

Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

April 2015

VIE: Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project - Subproject: Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of April 2014)

Currency unit – Viet Nam Dong (VND)

\$1.00 = VND21,400

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person(s)
PAH	-	Project Affected Households
CPC	-	Commune Peoples, Committee
DCARB	-	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DONRE	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DP	-	Displaced person
DPC	-	District Peoples, Committee
DRC	-	District Resettlement Committee
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultant
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
PCARB	-	Provincial Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee

REMDF	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework
REMDP	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
RRCA	-	Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women's Union

GLOSSARY

Compensation	-	Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off date	-	Means the date of land acquisition announcement of competent agency. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance 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 APs earlier done during REMDP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Displaced person (DP)	-	Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that are fully or partially, permanently or temporarily physically displaced (relocated, lost residential land, or lost shelter) and/or economically displaced (lost land, assets, access to assts, income sources or means of livelihood) due to (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. DPs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost; (ii) persons who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the lost land. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its

components.

Ethnic minority (EM)	- Any of the 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam other than the majority Kinh (Viet) group that possess the following characteristics in varying degrees - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; and customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant Kinh (Viet) society and culture.
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.
Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project 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 (IOL)	- 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 (subproject area) 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 individual, household, firm or private institution 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.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to 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 living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development	- A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and

Plan (REMDP)		cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	-	The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	-	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	-	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected households	-	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets (generating income), and/or, (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	-	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable groups	-	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised by the effects of resettlement and specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction:

This Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is prepared for the subproject of “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” – one of the subprojects of the “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” proposed for phase 3 of ADB funding. Work items include:

New construction of the medium and low voltage grid in 13 communes in 6 districts of Lai Chau. In which:

- ✓ The medium voltage (35 kV) lines are rebuilt in length of 53.044 km
- ✓ New construction of 18 substations with a total capacity of 820.5 kVA
- ✓ The low voltage (0,4 kV) lines: New construction of 28.176km which consists of: the line with three phases four lines and one phase two lines (the line with three phases: 23.678km; the line with one phase: 4.489km)
- ✓ Newly installed 1,639 meters
- ✓ Connection after the meter: every household is equipped with one electric pane, one compact fluorescent light and connecting line from the meter to the household (72.28km)

The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is based on the results of Inventory of Losses (IOL), the results of the socioeconomic survey, the updated resettlement and ethnic minority development framework (REMDF), and the results of public consultation and participation in subproject area. It will be updated after the completion of DMS if there is significant change in scope of impacts.

2. Scope of impacts:

According to the survey results, the scope of subproject' impacts including:

- Total of PAHs: 46 households (163 person)
- Resettlement of households: 0 household
- Affected resident land: 0 m²
- Permanently agriculture land acquisition: 2,925 m²
- Permanently public land acquisition: 813m²
- Permanent affected crops (vegetable, rice): 3,182m²
- Affected perennial trees: 1,281trees
- Affected buildings and structures: 0

3. Legal and Policy Framework

The REMDP of the subproject is prepared based on current policies and laws of Vietnam Government, and ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous People (IP) safeguards. The overall objective of these policies is to ensure that all displaced persons (DPs) are able to improve or at least restore the living standards of their lives as before project implementation.

4. Information disclosure and public consultation

In order to ensure the transparency of the project information; all related activities such as land acquisition; compensation, support, resettlement, and income restoration are closely discussed, consultations on these matters are held with the affected communities, people, and related agencies and Project Information Booklets are delivered into their hands through consultation meetings. Public consultation and information disclosure have been done from 5th February to 27th February, 2014 with a total of 06 community consultations at 06 locations districts affected. Total number of people attending in the meeting are 92 people, in which, there are 28 women. Representatives of project Owner and consulting Company presented to the public on the following issues:

- A project description: Plan for line construction, transformer station locations and the necessary to build the works as mentioned above, funding for the project investment, project objectives, the project items.
- The project compensation policies;
- Measures to mitigate the impact to people ...

Through the consultation meetings, local people have understood the scope of land acquisition and agreed with the compensation policies as well as the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.

5. Issues on gender and EMs

Most of the population in the subproject are ethnic minority. The ethnic minorities living in the projects area include: H'mong, Thai and Kho Mu group. The choice of the subproject coincides with the poverty reduction target to the ethnic minorities of Lai Chau province. The gender mainstreaming strategy described in the REMDP encourages the participation of women in the resettlement board, strengthens the capacity of women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women and ethnic minorities benefit fully from the subproject, while minimizing the negative impacts.

6. Institutional arrangement:

NPC will pay all costs for compensation, assistance and income restoration. The District Compensation Committee (DCC) will be responsible for DMS and preparation of compensation plan. The REMDP, including budget, will be submitted to PPC for review and approval. The DCC and Commune People's Committee will be responsible for disbursement of compensation directly to affected households. The venue of the payment is usually the

commune office although this may change according to the request of affected households. Payment forms for signature will be provided to affected households.

7. Implementation schedule

The final REMDP will be implemented before starting the subproject works. All the DPs will be paid compensation for their affected assets by February 2015, and site clearance will be completed the following month.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The PMU and NPC will have joint responsibilities in the internal monitoring of REMDP implementation with report will be submitted to ADB on quarterly basis. All activities in REMDP are time bounded and the progress of implementation will be obtained by PMU from the field on monthly basis and transmit them to NPC for their assessment, and adjust the work program if necessary. The quarterly internal monitoring reports will cover those related to performance indicating the measurement of input indicators against proposed timetable and budget including the provision and physical delivery of compensation, clearing of structures and assistance to APs, including grievance and redress, among others.

There is no requirement on external monitoring for implementation of compensation and assistance of the subproject due to minor impacts. Therefore, there will not be any external monitoring agency for the sub project to be recruited.

9. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

The budget for implementing the compensation, assistance and income restoration for affected households is estimated at **VND 368,827,200 (\$17,389)**. This amount includes administration and implementation fee (2% of total budget) and 10% for contingency. This will be updated following completion of the DMS and replacement cost study results at the time of REMDP implementation, if necessary.

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

1 The project: Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project

The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the “Project”) consists of two investment components: (i) Component 1 will develop about 5-10 grid connected run of the river mini hydropower plants (capacity less than 7.5 megawatt (MW) having a total capacity of 30 MW in Dien Bien and Lai Chau provinces in Northern Viet Nam and in Central Viet Nam. This will also provide electricity connections to about 60-75 poor, remote ethnic minority villages in the Northern Vietnam and about 100 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy to the national grid. The project will provide a sustainable financing mechanism to remote mountainous provinces in the Northern Viet Nam to finance rural electrification through the revenues from sale of electricity to national grid. (ii) Component 2 of the Project will support the Government’s ongoing special program of supporting rural electrification for poor provinces inhabited by ethnic minorities by which the Government provides 85% of the funding and EVN 15%. The Government is providing more than USD70 million to regional power distribution companies of Viet Nam Electricity (EVN) to electrify more than 100,000 households in five provinces in the Central Highland. The Government intends to extend this program to five more provinces in the Northern mountainous areas (i.e. Lai Chau and Dien Bien provinces), and Mekong delta (Tra Vinh and Soc Trang provinces) and central Vietnam. This is estimated to require about USD 90 million. The proceeds from component 2 will be allocated for financing the Government’s program in these additional five provinces. Approximately 100,000 poor households in about 1,000 villages are expected to receive electricity under this component.

The Project will also include an associated technical assistance grant for capacity building for renewable energy development.

The Project aims to promote pro-poor and balanced economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes in other parts of the sustainable use of electricity in an affordable manner. The outcomes of the sector Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income generation through productive use of electricity, and (iii) provide a sustainable source of financing for future rural electrification through sale of electricity to national grid

2 Subproject: Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province.

2.1 Project Objectives

The sub-project “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” – one of 06 subprojects under the -project “Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project” in Vietnam will be invested at this stage (Phase 3) aims to:

- ✓ Meet the power supply demand of the subproject local communes for socio-economic development;
- ✓ Contributes to improve material and spiritual life of people in remote areas of Lai Chau province.

2.2 Scope of project

Work intems include:

- ✓ The medium voltage (35 kV) lines are rebuilt in length of 53.044 km
- ✓ New construction of 18 substations with a total capacity of 820.5 kVA
 - + 35/0,4kV-31,5kVA substations: 7 substations
 - + 35/0,4kV-50kVA substations: 9 substations
 - + 35/0,4kV-75 kVA substations: 2 substations
- ✓ The low voltage (0,4 kV) lines: New construction of 28.176km which consists of: the line with three phases four lines and one phase two lines (the line with three phases: 23.678km; the line with one phase: 4.489km)
- ✓ Newly installed 1,639 meters
- ✓ Connection after the meter: every household is equipped with one electric pane, one compact fluorescent light and connecting line from the meter to the household (72.28km)

Table 1: The Project Categories

No	Commune/district	Scope of project		
		The medium voltage (m)	Substation	The low voltage (m)
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT			
1	Pa U	4,043	1	940
II	NAM NHUN DISTRICT			
2	Nam Pan	7,191	1	

No	Commune/district	Scope of project		
		The medium voltage (m)	Substation	The low voltage (m)
3	Nam Hang	6,581	1	1,554
4	Nam Pi	18,080	4	7,240
III	THAN UYEN DISTRICT			
5	Khoen On	10,094	2	2,645
6	Ta Gia	3,763	1	1,120
7	Phuc Than	50	1	1,282
IV	TAN UYEN DISTRICT			
8	Pac Ta	360	1	2,441
V	SIN HỒ			
9	Phin Ho	230	1	997
VI	TAM DUONG DISTRICT			
10	Ho Thau	851	1	2,099
11	Giang Ma	44	1	1,999
12	Binh Lu	126	2	1,985
13	Ta Leng	1,631	1	3,352
	Total:	53,044	18	27,654

B. SUBPROJECT LOCATION AND IMPACT AREAS

The affected areas of the subproject at 13 communes of 06 districts in Lai Chau province, including:

1. Muong Te district (01 communes): Pa U commune
2. Nam Nhun district (03 communes): Nam Ban, Nam Hang and Nam Pi communes
3. Than Uyen district (03 communes): Khoen On, Ta Gia and Phuc Than communes
4. Tan Uyen district (01 communes): Pac Ta commune
5. Sin Ho district (01 communes): Phin Ho commune
6. Tam Duong district (04 communes): Ho Thau, Giang Ma, Binh Lu and Ta Leng communes

The subproject affected areas include:

- Position of pile foundation low voltage line ($1.2 \div 1.8 \text{ m}^2$, depending on location)
- Position surrounding the pile foundation during construction phase, temporary affected areas of the route-with the average of 6m wide for medium voltage line, 6m² area for transformer station, 4m wide for low voltage line- this route be calculated for cultivated land. The land area could be temporarily affected from 1 to 2 months.

C. MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Measures to minimize the impacts of the sub-project have been comprehensive calculated by the Owner, design consultants and local authorities. Furthermore, during the public consultations, affected community proposed measures to minimize impact on land acquisition and on-land assets. The mitigation measures for land acquisition and on-land assets include:

- Designate a route of the alignment that will not affect houses and other economic assets;
- Place the alignment outside residential, historical and protected areas;
- Follow as much as possible the designated route in locating the towers; and
- Use of existing roads for access.
- In implementation stage, resettlement impacts will be further avoided by timing the construction period after the harvest and before the planting season and reducing the duration of the construction period through multiple work shifts.
- Construction process will be strictly monitored to minimize spillage of rock and soil which affects fields, areas planted with fruit trees, and the road system of households within the subproject area.

D. RESETTLEMENT AND ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

REMDP is prepared to mitigate the adverse social impact of the subproject and ensure that the mitigation and compensation measures will enable the affected people restore if not enhance the living standards that they have before the subproject. It ensures that the subproject will (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring subproject and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all heavily affected HHs or displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable groups.

This document develops a roadmap for affected EMs. The objective is to design and implement subprojects in a way that fosters full respect for EMs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the EMs themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of subprojects, and (iii) can participate actively in subprojects that affect them.

This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB SPS (2009) with national and provincial government policies. It includes the following:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the subproject, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them and how and when these measures will be carried out;
- (iii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including resolution of grievances; and
- (iv) An estimate budget for resettlement and ethnic minority development implementation.

The REMDP will be updated during project implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS) if there is a significant change in scope of impacts. Commencement of civil works will be conditional to the completion of payments of compensation and allowances as confirmed by the LIC resettlement specialist.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. SURVEY PROCESS

An *impact assessment* was carried out in 13 communes of 6 districts, of Lai Chau province. An Inventory of the Losses (IOL) of affected assets, and a socio economic census of the affected households was conducted. A rapid replacement cost assessment (RRCA) was also conducted to evaluate the rates being used to compensate losses of land and crops, and other non-land based income to ensure that DPs would be compensated at the appropriate replacement cost. Additionally, consultation meetings with DPs, non-affected beneficiaries, women, ethnic minorities, etc., were conducted to provide relevant information on the subproject and to understand their concerns and expectations as well as gender issues and ethnic minority issues.

Inventory of Losses (IOL): It was done based on the subproject preliminary design. For households that were losing agricultural land without any structures, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the communes. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage. For affected persons losing houses or structures, the enumerators collected the information on the property of the affected households by interviewing the head of household as well as noting the information about the structures from observation.

Census: Information on the overall socioeconomic profile of the subproject area was taken from the Provincial and district Year Book, and annual socioeconomic reports of communes. The census collected information on the profile and characteristics of all affected households, their income levels and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels and basic information on their plans after compensation by directly interviewing them.

Rapid Replacement cost Assessment (RRCA): a rapid survey was conducted to verify market prices of assets based on information collected from land/assets transactions on the market of project region and consultation with APs and non-APs. The purpose of the Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment is to ensure compensation for affected assets at replacement costs.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Consultations: In addition to the census, focus group discussions with both affected households and non-affected households were organized in each of the villages affected by the subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aim to discuss and consult with the people about the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and redress grievance. With the information on the overall subproject impacts, the FGDs have given the affected households the opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the subproject. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minorities.

B. PERMANENT IMPACTS

2.1 Impacts on Land

The subproject will permanently affect 3,738 m² area of 13 communes in 06 districts of Lai Chau province. The permanently affected land includes: 2,925 m² of agricultural land (1,032 paddy land and 1,893 hill land) and 814m² of unused land. The public area which will be permanently affected is 814 m² (accounting for 14.49% and is the uncultivated area). The affected area that local people have right to use is 2,925m², including 1,032 m² of paddy rice field for one season and 1,893 m² of land for perennial trees. The area for paddy rice accounts for 10,9% of total affected area. There are a total of 46 households whose land will be permanently affected and there has no household who have to resettle or those who lose 10% or more of their total agricultural land.

As well as the number of affected households are presented in Table 2 and Table 3:

Table 2: Impacts on land

No	District/Communes	Acquired land (m2)			
		Paddy land	Hill land	Public land	Total
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT	180	120	17	317
1	Pa U	180	120	17	317
II	NAM NHUN DISTRICT	678	549	552	1,779
2	Nam Pan	128	42	552	722
3	Nam Hang	40	0		40
4	Nam Pi	510	507	0	1,017
III	THAN UYEN DISTRICT	30	994	229	1,253
5	Khoen On	30	887		917
6	Ta Gia	0	107	214	321
7	Phuc Than	0		15	15
IV	TAN UYEN DISTRICT	48	0	0	48
8	Pac Ta	48	0	0	48
V	SIN HỒ DISTRICT	0	39	0	39
9	Phin Ho	0	39	0	39
VI	TAM DUONG DISTRICT	96	191	15	302
10	Ho Thau	0	86	0	86

No	District/Communes	Acquired land (m2)			
		Paddy land	Hill land	Public land	Total
11	Giang Ma	0		15	15
12	Binh Lu	47	0	0	47
13	Ta Leng	49	105		154
		1,032	1,893	814	3,739

(Source: According to the survey results in February, 2014)

Table 3: Counts of Households losing land per commune

Unit: Household

No	District/Communes	Acquired land (m2)	
		Paddy land	Hill land
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT	2	1
1	Pa U	2	1
II	NAM NHUN DISTRICT	16	10
2	Nam Pan	3	1
3	Nam Hang	4	0
4	Nam Pi	9	9
III	THAN UYEN DISTRICT	1	6
5	Khoen On	1	3
6	Ta Gia	0	3
7	Phuc Than		
IV	TAN UYEN DISTRICT	3	0
8	Pac Ta	3	0
V	SIN HỒ DISTRICT	0	2
9	Phin Ho	0	2
VI	TAM DUONG DISTRICT	4	5
10	Ho Thau	0	2
11	Giang Ma		

No	District/Communes	Acquired land (m2)	
		Paddy land	Hill land
12	Binh Lu	1	0
13	Ta Leng	3	3
		26	28

(Source: According to the survey results in February, 2014)

Note: Each HH may be affected by two impact types

2.2 Affected households

There are 46 households with 163 persons affected by the subproject. There was no household that has to relocate due to the subproject implementation. All 46 households affected by the subproject are vulnerable due to poor. All of the households are ethnic minority households which belong to H Mong, Thai and Kho Mu groups and there is 01 household in Binh Lu commune of Ho Thau district with female-headed household.

Table 4: status of affected HHs in each subproject

No	Commune/district	affected HHs			People	
		Number of AHs	Poor AHs	AHs with female-	Male	Female
I	Muong Te district					
1	Pa u	3	3	0	5	5
1	Nam Ban	4	4	0	7	4
2	Nam Hang	4	4	0	7	5
3	Pu Dao	3	3	0	7	3
4	Nam Pi	15	15	0	29	21
III	Than Uyen district					
1	Khoen On	3	3	0	7	5
2	Ta Gia	3	3	0	7	6
3	Phuc Than	0	0	0	0	0
IV	Tan Uyen district					
1	Pac Ta	3	3	0	7	5

No	Commune/district	affected HHs			People	
		Number of AHs	Poor AHs	AHs with female-	Male	Female
V	Sinh Ho					
1	Phin Ho	2	2	0	4	6
VI	Tam Duong district					
1	Ho Thau	2	2	0	5	2
2	Giang Ma	0	0	0	0	0
3	Binh Lu	1	1	1	1	1
4	Ta Leng	3	3	0	9	5
	Total	46	46	1	95	68

2.3 Impacts on Trees and Crops

Apart from the permanent acquisition of land, the subproject will also affect 1,318m² of crops and 1,281 trees (pineapple, sugarcane and tea trees...) of 46 households (163 persons).

Table 5: Impacts on trees

Types of tree	Unit	Quantity	Number of AHs
pineapple	(tree)	331	21
sugarcane	(tree)	630	22
tea	(tree)	320	3

(Source: According to the survey results in February, 2014)

Table 6: Impacts on trees categorized by commune/ward

No	Commune/district	Trees	
		Number of affected trees (tree)	Number of AHs (HHs)
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT	100	1
1	Pa U	100	1

No	Commune/district	Trees	
		Number of affected trees (tree)	Number of AHs (HHs)
II	NAM NHUN DISTRICT	680	10
2	Nam Pan	60	1
3	Nam Hang	0	0
4	Nam Pi	621	9
III	THAN UYEN DISTRICT	0	0
5	Khoen On	0	0
6	Ta Gia	0	0
7	Phuc Than	0	0
IV	TAN UYEN DISTRICT	0	0
8	Pac Ta	0	0
V	SIN HỒ DISTRICT	0	0
9	Phin Ho	0	0
VI	TAM DUONG DISTRICT	500	5
10	Ho Thau	180	2
11	Giang Ma	0	0
12	Binh Lu	0	0
13	Ta Leng	320	16
	Total	1,281	59

(Source: According to the survey results in February, 2014)

2.4 Impacts on Houses and other structures

The subproject will not affect any structures/houses or other assets on land.

2.5 Impacts on public assets

Besides these above impacts, the subproject will not affect any public assets.

2.6 Impacts on livelihoods and incomes of households

The IOL results show that the potentially acquired agriculture land area is very small (from 1.02% to 2.13% of the total of land area holding), thus the land acquisition will have no impacts on livelihood and income of households.

2.7 Tmpoary impact

During construction, land will be needed temporarily for construction facilities (i.e. worker's camp, materials storage site, etc.), which may impact on households in the subproject area. Efforts will be made to minize such temporary impacts. To address unavoidable temporary impacts, the civil works contract will include the following provisions: (i) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work; (ii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition. With mitigation measure, the temporary impacts from civil works are expected to be insignificant.

III. THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. SOCIOECONOMIC FEATURES OF LAI CHAU PROVINCE

Geographical location and climate:

Lai Chau is an upland mountainous province, located in the geographical coordinates of 20°50'-22°04' north latitude, and 102°08'-103°46' East longitude. The north borders Yunnan province (China) with boundary of 310 km long; the southwest and northwest border on Pra Bang province and Phong Sa Li province relatively (People's Democratic Republic of Laos) the northeast borders Lao Cai province; and the southeast border Son La province. Lai Chau Province far from Hanoi capital about 500 km. The natural area of the province is 16,919 km², accounting for 5.14% of total natural area of the country.

Important transportation routes of the province consist of National Road 279, National Road 6A, Amity Road No.12, 4D Road, Road 100, and airway. River systems including the network of rivers, streams, are rather dense, small and slope. Entire province has 3,015 km of large and small rivers & streams, such as Song Da and Nam Na, Nam Muc, Nam Rom, Nam Ma, and Nam Khoai; the province has three major river systems, including large rivers such as Da river with 232 km long, Ma river with 58 km long, and Nam Hua river with 71 km long.

The subproject involves 05 communes/wards in Lai Chau town

Population:

According to investigation results carried out on 01/04/1999, Lai Chau province has 587,582 people. In which, social labour number of the whole province is 282,983 persons, accounting for 48.1% of the population. The province has 23 ethnic groups, the largest one is Thai ethnic with 206,001 people, accounting for 35.05%; the other minority ethnic groups such as Mong ethnic with 170,460 people, accounting for 29.01%; Kinh ethnic with 99,094 people, accounting for 16.86%; Dao ethnic with 39,575 people, accounting for 6.73%; Kho Mu ethnic with 14,894 people, accounting for 2.53%; Ha Nhi ethnic with 14,314 people, accounting for 2.43%; Giay ethnic with 9,018 people, accounting for 1.53%; La Hue ethnic with 6,824 people, accounting for 1.16%; Lao ethnic with 6,613 people, accounting for 1.12% and other ethnic groups account for 3.58%.

Climate:

General climate characteristics of line route are evaluated as under basically on the monsoon tropic climate.

- Average air temperature in the year is about 23°C. Maximum temperature can up to 40°C, usually appears in May and the lowest temperature may down to 5°C, usually appears in January.

- The average humidity in the year is relatively high, from 85% to 92%.

- Number of days of the year having lightning, thunder are 59.1 to 59.3 days.
- The rainy season in this area usually lasts from May to September, the rains are most concentrated in the months June, July, and August (lunar calendar) with high rainfall, accounting for nearly 80% of annual rainfall.

Thunderstorms can occur on any month of the year but mainly in summer on the afternoons from 1p.m to 6p.m, the months have the most thunderstorm are from May to September together with rainy period, duration of one thunderstorm: 1 - 2h, thunderstorm often appears accompanied with thunderbolt.

The months from November to March is the period of operation of the northeast monsoon therefore usually less thunderstorm, only about 2-3 days in the month.

Topography:

Topography of Lai Chau province is very complex which is formed through many different tectonic phases, commonly folding and settlement. In general the region are gradually lowering from Vietnam - China border to the South and from the East to the West.

Topography of the project area is relatively favorable for construction: Lai Chau town lies in a valley that runs from the North to the South along to National Highway-4D, terrain is relatively flat with average slope of 7%, the height from +940 to +915. In the West, the topography is quite high limestone mountain, in the North and Northeast is bowl terrain with average elevation +940, slope <10%,

Natural Resources:

* **Earth resources:** Total of natural land area of the province is 9070.19 km²; mainly is red, light yellow soil types developed on sandy rock, clayey rock and limestone with rather tight structure. Agricultural land have used approximately 64,299.9 ha, of which 13,781.44 ha are crop fields, 1.0993ha are miscellaneous garden, 5.978ha are grass fields for livestock, aquaculture water surface are 409ha. Forested land is 283.667 hectares, the coverage is 31.3%, mostly is protective forests, including 274.651 hectares of natural forests; artificial forest of 9.015 ha. Specialized lands for use are approximately 4489.61 hectares, of which 2982.52 hectares are for transportation, construction lands are 377.26 hectares, living lands are 1918.443ha. Available bare hills likely to use are very large, about 525.862ha, including unused land is 1743.69 hectares and unused hilly land is approximately 524,118.87 hectares.

* **Rivers:** river system in Lai Chau Province are distributed regularly with two main river systems:

- Nam Mu River: flowing through Na Tam, Ban Bo is formed by four main streams: Nam Gie stream originates from top of Sapa, Na Da stream from the Lake Thau, Nam Dich stream from Zonen Ha, Nam Mu stream from Ban Hon, these are spring heads of the Da River, mainly supply water for Ban Chat, Huoi Quang and Son La hydropower plants.

- Nam So stream comes from Ta Leng to San Thang commune (Lai Chau town), Then Sin commune then mixes with Nam Na line. This is major water supply for urban areas of

Lai Chau town and the neighboring communes. Because the terrain of district is relatively complex, the rivers have a steep slope so they are more likely to develop a small and medium-sized hydropower plants.

According to survey, no wire-line of the project across rivers and streams. Column foundation do not build near river, stream banks. Column foundation is mainly built on public ground of hills and rice fields. Foundation construction on rice fields does not affect the canal systems and drainage.

***Mineral Resources:** There are several kinds of Mineral resources: are earth minerals in Phong Tho district, black stone in Muong Lay are currently operated by mainly private; metal minerals such as iron, lead, stream gold ores, but there reserves are small; Na Sang coal mines are being exploited but at a small scale

The 35kV line shall not go through/near any mineral area so that should not affect mining exploitation.

***Forest Resources:** Up to 2002, Lai Chau province has 553,650 hectares of forest, including 538,552 ha are natural forests, artificial forests are 15,098 ha.

Poverty status in Lai Chau:

1. According to the criteria for poor and poor threshold households under Decision No.09/2011/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on promulgation of standards for poor and poor threshold household applied for period 2011-2015 and the results of socio-economic assessment of affected households, the total poor households are 1,221, accounting for 80.9% of total affected HHs. Poverty status of affected households in each subproject district is presented in the table below:

Table 7: Poverty status of affected HHs in each subproject district

<i>N</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Poor HHs</i>	<i>Non-poor HHs</i>	<i>HHs with people in the</i>
1	Tan Uyen district	227	55	2.45%
2	Than Uyen district	272	30	3.12%
3	Sin Ho district	138	33	1.89%
4	Tam Duong district	259	63	3.18%
5	Nam Nhun district	120	48	2.26%
6	Muong Te district	205	58	2.58%
	Total	1,221	287	2.58%

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment Jan 2012

Causes of poverty: Findings from consultation with local community indicate 4 main factors causing poverty situation in the villages: (i) outdated and inadequate farming and breeding

techniques; (ii) production which depends much on the nature; (iii) lack of investment capital; and (iv) no market available.

B. EMs IN THE SUBPROJECT AREA

The great majority of the ethnic minority households in subproject area are living on small-scale agriculture. Main crops of the local people include upland rice, one-a-year wet rice, cassava and corn added to animal breeding (buffaloes, pigs, chicken and fish). However, no commodity is produced as an output of farming activities. Concerning animal husbandry, breeding models set by local farmers are small, separate, out-dated (allowing cows to graze freely on the field) and they mainly serve households' consumption of meat. . Due to difficulties in transport and communication, the isolated location of villages and inadequate volume of products, local trade has not been developed. The both communes have no market. Villagers are engaged in barter trade with neighbours. Traders come to villages at harvest times to purchase both crops as well as animals. However, the owners are mostly Kinh and Thai. The exchanging products are daily necessary like salt, dried fish, fish sauce, and production tools

100 percent of the affected ethnic minority households in subproject area are poor. The average income of the affected household is 6,050,000 VND per year per capita (6 persons per household).

Table 8: Preliminary research on ethnic minorities in the Project area

No.	Commune/district	Distribution of ethnic minorities in the project area (person)		
		H.Mong	Thai	Kho Mu
I	Muong Te district			
1	Pa u	10	0	0
II	Nam Nhun district			
1	Nam Ban	11	0	0
2	Nam Hang	0	12	0
3	Pu Dao	10	0	0
4	Nam Pi	26	18	6
III	Than Uyen district			
1	Khoen On	12	0	0
2	Ta Gia	8	5	0
3	Phuc Than	0	0	0

No.	Commune/district	Distribution of ethnic minorities in the project area (person)		
		H.Mong	Thai	Kho Mu
IV	Tan Uyen district			
1	Pac Ta	12	0	0
V	Sin Ho district			
1	Phin Ho	0	10	0
VI	Tam Duong district			
1	Ho Thau	7	0	0
2	Giang Ma	0	0	0
3	Binh Lu	2	0	0
4	Ta Leng	14	0	0
	Total	112	45	6

C. VULNERABILITY

Vulnerable groups in subproject are poor ethnic minorities households. There are 46 HHs are vulnerble in the subproject.

D. GENDER ISSUES

There is a gender inequality favoring the females in project area. The status of women in the subproject area is seen in education, occupancy of political position and participation in training. In terms of education, 15 percent of the women did not get any position but only 8 percent of the men are in the same position. Only 1 percent of the village officials are women and only 3 percent of those who obtained training in the past two years are women. The division of labour in the subproject area generally gives women the less physically demanding tasks. This is seen in rice farming. More women do the planting, weeding and drying but they tend to share with men the tasks of soil preparation, harvesting and milling (Table 20). The land acquisition under the subproject is not expected to have an impact on the status of women in the subproject area or the labour relations between genders.

To guarantee the participation of women in the resettlement planning activities and incorporation of their concerns, representatives from the women's union will be invited in all consultations related to the subproject and election of representatives to the resettlement planning bodies will be done separately by men and women.

E. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The lines will be selected that are going to the public land. The effected land for the position of pile foundation low voltage line is very little. Most of the works will be done within the existing location of the facilities and ROW. Hence, adverse impacts on EM households will be limited to marginal losses of their agricultural land. These losses will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost and will be offset by the positive benefits brought about by the improved road, improved/extended irrigable area, and reduced incidence of flooding. No adverse impact is expected from the subproject on the EMs' use and access to land and natural resources, cultural and communal integrity, socioeconomic status, health, education, livelihood and social security status. However, efforts will be made to ensure that they are informed and are able to participate and benefit from the subproject taking into account their traditional ways of information gathering and participation.

F. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON EMs

In addition to providing compensation for their minor land and crop losses, the DRC will disseminate subproject information to EMs in coordination with their traditional leaders to ensure that EMs get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject. In particular, the following actions will be done:

- (i) The PMU and consultant will coordinate with local/traditional patriarchs (zia lang) in the conduct of consultations, information dissemination and grievance redress involving households from ethnic minorities.
- (ii) A representative from each EM group will be included in the district/village resettlement committee.
- (iii) During the DMS, the district/village RC will ensure that both men and women, and female-headed EM households are informed and participate. They will provide translation as needed to ensure that AHs belonging to EMs understand and are in agreement with the DMS results. Adversely impacted EMs are considered vulnerable and will be entitled to support for vulnerable households.
- (iv) All public information and consultation meetings in ethnic minority villages will include local translation in minority languages so that information and exchange of views is facilitated for all men and women DPs. Village meetings will be held to raise DP awareness and understanding of resettlement related issues such as project timing, entitlements, compensation determination and payments, grievance process, support for relocation/ rebuilding etc., and specific women focus groups will also be held to cover the same issues.
- (v) Monitoring of consultation and awareness generation activities, as well as DP rehabilitation and satisfaction will be undertaken by the PPMU and PMU using gender and ethnicity disaggregated data.

- (vi) Internal monitoring will ensure consultation incorporates translation to EM languages in minority villages and for minorities living in villages of other ethnicity.

Both male and female EM members will be able to participate in the jobs that are created during road upgrading and post-construction in the Project area. In the surveys and stakeholder meetings held, all EM groups expressed interest in the job opportunities as well as increasing their incomes from agriculture and other activities.

Gender action plan. Even though women will not be significantly adversely affected by the subproject, a gender action plan is necessary to facilitate women participating in subproject processes and provide opportunities for women to increase their income without increasing their burdens increase, and to raise the social status of women in the subproject area. The gender action plan will include the following:

- (i) The contractors will be encouraged to also employ women in regular maintenance and repair work;
- (ii) Provisions will be made in the civil works contracts to ensure (a) equal pay for men and women workers with similar type of work, (b) safe working conditions for both men and women; (c) refraining from use of child labour; and (d) encouraging use of local labor (both men and women)
- (iii) The local contractor will not use child labour;
- (iv) Encourage the use of local labour (both men and women);
- (v) Coordination will be made with the the Women's Union in the conduct of surveys, consultations and design works at the detailed design phase. Similar regular coordination will be made during the construction and operation phase to ensure that women's concerns are identified and addressed;
- (vi) Training on gender mainstreaming for the implementing agencies at provincial, and local levels (i.e. PPMUs, and other stakeholders);
- (vii) Training and capacity building for women to participate in community decision making and sub-projects in a most meaningful way (i.e. training on participation and negotiation skills, marketing skills, cultivation skills and eliminating illiteracy for women);
- (viii) The extension services targeted at women are designed and delivered to women;
- (ix) At least one woman will be representative of the commune women in the commune supervisory boards (accounting for about 1/3 of its members).

IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. During preparation of REMDP

The public consultation with representatives of local authorities and mass organizations of 13 affected communes was held before implementing the IOL. The contents of the consultation included (i) an introduction of scope and objectives of the sub-project Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province (ii) the scope of potential impacts of sub-project components and measures for mitigating negative impacts, (iii) the compensation, assistance and resettlement policy based on the Resettlement framework of the “Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the “Project”) consists of two investment components:” approved by ADB and the Government and entitlements related to land and assets of affected households (iv) the implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province subproject and (v) the grievance redress mechanism.

The public consultation was carried out for all affected households. At the same time, the public consultative meetings also have the participation of leaders of affected communes, of mass organizations of communes and villages, and village leaders. The public consultative meetings focused on clarifying 5 contents of the first consultation and collecting the opinions of the participants.

Besides the public consultative meetings, the focused group discussions and in-depth interviews were also conducted to clarify three issues: (i) Policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province subproject (ii) impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihoods of affected households, (iii) to discuss and propose activities to support the restoration of households’ income. Minutes of the meeting of the sub-community consultation projects is attached in Appendix 06.

The focused group discussions were implemented with commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders and representatives of households expected to be severely affected in the event of land acquisition and with female headed households as well. During the discussions the participants were mainly concerned about the following issues:

- (i) Detailed Measurement Survey: The process of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) must be correct and accurate. Results of the DMS must be listed at public place so that affected people can know their level of impact and whether it is correct or not;
- (ii) Compensation price: The local people required that the compensation price must be at market price;;
- (iii) Compensation options: The compensation must be implemented publicly and paid once for the affected people;

- (iv) Assistance allowance: There must be a specific program to assist the severely affected households, women headed households and disable people;
- (v) The livelihood restoration and life stabilization: People suggested that program income restoration and livelihood development need to be implemented before having the decision of land acquisition.
- (vi) Grievance redress mechanism: There must be a mechanism to resolve grievances and complaints quickly and efficiently, to avoid the situation of all levels warding off settlement or take longer to resolve.

4.2. During subproject implementation

The Sub-project Information Booklet will be prepared and distributed to the affected households in the second public consultation. The following information is provided in the project information booklet: (i) a brief background of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province subproject, especially the main works to be undertaken and the scale of land acquisition; (ii) impacts on land and on-land assets; (iii) the entitlements due to affected land and assets; (iv) detailed plan of implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement payments; (v) grievance redress mechanism; and (vi); contact list of persons of EA and local authorities to ensure the grievances to be resolved quickly and efficiently.

In addition to the Information Booklet of the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province subproject, policies related to land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Government, and of Lai Chau PPC and Resettlement Framework have been distributed to the participants of public consultation meetings, the leaders of communes, villages and a copy of these documents will be kept at the offices of the CPC.

A copy of the REMDP in Vietnamese will be sent to CPCs, and disclosed at the offices of the CPC and in village leaders' houses.

The approved REMDP of the subproject will be uploaded on the ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the ethnic minority people through commune and village meetings in coordination with their traditional leaders.

4.3 PARTICIPATION OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE

The general principle of the subproject, as mentioned above, is to ensure that affected people and local communities participate in all activities and all phases of the subproject.

During the preparation of resettlement plan subproject, households and communities have already participated in the following activities:

- (i) Public consultative meetings at village level on the design of the subproject;

- (ii) Public consultative meetings at village level on the impacts of the subproject; the policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement, the detailed implementation schedule of resettlement activities and the grievance redress mechanism;
- (iii) the IOL for affected households
- (iv) the survey process for the replacement cost of affected land and assets;
- (v) the discussion on the income restoration and livelihood development options.

The affected households and communities will continuously participate in implementing and monitoring compensation, assistance and resettlement activities, as well as income restoration and livelihood development activities for affected households under 5 above contents

Table 9: Consultative meetings

No	Date	Commune	Location	Number of participant	Number of female
1	11/2/2014	Pa u	CPC	22	6
2	15/2/2014	Nam Hang	CPC	13	3
3	18/2/2014	Phuc Than	CPC	9	3
4	18/2/2014	Pac Ta	CPC	6	0
5	19/2/2014	Phin Ho	CPC	21	5
6	21/2/2014	Binh Lu	CPC	13	3

In consultation meetings, representatives of commune authorities and affected households agreed to contents in entitlement matrix. People's opinions and suggestions on 5 consultation contents as shown in minutes of public consultation meetings. Affected people agreed to entitlements and compensation price of PPC. Minutes of the meetings are presented in Appendix 05.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

In order to ensure that all DPs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to DPs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All DPs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, DPs will not be ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of

trial and court. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

The following stages for grievance redress are established based on Complaint Law no. 02/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011:

First Stage, Commune People's Committee: The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 60 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Second Stage, District People's Committee: If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DRC of any determination made and the DRC is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee: If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates: If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to

increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed with the DPs to ensure that the DPs understand the process. PPMU/ DRCs and monitoring unit are responsible for follow up of the grievance process. Notwithstanding the provisions of the grievance process, local laws and regulations will take precedence. Amount of compensation and allowances of the complainant should be deposited in an escrow account until his/her complaint resolved satisfactorily. Note further that the above cited procedures do not prevent a complainant to seek resolution of his/her complaint directly to the court at any stage of the complaint resolution process.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts and ethnic minority issues related to the “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

There is basic congruence between Viet Nam’s laws and ADB’s involuntary resettlement safeguards especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. However, ADB Safeguard Policy does not consider the absence of legal rights of DPs on the acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for other assets and for rehabilitation assistance. Non-registration of an DP’s business also does not bar them from being assisted in restoring their business. Engagement of an independent external party to document negotiation and settlement process is also only required under ADB policy.

With regard to ethnic minorities (EMs), a key difference is in the definition of IPs. There are also no specific requirements under Viet Nam legislation for development projects concerning impacts on ethnic minorities.

Item 2, Article 87 of the Land Law 2013 and Decree no. 38/2013/ND-CP on management and use of ODA fund regulates that compensation, assistance and resettlement for ODA-funded programs and projects shall comply with existing regulations and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is discrepancy between provisions of Vietnamese laws and the international treaties, such international treaties shall prevail.

Differences between Viet Nam regulations and ADB SPS (2009) are addressed in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) for the “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” agreed between the Viet Nam Government and ADB and applied in the preparation of this REMDP.

Table 10: Project Policies to Address Discrepancies Between Viet Nam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009)

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Severely impacted DPs losing productive land	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: DPs losing at least 30% of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are	DPs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets	DPs losing 10% or more of the household’s productive assets (income generating) or who are

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
	entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	(income generating) are considered severely impacted.	physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely impacted
DPs without LURC	<p>Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92 Persons who has used land before 1st July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegalizable will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, d, e, I, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.</p>	DPs losing land who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), provided they occupy the land or structures prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance	DPs, LURC or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Compensation for affected house/ structures	Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1: houses/structures used for living puREMDPose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47, article 9: Houses/structures used for other puREMDPoses will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure.	Non-land assets, including house/structure created before the cutoff date will be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation	Full compensation the cost of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation,
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on REMDP implementation	The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.
Third-party validation of consultations related to land donations	Not required.	The borrower is required to engage an independent	In case of land donations involving

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
		third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the respective landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report.

Consistent with the policy principles in the REMDF, the following specific principles are adopted for this REMDP:

- (i) Vulnerable households will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during REMDP preparation as per consultation with DPs.
- (ii) Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out by an independent appraiser to ensure that compensation rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation. Cash compensation for affected structures will be made without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.
- (iii) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-subproject conditions.
- (iv) During finalization of REMDP, RCS shall be carried by an experienced appraiser to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.

- (v) Assistancess on life and production stabilization will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The subproject will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people and will be entitled to participate in an income restoration program, which will be mainstreamed in the District Extension Program.
- (vi) Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the current Provincial regulations for those below the official poverty line, and for vulnerable groups (e.g. significant affected ethnic minorities or female-headed households, etc.) as per consultation results.
- (vii) Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated open to use of similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on EMs.
- (viii) Capacity building programs 1 for EMs in the subproject area will be provided. Meaningful consultations with local EMs will be carried in all stages of the subproject. The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.
- (ix) The subproject will ensure the rights of local EMs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge.
- (x) The draft REMDP was prepared and consultants will be recruited to assist the final REMDP preparation, implementation and monitoring.
- (xi) Key information in the REMDP, including measurement of losses data, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the DPs in Vietnamese, such as posting a summary of REMDP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the DPs.
- (xii) Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated REMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.

Compensation, support and resettlement procedures of local government (Lai Chau province) include:

- Decision No. 37/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 31.12.2013 by the Provincial People's Committee on the announcement of land price in in Lai Chau province in 2014.
- Decision No. 42/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 16.2.2014 by the Provincial People's Committee on the issuance of compensation unit price for house, construction on the

1 Capacity building programs and financial assistance for EMs in the subproject area will be integrated in Training about agriculture, power safety use for local people and students . Funds are from EVN's corresponding capital

land, crops, livestock and other assets invested in land when land is being confiscated by the State in Lai Chau province.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. ELIGIBILITIES

Eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of DPs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost, ii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under Vietnamese laws, or, iii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. DPs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. DPs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate. For this subproject only those under type I and ii have been identified in the preparation of the draft REMDP.

All DPs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (land, structures, trees and crops), and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

Non-eligible DPs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility should be the date of subproject land acquisition announcement of competent agency.

B. COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

The implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the “Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the “Project”) consists of two investment components:” in general and of the sub-project "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province" in particular will follow the principles below:

- a. Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- b. Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of implementation.
- c. Severely impacted household is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household’s productive assets shall be considered as threshold or will be required to relocate.
- d. Displaced persons without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost if created before the cut-off date.

- e. Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to displaced persons.
- f. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the displaced persons and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the APs and communities will be taken into account.
- g. The REMDP will be disclosed to APs in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- h. Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- i. Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women with dependents, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- j. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserve, to the maximum extent practical.
- k. Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.
- l. Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to displaced persons before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- m. Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation and by the Lai Chau provinces.
- n. Reporting and internal monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement..
- o. The PMU will not issue notice of possession to contractors until the PMU are officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the displaced persons and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already-compensated, assisted displaced persons have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

C. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Consistent with the Project principles and policies, APs of the sub-project "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province" are entitled to receive compensation and assistance, depending on the type and severity of their losses in accordance with the Project policies. These entitlements are summarized in the matrix below. It should be noted that these entitlements may be updated,

as necessary, during the process of updating the REMDP based on the results of consultation meetings.

Regulations in the matrix below will be applied in providing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for AHs. When setting up specific compensation options, the District Compensation and Site clearance Board will follow the regulations to calculate the amounts of compensation and assistance. However, if there is any regulation in which the amount of compensation and assistance cost in Decisions of PPC of Lai Chau is higher than in the Entitlement Matrix, the compensation and assistance will be implemented in accordance with the Decisions of Lai Chau PPC. If there is any regulation in which the amount of compensation and assistance cost in Decisions of PPC of Lai Chau is lower than in the Entitlement Matrix, the compensation and assistance will be implemented in accordance with the regulations of the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 11: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
I. LANDS					
1	Productive Land (Agricultural land)	Partially permanent loss (loss of productive land of the HH while the remaining unaffected portion remains viable for continued use)	All AHs with LURC or legalizable, according to the IOL Total 2,925 m ² of agriculture land (1,032 paddy land and 1,893 hill land) belonging to 46 HHs	Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost. For trees/crops, see item II below.	AHs will receive full the compensation at the replacement cost before site clearance. They will keep using the remaining unaffected portion of the land.
2	Public land	Partially permanent loss (the remaining portion is viable for continued use).	Total 814 m ² of public land belonging to CPC	Cash compensation for CPC as set out in provincial policy	It will be paid the compensation before site clearance.
3	For the portion of agriculture land to be used temporarily: Cash compensation for standing crops at market price and income lost from the temporary use duration. The land will be restored to pre-project conditions before returning to the users.				

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
II CROPS AND TREES					
4	Crops and trees	Loss of or damage to crops/ trees created before the cut-off date	All AHs according to the IOL, regardless of land use status: 1.318m2 of crop (rice) will be affected belong to 46 AHs	Cash compensation for standing crops at market price at the time of land acquisition.	APs will be given three months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be recovered and that they can harvest their crops on time. In case harvesting cannot be done before land acquisition, compensation for standing crops will be applied.
5	Trees	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status: 1,281 trees, including 331 trees of pineapple; 630 trees of sugarcane and 320 trees of tea will be cut down belong to 46 AHs	Cash compensation at market price at the time of compensation.	APs have the right to use salvageable trees.
III. TRANSITION ASSISTANCE					
6	Job training/creation	Losing productive land	AHs who will lose agriculture land. Total 2,925 m ²	Assistance for job training/creation at prices which equal 4 times the value of	Assistance will be paid at the same time of compensation

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			of agriculture land (1,032 paddy land and 1,893 hill land) belonging to 46 HHs	agriculture paddy land lost 03 times the value of agriculture upland land. (Article 17 (clause 1, section a) of the Decision No. 33/QD-UBND of the Lai Chau province's People's Committee issued on November 5th, 2014)	payment and before site clearance.
7	For vulnerable groups	HHs lose land	Affected vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities, poor, policy households, and headed by woman with dependents or elderly) regardless of severity of impacts: <i>There are 46 affected vulnerable households</i>	Assistance is 2,000,000 VND per household ²	The DCARB will prepare the list of vulnerable people.

² As RF of the project was approved by ADB and GoV

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

The unit price of compensation

The consultancy specialists for the REMDP of the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province subproject has conducted the replacement cost survey for affected land and assets in subproject area (in 32 affected communes and one affected ward) to compare the price stipulated by Lai Chau People's Committee with market price , then proposed reasonable compensation and assistance price. The replacement cost survey activity aims to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework of the project that compensation will be paid at market price and replacement cost for affected land and assets.

Results of the replacement cost study showed that compensation unit price stipulated by Lai Chau PPC is relatively close to market price. Result of the replacement cost assessment showed no significant difference between the market price / replacement cost and the compensation price regulated by Lai Chau PPC. The assessment result was publicized in consultative meetings in villages. All the affected households agreed on result of the assessment. As the result consists with the price of Lai Chau PPC at the time of assessment, affected households agreed to use the price of Lai Chau PPC a basis for compensation and assistance. The agreement was confirmed in the minutes of consultative meeting. If there is any change in the market price of land and other assets during REMDP implementation, the current market price will be updated and applied for compensation. .

Table 12: Compensation unit price for affected agricultural land

Unit: VND/m²

No.	Local	Paddy land	hill land
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT		
1	Pa U	14,000	13,000
II	NAM NHUN DISTRICT		
2	Nam Pan	12,000	11,000
3	Nam Hang	18,000	17,000
4	Nam Pi	18,000	17,000
III	THAN UYEN DISTRICT		
5	Khoen On	23,000	17,000
6	Ta Gia	27,000	18,000
7	Phuc Than	29,000	24,000
IV	TAN UYEN DISTRICT		
8	Pac Ta	26,000	20,000

No.	Local	Paddy land	hill land
V	SIN HỒ DISTRICT		
9	Phin Ho	18,000	24,000
VI	TAM DUONG DISTRICT		
10	Ho Thau	23,000	21,000
11	Giang Ma	22,000	20,000
12	Binh Lu	24,000	22,000
13	Ta Leng	26,000	17,000

Table 13: Compensation unit price for perennials

Unit: VND/tree

Type	Unit
sugarcane	10,000
pineapple	8,000
Tea	5,000

Table 14: Compensation unit price for crops

Unit: VND/m²

Type	unit
Rice	5,000

Table 15: Compensation cost estimate Summary

Unit: dong

No .	Commune/district	Permanent land acquisition	Compensation cost for effected crops	Compensation cost for effected trees	TOTAL	
					VND	USD
I	MUONG TE DISTRICT	4,080,000	900,000	800,000	5,780,000	273
1	Pa U	4,080,000	900,000	800,000	5,780,000	273
II	NAM NHUN	20,517,000	3,390,000	6,348,000	30,255,000	1,427
2	Nam Pan	1,998,000	640,000	600,000	3,238,000	153
3	Nam Hang	720,000	200,000	0	920,000	43
4	Nam Pi	17,799,000	2,550,000	5,748,000	26,097,000	1,231
III	THAN UYEN	17,695,000	1,580,000	0	19,275,000	909
5	Khoen On	15,769,000	1,580,000	0	17,349,000	818
6	Ta Gia	1,926,000	0	0	1,926,000	91
7	Phuc Than	0	0	0	0	0
IV	TAN UYEN	1,248,000	240,000	0	1,488,000	70
8	Pac Ta	1,248,000	240,000	0	1,488,000	70
V	SIN HỒ	936,000	0	0	936,000	44
9	Phin Ho	936,000	0	0	936,000	44
VI	TAM DUONG	5,993,000	480,000	3,400,000	9,873,000	466
10	Ho Thau	1,806,000	0	1,800,000	3,606,000	170
11	Giang Ma	0	0	0	0	0
12	Binh Lu	1,128,000	245,000	0	1,373,000	65
13	Ta Leng	3,059,000	235,000	1,600,000	4,894,000	231
	Total	50,469,000	6,950,000	10,548,000	67,607,000	3,189

Total cost for compensation and assistances for the sub-project

Total cost for compensation and assistances for the sub-project "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province" is **VND 368,827,200 (\$17,389)**. The estimation is based on results of the IOL and RCS carried out by consultant group and based on regulations on assistances as per

approved Resettlement Framework of the “Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project ”

The total cost for compensation and assistance will be updated after having results of the DMS and RCS at the time of REMDP updating.

Table 16: Total cost estimates of REMDP implementation

No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price unit	Amount (VND)	Amount (USD)
I	Compensation					
1.1	Compensation for permanently affected crops (rice and vegetable)				6,590,000	311
	+ <i>Rice</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>6,590,000</i>	<i>311</i>
	+ <i>Vegetable</i>	<i>M²</i>			-	-
1.2	Tree compensation				10,548,000	498
	<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>630</i>	10,000	<i>6,300,000</i>	<i>297</i>
	<i>Pineapple</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>331</i>	8,000	<i>2,648,000</i>	<i>125</i>
	<i>Tea</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>320</i>	5,000	<i>1,600,000</i>	<i>75</i>
1.3	Land agricultural compensation				50,469,000	2,381
	<i>Paddy land</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>1,032</i>	17,729	<i>18,296,000</i>	<i>863</i>
	<i>Hill land</i>	<i>M²</i>	<i>1,893</i>	16,996	<i>32,173,000</i>	<i>1,518</i>
	<i>Sub-total 1</i>				67,607,000	3,189
II	Assistance					-
2.1	Assistance to vulnerable households	household	46	2,000,000	92,000,000	4,340
2.2	Assistance for job training/creation (equivalent to 4 times of affected agricultural land	<i>m²</i>			169,703,000	8,005

No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price unit	Amount (VND)	Amount (USD)
	value)					
	<i>Paddy land</i>		<i>1032*</i> <i>17,729</i>	4	<i>73,184,000</i>	<i>3,452</i>
	<i>Hill land</i>		<i>1893*</i> <i>16,996</i>	3	<i>96,519,000</i>	<i>4,553</i>
	Sub-total 2				261,703,000	12,344
	Sub-total (I+II)				329,310,000	15,533
IV	Implementation cost (2%)				6,586,200	311
V	Contingency (10%)				32,931,000	1,553
	Grand total (I + II + III + IV+V)				368,827,200	17,398

Note: The unit prices of agricultural land are the average unit price. The details unit price of communes project please see Table 12.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

1. NPC will be responsible for budget preparation and pay all costs for compensation. The DCC and Commune People's Committee will be responsible for disbursement of compensation directly to affected households. The venue is usually the commune office although this may change according to the request of affected households. Payment forms for signature will be provided to affected households. NPC with support of ADB resettlement consultant is responsible for internal monitoring and reporting to ADB in quarterly base.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule for compensation and assistance activities is presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Implementation schedule

Activities	2014												2015							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
• Pubic consultation on																				
• Survey on socio-																				
IOL																				
RCS																				
Preparation of REMDP																				
Pubic consultation on																				
Complete REMDP																				
Complete REMDP and submit to ADB for																				
Dissemination information																				
Update REMDP when detailed planning 1/500 is approved and publicized																				
Submit updated REMDP																				
Disburse compensation																				
Carry out income																				
Monitoring and																				

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation aims to ensure (i) compliance of various groups with the resettlement plan and compensation rates and procedures; (ii) availability of resources and the effectiveness of implementing organizations; and (iii) ensure the well being of the affected persons and the restoration of their standard of living to the pre-project level.

Internal Monitoring

The EVN-NPC under support of ADB resettlement consultant will set up the internal monitoring and reporting system. As part of the internal monitoring, quarterly progress reports on resettlement will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review and uploading on the ADB website. The report will contain the following: (i) receipt of compensation payment and assistance by the affected persons as defined in the approved REMDP; (ii) completion of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement of displaced households and other resettlement activities; (iii) conduct of information dissemination and disclosure and consultations; (iv) complaints filed and their settlement; (v) status of income and living conditions of the affected people particularly the severely affected ones; (vi) suggestions of the affected people; (vii) expenses and budget performance.

The monitoring reports will track the performance of resettlement activities against the schedule. It will also facilitate, if there are any delays and mistakes, the identification of the reasons and solutions. The PPMU will conduct the monthly internal monitoring prepare and submit monitoring report to NPC for review. The reports will be subsequently submitted to ADB by NPC.

There is no requirement of external monitoring on implementation of compensation and assistance for the project.

Table 18: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Inputs Indicators	Staffing and Equipment	Number of project dedicated PPMU staff Formation of DRC Number of DRC members and job function Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording) Training undertaken for all implementing agencies Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor
	Finance	Resettlement budgets disbursed to DRC and DPs in timely manner

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicators	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	Distribution of PIB to all DPs REMDP available in all districts Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the REMDP Grievances by type and resolution Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject
OUTPUT INDICATORS	Acquisition of Land	Area of cultivation land acquired
	Buildings	Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired Number, type and size of community buildings acquired Number, type and size of government assets affected
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private 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 Compensation payments made on time Compensation payments according to agreed rates Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land Number of replacement land purchases effected Number of LURCs issued Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance Number of DPs who received support under livelihood restoration program

XII. APPENDIX

Appendix 1. List of households affected on land

No,	Householder name	Total land being used (m ²)	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)		Public land	Rice area	Permanent lost trees.		
			Field land	Gardent land			pineapple	tea	sugarcane
I	Muong Te district		180	120	17	180	100	0	0
	1. Pa u		180	120	17	180	100	0	0
1	Po Lo Gia	3,250	32			32	0		
2	Po Lo Hu	4,824	148			148	0		
3	Phan Hu Gia	3,512		120		0	100		
II	Nam Nhun district		678	549	552	678	231	0	450
	2. Nam Pan		128	42	552	128	0	0	60
4	Tao A Boi	4,128	30			30	0		
5	Tao Me Toi	3,542	68			68	0		
6	Tao A Chang	2,520	30			30	0		
7	Lo A Huong	4,150		42		0			60
	3. Nam Hang		40	0		40	0	0	0
8	Ly A Chu	5,240	9			9	0		
9	Mua A Kinh	1,580	10			10	0		
10	Mua A Ca	4,340	12			12	0		
11	Mua A Lau	2,826	9			9	0		
	4. Nam Pi		510	507		510	231	0	390
12	Vu A Ca	3,850	36			36	0		
13	Mua A Cua	2,550		42		0	62		
14	Ly A Chua	4,320	52			52	0		
15	Giang A Phu	3,520	120			120	0		

No,	Householder name	Total land being used (m ²)	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)		Public land	Rice area	Permanent lost trees.		
			Field land	Gardent land			pineapple	tea	sugarcane
16	Giang A My	3,842	48			48	0		
17	Giang A Vu	5,525	136			136	0		
18	Vang A Dinh	3,630	16			16	0		
19	Sung A Phung	3,420		50		0			45
20	Mua A Ly	4,240		80		0	95		
21	Sung A Chu	3,830		80		0			120
22	Sung A Sem	2,350		52		0			68
23	Sua A Nhe	2,145		58		0			62
24	Vang A Sang	1,870		26		0	32		
25	Vang A Mang	3,250		34		0	42		
26	Phung A Chu	3,540		85		0			95
27	Lo Van Cau	5,250	30			30	0		
28	Lo Van Con	5,840	24			24	0		
29	Lo Van Lap	4,740	48			48	0		
III	Than Uyen district				229	30	0	0	0
	5. Khoen On		30	887		30	0	0	0
30	Vu A Lo	1,564	30	227		30	0		
31	Lo Van Son	2,631		375		0	0		
32	Lo Van Khoa	1,785		285		0	0		
	6. Ta Gia		0	107	214	0	0	0	0
33	Lo Van Dinh	2,120		18		0	0		
34	Vang A Cua	1,875		24		0	0		
35	Sung A De	3,075		65		0	0		
	7. Phuc Than				15				
IV	Tan Uyen district	0	48	0	0	1256	0	0	0

No,	Householder name	Total land being used (m ²)	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)		Public land	Rice area	Permanent lost trees.		
			Field land	Gardent land			pineapple	tea	sugarcane
	8. Pac Ta		48	0		1256	0	0	0
36	Duong Van Yen	358	20			68	0		
37	Lo Van La	1,895	14			554	0		
38	Lo Van Dau	2,570	14			634	0		
V	Sin Ho district		0	39	0	0	0	0	0
	9. Phin Ho		0	39		0	0	0	0
39	Lau A Gio	3,600		21		0	0		
40	Vang A Du	1,795		18		0	0		
VI	Tam Duong district		96	191	15	1038	0	320	180
	10. Ho Thau		0	86		140	0	0	180
41	Lo Van Thao	2,370		39		70			90
42	Vang A Sang	2,500		47		70			90
	11. Giang Ma				15				
	12. Binh Lu		47	0		399	0	0	0
43	Vang Thi Khen	3,670	47			399	0		
	13. Ta Leng		49	105		499	0	320	0
44	Giang A Ky	4,580	21	49		141		90	
45	Giang A Chu	2,750	14	24		204		120	
46	Giang A Khu	4,800	14	32		154		110	
	Total		1,032	1,893	814	3,182	331	320	630

Appendix 2. Household Questionnaire

Mã số. -

Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam
Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển Nông thôn

RETA № 6456: Chuẩn bị dự án tiêu vùng Mê Kông về quản lý và giảm thiểu rủi ro lũ lụt và hạn hán
(dùng cho khảo sát phân tích xã hội và nghèo)

Địa điểm:
Làng _____ Xã: _____ Huyện: _____ Tỉnh: _____
Tên tiểu dự án: _____

Giới thiệu:
Chính phủ Việt Nam đề xuất phục hồi hệ thống kênh tưới tiêu trong xã của bạn để mục đích giảm thiểu các rủi ro về lũ lụt và hạn hán vào mùa mưa và điều tiết dòng chảy vào mùa hạn để canh tác cây trồng trên đất nông nghiệp. Dự án này gồm 3 nước là Việt nam, Lào và Campuchia Chia. Tại Việt nam, Bộ NN và PTNT sẽ thực hiện dự án này tại 3 tỉnh là Long An, Tiền Giang và Đồng Tháp. Mục đích của việc khảo sát này là thu thập thông tin cơ bản của các hộ dân và đánh giá điều kiện kinh tế xã hội trong các ấp thuộc tiểu dự án sau đó đưa vào báo cáo chuẩn bị dự án. Chúng tôi rất cảm ơn về sự hợp tác của bạn cung cấp các thông tin quan trọng theo các câu hỏi dưới đây.

I. THÔNG TIN NHẬN KHẨU HỌC CƠ BẢN

[1] Tên: _____

[2] Tuổi: _____

[3] Giới: (a) nam (b) nữ

[4] Bạn liên quan với chủ hộ như thế nào?
[] (a) là chủ
[] (b) chồng
[] (c) vợ
[] (d) anh hoặc chị, em
[] (e) cha mẹ
[] (f) bố mẹ vợ hoặc chồng
[] (g) anh, chị hoặc em vợ hoặc chồng
[] (h) cháu trai/gái

[5] Chủ nhà là hộ: [] (a) độc thân [] (b) có gia đình [] (c) góa vợ/chồng
[] (d) ly dị

[6] Trình độ học vấn của chủ nhà: [] (a) tiểu học [] (b) trung học CS [] (c) trung học PT [] (d) học nghề

[7] Dân tộc: _____

[8] Bạn đã ở đây được bao lâu rồi? _____ năm và _____ tháng.

[9] Trước khi ở đây thì bạn sống ở đâu: [] (a) cũng vẫn ở làng/ấp này?
[] (b) từ làng khác của huyện này? [] (c) từ huyện khác? [] (d) từ tỉnh khác?
[] (e) không

[10] Xin hãy cung cấp thông tin về các thành viên trong gia đình bạn bao gồm vợ, chồng, con cái và họ hàng cùng sống trong nhà của bạn.

Tuổi	Số			Đang làm việc ?		Nếu đang làm việc, thì công việc là gì?
	Nam	Nữ	Tổng	Có	Không	
Dưới 5 tuổi						
6 – 10 tuổi						
11 – 15 tuổi						
16 – 20 tuổi						
25 – 30 tuổi						
31 – 35 tuổi						
36 – 40 tuổi						
41 – 45 tuổi						
46 – 50 tuổi						
51 – 55 tuổi						
56 – 60 tuổi						
61 – 65 tuổi						
Trên 66 tuổi						
Tổng						

II. THÔNG TIN VĂN HÓA XÃ HỘI

A. Nhà ở và tiện nghi

- [1] Nhà bạn đang ở là sở hữu của bạn đúng không? [](a) Có [](b) Không [](c) ở cùng chung với bố mẹ hoặc anh chị em ruột
- [2] Loại nhà ở: [](a) Nhà tạm [](b) bằng gỗ và xi măng [](c) bê tông với mái tôn
- [3] Nhà bạn có điện không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [4] Gia đình có nhà vệ sinh không? [](a) hố xí tự hoại [](b) hố xí 2 ngăn [](c) đi ra ngoài đồng
- [5] Gia đình có giếng nước khoan không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [6] Loại thiết bị trong nhà là gì: [](a) đài [](b) vô tuyến [](c) tủ lạnh [](e) quạt máy [](f) máy tính [](g) máy giặt
- [7] Bếp nấu ăn là loại nào? [](a) bếp gas [](b) bếp điện [](c) bếp dầu [](d) bếp củi
- [8] Xe của gia đình là loại nào: [](a) xe máy [](b) xe đạp [](c) xe đẩy [](d) xe xích lô [](e) loại khác (cụ thể) _____
- [9] Nhà bạn có nuôi động vật không? [](a) trâu [](b) lợn [](c) gà [](d) bò [](e) vịt

B. Thông tin kinh tế xã hội

- [1] Xin cho biết việc làm chính của hộ gia đình bạn là gì: [](a) nông dân [](b) công nhân [](c) lái xe [](d) có cửa hàng nhỏ [](e) cán bộ Nhà nước [](f) nhân viên công ty tư nhân [](g) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [2] Thu nhập trung bình hộ gia đình bạn là bao nhiêu _____ VND
- [3] Hàng tháng gia đình chi tiêu bao nhiêu? _____ VND
- [4] Loại nào mà gia đình chi phí nhiều nhất? [](a) thức ăn [](b) giáo dục [](c) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [5] Gia đình bạn có phải vay tiền để đáp ứng đủ chi tiêu hàng tháng không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [6] Bạn vay tiền từ đâu? [](a) hàng xóm [](b) họ hàng [](c) tín dụng
- [7] Nếu hộ gia đình làm nghề nông, vậy diện tích đất nông nghiệp là bao nhiêu? _____ m²
- [8] Đất nông nghiệp trồng cây gì? [](a) lúa [](b) rau
- [9] Diện tích nông nghiệp có được tưới không? [](a) Có [](b) Không

C. Các dịch vụ xã hội

- [1]. Gia đình có điện không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [2]. Nguồn nước để nấu ăn từ đâu? [](a) giếng khoan của gia đình [](b) lấy từ hàng xóm [](c) mua nước uống [](d) sông, suối [](e) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [3]. Từ ấp bạn đến trung tâm thị xã là loại đường nào? [](a) đường quốc lộ [](b) huyện lộ [](c) đường liên xã.
- [4]. Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến trung tâm thị xã là bao nhiêu? _____ (km)
- [5]. Từ nhà bạn đến thành phố gần nhất là bao nhiêu? _____ km
- [6]. Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến bệnh viện gần nhất là bao nhiêu? _____ km
- [7]. Nơi bạn ở có trường học không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [8]. Khoảng cách từ nhà đến trường là bao nhiêu? _____ km
- [9]. Nơi bạn ở có đủ đường giao thông đi lại không? [](a) Có [](b) Không

III. CÁC VẤN ĐỀ VỀ LÚ LỤT VÀ HẠN HÁN

A. Tác động của lũ

- [1] Áp bạn có xảy ra lũ ngập vào mùa mưa không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [2] Năm năm về trước, mực nước lũ cao nhất xảy ra trong ấp bạn khi nào? _____
- [3] Từ nhà bạn đến hệ thống kênh chuẩn bị được nâng cấp là bao nhiêu? _____
- [4] Năm năm trước, bao nhiêu lần nhà bạn phải đi sơ tán do lũ? _____ số lần.
- [5] Trong trường hợp lũ lớn, thì gia đình bạn sơ tán đi đâu? [](a) trường học [](b) Ủy ban xã [](c) nhà của bạn bè hoặc họ hàng
- [6] Gia đình bạn đi sơ tán khoảng bao nhiêu ngày? _____ ngày
- [7] Nhà bạn có bị mất tài sản gì trong mùa lũ? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [8] Nếu có, thì mất những gì? [](a) trâu bò [](b) gà [](c) lợn [](d) vịt [](e) lúa [](f) rau, màu [](g) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [9] Trong 5 năm trước, trong ấp bạn có ai bị chết do lũ không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [10] Gia đình bạn có bị thiếu thực phẩm trong mùa lũ không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [11] Bệnh gì từ nguồn nước mà các người trong gia đình bị mắc phải trong mùa lũ? [](a) bệnh tả [](b) sốt thương hàn [](c) lỵ [](d) bệnh ngứa chân [](e) khác (cụ thể) _____ [](f) không
- [12] Có khó khăn gì gặp phải khi từ nhà bạn đến bệnh viện gần nhất để chữa bệnh không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [13] Nếu có, thì tại sao lại gặp khó khăn vậy (từ nhà đến bệnh viện gần nhất)? [](a) thiếu đường [](b) đường đi tối [](c) không có cán bộ y tế [](d) không đủ tiền [](e) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [14] Theo bạn thì các trận lũ xảy ra tác động đến ấp bạn như thế nào? [](a) mạnh [](b) không lớn [](c) không

B. Tác động về hạn hán

- [1] Gia đình bạn có trồng lúa vào mùa khô không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [2] Nếu không, thì gia đình có trồng rau màu vào mùa khô không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [3] Mùa nào trong năm thì giá bán rau là cao hơn? [](a) mùa mưa [](b) mùa khô
- [4] Trong ấp của bạn có xảy ra các dịch bệnh như lợn, gà, hoặc gia súc chết không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [5] Vào mùa khô, gia đình có đi bắt tôm, cua cá ngoài đồng hoặc kênh mương gần nhà không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [6] Vào mùa mưa đồng ruộng của gia đình có đủ nước tưới cho lúa không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [7] Bạn có biết là có sự tranh chấp về nước tưới giữa các nông dân trong ấp bạn do lấy nước tưới cho ruộng không đúng nguyên tắc không? [](a) Có [](b) Không

C. Các tác động cụ thể của lũ và hạn hán đối với chị em phụ nữ

- [1] Bạn hoặc vợ bạn hoặc bất kỳ phụ nữ nào trong gia đình bạn đang chăm em bé không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [2] Nếu có, vậy người mẹ chăm con bé quan tâm đến vấn đề gì nhất vào mùa lũ?
[](a) có đủ sữa mẹ cho bé [](b) mua sữa ngoài cho con bú
[](c) không đủ tiền mua sữa [](d) tất cả việc trên đều quan tâm
[](e) khác (cụ thể) _____
- [3] Về vấn đề vệ sinh cá nhân, việc gì mà chị em gặp phải khó khăn nhất bạn có chứng kiến kinh nghiệm gì khi mùa lũ xảy ra? [](a) các chất thải từ nhà vệ sinh [](b) chị em bị hành kinh hàng tháng [](c) tắm giặt [](d) tất cả các vấn đề trên

- [4] trong khu vực bạn ở có gia đình quả phụ nào là hộ gặp phải khó khăn khi mùa lũ xảy ra không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [5] Việc nội trợ trong gia đình, thì khó khăn nào đối với chị em quả phụ gặp phải trong mùa lũ [](a) tìm kiếm thực phẩm để nấu ăn [](b) di chuyển gia đình đi sơ tán [](c) chuyển gia súc chăn nuôi đến nơi an toàn [](d) tìm kiếm củi đun nấu.
- [6] Vào mùa hạn kéo dài thì có ảnh hưởng gì đến mực nước giếng khoan nhà bạn không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [7] Nếu có, thì gia đình bạn lấy nước từ nguồn khác cách xa nhà từ 70m trở lên không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [8] Gia đình bạn có gặp phải thiếu nước nhiều trong mùa khô không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [9] bạn nhận thấy rằng mùa nào có tác động xấu nhiều đến chị em phụ nữ trong gia đình bạn hơn? [](a) lũ [](b) hạn [](c) cả hai

IV. HIỂU BIẾT VÀ QUAN ĐIỂM ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN

- [1] Bạn có nghĩ rằng nguồn nước trong kênh chính là nguyên nhân gây lũ trong khu vực lân cận không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [2] Bạn có ủng hộ về việc nâng cấp hệ thống kênh chính không? [](a) Có [](b) Không
- [3] Bạn nghĩ thế nào về dự án này? [](a) không biết [](b) tốt [](c) rất tốt [](d) xấu
- [4] Nếu bạn cho rằng có một số tác động của dự án, theo ý kiến bạn là gì:
[](a) di chuyển nhà cửa [](b) mất kế sinh nhai [](c) di chuyển các cửa hàng buôn bán nhỏ [](d) di chuyển các công trình kiến trúc [](e) giảm nguồn thu nhập
- [5] Xin bạn hãy cho biết ý kiến của mình về việc chuẩn bị dự án này, như 1 cần khẩn cấp; 2 cần thiết; và 3 có thể quan tâm sau này. Khẩn cấp nghĩa là dự án này nên phải thực hiện ngay lập tức; cần thiết nghĩa là cần nhưng chưa phải thực hiện ngay và, nên chú ý sau này gợi ý rằng có thể thực hiện chậm. Ngoài ra còn ý kiến nào của bạn? _____.

XIN CẢM ƠN!!

Người phỏng vấn: _____
Ngày phỏng vấn: _____

Appendix 3: Minute of community consultation meeting

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Xã: Bình Lư Huyện/Thị: Tầm Dương

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã Bình Lư Huyện: Tầm Dương

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 18 người. Trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

18

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến.....)

- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.

- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục.....)

2.2 Ý kiến tham vấn cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có: X... Không:..... Nếu không, vì sao?

.....

- Trước khi xây dựng:

- Trong khi xây dựng:

- Sau khi xây dựng:


- Dã rừng Anh kìa Cõi Thần, cõi Mây mà phai trên Khe tẻ, thì ông An
Liên học Xứ nữa Chợt phau Anh tưng Tưng chớ anh ông cũng con người chớ

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai:.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình: ...B.....

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu: ... 

+ Khác:2.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai:.....*le*.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình:

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu: ...lúa.....

+ Khác:³.....

-Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất

dai:.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình:

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu:

+ Khắc:

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: X.....

- Hình thức đất đai (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):

- Kết hợp đền bù bằng mặt đất và bằng tiền vật tư:

.....

- i) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng và tái định cư;
- ii) Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại;
- iii) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn diện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm

- Có:; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

- i) Thực hiện dự án;
- ii) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư;
- iii) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà thầu;

- Có:~~X~~.....; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?
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D. cu. ...
15

- Da an m chng xng thng tin tng bng bng phn cng cng
ngh dng

Hu Hu Cng thc n bin nhng ngun lnh hng v ng nhng nh

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



NGƯỜI GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Kim Cương

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Phạm Minh Phương

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Nguyễn Hồng Duyên

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Xã: Phum Ht Huyện/Thị: Sim Ht

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã.....Huyện:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 42 người. Trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến.....)

- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.

-Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục.....)

2.2 Ý kiến tham vấn cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có: X Không:..... Nếu không, vì sao?

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá – xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

..... Không ảnh hưởng.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

..... Có ảnh hưởng.....

- Sau khi xây dựng:

..... Không ảnh hưởng.....

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Có.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình: Có.....

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu: Có.....

+ Khác: Có.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Có.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình: Có.....

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu: Có.....

+ Khác: Có.....

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất

đai: Có.....

+ Nhà ở/ công trình: Có.....

+ Cây cối/ hoa màu: Có.....

+ Khác: Có.....

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: Tiền mặt.....

- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):

- Kết hợp đền bù bằng mặt đất và bằng tiền vật tư:

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Kim Cường

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Dương Thanh Lam

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Sơ Vũ
VIP A Gấu



Nguyễn Đình



Nguyễn Thị Xá

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Xã: Pắc Bả..... Huyện/Thị: Tân Uyên.....

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã..... Huyện:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình:..... người. Trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

.....

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến.....)

- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.

-Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục.....)

2.2 Ý kiến tham vấn cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có: X Không:..... Nếu không, vì sao?

.....

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá – xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

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.....
.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

.....
.....

- Sau khi xây dựng:

.....
.....

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

- + Đất đai:
- + Nhà ở/ công trình:
- + Cây cối/ hoa màu:
- + Khác:

- Trong khi xây dựng:

- + Đất đai:
- + Nhà ở/ công trình:
- + Cây cối/ hoa màu:
- + Khác:

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

- + Đất đai:
- + Nhà ở/ công trình:
- + Cây cối/ hoa màu:
- + Khác:

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư:
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):
- Kết hợp đền bù bằng mặt đất và bằng tiền vật tư:

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy and converts it into chemical energy. Chl a is found in the chloroplasts of plants and the thylakoids of algae.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is a secondary photosynthetic pigment that absorbs light energy and transfers it to Chl a. It is a yellow-green pigment that is found in the chloroplasts of plants and the thylakoids of algae.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that absorb light energy and transfer it to Chl a. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors of autumn leaves. Carotenoids are found in the chloroplasts of plants and the thylakoids of algae.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a group of carotenoids that absorb light energy and transfer it to Chl a. They are responsible for the yellow color of autumn leaves. Xanthophylls are found in the chloroplasts of plants and the thylakoids of algae.

5. *Anthocyanins* are a group of pigments that absorb light energy and transfer it to Chl a. They are responsible for the red and purple colors of autumn leaves. Anthocyanins are found in the vacuoles of plant cells.

i) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng và tái định cư;

iii) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình....);

Có: ×; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

iii) Giám sát môi trường trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng, sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không?

Có:~~✓~~.....; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

Đặc điểm của các loài được phân loại như sau:

- Du ôn đôn.....triều.....khẩu độ.....đáp.....lưu ý.....khu vực.....
- kìa.....hư.....cơng.....phần.....có.....phần.....phần.....tên.....tên.....năm.....
phụ.....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Kim Cường

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Trần Văn Lực

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Trần Văn Lực

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Xã: Phước Thận Huyện/Thị: Thận Yên

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã Phước Thận Huyện: Thận Yên

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Văn Đăng Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Lương Văn Chung Chức vụ: CT Đoàn Thanh niên

- Ông (Bà) Lô Văn Bình Chức vụ: Ủy Hội Cựu chiến binh

- Ông (Bà) Hoàng Thị Thủy Chức vụ: CT Hội Phụ nữ

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 9 người. Trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

.....

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến.....)

- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.

-Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục.....)

2.2 Ý kiến tham vấn cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? Có: X Không:..... Nếu không, vì sao?

.....

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá – xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

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- Trong khi xây dựng:

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.....

- Sau khi xây dựng:

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.....
.....

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai:
+ Nhà ở/ công trình:
+ Cây cối/ hoa màu:
+ Khác:

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai:
+ Nhà ở/ công trình:
+ Cây cối/ hoa màu:
+ Khác:

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất đai:
+ Nhà ở/ công trình:
+ Cây cối/ hoa màu:
+ Khác:

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư:
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):
- Kết hợp đền bù bằng mặt đất và bằng tiền vật tư:

2

Appendix 4: Photos of community consultation meeting





Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

[illegible]

(Đính kèm Biên bản tham vấn cộng đồng)

Xã: Phước Mỹ Huyện: Sơn Mỹ Tỉnh: Lào Cai

- Đơn vị tư vấn của Chủ đầu tư trình bày các nội dung về dự án bao gồm:

- + Thông tin về dự án: Xã Phước Hòa.....huyện Sơn Tây.....tỉnh Đà Nẵng

.....được chọn để đầu tư cải tạo lưới điện trung hạ áp bằng nguồn vốn tài trợ của ADB thông qua dự án

- + Tuyến đường dây dự kiến sẽ được cải tạo và mở rộng, vị trí đặt trạm biến áp
- + Các tác động dự án sẽ gây ra
- + Các biện pháp giảm thiểu

- Rồi mang chú con đến, hân hoan gặp người đàn ông
đến chung với chú. M. mang một đóa hoa tươi và
một chiếc quần. Con cháu gặp ông cũng rất vui, nhưng
không thể.

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG
(Ký, đóng dấu)



PHỔ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Kim Cường



Đương Thanh Lâm

DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ DÂN THAM GIA THAM VẤN

Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Tại xã (phường) Phai...Hu.....huyện(thị xã) Sa...Hu...Tỉnh Lai...Chau

STT	Họ tên	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1)	Vương A Dê	Dê	
2)	Vương A Dưa	Dưa	
3)	Lâu A Dao	Dao	
4)	Lâu A Gô	Gô	
5)	Lâu A Thao	Thao	
6)	Lâu A Cao	Cao	
7)	Lâu A Chinh	Chinh	
8)	Lâu A Thi	Thi	
9)	Lâu A Phui	Phui	
10)	Lâu A Sơ	Sơ	
11)	Lâu A Cú	Cú	
12)	Vương P Phông	Phông	
13)	Lâu A Thinh	Thinh	
14)	Châu A Chinh	Chinh	
15)	Lâu A Páo	Páo	
16)	Lâu A Lanh	Lanh	
17)	Lê Văn Păng	Păng	
18)	Lương Văn Khô	Khô	
19)	Lâu A Thái	Thái	
20)	Lâu A Chai	Chai	
21)	Lâu A Thái	Thái	

BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

(Đính kèm Biên bản tham vấn cộng đồng)

Yêu cầu: có hình ảnh cuộc họp

Xã: Phước Thọ Huyện: Đầm Hà Tỉnh: Lào Cai

1. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Đơn vị tư vấn của Chủ đầu tư trình bày các nội dung về dự án bao gồm:

+ Thông tin về dự án: Xã: Phước Thọ huyện: Đầm Hà tỉnh: Lào Cai

Lào Cai được chọn để đầu tư cải tạo lưới điện trung hạ áp bằng nguồn vốn tài trợ của ADB thông qua dự án

+ Tuyến đường dây dự kiến sẽ được cải tạo và mở rộng, vị trí đặt trạm biến áp

+ Các tác động dự án sẽ gây ra

+ Các biện pháp giảm thiểu

2. Ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền và người dân địa phương:

Rất mong dự án sớm được triển khai thực hiện để nâng cao chất lượng điện lực cho nhân dân địa phương.

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

(Ký, đóng dấu)



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Kim Cương

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

(Ký, đóng dấu)



KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Đinh Văn Sơn

DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ DÂN THAM GIA THAM VẤN
Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3
Tại xã (phường) ... Phước Thọ ... huyện (thị xã) Tào ... tỉnh Lai Châu

vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Tại xã (phường) ... Pắc Tha ... huyện (thị xã) ... Tào Ngưu ... Tỉnh ... Lai Châu

[illegible]

BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN
(Đính kèm Biên bản tham vấn cộng đồng)

Yêu cầu: có hình ảnh cuộc họp

Xã: Phước Thận Huyện: Thạnh Yên Tỉnh: Lai Châu

1. Nội dung cuộc họp:

- Đơn vị tư vấn của Chủ đầu tư trình bày các nội dung về dự án bao gồm:

- + Thông tin về dự án: Xã: Phước Thận huyện: Thạnh Yên tỉnh Lai Châu được chọn để đầu tư cải tạo lưới điện trung hạ áp bằng nguồn vốn tài trợ của ADB thông qua dự án Mô hình xã cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu vùng xa tỉnh Lai Châu
- + Tuyến đường dây dự kiến sẽ được cải tạo và mở rộng, vị trí đặt trạm biến áp
- + Các tác động dự án sẽ gây ra
- + Các biện pháp giảm thiểu

2. Ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền và người dân địa phương:

Lãnh đạo xã, nhà dân trong xã, người dân, chủ tịch, phó chủ tịch xã
dự án
địa phương, người dân, mạng lưới, trạm qua
trên địa phương, ít tác động, địa phương, trạm và các xã
sinh hoạt, thôn bản
phụ thuộc, khai dự án, thông báo, cho chính quyền xã
địa phương, an ninh, trật tự xã hội

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

(Ký, đóng dấu)



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Kim Cương

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

(Ký, đóng dấu)



KT/ CHỦ TỊCH
HO CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Văn Tường

DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ DÂN THAM GIA THAM VẤN
Dự án: Mở rộng và cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu
vay vốn ADB – Giai đoạn 3

Tại xã (phường) Phước Thôn.....huyện(thị xã) Tôn Đức tỉnh Lai Châu

Tại xã (phường) Phước Thôn.....huyện(thị xã) Tôn Đức tỉnh Lai Châu

[illegible]

Appendix 6: The picture of meeting

