652	125

Table 15-3: Legal Status of Residential and Garden Land

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of residential land + garden land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
	Van Ban District	HH	175	11	15
		%	87.1%	5.5%	7.5%
1	Khanh Yen town	HH	18	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Lang Giang	HH	36	1	2
		%	92.3%	2.6%	5.1%
3	Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	5	1	0
		%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%
4	Hoa Mac	HH	33	2	3
		%	86.8%	5.3%	7.9%
5	Duong Quy	HH	11	1	0
		%	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%
6	Tham Duong	HH	22	2	6
		%	73.3%	6.7%	20.0%
7	Minh Luong	HH	7	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Tan Thuong	HH	8	0	3
		%	72.7%	0.0%	27.3%
9	Sơn Thủy	HH	24	3	0
		%	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%
10	Nam Xe	HH	11	1	1
		%	84.6%	7.7%	7.7%

Table 15-4: Legal Status of Paddy and Upland Rice Land

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of paddy land, upland rice land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
	Van Ban District	HH	110	5	7
		%	90.2%	4.1%	5.7%
1	Khanh Yen town	HH	9	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Lang Giang	HH	11	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	3	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Hoa Mac	HH	25	0	4
		%	86.2%	0.0%	13.8%
5	Duong Quy	HH	22	1	1
		%	41.5%	1.9%	56.6%

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of paddy land, upland rice land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
6	Tham Duong	HH	14	2	0
		%	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%
7	Minh Luong	HH	19	2	2
		%	92.4%	2.2%	2.2%
8	Tan Thuong	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Sơn Thủy	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Nam Xe	HH	7	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 15-5: Legal Status of Annual Cropping Land

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of annual crop land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
	Van Ban District	HH	19	1	1
		%	90.5%	4.8%	4.8%
1	Khanh Yen town	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Lang Giang	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Hoa Mac	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Duong Quy	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Tham Duong	HH	10	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
7	Minh Luong	HH	5	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Tan Thuong	HH	4	1	1
		%	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
9	Sơn Thủy	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Nam Xe	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 15-6: Legal Status of Perennial Cropping Land

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of perennial crop land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
	Van Ban District	HH	32	5	2
		%	82.1%	12.8%	5.1%
1	Khanh Yen town	HH	1	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Lang Giang	HH	1	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	1	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Hoa Mac	HH	6	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Duong Quy	HH	5	2	0
		%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
6	Tham Duong	HH	7	1	2
		%	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%
7	Minh Luong	HH	11	2	0
		%	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%
8	Tan Thuong	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Sơn Thủy	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Nam Xe	HH	0	0	0
		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 15-7: Legal Status of Forestry Land

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of forestry land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
	Van Ban District	HH	100	11	13
		%	80.6%	8.9%	10.5%
1	Khanh Yen town	HH	4	0	0
		%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Lang Giang	HH	15	0	5
		%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%
3	Khanh Yen Thuong	HH	4	0	2
		%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%
4	Hoa Mac	HH	20	0	2
		%	90.9%	0.0%	9.1%
5	Duong Quy	HH	17	2	1

No	District/Commune	Unit	Legal status of forestry land		
			Long term, have LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC
		%	26.6%	3.1%	70.3%
6	Tham Duong	HH	9	0	1
		%	90.0%	0.0%	10.0%
7	Minh Luong	HH	10	4	0
		%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
8	Tan Thuong	HH	7	0	1
		%	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%
9	Sơn Thủy	HH	3	2	0
		%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%
10	Nam Xe	HH	11	3	1
		%	73.3%	20.0%	6.7%

Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Question 1: What is the ADB Project?

Answer: The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has approached the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for support to international and national transport connectivity of underdeveloped provinces of Viet Nam by improving their accessibility to GMS corridors. This project expands the benefits of Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) corridors to adjacent provinces with high poverty incidence. The project comprises upgrading National Highways (NH) to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions and supporting Department of Roads Viet Nam (DRVN) of Ministry of Transport (MOT) in road asset management.

Question 2: How will the ADB Project affect the local population?

Answer: The upgrading the national highways to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions will/may require some land acquisition. However, their design will attempt to avoid or at least to minimize the negative impacts on households and communities. The final location of road link alignments will be selected after public consultations have been carried out.

If land acquisition is necessary, the Project displaced people will be properly compensated for their affected land, houses, structures, crops and/or trees. Relocation and income restoration assistance will also be provided to Displaced Persons (DPs) who will be severely affected by the Project. Details are included in a Resettlement Plan that is available at your commune office. Please also refer to other relevant Public Information Brochures.

Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?

Answer: The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all Displaced Persons will be at least as well-off, if not better-off than they would have been in the absence of the Project.

Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?

Answer: If land is available, your affected land will be replaced with land of equal area and productive capacity and at a location suitable and acceptable to you; *or* if, after being fully informed about your options, you prefer cash, compensation can be paid in cash at replacement value at current market prices, *or* a compensation partly in cash and partly in land might be possible.

Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?

Answer: No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any Displaced Persons (DPs) from receiving compensation or assistance measures. Those DPs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written or verbal agreement to utilize the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land. Those DPs who do not have legal/legalize or temporary/lease rights for land will still be compensated for the assets on the land, such as any structures, crops and trees.

Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?

Answer: Yes. Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, shops

and other structures as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market prices (including material and labour) without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials. This will ensure that the Displaced Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before.

Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?

Answer: Affected crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences will be compensated in cash at current market prices. Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the average production in the past 3 years multiplied by current market prices. Compensation for trees will be based on the type, age and productivity of trees. A Replacement Cost Survey will be conducted during detailed design of the Project to establish market prices for compensation. If there are delays in paying compensation, prices will be updated to take inflation into consideration.

Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?

Answer: In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible Displaced Persons (DPs) to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project. Eligible DPs for rehabilitation assistance include:

Severely affected households: Households that lose more than 10% of their total productive landholdings will receive an economic rehabilitation package in accordance with provisions of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

Households that relocate: Households that must relocate to new residential land will receive a transition subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month for six months for during transition; if have to be relocated, or for 3 months if have to rebuild main house on the remaining land behind; a transportation allowance of between VND 5,000,000 and 15,000,000 in cash or assistance from the District Resettlement Committee; and, an incentive bonus if DPs demolish their affected houses or structures in a timely manner.

Business owners that lose income while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses: Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for tree months. Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation at maximum equal to 30% of their after-tax annual revenue as provided by Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

Employees and hired labourers who lose their jobs: will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if the loss is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher.

Question 9: does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?

Answer: No. Entitled Displaced Persons (DPs) are those persons or households that are surveyed during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) activities. The DPs and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date (the date of DMS) for the sub-project. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

Question 10: What if I have been told to move but was not included in the survey?

Answer: During the detailed design of the Project, some minor changes may occur. This could affect the results of original inventory of losses. These DPs will be entitled to the same compensation as all other DPs. Once the actual position and alignment of the road are known, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted in the presence of DPs to inventory the losses for compensation and rehabilitation.

Question 11: How will DPs be consulted and informed?

Answer: A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that DPs receive complete and timely information about the Project. DPs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of

institutions and implementation schedule. DPs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects.

This program will enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program to meet the needs of DPs, and help DPs to make informed decisions about compensation and relocation. Consultations with DPs and local authorities will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays, and maximize the economic and social benefits of the Project.

Question 12: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do DPs have the right to voice their complaints?

Answer: Yes, Displaced Persons (DPs) can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees. Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to district court if the DPs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels. DPs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees. All complaints of DPs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

Question 13: as a resident in the project area, how can I help?

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

Question 14: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?

Answer: PMU will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, PMU will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement activities during Project implementation. Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a report to PMU and ADB on resettlement implementation progress. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of DPs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS –

Please contact the PMUs, DCARCs where you live:

Project Management Unit:

Address: ……..

Person in charge: ……Tel……..

District Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Committee (DCARC) of ... District:

Address: ……..

Person in charge: ……Tel…….

Appendix 3: Rapid Replacement Cost Study Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THE PROJECT **3**

2. OBJECTIVES **3**

3. APPROACH **3**

4. METHODOLOGY **4**

4.1 Land **4**

4.2 Structures **4**

4.3 Trees **5**

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF REPLACEMENT COST **5**

5.1 Transaction Cost **5**

5.2 Replacement cost for land **9**

5.2.1. Compensation rates for land at replacement cost 9

5.2.2. Compensation rates for commercial land, services land at replacement cost 10

5.2.3. Compensation rates for non-agricultural business land that is not commercial land or services land at replacement cost 11

5.2.4. Compensation rates for rice crop land at replacement cost 12

5.2.5. Compensation rates for other annual crop land at replacement cost 13

5.2.6. Compensation rates for perennial crop land at replacement cost 14

5.2.7. Compensation rates for aquaculture land at replacement cost 15

5.2.8. Compensation rates for forest land at replacement cost 16

5.3 Replacement cost of the crop **17**

5.3.1. 5.3.1. Compensation rates for crops, annual crops 17

5.3.2. Compensation rates for fruit trees, perennial trees 23

5.3.3. Compensation rates for timber trees 36

5.3.4. Compensation rates for Bambusodae 37

5.3.5. Compensation rates for special forest trees 39

5.3.6. Compensation rates for rubber tree 43

5.3.7. 5.3.8. Compensation rates for medical plants group 46

5.4 Compensation rates for construction of houses and structures on land **48**

1. The Project

The Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) will assess the feasibility and prepare required documentation in preparation for the potential subsequent Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding of the construction of the VIE GMS **Corridor Connectivity Enhancement Project.** This project will expand the benefits of Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) corridors to adjacent provinces with high poverty incidence. The project comprises upgrading National Highways (NH) to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions and supporting Department of Roads Viet Nam (DRVN) of Ministry of Transport (MOT) in road asset management.

A key activity of the PPTA is to prepare a Full Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Project in accordance with ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement. The anticipated works for the ensuing project including upgrading of National Highway 32, and Provincial Roads 279 and 175, National Highway 14D in Quang Nam province including upgrading of existing roads as well as proposed construction of several new alignments. A list of the main works by project section are set out below:

Section	***Location***	***Description***	***Length (km)***
NH 32	Lai Chau Province. From San Thang to Khau Co	Existing alignment plus 4 possible bypasses: Dong Pao – Ban Bo Bypass (11km); Tan Uyen Bypass (17.7km); Muong Than Bypass (3.3km); Khau Co Bypass (14.8km)	47
PR 279	Lao Cai Province. From intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Highway	Existing alignment plus 2 possible by-passes (Khanh Yen, Duong Quy) with combined estimated length 10.2km	74
PR 175	Yen Bai Province. From intersection with NH32 to intersection with PR 151.	Existing alignment	50
NH 14D	Quang Nam Province: From Giang town to Nam Giang Border Gate	Existing alignment	72

2. Objectives

The team verifies and establishes compensation rates for land, structures, trees and crops to ensure that Project Affected Persons are compensated at replacement cost in 10 communes of Van Ban district, Lao Cai province.

3. Approach

The establishment of replacement costs will be carried out based on information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with people in affected area, both those persons who are affected and those not affected.

Desk research will focus on relevant publications, materials of Government authorities, both at central and local levels. However, these materials will play the supporting role only. As the work is aimed at obtaining reasonable replacement costs for different types

of affected assets, market evidences are the factors which most strongly base the formulation of these costs. Direct interviews with people in the affected area, both those, whose assets are affected by the Project and those, whose assets are not, will produce reliable data for establishment.

4. Methodology

Methodologies to verify the replacement costs for each type of affected assets are described in the following parts.

4.1 Land

The objective of this establishment is to determine whether the provincial prices are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land. The establishment of compensation for the loss of land is based on its market value. The consultant has collected data of some sales of land, which have just taken place. However, the transfer of land use right does not always go along with such sales, which makes details of such sales not recorded. The consultant has also collected from direct interviews with owners of land in Project affected area, including those, whose land is resumed and those whose and is not. The interviews will cover the following issues:

- The recent land use rights transfer in the area;
- The price, at which owners (affected and not affected persons) are willing to sell their land

Apart from determining the rates for various types of land, the consultant also need to determine the transaction costs involved such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.

Sample size:

• Owner of affected land:	50 HH (5 HH per commune x 10 communes)
• Owner of non-affected land	50 HH (5 HH per commune x 10 communes)

(adjacent to affected land or in similar area)

4.2 Structures

The objective of this establishment is to determine whether the provincial prices enable APs to rebuild their affected structures. The establishment of compensation for affected structures is based on the principle of replacement cost. The information to base the establishment will mainly be collected from direct interviews with parties involved, including owners of structures (both those whose structures are affected by the Project and those whose structures are not affected), construction contractors specialized in residential building.

The interviews are conducted based on a pre-developed interview guide (Please refer to the appendix for details) In particular, interviews have focused on the costs associated with construction materials, labor costs, construction costs for each type of construction works such as houses, kitchens, etc.

Sample size:

- Non-state owners of structures affected by the Project: 30 HH (3 HH per commune x 10 communes)
- Owners of structures not affected by the Project: 30 HH (3 HH per commune x 10 communes)

• Construction contractors:

- Private construction companies/groups: 01 company/group

- Shops retailing construction materials: 03 shopkeepers

Additionally, during conducting the survey in 10 communes, the consultant has also interviewed a number of local officials in the communes with public works to determine the replacement cost.

4.3 Trees

The objective of this establishment is to determine whether the intended provincial prices to be paid to APs are equivalent, lower or higher than the average market price. The basis of the establishment is to determine the average market price for each type of tree based on productivity value of the tree. The information to base the establishment will be collected from secondary sources through the documents and policies of the People's Committee of Lao Cai province, the General Statistics Office and a number of documents of other relevant agencies. Besides the consultant has also conducted the interviews with local households and market vendors. The main focus of the interviews was on productivity and price levels of the trees (please see the appendix for details).

Sample size:

• Owners of crops and trees affected by the Project: 3 households

• Owners of crops and trees not affected by the Project: 3 households

• Market vendors: 1 persons

5. Establishment of Replacement Cost

5.1 Transaction Cost

Replacement Cost = Current Market Value + Transaction Cost

Apart from determining the rates for land and non-land assets indicated above. The consulting unit also determines the transaction costs involved such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and building permit costs. In which, transaction costs related only to land and construction of houses, buildings.

Through the survey, the transaction costs for land and construction of house are in accordance with the current law. For land transactions, transaction costs consist of three main costs: (i) tax on the transfer of land use rights; (ii) personal income tax; (iii) registration fee. In addition, there are other costs such as signing-on fee; notary fee; drawing fee; cadastral fee; appraisal fee of documentation of application for land use right certificates; fee of granting of land use right certificates, ownership of houses and other assets attached to land. For residential house, the prescribed transaction costs include: (i) construction permit; (ii) non-agricultural land use tax; (iii) construction tax; (iv) hire design drawings.

For land, the transaction costs are calculated by the State Treasury and announced to the households for paying directly to the Treasury. For residential house, in addition to the construction fee of VND 50.000/permit, the household will have to pay taxes in accordance with the Treasury regulations. At the same time, because of rural areas, people do not need to submit design drawings when building houses, this fee is not included.

Table 1. Transaction costs for land

Type	Calculation/Formula
Land use right transfer tax	Payment = (Land area) x Land price x (Tax rate) - Area of land in m2 - Land price according to price list - Tax rate: 2% for agricultural land, 4% for residential land
Personal income tax	Personal income tax = Transfer price x tax rate - The personal income tax rate for real estate transfer is 25% of the taxable income. - When the cost price and related costs can not be determined: 2% of transfer value
Signing-on fee	
Notary fee	+ The value of asset under VND 50 million: VND 50 thousand; + The value of asset from VND 50 million to 100 million: VND 100 thousand; + The value of asset from over VND 100 million to 1 billion: 0.1% of the asset value or the value of the contract or transaction.
Drawing fee	Based on the steps of the work, the requirements for surveying, cadastral mapping and depending on the location, the land is allocated or leased or changed or allowed to change the use purpose of each project, the cadastral surveying and mapping fee shall not exceed VND1,500/m2.
Cadastral fee	
Registration fee	Land payment = (Land area) x (Land price) x (Fee) In which: - Area of land in m2 - Price of land according to the price list of the Provincial People's Committee where the land is located. - Fee of 0.5%.
Appraisal fee of documentation of application for land use right certificates	Appraisal fee: 0.15% of the transfer value (minimum of VND 100,000 and maximum of VND 5,000,000).
Fee of granting of land use right certificates, ownership of houses and other assets attached to land	For households and individuals in wards of the city: a) Certificate of land use right, ownership of houses and other assets attached to land: - Newly-granted: VND 100,000/01 paper.

Type	Calculation/Formula
	- Re-grant, change, additional confirmation to the Certificate: VND 50,000/granting. b) Certificate of land use right (without ownership of houses and other assets attached to land): - Newly-granted: VND 25,000/01 paper. - Re-grant, change, additional confirmation to the Certificate: 20,000 VND/granting. c) Granting of land-use change registration certificate: VND 28,000/granting. d) Copy of cadastral map, documents and data: VND 15,000/grant. 3.2. For households and individuals in the remaining areas: 50% of the rate prescribed in Clause 1 of this Article. 3.3. For organizations: a / Granting newly certificate of land use right, ownership of houses and other assets attached to land: - Newly-granted: VND 500,000 VND/paper. - Re-grant, change, additional confirmation to the Certificate: VND 50,000 / granting. - Certificate of land use right (without ownership of houses and other assets attached to land): - Newly-granted: VND 100,000 VND/paper - Re-grant, change, additional confirmation to the Certificate: VND 50,000/granting. b) Granting of land-use change registration certificate: VND 30,000/granting. c) Copy of cadastral map, documents and data: VND 15,000/granting.

Table 2. Transaction costs for residential houses

Type	Calculation/Formula
Building permit	Permit for the construction of individual houses: - In wards and towns: VND 75,000/01 paper - In other communes: VND 50,000/01 paper Permit for construction of other works: VND 150,000/01 paper In event of extension of the building permit: VND 15,000/01 paper/ extension
Non-agricultural land use tax	Land use tax = taxable price x tax rate Taxable value of land is determined by the Area of taxable land x the price of 1m2 of land. Tax rate: - Area within the limit: 0.03% - Area that shall not exceed 3 times the limit: 0.07% - Area that shall exceed 3 times the limit: 0.15%
Construction tax	
Hire design drawings of house	Not applicable in rural areas

5.2 Replacement cost for land

5.2.1. *Compensation rates for land at replacement cost*

Unit: 1000đ/m²

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QD- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	Khanh Yen Town	8000	9600	10000
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune	1000	1100	1150
3	Hoa Mac commune	500	550	575
4	Minh Luong Commune	1000	1100	1150
5	Nam Xe Commune	160	176	184
6	Nam Xe commune	160	176	184
7	Duong Quy Commune	1000	1100	1150
8	Lang Giang commune	1000	3000	3050
9	Tan Thuong Commune	500	1750	1775
10	Son Thuy Commune	185	203,5	212,75

5.2.2. *Compensation rates for commercial land, services land at replacement cost*

Unit: 1000đ/m²

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision 91/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QĐ- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	Khanh Yen Town	6400	7680	8000
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune	800	880	920
3	Hoa Mac commune	400	440	460
4	Minh Luong Commune	800	880	920
5	Nam Xe Commune	128	140,8	147,2
6	Nam Xe commune	128	140,8	147,2
7	Duong Quy Commune	800	880	920
8	Lang Giang commune	800	2400	2440
9	Tan Thuong Commune	400	1400	1420
10	Son Thuy Commune	185	203,5	212,75

5.2.3. *Compensation rates for non-agricultural business land that is not commercial land or services land at replacement cost*

NO	Type of land/commune	Decision 31/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QĐ-UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	Khanh Yen Town	4800	5760	6000
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune	600	660	690
3	Hoa Mac commune	300	330	345
4	Minh Luong Commune	600	660	690
5	Nam Xe Commune	98	107,8	112,7
6	Nam Xe commune	98	107,8	112,7
7	Duong Quy Commune	600	660	690
8	Lang Giang commune	600	1800	1830
9	Tan Thuong Commune	300	1050	1065
10	Son Thuy Commune	185	203,5	212,75

5.2.4. Compensation rates for rice crop land at replacement cost

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QĐ- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND/m2)			Current market value			Proposed Project Unit Rate		
		VT1	VT2	VT3	VT1	VT2	VT3	VT1	VT2	VT3
1	Khanh Yen Town	40	33		48	39,6		50	41,25	
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
3	Hoa Mac commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
4	Minh Luong Commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
5	Nam Xe Commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
6	Nam Xe commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
7	Duong Quy Commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
8	Lang Giang commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
9	Tan Thuong Commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9
10	Son Thuy Commune		33	26		36,3	28,6		37,95	29,9

5.2.5. *Compensation rates for other annual crop land at replacement cost*

NO	Commune	Decision 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No 71/2015/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QD- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)			Current market value			Proposed Project Unit Rate		
		VT1	VT2	VT3	VT1	VT2	VT3	VT1	VT2	VT3
1	Khanh Yen Town	35	26	19	42	31,2	22,8	43,75	32,5	
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
3	Hoa Mac commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
4	Minh Luong Commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
5	Nam Xe Commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
6	Nam Xe commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
7	Duong Quy Commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
8	Lang Giang commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
9	Tan Thuong Commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85
10	Son Thuy Commune		26	19		28,6	20,9		29,9	21,85

5.2.6. *Compensation rates for perennial crop land at replacement cost*

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QD- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)		Current market value		Proposed Project Unit Rate	
		VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2
1	Khanh Yen Town	30	23	36	27,6	37,5	28,75
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune		23		25,3		26,45
3	Hoa Mac commune		23		25,3		26,45
4	Minh Luong Commune		23		25,3		26,45
5	Nam Xe Commune		23		25,3		26,45
6	Nam Xe commune		23		25,3		26,45
7	Duong Quy Commune		23		25,3		26,45
8	Lang Giang commune		23		25,3		26,45
9	Tan Thuong Commune		23		25,3		26,45
10	Son Thuy Commune		23		25,3		26,45

5.2.7. *Compensation rates for aquaculture land at replacement cost*

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of the PPC; Decision No. 71/2015/QD-UBND dated 31/12/2015; Decision No. 110/2016/QĐ- UBND dated 21/12/2016 of the PPC (thousand VND / m2)		Current market value		Proposed Project Unit Rate	
		VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2
1	Khanh Yen Town	38		45,6		47,5	
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune		31		34,1		35,65
3	Hoa Mac commune		31		34,1		35,65
4	Minh Luong Commune		31		34,1		35,65
5	Nam Xe Commune		31		34,1		35,65
6	Nam Xe commune		31		34,1		35,65
7	Duong Quy Commune		31		34,1		35,65
8	Lang Giang commune		31		34,1		35,65
9	Tan Thuong Commune		31		34,1		35,65
10	Son Thuy Commune		31		34,1		35,65

5.2.8. *Compensation rates for forest land at replacement cost*

NO.	Type of land/commune	Decision No. 91/2014/QD-UBND dated 27/12/2014 of Lao Cai People's Committee		Current market value		Proposed Project Unit Rate	
		VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2
1	Khanh Yen Town	10	8	12	9,6	12,5	10
2	Khanh Yen Thuong commune		8		8,8		9,2
3	Hoa Mac commune		8		8,8		9,2
4	Minh Luong Commune		8		8,8		9,2
5	Nam Xe Commune		8		8,8		9,2
6	Nam Xe commune		8		8,8		9,2
7	Duong Quy Commune		8		8,8		9,2
8	Lang Giang commune		8		8,8		9,2
9	Tan Thuong Commune		8		8,8		9,2
10	Son Thuy Commune		8		8,8		9,2

5.3 *Replacement cost of the crop*

5.3.1. *5.3.1. Compensation rates for crops, annual crops*

No.	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 23, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	**Cassava (maximum density of 12,000 trees/ha)**				
-	Cassava tubers (4 - 10 months)	VND/m2	1,400	1,400	1,400
-	Newly planted (less than 4 months)	VND/m2	860	860	860
2	**Pineapple (maximum density 50,000 trees/ha)**				
-	Planted over 1 year	VND/m2	8,800	8,800	8,800
-	Planted less than 1 year	VND/m2	4,400	4,400	4,400
	Sparsely planted, 01 tree is equal to 0.3 m2				
	Planting in meters is equal to 0.6 m2/linear metre				
3	**Sugarcane (Maximum density of 25,000 trees/ha)**				
-	To be harvested (6-10 months)	VND/m2	6,000	6,000	6,000
-	Newly-planted, height of tree under 1.2 m (planted under 6 months)	VND/m2	6,800	6,800	6,800

No.	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 23, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
-	Planting in clusters, 01 cluster is equal to 01 m2				
-	Planting in linear metre (m) is 0.6 times the value of 01 m2				
-	The new varieties of sugarcane have high yields, increasing 20% compared to conventional sugarcane varieties				
4	**Banana (Maximum density of 2,200 trees/ha)**				
	Newly-planted less than 6 months (without branches)	VND /cluster	15,000	15,000	15,000
	From 6 months to less than 1 year (to be harvested and has 1-2 young trees)	VND /cluster	30,000	30,000	30,000
	From 1 year to less than 3 years (to be harvested and has 1-2 young trees)	VND /cluster	48,000	48,000	48,000
Banana planted by cuttings, equal to 0.8 times the unit price above					
Banana planted by 01 stick, equal to 1.2 times the unit price above					
5	**Sắn dây (Pueraria thomsoni), yam, winged yam, Cọc Tubers (Maximum density 1,000 root/ha)**				

No	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rate under Decision No. 1950/QĐ-UBND dated April 15, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
-	Have tubers, to be harvested	VND/root	60,000	60,000	60,000
-	Newly planted trees, well developed	VND/root	22,500	22,500	22,500
-	Pachyrrhizus, yams and other root crops (climbing plants), equal to 0.5 times the unit price above				
6	**Sweet potato, potato**				
-	Small tubers	VND/m2	4,500	4,500	4,500
-	Newly-planted trees, no tubers	VND/m2	3,000	3,000	3,000
-	Potatoes are 2.5 times higher than sweat potatoes				
7	**Taro, Indian taro: 0.8 times the sweet potato**				
8	**Riềng (Alpinia), white arrowroot, arrowroot taking the leaves**				
-	Has small tubers	VND/m2	4,500	4,500	4,500
-	Plants are green. Tubers begin forming	VND/m2	3,000	3,000	3,000
-	Newly planted, newly branched	VND/m2	1,200	1,200	1,200

No	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rate under Decision No. 1950/QĐ-UBND dated April 15, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
-	If long rows are planted, 0.1 linear metre is 0.8 times the value of 0.1 m2				
-	If Sparsely planted, the root is 0.5 times the value of 0.1 m2				
-	Riềng (Alpinia), turmeric, ginger is 1.5 times the price level above				
9	**Vegetables for winter-spring crops**				
-	To be harvested	VND/m2	8,500	8,500	8,500
-	Young trees	VND/m2	3,600	3,600	3,600
-	Newly planted	VND/m2	2,000	2,000	2,000
-	High quality vegetables (planted in greenhouse, net house) and spices such as Coriandrum sativum, Mint leaves, Garlic, Chilli ... are equal to 1.5 times the compensation rates of ordinary vegetables				
	If planted in linear metre, 1 linear metre is equal to 0.8 times the value of 1 m2				
10	**Cucumber, gourd, squarsh, Tonkin creeper, Passiflora incarnata, gac (Momordica cochinchinensis), grape and other vegetables and fruits, beans (1,500 root/ha); (Representation of chayote)**				
-	Blooming	VND/m2	13,800	13,800	13,800

No	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rate under Decision No. 1909/15 / QĐ-UBND dated April 15, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Pursuant Project Unit Rate
-	Well developed (pergola)	VND/m2	8,500	8,500	8,500
-	Newly-planted, growing (except gourd, squash, luffa)	VND/m2	4,500	4,500	4,500
11	**Soybean, green peas, black beans, groundnuts, sesame (Maximum density of 35.000 trees/ha)**				
-	Planting until giving the tubers, young fruits	VND/m2	3,300	3,300	3,300
-	Trees are green, coming out of flowers	VND/m2	2,500	2,500	2,500
-	Newly-planted, small or sparse at the end of the season		950	950	950
12	**All kinds of rice (maximum density of 45,000 cluster/ha)**				
	Spring rice				
-	plants produce grains	VND/m2	5,300	5,300	5,300
-	flowers appear on the plants	VND/m2	4,200	4,200	4,200
	Summer-autumn rice				

No	Type of crop	Unit	Compensation rate under Decision No. 1909/15 / QĐ-UBND dated April 15, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Pursuant Project Unit Rate
-	plants produce grains	VND/m2	4,200	4,200	4,200
-	flowers appear on the plants	VND/m2	3,800	3,800	3,800
13	**Upland rice**				
-	flowers appear on the plants	VND/m2	1,300	1,300	1,300
14	**Maize (hybrid maize) (maximum density of 40,000 trees/ha)**				
-	plants produce grains (small)	VND/m2	2,700	2,700	2,700
-	grains have reached physiological maturity	VND/m2	2,200	2,200	2,200
-	If planting local maize, it will be calculated as 0.8 times the value of hybrid maize				
15	**Betel (Maximum density of 5 m2/root)**				
-	Harvesting	VND/root	75,000	75,000	75,000
-	Planted less than 1 year	VND/root	34,100	34,100	34,100

5.3.2. *Compensation rates for fruit trees, perennial trees*

No	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	**Litchi, longan, mango, Thai land jackfruit**	40	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			42,100	42,100	42,100
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			165,000	165,000	165,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			386,700	386,700	386,700
	Harvested for over 3 years			636,700	636,700	636,700
2	**Custard-apple, Mắc cọc**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			20,600	20,600	20,600
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			104,000	104,000	104,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			216,900	216,900	216,900
	Harvested for over 3 years			411,700	411,700	411,700
3	**Sapodilla, Star Apple trees**	25	VND/tree			

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Less than 1 year			29,900	29,900	29,900
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			138,500	138,500	138,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			221,800	221,800	221,800
	Harvested for over 3 years			321,800	321,800	321,800
4	**Orange, tangerine trees**	16	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			26,600	26,600	26,600
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			104,000	104,000	104,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			209,900	209,900	209,900
	Harvested for over 3 years			309,900	309,900	309,900
5	**Pomelo, Phật thủ (Citrus medica var. sarcodactylis)**, Pear, peach	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			26,600	26,600	26,600

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			100,200	100,200	100,200
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			309,900	309,900	309,900
	Harvested for over 3 years			519,900	519,900	519,900
6	**Jackfruit**	40	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			14,600	14,600	14,600
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			88,500	88,500	88,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			146,500	146,500	146,500
	Harvested for over 3 years			401,700	401,700	401,700
7	**Me (Pithecellobium dulce), Goolar**	40	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			13,500	13,500	13,500
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			84,700	84,700	84,700
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			139,900	139,900	139,900

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Harvested for over 3 years			366,600	366,600	366,600
8	**Gold Apple, muỗm (Mangifera foetida Lour), quéo (Mangifera reba Pierre), eggfruit, Panama berry**	40	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			14,000	14,000	14,000
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			102,500	102,500	102,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			135,000	135,000	135,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			264,000	264,000	264,000
9	**Hôe (Styphnolobium japonicum), vối (Cleistocalyx nervosum) , hoa hồi, Chay (Artocarpus tonkinensis), dâu da (Baccaurea sapida), Doi (Syzygium samarangense), pomegranate, guava**	25	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			13,960	13,960	13,960

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			102,500	102,500	102,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			135,000	135,000	135,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			201,000	201,000	201,000
10	**Dragon tree**	10	VND/root			
	Less than 1 year			14,000	14,000	14,000
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			102,000	102,000	102,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			135,000	135,000	135,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			201,500	201,500	201,500
11	**Plum, apricot, móc thép, apple**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			27,100	27,100	27,100
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			145,500	145,500	145,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			205,000	205,000	205,000

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Harvested for over 3 years			312,500	312,500	312,500
12	**Coconut**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			48,200	48,200	48,200
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			148,200	148,200	148,200
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			239,800	239,800	239,800
	Harvested for over 3 years			306,700	306,700	306,700
13	**lemon, kumquat**	4	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			20,200	20,200	20,200
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			40,900	40,900	40,900
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			119,700	119,700	119,700
	Harvested for over 3 years			206,700	206,700	206,700
14	**Quất hồng bì (Clausena lansium)**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			20,200	20,200	20,200

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			40,900	40,900	40,900
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			119,700	119,700	119,700
	Harvested for over 3 years			164,200	164,200	164,200
15	**Móc mật (Clausena indica)**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			20,200	20,200	20,200
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			40,800	40,800	40,800
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			122,500	122,500	122,500
	Harvested for over 3 years			191,700	191,700	191,700
16	**Bồ kết (Gleditschia)**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			20,196	20,196	20,196
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			80,784	80,784	80,784
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			121,176	121,176	121,176

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Harvested for over 3 years			210,200	210,200	210,200
17	**Sở lai, dọc, búa trees**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			6,800	6,800	6,800
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			40,500	40,500	40,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			81,600	81,600	81,600
	Harvested for over 3 years			103,000	103,000	103,000
18	**Walnuts**	25	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			40,600	40,600	40,600
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			147,200	147,200	147,200
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			201,600	201,600	201,600
	Harvested for over 3 years			402,500	402,500	402,500
19	**Starfruit**	20	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			6,600	6,600	6,600

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			36,800	36,800	36,800
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			61,500	61,500	61,500
	Harvested for over 3 years			132,600	132,600	132,600
20	**Nhot tree (Elaeagnus latifolia)**	25	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			8,500	8,500	8,500
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			43,500	43,500	43,500
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			55,000	55,000	55,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			78,000	78,000	78,000
21	**Papaya tree** (2,500 tree/ha)	4	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			4,500	4,500	4,500
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			26,600	26,600	26,600

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			79,700	79,700	79,700
	Harvested for over 3 years					
22	**Tea**	0.625	VND/m2			
	Less than 1 year			4,400	4,400	4,400
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			7,200	7,200	7,200
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			8,700	8,700	8,700
	Harvested for over 3 years			12,700	12,700	12,700
Tea planted in long rows, 1 linear metre is equivalent to 1 m2						
Tea is sparsely planted 02 plants of 1 m2						
23	**Shan tea (combination of protection)**	10	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			4,000	4,000	4,000
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			20,000	20,000	20,000

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			60,000	60,000	60,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			110,900	110,900	110,900
24	**High quality tea (Kim Tuyen, Hung Dinh Bach, Phuc Van Tien, Bat Tien)**	0.454	VND/m2			
	Less than 1 year			4,900	4,900	4,900
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			8,000	8,000	8,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			9,600	9,600	9,600
	Harvested for over 3 years			14,000	14,000	14,000
25	**Mulberry for giving leaves, fruit (by the area of occupied land)**					
-	Planted under 3 months VND 2,500 / m2					
-	Planted from 3 to less than 6 months VND 5,000 / m2					
-	Planted from 6 months to 1 year or more at VND 6,500 / m2					

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
-	planted in long rows, 1 linear metre is equivalent to 1 m2					
26	**Areca tree**	5	VND/tree	10		
	Less than 1 year			10,000	10,000	10,000
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			40,532	40,532	40,532
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			83,500	83,500	83,500
	Harvested for over 3 years			165,000	165,000	165,000
27	**Coffee**	5	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			5,300	5,300	5,300
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			12,000	12,000	12,000
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			20,500	20,500	20,500
	Harvested for over 3 years			40,600	40,600	40,600
28	**Mắc ca tree**	27,7	VND/tree			
	Less than 1 year			73,500	73,500	73,500

No.	Criteria for each tree	Density (m2 / tree)	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
	Planted from 1 year to begin harvesting			106,900	106,900	106,900
	Tree has been harvested from 1 to 3 years			450,000	450,000	450,000
	Harvested for over 3 years			543,000	543,000	543,000

5.3.3 *Compensation rates for timber trees*

Unit: VND/tree

No.	Type of Crop	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	Newly-planted under 1 year (root diameter (Dgốc) of less than 2 cm)	7,300	7,300	7,300
2	Planted from 1 year to less than 2 years (root diameter of 2 cm to less than 5cm)	9,500	9,500	9,500
3	Planted from 2 years and have a diameter at a position of 1.3 m from the ground (D1.3): less than 5 cm	10,800	10,800	10,800
4	Tree has D1.3 from 5cm to less than 10cm	13,200	13,200	13,200
5	Tree has D1.3 from 10cm to less than 20cm	27,300	27,300	27,300
6	Tree has D1.3 from 20cm to less than 30cm	45,000	45,000	45,000
7	Tree has D1.3 from 30cm to less than 40cm	86,200	86,200	86,200
8	Tree has D1.3 from 40cm to less than 50cm	149,000	149,000	149,000
9	Tree has D1.3 of 50cm or more	199,000	199,000	199,000

Note:

- Dgốc: The diameter of the tree measured at the stick position near the ground

- D1.3: The diameter of the tree measured at the stick position is 1.3m from the ground

- Maximum density of 3,300 trees / ha

5.3.4. *Compensation rates for Bambusodae*

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
I. Dendrocalamus barbatus, Dendrocalamus sinicus, Bambusa sp					
1	**Type A** (with a diameter of 8 cm or more)				
-	Newly-planted less than 2 years (without bamboo shoots)	VND/tree	12,000	12,000	**12,000**
-	Height of Bamboo shoots is 0.5m or higher; young trees, buds	VND/tree	22,000	22,000	**22,000**
-	Trees are harvested	VND/tree	32,000	32,000	**32,000**
2	**Type B** (with a diameter of 6 cm to less than 8 cm)	**Calculated by 70% Type A**			
3	**Type C** (with a diameter of less than 6cm)	**Calculated by 50% Type A**			
II. Bamboo, Ochna tree, Sinocalamus latiflorus (Munro) McClure, Indosasa amabilis McClure					
1	**Type A** (with a diameter of 8 cm or more)				
-	Newly-planted less than 2 years (without bamboo shoots)	VND/tree	8,400	8,400	**8,400**
-	Height of Bamboo shoots is 0.5m or higher; young trees, buds	VND/tree	15,400	15,400	**15,400**
-	Trees are harvested	VND/tree	22,400	22,400	**22,400**
2	**Type B** (with a diameter of 6 cm to less than 8 cm)	**Equal to 70% Type A**			
3	**Type C** (with a diameter of less than 6cm)	**Equal to 50% Type A**			
III. Bát độ bamboo shoot, Điền trúc bamboo shoot, Bói bamboo shoot (Density of 20 m2/cluster)					
-	Newly planted (without shoots)	VND/cluster	17,800	17,800	**17,800**

-	Planted from 1 year to less than 3 years (2 to 3 trees/cluster)	VND/cluster	44,400	44,400	**44,400** **80,400**
-	Planted from 3 years or more (more than 3 trees/cluster)	VND/cluster	80,400	80,400	
IV. Trúc Tree/ Phyllostachys					
1	**Trúc Tree/ Phyllostachys** (representative of Trúc Quân Tử tree)				
-	Concentrated trees: (minimum density of 40 trees/ m2)	VND/m2	29,000	29,000	**29,000**
-	Planted in rows: Calculated by 30% the rate above				
-	Single tree (scattered):1.000 VND/tree				
2	**Trúc cần câu tree**: Calculated by 50% Trúc Quân Tử tree				
V. Rattan					
-	Newly planted (without branches)	VND/cluster	8,400	8,400	**8,400**
-	Planted from 1 to less than 3 years (having trees with the height of 2-3m)	VND/cluster	16,200	16,200	**16,200**
-	Planted from 3 years or more (having trees with the height of over 3m)	VND/cluster	31,200	31,200	**31,200**
For Vầu (Bambusa nutans) and other trees with a diameter of less than 4: compensation rates are calculated by m2 as for Trúc tree					

5.3.5. *Compensation rates for special forest trees*

NO	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
I	**Cinnamon tree (Maximum density of 3,300 trees per hectare)**				
1	Newly-planted less than 1 year (root diameter (Dgốc) of less than 1 cm)	VND/tree	8,500	8,500	**8,500**
2	Planted from 1 to under 3 years (Dgốc from 2cm to 5cm)	VND/tree	12,400	12,400	**12,400**
3	The tree has D1.3 from 5cm to less than 8cm	VND/tree	21,000	21,000	**21,000**
4	The tree has D1.3 from 8cm to under 12cm	VND/tree	62,000	62,000	**62,000**
5	The tree has D1.3 from 12cm to less than 16cm	VND/tree	83,400	83,400	**83,400**
6	Plants have D1.3 from 16cm to less than 20cm	VND/tree	150,900	150,900	**150,900**
7	The tree has D1.3 from 20cm or more	VND/tree	207,000	207,000	**207,000**
II	**Son Tra tree (maximum density of 1,600 trees per hectare)**				
1	Newly-planted less than 1 year (with Dgốc less than 2 cm)	VND/tree	8,700	8,700	**8,700**
2	Planted one year until the time of harvest	VND/tree	15,400	15,400	**15,400**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years	VND/tree	63,200	63,200	**63,200**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years	VND/tree	115,400	115,400	**115,400**
III	**Palm tree** (Maximum density is 2,000)				
1	Planted under 1 year with the height of less than 0.5m	VND/tree	9,500	9,500	**9,500**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest	VND/tree	58,400	58,400	**58,400**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years	VND/tree	79,400	79,400	**79,400**

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
4	Harvested for more than 3 years	VND/tree	128,400	128,400	**128,400**
IV	**Sơn tree** (Maximum density of 2,000)				
1	Planted 01 year (Dgốc less than 2cm)	VND/tree	7,200	7,200	**7,200**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 15cm)	VND/tree	21,800	21,800	**21,800**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years (D1.3 from 15cm under 20 cm)	VND/tree	65,000	65,000	**65,000**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years (with D 1.3 from 20cm or more)	VND/tree	142,500	142,500	**142,500**
V	**Gió Bầu tree** (Maximum density of 1,600)				
1	Newly planted (less than 1 year)	VND/tree	32,000	32,000	**32,000**
2	Planted from 1 year to less than 8 years (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 20cm)	VND/tree	67,700	67,700	**67,700**
3	Planted from 1 year to less than 8 years (with D1.3 from 2cm to less than 20cm)	VND/tree	12,500	12,500	**12,500**
4	Planted from 8 years or more	VND/tree	133,200	133,200	**133,200**
5	Planted from 8 years or more, if any (Aquilaria crassna) , based on reality, to set up a separate plan	VND/tree			
VI	**Tràm tree (Canarium) (Trám đen, Trám trắng)** Maximum density of 1,600				
1	Planted 01 year (Dgốc less than 2cm)	VND/tree	26,900	26,900	**26,900**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 15cm)	VND/tree	118,000	118,000	**118,000**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years (D1.3 from 15cm under 20 cm)	VND/tree	226,800	226,800	**226,800**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years (with D 1.3 from 20cm or more)	VND/tree	418,000	418,000	**418,000**

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
VII	**Trầu tree** (Maximum density of 2,500)				
1	Planted 01 year (Dgốc less than 2cm)	VND/tree	8,200	8,200	**8,200**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 15cm)	VND/tree	32,300	32,300	**32,300**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years (D1.3 from 15cm under 20 cm)	VND/tree	64,400	64,400	**64,400**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years (with D 1.3 from 20cm or more)	VND/tree	122,300	122,300	**122,300**
VIII	**Dẻ ăn quả tree** (Maximum density of 1,600)				
1	Planted 01 year (Dgốc less than 2cm)	VND/tree	41,400	41,400	**41,400**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 15cm)	VND/tree	147,800	147,800	**147,800**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years (D1.3 from 15cm under 20 cm)	VND/tree	205,600	205,600	**205,600**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years (with D 1.3 from 20cm or more)	VND/tree	357,800	357,800	**357,800**
IX	**Sầu trees (Dracontomelon)** (Maximum density of 1,600)				
1	Planted 01 year (Dgốc less than 2cm)	VND/tree	16,900	16,900	**16,900**
2	Planted from 1 year until the time of harvest (D1.3 from 2cm to less than 15cm)	VND/tree	87,000	87,000	**87,000**
3	Harvested from 1 year to 3 years (D1.3 from 15cm under 20 cm)	VND/tree	151,200	151,200	**151,200**
4	Harvested for more than 3 years (with D 1.3 from 20cm or more)	VND/tree	372,000	372,000	**372,000**
X	**Thảo quả tree (Amomum tsao-ko Crev. et Lem), Sa nhân tree**				

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Compensation rates under Decision No. 19/2015 / QĐ-UBND dated April 25, 2015 of Lao Cai People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed Project Unit Rate
1	**Thảo quả tree (Amomum tsao-ko Crev. et Lem.)**				
-	Less than 1 year (cluster has a branch, seedling)	VND/cluster	13,900	13,900	**13,900**
-	From 1 year to less than 3 years (with 2 to 5 branches)	VND/cluster	22,100	22,100	**22,100**
-	From 3 years to less than 5 years (with 6 to 9 branches)	VND/cluster	56,400	56,400	**56,400**
-	5 years or more (with 10 branches or more)	VND/cluster	130,000	130,000	**130,000**
2	**Sa nhân tree**				
	Newly-planted under 1 year	VND/m2	3,300	3,300	**3,300**
-	Planted from 1 year to less than 3 years (minimum density of 4 branches/m2)	VND/m^2	5,300	5,300	**5,300**
-	Planted from 3 years to less than 5 years (minimum density of 10 branches/m2)	VND/m2	13,500	13,500	**13,500**
-	Planted 5 years or more (minimum density of 40 branches/m2)	VND/m2	31,200	31,200	**31,200**
XI	**Chàm nhuộm vải tree**				
-	Planted less than 6 months	VND/m2	2,500	2,500	**2,500**
-	Planted from 6 months to less than 1 year	VND/m2	4,500	4,500	**4,500**
-	**Planted over 1 year**	**VND/m2**	**7,500**	**7,500**	**7,500**

5.3.6. *Compensation rates for rubber tree*

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value
1	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: under 2 cm (1st year rubber)	179,000	179,000	179,000
2	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 2 cm to under 4 cm (second year rubber)	223,500	223,500	223,500
3	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 4 cm to less than 6 cm (third year rubber)	253,500	253,500	253,500
4	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 6 cm to under 9 cm (4th year rubber)	279,000	279,000	279,000
5	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 9 cm to under 11 cm (fifth year rubber)	336,000	336,000	336,000
6	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 11 cm to under 14 cm (sixth year rubber)	355,600	355,600	355,600
7	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 14 cm to less than 16 cm (7th year rubber)	373,500	373,500	373,500
8	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: from 16 cm to under 20 cm (8th to 20th year rubber)	591,000	591,000	591,000
9	Tree diameter measured at position of 01m away from root: approximately 20 cm or more (20th year rubber and above)	531,000	531,000	531,000

5.3.7. Compensation rates for flowers/bonsai

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QD-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
1	**Flowers are planted once, harvested several times (representative of rose)**				
-	New species are planted less than 4 months (with new branches)	VND/m2	19,600	19,600	**19,600**
-	Planted from 4 months to less than 8 months (with buds, don't bloom)	VND/m2	23,500	23,500	**23,500**
-	Planted from 8 months to less than 1 year (Begin harvesting)	VND/m2	39,100	39,100	**39,100**
-	Tree has been harvested from 1 year to 2 years	VND/m2	56,600	56,600	**56,600**
-	Tree has been harvested for more than 2 years	VND/m2	46,100	46,100	**46,100**
2	**Flowers are planted once, harvested once (representative of daisy)**				
-	Planted less than 3 months	VND/m2	17,500	17,500	**17,500**
-	Planted from 3 months to the time of producing buds	VND/m2	23,900	23,900	**23,900**
-	To be harvested (flowers)	VND/m2	34,900	34,900	**34,900**
3	**Bonsai is planted in wood**				
-	Planted from 1 year to less than 2 years	VND/tree	20,000	20,000	**20,000**
-	Dgốc is less than 20cm and planted over 2 years	VND/tree	40,000	40,000	**40,000**
-	Dgốc is from 20 cm or more	VND/tree	65,000	65,000	**65,000**
4	**Flowers are soft, planted for pergola**				

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QD-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
-	Planted from 1 year to less than 2 years	VND/root	10,000	10,000	**10,000**
-	Dgốc is less than 20cm and planted over 2 years	VND/root	20,000	20,000	**20,000**
-	Dgốc is from 20 cm or more	VND/root	30,000	30,000	**30,000**
-	Newly-planted	VND/m2	10,000	10,000	**10,000**
-	2-3 roots	VND/m2	15,000	15,000	**15,000**
-	More than 3 roots	VND/m2	30,000	30,000	**30,000**
5	**Trees for fences**				
	Green trees, height of 0.5m or over, thickness from 0.2 to 0.4 m compensation rate of VND 5,500 linear metre. If the thickness of less than 0.2m, unit price would be VND 3,000 linear metre				
	Green trees, 0 height of 0.5m or over, thickness over 0.4 m, compensation rate of VND 11,000 /linear metre				
6	**Compensation rates for transportation of plants in pots**				
	- Having a diameter of less than 0.2: VND 1,000 / pot - Having a diameter of 0.2 to 0.5m: VND 10,000 / pot - Having a diameter of over 0.5 m to 1 m: VND 20,000 / pot - Having a diameter of over 1m to 1.5m: VND 50,000 / pot - Having a diameter of over 1.5m: VND 200,000 / pot				
7	**Vegetables and flowers are planted on the water surface** (compensated by the actual space occupied on the water surface)				
-	Harvesting: VND 8,500 VND/m^2				
-	**Type of trees have not yet harvested: VND 5,500/m2**				

5.3.7. *5.3.8. Compensation rates for medical plants group*

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QD-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
1	Atiso (maximum density 27,000 trees / ha)				
-	Newly planted, not yet harvested	VND/m2	2,500	2,500	**2,500**
-	Harvesting	VND/m2	9,500	9,500	**9,500**
2	Lao Quan Thao (Maximum density of 45,000 trees/ha)				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	3,200	3,200	**3,200**
3	A. forunei Hamsl/ (A. chinens Sieb) (maximum density 40,000 trees/hectare)				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	4,600	4,600	**4,600**
4	Ngu Gia Bi tree (maximum density of 20,000 trees/ha)				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	1,500	1,500	**1,500**
5	Ligusticum wallichii Franch (maximum density of 30,000 trees/ha)				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	6,000	6,000	**6,000**
6	Saussurea costus (Maximum density of 22,000 trees/ha)				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	4,700	4,700	**4,700**
7	**Đương quy tree (Angelica sinensis) (Maximum density of 30,000 trees per hectare)**				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	6,200	6,200	**6,200**
8	**Bạch Truật (Atractylodes macrocephala)**				

NO.	Criteria for each tree	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QD-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
	Maximum density is 35,000 trees / ha				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	8,900	8,900	**8,900**
9	**Lemongrass** Maximum density is 30,000 trees / ha				
-	until the time to harvest	VND/m2	3,300	3,300	**3,300**
10	**Đỗ trọng tree (Cortex Eucommiae)** (Maximum density is 600 trees / ha)				
-	Planted under 1 year	VND/tree	10,400	10,400	**10,400**
-	From 1 year to less than 2 years	VND/tree	32,500	32,500	**32,500**
-	From 2 years to less than 3 years	VND/tree	97,500	97,500	**97,500**
-	From 3 years but has not yet harvested	VND/tree	130,000	130,000	**130,000**
11	**Tam Thất tree** (Panax pseudo-ginseng Wall) (Maximum density of 120,000 trees / ha)				
-	Planted under 1 year	VND/tree	199,000	199,000	**199,000**
-	From 1 years but has not yet harvested	VND/tree	230,000	230,000	**230,000**
12	**Ý dĩ tree** (Coix lacryma-jobi)				
-	Planted less than 4 months	VND/tree	4,800	4,800	**4,800**
-	**From 4 months until the time to harvest**	**VND/tree**	**8,100**	**8,100**	**8,100**

5.3.9. Compensation rates for aquaculture

NO.	Objects	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
1	**Fish farming**	VND/m2	5,000	5,000	5,000
2	**Aquaculture (in tanks):**				
-	Trionychid turtle. (density of two turtles / m2)	VND/m2	30,000	30,000	30,000
-	Frog (density 60 frogs/m2)	VND/m2	65,000	65,000	65,000
-	Eel (Density of 60 eels/m2)	VND/m2	70,000	70,000	70,000
-	Snakehead fish (banana fish) (density of 10 fish / m2)	VND/m2	35,000	35,000	35,000

5.4 Compensation rates for construction of houses and structures on land

NO.	Compensation items	Unit	Decision No.19/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 25/4/2015 of Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee	Current market value	Proposed project unit rate
I	**Houses and detached construction items**				
	6 to 7-story houses. Load-bearing frame structure, reinforced concrete roof; level of completed comfort is on average, painted walls, 50x50 cm ceramic tile floor, 1.2 m wide stairs, wood glass panel doors; common water and electricity system, septic tank; 1st floor's height is 3.9m, height of remaining floors is 3.6m per story.				
a	220m solid brick wall;				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	4,016,000	4,016,000	4,016,000
	- 2nd to 7th floor	floor m^2	3,382,000	3,382,000	3,382,000

b	110m solid brick wall;				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,849,000	3,849,000	3,849,000
	- 2nd to 7th floor	floor m^2	3,270,000	3,270,000	3,270,000
c	Reinforced concrete pile foundation (13m deep)	pile foundation	28,432,000	28,432,000	28,432,000
	With foundation pile of more than 13m deep, for every increment meter, take the total piles to multiply with unit price of 1md pile and add to compensation rate; If pile depth is less than 13m, the unit rate shall be reduced by the unit price of 1 foundation cap minus price of 1 md multiplied by the number of md in foundation.				
	Depth of pile foundation shall be based on the design documents licensed for construction and actual conditions of the foundations, volume acceptance minutes, receipts and related payment invoices.				
d	* More compensation items will be added for houses with higher level of completed comfort: Matics, ceramic tile wall (or flower tiles), sawn stone, decorated ceiling (wood, mica sheet, gypsum plaster, faux leather), door mold, wood skirting board, inox balcony, heat resistance by floating concrete tile roof or galvalume steel sheet, sawn stone floor, 60x 60cm and above ceramic tile floor, granite stone floor.				
	* Unit rate of first floor, which is more than 3.9m high, will be added with 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of first floor, which is less than 3.9m high, will be reduced by 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	* Unit rate of second floor and above, which is more than 3.6m high, will be added with 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of second floor and above, which is less than 3.6m high, will be reduced by 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	* For buildings with basement of 2.6 m high or more, basement construction areas related to foundation are calculated as 1st floor for compensation as regulations, the next floors are computed as second floor or above.				
	* Addition or reduction compensation items are defined according to actual inventories and legal basis (design and cost estimates); compensation rates for these items are determined according to construction unit prices in current regulations of Provincial People's Committee.				
2	**4 to 5-story houses. Load-bearing frame structure, reinforced concrete roof; level of completed comfort is on average, painted walls, 50x50 cm ceramic tile floor, 1.2 m wide stairs, wood glass panel doors; common water and electricity system, septic tank; 1st floor's height is 3.9m, height of remaining floors is 3.6m per story.**				

a	220m solid brick wall;				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,814,000	3,814,000	3,814,000
	- 2nd to 5th floor	floor m^2	3,382,000	3,382,000	3,382,000
b	110mm solid brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,635,000	3,635,000	3,635,000
	- 2nd to 5th floor	floor m^2	3,269,000	3,269,000	3,269,000
c	110mm unfired brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,623,000	3,623,000	3,623,000
	- 2nd to 5th floor	floor m^2	3,259,000	3,259,000	3,259,000
d	House foundation				
-	Isolated reinforced concrete foundation	foundation cap	20,228,000	20,228,000	20,228,000
	Unit rate of foundation, which is more than 2m deep, will be added with 1% of unit price of the same type for every additional 10 cm; unit rate of foundation, which is less than 2m deep, will be reduced by 1% of unit price of the same type for every 10 cm;				
-	Continuous reinforced concrete foundation	md	2,725,000	2,725,000	2,725,000
	More compensation items will be added for continuous foundation of more than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10cm; For continuous foundation of less than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10cm shorter;				
-	Reinforced concrete pile foundation (13m deep)	1 pile foundation	23,462,000	23,462,000	23,462,000
	With foundation pile of more than 13m deep, for every increment meter, take the total piles to multiply with unit price of 1md pile and add to compensation rate; If pile depth is less than 13m, the unit rate shall be reduced by the unit price of 1 foundation cap minus price of 1 md multiplied by the number of md in foundation cap.				

	Depth of pile foundation shall be based on the design documents licensed for construction and actual conditions of the foundation, volume acceptance minutes, receipts and related payment invoices.				
e	* More compensation items will be added for houses with higher level of completed comfort: Matics, ceramic tile wall (or flower tiles), sawn stone, decorated ceiling (wood, mica sheet, gypsum plaster, faux leather), door mold, wood skirting board, inox balcony, heat resistance by floating concrete tile roof or galvalume steel sheet, sawn stone floor, 60x60cm and above ceramic tile floor, granite stone floor.				
	* Unit rate of first floor, which is more than 3.9m high, will be added with 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of first floor, which is less than 3.9m high, will be reduced by 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	* Unit rate of second floor and above, which is more than 3.6m high, will be added with 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of any floor, which is less than 3.6m high, will be reduced by 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	* For buildings with basement of 2.6 m high or more, basement construction areas related to foundation are calculated as 1st floor for compensation as regulations, the next floors are computed as second floor or above.				
	* Additional compensation items are defined according to actual inventories and legal basis (design and cost estimates); compensation rates for these items are determined according to current applicable unit prices in regulations of Provincial People's Committee.				
3	**2 to 3-story houses, reinforced concrete roof; level of completed comfort is on average, lime painting walls, 30x30 cm ceramic tile/ cement flower tile floor, wood glass panel doors; common water and electricity system; septic tank; 1st floor's height is 3.9m, height of remaining floors is 3.6m per story.**				
a	220Mm load-bearing wall structure				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,081,100	3,081,100	3,081,100
	- 2nd to 3rd floor	floor m^2	2,806,000	2,806,000	2,806,000
b	Load-bearing frame structure, 220m solid brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,436,000	3,436,000	3,436,000
	- 2nd and 3rd floor	floor m^2	3,082,000	3,082,000	3,082,000

c	Load-bearing frame structure, 110mm solid brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,276,000	3,276,000	3,276,000
	- 2nd to 3rd floor	floor m^2	2,923,000	2,923,000	2,923,000
d	Load-bearing frame structure, 220m unfired brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,421,000	3,421,000	3,421,000
	- 2nd to 3rd floor	floor m^2	3,061,000	3,061,000	3,061,000
e	Load-bearing frame structure, 110mm unfired brick wall				
	- 1st floor	construction m^2	3,256,000	3,256,000	3,256,000
	- 2nd to 3rd floor	floor m^2	3,010,000	3,010,000	3,010,000
f	House foundation				
-	Isolated reinforced concrete foundation	foundation cap	13,492,000	13,492,000	13,492,000
	More compensation items will be added for isolated foundation of more than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10cm; For isolated foundation of less than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10cm shorter;				
-	Continuous reinforced concrete foundation	md	1,926,000	1,926,000	1,926,000
	More compensation items will be added for continuous foundation of more than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For				

	continuous foundation of less than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
-	Reinforced concrete pile foundation (13m deep)	1 pile foundation	17,975,000	17,975,000	17,975,000
	With foundation pile of more than 13m deep, for every increment meter, take the total piles to multiply with unit price of 1md pile and add to compensation rate; If pile depth is less than 13m, the unit rate shall be reduced by the unit price of 1 foundation cap minus price of 1 md multiplied by the number of md in foundation cap.				
	Depth of pile foundation shall be based on the design documents licensed for construction and actual conditions of the foundation, volume acceptance minutes, receipts and related payment invoices.				
-	Solid brick foundation	md	900,000	900,000	900,000
	More compensation items will be added for unfired brick foundation of more than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For foundation of less than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
-	Unfired brick foundation	md	811,000	811,000	811,000
	More compensation items will be added for unfired brick foundation of more than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For foundation of less than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
g	* More compensation items will be added for 3-story concrete roof houses with higher level of completed comfort: Painted walls, matics, ceramic tile wall (or flower tiles), sawn stone, decorated ceiling (wood, mica sheet, gypsum plaster, faux leather), door mold, wood skirting board, inox balcony, heat resistance by floating concrete tile roof or galvalume steel sheet, sawn stone floor, 40x40cm and above ceramic tile floor, granite stone floor.				
	* Unit rate of first floor, which is more than 3.9m high, will be added with 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of first floor, which is less than 3.9m high, will be reduced by 1% of first floor unit price of the same type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	* Unit rate of second floor and above, which is more than 3.6m high, will be added with 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm higher; unit rate of any floor, which				

	is less than 3.6m high, will be reduced by 1% of unit price of the same floor type for every 10 cm shorter;				
	Detached houses with concrete roof of a height <2.6 m shall be entitled to compensation equal to 80% of the price of concrete roof houses of the same type as prescribed.				
	* For buildings with basement of 2.6 m high or more, basement construction areas related to foundation are calculated as 1st floor for compensation as regulations, the next floors are computed as second floor or above.				
	* Additional compensation items are defined according to actual inventories and legal basis (design and cost estimates); compensation rates for these items are determined according to current applicable unit prices in regulations of Provincial People's Committee.				
4	**1-story houses, reinforced concrete roof; level of completed comfort is on average, lime painting walls, 30x30cm cm ceramic tile/ cement flower tile floor, wood glass panel doors; common water and electricity system; septic tank; standard floor's height to ceiling is 3.6m per story.**				
a	Load-bearing wall structure				
	- 220 mm solid brick wall	construction m^2	2,801,000	2,801,000	2,801,000
	- 110 mm solid brick wall, 220mm jamb	construction m^2	2,704,000	2,704,000	2,704,000
	- 220 mm unfired brick wall	construction m^2	2,718,000	2,718,000	2,718,000
	- 110 mm unfired brick wall, 220mm jamb	construction m^2	2,639,000	2,639,000	2,639,000
b	Load-bearing frame structure				
	- 220 mm solid brick wall	construction m^2	2,949,000	2,949,000	2,949,000
	- 110 mm solid brick wall	construction m^2	2,872,000	2,872,000	2,872,000
	- 220mm unfired brick wall	construction m^2	2,939,000	2,939,000	2,939,000
	- 110mm unfired brick wall	construction m^2	2,764,000	2,764,000	2,764,000

c	House foundation				
-	Isolated reinforced concrete foundation	foundation cap	5,937,000	5,937,000	5,937,000
	More compensation items will be added for isolated foundation of more than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For foundation of less than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
-	Continuous reinforced concrete foundation	md	1,273,000	1,273,000	1,273,000
	More compensation items will be added for continuous foundation of more than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For foundation of less than 1.5m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
-	Reinforced concrete pile foundation (13m deep)	1 pile foundation	12,746,500	12,746,500	12,746,500
	With foundation pile of more than 13m deep, for every increment meter, take the total piles to multiply with unit price of 1md pile and add to compensation rate; If pile depth is less than 13m, the unit rate shall be reduced by the unit price of 1 foundation cap minus price of 1 md multiplied by the number of md in foundation cap.				
	Depth of pile foundation shall be based on the design documents licensed for construction and actual conditions of the foundation, volume acceptance minutes, receipts and related payment invoices.				
-	Solid brick foundation	md	885,000	885,000	885,000
	More compensation items will be added for foundation of more than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10cm; For foundation of less than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
-	Unfired brick foundation	md	805,000	805,000	805,000
	More compensation items will be added for unfired brick foundation of more than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be added for every additional 10 cm; For foundation of less than 1.3m deep: 1% of unit price of the same type will be deducted for every 10 cm shorter;				
d	* More compensation items will be added for 1-story houses with concrete roof with higher level of completed comfort: Painted walls, matics, ceramic tile wall (or flower tiles), sawn stone, decorated ceiling (wood, mica sheet, gypsum plaster, faux leather), door mold, wood skirting board, inox balcony, heat resistance by floating concrete tile roof or				

	galvalume steel sheet, sawn stone floor, 40x40cm and above ceramic tile floor, granite stone floor.				
	* For buildings with basement of less than 2.6 m high, basement construction areas related to foundation are calculated as 80% of 1st floor for compensation as regulations.				
	* Detached houses with concrete roof of a height <2.6 m shall be entitled to compensation equal to 80% of the price of concrete roof houses of the same type as prescribed.				
	For 1-story houses with reinforced concrete roof of households, who have received compensation, they are allowed to recover dismantled materials but must ensure safety and keep progress according to regulations. In cases where the State wishes to retain for use, 5% of unit price of the same category will be added to compensation (if conditions are left intact).				
	* Additional compensation items are defined according to actual inventories and legal basis (design and cost estimates); compensation rates for these items are determined according to current applicable unit prices in regulations of Provincial People's Committee				
5	**1-story house, tile/fibre-cement roof (including ceiling), floor's height to ceiling is 3.3m; level of completed comfort is on average, wood glass panel door, bamboo mat ceiling, lime-straw, compression wood; septic tank, 30x30cm tile/ mixed concrete, cement flower tile floor, common water and electricity system.**				
a	110mm solid brick structure, 220mm jamb	construction m^2	2,310,000	2,310,000	2,310,000
b	220 solid brick wall structure	construction m^2	2,443,000	2,443,000	2,443,000
c	Reinforced concrete column frame structure, 110mm solid brick wall	construction m^2	2,439,000	2,439,000	2,439,000
d	220mm wall structure, unfired brick	construction m^2	2,347,000	2,347,000	2,347,000
e	110mm wall structure, 220 unfired brick jamb	construction m^2	2,234,000	2,234,000	2,234,000
f	Concrete brick,rubble stone houses	construction m^2	2,085,000	2,085,000	2,085,000
g	House foundation: Depending on				

	foundation types to apply unit prices at item 4c				
h	- More compensation items will be added for 1-story house, tile/fibre-cement roof with above average level of completed comfort: Painted walls, matics, door mold, ceramic tile wall (or flower tiles), sawn stone, decorated ceiling (wood, mica sheet, gypsum plaster, faux leather), door mold, wood skirting board, sawn stone floor, 40x40cm and above ceramic tile floor, granite stone floor.				
	- Detached 1-story house, tile/fibre-cement roof of a height <2.6 m shall be entitled to compensation equal to 80% of the price of roof houses according to regulations.				
	- 1-story house with tile/fibre-cement roof: the entire area (including the flat roof) will be applied the compensation rate for roofing houses and for reinforced concrete of the flat roof.				
	- For 1-story house with tile/fibre-cement roof (loft): If the height is >= 2.6 m, the floor area will be used to calculate compensation, if the height is less than 2.6 m, 80% of the prescribed compensation rate will be applied.				
	For 1-story house, tile/fibre-cement roof of households, who have received compensation, they are allowed to recover dismantled materials but must ensure safety and keep progress according to regulations. In cases where the State wishes to retain for use, 5% of unit price of the same category will be added to compensation (if conditions are left intact).				
6	**One-story house, tin roof (including the ceiling), height to the ceiling of 3.3m; the level of completed comfort is average, wooden door, glass door, lime wash wall, pressed ceiling, lime-straw, plywood, 30x30cm floor tile, concrete combines with encaustic cement tile; septic tank; ordinary water and electricity system.**				
a	220mm wall made of solid brick	m^2 XD	2,573,000	2,573,000	2,573,000
b	Reinforced concrete column, 110mm wall made of solid brick	m^2 XD	2,517,000	2,517,000	2,517,000
c	110mm wall made of brick, vertical stiffener 220mm	m^2 XD	2,401,000	2,401,000	2,401,000
d	220mm wall made of adobe brick	m^2 XD	2,471,000	2,471,000	2,471,000
e	110mm wall made of brick, vertical stiffener by adobe brick	m^2 XD	2,325,000	2,325,000	2,325,000

f	House built with "parpaing" bricks and rubbles	m^2 XD	2,205,000	2,205,000	2,205,000
g	Depending on the type of foundation, the unit price applied is in Section 4c				
h	- For one-story house, tin roof, the level of completed comfort is over average; additional rates shall be added for these items: Paint rolling or spraying, mastic paint, door panels, glazed (or patterned) wall tiles, sawn stone, decorative ceiling (engineered hardwood, plaster, simili leatherette), wooden baseboard, floor tiled with sawn stone or glazed tiles (≥ 40x40cm), granite.				
	- One-story house, tin roof, independent construction; If the height is <2.6 m, 80% of the regulated compensation rate of roofed house shall be applied.				
	- One-story house with flat-tin roof: the entire area (including the flat roof) will be applied the compensation rate for roofing houses and for reinforced concrete of the flat roof.				
	- One-story house with tin roof and concrete floor (loft). If the height is >= 2.6 m, the floor area will be used to calculate compensation, if the height is less than 2.6 m, 80% of the prescribed compensation rate will be applied.				
	- Regarding one-story tin-roofed houses of households who have received compensation, they are allowed to recover materials which can be dismantled but must be safe and on schedule. In case where the government needs to retain these materials, an additional payment of 5% of the compensation rate will be applied (provided that they are kept intact).				
7	**One-story house, iron frame, steel truss, fibro cement and tin roof, 3.3m high; the level of completed comfort is average, wooden door, glass door, lime wash wall, pressed ceiling, lime-straw, plywood, 30x30cm floor tile, concrete combines with encaustic cement tile; septic tank; ordinary water and electricity system.**				
a	One-story house, iron frame, tin roof, 110mm solid brick wall	m^2 XD	2,559,000	2,559,000	2,559,000
b	One-story house, iron frame, tin roof, wall made of 220x105x60mm adobe brick	m^2 XD	2,548,000	2,548,000	2,548,000
c	Depending on the type of foundation.				

	the unit price applied is in Section 4c				
d	- One-story house, iron frame, steel truss, fibro cement and tin roof, the level of completed comfort is over average: additional rates for finishing items shall be added as prescribed.				
	- One-story house with iron frame, steel truss, fibro cement and tin roof: if the height is less than 2.6 m, 80% of the prescribed compensation rate will be applied.				
	- Regarding one-story houses with iron frame, steel truss, fibro cement and tin roof of households who have received compensation, they are allowed to recover materials which can be dismantled but must be safe and on schedule. In case where the government needs to retain these materials, an additional payment of 5% of the compensation rate will be applied (provided that they are kept intact).				
8	**Wooden house (without ceiling), glass panel door, shutter panel; support for dismantling, transportation, installation and loss; cement floor, curb; the height to the beam is 2.8 meters; lime-wash wall, lime-straw, earthen plastering, roof is tiled or made of tin / fibro cement sheets.**				
a	Load-bearing structure with square wooden and/or concrete column of 18x18cm or more	m^2 XD	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
b	Load-bearing structure with cylindrical wooden and/or concrete columns, Φ 18 cm or more.	m^2 XD	1,266,000	1,266,000	1,266,000
c	* For wooden house with the level of completed comfort is above average, additional compensation rate shall be applied as prescribed.				
	- For two-story house (both wooden and traditional rammed earth one) with the second floor is ≥ 2.6m high, the compensate rate applied to the second floor will be the same as the first floor.				
	- If the second floor is < 2.6m high, it shall not be counted as a proper second floor and shall only be calculated for the difference in height and dismantle the beams as prescribed.				
	* For wooden houses with structures not up to the above-mentioned standards, the deduction levels shall be determined as follows:				
	- Wooden house with load-bearing structure, square sawn timber, round timber, concrete/iron column with specifications less than the prescribed standards or with a height of <2.6m, the compensation rate shall be equal to 80% of the regulated rate.				

	- For thatched roof (i.e. by palm leaves) (thickness <20cm), or roofed by oil papers, temporary materials, a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied. For > 20cm thick palm roof, a reduction of 5% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied.				
	- For wall made of temporary materials, a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied.				
	- For houses with only frame and roof (without walls) a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied.				
9	**Stilt houses with wooden or concrete columns, height from the floor to the beam of 2.7m, from the floor down to the ground is 2.2m, lime-wash wall, lime-straw, wood door, and roof is tiled or made of fibro cement sheets.**				
a	Stilt houses with wooden or concrete columns, tin roof	m^2 XD	1,757,000	1,757,000	1,757,000
b	Stilt houses with wooden or concrete columns, roof is tiled or made of fibro cement sheets.	m^2 XD	1,657,000	1,657,000	1,657,000
c	* For stilt houses with the level of completed comfort is above average, additional compensation rate shall be applied as prescribed.				
	- For stilt houses with the height to beam of more than 2.7 m, every 10 cm higher will be a plus of 1% of the rate applied for the same type. If it is less than 2.7 m, then every 10 cm lower will be a minus of 1% of the rate applied for the same type.				
	* For stilt houses with structures not up to the above-mentioned standards, the deduction levels shall be determined as follows:				
	- Stilt houses with load-bearing structure, concrete/wooden columns with specifications less than the prescribed standards or with a height of <2.7m, the compensation rate shall be equal to 80% of the regulated rate.				
	- For thatched roof (i.e. by palm leaves) (thickness <20cm), or roofed by oil papers, temporary materials, a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied. For > 20cm thick palm roof, a reduction of 5% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied;				
	- For wall made of temporary materials, a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied.				
	- For houses with only frame and roof (without walls) a reduction of 25% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied.				

10	**Traditional rammed earth, wall of 3.3m high, roof is tiled or made of roofing sheets:**				
	- without wooden frame/column	m^2 XD	829,013	829,013	829,013
	- with wooden frame/column	m^2 XD	947,479	947,479	947,479
	- For thatched roof (palm leaves, oil papers…), a reduction of 15% compared to the rate prescribed above shall be applied;				
11	**Temporary houses with frame and column structures of bamboo species or cylindrical wood of Φ12 cm or less**	m^2 XD	434,953	434,953	434,953
	* The compensation rate applied for temporary shack is 30% of temporary house's rate.				
12	**House with mono-pitched roof**				
	- For houses with mono-pitched roof, covering structure, quality equivalent to roofed and wooden houses: 50% of the regulated compensation rate for grade-IV roofed wooden houses will be applied.				
	- For wooden houses with mono-pitched roof or temporary houses without covering structures, 30% of the regulated compensation rate for wooden or temporary houses will be applied.				
	- For temporary works with finishing sanitary equipment, the additional compensation rate as new installation shall be applied. For movable and removable equipment, only transport and installation support will be counted as prescribed in regulations of the PPC.				
	If a brick / wooden house have a height difference of 0.1m compared to the prescribed level, a reduction or addition of 1% of the regulated compensation rate shall be applied.				
13	**Single construction items are added or reduced in the compensation rate**				
1	- reinforced concrete piles	md	202,000	202,000	202,000
2	- Curbs by solid bricks, "parpaing"	md	30,980	30,980	30,980

	bricks, concrete bricks				
3	- Cool roof (tin roof produced in joint venture with foreign companies), steel purlins	m2	396,291	396,291	396,291
4	- Cool roof (fibro cement), steel purlins	m2	259,485	259,485	259,485
5	- Barbed wire fences, reinforced concrete pillars 10x10 cm	m2	63,818	63,818	63,818
6	- Barbed wire fences, pillars made of timber or bamboo	m2	43,743	43,743	43,743
7	- Solid iron fences, pillars with iron frames (round iron, flat iron, square iron)	m2	326,153	326,153	326,153
8	- Fences made of bamboo species or timber.	md	6,939	6,939	6,939
9	- Stone embankment	m3	357,752	357,752	357,752
10	- Waste rock / cobblestone embankment	m3	214,379	214,379	214,379
11	- Solid brick block (including plastering)	m3	902,125	902,125	902,125
12	- Concrete brick block (including plastering)	m3	656,395	656,395	656,395
13	- For walls or other structures made of rubbles, "parpaing" bricks (with plaster) and stone embankment, a rate of 50% of plastered stone is applied.	m3	715,628	715,628	715,628

	Waste rock, cobblestone: 30%.				
14	- Welded Wire frame B40	m2	163,076	163,076	163,076
15	- Welded Wire Fencing B40	md	62,000	62,000	62,000
16	- Door frame, window frame (single type, timber of groups IV, V)	md	184,000	184,000	184,000
17	- Door frame, window frame (double type, timber of groups IV, V)	md	354,000	354,000	354,000
18	- Plastering floor by cement M 75, 3cm thick	m2	48,328	48,328	48,328
19	- Floor tiled with Granite (150x150), (200x200), (300x300)mm	m2	95,665	95,665	95,665
20	- Floor tiled with Granite 400x400mm	m2	102,233	102,233	102,233
21	- Floor tiled with block bricks	m2	109,048	109,048	109,048
22	- Floor made of concrete with stones 1x2 or pebbles 1x2 M200 in place. An addition of 10% of the unit price will be applied if it is ferroconcrete.	m3	1,333,360	1,333,360	1,333,360
23	- Floor (including yard, road) with concrete, broken bricks, covered with cement mortar M75, 3cm thick.	m2	73,360	73,360	73,360

24	- Floor made of concrete, broken bricks and tiled with solid bricks	m2	114,872	114,872	114,872
25	- Floor, yard made of concrete, broken bricks and tiled with encaustic cement tiles	m2	188,356	188,356	188,356
26	- Floor, yard made of concrete, broken bricks and tiled with ceramic bricks 300x300mm	m2	143,126	143,126	143,126
27	- Floor tiled with precast concrete bricks	m2	47,709	47,709	47,709
28	Floor tiled with concrete bricks mixed with sand	m2	140,771	140,771	140,771
29	- Porcelain tiles 15 x 15 cm or 15 x 20cm, 20x20 cm, 20x30cm	m2	174,353	174,353	174,353
30	- Wooden wall base plinth	m2	171,751	171,751	171,751
31	- Wall painted with putty	m2	42,186	42,186	42,186
32	- Wall painted without putty	m2	33,634	33,634	33,634
33	- Plywood Ceiling	m2	97,524	97,524	97,524
34	- Group III timber ceiling (including beams)	m2	240,401	240,401	240,401
35	- Plastic ceiling	m2	113,261	113,261	113,261
36	- Decorative ceiling: 3-5 cm thick simili leatherette (including wooden frame) or	m2	624,548	624,548	624,548

	other high quality and high-priced materials)				
37	- Plaster Ceiling	m2	146,471	146,471	146,471
38	- Lime-straw ceiling	m2	90,460	90,460	90,460
39	- Plastering by Granite types	m2	121,440	121,440	121,440
40	- Hardboard ceiling	m2	75,094	75,094	75,094
41	- Glass door with aluminum frame, 5mm thick colored glass	m2	269,000	269,000	269,000
42	- Glass wall with aluminum frame	m2	230,152	230,152	230,152
43	- Pressed ceiling	m2	65,057	65,057	65,057
44	- Mica ceiling	m2	119,705	119,705	119,705
45	- Wooden floor (including beams)	m2	140,275	140,275	140,275
46	- Color painted	m2	43,371	43,371	43,371
47	- Heat resistant with fibro cement sheets (including the support) of ≤ 1.7 m high. If the height is over 1.7 m, an addition volume for the support will be calculated.	m2	69,270	69,270	69,270
48	- Heat resistant by tin roof (including the support) of ≤ 1.7 m high. If the height is over 1.7 m, an addition volume for the support will be calculated.	m2	200,376	200,376	200,376
49	- Glass panel or shutter panel door	m2	161,214	161,214	161,214

	(with wrought iron decor)				
50	Lime-wash wall	m2	5,100	5,100	5,100
51	- Other construction and installation items (balusters, etc.) on the flat roof of grade III house shall be additionally calculated according to the current construction unit prices.				
14	**Installation and transport support will be applied to moveable installed items**				
	- Stainless steel handrail	md	213,139	213,139	213,139
	- Rolling Aluminum Door	m^2	425,287	425,287	425,287
	- Rolling Aluminum Door	m2	213,139	213,139	213,139
	-Multi-Split Air Conditioner	item	1,063,219	1,063,219	1,063,219
	- Split Air Conditioner	item	638,179	638,179	638,179
	- Electric Water Heater	item	213,139	213,139	213,139
	- Toilet	item	212,644	212,644	212,644
	- Urinal, basin	item	64,437	64,437	64,437
	- Bathtub, stainless steel water tank	item	212,644	212,644	212,644
	- solar power system	item	991,346	991,346	991,346
II	**Structure**				
1	**Kitchen (independent construction): Kitchens which have the same structures as houses' ones will be applied the same unit price and area**				
2	**Toilets, bathrooms, pits (roofed, built separately):**				
	- Floor is brick-built, plastered or tiled. Surrounded by timber.	m2XD	247,837	247,837	247,837

	- Temporary materials (bamboo species, oil paper, palm leaves)	m2XD	99,135	99,135	99,135
	- Entirely brick-built. Tin roof or fibro cement roof. Without septic tank.	m2XD	929,387	929,387	929,387
	- Entirely brick-built. Concrete roof 110mm. Without septic tank. If the wall is 220mm thick, an addition of 20%-unit price will be applied.	m2XD	2,798,074	2,798,074	2,798,074
	- Septic tank	m3	1,635,721	1,635,721	1,635,721
3	**Roofed house for cattle and poultry**				
	- Floor is plastered or tiled. Surrounded by bamboo species, low-quality wood.	m2XD	232,347	232,347	232,347
	- Concrete floor plastered with cement mortar, 3cm thick. Reinforced concrete column. Roofed by fibro cement.	m2XD	697,040	697,040	697,040
	- Chicken coop, bee house, bird cage , made of bamboo, wood, area <1m2	item	185,877	185,877	185,877
4	**Well**				
	a/ Earthen well, depth of 1 to 6 m, the volume of excavation is of Φ 0.8 - 1.2 m.	m deep	696,569	696,569	696,569

	If a well is more than 6m or 10m deep, every 1m extra will be charge 300,000VNĐ/m or 400,000VNĐ/m, respectively				
	b / Brick-built well, with concrete pipe underneath. The excavated volume is calculated as the earthen well. The compensation for the construction is as follows:				
	- 0.8m high, solid brick-built	item	597,059	597,059	597,059
	- Brick-built parts or concrete pipe underneath	m	484,812	484,812	484,812
	- For wells with diameter greater than 1.2m, the excavation and construction work shall be added according to the actual construction cost and unit price regulated by Provincial People's Committee.				
	- Wells built with soil or embanked with stone shall be equal to 50% of the compensation rate applied to brick-built well				
	c/ Drilled well				
	- Calculated according to the actual drill depth. The construction volume on the ground shall be calculated according to the current construction unit prices prescribed by Provincial People's Committee. Drilled well of <25m deep.	m	417,941	417,941	417,941
	- Calculated according to the actual drill depth. The construction volume on the ground shall be calculated according to the	m	616,961	616,961	616,961

	current construction unit prices prescribed by Provincial People's Committee. Drilled well of >25m deep.				
5	**Water tank (calculated based on volume)**				
	- Water tank of <3m3: + Brick-built with wall 110mm.	m3	1,015,000	1,015,000	1,015,000
	+ Brick-built with wall 220mm	m3	1,423,000	1,423,000	1,423,000
	- For water tanks of 3-5m3, an addition of 20% will be applied.				
	- For water tanks of ≥ 6m3, an addition of 50% will be applied.				
	- For water tanks with reinforced concrete bottoms and lids, the compensation is calculated according to the actual volume and the current unit price of basic construction in province.				
	- Irrigation water tanks, manure pits and stone tanks shall be calculated as 50% of the above compensation rates.				
	- Irrigation tanks with a volume of> 10m3 shall not be calculated by volume but by blocks of tank wall and bottom.				
	- Biogas tank (8m3). Each 1m3 difference in volume is equivalent to 10% unit price.	system	24,877,451	24,877,451	24,877,451
6	**Aquaculture ponds**				
	- Dig pond	m3	135,000	135,000	135,000
	- For dig ponds based on hollow terrain and hilly slopes, the volume must be determined to be sufficiently based on the actual	m3	72,000	72,000	72,000

	terrain but the average dredging volume shall not exceed 0.3m. If the pond has both excavation and embankment, it is necessary to determine the volume of excavation and embankment according to reality. If the volume of excavation and dredging cannot be determined, it shall be equal to 80% of the existing water volume of the pond.				
7	**Steel or concrete drainage sewers**				
	- Steel sewer: Φ 100mm - Φ300mm	md	307,883	307,883	307,883
	- Concrete sewer: Φ150mm – Φ300mm	md	123,392	123,392	123,392
	- Concrete sewer: >Φ300mm	md	184,491	184,491	184,491
8	**Brick kilns, lime kilns**				
	+ Capacity of 50,000 bricks or 20 tons.		16,765,412	16,765,412	16,765,412
	+ Capacity of 50,000-70,000 bricks or 20-40 tons.		20,118,295	20,118,295	20,118,295
	*Makeshift brick kilns, lime kilns.		3,353,082	3,353,082	3,353,082

Code	Name	Commune	Village	Cell phone	Type
Lao Cai Province, Van Ban District					
1	Hòang Văn Thế	Thẩm Duơng	BảnThẳm	01638677290	Affected person
2	La Thị Huơng	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Thẳm	01685653509	Affected person
3	Hòang Văn Nghiêm	Minh Lương	Thôn 2 Minh Chiềng	01658162181	Non - Affected person
4	Chu văn Thưởng	Minh Lương	Thôn 2 Minh Chiềng	01694927879	Non - Affected person
5	Sầm Minh Thắng	Minh Lương			Contruction contractor
6	La Ngọc Hải	Minh Lương	Thôn 2 - Minh Hạ	01696550448	Affected person
7	Nguyễn Văn Thế	Minh Lương	Bản 2 Minh Lợi	0979659686	Contruction worker
8	Lý Bảo Mong	Khánh Yên	TDP Hạ 1	0977812895	Contruction contractor
9	Nguyễn Hào Chính	Dương Quỳ	14 trung tâm	01682305568	Contruction contractor
10	Phùng Quang Trung	Nậm Xé		0969264518	Contruction material shop owner
11	Là Thị Soi Ngắn	Dương Quỳ	19	01679567986	Contruction worker
12	Nguyễn Văn Nghĩa	Khánh Yên	Mạ 1		Contruction contractor
13	Lương Mạnh Toản	Khánh Yên	7	0962838268	Contruction contractor
14	Hứa Thị Hải	Khánh Yên	Tổ 10	0985598551	Businessman
15	La Quang Huy	Làng Giàng	Nà Bay	01699139749	Affected person
16	Bùi Thị Huệ	Dương Quỳ	19	0167633319	Affected person
17	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Dương Quỳ	8	01677038559	Affected person
18	Lương Minh Quang	Dương Quỳ	19	0982400223	Affected person
19	Lương Thị Thông	Dương Quỳ	19	01698619128	Affected person
20	Hoàng Khắc Hùng	Dương Quỳ	19		Affected person
21	Hoàng Văn Giang	Dương Quỳ	19	01686384299	Affected person
22	Lại Tân Thời	Dương Quỳ	8	01688395179	Affected person
23	Hoàng Văn Huấn	Dương Quỳ	8	0916581011	Affected person
24	Hoàng Thị Mai	Dương Quỳ	9		Non - Affected person
25	Hoàng Văn Tình	Dương Quỳ	8		Non - Affected person
26	Vũ Thị Vân	Dương Quỳ	14		Non - Affected person
27	Hoàng Văn Thiết	Dương Quỳ	9	01669079742	Businessman
28	Trần Văn Liên	Dương Quỳ	9	01659357066	Non - Affected person
29	Hoàng Văn Dũng	Dương Quỳ	9	0975529180	Non - Affected person
30	La Xuân Chung	Dương Quỳ	13	0947292610	Non - Affected person
31	Dương Văn Diện	Dương Quỳ	13		Non - Affected person
32	Hoàng Văn Xuyên	Dương Quỳ	14	0975043735	Non - Affected person
33	Hoàng Trung Đồng	Dương Quỳ	14	01687886837	Non - Affected person
34	Trần Thị Hùng	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0985450930	Affected person
35	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Sơn Thủy	Thôn 4	01683825136	Affected person
36	Nguyễn Văn Hiện	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	016830744392	Non - Affected person
37	Trần Văn Trường	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0981400838	Contruction worker
38	Nguyễn Thị Nhãn	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	01674747598	Affected person

Code	Name	Commune	Village	Cell phone	Type
39	Đỗ Văn Tiếp	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0916582083	Affected person
40	Lý Thị Thân	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0915819348	Affected person
41	Nguyễn Văn Thành	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0911447156	Affected person
42	Tô Thị Lan	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	01638124738	Non - Affected person
43	Phạm Thị Mai	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch		Non - Affected person
44	Triệu Thị Lai	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	01626856720	Affected person
45	Hoàng Văn Tấn	Sơn Thủy	Thôn 5	0972290120	Non - Affected person
46	Đỗ Thúy Hà	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0915819348	Affected person
47	Mai Xuân Trường	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0977534386	Non - Affected person
48	Nguyễn Tiến Đạt	Sơn Thủy	Thôn 4	01634258715	Non - Affected person
49	Nguyễn Xuân Kiên	Sơn Thủy	Khe Lếch	0972716762	Non - Affected person
50	Vũ Thanh Điềm	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 6	01635336998	Affected person
51	Hoàng Thị Điệp	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 6	01636526273	Affected person
52	Hoàng Văn Sáu	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 7	01689192484	Affected person
53	Lê Văn Tình	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01673642926	Non - Affected person
54	Hoàng Thế Vinh	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	0967503584	Affected person
55	Lương Thị Lan	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	0944523393	Non - Affected person
56	Đỗ Thị Lan	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 6	0983159523	Non - Affected person
57	Hà Văn Thì	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01652157985	Affected person
58	Hoàng Thị Vương	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	0977245785	Affected person
59	Lò Thị Xuân	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01652724097	Affected person
60	Hoàng Mạnh Cường	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01648607841	Affected person
61	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01634078563	Non - Affected person
62	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01666381938	Non - Affected person
63	Ma Văn Trường	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	012388838882	Non - Affected person
64	Hoàng Xuân Hùng	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5		Non - Affected person
65	Nguyễn Văn Tuân	Hòa Mạc	Thôn 5	01634965235	Non - Affected person
66	Nguyễn Văn Hanh	Khánh Yên Thượng		0915876858	Non - Affected person
67	Hứa Văn Huân	Khánh Yên Thượng		01662470345	Non - Affected person
68	Hoàng An Ninh	Khánh Yên Thượng		01233649162	Non - Affected person
69	Lý A Tứ	Khánh Yên Thượng	Nà Lộc		Affected person
70	Hoàng Thị Cấp	Khánh Yên Thượng	Nà Lộc	01682100966	Non - Affected person
71	Chu Thị Đoạn	Khánh Yên Thượng	Sân Bay		Affected person
72	Hoàng Thị Phiên	Khánh Yên Thượng	Sân Bay	0979162084	Affected person
73	Hoàng Văn Hùng	Khánh Yên Thượng	Bản Noỏng	01654205966	Affected person
74	Hà Xuân Thăng	Khánh Yên Thượng	Sân Bay	01676472640	Affected person

Code	Name	Commune	Village	Cell phone	Type
75	Lý Thị Duyên	Khánh Yên Thượng		01668085378	Non - Affected person
76	Dương Duy Hùng	Khánh Yên Thượng	Nà Lộc	01699166133	Affected person
77	Phan Văn Minh	Khánh Yên Thượng	Nà Lộc		Non - Affected person
78	Lý Thị Tĩnh	Khánh Yên Thượng		01696070923	Non - Affected person
79	Hà Thanh Khiêm	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiềm		Affected person
80	Lương Thị Hương	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiêm	01629140121	Affected person
81	Vi Thị Nghiên	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	0967814982	Affected person
82	Nguyễn Văn Đức	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	01656665464	Non - Affected person
83	Phùng Kim Thoa	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	0979084736	Affected person
84	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	Làng Giàng		01252094826	Non - Affected person
85	Đỗ Thị Tuyền	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	091298711	Affected person
86	Vi Thị Quyên	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	0943044765	Affected person
87	Nguyễn Văn Đang	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1		Non - Affected person
88	Hà Văn Vững	Làng Giàng	Thôn An 1	0965566429	Affected person
89	Phạm Xuân Minh	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiềm		Non - Affected person
90	Nguyễn Văn Lý	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiềm	01662479460	Non - Affected person
91	Trần Mạnh Dũng	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiềm	01246115556	Non - Affected person
92	Nguyễn Xuân Hoàng	Làng Giàng	Nà Tiềm	01678883868	Non - Affected person
93	Hoàng Thị Tươi	Minh Lương	Thôn 2	0982639007	Affected person
94	Ma Văn Phiến	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ	01663830706	Affected person
95	Vương Văn Vinh	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Non - Affected person
96	Hoàng Văn Minh	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ	01653881909	Affected person
97	Ma Văn Luyến	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Affected person
98	Nguyễn Đức Hải	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ	01696550448	Non - Affected person
99	Hoàng Văn Lượng	Minh Lương		0946508964	Non - Affected person
100	Lương Thị Xuân	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Affected person
101	Hoàng Văn Khìn	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Affected person
102	Sầm Thị Đinh	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ	0915082371	Non - Affected person
103	Sầm Thị Biên	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Affected person
104	Nguyễn Đức Dũng	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Non - Affected person
105	Vũ Ngọc Dương	Minh Lương	Thôn 2- Minh Hạ		Non - Affected person
106	Trần Thị Thìn	Tân Thượng	Thôn Cầu Thịt	01629333662	Affected person
107	Nguyễn Văn Tài	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn	01673724412	Non - Affected person
108	Lương Thị Thanh Hoa	Tân Thượng		098682561	Non - Affected person
109	Đỗ Thị Luyến	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn	01673712412	Affected person
110	Lại Xuân Phai	Tân Thượng	Thôn Cầu Thịt	01634982251	Affected person
111	Nguyễn Văn Đầu	Tân Thượng		0985670224	Non - Affected person
112	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	Tân Thượng		0982266559	Non - Affected person
113	Triệu Hữu Tiến	Tân Thượng		01635438773	Non - Affected person

Code	Name	Commune	Village	Cell phone	Type
114	Nguyễn Đức Thuận	Tân Thượng	Thôn Nẩm Thỉn	0981210978	Affected person
115	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn	01656702860	Affected person
116	Đỗ Thị Xuyến	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn	0911403357	Non - Affected person
117	Nguyễn Văn Tuân	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn		Non - Affected person
118	Hoàng Văn Tâm	Tân Thượng	Thôn Ngắm Thỉn	01665504094	Affected person
119	Vũ Đình Viết	Tân Thượng		0976910950	Affected person
120	Lương Thị Thủy	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Thẳm		Non - Affected person
121	Triệu Thị Pham	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Thẳm	0982431781	Affected person
122	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	01674733297	Affected person
123	La Thị Phung	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	01633360041	Affected person
124	Trần Đình Mát	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	0918901973	Non - Affected person
125	Hứa Thanh Tình	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	0917188974	Non - Affected person
126	Hoàng Thị Hải	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	0941354229	Affected person
127	La Văn Sân	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	01642088335	Affected person
128	Hà Văn Thu	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	0978822630	Affected person
129	Nguyễn Thu Lệ	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	0166427969	Non - Affected person
130	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	01649646472	Non - Affected person
131	Trần Mai Phương	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Bô	01655126761	Non - Affected person
132	Vũ Tiến Dũng	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Thẳm	0982201776	Non - Affected person
133	Triệu Văn Minh	Thẩm Duơng		0979705614	Contruction material shop owner
134	Nguyễn Văn Quý	Thẩm Duơng	Bản Thẳm		Non - Affected person
135	Lô Văn Diện	Khánh Yên	Tổ 4	0915710359	Non - Affected person
136	Trần Trung Nghĩa	Khánh Yên	Tổ 9	01629952866	Non - Affected person
137	Lương Đình Đô	Khánh Yên		01645572601	Non - Affected person
138	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Khánh Yên	Tổ 4	0124886222	Non - Affected person
139	Nguyễn Văn Chính	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0978920313	Affected person
140	Phạm Thị Hậu	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0974692554	Affected person
141	Tạ Thị Sảnh	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0915081098	Affected person
142	Vương Văn Hoan	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0915122911	Affected person
143	Nguyễn Thị Lý	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái		Affected person
144	Nguyễn Mạnh Cường	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0915081098	Affected person
145	La Thị Thanh Thảo	Khánh Yên		0917202332	Non - Affected person
146	Nguyễn Hồng Hạnh	Khánh Yên	Tổ 5	01667415488	Non - Affected person
147	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Khánh Yên		0985895882	Non - Affected person
148	Vũ Công Trình	Khánh Yên	Tổ 5		Non - Affected person
149	Nguyễn Văn Hanh	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái	0914500729	Affected person
150	Nguyễn Thị Hiệu	Khánh Yên	Nam Thái		Affected person
151	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Khánh Yên	Tổ 10		Businessman
152	Lý A Nhắng	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01658469175	Affected person
153	Lương Thị Ly	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01686402847	Affected person
154	Lý A Lơ	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01667833169	Affected person

Code	Name	Commune	Village	Cell phone	Type
155	Hoàng Trung Thành	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	0981523559	Affected person
156	Lý Xuân Trái	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01699109348	Affected person
157	Vàng A Ly	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	0969227225	Affected person
158	Lư Thanh Hồng	Nậm Xé		01237900245	Non - Affected person
159	Vàng A Tớ	Nậm Xé		01692131222	Non - Affected person
160	Lý A Việt	Nậm Xé		01646167334	Non - Affected person
161	Lý A Trái	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ		Non - Affected person
162	Hồ Thị Hoa	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01656515705	Affected person
163	Nông Thị Thanh	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	0987356749	Affected person
164	Vàng A Chính	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ		Non - Affected person
165	Triệu Thị Mai	Nậm Xé		01696761174	Non - Affected person
166	Trần Thị Xuyên	Nậm Xé		01694627789	Non - Affected person
167	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Nậm Xé	Tu Hạ	01646853629	Non - Affected person

Appendix 4: Record of Public Consultations

The following section provides an outline of information presented in the first round of public consultation meetings.

CONSULTATION ON SOCIETY, THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPENSATION, SUPPORT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES FOR LAND-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE PROJECT

CONTENTS

1. Introduction to the Project
2. Introduction to compensation, support and resettlement policies/plans;
3. Introduction to environmental issues and mitigation measures of the project
4. Community consultation on:
    - Community feedback about the project;
    - Resettlement plan;
    - Income restoration program.
    - Environmental management plan and mitigation measures
    - Complaints mechanism of the project related to socio-economic issues

PURPOSE OF THE CONSULTATION

- Introduce the project.
- Collect comments on compensation, support and resettlement policies , resettlement options, compensation and support policies, economic recovery policy, other issues as a basis for planning resettlement and income restoration after resettlement, environmental protection policy of the Government of Vietnam and the ADB.
- Collect comments on the environmental issues related to the project in phases and the proposed mitigation measures
- Introduce complaints mechanism and monitoring the implementation of compensation, support, resettlement and the environment

The objective of the project

- Connect the provinces with the NB-LC highway;
- Promote economic development;
- Provide climate resilience infrastructure;
- Ensure that people can access and use the route for all four seasons;

Information on project design features and alignment presented.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Based on the principle of harmonization between the legal framework of the Vietnamese government, Lai Chau province and the ADB's policy;

General principles to be applied :

- There is a plan to minimize the impact of land acquisition.
- Compensation for affected land and assets at replacement cost, market price.
- Do not deduct assets that the affected households can re-use.
- Support for affected households to at least re-establish their lives as before their land is withdrawn or better.
- Arrange the resettlement site near the previous residence as possible.

Compensation, support and resettlement policy of the Government of Vietnam

Laws

i. Land Law (2013) 45/2013 / QH13 approved by the National Assembly on November 29, 2013;

Government decrees and decisions

- Decree No. 43/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014, guiding the implementation of the Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2015 of the Government promulgating the regulation on land prices.
- Decree No. 104/2014 / ND-CP dated 14/11/2014 on land price bracket;
- Decree No. 45/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government regulating the collection of land use tax;
- Decree No. 46/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government stipulating the collection of land and water surface rents;
- Decree No. 47/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State.
- Decree No. 84/2013 / ND-CP dated 25/is recovered 7/2013 on development and management of resettlement houses;
- Decree No. 46/2015 / ND-CP dated May 12, 2015 on quality management and maintenance of construction works;
- Decree No. 75/2012 / ND-CP dated 03/10/2012 detailing some articles of the Law on Complaints.
- Provincial decisions

ADB requirements

- Early screening project to determine the impact of the project.
- Carry out practical consultation with the affected people, the host community, and the relevant non-governmental organizations.
- Improve, or at least restore the livelihood of all people.
- Provide necessary support packages for affected people about material and economic.
- Support for severely affected households and vulnerable households;
- Dissemination of project information to stakeholders in various forms: consultation meetings, providing documents, leaflets;
- Establish mechanisms for participation and promote the participation of women and communities in project activities;
- Develop complaint settlement mechanisms that are clear, transparent and accessible;
- Project monitoring and evaluation on resettlement, environment;
- Detail the compensation and resettlement policy of the project will be informed to the households after approving.

POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE REMDF

The objective of the Policy Framework

- to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to the pre-project levels; and
- to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Ethnic Minority:

- To ensure full respect for identity, values, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness whereby minority people are identified when projects are designed and implemented, and
- Minority people would receive social and economic benefits that are appropriate to their culture, are not adversely affected by the project, and can actively participate in the project.

Principles of compensation, support and resettlement in policy framework

Forms of compensation: Compensation can be made in the following forms:

1. Cash compensation for

- Residential land and business land
- House, structures and auxiliary works
- Plants, crops on land;

2. Assistance and Support:

- Support for households with severely affected livelihoods (loss of 10% of productive lands or main income sources)
- Support for vulnerable groups such as poor households, the elderly ...
- Relocation support ...
- Support for life stabilization
- Support for production land (equal to 1 - 5 times of compensation unit price);
- Support for affected business households;
- Support for people having to stop working due to the project;

Compensation Rate

1. Compensation for affected land and assets at replacement cost;
2. Individuals or households not eligible for land use right certificates are still entitled to compensation for asset losses at replacement cost if using affected land or structures on land prior to the cut-off date.

Eligibility for Compensation

1. Affected persons and their affected assets should be present at affected area prior to the project cut-off date.
2. Cut-off date will be effective date of the land acquisition notification that is publicly announced in affected area.

Grievance and grievance redress

- The complainant submits a complaint. Formal or verbal
- The person who receives complaint must file the complaint, (if verbal complaints); and transfer them to appropriate authorities
- When complaints are received, individuals or authorities have to investigate and verify the facts about complaints and grievance.
- The complaint-settling agency shall reply in writing and publicly post the result of complaint settlement
- Complainants who are unhappy with the settlement results may continue to file a complaint to a higher level or bring their complaint to court (grievance).

Income Restoration

- Economic recovery for severely affected households includes:
  - Severely affected households (loss of 10% of productive land or 10% of income from business establishments);
  - Poor households
- Forms:
  - Development of land-based livelihood models;
  - Development of non-agricultural livelihood activities
  - Participation in vocational training or technical support classes
  - Employment introduction
  - Access to loans support

Table 15-8: Summary Of Public Consultation Results

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
Lao Cai Province							
1. Minh Luong Commune	People's Committee of Minh Luong Commune Feb 2, 2018	Representatives of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Party Secretary, Cadastral – Construction Officer. Project consultants	25	15	10	Support the policy of road construction of the project.	Noted.
						Project implementation should minimize impacts on local people	Efforts are being made to minimize land acquisition for the project.
						The commune wants to build a bypass road to ensure traffic safety, avoid noise, and minimize environmental sanitation. However, the bypass road will go into the graveyard, the communal culture house and 10 households in Hamlet 3.	In case bypass road alternative is selected, the design will be considered to avoid impacts on graves and cultural houses. If impacts are unavoidable, or the households whose graves are too close to the road and do not want to leave their graves there, they will be compensated for displacement and reburial of the graves. In addition, they will be entitled to receive cash allowance for grave displacement rituals according to the traditions of their group. If cultural houses are affected, they will be restored by the project.
						Some households want to keep the existing road alignment so as not to affect the agricultural land area (rice land)	There are many opinions of construction of bypass road and others want the project to upgrade and rehabilitate on the existing road. At present, the bypass route is being proposed. The project preparation team will base on the scope of impacts of both options on people's lives to consider the alternative. In case bypass road alternative is selected, livelihood restoration measures for the households losing agricultural land will be designed within the livelihood restoration program of the project to ensure that their living standards will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
						More details of the new road should be provided	The disclosure of detailed design of the project will be carried out during the detailed design preparation process. The design consultants will organize public consultation about the design or disclose the design to the local communities and authorities at different levels during the designing process.
2. Tham Duong Commune	Commune People's Committee Feb 2, 2018	Representative of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Cadastral – Construction Officer Project consultant	46	22	24	Local people are very excited with the improvement of the road.	Noted
						Need clearance agreement before construction time.	According to the regulations of the Government and ADB, the civil works can only be commenced when site clearance is completed.
						Need to pay attention to resettlement area for better living.	Assessing the scope of impacts, the development of a resettlement site is not necessary. However, depending on the project impacts at the DMS time, if the resettlement site development is required, those affected by land acquisition for the development of the site will be compensated per the principles of the project policy framework. Site levelling and construction of the resettlement site will be carried out by the District People's Committees.
						Request for compensation in accordance with State regulations.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework based on state regulations and ADB policy. Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
3. Duong Quy Commune	People's Committee of Duong Quy Commune	Representatives of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Commune Party	63	42	21	The commune wants to make another route because the proposed bypass will pass through the cemetery of the whole commune and will go	The current proposed route was considered based on different factors/criteria, including technical, economic, environmental and social impacts. The route will go to the side of the cemetery. Roads that go through flat fields would also have impacts on farming land. Efforts are

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
	Feb 1, 2018	Secretary. - Project consultant				through the high hills which make it difficult to construct. The bypass road should go through the field. This will give the commune more opportunities for business and development.	being made to minimize impacts.
						Projects need to ensure minimal impacts on the people.	Efforts are being made to minimize land acquisition for the project. Impacts will be mitigated through compensation at replacement cost and assistance to restore living standards.
4. Hoa Mac Commune	Hoa Mac Commune People's Committee Feb 1, 2018	- Representative of local authorities: Commune Chairman, Commune Vice Chairman, Head of Police. - Project consultant	47	25	22	Commune people and authorities support the road construction project.	Noted.
						The compensation must be public and transparent.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records, rate application minutes will be disclosed publicly at the offices of the CPCs and village cultural houses. Compensation will be delivered directly to the affected households with the monitoring of the People's Committees at different levels.
5. Son Thuy Commune	Cultural House of Khe Lech village, Son Thuy	Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's	42	17	25	The local people agree to support the project, but it is necessary to consider the drainage to avoid flooding for people because the	The road design will include drainage for water runoff.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
	commune Jan. 29, 2018	Committee, cadastral officer Project consultant				existing road is much higher than the house.	
						It is necessary to consider the resettlement area, if any.	Assessing the scope of impacts, the development of a resettlement site is not necessary. However, depending on the project impacts at the DMS time, if the resettlement site development is required, those affected by land acquisition for the development of the site will be compensated per the principles of the project policy framework. Site levelling and construction of the resettlement site will be carried out by the District People's Committees.
						The project should pay due attention to the living environment of the people.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
6. Lang Giang Commune	People's Committee of Lang Giang Commune Jan. 31, 2018	Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer Project consultant	43	25	18	The people and the commune authorities agree to support the project implementation in the area and wish the project to be implemented soon.	Noted. If approved the project is expected to commence in 2019.
						The roadside houses are already built backward to prepare for the road widening and less impacts are expected.	Noted.
						The compensation must be adequate for the people, ensuring the interests of the people.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records. Compensation will be at replacement cost based

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
							on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
7. Khanh Yen Town	Khanh Yen Town People's Committee Jan 30, 2018	Representatives of the local government: the chairman of the town, the vice chairman of the town council, the secretary of the town party committee, the chief of the town, the president of the Fatherland Front. Project consultant	32	18	14	People and local authorities suggested to build a town bypass to avoid hospitals, schools, high volume of cars running through the town, about 400 cars a day. The bypass should go southward to reduce impacts on the people.	The selection of bypass road will be considered based on different factors/criteria. In addition to the criteria mentioned above, the environmental and social impacts of the bypass road will be carefully considered.
8. Khanh Yen Thuong Commune	People's Committee of Khanh Yen Thuong Commune Jan 30, 2018	Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee, Vice Chairman of the Commune People's Committee.	13	8	5	Require consulting units, designers to coordinate with the commune authority to implement the project for best results.	Project consultants will work closely with local People's Committees during implementation, including implementation of the resettlement plan.
						Ask for the price of compensation and detailed design plans.	The disclosure of detailed design of the project will be carried out during the detailed design preparation process. The design consultants will organize public consultation about the design or disclose the design to the local communities and authorities at different levels during the designing

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
		Project consultant					process. During updating of the RP, APs will be consulted on the compensation rates before finalization.
						Environmental issues should be seriously considered by the project and avoid house erosion and subsidence.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
9. Tan Thuong Commune	People's Committee of Tan Thuong Commune Jan. 29, 2018	Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee, Secretary of the Party Committee, Cadastral Officer. - Project consultant	18	11	7	The people and the commune authorities support the project implementation.	Noted
						Ask for the road detailed design, resettlement area, impacts on current business along the road	The disclosure of detailed design of the project will be carried out during the detailed design preparation process. The design consultants will organize public consultation about the design or disclose the design to the local communities and authorities at different levels during the designing process. [Impacts on businesses along the road are expected to be temporary in nature.]
						A quarter of the population are living on road 279 so a resettlement area may be needed.	The suggestion is noted and will be taking in to consideration when resettlement impacts are assessed.
						Compensation to people should be made at market prices.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records. Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	**Meeting place**	**Ingredient**	**Number of participants**			**Opinion of the people**	**Response/ How Addressed by Project**
			Total	**Male**	**Female**		
							when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
10. Nam Xe Commune	Commune People's Committee January 25, 2018	- Representative of local government: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Secretary of Party Committee, Commune Cadastre. - Project consultant	61	28	33	The commune expects that the project upgrades to the route will facilitate trade in goods and transportation.	Noted.
						Concerns voiced over the traffic safety during the operation of the project: traffic accidents, traffic density.	The project will implement a community-based road safety awareness program. The technical design of the project will incorporate measures to improve safety.
						Do not build camps near tomb areas.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
						The project should support ground leveling for Pom Khao Area, to host 30 households if relocation is required.	The suggestion is noted and will be taking in to consideration when resettlement impacts are assessed
						Environmental issues have been addressed by the project and serious implementation of mitigation measures is required.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
						The proposed widening of the road will not have large impacts on the forest.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan

Photos of Public Consultation in Lao Cai Province

Public consultation in Duong Quy Commune

Public consultation in Duong Quy Commune

Public consultation in Hoa Mac Commune

Public consultation in Hoa Mac Commune

Public consultation in Khanh Yen Thuong Commune

Public consultation in Khanh Yen Thuong Commune

Public consultation in Lang Giang Commune

Public consultation in Lang Giang Commune

Public consultation in Minh Luong Commune

Public consultation in Minh Luong Commune

Public consultation in Sơn Thuy Commune

Public consultation in Sơn Thuy Commune

Public consultation in Tan Thuong Commune

Public consultation in Tan Thuong Commune

Public consultation in Tham Duong Commune

Public consultation in Tham Duong Commune

Public consultation in Khanh Yen Town

Public consultation in Khanh Yen Town

List of Participants

No.	Full Name	Gender
Duong Quy Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Bui Thi Hue	Female
2	Nguyen Thi Thanh	Female
3	Luong Minh Quang	Male
4	La Thi Soi Ngan	Female
5	Luong Thi Thong	Female
6	Cat Van Kien	Male
7	Hoang Van Hung	Male
8	Hoang Van Giang	Male
9	La Tan Thoi	Male
10	Hoang Van Huan	Male
11	La Van Tung	Male
12	Hoang Thi May	Female
13	Hoang Van Tien	Male
14	La Thi Phuong	Female
15	Vu Thi Van	Female
16	La Hong Ngan	Female
17	Ha Van Huan	Male
18	Hoang Xuan Nghiem	Male
19	Hoang Van Thiet	Male
20	Hoang Van Tuyen	Male
21	Ly Van Vien	Male
22	Luong Van Lien	Male
23	Hoang Van Nghiem	Male
24	Vu Dinh Don	Male
25	La Dinh Huan	Male
26	Ha Van Tho	Male
27	Luong Van Doan	Male
28	Duong Van Dien	Male
29	Dam Hong Son	Male
30	Hoang Van Thiem	Male

No.	Full Name	Gender
31	Hoang Van Dung	Male
32	Hoang Thuy Dung	Female
33	Hoang Van Lich	Male
34	La Thi Chung	Female
35	Hoang Thi Tam	Female
36	Bui Van Gieng	Male
37	Tran Van Thanh	Male
38	Dao Duy Dieu	Male
39	Ha Thi Hoan	Female
40	Hoang Thi Trang	Female
41	Nguyen Thi Minh	Female
42	Hoang Van Su	Male
43	Hoang Thi Le	Female
44	Nguyen Thi Luyen	Female
45	La Trung Dong	Male
46	Nguyen Thi Son	Female
47	Hoang Thi Hien	Female
48	Hoang Thi Xuyen	Female
49	Hoang Van Nhu	Male
50	Luong Chi Dat	Male
51	Hoang Van Dung	Male
52	Hoang Van Sem	Male
53	Hoang Van Hanh	Male
54	Dao Duy Cu	Male
55	Hoang Van Nguyen	Male
56	Luong Van Bong	Male
57	Lu Long Quan	Male
58	Hoang Dinh Nha	Male
59	Hoang Thi Le	Female
60	La Xuan Tham	Male
61	La Ngoc Tien	Male
62	Luong Van Cu	Male
63	Vu Thi Thanh	Female
Hoa Mac Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Dong Xuan Hon	Male
2	Phung Thanh Hoa	Male
3	Vu Thanh Diem	Male
4	Vu Duy Ha	Male
5	Nguyen Duc Thien	Male
6	Hoang Thi Tiep	Female
7	Hoang Thi Diep	Female
8	Hoang Van Di	Male
9	Hoang Van Sau	Male

No.	Full Name	Gender
10	Hoang Van Thanh	Male
11	La Thi Doan	Female
12	Hoang Minh Tuan	Male
13	Luu Thi Hong Hanh	Female
14	Ngo Quang Trung	Male
15	Li Bao Mong	Male
16	Do Thi Ngat	Female
17	Dang Thi Bac	Female
18	Pham Thi Huong	Female
19	Ly Thi Toan	Female
20	Lu Thi Thanh	Female
21	La Thi Tinh	Female
22	Do Thi Ty	Female
23	Hoang Thi Vuong	Female
24	Le Thi Xuan	Female
25	Nguyen Hong Hanh	Female
26	Hoang Thi Dam	Female
27	Ha Dinh Quan	Male
28	Phung Thi Hau	Female
29	Lu Thi Xu	Female
30	Hoang The Vinh	Male
31	Vu Thi Tinh	Female
32	Nguyen Thi Tuoi	Female
33	Ha Van Thi	Male
34	Hoang Van Tan	Male
35	Hoang Thi Vy	Female
36	Ma Xuan Huong	Female
37	La Viet Cuong	Male
38	Ma Van Phong	Male
39	Ha Van Lanh	Male
40	Ha Van Pan	Male
41	Pham Thanh Kiem	Male
42	Luong Thi Loan	Female
43	Hoang Van Giay	Male
44	Hoang Manh Cuong	Male
45	Ma Xuan Hung	Male
46	Hoang Ngoc Chinh	Male
47	Vu Duy Ha	Male
Khanh Yen Thuong Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Hua Van Hien	Male
2	Nguyen Van Hanh	Male
3	Hoang An Ninh	Male
4	Duong Duy Hung	Male

No.	Full Name	Gender
5	Ly Thi Tinh	Female
6	Ly A Tu	Male
7	Ly Thi Duyen	Female
8	Hoang Thi Cap	Female
9	Phan Thanh Hung	Male
10	Chu Thi Doan	Female
11	Hoang Thi Phien	Female
12	Hoang Van Hung	Male
13	Ha Xuan Thang	Male
Lang Giang Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Ly Cong Thai	Male
2	Hoang Van Don	Male
3	Ha Van Thieu	Male
4	Ha Thanh Khiem	Male
5	Luong Dinh Thieu	Male
6	Luong Thi Huong	Female
7	Vi Thi Nghien	Female
8	Pham Van Tam	Male
9	Hoang Thi Duc	Female
10	La Thi Linh	Female
11	Hoang Van Ao	Male
12	Phung Kim Thoa	Female
13	Sam Van Quyen	Male
14	Ha Thi Hue	Female
15	Do Thi Tuyen	Female
16	Vi Thi Quyen	Female
17	Ha Van Vung	Male
18	Hoang Thi Bich	Female
19	Hoang Thi Buoi	Female
20	Dang Thi Thao	Female
21	Pham Van Ly	Male
22	Ha Thi Tu	Female
23	Pham Van The	Male
24	Pham Thi Thu	Female
25	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Female
26	Tran Van Dung	Male
27	Nguyen Van Hoang	Male
28	Mai Thanh Long	Male
29	Nguyen Van Thao	Male
30	Ha Thi Chuoi	Female
31	Pham Van Binh	Male
32	Nguyen Manh Cuong	Male
33	La Quang Huy	Male

No.	Full Name	Gender
34	Vi Van Tui	Male
35	Vi Van Dang	Male
36	Duong Van Nhanh	Male
37	Phan Thi Thuan	Female
38	Pham Van Hien	Male
39	Tran Minh Dung	Male
40	Ly Van Kinh	Male
41	Pham Van Linh	Male
42	Hoang Ngoc Chuc	Male
43	Nguyen Thi Tu	Female
Minh Luong Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Hoang Van Nghiem	Male
2	Chu Van Thuong	Male
3	Sam Thi Bien	Female
4	Hoang Van Den	Male
5	Hoang Thii Tuoi	Female
6	Hoang Van Duong	Male
7	Ma Van Phien	Male
8	Vuong Thi Thu	Female
9	Hoang Van Minh	Male
10	Hoang Thi Noi	Female
11	Luong Quang Phien	Male
12	Ma Van Luyen	Male
13	Duong Van Linh	Male
14	Lang Ngoc Hai	Male
15	Le Thi Tham	Female
16	Duong Van Han	Male
17	La Dinh Vuong	Male
18	Hoang Van La	Male
19	Hoang Thi Phong	Female
20	Sam Thi Huong	Female
21	Vuong Thi Phai	Female
22	Luong Thi Xuan	Female
23	Hoang Van Khin	Male
24	Sam Thi Dinh	Female
25	Hua Van Minh	Male
Nam Xe Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Ban Thi Muoi	Female
2	Ban Thi Nay	Female
3	Hau Thi Hoa	Female
4	Ly Thi Mui	Female
5	Hau A Chung	Male
6	Lu Thanh Hang	Female

No.	Full Name	Gender
7	Vang A To	Male
8	Ly A Viet	Male
9	Ly A Lo	Male
10	Vang A Chinh	Female
11	Ly A Trai	Female
12	Hoang Thi Yen	Female
13	Ho Thi Hoa	Female
14	Nong Thi Thanh	Female
15	Giang Thi Lanh	Female
16	Vang Thi Trai	Female
17	Ho Xuan Dao	Male
18	Vang A Chanh	Male
19	Ly Thi Tien	Female
20	Trieu Thi Sinh	Female
21	Tran Thi Uyen	Female
22	Ban Xuan Nghi	Female
23	Vu Dinh Diep	Male
24	Hoang Thi Lan	Female
25	Luong Van Thuong	Male
26	Vang Van Su	Male
27	Ly A Nhang	Male
28	Ly Thi Sai	Female
29	Luong Thi Ly	Female
30	Trieu Van Hien	Male
31	Ly A Trai	Male
32	Ly A Lo	Male
33	Vu A Chanh	Male
34	Hoang Trung Thanh	Male
35	Vang A Ly	Male
36	Ly Xuan Trai	Male
37	Vang Ton Nhi	Male
38	Ly A Do	Male
39	Ly A Dinh	Male
40	Trieu Xuan Nhi	Male
41	Tran Thi Chung	Female
42	Ho Van Dao	Male
43	Trieu Trung Phau	Male
44	Ngo Anh Tuan	Male
45	Vang A To	Male
46	Bui Thi Nhien	Female
47	Hoang Thi Yen	Female
48	Trieu Trung Tai	Male
49	Ha Thi Chung	Female

No.	Full Name	Gender
50	Trieu Thi May	Female
51	Vu Thi Thanh Tam	Female
52	Luong Thi Binh	Female
53	Ly A Lo	Male
54	Ly A Trang	Male
55	Tran Thi Uyen	Female
56	Ly Thi Sai	Female
57	Hoang Thi Lan	Female
58	Luong Thi Ly	Female
59	Vang Thi Trai	Female
60	Ho Thi Hoa	Female
61	Vang A Ly	Female
Son Thuy Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Do Xuan Hanh	Male
2	Dong Duy Linh	Male
3	Dang Thi Mai	Female
4	Tran Thi Hung	Female
5	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Female
6	Nguyen Thi Hien	Female
7	Nguyen Thi Thu	Female
8	Tran Duc Truong	Male
9	Pham Thi Nga	Female
10	Dang Van Tien	Male
11	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Female
12	Vu Van Chien	Male
13	Trieu Thi Lao	Female
14	Hoang Van Ton	Male
15	Hoang Thi Lai	Female
16	Do Van Tiep	Male
17	Do Thuy Ha	Male
18	Ly Thi Than	Female
19	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male
20	Luong Thi Nhan	Female
21	To Thi Loan	Female
22	Pham Thi Man	Female
23	Hoang Thi Phon	Female
24	Chu Thi Net	Female
25	Hoang Van Can	Male
26	Hoang Thi Tuyet	Female
27	To Huong Mau	Female
28	Luong Thi Loi	Female
29	Tran Trong Dat	Male
30	Dang Thi Hien	Female

No.	Full Name	Gender
31	Mai Xuan Lieu	Male
32	Mai Xuan Tien	Male
33	Truong Thi Van	Female
34	Le Trung Kien	Male
35	Pham Ngoc Hanh	Male
36	Hoang Thi Lo	Female
37	Do Thi Phuong	Female
38	Phung Thi Nay	Female
39	Vu Van Tinh	Male
40	Mai Kieu Trinh	Male
41	Pham Thi Nga	Female
42	Vi Thi The	Female
Tan Thuong Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Do Thi Ngu	Female
2	Nguyen Thi Vy	Female
3	Tran Thi Thin	Female
4	Do Thi Luyen	Female
5	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Female
6	Nguyen Van Tao	Male
7	Lai Xuan Phai	Male
8	Hoang Van Tiem	Male
9	Luong Thi Thanh Hoa	Female
10	Nguyen Van Dau	Male
11	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male
12	Trieu Huu Tien	Male
13	Vu Dinh Viet	Male
14	Nguyen Duc Thuan	Male
15	Luong Manh Thanh	Male
16	Do Thi Xuyen	Female
17	Nguyen Van Tan	Male
18	Nguyen Van Tuan	Male
Tham Duong Commune, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Ha Thi Binh	Female
2	La Thi Huong	Female
3	Le Van Dong	Male
4	Trieu Thi Lieu	Female
5	Trieu Thi Pham	Female
6	Ban Thi Pham	Female
7	Nguyen Thi Hai	Female
8	La Thi Phung	Female
9	Hoa Thi La	Female

No.	Full Name	Gender
10	Hoang Thi hai	Female
11	Tran Dinh Mat	Male
12	Duong Thi Chan	Female
13	Chu Ngoc Tan	Male
14	Hua Thanh Tinh	Male
15	Hoang Van Cuong	Male
16	Trinh Thi Hoa	Female
17	Hoang Thi Hai	Female
18	La Van Sam	Male
19	Ha Van Thu	Male
20	Le Van Dong	Male
21	Bau Thi Mui	Female
22	Nguyen Thuy Le	Female
23	Trinh Thi Phuong	Female
24	La Van nguyen	Male
25	Hoa Van Pan	Male
26	Hoa Van Pau	Male
27	Ban Huu Vuong	Male
28	Ha Van Quyen	Male
29	Hoa Van Dung	Male
30	Le Van Long	Male
31	Duong Van Quy	Male
32	Trieu Van Sinh	Male
33	Trieu Kim Phin	Male
34	Ly Thua Van	Male
35	Phung Kim Quy	Male
36	Ha THi Ban	Female
37	La Thi Thu Huyen	Female
38	Trinh Xuan Binh	Male
39	Bui Van Boi	Male
40	Vu Thi Tuyet	Female
41	Lai Thi Quyen	Female
42	Luong Thi Thuyen	Female
43	Nguyen Thi Dien	Female

No.	Full Name	Gender
44	Bui Thi Han	Female
45	Hoang Thi Tham	Female
46	Nguyen Van Thuong	Male
Khanh Yen Town, Van Ban District, Lao Cai Province		
1	Lo Van Dien	Male
2	Luc Thanh Van	Male
3	Tran Trung Nghia	Male
4	Luong Dinh Do	Male
5	Do Thi Hue	Female
6	Bui Tien Hoan	Male
7	Bui Manh Duong	Male
8	Vo Cong Chinh	Male
9	Pham Thi Tuyet	Female
10	Tran Khac Duong	Male
11	Vu Cong Trinh	Male
12	Luong Thi Hien	Female
13	La Thi Thanh Thao	Female
14	Cao Thi Ly	Female
15	Luong Manh Toan	Male
16	Nguyen Thi Phuong	Female
17	Duong Thi Duyen	Female
18	Nguyen Hong Hanh	Female
19	Nguyen Van Hung	Male
20	Le Xuan Quynh	Male
21	Tran Thi Na	Female
22	Vu Van Thuong	Male
23	Nguyen Van Chinh	Male
24	Pham Thi Hau	Female
25	Nguyen Thanh Kim	Female
26	Pham Manh Cuong	Male
27	Nguyen Thi Ly	Female
28	Nguyen Van Hanh	Male
29	Vuong Van Hoan	Male
30	Ta Thi Senh	Female
31	Nguyen Thi Hieu	Male
32	Dang Thi Luyen	Female

MEETING MINUTES

Minh Luong Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..25.. tháng ..1.. năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND xã.....Minh Lương.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..Hoàng Văn Minh..... Chức danh..Chủ tịch UBND..chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..Hoàng Văn Nghiêm... Chức danh..Địa chính – Xây dựng...

Ông (bà):..Châu Văn Thường..... Chức danh..Phó CT UBND xã.....

Ông (bà):...Sầm Thị Định..... Chức danh...Bí Thư đảng ủy.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn Thanh Tiến. Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..Chúc Thị Thanh Vân. Chức danh....Giám Đốc.....

Ông (bà):...Trần Minh..... Chức danh....Chuyên gia Môi trường

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Lưu ý: Lập bảng danh sách ghi rõ họ tên, chức vụ, chữ ký của những người tham dự.

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

* Anh Hoàng Thanh Tiết – Thôn Minh Chiêng
- Mong muốn xây dựng tuyến đường tạo điều kiện cho người dân đi lại
- Dự án triển khai nếu gây thiệt hại tác động đến người dân
- Ủng hộ phương án làm tuyến tránh để ít ảnh hưởng đến nhà cửa người dân
* Chị Lường Thị Thuỷ – Minh Hạ –
Nên xây cầu đường vì để đảm bảo không ảnh hưởng

đến diện tích đất nông nghiệp (đất lúa)

- Nguyễn Thị Nhuận, Hoàng Văn Ấm, Hoàng Văn Ấm:
Nên chọn phương án làm đường tránh để tránh bùn cát, bảo an giao thông (giảm tai nạn giao thông)
Có thể giãn được người dân ra khu vực ~~[illegible]~~ mới quy hoạch

A. Hoàng Văn Minh (CT xã)

- ~~Nên nâng cấp đường để tránh tránh bùn đất để an toàn giao thông (hãy chọn tuyến đường tránh)~~
- Nhất trí theo phương án 2 (xây dựng tuyến tránh khu trung tâm xã

.....

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân xã chính quyền đồng tình ủng hộ dự án lắm tuyến mới.....

.....

.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Hứa Văn Minh	

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..... tháng ..... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND Xã Minh Lương.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..Hứa Văn Minh..... Chức danh..Chủ tịch Xã..chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..Sầm Thị Đinh..... Chức danh..Bí thư đảng uỷ.....

Ông (bà):..Hoàng Văn Nghiêm... Chức danh..địa chính - Xây dựng.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn Văn Thực.... Chức danh....Chuyên gia XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

* Anh Minh Chủ tịch xã Minh Hoàng
- Muốn làm đường tránh trung tâm để đảm bảo vấn đề an toàn giao thông, tránh tiếng ồn, giảm thiểu vấn đề vệ sinh môi trường
- Nếu đi theo tuyến tránh xã vào bãi thơm ma của xã, nhà văn hoá và khoảng nhà ở dân cư hộ dân ở thôn 3 Minh Thường
* Anh Nông Xuân Diếng Thôn 1 Minh Thường
- Vào chưa hình dung được hết tuyến cần thêm thông tin chi tiết hơn để biết tuyến đi vào đâu

nếu chạy theo bề rộng sẽ mất nhiều tốn sản xuất.

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Bà con và địa phương đồng tình với việc làm tuyến tránh. Đề nghị cung cấp các thông tin chi tiết hơn về việc làm tuyến tránh.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Hứa Văn Minh	

Tan Thuong Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..22.. tháng ..1.. năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND...xã....Tân....Thường.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn..Văn..Thanh..... Chức danh..PCT..UBND.....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn...Văn..Đấu..... Chức danh..Bí..thư..đảng..ủy.....

Ông (bà):..Trần..Hữu..Tiến..... Chức danh..CB...địa....chính.....

Ông (bà):..Lê...Văn..Đạt..... Chức danh....CB...địa....chính.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):....Nguyễn....Văn....Thư... Chức danh..Chuyên....gia....Xã....Hội.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện....Văn phòng thống kê.....

Ông (bà):..Lưu Thị Thanh Hoa Chức danh....Cán bộ.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

+ Nguyễn Văn Đây - Bí thư đảng ủy xã (Đầu)
+ Đề nghị xem xét làm đường vòng qua địa bàn xã để đảm bảo an toàn giao thông
+ Xã có 114 dân sở tại xã ở trên đường 279 mong muốn làm khu TĐC cho dân không muốn dân và dự án thỏa thuận
+ Đỗ Thị Luyến - Trần ngân thôn
Thấy mác và thấy kẻ đường Nếu phải vào khu TĐC thì bán cho ai (nhà bán cửa hàng tạp hóa)

đất còn nhỏ nhủng nếu gia đình vẫn muốn xây ở lại không muốn vào khu tái định cư thì cũng không giải quyết như thế nào?

- Nguyễn Đức Thuấn - Thôn Cầu Thìn

+ Ủng hộ dự án xây đường đảm bảo giao thông đi lại cho người dân

+ Đề nghị dự án đền bù thoả đáng theo giá trị tương ứng cho người dân

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân và chính quyền xã đồng tình ủng hộ dự án triển khai.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH	
Nguyễn Văn Thanh	

Duong Quy Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ...6... tháng ....2. năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND Xã Dương Quý.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...La Tất Linh..... Chức danh..PCT UBND.....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...La Xuân Thắm..... Chức danh...Bí thư Đảng ủy xã.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn Văn Thu..... Chức danh..Chuyên gia XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

La Xuân Thăm – Bí thư đảng ủy

– Xã muốn điều làm tuyến đánh khác vì tuyến đánh cũ sẽ đi qua khu nghĩa trang của toàn xã và đi như vậy sẽ đi qua vùng đất cao khá dầm có vách đá cao không hợp lý. Tuyến đánh mới xã đề nghị sẽ đi điểm khu nghĩa trang của xã đi vào đất xưởng chiến đấu tuyến khoảng 1,3 km. Như vậy sẽ tạo cho xã có cơ hội kinh doanh và phát triển hơn. Mất khoảng 6 hộ gia đình ảnh hưởng nhà và

ảnh hưởng tới đồng mía trường là nhỏ nhất

— Hoàng Văn Tuyến Thôn 13, Đồng Quý

+ Mong muốn đền bù theo giá trị bồi thường, không thấp hơn các vùng khác

+ Muốn nhận tiền mặt và bố trí sắp xếp sửa chữa nhà cửa sau

— Đàm Hồng Sơn, thôn 14, Đồng Quý

+ Nếu chưa có sổ hồng thì việc đền bù giải quyết thế nào

+ Hạn chế ảnh hưởng tới diện tích đất nông nghiệp

+ Dự án cần phải tính hai và giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng cho người dân

+ Cần thông báo sớm cho người dân kế hoạch xây dựng chi tiết, và đền bù thích đáng

+ Nếu làm theo tuyến của dự án để ra sẽ ảnh hưởng tới nguồn nước của dân vì dân đều lấy nước từ trên đồi xuống

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Chính Quyền địa phương và dân đồng ý tuyên truyền những cần xem xét lại thiết kế để giảm thiểu mức độ ảnh hưởng

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
K.T CHỦ TỊCH PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH La Tất Sinh	

Hoa Mac Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ...1... tháng ...2... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....V.H.N.D...Xã.....Hòa..Mạc.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...Hà..Đình..Quân..... Chức danh..Phó chủ tịch xã..chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..Phan..Minh.....Tuấn... Chức danh...trưởng công an xã.....

Ông (bà):..Ng..Quang..Tuyến..... Chức danh.....Chủ tịch UNDxã.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn...Văn..Thọ..... Chức danh...Chuyên...Gia...X.H.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - ……..

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

* Phạm Minh Tuấn trưởng công an xã
- Thắc mắc về kinh phí hỗ trợ của đất có sổ đỏ và chưa có sổ đỏ
- Giá bồi thường cây cối hoa màu như thế nào ?
* Nguyễn Hồng Hạnh
- Thắc mắc về thiết kế đường Đông Xuân Hòa Trường thôn Thái Hòa
- Thắc mắc về tiền bồi tài sản trên đất như nhà của bị mất mát phần thì sẽ như thế nào

— Khi làm đường có hành lang đường thì diện tích đất có thu hồi hết không?

+ Khi chủ tịch UBND xã: — Hà Đình Quân

— Chính quyền xã vận động hộ dân dự án xây dựng tuyến đường tránh, hoàn cải giao thông, tạo lợi thuận tốt cho người dân

— Dự án đầu tư, khai cáo đảm bảo môi trường, quyền lợi cho người dân, đền bù thỏa đáng với đúng giá phù hợp với giá thị trường

+ Hoàng Thế Vinh — Thôn 5

+ Việc đền bù phải công khai, minh bạch

+ Vụ Tái định cư diễn ra chuẩn thế nào?

+ Mong muốn nhận được đền một cách hợp lý và chuẩn nhất của

SAN LAZO

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Chính quyền và nhân dân xã ủng hộ dự án triển khai trên địa bàn.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH	
Hà Đình Quân	

Son Thuy Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày 23... tháng 4..... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: ..nhà...văn...hóa...thôn...Khe...Lách...xã...Sơn...Thủy.

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..Đặng...Thi...Mão..... Chức danh..P.CT...UBND.....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...Trần...Văn...Tiến..... Chức danh...L.Đ.Địa.....chính.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn...Văn...Thu..... Chức danh....Chuyên...gia....XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..Đỗ...Xuân...Hanh..... Chức danh..CT...UB.MTTQ.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

Lý Thị Thắm – Thôn Khu Mới

Thắc mắc về giá đền bù đất thổ cư. Khi mua là mua đất thổ cư nhưng chưa kịp làm nhà thì có được đền bù như giá thổ cư không

Hoàng Văn Cần – Thôn Khe Lếch

Do chủ chương của nhà nước thì dân nhất trí ủng hộ dự án nhưng cần xem xét làm thoát nước để tránh ngập lụt cho dân khi mưa vì đường cao hơn nền nhà rất nhiều

Bà Đặ Đình Mậu – Khe Leếh

Theo sổ đỏ cũ năm 2003 thì hành lang 3,5 m còn theo sổ đỏ mới 2016 thì hành lang là 9m mà nhà xây dựng trước sổ đỏ mới thì sẽ đền bù theo sổ đỏ mới hay sổ cũ nếu bị ảnh hưởng

Bà Tô Hường Mậu – Khe Leếh

Nhất trí quan điểm dự án triển khai nhưng cần chú ý xem xét khu TDC nếu có.

– Đỗ Xuân Hạnh – Chủ tịch UB ~~ban xã~~ thôn tiểu khu quế xá

+ Ủng hộ dự án triển khai trên địa bàn xã

+ Việc thi công không tiến làm ảnh hưởng đến môi trường sống của người dân

– Đặng Thị Nhu – Phó chủ tịch UB ban nhân dân xã

+ Ủng hộ cần triển khai huyện đường

+ Dự án cần quan tâm đến công tác đền bù môi trường, an toàn giao thông cho người dân

+ Cần có sự phối hợp chặt chẽ giữa chính quyền và ban quản lý dự án để tránh bức xúc liên đến thực hiện minh bạch, đầy đủ,

BAN TLAO

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân và chính quyền xã nhất trí triển khai dự án đề nghị cấp có ngành quan tâm và có các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng tới người dân.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ (Ký, ghi họ tên) KT. CHỦ TỊCH PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH Đặng Thị Mùi	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN** (Ký, ghi họ tên)

Lang Giang Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..31.. tháng ...1... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....U.B.N.D. xã.....Làng.....Giàng.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..Lường Đình Thiều..... Chức danh..P.C.T. UBND.....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..Lò Quang Huy..... Chức danh...C.b. Địa chính.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..Nguyễn Văn Thực..... Chức danh...chuyên gia XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

* Lường Đình Thiên PCT UBND xã
- Xã có bản chỉ là những hộ bị ảnh hưởng chỉ có sẽ tới hộ từ ngày xây dựng bản cũng, xã vẫn bị mất tuyến thôn
+ Phan Đăm Linh, thôn Na Tiếm
- Khu tái định cư được bố trí như thế nào?
- Với hộ bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh thì được hỗ trợ thế nào
- Mong muốn đi ở đến khu công Phai, mình bạch, thuận đường cho người dân
* Hoàng Thị Bích thôn Na Tiếm
- Mong muốn được bồi thường hoa mất và bố trí chỗ thích có

+ Dự án cần quan tâm vấn đề môi trường, tôi cử cán bộ giám sát chặt chẽ để giảm thiểu tác động môi trường đối với người dân

* La Quang Huy – Cán bộ địa chính

– Địa phương nơi mình sẽ nhận thấy thông tin thuỷ lợi chi tiết của dự án, slide giới thiệu dự án để cán bộ địa chính xã có thể giải thích rõ

– Việc tiếp bù phải thoả đáng cho người dân, đảm bảo quyền lợi. Chế độ lao động tốt đẹp thu áp giá đền bù theo giá nhà nước ít khấp

* Hoàng Văn Đức – Thôn Nà Tiềm

Hiện trạng các hệ sinh thái vườn trong hướng chỉ chỉ còn những hệ ngày xưa là bám đường

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân và chính quyền xã nhất trí ủng hộ chủ đầu tư khởi công đoạn mương dự án trình khai thanh

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Lương Đình Thiêu	

Khanh Yen Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ...30... tháng 4..... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....T.T. Khánh Yên.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...Lê Xuân Quỳnh..... Chức danh...Chủ Tịch UBND.....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn Hồng Hạnh..... Chức danh...PCT HĐND.....

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn Văn Hùng..... Chức danh...Bí thư Đảng bộ.....

Ông (bà):...Bùi Tiến Thơm..... Chức danh...CB Địa Chính.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn Văn Thực..... Chức danh...Chuyên gia XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):...La Thị Thanh Thảo.... Chức danh...CT MTTQ.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):...Lường Thị Hiền..... Chức danh...Ủy viên Hội phụ nữ.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện...Hội cựu chiến binh.....

Ông (bà):...Lường Đình Đô..... Chức danh....Chủ tịch.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện...Cán bộ ngành khác.....

Ông (bà):...Lục Thanh Vân..... Chức danh...Bí thư chi bộ.....

Ông (bà):...Lê Văn Diện..... Chức danh...Trưởng bản Cây tốc MTTQ

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

Lê Xuân Quỳnh (chủ tịch xã)

Đề nghị điều làm tuyến tránh vì trên đường 279 qua thị trấn có bệnh viện, trường học, tàu xe chạy qua thị trấn khoảng 400 lần trên ngày. Nếu làm sẽ bị tắc đường gây xác trên vì thị trấn có dân số 2030

Anh Nghĩa (Trưởng Nghĩa)

Nếu làm theo tuyến cũ sẽ bị ảnh hưởng đến môi trường, tiếng ồn, khói thải, ảnh hưởng tới đời sống nhân dân. Muốn được làm sang tuyến phía Nam để đỡ ảnh hưởng tới dân.

Bác Lục Thanh Vân

- Nhất trí việc mở đường khi dự án qua thì toàn những cần xem xét cho dân không bị ảnh hưởng vì đường mới mở bây giờ mà rộng ra sẽ làm xáo trộn đời sống của nhân dân

Bác Cao Thị Lý

- Mừng khi dự án đi qua những mươi làm tuyến tránh đi tránh bị ảh hưởng về giao thông và môi trường

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân và chính quyền địa phương đề nghị trung ương và dự án xem xét quyết định đầu tư tuyến kênh qua thị trấn Khánh Yên (Tuyến vĩ phía Nam đi theo chân núi Gia Lan)

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Lê Huyền Dương	

Khanh Yen Thuong Commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..30.. tháng ..1.... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND...Xã.....Khánh...Yên...Thượng.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn...Văn...Hạnh... Chức danh...CT...UBND...Xã....chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...Hoàng...An...Ninh..... Chức danh....PCT...UBND...Xã.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn...Văn...Thực..... Chức danh...chuyên...gia...Xã...Hội.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..Hoàng...Văn...Thế..... Chức danh.....Chủ...tịch.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà): Lý Thị Tích..... Chức danh: Hội trưởng hội phụ nữ xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện: Hội đồng N.D xã

Ông (bà): Hứa Văn Hiên..... Chức danh: CT HĐND xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện: xóm thôn

Ông (bà): Lý Thị Duyên..... Chức danh: Công chức VH-TT

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

+ Nguyễn Văn Hạnh Chủ tịch UBND xã
yêu cầu các đơn vị tư vấn, thiết kế phối hợp cùng
với xã để thu hồi dự án nhanh và tốt
+ Lý A Tú – Thôn Nà Lé
– Thống nhất với giá đền bù, kiểm đếm muốn có
phương án thiết kế chi tiết để dân biết
+ Hà Văn Thiên – Bí Thư Đảng ủy, Chủ tịch HĐ dân nhân dân
– Các vấn đề môi trường cần thể đề án quan tâm và nghiên cứu
thu hồi, tránh giảm thiểu, tránh làm sạt lở vào đất
trồng sản xuất của người dân và có các biện pháp tốt đảm bảo cho

vậy. Thì cũng đi lại, ngắm nghía, cần có thị giác sắt đá bền dẻo mới được.

- Về tác giả thì có. Viết biểu tượng và tập giả cần thực hiện cũng đều, minh bạch.

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Chính quyền địa phương và người dân đồng tình dự án triển khai. Mong cái đó vị kết hợp cùng xã để dự án triển khai nhanh

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Nguyễn Văn Hạnh	

Tham Duong commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ...2... tháng ..2..... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND...xã....Thắm...Dương.....

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...Trần Đình Mái..... Chức danh..Chủ Tịch xã...chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...Hứa...thanh Tình..... Chức danh....CB Địa chính xã.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):...Nguyễn Văn Thu.... Chức danh...Chuyên gia....XH.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

⊕ Lê Văn Sâm thôn Bản Thẩm

Thấy mất mát quá đến bù giá đất có giấy tờ và không có giấy tờ được đền như thế nào có khác nhau chế độ không

⊕ La Thị Hường thôn Bản Thẩm

Ảnh hưởng vườn nhà nhiều quá mong muốn được đo đạc lại. Bản khoán khi đường làm vào hết nhà thì TĐC có xa chỗ ở hiện tại không

⊕ Triệu Thị Phơm

Ảnh hưởng nhà mất nửa nhà có ở được không?

đưa đến bù như thế nào hay là ảnh hưởng tới đến đền bù tới đó?

* Dương Văn Chiêu

Đề nghị đền bù đúng theo Quy định của nhà nước

* La Văn Nguyên Thôn Bản Bố

- Chung tôi xin phản ánh khi chủ án đi qua

- Cần thoả thuận giá phòng mặt bằng xây trước thời gian thi công

- Cần quan tâm tới khu TĐC để cho dân có đời sống tốt hơn

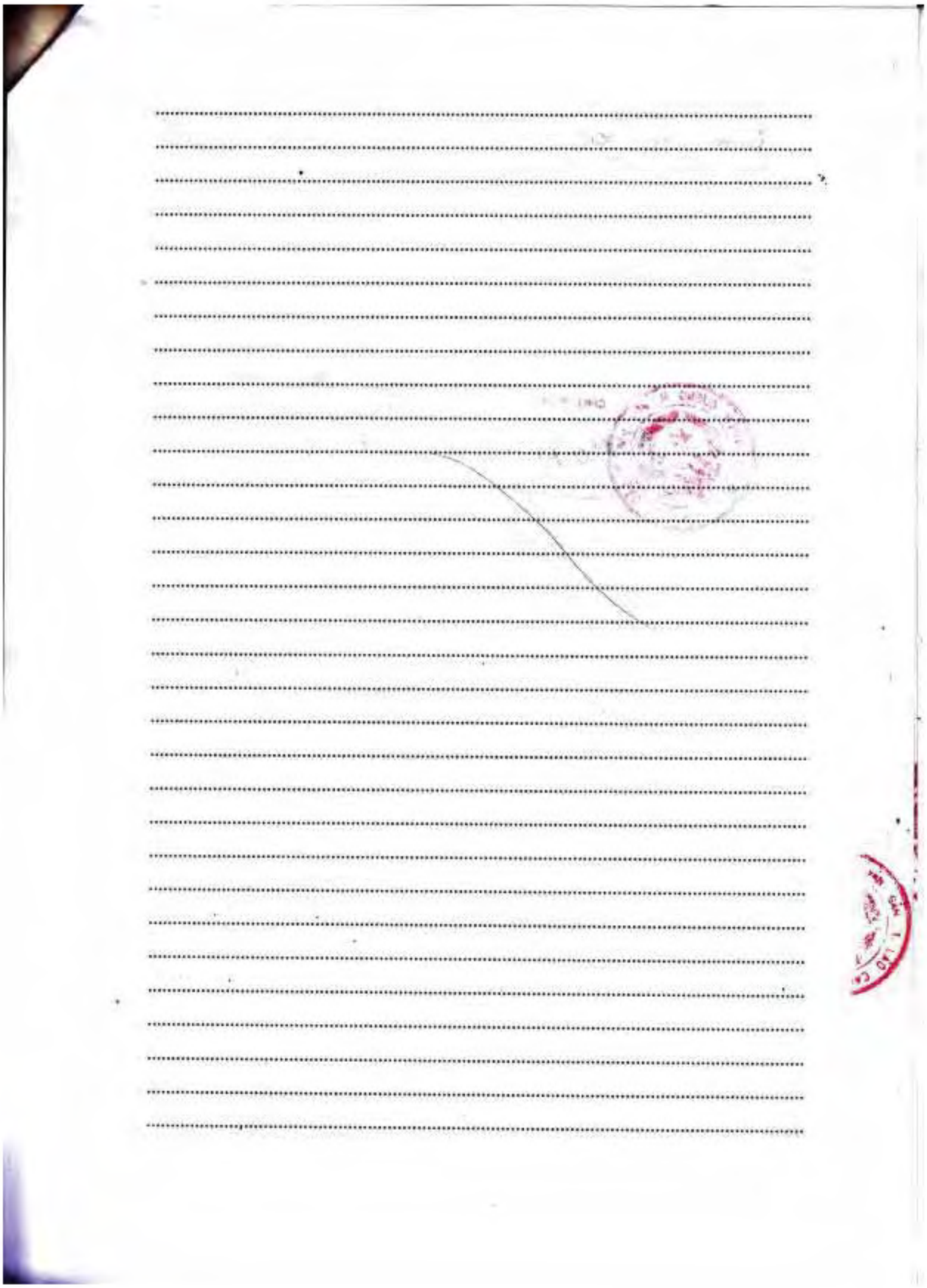
- Chưa biết đào tạo nghề gì, mong đào tạo nghề có thể làm việc ở nhà.

* Trần Đình Mát - chủ tịch xã

- Đồng hành, ủng hộ dự án triển khai

- Dự án cần có biện pháp thi công hàn bắt cho việc lún không đều, cũng như hệ sinh thái nước của người dân.

- Cần có đền giá phù hợp



Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Chính quyền xã và dân đồng tình ủng hộ dự án triển khai trên địa bàn.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Trần Đình Mát	

Nam Xe commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG TIỂU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày ..25.. tháng ...1... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: .....UBND xã.....Nậm Xé.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):...Vàng A Tế..... Chức danh...Chủ tịch UBND...chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):...Lò Thanh Hoàng... Chức danh...Bí thư Đảng ủy xã...

Ông (bà):.....Hoàn..... Chức danh...Địa chính xã.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):...Chu Thị Thanh Vân...Chức danh...Chuyên gia XH - TĐC

Ông (bà):...Trần Minh..... Chức danh...Chuyên gia Môi trường

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà): Lý A Trà Chức danh: Bí thư Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện: hội Cựu chiến binh

Ông (bà): Lý A Tỉ Chức danh: Chủ tịch hội CCB

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện: hội đồng nhân dân

Ông (bà): Vàng A Chính Chức danh: Chủ tịch HĐND xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Lưu ý: Lập bảng danh sách ghi rõ họ tên, chức vụ, chữ ký của những người tham dự.

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường,hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
   - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
   - Phương án tái định cư;
   - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
   - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
   - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
   - .....

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓ .....

Kết quả thảo luận:

Ông Vàng A Tế - chủ tịch UBND xã Nậm xá

- Mong muốn Dự án triển khai nâng cấp tuyến đường đảo thêm hiệu quả thương hàng hóa và giao thông thuận lợi

- Số hộ ảnh hưởng (các hộ sinh sống hai bên đường 279) khoảng 30-40 hộ, mức độ ảnh hưởng không lớn, chủ yếu đất vườn và đất sản xuất

- Có chính sách dự án đưa ra để phù hợp và đảm bảo

đặc quyền lợi mà người bị ảnh hưởng.

— các vấn đề về môi trường đã được bộ ấn quan tâm và cần nghiên cứu thực hiện cải thiện.

- đề xuất tổ trồng cây xanh một vùng khu dân kế cận, quy hoạch khoảng 30 ha.

- Ý kiến của cộng đồng:

- không xây dựng lan tràn tại các khu vực có mỏ nhỏ

Ông Lê Thanh Hồng - Bí thư Đảng uỷ xã Nậm Xé

- Đoạn đường nhà hộ Triệu Văn Thắm nên mở rộng để đảm bảo an toàn giao thông CFM

- Vấn đề an toàn giao thông trong quá trình vận hành mỏ Dự án: tai nạn giao thông, mật độ giao thông

.....

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

Nhân dân và chính quyền địa phương nhất trí ủng hộ dự án triển khai. Nhưng cần xem lại thiết kế để phù hợp với địa phương.

.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ	**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)	(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH	
Vàng A Tó	

Appendix 5: Draft Internal Monitoring Report Template

INTERNAL MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS

I. GENERAL PROGRESS IN RP IMPLEMENTATION WITH RESPECT TO LAND CLEARANCE AND HANDING OVER OF LAND FOR CIVIL WORKS
II. RESETTLEMENT
III. EMDP
IV. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION
V. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION
VI. OPERATION OF GRM
VII. OTHER ISSUES

I. GENERAL PROGRESS IN RP IMPLEMENTATION WITH RESPECT TO LAND CLEARANCE AND HANDING OVER OF LAND FOR CIVIL WORKS

Table: General Progress in Land Clearance and Handing Over of Land for Civil Works
{the purpose of this table is to assess progress and readiness to hand land over for civil works as well as compliance with conditions for handing over}

Project Component/ Location [Dist/ Village, etc]	AHs eligible for compensation[1] and/or assistance/allowances[2]							AHs required to relocate							Remaining encumbrances [Yes/No]	Land hand over for civil works		
	# Ahs -			# AHs fully paid			% Progress	Total # AHs			# AHs resettled[3]			% Progress		Date handed over[13]	Expected date to hand over	Civil works contract award date[14]
	Total AHs	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH	Total AHs	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH		Total AHs	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH	Total AHs	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH					
Component A																		
Village 1																		
Village 2																		
Component B																		
Village 3																		
Village 4																		
Total																		

1. All forms of compensation including affected assets (land/ non-land, crops, etc) or loss of income.
2. Includes all types of allowances and assistance except income restoration which is presented separately in [???] section below.
3. Includes HHs provided interim measures agreed in RP such as rental assistance while waiting for completion of resettlement site.

[13] {Note – there may be cases of partial handover such as sections which had no resettlement impacts or those for which certain sections cleared before others. So the column headings may need to be adjusted depending on the nature of the project and loan conditions. Narrative of partial handover of land which had no resettlement impacts may be warranted.}

[14] {this will vary according to loan conditions – e.g. no award of works contracts prior to approved URP, notice to proceed for civil works, partial site possession possible, etc}

Table: Disbursement and Use of Funds

Location	LAR Budget Requirement	Source of Funding[15]	Allocation Status	Funds Disbursed this Reporting Period	Specific Resettlement activities funded this Reporting Period[16]	Timeliness of Fund Disbursement		Cumulative Funds Disbursement
						Delay in targets for fund disbursement? (Y/N)	Reasons for delay	

{Funds disbursement means from EA, Govt, etc to agency responsible for payment to APs, or otherwise implementing the RP.}

Issues Affecting Timely Land Handover

[*Describe issues affecting timely land clearance or handover of land for civil works. For example, grievances (including non-agreement to compensation), unresolved encumbrances, funding constraints, other*.]

II. RESETTLEMENT

{*The reiteration of actual impacts on houses is important because often there can be a lot of changes from what was estimated in the RP compared to actual impacts – either increase or decrease. Also the numbers of actual physically displaced persons can affect the safeguards categorization, so need to be on top of this.*}

Table: Updated Resettlement Impacts

Location	Affected Houses (HHs)	Fully Affected (HHs)			Partially Affected (HHs)	Change in Number of HHs with Fully Affected Houses Compared to URP
		Total	House Built on Land Eligible for Compensation	Of which Vulnerable[17]		

{*It is important to confirm actual numbers relocating and how in these reports because information in the URP with respect to resettlement impacts can be subject to change. This may affect the safeguards categorization of the project.*}

Table: Confirmed Resettlement Preferences for Households with Fully Affected Houses.

Location	# Fully Affected (HHs)	# Required to Relocate (HHs)	# Opting for Replacement Land (HHs)	# Opting for Self Relocation (HHs)	# Can Rebuild on Remaining Land (HHs)

Table: Resettlement Solutions Implemented for Vulnerable Households

	Indigenous People (HHs)	Landless (HHs)	Poor (HHs)	Female Headed (HHs)	Other [add as needed]
Rebuilt on remaining land					

[15] E.g. Province, Central Govt, Loan Funds, etc

[16] E.g. # Resettlement Sites developed, # and type of Community facilities constructed, # of AHs fully compensated; livelihood restoration activities implemented

[17] E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)

Rebuilt on another plot of land already owned					
Rebuilt (e.g. moved back) out of COI but on public land					
Rebuilt on other person's land (e.g. relative)					
Purchased replacement land elsewhere themselves					
Provided with plot at resettlement site					
Provided with replacement residential plot (non-resettlement site)					
Solution Pending					

Table: Status of Resettlement Sites Resettlement Site*/ Location	Actual Completion Date	Scheduled Completion Date	Current Status (briefly describe status of completion of infrastructure, etc)	# Plots Allocated for Project	# AHs to be Allocated Plots	# Plots Handed Over to AHs	# AHs Issued Title	# AHs Rebuilt Houses	# AHs Living in relocation site as of reporting pd

* include also separate residential plots to be provided to AHs even if these are not included in resettlement sites.

Other Remarks on Resettlement
[Describe issues identified along with planned and completed remedial actions. Also provide additional information regarding delays in completing resettlement sites, if any, including actions to be taken.]

III. ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Implementation progress and status of implementation of the EMDP activities
[specific indicators to be developed and agreed]

IV. INCOME RESTORATION

Status of Income Restoration Plan
[Provide updated details of income restoration activities to be provided, institutional/implementation arrangements, resource requirements and schedule.]
Consultation with eligible APs
[What consultation activities were undertaken during the reporting period to assess needs and preferences of eligible APs? Describe how women, and vulnerable APs have been included in the consultation process.
Table: Program Participation (Cumulative)

Location	# Eligible APs	Participation in Livelihood Restoration Activities Disaggregated by Gender and ethnicity[18] of AP [examples provided below, revise as appropriate for specific IRP]					Total (#APs)	Of which vulnerable[19]	Of which Ethnic Minority
		Agricultural Extension (#APs)	Mechanic Course (#APs)	Sewing Course (#APs)	Small Business Training (#APs)	[other]			
Village 1									
Village 2									
Village 3									

Table: Effectiveness of IRP activities

Location	# Eligible APs	# APs employed in project-related jobs as of this monitoring pd			# APs employed in other jobs as of this monitoring pd (post-resettlement)		Total # Employed APs[20]	Of which vulnerable[21]
		(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of job)	(Specify type of job)		
Village 1								
Village 2								
Village 3								

Other Remarks on Livelihood Restoration
[Please describe any issues encountered and approaches taken to resolve these.]

V. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION

Disclosure Of Approved Updated RP
{*The idea here is for the PMU to demonstrate how the URP has been disclosed to APs. The column headings would represent what ever is indicated in the URP as the means of disclosure*.}
Table: Means of Disclosure of URP by Location

Location [Village]	Translated approved URP disseminated to village office? (yes/no)	PIB disseminated to AHs (date/ method*)	PIB posted in public place? (yes/no)	Public meeting to present approved URP (date)	Target date to complete disclosure (date)
Village 1	yes	4/5/14 Handed out in public meeting	no	4/5/14	30/6/14
Village 2	Not yet	1/5/14 House-to-house by village chief	yes	Not yet	30/6/14

[18] In projects where there are IP issues
[19] E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)
[20] From those who participated in IRP
[21] E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)

Location [Village]	Translated approved URP disseminated to village office? (yes/no)	PIB disseminated to AHs (date/ method*)	PIB posted in public place? (yes/no)	Public meeting to present approved URP (date)	Target date to complete disclosure (date)

* Dissemination method such as handed out in public meeting, distributed house-to-house, etc.

Consultations

Table: Consultation/ Information Dissemination Meetings Conducted During Reporting Period

Date	Venue	Participants [disaggregated by gender]	Consultation content	Meeting Minutes with PMU?

VI. OPERATION OF GRM

Table: Summary of Grievance Cases by level of GRM {subject to EA's confirmation that they would like to use such a table}

Location	# Pending grievance from previous reporting period	# of new grievance cases for reporting period	∑ cases received	# cases resolved	# cases progressed to next level
Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					

Narrative Summary of Grievances

[Provide a narrative summary of grievance cases by type of issue and location,]

[Where resolution of grievance resulted in any cases of land/assets compulsorily acquired, provide details along with information regarding relevant court or administrative decision and confirmation whether funds due from compensation and assistance have been placed in escrow account or provided to AP.]

VII. OTHER ISSUES

Resolution of Issues

[Provide information on status and/or resolution of issues raised in previous internal monitoring report; ADB monitoring; external monitoring report, etc.]

New Issues

[Provide information on other newly identified issues impacting the implementation of resettlement plan. These may include resource constraints, changes in scope of impacts, etc.]

Institutional Matters and Capacity Training

[report on the follow as applicable]

- Deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMUs. Key activities conducted by PMU safeguards staff during reporting period.
- Capacity development training provided: type and number of trainings, number of staff/officers trained (disaggregated by gender).
- Activities of CBOs/mass organizations (as applicable)
- Adequacy of resources for PMU staff and consultants
- Issues in undertaking roles/responsibilities of different agencies

TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CIVIL WORKS

[Describe temporary impacts during implementation, including quantities of impacts, #AHs, location, types, etc and status of restoring temporarily affected assets as appropriate and the responsible agency.]

Appendix 6: Draft TOR External Monitor

Draft Terms of Reference

EXTERNAL MONITORING AND POST-EVALUATION

Project Background

Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To verify internal monitoring information
- To verify whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- To assess the extent to which implementation of the RP[22] complies with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS):
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify methods of emergency responding to mitigate problems and appropriate consult the MOT.
- To verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of affected persons (APs), including those of the non-titled displaced persons, are restored or improved;

The external experts will address specific issues such as the following:

- Verify the DMS database generated by the PMU, identify differences in IOL and/or DMS recorded in the RP, and document changes to the database;
- Confirm that all APs are eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives; Payment of compensation, allowances and other assistance are as per approved RP;
- Confirm timing of disbursement of payment; and assess that the level of compensation is sufficient to replace their losses.
- Public consultation and awareness of key information in the resettlement plan[23];
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- Land acquisition and transfer procedures;

22 Including updating of the RP
23 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts, Entitlement Matrix, Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Construction of replacement houses and structures on remainning land, relocation sites (outside the remaining land), and self-selected land;

- Implementation of gender and/or indigenous peoples measures as indicated in the RP/EMDP;

- Level of satisfaction of APs/ethnic minority people with the provisions and implementation of the RP/EMDP;

- Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism (accessibility, documentation, process, resolution);

- Effectiveness, sufficiency, impact and sustainability of entitlements, assistance and income restoration programs and the need for further improvement and corrective measures for both RP and EMDP, if any;

- Resettlement site development (civic infrastructure and community services as required), identification and selection of sites in consultation with APs and host communities, equivalent or enhanced access to livelihood opportunities; process and timeliness of providing land titles/certificates;

- Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;

- Involuntary resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;

- Participation of APs in RP/EMDP implementation; and,

- Adequacy of budget and human resources[24] at executing agency/implementing agency level for resettlement activities, including internal monitoring.

The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- Review of detailed measurement survey (DMS) process to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs, from identification to agreement on DMS results. The EMA will also evaluate the DMS process to determine and assess whether DMS activities was carried out in a participatory and transparent manner.

- Resettlement audit is conducted during monitoring. The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.

- Review of socioeconomic data25 prepared during the Technical Assistance Loan. With this review, the DMS data, and additional data compiled, the EM will provide the baseline data to be used in comparison to the post-resettlement survey. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. Sampling will include at least 20% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 10%

24 Assessment of human resources is in terms of both number of staff assigned, as well as capacity
25 Possible data sources include: census, inventory of loss-socioeconomic survey (IOL-SES), village records/documents

of all other APs. Special attention will be paid to the inclusion of women, the poor, the landless and other vulnerable groups, with set questions for women and other target groups. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability and ethnicity.

- Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information, identifying existing or potential problems, and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, and non-governmental organizations; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as ethnic minority specific actions, compensation payment, income restoration and relocation[26]; c) community public meetings to discuss community losses, integration of resettled households in host communities; d) direct field observations, for example, of resettlement site development; e) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, and vulnerable groups to monitor and assess the progress the APs are making to restore their living standards, APs' perceived need for additional assistance (and type of assistance), and their individual satisfaction with current economic activities; and, f) in-depth case studies of problems identified by internal or external monitoring that required special efforts to resolve. The PRA will also focus on good practices in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement objectives, approaches, and implementation strategies.

- Review the results of internal monitoring.

Post-completion Evaluation

A post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. For the post resettlement evaluation, the EMA will:

- Carry-out a survey of affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if income of affected households and other living conditions have been restored as pre-project. The survey will cover at least 20% of severely affected households, 100% of affected poor, landless and female headed households, as well as at least 10% of all other affected households. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity.

- Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information identifying remaining/outstanding problems and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, NGOs and Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as outstanding issued related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation; c) direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development; d) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.

- Discuss with the EA and IA on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the remaining/outstanding issues and commitments on actions, timeframe,

26 Groups that may be targeted for involvement in FGDs include AHs in general, and vulnerable AHs such as women-headed households, the poor, and ethnic minorities

resources and reporting of EA and IA to completely resolve the remaining/outstanding issues (if any).

- Review the results of the mid-term and final evaluation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program and Community-based Road Safety Awareness Program

Schedule & Team Composition

Independent monitoring and evaluation should be conducted by a consultant agency (research institute, consultancy firm or NGO), with sufficient capacity and experience in monitoring, evaluating socio-economic survey and implementation of RP/EMDP. PMU 2 will hire (select) consultant to perform this task. Fees paid to EMA are to be deducted from the counterpart fund of the project. The EMA will be responsible for preparing periodic reports on progress and recommending solutions to issues arising during the monitoring process.

External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of at least 2 years on a semi-annual basis starting from the conduct of DMS until the completion of livelihood/income restoration activities. For project components where payment of compensation/allowances has been substantially completed, the external expert will also conduct a resettlement audit to verify completion of payment of compensation/allowances and hand-over of plots and recommend issuance of no objection letter for commencement of civil works. The post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities.

Information presented in the reports should be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a semi-annual basis.

15.1.1 Timing & Team Composition

External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of 2 years on a quarterly basis. The quarterly report will summarize the findings of the EMA, including (a) progress of RP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions of the RP; (b) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions to inform implementing agencies and resolve issues in a timely manner; (c) identification of specific gender and ethnic minorities issues, as relevant; and (d) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports.

The domestic team will be composed of one team leader with extensive experience in monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities in Cambodia with strong ability in preparing resettlement reports. He/she should demonstrate good communication skill and have at least a bachelor degree in a relevant field. The team leader will be assisted by at least two (2) social enumerators. All reports will be submitted to the IRC and ADB simultaneously.

Post-evaluation activities will also be carried out one (1) year after the completion of all relocation activities.

15.1.2 Deliverables:

Inception report
- The report will include finalization of indicators, schedule, methodology

Semi-annual monitoring reports.

Post-completion evaluation report. Submission of evaluation report will be within one month after post-evaluation activities.

15.1.3 Expression of Interest

Please prepare an estimation of the time and finances required to undertake this work. Should you be awarded the contract, a price would be negotiated to undertake and initial consultation and investigation with the community, after which a fixed amount contract would be set and agreed.

Expressions of Interest should be addressed to:

[*INSERT* name, office, address]

Expressions of Interest should be received no late than [time, date]

Inquiries may be directed to:[*INSERT* name, position, phone number]

Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
PROCESS INDICATOR	Consultation, Participation	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders
	Procedures in Operation	• Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation delivery system • Number of land transfers effected • Coordination between implementing agencies and other agencies
OUTPUT INDICATOR	Buildings	- Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired - Number, type and size of community buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	- Number and type of private trees acquired - Number and type of government/community trees acquired - Number and type of crops acquired - Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	- Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) - Number of owners compensated by type of loss - Amount compensated by type and owner - Number and amount of payment paid
IMPACT INDICATOR	Changes to Status of Women	- Participation in community-based programs - Participation in project construction - Participation in commercial enterprises - Participation in livelihood development program
	Changes to Status of Children	- School attendance rates (male/female) - Participation in project construction
	Settlement and Population	- Growth in number and size of settlements - growth in market areas
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	- Number of households affected (for land, buildings, trees, crops); - Number of owners compensated by type of loss; - Amount compensated by type and owner; - Number and amount of allowances paid; - Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land, and number of purchases effected; - Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites; - Number of entitlements delivered; - Number of entitlements used by APs; - Suitability of entitlements to affected households as per RP objectives; - Number of EM and Female Headed Households that are relocated in the same village and communes; - Houses in the relocation sites that are built by the affected EM households and Female Headed Households according to their choices; - Number of non-titled affected households receiving replacement land; and

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
		- Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable households receiving special assistance and participating in livelihood development programs.
	Household Earning Capacity	- Employment status of economically active members; - Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop; - Selling of cultivation land; - Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance; - Changes to income-earning activities (farm and off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance; and - Amount and balance of income and expenditures. - Change in poverty rates.
	EMDP	- % affected ethnic minority woman participate in public consultation; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the ethnic minority development plan activities; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program; - Participation of provincial/district ethnic minority agency in project activities; - Budget for EMDP is provided sufficient; - Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.

Appendix 7: Sample Completed IOL Forms

TT. Khánh Yên / Dử

BẢNG HỎI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ ĐIỀU TRA THIỆT HẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH
TA-9252 VIE: Dự án Tăng cường Kết nối Hành lang tiểu vùng sông Mê kông mở rộng

Mã Bảng hỏi (Điều tra viên không ghi): 7; Ngày khảo sát: ____ /___ /2018

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH (ĐIỀU TRA VIÊN SỬ DỤNG MÃ SỐ ĐIỀN VÀO Ô)

C1. Các thành viên trong hộ:

TT	Họ và tên (KÊ CHỦ HỘ ĐẦU TIÊN)	Giới tính	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Năm sinh	Dân tộc	Nghề nghiệp chính	Trình độ học vấn (từ 7 tuổi trở lên)	Thành viên của hội
		1=Nam 2=Nữ	1=Chồng/Vợ 2=Cha/Mẹ 3=Con 4=Con rể/Con dâu 5=Cháu 6=Cháu họ (trai/gái) 7=Quan hệ khác		1=Kinh 2=Thái 3=Tày 4=Nùng 5=Mông 6=Cơ Tu 7=Dao 8. Khác (ghi rõ)	1= Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=kinh doanh/dịch vụ 4=Nhà hàng, cửa hàng ăn 5=Công nhân 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 7=Làm cho công ty tư nhân 8= Học sinh, sinh viên 9=Nội trợ 10=Làm thuê 11=Lao động tự do 12=Khác	0=Mù chữ 1=Cấp 1 2=Cấp 2 3=Chưa tốt nghiệp cấp 3 4=Cấp 3 5=Đào tạo nghề 6=Đại học và trên ĐH 7=Khác	1 = hội phụ nữ 2= đoàn thanh niên 3= hội nông dân 4= hội cựu chiến binh 5= khác (ghi rõ)
1	Trần Trung Nghĩa	1	1	1965	1	6	2	K° tgia
2	Đặng Thị Hường	2	1	1968	1	3	4	1
3	Trần Danh Bình	1	3	1989	1	6	4	K° tgia
4	Lường Thị Uyên	2	4	1988	1	3	4	K° tgia
5	Trần Tùng Hiếu	1	5	2013	1	nhỏ	nhỏ	K° tgia
6	Trần Thị Thu Uyên	2	5	2017	1	nhỏ	nhỏ	K° tgia
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C2: Hộ dễ bị tổn thương **(lấy số điền vào ô)**: ✓ K° thuộc thì gì.

(Phụ nữ chủ hộ=1; Dân tộc thiểu số=2; Người tàn tật=3; Hộ nghèo; cận nghèo[1]=4; Người già neo đơn=5; Hộ gia đình chính sách xã hội=6; Nghiện hút=7; HIV=8)

[1] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

II. THÔNG TIN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI

C3: Tiếp cận các tiện ích sinh hoạt của hộ gia đình ***(Khoanh tròn vào số của phương án đúng)***

1	Nguồn nước uống, nấu ăn	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng (5.) Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
2	Nguồn nước tắm giặt	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng (5.) Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
3	Ông (bà) đánh giá thế nào về chất lượng nước (giếng, vòi nước công cộng, nước máy)?	1. Tốt	(2.) Chấp nhận được	3. Không tốt 4. Nếu không tốt, giải thích: ✍ _____
4	Gia đình ông (bà) có loại nhà vệ sinh nào sau đây?	1. Hố xí thùng 2. Nhà vệ sinh trên ao cá 3. Nhà vệ sinh công cộng (4.) Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà có hố tự hoại	5. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn đến cống thải 6. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn trực tiếp đến các nguồn nước	7. Không có nhà vệ sinh 8. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
5	Gia đình ông (bà) có nhà tắm thuộc loại nào sau đây?	1. Có bồn tắm và bình nóng lạnh (2.) Có bình nóng lạnh, không có bồn tắm 3. Xây thường, không bình nóng lạnh		4. Loại che chắn tạm 5. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
6	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho chiếu sáng của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	(1.) Điện lưới quốc gia 2. Điện lưới tư nhân 3. Máy phát điện cá nhân		4. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 5. Gas bình 6. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ)
7	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho nấu ăn của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện 2. Khí gas/dầu hỏa (3.) Gas bình	4. Than 5. Củi/rơm rạ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
8	Nếu như sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, gia đình ông (bà) có hay bị cắt điện không?		1. Hàng tuần 2. Hàng tháng	(3.) Hiếm khi 4. Không bao giờ
9	Ông (bà) hãy cho biết các bệnh thường gặp?	(1.) Cảm cúm 2. Bệnh về hô hấp	(3.) Bệnh về tiêu hóa, đường ruột	4. Bệnh khác (ghi rõ): ✍ _____

C4: Tiếp cận các tiện ích công cộng của hộ gia đình *(ghi số tương ứng với các phương án lựa chọn)*

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
a.	**Dịch vụ sức khỏe**						
1.	Trạm y tế xã/phường	1		1			
2.	Bệnh viện/Phòng khám tổng quát	1		1			
3.	Trạm y tế tư nhân		2				
4.	Nhà thuốc	1		1			
b.	**Chợ**	1		1			
c.	**Trường mẫu giáo và trường học**						
5.	Mẫu giáo	1		1			
6.	Trường tiểu học		2				
7.	Trường THCS		2				

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
8.	Trường THPT		2				
9.	Cao đẳng/Đào tạo nghề		2				
d.	**Những tiện ích cộng đồng khác**						
10.	Nhà văn hóa xã	1					
11.	Đình, Chùa, đền thờ, nhà thờ	1					4
12.	Trung tâm thể thao, sân vận động	1			2		

C5: Sở hữu tài sản, công cụ và phương tiện lao động của hộ gia đình:

C5.1. Sở hữu tài sản của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

Tên tài sản	Số lượng	Tên tài sản	Số lượng
1. Xe đạp	0	9. Bếp ga/bếp điện/bếp từ	1
2. Xe điện	0	10. Nồi cơm điện	1
3. Xe máy	2	11. Dàn máy đầu video	1
4. Ô tô	0	12. Máy vi tính	1
5. Tivi	1	13. Điện thoại để bàn	0
6. Tủ lạnh	1	14. Điện thoại di động	4
7. Máy giặt	1	15. Giường/tủ/đồ gỗ đắt tiền	4
8. Điều hòa nhiệt độ	0	16. Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____	0

C5.2. Công cụ và phương tiện lao động sản xuất của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

TT	Tài sản/phương tiện	Số lượng	Tình trạng
1.	Các thiết bị và công cụ nông nghiệp		
	- Máy cày	0	
	- Máy kéo		
	- Máy gặt		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____		
2.	Các thiết bị kinh doanh của hộ gia đình		
	- Tủ kính bán hàng	2	Đang sử dụng
	- Bàn ghế (Bộ)	0	
	- Xe đẩy hàng	0	
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____	0	
3.	Phương tiện đi lại chuyên chở		
	- Xe ôtô tải	0	
	- Tàu thuyền		
	- Xe kéo		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____		

C6: Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình

C6.1: Nguồn thu nhập của các thành viên hộ gia đình:

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Nghìn đồng/tháng (1000đ)	Nguồn thu từ thành viên của hộ gia đình *(lấy mã số THỨ TỰ Ở C1)*		
			Thành viên	Chính/thường xuyên	Phụ/không thường xuyên
1.	Nông nghiệp	0			
2.	Buôn bán/bán lẻ	10 000	2, 4	✓	
3.	Dịch vụ	0			
4.	Lao động thủ công	0			
5.	Lương	6500	1, 3	✓	
6.	Vận tải	0			
7.	Chăn nuôi	0			
8.	Trợ cấp xã hội	0			
9.	Cho thuê bất động sản	0			
10.	Trợ giúp từ người thân	0			
11.	Làm thuê	0			
12.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____	0			

C6.2: Chi tiêu trung bình/tháng của hộ gia đình (1000đ/tháng). **Tổng chi:** 6550 **nghìn đồng/tháng**

Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng	Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng
1. Chi ăn, uống	3000	9. Học hành, giáo dục	400
2. Tiền điện	700	10. Chi nghỉ ngơi, giải trí	100
3. Điện thoại	300	11. Chi mặc	100
4. Nước sinh hoạt	300	12. Chi Hiếu, hỉ	600
5. Gaz, chất đốt	200	13. Mua sắm	150
6. Xăng xe, đi lại	500	14. Thuê giúp việc	0
7. Gửi xe, sửa chữa	100	15. Khác (ghi rõ) _____	0
8. Khám chữa bệnh	100	_____	0

C7: Hiện nay gia đình ông (bà) có vay nợ không?

(1) Có 2. Không **(chuyển C8)**

Nếu có, các khoản vay từ nguồn nào:

TT	Các khoản vay	Mức vay/số tiền (1000đ)	Mục đích vay 1=Sản xuất nông nghiệp 2=Kinh doanh buôn bán 3=Cho con ăn học 4=Xây, sửa chữa nhà 5=Khác (ghi rõ)
	1. Vay từ ngân hàng	230 000	2
	2. Vay từ các tổ chức khác		
	3. Vay từ họ hàng, bạn bè	0	
	4. Khác (ghi rõ) _____		

C8: Cân đối chi tiêu của hộ gia đình

1. Đủ chi tiêu có thể tiết kiệm được (số tiền tiết kiệm/tháng..... **nghìn đồng/tháng)**
2. Vừa đủ chi tiêu (không tiết kiệm được):
3. Khó khăn trong cân đối thu chi:
4. Thường không đủ chi (chi nhiều hơn thu):

C9: Mức sống của gia đình ông (bà) thuộc diện nào sau đây[2]:

1. Thiếu ăn 2. Nghèo 3. Cận nghèo 4. Trung bình 5. Khá giả

III. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT

C13: Nhà ở trên đất/khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Cấp nhà ở 1= Biệt thự 2= Nhà tầng đổ bê tông 3=Nhà xây gạch, mái ngói (mái đỏ, mái tôn, proximang) 4=Nhà sàn/nhà truyền thống 5=Nhà cấp 4 bằng gỗ 6=Nhà tre nứa, vách đất 7=Nhà tạm 8=Khác (ghi rõ)	**Diện tích toàn bộ** (m^2)	**Hiện trạng sử dụng** 1=Đang ở 2=Cho thuê 3=Đang ở và kết hợp cho thuê 4= Đang ở và kết hợp buôn bán 5=Đang kinh doanh buôn bán		**Tình trạng pháp lý** 1=Có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 2=Không có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 3=Đang hợp thức hóa 4=Chỉ có giấy phép xây dựng 5=Không có giấy phép xây dựng 6=Không có giấy tờ gì cả 7=Đang thuê	**Mức độ ảnh hưởng (m2)**		**Khu vực GPMB**
		Mã số sử dụng	Hộ kinh doanh có giấy phép không? (đối với hiện trạng sử dụng là 4 và 5) 1=Có 2=Không		Tổng diện tích bị ảnh hưởng (m^2)	1=Một phần 2=Toàn bộ	
4	90	1	1	1	20	1	✓

Ghi chú: Nếu hộ nào có từ hai nhà trở lên cần ghi rõ số nhà và thông tin từng nhà như bảng trên.

C14. Tình trạng chung nhà ở của gia đình ông (bà):?

1. Rất tốt 3. Trung bình
2. Tốt 4. Kém

C15. Trị giá ngôi nhà của ông (bà)

.....40.....**triệu đồng**

C16: Thông tin các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (nếu có): 0

- Số căn nhà:
- Diện tích các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (m^2): __ __ __ __ m^2

[2] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

C17. Đất trên khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Hạng mục	Đơn vị	Diện tích tổng	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng	*Tình trạng pháp lý:* 1. *Lâu dài, có Giấy CNQSDĐ;* 2. *Giao tạm có giấy phép;* 3. *Không có giấy phép*
1. Đất ở + đất vườn	m^2	90	90	1
2. Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Tổng			
2.1. Đất trồng lúa nước/lúa nương	m^2			
2.2. Đất trồng cây hàng năm(ngô, khoai, sắn)	m^2			
2.3. Đất trồng cây lâu năm	m^2	0		
3. Đất sản xuất lâm nghiệp	ha			
4. Đất khác(ghi rõ).....	ha			

C18: Vật kiến trúc hoặc công trình xây dựng khác (ngoài ngôi nhà chính) trên diện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng [TỪNG HẠNG MỤC NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ GHI KHÔNG]

Mã	Loại kiến trúc/loại công trình *(khoanh tròn về đặc điểm công trình tương ứng)*	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1.	Bếp a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
2.	Chuồng trại gia súc a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
3.	Đồng hồ điện	Cái	1	✓
4.	Đồng hồ nước	Cái	0	
5.	Hàng rào a. Gạch b. Thép gai hoặc gỗ	m^2	0	
6.	Cổng a. Sắt b. Thép c. Gỗ/tre	m^2	0	
7.	Nhà vệ sinh, nhà tắm (xây rời) a. Nhà tạm b. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
8.	Mộ đất a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
9.	Mộ xây a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
10.	Điện thoại (chỉ ghi điện thoại bàn)	Cái	0	
11.	Giếng nước a. Khoan b. Đào		0	
12.	Bồn chứa nước a. Xi măng b. Inox c. Nhựa	m^3	0	
13.	Ống nước - Đường kính....	m	0	
14.	Sân (Chỉ ghi nếu làm bằng gạch hoặc xi măng)	m^2	10	✓
15.	Ao	m^2	0	
16.	Loại khác (ghi rõ loại tài sản và mức độ ảnh hưởng để có thể tính bồi thường)		0	

C19: Ảnh hưởng kinh doanh và thu nhập khác (chỉ hỏi hộ/người BAH có kinh doanh buôn bán)

TT	Loại hình kinh doanh 1= cửa hàng nhỏ 2=Cửa hàng bán lẻ 3=Cung cấp dịch vụ (cắt tóc...) 4=Trạm xăng, gara 5=Nhà kho 6=Xí nghiệp đá 7=Trang trại 8=Loại hình khác (ghi rõ)	Tình trạng đăng ký thuế kinh doanh		Số lượng nhân viên		Thu nhập ròng trung bình hàng tháng (VND)
		Có đăng ký	Không đăng ký	Toàn thời gian 1= có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	Theo thời vụ 1=có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	✓		1		600
2						
3						
4						
5						

Nếu như cơ sở kinh doanh của ông (bà) bị ảnh hưởng, thì mức độ ảnh hưởng đó như thế nào?

Mã	Loại hình	Mức độ 1000đ/tháng
1	Nhỏ: chỉ một diện tích nhỏ bị ảnh hưởng, vẫn xây dựng trên diện tích còn lại, thu nhập ít hoặc không bị ảnh hưởng	
(2)	Trung bình: Xây dựng trên diện tích đất còn lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	300
3	Nặng: Di dời đến địa điểm mới, hoàn toàn xây dựng lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	

C20: Hoa màu, cây trồng, vật nuôi trên đất bị ảnh hưởng

(Ghi rõ số lượng, chủng loại, quy cách đường kính gốc đối với cây lâu năm/cây lấy gỗ; chiều cao đối với cây cảnh; năng xuất, sản lượng, thời điểm thu hoạch đối với thủy sản, mật độ cây trồng trên diện tích theo hướng dẫn và thông báo của Sở Tài chính. Riêng cây trồng trong chậu không kê khai)

Tên cây cối hoa mầu	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng/Số lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1. Cây hàng năm, hoa mầu			
0			
2. Cây lấy gỗ, cây bóng mát (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
0			
3. Cây ăn quả các loại (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
0			
4. Vật nuôi trong ao (ghi rõ loại và ước tính số lượng)			
0			

III. CÂU HỎI THAM VẤN

C21:	**Nếu như bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, thì gia đình mong muốn các chương trình chuyển đổi nghề, tạo việc làm, phục hồi thu nhập nào dưới đây?**
1.	Tham gia đào tạo nghề
(2.)	Nhận tiền mặt và tự lo việc làm
3.	Tham gia các chương trình
4.	Chưa quyết định
C22:	**Diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại ngoài khu vực dự án của gia đình có đủ để xây dựng lại nhà không?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
(1.)	Có
2.	Không
C23:	**Nếu không thể xây dựng lại nhà trên diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại (diện tích còn lại nhỏ hơn 40m²) hộ gia đình sẽ lựa chọn hình thức di dời nào?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
(1.)	Gia đình tự lo tái định cư
2.	Nhận đất tái định cư
3.	Nhận nhà tái định cư
4.	Chưa quyết định
C24:	**Gia đình dự định sử dụng tiền bồi thường đất/nhà như thế nào?**
(1.)	Xây hoặc sửa chữa lại nhà cửa
2.	Mua đất mới/nhà mới
3.	Mua tài sản khác (ghi tên tài sản)_____
(4.)	Đầu tư vào việc kinh doanh cũ của gia đình/tái lập cơ sở kinh doanh ở nơi mới
5.	Đầu tư vào Kế hoạch kinh doanh mới/chuyển sang buôn bán, dịch vụ
6.	Gửi tiết kiệm ở Ngân hàng
7.	Chi cho việc học của con cái
8.	Dự định khác (mô tả)_____
C25:	**Nếu dự định tìm việc mới hoặc đầu tư vào kế hoạch kinh doanh mới thì lựa chọn của hộ gia đình là gì? Lý do (ghi cụ thể)** ✍ _____ Để sống đủ đang giữa cho sự sống
C26:	**Kỹ năng của từng thành viên trong hộ gia đình**
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
3.	Sửa chữa điện tử
(4.)	Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ Buôn bán hàng tạp hóa
C27:	**Kỹ năng mong muốn được đào tạo hoặc nâng cao**
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
(3.)	Sửa chữa điện tử
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
C28:	**Gia đình ông/bà đã biết những thông tin nào về dự án?**
(1.)	Các thông tin chung chung
2.	Thông tin về địa điểm khu Tái định cư
3.	Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường
4.	Thông tin về thời gian tiến hành bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng
5.	Thông tin khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____

C29:	**Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?**
(1)	Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
2.	Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
3.	Từ việc công bố thông tin
4.	Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
5.	Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ➤ _____
C30:	**Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án** (*1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ)*)
(1)	Họp tổ dân phố/phường: 2, 1, 3
2.	Tờ rơi thông tin về dự án: _____
3.	Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: _____
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ➤ _____
C31:	**Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?**
1.	Vợ
(2)	Chồng
3.	Mẹ
4.	Bố
5.	Con gái
6.	Con trai
7.	Người khác (ghi rõ) ➤ _____

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao *(lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)*

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ	2	1					➤ Đi lại dễ dàng hơn
2.	Nam giới	2	1					➤ Đi lại thuận tiện hơn
3.	Thanh niên							➤
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)							➤
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)	1						➤ Cần nhẹ
6.	Người khuyết tật							➤

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình *(ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)*

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ			✓
2.	Nấu ăn			✓
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa			✓
4.	Giặt là quần áo			✓
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già			✓
6.	Đưa đón con đi học			✓
7.	Dạy kèm cho con học bài			✓
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			✓
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	✓		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố	✓		

C29:	Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?
1.	Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
2.	Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
3.	Từ việc công bố thông tin
4.	Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
5.	Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____

C30:	Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án (*1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ)*)
1.	Họp tổ dân phố/phường: 2, 1, 3
2.	Tờ rơi thông tin về dự án :_____
3.	Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: _____
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____

C31:	Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?
1.	Vợ
2.	Chồng
3.	Mẹ
4.	Bố
5.	Con gái
6.	Con trai
7.	Người khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao *(lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)*

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ	2	1					✍ Đi lại dễ dàng hơn
2.	Nam giới	2	1					✍ Đi lại thuận lợi hơn
3.	Thanh niên							✍
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)							✍
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)	1						✍ con nhỏ
6.	Người khuyết tật							✍

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình *(ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)*

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ			✓
2.	Nấu ăn			✓
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa			✓
4.	Giặt là quần áo			✓
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già			✓
6.	Đưa đón con đi học			✓
7.	Dạy kèm cho con học bài			✓
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			✓
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	✓		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố	✓		

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
11.	Quyết định các vấn đề quan trọng			✓
12.	Tham gia các hoạt động cộng đồng			✓
13.	Đứng tên Sở hữu tài sản	✓		
14.	Ngoại giao, dự các đám hiếu, hỉ			✓
15.	Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____			

C34:	Mức độ ủng hộ dự án của gia đình?
1.	Hoàn toàn ủng hộ
2.	Ủng hộ một phần
(3).	Không ủng hộ
	Nếu trả lời phương án 2 hoặc 3 đề nghị nêu lý do ủng hộ 1 phần hoặc không ủng hộ: ➘____

Xin chân thành cảm ơn gia đình đã tham gia vào cuộc điều tra.

Họ tên Điều tra viên: Nguyễn Thị Nhạn

Các ghi chú của điều tra viên:

- Nếu không nâng cấp theo tuyến ưu vào trung tâm thì trấn thì không đồng ý, ảnh hưởng sát lối đến đời sống người dân.
- Nếu làm theo tuyến trấn thì hoàn toàn đồng ý, phù hợp với quy hoạch tương lai.

Giang Giang - Đây chỉ

BẢNG HỎI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ ĐIỀU TRA THIỆT HẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH
TA-9252 VIE: Dự án Tăng cường Kết nối Hành lang tiểu vùng sông Mê kông mở rộng

Mã Bảng hỏi (Điều tra viên không ghi): 18 ; Ngày khảo sát: ___/___/2018

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH (ĐIỀU TRA VIÊN SỬ DỤNG MÃ SỐ ĐIỀN VÀO Ô)

C1. Các thành viên trong hộ:

TT	Họ và tên (KÊ CHỦ HỘ ĐẦU TIÊN)	Giới tính	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Năm sinh	Dân tộc	Nghề nghiệp chính	Trình độ học vấn (từ 7 tuổi trở lên)	Thành viên của hội
		1=Nam 2=Nữ	1=Chồng/Vợ 2=Cha/Mẹ 3=Con 4=Con rể/Con dâu 5=Cháu 6=Cháu họ (trai/gái) 7=Quan hệ khác		1=Kinh 2=Thái 3=Tày 4=Nùng 5=Mông 6=Cơ Tu 7=Dao 8. Khác (ghi rõ)	1= Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=kinh doanh/dịch vụ 4=Nhà hàng, cửa hàng ăn 5=Công nhân 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 7=Làm cho công ty tư nhân 8= Học sinh, sinh viên 9=Nội trợ 10=Làm thuê 11=Lao động tự do 12=Khác	0=Mù chữ 1=Cấp 1 2=Cấp 2 3=Chưa tốt nghiệp cấp 3 4=Cấp 3 5=Đào tạo nghề 6=Đại học và trên ĐH 7=Khác	1 = hội phụ nữ 2= đoàn thanh niên 3= hội nông dân 4= hội cựu chiến binh 5= khác (ghi rõ)
1	Phạm Văn Thắp	1	1	1954	3	1	4	ko t.gia
2	Phạm Văn Kính	1	2	1946	3	12	1	Hội nữ cao tuổi
3	Hoàng Thị Nông	2	2	1947	3	12	1	Hội nữ cao tuổi
4	Phạm Văn Hùng	1	7 Em trai	1976	3	12	1	ko t.gia
5	Lý Thị Hà	2	1	1991	3	1	4	ko t.gia
6	Phạm Đoàn Thành	1	3	2009	3	8	1	ko t.gia
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C2: Hộ dễ bị tổn thương **(lấy số điền vào ô)**: [3], 2

(Phụ nữ chủ hộ=1; Dân tộc thiểu số=2; Người tàn tật=3; Hộ nghèo; cận nghèo[1]=4; Người già neo đơn=5; Hộ gia đình chính sách xã hội=6; Nghiện hút=7; HIV=8)

[1] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

II. THÔNG TIN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI

C3: Tiếp cận các tiện ích sinh hoạt của hộ gia đình ***(Khoanh tròn vào số của phương án đúng)***

1	Nguồn nước uống, nấu ăn	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó		7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ____
2	Nguồn nước tắm giặt	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó		7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ____
3	Ông (bà) đánh giá thế nào về chất lượng nước (giếng, vòi nước công cộng, nước máy)?	1. Tốt	2. Chấp nhận được	3. Không tốt	4. Nếu không tốt, giải thích: ____
4	Gia đình ông (bà) có loại nhà vệ sinh nào sau đây?	1. Hố xí thùng 2. Nhà vệ sinh trên ao cá 3. Nhà vệ sinh công cộng 4. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà có hố tự hoại	5. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn đến cống thải 6. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn trực tiếp đến các nguồn nước		7. Không có nhà vệ sinh 8. Khác (ghi rõ) ____
5	Gia đình ông (bà) có nhà tắm thuộc loại nào sau đây?	1. Có bồn tắm và bình nóng lạnh 2. Có bình nóng lạnh, không có bồn tắm 3. Xây thường, không bình nóng lạnh			4. Loại che chắn tạm 5. Khác (ghi rõ) ____
6	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho chiếu sáng của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện lưới quốc gia 2. Điện lưới tư nhân 3. Máy phát điện cá nhân			4. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 5. Gas bình 6. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ)
7	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho nấu ăn của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện 2. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 3. Gas bình	4. Than 5. Củi/rơm rạ		7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ____
8	Nếu như sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, gia đình ông (bà) có hay bị cắt điện không?		1. Hàng tuần 2. Hàng tháng		3. Hiếm khi 4. Không bao giờ
9	Ông (bà) hãy cho biết các bệnh thường gặp?	1. Cảm cúm 2. Bệnh về hô hấp	3. Bệnh về tiêu hóa, đường ruột		4. Bệnh khác (ghi rõ): ____

C4: Tiếp cận các tiện ích công cộng của hộ gia đình *(ghi số tương ứng với các phương án lựa chọn)*

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
a.	**Dịch vụ sức khỏe**						
1.	Trạm y tế xã/phường	1		1			
2.	Bệnh viện/Phòng khám tổng quát	1			2		
3.	Trạm y tế tư nhân		2				
4.	Nhà thuốc		2				
b.	**Chợ**	1				3	
c.	**Trường mẫu giáo và trường học**						
5.	Mẫu giáo		2				
6.	Trường tiểu học	1		1			
7.	Trường THCS		2				

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
8.	Trường THPT		2				
9.	Cao đẳng/Đào tạo nghề		2				
d.	**Những tiện ích cộng đồng khác**						
10.	Nhà văn hóa xã	1	2	1			
11.	Đình, Chùa, đền thờ, nhà thờ		2				
12.	Trung tâm thể thao, sân vận động	1		1			

C5: Sở hữu tài sản, công cụ và phương tiện lao động của hộ gia đình:

C5.1. Sở hữu tài sản của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

Tên tài sản	Số lượng	Tên tài sản	Số lượng
1. Xe đạp	0	9. Bếp ga/bếp điện/bếp từ	1
2. Xe điện	0	10. Nồi cơm điện	1
3. Xe máy	1	11. Dàn máy đầu video	1
4. Ô tô	0	12. Máy vi tính	0
5. Tivi	2	13. Điện thoại để bàn	0
6. Tủ lạnh	3	14. Điện thoại di động	3
7. Máy giặt	1	15. Giường/tủ/đồ gỗ đắt tiền	4
8. Điều hòa nhiệt độ	0	16. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍	

C5.2. Công cụ và phương tiện lao động sản xuất của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

TT	Tài sản/phương tiện	Số lượng	Tình trạng
1.	Các thiết bị và công cụ nông nghiệp	0	
	- Máy cày		
	- Máy kéo		
	- Máy gặt		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ Máy thái lá cây	1	Vẫn sử dụng tốt
2.	Các thiết bị kinh doanh của hộ gia đình		
	- Tủ kính bán hàng	1	Vẫn sử dụng tốt
	- Bàn ghế (Bộ)		
	- Xe đẩy hàng		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍		
3.	Phương tiện đi lại chuyên chở	0	
	- Xe ôtô tải		
	- Tàu thuyền		
	- Xe kéo		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍		

C6: Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình

C6.1: Nguồn thu nhập của các thành viên hộ gia đình:

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Nghìn đồng/tháng (1000đ)	Nguồn thu từ thành viên của hộ gia đình *(lấy mã số THỨ TỰ Ở C1)*		
			Thành viên	Chính/thường xuyên	Phụ/không thường xuyên
1.	Nông nghiệp	1000	2,3	x	
2.	Buôn bán/bán lẻ	4000.	1,5	x	
3.	Dịch vụ	0			
4.	Lao động thủ công	0			
5.	Lương	5000	2.	x	
6.	Vận tải	0			
7.	Chăn nuôi	0			
8.	Trợ cấp xã hội	1000	4	x.	
9.	Cho thuê bất động sản	0			
10.	Trợ giúp từ người thân	0			
11.	Làm thuê	0			
12.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____				

C6.2: Chi tiêu trung bình/tháng của hộ gia đình (1000đ/tháng). **Tổng chi: ...2985.....nghìn đồng/tháng**

Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng	Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng
1. Chi ăn, uống	900. x	9. Học hành, giáo dục 750/12	7 85
2. Tiền điện	650 .x	10. Chi nghỉ ngơi, giải trí	0
3. Điện thoại	300 x	11. Chi mặc	300 x
4. Nước sinh hoạt	0.	12. Chi Hiếu, hỉ	150 .x
5. Gaz, chất đốt	100 .x	13. Mua sắm	300 x
6. Xăng xe, đi lại	200 x	14. Thuê giúp việc	0
7. Gửi xe, sửa chữa	0	15. Khác (ghi rõ) x ____	
8. Khám chữa bệnh	0	_____	

2050 . 2000
650
2700.

C7: Hiện nay gia đình ông (bà) có vay nợ không?

1. Có (2) Không **(chuyển C8)**

Nếu có, các khoản vay từ nguồn nào:

TT	Các khoản vay	Mức vay/số tiền (1000đ)	Mục đích vay 1=Sản xuất nông nghiệp 2=Kinh doanh buôn bán 3=Cho con ăn học 4=Xây, sửa chữa nhà 5=Khác (ghi rõ)
	1. Vay từ ngân hàng		
	2. Vay từ các tổ chức khác		
	3. Vay từ họ hàng, bạn bè		
	4. Khác (ghi rõ) x_____		

C8: Cân đối chi tiêu của hộ gia đình

1. Đủ chi tiêu có thể tiết kiệm được (số tiền tiết kiệm/tháng..... **nghìn đồng/tháng)**
2. Vừa đủ chi tiêu (không tiết kiệm được):
3. Khó khăn trong cân đối thu chi:
4. Thường không đủ chi (chi nhiều hơn thu):

C9: Mức sống của gia đình ông (bà) thuộc diện nào sau đây[2]:

1. Thiếu ăn 2. Nghèo 3. Cận nghèo 4. Trung bình 5. Khá giả

III. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT

C13: Nhà ở trên đất/khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Cấp nhà ở 1= Biệt thự 2= Nhà tầng đổ bê tông 3=Nhà xây gạch, mái ngói (mái đỏ, mái tôn, proximang) 4=Nhà sàn/nhà truyền thống 5=Nhà cấp 4 bằng gỗ 6=Nhà tre nứa, vách đất 7=Nhà tạm 8=Khác (ghi rõ)	**Diện tích toàn bộ** (m^2)	**Hiện trạng sử dụng** 1=Đang ở 2=Cho thuê 3=Đang ở và kết hợp cho thuê 4= Đang ở và kết hợp buôn bán 5=Đang kinh doanh buôn bán		**Tình trạng pháp lý** 1=Có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 2=Không có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 3=Đang hợp thức hóa 4=Chỉ có giấy phép xây dựng 5=Không có giấy phép xây dựng 6=Không có giấy tờ gì cả 7=Đang thuê	**Mức độ ảnh hưởng (m2)**		**Khu vực GPMB**
		Mã số sử dụng	Hộ kinh doanh có giấy phép không? (đối với hiện trạng sử dụng là 4 và 5) 1=Có 2=Không		Tổng diện tích bị ảnh hưởng (m^2)	1=Một phần 2=Toàn bộ	
4	2000	4	1	1	126	1	2

Ghi chú: Nếu hộ nào có từ hai nhà trở lên cần ghi rõ số nhà và thông tin từng nhà như bảng trên.

C14. Tình trạng chung nhà ở của gia đình ông (bà):?

1. Rất tốt 3. Trung bình
2. Tốt 4. Kém

C15. Trị giá ngôi nhà của ông (bà)

...1000.....**triệu đồng**

C16: Thông tin các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (nếu có):

- Số căn nhà: 0
- Diện tích các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (m^2): __ __ __ __ m^2

[2] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

C17. Đất trên khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Hạng mục	Đơn vị	Diện tích tổng	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng	*Tình trạng pháp lý:* 1. *Lâu dài, có Giấy CNQSDĐ;* 2. *Giao tạm có giấy phép;* 3. *Không có giấy phép*
1. Đất ở + đất vườn	m^2	2000	126	1
2. Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Tổng	0		
2.1. Đất trồng lúa nước/lúa nương	m^2			
2.2. Đất trồng cây hàng năm(ngô, khoai, sắn)	m^2			
2.3. Đất trồng cây lâu năm	m^2			
3. Đất sản xuất lâm nghiệp	ha	0		
4. Đất khác(ghi rõ).....	ha			

C18: Vật kiến trúc hoặc công trình xây dựng khác (ngoài ngôi nhà chính) trên diện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng [TỪNG HẠNG MỤC NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ GHI KHÔNG]

Mã	Loại kiến trúc/loại công trình *(khoanh tròn về đặc điểm công trình tương ứng)*	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1.	Bếp a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
2.	Chuồng trại gia súc a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
3.	Đồng hồ điện	Cái	x 1.	x.
4.	Đồng hồ nước	Cái		
5.	Hàng rào a. Gạch b. Thép gai hoặc gỗ	m^2	40	x
6.	Cổng a. Sắt b. Thép c. Gỗ/tre	m^2	30.	x
7.	Nhà vệ sinh, nhà tắm (xây rời) a. Nhà tạm b. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
8.	Mộ đất a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
9.	Mộ xây a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
10.	Điện thoại (chỉ ghi điện thoại bàn)	Cái	0	
11.	Giếng nước a. Khoan b. Đào		0	
12.	Bồn chứa nước a. Xi măng b. Inox c. Nhựa	m^3	0	
13.	Ống nước - Đường kính...27	m	21	x
14.	Sân (Chỉ ghi nếu làm bằng gạch hoặc xi măng)	m^2	0	
15.	Ao	m^2	0	
16.	Loại khác (ghi rõ loại tài sản và mức độ ảnh hưởng để có thể tính bồi thường) Mái tôn	m^2	80.	x

C19: Ảnh hưởng kinh doanh và thu nhập khác (chỉ hỏi hộ/người BAH có kinh doanh buôn bán)

TT	Loại hình kinh doanh 1= cửa hàng nhỏ 2=Cửa hàng bán lẻ 3=Cung cấp dịch vụ (cắt tóc...) 4=Trạm xăng, gara 5=Nhà kho 6=Xí nghiệp đá 7=Trang trại 8=Loại hình khác (ghi rõ)	Tình trạng đăng ký thuế kinh doanh		Số lượng nhân viên Có phải thuế		Thu nhập ròng trung bình hàng tháng (VND)
		Có đăng ký	Không đăng ký	Toàn thời gian 1= có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	Theo thời vụ 1=có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	x				18.000.000
2						
3						
4						
5						

Nếu như cơ sở kinh doanh của ông (bà) bị ảnh hưởng, thì mức độ ảnh hưởng đó như thế nào?

Mã	Loại hình	Mức độ 1000đ/tháng
1	Nhỏ: chỉ một diện tích nhỏ bị ảnh hưởng, vẫn xây dựng trên diện tích còn lại, thu nhập ít hoặc không bị ảnh hưởng	
2	Trung bình: Xây dựng trên diện tích đất còn lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	
3	Nặng: Di dời đến địa điểm mới, hoàn toàn xây dựng lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	7000.

C20: Hoa màu, cây trồng, vật nuôi trên đất bị ảnh hưởng

(Ghi rõ số lượng, chủng loại, quy cách đường kính gốc đối với cây lâu năm/cây lấy gỗ; chiều cao đối với cây cảnh; năng xuất, sản lượng, thời điểm thu hoạch đối với thủy sản, mật độ cây trồng trên diện tích theo hướng dẫn và thông báo của Sở Tài chính. Riêng cây trồng trong chậu không kê khai)

Tên cây cối hoa màu	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng/Số lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1. Cây hàng năm, hoa màu			
RAU CÁC BẮP	2 m²	100	x
XÚ HÀO	3	100.	x
2. Cây lấy gỗ, cây bóng mát (Ghi các loại cây chính)			x
LÁT	CÂY	15	x
THÔNG	CÂY	1	x
3. Cây ăn quả các loại (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
CỐ	CÂY	6.	x
CHANH	CÂY	10.	x
TÁO	CÂY	1	x
4. Vật nuôi trong ao (ghi rõ loại và ước tính số lượng)		0	
XOÀI	CÂY	1	x
CHUỐI	BỤI	30.	x
BƯỞI	CÂY	2.	x.

III. CÂU HỎI THAM VẤN

C21:	**Nếu như bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, thì gia đình mong muốn các chương trình chuyển đổi nghề, tạo việc làm, phục hồi thu nhập nào dưới đây?**
1.	Tham gia đào tạo nghề
2.	Nhận tiền mặt và tự lo việc làm
3.	Tham gia các chương trình
4.	Chưa quyết định
C22:	**Diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại ngoài khu vực dự án của gia đình có đủ để xây dựng lại nhà không?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
1.	Có
2.	Không
C23:	**Nếu không thể xây dựng lại nhà trên diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại (diện tích còn lại nhỏ hơn 40m²) hộ gia đình sẽ lựa chọn hình thức di dời nào?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
1.	Gia đình tự lo tái định cư
2.	Nhận đất tái định cư
3.	Nhận nhà tái định cư
4.	Chưa quyết định
C24:	**Gia đình dự định sử dụng tiền bồi thường đất/nhà như thế nào?**
1.	Xây hoặc sửa chữa lại nhà cửa
2.	Mua đất mới/nhà mới
3.	Mua tài sản khác (ghi tên tài sản)_____
4.	Đầu tư vào việc kinh doanh cũ của gia đình/tái lập cơ sở kinh doanh ở nơi mới
5.	Đầu tư vào Kế hoạch kinh doanh mới/chuyển sang buôn bán, dịch vụ
6.	Gửi tiết kiệm ở Ngân hàng
7.	Chi cho việc học của con cái
8.	Dự định khác (mô tả)_____
C25:	**Nếu dự định tìm việc mới hoặc đầu tư vào kế hoạch kinh doanh mới thì lựa chọn của hộ gia đình là gì? Lý do (ghi cụ thể)** _____
C26:	**Kỹ năng của từng thành viên trong hộ gia đình**
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
3.	Sửa chữa điện tử
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____
C27:	**Kỹ năng mong muốn được đào tạo hoặc nâng cao**
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
3.	Sửa chữa điện tử
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____
C28:	**Gia đình ông/bà đã biết những thông tin nào về dự án?**
1.	Các thông tin chung chung
2.	Thông tin về địa điểm khu Tái định cư
3.	Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường
4.	Thông tin về thời gian tiến hành bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng
5.	Thông tin khác (ghi rõ) _____

C29:	Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?
1.	Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
2.	Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
3.	Từ việc công bố thông tin — Chưa nắm được
4.	Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
5.	Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____
C30:	**Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án** (*1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ)*)
1.	Họp tổ dân phố/phường: 2
2.	Tờ rơi thông tin về dự án :_____
3.	Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: _____
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____
C31:	**Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?**
1.	Vợ
2.	Chồng
3.	Mẹ
4.	Bố
5.	Con gái
6.	Con trai
7.	Người khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao *(lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)*

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ	2	1					☞ Di chuyển xe thuận lợi
2.	Nam giới	2	1					☞ Di chuyển xe thuận lợi
3.	Thanh niên							☞
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)	1						☞ Không biết đi xe
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)	1						☞ Không biết đi xe
6.	Người khuyết tật							☞

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình *(ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)*

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ			x
2.	Nấu ăn			x
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa			x
4.	Giặt là quần áo			x
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già			x
6.	Đưa đón con đi học			x
7.	Dạy kèm cho con học bài		x	
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	x		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố	x		

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
11.	Quyết định các vấn đề quan trọng	x		
12.	Tham gia các hoạt động cộng đồng			x
13.	Đứng tên Sở hữu tài sản	x		
14.	Ngoại giao, dự các đám hiếu, hỉ			x
15.	Khác (ghi rõ) ➘ _____			

C34:	**Mức độ ủng hộ dự án của gia đình?**
1.	Hoàn toàn ủng hộ
(2.)	Ủng hộ một phần
3.	Không ủng hộ
	Nếu trả lời phương án 2 hoặc 3 đề nghị nêu lý do ủng hộ 1 phần hoặc không ủng hộ: ➘ Ảnh hưởng nhiều, nếu làm thời đường đất khi bị đổi ở nhà ở dự kiến cũ.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn gia đình đã tham gia vào cuộc điều tra.

Họ tên Điều tra viên: Đỗ Đức Anh

Các ghi chú của điều tra viên:

_____

_____

Xã Hoà Mạc Đầy đủ

BẢNG HỎI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ ĐIỀU TRA THIỆT HẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH
TA-9252 VIE: Dự án Tăng cường Kết nối Hành lang tiểu vùng sông Mê kông mở rộng

Mã Bảng hỏi (Điều tra viên không ghi): 15 ; Ngày khảo sát: 30/1/2018

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH (ĐIỀU TRA VIÊN SỬ DỤNG MÃ SỐ ĐIỀN VÀO Ô)

C1. Các thành viên trong hộ:

TT	Họ và tên **(KÊ CHỦ HỘ ĐẦU TIÊN)**	Giới tính	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Năm sinh	Dân tộc	Nghề nghiệp chính	Trình độ học vấn (từ 7 tuổi trở lên)	Thành viên của hội
		1=Nam 2=Nữ	1=Chồng/Vợ 2=Cha/Mẹ 3=Con 4=Con rể/Con dâu 5=Cháu 6=Cháu họ (trai/gái) 7=Quan hệ khác		1=Kinh 2=Thái 3=Tày 4=Nùng 5=Mông 6=Cơ Tu 7=Dao 8. Khác (ghi rõ)	1= Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=kinh doanh/dịch vụ 4=Nhà hàng, cửa hàng ăn 5=Công nhân 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 7=Làm cho công ty tư nhân 8= Học sinh, sinh viên 9=Nội trợ 10=Làm thuê 11=Lao động tự do 12=Khác	0=Mù chữ 1=Cấp 1 2=Cấp 2 3=Chưa tốt nghiệp cấp 3 4=Cấp 3 5=Đào tạo nghề 6=Đại học và trên ĐH 7=Khác	1 = hội phụ nữ 2= đoàn thanh niên 3= hội nông dân 4= hội cựu chiến binh 5= khác (ghi rõ)
1	Phùng Thanh Hoà	1	Chủ hộ	1959	1	1	1	4
2	Vũ Thị Bích Liên	2	1	1960	1	1	2	1
3	Phùng Thái Sơn	1	3	1992	1	5	4	0
4	Nguyễn Thị Bích	2	4	1989	8. Ráy	1	6	0
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C2: Hộ dễ bị tổn thương **(lấy số điền vào ô)**: [ ] Không thuộc hộ nào

(Phụ nữ chủ hộ=1; Dân tộc thiểu số=2; Người tàn tật=3; Hộ nghèo; cận nghèo[1]=4; Người già neo đơn=5; Hộ gia đình chính sách xã hội=6; Nghiện hút=7; HIV=8)

[1] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

II. THÔNG TIN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI

C3: Tiếp cận các tiện ích sinh hoạt của hộ gia đình ***(Khoanh tròn vào số của phương án đúng)***

1	Nguồn nước uống, nấu ăn	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____	
2	Nguồn nước tắm giặt	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mó	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____	
3	Ông (bà) đánh giá thế nào về chất lượng nước (giếng, vòi nước công cộng, nước máy)?	1. Tốt	2. Chấp nhận được	3. Không tốt	4. Nếu không tốt, giải thích: ✍ _____
4	Gia đình ông (bà) có loại nhà vệ sinh nào sau đây?	1. Hố xí thùng 2. Nhà vệ sinh trên ao cá 3. Nhà vệ sinh công cộng 4. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà có hố tự hoại	5. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn đến cống thải 6. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn trực tiếp đến các nguồn nước	7. Không có nhà vệ sinh 8. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____	
5	Gia đình ông (bà) có nhà tắm thuộc loại nào sau đây?	1. Có bồn tắm và bình nóng lạnh 2. Có bình nóng lạnh, không có bồn tắm 3. Xây thường, không bình nóng lạnh	4. Loại che chắn tạm 5. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____		
6	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho chiếu sáng của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện lưới quốc gia 2. Điện lưới tư nhân 3. Máy phát điện cá nhân	4. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 5. Gas bình 6. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ)		
7	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho nấu ăn của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện 2. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 3. Gas bình	4. Than 5. Củi/rơm rạ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____	
8	Nếu như sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, gia đình ông (bà) có hay bị cắt điện không?	1. Hàng tuần 2. Hàng tháng	3. Hiếm khi 4. Không bao giờ		
9	Ông (bà) hãy cho biết các bệnh thường gặp?	1. Cảm cúm 2. Bệnh về hô hấp	3. Bệnh về tiêu hóa, đường ruột	4. Bệnh khác (ghi rõ): ✍ _____	

C4: Tiếp cận các tiện ích công cộng của hộ gia đình *(ghi số tương ứng với các phương án lựa chọn)*

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
a.	**Dịch vụ sức khỏe**						
1.	Trạm y tế xã/phường	1		1			
2.	Bệnh viện/Phòng khám tổng quát	1		1			
3.	Trạm y tế tư nhân		2				
4.	Nhà thuốc	1		1			
b.	**Chợ**	1					4
c.	**Trường mẫu giáo và trường học**						
5.	Mẫu giáo		2				
6.	Trường tiểu học		2				
7.	Trường THCS		2				

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1.Có	2.Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
8.	Trường THPT		2				
9.	Cao đẳng/Đào tạo nghề		2.				
d.	**Những tiện ích cộng đồng khác**						
10.	Nhà văn hóa xã	1.		1.			
11.	Đình, Chùa, đền thờ, nhà thờ		2.				
12.	Trung tâm thể thao, sân vận động	1.		1.			

C5: Sở hữu tài sản, công cụ và phương tiện lao động của hộ gia đình:

C5.1. Sở hữu tài sản của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

Tên tài sản	Số lượng	Tên tài sản	Số lượng
1. Xe đạp	0	9. Bếp ga/bếp điện/bếp từ	1
2. Xe điện	0	10. Nồi cơm điện	2.
3. Xe máy	2	11. Dàn máy đầu video	1.
4. Ô tô	1	12. Máy vi tính	0
5. Tivi	2	13. Điện thoại để bàn	0
6. Tủ lạnh	4	14. Điện thoại di động	4
7. Máy giặt	1.	15. Giường/tủ/đồ gỗ đắt tiền	2.
8. Điều hòa nhiệt độ	1.	16. Khác (ghi rõ) ✍_____	

C5.2. Công cụ và phương tiện lao động sản xuất của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

TT	Tài sản/phương tiện	Số lượng	Tình trạng
1.	Các thiết bị và công cụ nông nghiệp		
	- Máy cày	0	
	- Máy kéo	0	
	- Máy gặt	0	
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍_____		
2.	Các thiết bị kinh doanh của hộ gia đình		
	- Tủ kính bán hàng	1	Đang sử dụng
	- Bàn ghế (Bộ)	3	Đang sử dụng
	- Xe đẩy hàng	0	
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍_____		
3.	Phương tiện đi lại chuyên chở		
	- Xe ôtô tải	0	
	- Tàu thuyền	0	
	- Xe kéo	0	
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✍_____		

C6: Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình

C6.1: Nguồn thu nhập của các thành viên hộ gia đình:

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Nghìn đồng/tháng (1000đ)	Nguồn thu từ thành viên của hộ gia đình *(lấy mã số THỨ TỰ Ở C1)*		
			Thành viên	Chính/thường xuyên	Phụ/không thường xuyên
1.	Nông nghiệp	15000	1;2;4	2;4	1
2.	Buôn bán/bán lẻ	30000	1;2;4	2	1;4
3.	Dịch vụ	0			
4.	Lao động thủ công	0			
5.	Lương	10000	3	3	
6.	Vận tải	0			
7.	Chăn nuôi	15000	1;2;4	1;2;4	
8.	Trợ cấp xã hội	0			
9.	Cho thuê bất động sản	0			
10.	Trợ giúp từ người thân	0			
11.	Làm thuê	0			
12.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____				

C6.2: Chi tiêu trung bình/tháng của hộ gia đình (1000đ/tháng). **Tổng chi:** 11860 **nghìn đồng/tháng**

Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng	Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng
1. Chi ăn, uống	5000	9. Học hành, giáo dục	0
2. Tiền điện	600	10. Chi nghỉ ngơi, giải trí	0
3. Điện thoại	400	11. Chi mặc	500
4. Nước sinh hoạt	0	12. Chi Hiếu, hỉ	4000
5. Gaz, chất đốt	160	13. Mua sắm	500
6. Xăng xe, đi lại	600	14. Thuê giúp việc	0
7. Gửi xe, sửa chữa	100	15. Khác (ghi rõ) _____	
8. Khám chữa bệnh	0	_____	

C7: Hiện nay gia đình ông (bà) có vay nợ không?

1. Có (2.) Không **(chuyển C8)**

Nếu có, các khoản vay từ nguồn nào:

TT	Các khoản vay	Mức vay/số tiền (1000đ)	Mục đích vay 1=Sản xuất nông nghiệp 2=Kinh doanh buôn bán 3=Cho con ăn học 4=Xây, sửa chữa nhà 5=Khác (ghi rõ)
	1. Vay từ ngân hàng		
	2. Vay từ các tổ chức khác		
	3. Vay từ họ hàng, bạn bè		
	4. Khác (ghi rõ) _____		

C8: Cân đối chi tiêu của hộ gia đình

1. Đủ chi tiêu có thể tiết kiệm được (số tiền tiết kiệm/tháng..15.000.. **nghìn đồng/tháng)**
2. Vừa đủ chi tiêu (không tiết kiệm được):
3. Khó khăn trong cân đối thu chi:
4. Thường không đủ chi (chi nhiều hơn thu):

C9: Mức sống của gia đình ông (bà) thuộc diện nào sau đây[2]:

1. Thiếu ăn 2. Nghèo 3. Cận nghèo 4. Trung bình 5. Khá giả

III. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT

C13: Nhà ở trên đất/khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Cấp nhà ở 1= Biệt thự 2= Nhà tầng đổ bê tông 3=Nhà xây gạch, mái ngói (mái đỏ, mái tôn, proximang) 4=Nhà sàn/nhà truyền thống 5=Nhà cấp 4 bằng gỗ 6=Nhà tre nứa, vách đất 7=Nhà tạm 8=Khác (ghi rõ)	**Diện tích toàn bộ** (m^2)	**Hiện trạng sử dụng** 1=Đang ở 2=Cho thuê 3=Đang ở và kết hợp cho thuê 4= Đang ở và kết hợp buôn bán 5=Đang kinh doanh buôn bán		**Tình trạng pháp lý** 1=Có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 2=Không có giấy chứng nhận sở hữu 3=Đang hợp thức hóa 4=Chỉ có giấy phép xây dựng 5=Không có giấy phép xây dựng 6=Không có giấy tờ gì cả 7=Đang thuê	**Mức độ ảnh hưởng (m2)**		**Khu vực GPMB**
		Mã số sử dụng	Hộ kinh doanh có giấy phép không? (đối với hiện trạng sử dụng là 4 và 5) 1=Có 2=Không		Tổng diện tích bị ảnh hưởng (m^2)	1=Một phần 2=Toàn bộ	
3	800	5	1	4	80	2	X

Ghi chú: Nếu hộ nào có từ hai nhà trở lên cần ghi rõ số nhà và thông tin từng nhà như bảng trên.

C14. Tình trạng chung nhà ở của gia đình ông (bà):?

1. Rất tốt 3. Trung bình
2. Tốt 4. Kém

C15. Trị giá ngôi nhà của ông (bà)

.....30.....**triệu đồng**

C16: Thông tin các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (nếu có): Không

- Số căn nhà:
- Diện tích các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (m^2): _ _ _ _ m^2

[2] Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

C17. Đất trên khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Hạng mục	Đơn vị	Diện tích tổng	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng	*Tình trạng pháp lý:* 1. *Lâu dài, có Giấy CNQSDĐ;* 2. *Giao tạm có giấy phép;* 3. *Không có giấy phép*
1. Đất ở + đất vườn	m^2	300	110	3
2. Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Tổng	0	0	
2.1. Đất trồng lúa nước/lúa nương	m^2			
2.2. Đất trồng cây hàng năm(ngô, khoai, sắn)	m^2			
2.3. Đất trồng cây lâu năm	m^2			
3. Đất sản xuất lâm nghiệp	ha	0	0	
4. Đất khác(ghi rõ).....	ha			

C18: Vật kiến trúc hoặc công trình xây dựng khác (ngoài ngôi nhà chính) trên diện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng [TỪNG HẠNG MỤC NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ GHI KHÔNG]

Mã	Loại kiến trúc/loại công trình *(khoanh tròn về đặc điểm công trình tương ứng)*	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1.	Bếp a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
2.	Chuồng trại gia súc a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
3.	Đồng hồ điện	Cái	0	
4.	Đồng hồ nước	Cái	0	
5.	Hàng rào a. Gạch b. Thép gai hoặc gỗ	m^2	0	
6.	Cổng a. Sắt b. Thép c. Gỗ/tre	m^2	5	X
7.	Nhà vệ sinh, nhà tắm (xây rời) a. Nhà tạm b. Kiên cố	m^2	0	
8.	Mộ đất a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
9.	Mộ xây a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
10.	Điện thoại (chỉ ghi điện thoại bàn)	Cái	0	
11.	Giếng nước a. Khoan b. Đào		0	
12.	Bồn chứa nước a. Xi măng b. Inox c. Nhựa	m^3	0	
13.	Ống nước - Đường kính....	m	0	
14.	Sân (Chỉ ghi nếu làm bằng gạch hoặc xi măng)	m^2	25	X
15.	Ao	m^2		
16.	Loại khác (ghi rõ loại tài sản và mức độ ảnh hưởng để có thể tính bồi thường) Cây Dong	Cây	80	

C19: Ảnh hưởng kinh doanh và thu nhập khác (chỉ hỏi hộ/người BAH có kinh doanh buôn bán)

TT	Loại hình kinh doanh 1= cửa hàng nhỏ 2=Cửa hàng bán lẻ 3=Cung cấp dịch vụ (cắt tóc...) 4=Trạm xăng, gara 5=Nhà kho 6=Xí nghiệp đá 7=Trang trại 8=Loại hình khác (ghi rõ)	Tình trạng đăng ký thuế kinh doanh		Số lượng nhân viên		Thu nhập ròng trung bình hàng tháng (VND)
		Có đăng ký	Không đăng ký	Toàn thời gian 1= có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	Theo thời vụ 1=có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2.	X		Không có nhân viên		20000
2						
3						
4						
5						

Nếu như cơ sở kinh doanh của ông (bà) bị ảnh hưởng, thì mức độ ảnh hưởng đó như thế nào?

Mã	Loại hình	Mức độ 1000đ/tháng
1	Nhỏ: chỉ một diện tích nhỏ bị ảnh hưởng, vẫn xây dựng trên diện tích còn lại, thu nhập ít hoặc không bị ảnh hưởng	
2	Trung bình: Xây dựng trên diện tích đất còn lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	
(3)	Nặng: Di dời đến địa điểm mới, hoàn toàn xây dựng lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	20000

C20: Hoa màu, cây trồng, vật nuôi trên đất bị ảnh hưởng

(Ghi rõ số lượng, chủng loại, quy cách đường kính gốc đối với cây lâu năm/cây lấy gỗ; chiều cao đối với cây cảnh; năng xuất, sản lượng, thời điểm thu hoạch đối với thủy sản, mật độ cây trồng trên diện tích theo hướng dẫn và thông báo của Sở Tài chính. Riêng cây trồng trong chậu không kê khai)

Tên cây cối hoa màu	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng/Số lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1. Cây hàng năm, hoa màu		0	
2. Cây lấy gỗ, cây bóng mát (Ghi các loại cây chính)		0	
3. Cây ăn quả các loại (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
Cây nhãn	cây	1	X
Cây xoài	cây	1	X
Cây na	cây	3	X
4. Vật nuôi trong ao (ghi rõ loại và ước tính số lượng)		0	

III. CÂU HỎI THAM VẤN

C21:	**Nếu như bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, thì gia đình mong muốn các chương trình chuyển đổi nghề, tạo việc làm, phục hồi thu nhập nào dưới đây?**
1.	Tham gia đào tạo nghề
(2.)	Nhận tiền mặt và tự lo việc làm
3.	Tham gia các chương trình
4.	Chưa quyết định
C22:	**Diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại ngoài khu vực dự án của gia đình có đủ để xây dựng lại nhà không?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
(1.)	Có
2.	Không
C23:	**Nếu không thể xây dựng lại nhà trên diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại (diện tích còn lại nhỏ hơn 40m²) hộ gia đình sẽ lựa chọn hình thức di dời nào?** *(chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)*
1.	Gia đình tự lo tái định cư
2.	Nhận đất tái định cư — Không bị ảnh hưởng
3.	Nhận nhà tái định cư
4.	Chưa quyết định
C24:	**Gia đình dự định sử dụng tiền bồi thường đất/nhà như thế nào?**
(1.)	Xây hoặc sửa chữa lại nhà cửa
2.	Mua đất mới/nhà mới
3.	Mua tài sản khác (ghi tên tài sản)_____
(4.)	Đầu tư vào việc kinh doanh cũ của gia đình/tái lập cơ sở kinh doanh ở nơi mới
5.	Đầu tư vào Kế hoạch kinh doanh mới/chuyển sang buôn bán, dịch vụ
6.	Gửi tiết kiệm ở Ngân hàng
7.	Chi cho việc học của con cái
8.	Dự định khác (mô tả)_____
C25:	**Nếu dự định tìm việc mới hoặc đầu tư vào kế hoạch kinh doanh mới thì lựa chọn của hộ gia đình là gì? Lý do (ghi cụ thể)** ✍ Không có định
C26:	**Kỹ năng của từng thành viên trong hộ gia đình** Không có kỹ năng
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
3.	Sửa chữa điện tử
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
C27:	**Kỹ năng mong muốn được đào tạo hoặc nâng cao** Không mong muốn
1.	May
2.	Sửa chữa cơ khí
3.	Sửa chữa điện tử
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____
C28:	**Gia đình ông/bà đã biết những thông tin nào về dự án?**
(1.)	Các thông tin chung chung
2.	Thông tin về địa điểm khu Tái định cư
3.	Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường
4.	Thông tin về thời gian tiến hành bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng
5.	Thông tin khác (ghi rõ) ✍ _____

C29:	**Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?**
1.	Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
2.	Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
3.	Từ việc công bố thông tin
4.	Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
5.	Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____
C30:	**Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án** (*1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ)*)
1.	Họp tổ dân phố/phường: 1; 2; 3
2.	Tờ rơi thông tin về dự án : 2; 3
3.	Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: _____
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____
C31:	**Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?**
1.	Vợ
2.	Chồng
3.	Mẹ
4.	Bố
5.	Con gái
6.	Con trai
7.	Người khác (ghi rõ) ☞ _____

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao *(lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)*

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ	2	1					☞
2.	Nam giới		2	1				☞ Đi xe máy nhanh hơn
3.	Thanh niên							☞
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)							☞
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)							☞
6.	Người khuyết tật							☞

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình *(ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)*

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ		X	
2.	Nấu ăn		X	
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa		X	
4.	Giặt là quần áo		X	
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già		X	
6.	Đưa đón con đi học Không có con nhỏ			
7.	Dạy kèm cho con học bài Không có con nhỏ			
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			X
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	X		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố			X

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
11.	Quyết định các vấn đề quan trọng			X
12.	Tham gia các hoạt động cộng đồng			X
13.	Đứng tên Sở hữu tài sản	X		
14.	Ngoại giao, dự các đám hiếu, hỉ			X
15.	Khác (ghi rõ) ⇒ _____			

C34:	**Mức độ ủng hộ dự án của gia đình?**
1.	Hoàn toàn ủng hộ
2.	Ủng hộ một phần
3.	Không ủng hộ
	Nếu trả lời phương án 2 hoặc 3 đề nghị nêu lý do ủng hộ 1 phần hoặc không ủng hộ: ⇒ _____

Xin chân thành cảm ơn gia đình đã tham gia vào cuộc điều tra.

Họ tên Điều tra viên: Nguyễn Thị Vân Anh

Các ghi chú của điều tra viên:

_____

_____