

Resettlement Plan

December 2012

Loan No: 2517-VIE: Renewable Energy for Remote Commune Project

**SUBPROJECT: EXTENSION AND REHABILITATION OF
MEDIUM AND LOW VOLTAGE NETWORK FOR POOR AND
REMOTE COMMUNES IN LAI CHAU PROVINCE- PHASE 2.**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15th December 2012)

Currency unit = VND

\$1.00 = VND 20,820

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APs	–	(project) affected persons
HH	–	Household
CARBs	–	Compensation, Assistance & Resettlement Boards
CPC	–	Commune People's Committee
DCC	–	District Compensation Committee
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	–	Department of Finance
DPC	–	District People's Committee
DRC	–	District Resettlement Committee
EVN	–	Electricity of Viet Nam
IMO	–	Independent monitoring organization
Km	–	Kilometer
LV	–	Low Voltage
MV	–	Medium Voltage
LURC	–	Land Use Right Certificate
MOI	–	Ministry of Industry
NGO	–	Non-governmental organization
PC	–	Power Company
PIB	–	Public Information Booklet
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPC	–	Provincial People's Committee
RC	–	Resettlement Committee
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
VND	–	Viet Nam Dong (currency)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	viii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	ix9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Project Background	1
1.2. Location and Components of The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province	2
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
2.1. Affected on Land	5
2.2. Affected on trees	6
2.3. Affected on houses and assests	6
2.4. Affected on public assets	6
2.5. Affected on livelihood and income.....	6
2.6. Vulnerable Groups	7
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNES AND HOUSEHOLDS.....	8
3.1. Social-economic conditions of ethnic minorities in subproject area	8
3.2. Socio-economic Condition of the Affected Households.....	16
IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION	28
4.1. Completed Disclosure and Consultation Activities.....	28
4.2. Planned Disclosure and Participatory Activities	32
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	33
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	34
6.1. Relevant Policies of Vietnam	34
6.2. ADB Policies	37
6.3. Resolving the Gaps between Vietnamese Laws and ADB Policy.....	39
6.4. Project Principles	43
VII. ENTITLEMENTS	45
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY	49
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	50
X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	52
XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION.....	54
XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	56
APPENDICIES	57
Appendix 1. Project Map.....	58
Appendix 2. List of communes affected by the subproject	59
Appendix 3. Land area affected by the subproject	60
Appendix 4. Impacts on trees disaggregated by district	62
Appendix 5. Household Questionnaire	63
Appendix 6. List of affected poor households.....	67
Appendix 7. List of HHs whose land will be affected.....	70
Appendix 8. Minutes of consultation meetings	83

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area used by households affected by the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province.
Table 2: Types of affected land
Table 3: Impact scope of households
Table 4: List of affected trees disaggregated by district
Table 5: Distribution population of district in the subproject area
Table 6: Number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in subproject area
Table 7: Area of main crops the people in subproject districts (ha)
Table 8: Distribution of average cropped area per household (ha)
Table 9: Number of cattle and poultry in subproject districts
Table 10: Source of electricity HHs
Table 11: Members in Mass organization in involved districts
Table 12: Number of affected households and surveyed households in subproject area
Table 13: Distribution of affected households by ethnic group
Table 14: Religion of affected HH heads
Table 15: Education level of affected household heads
Table 16: Using languages of HH heads
Table 17: Poverty status of affected HHs in each subproject district
Table 18: Average annual income per capita of affected households disaggregated by district and ethnic group
Table 19: Distance and accessibility of the 23 communes
Table 20: Percentage of HHS by Role of Men and Women in Rice Farming (%)
Table 21: Selected information on the affected Ethnic Minorities
Table 22: Vulnerability and risk analysis for the affected people of the subproject
Table 23: Data on the Consultations Done for Resettlement Planning for “The extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province”
Table 24: Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Summary of Key Provisions
Table 25: Difference Between National Laws and ADB Policy and Their Reconciliation in Project Policies
Table 26: Project Entitlement Matrix
Table 27: Beneficiaries and Budget of the Income Restoration Strategy

Table 28: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Activities

Table 29: RP implementation Schedule

Table 30: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person (AP) - Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

In the case of a household, it 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.

Compensation - Means payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) 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 value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.

Cut-off date - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP, regardless of tenure status. In this Project, the cut-off date will be the final day of the census of APs and the detailed measurement survey (DMS) of APs' land and/or non-land assets.

Entitlement - means a range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Land acquisition - Means the process whereby an AP 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 equivalent to the replacement costs of affected assets.

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| Rehabilitation | - Means assistance provided in cash or in kind to project affected persons due to the loss of 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 | - Means the physical relocation of an affected household from her/his pre-project place of residence. |
| Severely affected persons | - Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) loss of 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or income sources due to the Project; and/or (ii) relocation. |
| Vulnerable groups | - Are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) Households headed by women with dependents, elderly, or disabled, (ii) Households falling under the national poverty threshold, (iii) Landless households, and (iv) Ethnic minorities. |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Dien Bien and Lai Chau provinces and some northern mountainous provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighbouring areas. NPC proposes six subprojects for the feasible study. Component 2 includes both new construction and renovation of rural grid in Soc Trang and Tra Vinh, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some other provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from the national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who have been used electricity.

The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province (for the additional financing) is a subproject of the The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project. The subproject will entail the installation of 133.814-kilometer medium voltage with 60 distribution substations, 147.906-kilometer low voltage system with 6,099 costumer meters and 304.950 kilometers of meter to household connection. The subproject will be located in Lai Chau Province and will cover 23 communes in 3 districts. The districts are as follows: Tan Uyen, Than Uyen and Muong Te.

2. **Scope of Project's Impacts**

- The subproject will permanently acquire 10,914 m² of land in 3 districts: Tan Uyen, Than Uyen and Muong Te. Of 10,914 m² permanently affected land, 667 m² is agricultural land of 190 households (783 persons); 617 m² is land for perennial trees of 213 households (878 persons); 9,63 m² is unused land. The subproject will permanently impact on 213 households and there are no resettled households; no households will be affected 10% or more of arable land. There are 114 poor households and no women headed households among affected ones. The subproject also permanently affects 8,122 different kinds of trees and crops. The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province will not impact any structures or public assets during its implementation.
- The subproject will temporarily affect 1,383,594 m² of land in 3 districts: Tan Uyen, Than Uyen and Muong Te. Of 1,383,594 m² temporarily affected land 5,180 m² is agricultural land of 283 households (1,166 persons); 1,378,414 m² is unused land managed by CPCs. In the temporarily affected area, there are no structures or public assets affected by the project.

- As showed in the SES, all affected households have no LURCs, but 100 percent is using the acquired land under the customary use rights for ethnic minorities. Around 6.11 percent of permanently affected land is paddy rice field one season, 5.56 percent is land for perennial trees belonging to households and the rest is unused land belonging to the CPCs. The subproject will affect area for growing one season rice, corn and soybean of all affected households.

3. **Information Disclosure and Consultations.** The specific objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation are to: (i) Share adequate information on the project for the community, people and the related agencies affected by the project; (ii) Collect suggestions and opinions of local authorities, the affected community and people on the issues such as the scale of land acquisition; the mitigation measures of land acquisition; the compensation, assistance, resettlement policies; the income restoration activities and the grievance redress mechanism; (iii) Attract the co-operation and participation of the affected community, people and the related agencies in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan; (iv) 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 and consulted in the form of the delivery of Project Information Booklet in the consultation meetings. 23 public consultation meetings have been organized during May, 2012 in locality. The meetings had a total of 398 participants, 15.22 percent of whom were women. In these meetings, the compensation policies and entitlements of the affected households were totally agreed.

4. **Policy Framework, Entitlement Matrix and Income Restoration Measures.** There are some differences between the policies of Vietnam and ADB on resettlement such as: compensation of non-titled users, compensation based on replacement cost and entitlement to rehabilitation assistance, etc. These differences are resolved in favour of ADB policy by granting compensation to all affected people regardless of tenure at replacement cost and rehabilitation assistance to those losing 10 percent or more of their agricultural land and vulnerable households. The resolution is reflected in the entitlement matrix.

Productive land: For legal and legalizable owners and those with customary rights losing less than 10 percent of the landholding, compensation at replacement cost and allowance for job changing will be provided. But those losing 10 percent or more will be compensated at replacement cost and receive allowances such as allowance for life stabilization, allowance for job transition, allowance for job training, allowance and prioritize for land reclamation in the suitable planned area, for the recruitment of local people during the construction of the project as well as participation into the income restoration and other allowances.

Temporarily Impacted Land: For legal and legalizable owners and those with customary rights, if the project use is less than 30 months, land area will be compensated at the market leasing rate; trees and crops will be compensated based at market rate and land will be restored to pre-project quality before being returned to the user. For land that will be temporarily affected more than 30 months, the compensation for the assests will be similar.

Crops and Trees: Regardless of tenure, annual crops such as paddy rice that can not be harvested will be paid based on recent highest productivity season and current market value. Perennial trees will be paid based on current market value given the type, age, and productive value (future production) and compensation for timber trees based on compensation regulations of Lai Chau province.

Assistance to vulnerable groups: Allowance of VND 1,000,000 per household.

According to the price survey done by the consultant in May 2012, the compensation rates established by Lai Chau PPC are quite close and equivalent to market rates.

5. **Cost Estimate, Implementation Schedule, Institutional Arrangements and Monitoring.** RP implementation will cost VND 713,235,040 equal to USD 34,257. Around 89.3 percent of this amount will go to compensation, assistance and income restoration measures. The funds will be from EVN-NPC and will be transferred to the District Compensation Board to pay the compensation and give assistance to the affected households with the commune and village providing the necessary support. The implementation will start and to be completed on March, 2012. As the Executing Agency, the Electricity Company of Vietnam will create a project management unit to supervise the overall implementation of the project. But it is the provincial, district and commune People's Committee who will implement the resettlement activities. An internal monitoring system will be installed within the PMU to track the progress and result of implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

6. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the "Project") consists of two investment components:

- 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.
- 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.

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

8. 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.

1.2. Location and Components of The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province

9. The subproject will be located in Lai Chau Province and will cover 23 communes in 03 districts. The districts are as follows: Tan Uyen, Than Uyen and Muong Te. The list of the communes is in Appendix 2. Its main components are the following:

- (i) Medium Voltage (MV) system: This is composed of 81 distribution substations and MV lines. The substations have a total capacity 4,038.5 kVA. These are mounted, grounded or indoor types depending on the condition of the locality. The voltage level is 35/0.4kV and the substation volume is 31.5-50-75-100-160kVA. The MV lines have a total length of 133.814 kilometers and conductor of AC50-AC70.
- (ii) Low Voltage (LV) system: The system has 147.906 kilometer LV lines, conductors of AV (95-70-50-35), 6099 sets of customer meters of 1-phase 5/20A and 3/9 A type
- (iii) Connection from the meter: The total length of the conductor from meter to households is 304.950 km. The conductor from the meter to the household is PVC (2x2.5) and PVC(2x4) while its: PVC(2x1,6) within the house.
- (iv) Service roads and work area: Existing roads will be used for access and work area and public land will be allocated for a pen and a warehouse.

1.3. Affected Land and People

10. The subproject will require temporarily and permanently a total land area of 1,394,508 m² (139.45 ha) of which around 10,914 square meters (1.0914 hectares) will be permanently affected. The permanently affected area is 0.31 percent of the total affected area. This area will be permanently affected as a result of the installation of the MV and LV tower foundations. It will affect 283 households (1,166 persons). The temporary affected land will be affected during construction phase for the work of pulling wires and putting up poles. The temporary affected land included all the land in ROW. The project owner should compensated for crops, trees on the land and not compensated for this land.

Table 1: Area used by households affected by the Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province for the additional financing

Project Component	Temporary (m2)	Permanent (m2)	Total (m2)
MV System and substation (Tower foundations and ROW)	796,600	6,284	802,884

LV System (Tower foundations and ROW)	586,994	4,630	591,624
Total	1,383,594	10,914	1,394,508

11. There will be 283 households (1,166 persons) affected by the subproject. Of which 267 (1,100 persons) households are in ethnic minority groups and 16 (66 persons) households are in Kinh group. Among the total affected households, there are no severely affected household (lost 10% or more of total current arable area).

1.4. Alternatives Consideration

12. During the preparation and design phases of the subproject, 23 public consultations, a socio-economic survey and inventory of potentially affected assets were made. Using the result, the project totally avoided households who will lose 10 percent or more of their land holding and the need for any relocation. During technical design, a number of measures were taken in conjunction with local authorities and concerned agencies, to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The measures are the following: (i) designate a route of the alignment that will not affect houses and other economic assets; (ii) place the alignment outside residential, historical and protected areas; (iii) follow as much as possible the designated route in locating the towers; and (iv) 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.

1.5. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

13. The resettlement plan (RP) 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. To attain this, the resettlement plan will attain the following objectives:

- Identify the area to be affected by the project and the adverse impact on the people and the extent of losses on their economic and cultural assets;
- Determine the entitlement of the affected people for compensation and assistance based on the principle of replacement cost and the requirements of the national laws and ADB policies;
- Describe the procedures of delivering the compensation and assistance in accordance with project principles including the mechanism to address grievances; and
- Describe the institutional arrangement and financial requirements to implement the plan and to monitor its implementation and impact.

1.6. Basis of Project Description and Arrangement for Updating the Resettlement Plan

14. The subproject description is based on the sub-project investment report. Based on the area indicated in the report for acquisition, the communes' officials lead the inventory of the potentially affected assets and people. The result is the basis of the RP . The RP will be updated after the detailed engineering design approved and the land to be acquired demarcated on the ground. The District Resettlement Committee, Commune People's Committee and the affected people will validate and update the result of the inventory through.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Affected on Land

2.1.1. Permanent impacts

15. The subproject will permanently affect 10,914 m² area of 23 in 03 districts (Tan Uyen District, Than Uyen district and Muong Te district), Lai Chau province. The permanently affected land includes: 667 m² of annual crop land belonging to 190 households (783 persons); 617 m² of perennial tree land of 213 households (878 persons) and 9,630 of unused land. The public area which will be permanently affected is 9,630 m² (accounting for 88.23% and is the uncultivated area) (Table 3). The affected area that local people have right to use is 1,284 m², including 667 m² of paddy rice field for one season and 617 m² of land for perennial trees. The area for paddy rice accounts for 6.11% of total affected area. There are a total of 213 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.

2.1.2 Temporary impacts

16. The subproject will affect temporarily 1,383,594 m² of land in 3 districts. The affected land includes 5,180 m² of annual crop land and 1,378,414 m² of unused public land. There are 283 households (1,166 persons) temporarily affected by the subproject. The temporarily affected area accounts for 99.22 % of total affected area.

Table 2: Types of affected land

Type of land	Permanently Affected (m ²)	Temporarily Affected (m ²)	Total (m ²)
Agricultural and Land for perennial trees	1,284	5,180	6,464
Unused	9,630	1,378,414	1,388,044
TOTAL	10,914	1,383,594	1,394,508

Source: Data of IOL in May, 2012

Table 3: Impact scope of households

Type of impacts	No. Of AHs	Persons
<i>Households who will be affected</i>	283	1,166

<i>Households who will lose land temporarily</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>1,166</i>
<i>Households who will lose land permanently</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>878</i>
<i>Household who will lose less than 10 percent of their land</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>878</i>
<i>Household who will lose more than 10 percent of their land</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Source: Data of IOL in May, 2012

2.2. Affected on trees

17. Apart from the permanent and temporary acquisition of land, the subproject will also affect 5,180 square meters of crops and 893 trees (mango, banana, apple, tea, bamboo...) of 283 households (1,166 persons).

Table 4: List of affected trees disaggregated by district

No.	Commune/district	Unit	Quantity			Total
			Timber trees	Fruit trees	Industrial trees	
1	Tan Uyen district	Trees	105	64	124	293
2	Than Uyen district	Trees	43	30	90	163
3	Muong Te district	Trees	151	85	201	437
Total			299	179	415	893

Source: Data of IOL in May, 2012

2.3. Affected on houses and assests

18. Besides the impacts on trees, the subproject will not affect any structures/houses or other assets on land.

2.4. Affected on public assets

19. There are no public assets affected by the implementation of the subproject.

2.5. Affected on livelihood and income

20. No persons will be resettled and no affected household will lose 10 percent or more of their assets. Nonetheless, the subproject affects on 283 households with 1,166 persons (of which, 213 households have permanent affected land, 283 households have temporarily affected land and 213 households have both permanent and temporal affected land). So there will be 213 permanently affected and 283 temporarily affected households. The permanently affected household will lose an average of 6.03 square meters. With an average land holding of 6.03 square meters, the land that will be permanently lost will constitute 0.055 percent of their total land holding(10,914). Among the temporarily affected households, the land that will be affected by the project will be 5,180 square meters or 0.26 percent of their land holding.

21. If the permanently affected area is planted paddy rice, the average loss is 6.03 m² and the average price of 14,000 VND per kilogram of rice, the income lost from rice production is about 84,420 VND per year/HH (6.03 square meters x 0.5 kilogram per square kilometer x 2 cropping seasons x 14,000 VND).

2.6. Vulnerable Groups

22. There are 283 HHs affected by the subproject and they belong to 3 ethnic groups, including Thai, H'Mong, Kinh. Among these affected HHs, 271 HHs (1,117 persons) are ethnic people amounting to 95.76% of total people affected by the subproject. There have no households headed by women and there have 3 households with disabled member.

23. There are 114 affected households (470 persons) (40% of total affected HHs) who are poor households under National poverty line in 2010. The average income of the affected households is from 1,008,000 VND to 7,000,000 VND per person per year in 2010. The provincial poverty threshold is from 2,400,000 VND to 7,800,000 VND per person per year. Being ethnic minorities and mostly poor, all the affected people is considered vulnerable. No affected household is headed by a woman or has disabled member among poor AHs.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AFFECTED COMMUNES AND HOUSEHOLDS

24. The assessment methods include: (i) Using the available documents in the locality (the statistics at all levels, socio-economic development reports, reports of social organizations); (ii) Interviewing with key officials of 23 communes include: CPC chairman, CPC vice chairman, Chairman of Woman union, Chairman of Father land front, village leaders of affected villages and beneficiary villages). These people are in charge of the statistics of socio-economic and culture of the commune; (iii) Forty focused group discussions (iv) Using specifically by the statistical forms and questionnaire for 283 households of 23 communes directly affected by the subproject. The questionnaire used in the household survey is in Appendix 5.

3.1. Social-economic conditions of ethnic minorities in subproject area

Population

25. According to Statistical Yearbook 2011, Lai Chau province has natural area of 9,067.9 km²; administrative organization includes 1 town, 6 districts (93 communes) and 3 wards. The total population of Lai Chau province is 393,752 persons (in rural areas is 215,353 persons in urban areas is 178,399 persons), which male is 193,410 persons (accounting for 49.12%) and female is 200,342 persons (accounting for 50.88%); population density of 43 persons/km². The Ethnic Minorities occupy a major share (over 80%) of the total population of Lai Chau province. The dominant ethnic minorities in the province are Thai, H'Mong, Dao and Ha Nhi.

26. "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province" Subproject will impact on 03 districts, 23 communes and 60 villages of Lai Chau province.

Table 5: Distribution population of district in the subproject area

No	Locality	Ethnic minority group (HHs)						Persons				Household Size (persons/ HH)	
		Kinh	Thai	Mong	Dao	Ha Nhi	Total	Total	Male		Female		
									Total	%	Total		%
1	Tan Uyen	2,015	3,628	2,935	762	0	9,340	48,101	24,329	50.58	23,772	49.42	5.15
2	Than Uyen	215	5,849	4,958	1,161	0	12,184	68,107	33,597	49.33	34,510	50.67	5.59
3	Muong Te	144	4,402	4,178	881	583	10,189	49,213	24,203	49.18	25,010	50.82	4.83
	Total	2,374	13,879	12,071	2,804	583	31,713	165,421	82,129	49.65	83,292	50.35	5.22

Source: Socio-economic report of subproject districts in 2012

27. The total number of households in affected districts is 31,713 HHs with 165,421 persons. Among 5 ethnic groups including Kinh, Thai, Mong, Dao, Ha Nhi; Kinh group amounts to only 7.5 % and other group's amount to 92.5%.

28. Of the total 165,421 people in the subproject area, total males are 82,129 (49.65%) while females are 86,292 (50.35%). Male to female ratio balances out approximately 50:50 for the subproject area as a whole although there are some differences among districts. Than Uyen, \Muong Te are districts where female population is higher than male.

29. The average HH size in the subproject area is 5.22 persons per household which ranges from 4.83 in to 5.59. The HH size for communes predominantly occupied by ethnic minority people is higher with 5.8 persons/HH.

Poverty rate

30. 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 are as follows:

- Poor households in rural areas are those whose average income is 400,000VND/person/month (4,800,000 VND/person/year) and below;
- Poor households in urban areas are those whose average income is 500,000VND/person/month (6,000,000 VND/person/year) and below;
- Poor threshold households in rural areas are those whose average income is from 401,000VND/person /month to 520,000 VND/person/month
- Poor threshold households in urban areas are those whose average income is 501,000VND/person /month to 650,000 VND/person/month

31. All the affected households are ethnic minority belonging to 4 ethno-linguistic groups: Thai, H'Mong, Dao and Ha Nhi. Around over 40 percent of the affected households are poor. The average income of the affected household is 10,000,000 VND per year. The provincial poverty threshold is 2,400,000 VND per household per month. Being ethnic minorities and mostly poor, all the affected people is considered vulnerable. No subproject affected household is headed by a woman or have disabled members.

32. The number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in each district of subproject area is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in subproject area

Subproject district	Poor households		Poor threshold households		Non-poor households	
	No (HHs)	%	No (HHs)	%	No (HHs)	%
Tan Uyen district	3671	39.3%	1213	12.99%	4456	47.71%

Subproject district	Poor households		Poor threshold households		Non-poor households	
	No (HHs)	%	No (HHs)	%	No (HHs)	%
Than Uyen district	4245	34.84%	971	7.97%	6969	57.19%
Muong Te district	5786	56.79%	530	5.2%	3873	38.01%
Total	13702	43.21%	2714	8.56%	15298	48.24%

(Source: Socio-economic report of Lai Chau province in 2012)

33. Findings from consultation with local community and PRA 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.

Income Generation and Resource Use

34. The great majority of households in subproject area rely for their living on small-scale cultivation but their productivity remains low. Their main crops are upland rice, corn, cassava, peanut and soya bean. Wet rice is also cultivated but only one crop per year and has been given not much care and technical support. As a result, local people have to experience hunger three months a year. The area of upland rice is the largest in the commune. Area of main crops in the commune is described in the following table:

Table 7: Area of main crops the people in subproject districts (ha).

District	Wet rice (one crop)	Upland rice	corn	Peanut	soybean	cassava	Total
Tan Uyen district	3220	2818	805	419	385	805	8452
Than Uyen district	3698	3236	925	481	442	925	9705
Muong Te district	818	716	205	106	98	205	2148

(Source: Socio-economic data in yearbook 2011)

35. As the result of socio-economic survey, the average cropped per household in subproject districts is a bit different.

Table 8: Distribution of average cropped area per household (ha)

District	Wet rice one crop	Upland rice	corn	Peanut	soybean	cassava	Total
Tan Uyen district	0.400	0.350	0.100	0.052	0.010	0.154	1.066
Than Uyen district	436	382	109	57	52	109	1,144
Muong Te district	490	429	123	64	59	123	1,286

Source: Lai Chau Statistical Yearbook 2011

36. 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. There is no farming model in the commune developed for cash. According to the district's yearbook, the number of cattle and poultry in subproject area (as of November 2011) is described in the following table:

Table 9: Number of cattle and poultry in subproject districts

Unit: head

District	Buffalo	Horse	Cow	Goat	Pig	Poultry
Tan Uyen district	18680	9340	42030	4670	31756	74720
Than Uyen district	24370	18278	54833	4874	41429	97480
Muong Te district	20378	15284	45851	8151	34643	81512

(Source: Socio-economic data in yearbook 2011)

37. Aquaculture area of the subproject communes is also not much, only 0.8% of HHs have ponds. Households near streams are engaged in fish harvesting in dry streams, again used for home consumption. The catch is mainly for home consumption and the absence of a market is a big barrier for them.

Electricity

38. Facilities and social services in the commune are still poor and most of the services are in the commune centres.

39. Only 28 communes of the province have connection to the national electricity grid. However, electricity from national power grid supplying these communes is not stable. There are frequent power outages and black out days are common. Power is not available for days during rainy season when fallen trees and other obstacles damage power supply network. These problems remain unfixed for weeks as it is not possible for technicians to approach the area in rainy season due to severely damaged road network. People in the other 12 communes depend either on pico hydropower generators placed in rivers and streams or kerosene oil for lighting. About 43.10 % of households in the subproject area have access to national electric power, about 11.07% obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 45.83% of them have no access to electricity.

Table 10: Source of electricity HHS

District	Source of electricity HHs (%)		
	National Power Grid	Small hydro station	No electricity
Tan Uyen district	20.40	10.15	69.45

District	Source of electricity HHs (%)		
	National Power Grid	Small hydro station	No electricity
Than Uyen district	33.47	15.24	51.29
Muong Te district	51.0	12.23	36.76

Source: Lai Chau PC Statistic 2009

40. None of the households in both communes use electricity not for production but for lighting only.

41. According to results of consultative meetings with communal officers and electricity consumers, households in subproject area pay ~50,000 VND/month for electricity use for television and bulbs.

Education

42. According to Socio-economic report of Lai Chau province in 2011, there are 407 schools including 129 kindergarten, 140 primary schools, 112 secondary schools and 26 high schools. Total number of class in 2011 is 6.262 with 112,475 pupils. The current pupil-teacher ratio is 14.47. Among 406 schools in whole province, 32 schools have met national education standards. The percentage of pupils dropped out of school is 1.37%.

Trading

43. 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.

44. Besides, manual textile machines mainly used by women all for local use. Products made are pillows, blankets and garments. These machines are traditional and cannot be converted to electric operations. However, the power supply improvement may result in women being able to work machines in the night leading to an increase in production. Focus group discussions indicate that the products can be sold in the town market

Health

45. Health care and medicine supply services are delivered periodically. All 145 villages, 38 communes and 02 towns under the subproject have health facilities equipped with nursing and doctor staff for medical examination and to prescribe basic treatments. Not all people access to medical check and treatment. They just go to have medical

examination and treatment only when they are in serious conditions. The main diseases are virus fever, malaria. Health facilities all have power from the national grid. The problem is to stabilize the national grid supply quality and the full establishment of medical equipment, convenient transportation from the place of medical facilities.

Credit use

46. Regarding credit fund access, households in the subproject districts can borrow money from Social Policy Bank through large organizations (women union, youth union and veterans association). The interest rate is 0.65% per year with a maximum of 30 million dong per household per year. Beneficiaries of the credit program are members of mass organizations. They participated ten sessions of agricultural and forestry extension in 2011 where they were trained of effective loan use for production.

Participation in mass organisations

47. Mass organisations present in the commune are Women Union and Veteran Union. Farmer Union and Youth Union are present but not as active as the former pair. As women are able to penetrate in the villages, they are better placed to help villagers.

Table 11: Members in Mass organization in involved districts

Unit: Person

Province	Members of WU	Members of veteran union	Members of Farmer Union	Members of Youth Union
Tan Uyen district	4,860	252	2,835	1,368
Than Uyen district	3,825	135	2,754	1,206
Muong Te district	4,785	416	2,018	1,248

(Source: Socio-economic data in yearbook 2011)

48. Every village has a leader who is paid a meager salary from the government. He is the government representative in the village whose role is to inform local people about government programmes and policy. The village leader also announces meetings planned by the government. No village leader is a woman.

49. Thai women are open and easy to communicate with whereas Mong women are shy and backward.

3.2. Socio-economic Condition of the Affected Households

Affected community

50. There are a total of 283 affected households among 6,099 households in the subproject area (149 affected HHs in Muong Te district, 56 affected HHs in Than Uyen district, 78 affected HHs in Tan Uyen district). Details on number of affected households in the districts are presented in the table below:

Table 12: Number of affected households and surveyed households in subproject area

No	District/commune	Total No. of households	Total No. of households will be supplied electricity	No. of affected HHs	No. of affected persons
I	Muong Te district				
1	Nam Hang commune	680	306	9	35
2	Nam Manh commune	477	121	11	57
3	Kan Ho commune	358	181	11	44
4	Hua Bun commune	306	46	17	70
5	Bun To commune	650	250	9	37
6	Pa Ve Su commune	523	530	19	80
7	Ta Tong commune	692	413	12	51
8	Pa U commune	588	206	13	55

No	District/commune	Total No. of households	Total No. of households will be supplied electricity	No. of affected HHs	No. of affected persons
9	Mu Ca commune	389	289	17	71
10	Ka Lang commune	341	409	14	56
11	Thu Lum commune	401	336	17	71
II	Than Uyen district				
12	Khoe On commune	765	127	10	38
13	Muong Cang commune	1,116	436	12	49
14	Muong Than commune	1,473	188	6	26
15	Phuc Than commune	1,031	165	11	46
16	Muong Mit commune	501	45	17	69
III	Tan Uyen district				
17	Pac Ta commune	1,137	226	12	50
18	Ho Mit commune	454	109	14	58
19	Ta Mit commune	690	300	10	39
20	Trung Dong commune	1,173	131	12	46
21	Than Thuoc commune	690	368	9	35
22	Nam So commune	973	768	4	15
23	Muong Khoa commune	1,132	149	17	68
	Total	16,540	6,099	283	1,166

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

51. Affected households mainly belong to ethnic groups such as Thai, Mong, Kinh. There are 58.22% of affected HHs belonging to Thai group and 22.58% of them belonging to Mong group. The remaining households belong to Kinh and other groups that amount to 8.29% and 4.91% of total affected HHs respectively.

Table 13: Distribution of affected households by ethnic group

No.	District	No of AHs (HH)	No of AHs interviewed (HH)			
			Thai	Mong	Kinh	Other
1	Tan Uyen district	78	45	22	6	4
2	Than Uyen district	56	33	16	5	3

3	Muong Te district	149	87	43	12	7
	Total	283	165	81	23	14

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

52. As a part of socio-economic assessment of affected households, religion of 283 HH heads is presented in the table below:

Table 14: Religion of affected HH heads

No.	District	Total Affected HHs	Religion of HHs head		
			Buddhist	Christian	Other religions or no religion
1	Tan Uyen district	78	65	10	3
2	Than Uyen district	56	48	6	2
3	Muong Te district	149	99	35	15
	Total	283	212	51	20

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, Jan 2012

Education

53. Among a total of surveyed HHs, 30.7% HHs have HHs head completed secondary education. Percentage of illiterate HHs head is only 10.12%. HH has a university/ college degree is only about 0.33%. Detailed data regarding to the Education of HHs head show in table below (see table 15).

Table 15: Education level of affected household heads

No.	District	Education of HH head by category (person)				
		Elementary	Secondary school	High school	Colleges, University	Illiterate
1	Tan Uyen district	387	185	7	3	45
2	Than Uyen district	110	94	2	2	20
6	Muong Te district	154	79	19	6	53
	Total	651	358	28	11	118

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

54. About using language, all HHs head use a common language that is Vietnamese. In additional, heads of ethnic HHs also use language themselves. Detailed data regarding to the using languages shows in table below.

Table 16: Using languages of HH heads

No.	District	Language spoken by HHs Head		
		Vietnamese	Mong	Chinese
1	Tan Uyen district	24	34	19
2	Than Uyen district	2	31	23
3	Muong Te district	17	38	95

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

Poverty

55. 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 114, accounting for 40.28% of total affected HHs. Poverty status of affected households in each subproject district is presented in the table below:

Table 17: Poverty status of affected HHs in each subproject district

No.	District	Total Affected HHs	Poor HHs	Non-poor HHs	HHs with people in the situation of incapacity for work (%)
1	Tan Uyen district	78	18	60	2.45%
2	Than Uyen district	56	9	47	3.12%
3	Muong Te district	149	87	62	2.58%
	Total	283	114	169	2.58%

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

Income and livelihoods

56. The great majority of the 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. Around 40.28 percent of the affected households are poor (as said in Paragraph 50). The average income of the affected household is from 6,000,000 VND per year per capita (over 5 persons per household). Being ethnic minorities and mostly poor, most of the affected people are considered vulnerable.

Table 18: Average annual income per capita of affected households disaggregated by district and ethnic group

Unit: Million dong/year/person

No	District	Average income of the affected household			Average
		Thai	Mong	Other	
1	Tan Uyen district	13.60	8.20	8.0	11.20
2	Than Uyen district	12.20	8.80	8.1	10.37
3	Muong Te district	11.80	8.50	7.5	9.80
	Average	12.22	8.67	8.0	10.00

Transport, communication and utilities

57. Transportation to the town center at present is relatively favorable; the roads to the commune centers are asphalt and run along the hillsides. Most communes are located around 400m above sea level, but some communes are 700-800m above sea level such as communes of Muong Te district. Roads to the villages are mostly rock paved. Many ones are on very high mountains so it is very difficult to travel in rainy season; vehicles are not accessible (including motorcycles). In general, the villages have been connected to the national grid to the town center. The ones in this subproject are all located on the mountainous, remote areas currently without electricity.

58. There are totally 89 motorbikes, 68 home phones in each commune (cars have not been purchased by anyone in the commune).

Table 19: Distance and accessibility of the 23 communes

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
Tan Uyen district							
1	Muong Khoa	12	asphalt	good	6.2	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Trung Dong	5.5	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
3	Than Thuoc	11	asphalt	good	7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
4	Ho Mit	16	asphalt	good	6.8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
5	Pac Ta	15	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Nam So	42	asphalt	good	6.9	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Ta Mit	53	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
Than Uyen district							

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
1	Muong Cang	14	asphalt	good	7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Muong Than	13	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Khe On	15	asphalt	good	6.8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Phuc Than	9	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Muong Mit	10	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
Muong Te district							

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
1	Nam Hang	10	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Nam Manh	12	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Kan Ho	15	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access
4	Hua Bum	11	asphalt	good	6	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
5	Bun To	13	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Pa Ve Su	14	asphalt	good	8.7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
7	Ta Tong	15	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
8	Pa U	13	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
9	Mu Ca	12	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
10	Ka Lang	14	asphalt	good	6.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
11	Thu Lum	13	asphalt	good	8.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

Water and Sanitation

59. Water for drinking and everyday activities of local villagers is taken from mountainous stream through a system of plastic or rubber pipelines. This water source is sufficient even in dry season. Local hygiene and sanitation is low. There are neither bathrooms nor toilets or latrines in most villages. Households in subproject area made their own toilets using bamboo and canvas walls as replacement for brick walls. Some households have no toilets. The result of some interviews showed that most of HHs have toilet outside (about 92.3%)(from 83% to 99%

in each district), 7.7% of HHs do not have toilet, and no HHs have indoor toilet.

Use of Power

60. According to the socio-economic survey, there are shared power users. Two or three HHs share 0.5-1kW generator, the rate is about 30% in rainy season.

61. There are kerosene users as the source of lighting. The current status of power supply from the national grid is good, reliable. There are some problems with current power: For households, the use of small hydro power generators is stable in rainy season, dry season water supply is limited so it is unstable. The source of lighting energy for 45.83% of HHs is kerosene oil. For ethnic minority households, electricity is mainly used for lighting, not for cooking, the wealthier households have 01 TV and 01 electric fan, mainly concern their power for lighting, running the TV and the fan. Each commune has 2 to 3 rice grinders on average. For wealthier households they want stable 3 phase- electricity to do business with millers, ice-cream containers, and ice makers.

Gender Consideration

63. 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.

Table 20: Percentage of HHS by Role of Men and Women in Rice Farming (%)

Rice Farming Tasks	Men Only	Women Only	Both Men and Women
Preparing soil	41	51	8
Planting	20	77	3
Weeding	8	90	2
Harvesting	35	40	25
Drying	31	52	17
Milling	38	41	21

Provenance and Culture of the H'Mong and Thai Ethnic Groups

64. The two ethnic groups to which the affected people belong are affiliated to different ethno-linguistic branches. The Thai belongs to the Tay-Thai while the H'Mong belongs to the Hmong-Dao branches (Table 21). The Thai have been in Vietnam even before country developed its national identity but the H'Mong just migrated from Southern China in end of 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Each

group speaks the language of their ethno-linguistic branch which is distinct from the Kinh, which is the language of the ethnic majority. They use their own language within their households.

65. Although both groups are heavily dependent on agriculture, the degree of commercialization of production varies depending on their connection with the market and degree of acculturation. The Thai has higher commercial production and adopted more farming practices from the dominant group. The H'Mong has largely subsistence production. Their adoption of sedentary farming is recent but until now they largely rely on swidden agriculture, hunting and foraging.

66. The two groups believe in nature spirits and worship their dead ancestors. In spite of the increasing exposure to public education and mass media and interaction with the dominant group, acculturation remains very slow. The land acquisition under the subproject will definitely reduce the livelihood base of the affected ethnic groups considering their dependence on farming and other land-based production such as forest product collection.

Table 21: Selected information on the affected Ethnic Minorities

<i>Item</i>	<i>H'Mong</i>	<i>Thai</i>
Ethno-linguistic Affiliation	Hmong-Dao	Tay-Thai
Degree of Acculturation	Primarily swidden farmers and just recently adopted sedentary life and paddy rice cultivation; It mainly relies on oral tradition and link to market is limited to weekly market day in regional centres.	Barter is still practiced being far from the market. It has its own script based on the Sanskrit which reduced the need to use the writing of the dominant group
Economy	Corn production in upland area with limited paddy rice production. Animal production, forest product collection and hunting.	Paddy rice farming; Upland farming with subsistence crops (corn, cassava, gourd and beans); Forest product collection and animal production; highly hierarchical
Spiritual Belief	Ancestor worship, animism including spirits of living and non-living things; belief in reincarnation	Earth spirits.

Source: Dang Nghiem Van, Chu Thai Son and Luu Hung, Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam. The GIOI Publishers, Hanoi, 2010

Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

67. The average land loss of 6.03m² per household can be estimated to result to a

loss of income of 84,420 VND per year. This is assuming that the lost land is planted rice with yield of 5,000 kg/ha/year and sold at 14,000 VND per kilogram. But this financial loss is not expected to affect any cultural element of these ethnic groups. It may threaten their food security which is already in precarious state. Loss of finance is not much but it would threat food security of households who unstable source of income. The threat is particularly high among the poor who will lose large proportion of their land as well as the women-headed households and those with disabled members. The women-headed households may not have enough male members to offset the loss by working in the subproject during construction while those with disabled members will have lower capacity to support their special requirement.

Table 22: Vulnerability and risk analysis for the affected people of the subproject

Type of Households	Number	Percent	Risks Due to Loss of Assets
Ethnic Minority	271	95.76	The average affected household is estimated to lose about 10,000,000 VND per year from lost production due to land acquisition The land acquisition will not directly change any cultural element or in anyway reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Poor	109	40.28	The food security of households particularly those with smaller land holding will become event more precarious given their dependence on
Households with Disabled Members	3	0.1	The reduced income resulting from land loss will mean greater difficulty for these households to sustain their with disabled members.

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION

4.1. Completed Disclosure and Consultation Activities

68. Information disclosure and consultation activities were done during May 2012. Twenty-three public consultation meetings were conducted in 3 affected districts. Participants of the meeting include representatives of commune authorities, of mass organizations, village leaders and all households (Table 23). There were a total of 398 participants and 31.18 percent of them were women.

69. Through these consultations the following information were disclosed: (i) subproject description and scope of preliminary impact on households in the subproject area (ii) scope of potential impacts and mitigation measures, (iii) policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement as per framework policy of “Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project” and rights and entitlements of affected households; (iv) Implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and resettlement activities of “The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province”; (v) grievance mechanism.

70. Apart from consultation with affected households, focus group discussions and indepth interviews were carried out to specify 3 issues: (i) policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement for impacts on the subproject; (ii) impact of land acquisition on households' income and livelihood; (iii) discussion and recommendation on income restoration activities for affected households.

71. Focus group discussions were also conducted for commune leaders, representatives of mass organizations, village leaders and representatives of households who will be severely affected due to land acquisition and of women headed households. Main concerns of participants in the discussion are as follows:

(i) Inventory of loss: process of the IOL must be exact and accurate. Results of the IOL must be publicized in public places for affected people to know their loss and the results are exact or not.

(ii) Compensation price: Affected people required that compensation price must be or equal to market price; The subproject owner must set up a group for replacement cost survey to provide a reasonable price.

(iii) Compensation option: Compensation must be carried out once and publicly.

(iv) Assistance policy: It must be specific assistances for severely affected households, women headed households and households with disabled.

(v) Grievance redress mechanism: it must be a quick and effective grievance redress mechanism. Process of receiving and resolving grievances and complaints must be disseminated for affected HHs. Documents on grievance redress mechanism must be

publicized in public places.

72. 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 appendices 8.

Table 23: Data on the Consultations Done for Resettlement Planning for “ The extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network
for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province”

Sr	District	Time of Meeting	The location	No. of Participants	No. of female participant	Contents of consultation meetings
	Muong Te					
1.	Nậm Hàng	5/5/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project location, components and impacts and non-land assets - Land acquisition requirements - ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement including the key principles - Entitlement - Key features of resettlement plan - Planned consultations - The consultation contents are about the impact scope, compensation frame, local people's participation, grievance redress mechanism;
2.	Nậm Manh	06/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	16		
3.	Kan Hồ	08/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	16		
4.	Hua Bun	09/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	22		
5.	Bun Tở	10/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	14		
6.	Pa Vệ Sử	12/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	24		
7.	Tà Tổng	14/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	17		
8.	Pa Ủ	15/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	18		
9.	Mù Cả	17/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	22		
10.	Ka Lăng	20/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	19		
11.	Thu Lũm	23/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	22		
	Than Uyen					
12.	Khoe On	16/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	15		
13.	Mường Cang	12/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	17		
14.	Mường Than	14/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	11		
15.	Phúc Than	16/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	16		
16.	Mường Mít	24/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	22		
	Tan Uyen					
17.	Pắc Ta	26/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	17		

Sr	District	Time of Meeting	The location	No. of Participants	No. of female participant	Contents of consultation meetings
18.	Hồ Mít	27/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	19		
19.	Tà Mít	30/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	15		
20.	Trung Đồng	20/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	17		
21.	Thân Thuộc	23/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	14		
22.	Nậm Sỏ	26/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	9		
23.	Mường Khoa	31/05/2012	Office of Commune People Committee	22		

4.2. Planned Disclosure and Participatory Activities

73. The agreements made in 23 meetings include those of compensation serve as basis in preparing the RP. Once it is approved by the Project Management Unit (PMU), PPC and ADB it will be made available to the affected people in local language by placing it in the house of the village and commune leaders. Further, the affected people will be encouraged to participate in consultation activities, the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost study (RCS). After project approval, affected people will participate in the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost study (RCS), monitoring the whole process of project implementation and compensation disbursement.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

74. The resolution of complaints and disputes on land acquisition, compensation rates, and rehabilitation is the responsibility of the local authorities. Avenues and procedures are in place for the grievances of the affected people to be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The affected people will be informed of their rights and the avenues and procedures through a public information booklet and the consultation meetings. A three-stage mechanism of the grievance and redress before lodged to the Court is established as below:

- (i) Stage 1: An aggrieved affected household may bring its complaint before any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (ii) Stage 2: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on its complaint, the affected household may bring the case in writing to any member of the DPC or the DCC. The DPC in turn will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (iii) Stage 3: If after 15 days 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 in writing to any member of the PPC or the PCC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.
- (iv) Final Stage: If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision taken on the complaint at the provincial level, the case may be brought to the People's court for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from its property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Upon the settlement of their complaints, the complainant will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1. Relevant Policies of Vietnam

75. There are a number of Vietnamese laws, regulations, and decrees that are relevant to land acquisition and resettlement. But the more important ones are the following: (i) Land Law No.13/2003/QH11 providing for land acquisition for national and public interest; (ii) Decree No.197/2004/ND-CP providing for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State, as amended by Decree No.17/2006/ND-CP; Decree 84/2007 ND-CP supplementary regulations on Land Use Rights Certificate Issuance, Land Acquisition and Process of Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement when the State Acquires Land and Land related Complaint Settlement; (iii) Decrees No.188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks for land recovery by the State; and Decree 69/2009/ND-CP on Additional Regulations on Land Use Plan, Land Price, Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.

76. Based on regulations of the Government on compensation, assistance and resettlement, Lai Chau PPC promulgated law texts to concretize the regulations in the province. Regulations on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the province were applied in RP of the subproject, including: Decision No.38/2009/QĐ - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 23 December, 2009 on promulgation of Table of land price in Lai Chau province; Decision No.16/2010 QĐ - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 9 August, 2010, regulated on some policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquisition by the State in Lai Chau province; Decision No.14/2010 QĐ - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 9 August, 2010 on promulgation of compensation unit price for houses, structures, crops and other on-land assets in the event of land acquisition by the State in Lai Chau province. The key provisions of the national laws are in Table 26. Principles adopted in this Project will supplement the provisions of relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, consistent with Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP. This law provides that in case of "discrepancy between any provision in an international treaty on Official Development Assistance, to which the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a signatory and the Vietnamese Law, the provision in the international treaty on ODA shall take precedence" (Article 2, Item 5).

*Table 24: Relevant Vietnamese Laws on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and
Summary of Key Provisions*

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
Land Law No 13/2003/QH11	Persons with Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC) or have sufficient conditions to have LURC are entitled to compensation for their land acquired by the State.

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	<p>Persons whose land is acquired will be compensated with another land for the same use. If no land is available, he will get cash equivalent to the value of his land at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>The People's Committees of the provinces and cities will prepare and execute resettlement program before land acquisition and relocation of affected households.</p> <p>The condition of the resettlement site must be equal to or better than in old places of residence. If no resettlement site is available, the affected person will get cash compensation and priority to buy or lease from State-owned housing in urban areas. But in rural areas, he will be compensated with residential land. In case the value of the acquired residential land is higher than that of the resettlement site, the affected person will be compensated in cash for the difference.</p> <p>For acquired production land where no land compensation is available, the affected person will get cash compensation, stabilization support, livelihood training and employment.</p> <p>Public information will be given at least 3 months prior to agricultural land acquisition and 6 months prior to non-agricultural land acquisition covering the reasons of land acquisition, time schedule, resettlement plan and plan for compensation and ground clearance.</p>
Decree 197/2004/ND-CP	<p>The principal features of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage private project developers/investors to negotiate directly with affected people on compensation and resettlement. Previously there was no scope for direct negotiations between private investors and occupiers of the land in question. • To assign PPCs to prepare and implement resettlement projects to compensate relocating people with housing or residential land prior to the acquisition of their land. • Mandates that compensation be based on the land prices announced by the local PPCs on the first day of the year, as governed by the Land Law 2003. The land price should reflect the market price of land use rights transfer in normal market conditions. • Persons losing land will be compensated with new land of

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	<p>the same land use type. In case there no land is available for “land for land” compensation, he/she will be compensated at the replacement price reflecting the land use value at the time the Decision on land acquisition is issued.</p> <p>Compensation for residential land is based on the actual land use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons losing agricultural, nursery or aquaculture ponds in urban residential areas will be given assistance equivalent to between 20 percent to 50 percent of the residential value of this land in addition to the compensation based on its current agricultural/nursery/aquaculture use. Affected houses and structures attached to the acquired land are compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and deduction of salvage materials. Affected crops and trees are compensated at market and replacement cost respectively. <p>Involuntary relocated persons can choose one of the three relocation option: (a) compensated with housing; (b) compensated with assignment of a new residential plot; (c) compensated in cash for self relocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designated PPC resettlement implementation unit has to inform affected persons on proposed relocation options and publicly announce these options at their office and to the affected commune/ward Peoples’ Committee at least 20 days before the competent authority approve the resettlement option. Rehabilitation assistance measures should be provided to the severely affected persons, including those having income generating capacity affected. <p>Strengthens the rights and obligation of affected persons for compensation and resettlement.</p> <p>Enforce implementation of the Decision on land acquisition to the case of violation.</p>
Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP	The Provincial People's Committee will decide on other supporting measures to stabilize life and production of persons whose land is

Law	Summary of Key Provisions
	<p>recovered. Special cases will be submitted to the Prime Minister for decision.</p> <p>Houses and structures constructed prior to land use plans or the right of way announcements will be assisted at 80% of replacement cost. Houses and structures constructed after land use plans or the right of way announcements will be provided assistance on case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Affected people losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance. Decree 17/2006 strengthens this provision and provides for the long term assistance to poor households. Affected people losing productive land will be entitled to job change assistance equal to 1.5 to 5 times the value of the affected land.</p>
Decrees No. 188/2004/ND-CP and 123/2007	Sets price limits of land and authorizes Provincial People's Committees to set local land prices by establishing ranges for all categories of land and land prices in each category. The price limit would not be allowed to exceed a benchmark price by more than 20 per cent nor undercut the benchmark price by more than 20 per cent. But in a remote, isolated area, or an area with socio- economically difficult conditions, poor infrastructure, when the actual price of land in the market is lower than minimum price limit in the Decree, the provincial people's committee will adjust the specific price to be applied locally and report it to the Ministry of Finance.
Decree No. 131/2006/ND-CP	Precedence of international treaty or Official Development Assistance of which Vietnam is a signatory over national laws in case of discrepancy.

6.2. ADB Policies

77. The aim of 1995 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid the impacts on people, livelihood and other assets from land acquisition. Where the impact is unavoidable, the overall goal of the policy is to restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project levels by compensating lost assets at replacement costs and providing various forms of support. Further, the policy upholds the following principles:

- (i) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program

- (ii) Affected people should be fully informed and consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options.
- (iii) Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported and affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (iv) The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlements.
- (v) Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (vi) Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected households and other vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include affected households without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, and ethnic minority peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (vii) The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
- (viii) Relocation and rehabilitation may be considered for inclusion in ADB loan financing for the project, if requested, to assure timely availability of the required resources and ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation.

78. Other ADB policies have bearings on the conduct of resettlement activities. One is the SPS 2009 ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples which requires that all interventions should (i) consistent with the needs and aspiration of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions; (iii) conceived, planned and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; (iv) equitable in terms of development efforts and impacts, and (v) not imposing negative effects of development on indigenous peoples without appropriate and acceptable compensation. Another is ADB's Policy on Gender and Development which aims to promote gender equity and ensure that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process.

6.3. Resolving the Gaps between Vietnamese Laws and ADB Policy

79. The differences between the Vietnamese Laws and Decrees and ADB Policy with on resettlement and compensation and the project policy to address these are shown in Table 27.

Table 25: Difference Between National Laws and ADB Policy and Their Reconciliation in Project Policies

Key Issues	National Laws	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Non-titled users	<p>Decree 69: Article 14, Item 1: Person who has land acquired by the State meets conditions specified in items 1,2, 4,5,7,9 and 11 of Article 8 of Decree 197 shall be compensated. With respect of person who is not eligible for compensation, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for assistance.</p> <p>Article 24, Item 4 of Decree 69/2009/ND-CP:</p> <p>The on-land assets in one of the cases specified in items 4,6,7 and 10, Article 38 of Land Law will not be compensated.</p>	<p>Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets and assistance to restore their pre-project living standards. If they are poor and vulnerable, appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.</p>	<p>Non-titled APs, are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to payment for non-land assets at replacement cost and assistance. .</p>
Compensation of land at replacement cost	<p>Decree 69, Article 14, Item 2: The land acquired by the State while being used for any purpose, will be compensated by new land with same use purpose, if there is no land for compensation, the affected land will be compensated at the value of land use rights as per land price at the time of land acquisition decision.</p> <p>Decree 197: Article 9 (Section 1): Compensation price is calculated based on land use purpose at the time of land acquisition decision regulated by</p>	<p>All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functional markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least</p>	<p>Payment for land will be based on principle of replacement cost which covers current market value, cost for transaction and restoration of livelihood.</p>

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>National Laws</i>	<i>ADB Policy</i>	<i>Project Policy</i>
	<p>the PPC in accordance with Government regulation; no compensation at price of land which will be change use purpose.</p> <p>Decree 17/2006 (Article 4, Section 1): compensation price is based on market price; in case where the price is not equal to land use right transfer price at the time of land acquisition decision cost transfer price in the market in normal conditions at the time of land acquisition, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities under the Central Government will consider for suitable compensation price.</p>	equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement or restricted access	
Life stabilization assistance	Households losing more than 30% of their existing agricultural land will be provided life stabilization assistance. The amount of assistance will be higher if they have to relocate. They will be provided assistance equivalent to 30 kg of rice/person/month if they have to move to the place with poor economic conditions. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 21 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose 10% or more of agricultural land holding. The Project will focus on program to reduce poverty and improve status of poor and vulnerable households; focus on improve social infrastructure and community services and create new job opportunities to affected people.	Life stabilization and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided for those who lose 10% or more of agricultural land holding. The Project will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable households.

<i>Key Issues</i>	<i>National Laws</i>	<i>ADB Policy</i>	<i>Project Policy</i>
Income restoration programs	Training/job generating assistance will be provided for those who lose more than 30% of agricultural land; households who have business register will be provided cash assistance equivalent to 30% of income of a year after tax. The detailed decision is shown in Article 20, 22 of Decree ND-CP 69/2009.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income and livelihood restoration to ensure their income and livelihood at least equal to pre-project level.	Severely affected households who lose 10 % or more of agricultural land or source of income or those who have to relocate will be entitled to income restoration program. The program will be designed with participation of affected households.

6.4. Project Principles

80. The basic principles of this Project are the following:

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the least impact on the populations in the project area.
- (ii) No land acquisition or site clearing will be done in anticipation or before being considered for inclusion in the Project.
- (iii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas during the conduct of the census and in the DMS, are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- (iv) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against the achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets or tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlements to compensation and rehabilitation measures to meet resettlement objectives.
- (v) Affected households will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in matters that will severely affect their lives during the design, implementation and operation of the Project. Moreover, plans for the acquisition of land and other assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation, relocation and other assistance available to them.
- (vi) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the affected households as a common property, e.g., communal forest, communal farm, will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure access of those affected households to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.
- (vii) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for land, structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.
- (viii) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute the case will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress mechanism in this RP.
- (ix) Affected households that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living.

The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed between Project authorities and the affected households during the resettlement planning process.

- (x) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
- (xi) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the RP.
- (xii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- (xiii) Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to complement mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment/hardship, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed families, disabled-headed households, landless households, children and elderly people without support structures, and people living in poverty. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (xiv) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of this RP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (xv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.
- (xvi) The RP or its summary will be translated into local language and placed in commune offices for the reference of affected households as well as other interested groups.
- (xvii) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for any given geographic location in accordance with the approved RP until (a) compensation payment and relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area; (b) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (c) the area is free from all encumbrances.
- (xviii) Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households losing entire residential land will be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses. No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

81. The entitlement matrix in Table 26 provides the main types of losses identified and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. During RP updating, the census and DMS will be the basis for determining the final entitlements based on actual impacts and losses including appropriate income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out to determine actual replacement costs and rates. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as require.

Table 26: Sub-Project Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Entitled people	Entitlement
Permanent acquisition of productive land less than 10% of total land holding	Legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (1,367 households)	Compensation for affected land by replacement cost Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for job change, equivalent to 3 times of affected agricultural land - Assistance for agricultural extension, cultivation capacity training
Temporarily affected land	For legal and legalizable owners of land and those who have customary right (1,147) Public land is managed by the local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary impacts happening less than 6 months + Compensation for on-land affected crops, trees by market price. After the time of impacts, the affected land must be recovered as good as before affected. - Temporary impacts happening from 6 to 30 months: + Compensation for affected land by market land lease price + Compensation for on-land affected crops, trees by market price. After the time of impacts, the affected land must be recovered as good as before affected. - Temporary impacts happening over 30 months + Compensation for on-land affected crops, trees by market price + Compensation for land using expense as permanently affected land
Crops and trees	All owners regardless of tenure status	(a) Affected annual crops (rice, soyabean) which have not been harvested will be compensated based on their productivity and highest annual yield multiply with current market price; (b) Affected perennial trees will be compensated as per Decision No. 14/2010/QD of Lai Chau PPC, dated on 9th August, 2010 on promulgation of compensation unit price for house, on-land structures, some crops and other

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Entitled people</i>	<i>Entitlement</i>
		assets in the event of land acquisition by the State in Lai Chau province.
Assistance to vulnerable households	Poor and ethnic minority	Allowance of 1,000,000 dong per household

82. The compensation for lost assets and the assistance to the affected households aims to restore their living standards equal to the pre-project level. The cut off date will be on the start of the census and the DMS. People who occupy land/assets in the subproject area after the cut –off date will not be entitled to any compensation and allowance.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY

83. In addition to compensation and assistance, affected households will receive benefit from income restoration program. This program includes 4 main activities: (i) assistances for agricultural extension and increase of productivity of crops in the remaining land after acquisition and nurseling trees and breeding animals; (ii) giving priority over affected people in participating in development project of the Government, NGOs and the local authorities; (iii) giving priority over affected people in working for the subproject construction and operation phases. The budget for the income restoration activities is estimated at 115 million VND (Table 27).

Table 27: Beneficiaries and Budget of the Income Restoration Strategy

Income Restoration Strategy	Amount / commune	Number of commune	Number of HHs Who Benefit	Total Budget
Agricultural extension	5.000.000 VND/ commune	23		115.000.000
Hiring labours			283 households	Included in Contractors' budget
Total			283 households	115.000.000

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

84. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is determined during RP preparing and updating without deduction of tax and other administrative costs as follows:

- (i) Agricultural land (agricultural land, aquaculture area) will be compensated based at market price of present value of the land; in case where there is no market price, compensation is based on production value of the affected land.
- (ii) Annual crops will be compensated equivalent to market price at the time of compensation.
- (iii) Perennial trees will be compensated in cash at replacement cost equivalent to market price of tree based on type, age and production value of each tree at the time of compensation.

85. Lai Chau PPC has regulations on compensation for land, structures, trees, crops and other assets in the event of land acquisition by the State that is applied in Lai Chau province as per following documents:

- (i) Decision No.38/2009/QD - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 23 December, 2009 on promulgation of Table of land price in Lai Chau province.
- (ii) Decision No.16/2010 QD - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 9 August, 2010, regulated on some policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquisition by the State in Lai Chau province.
- (iii) Decision No.14/2010 QD - Lai Chau PPC, dated on 9 August, 2010 on promulgation of compensation unit price for houses, structures, crops and other on-land assets in the event of land acquisition by the State in Lai Chau province.

86. 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. While updating the RP based on detailed design, RP consultants will conduct replacement cost assessment at the time of RP updating as a basis for compensation and assistance.

87. The budget for the implementation of the RP is VND 713,235,040 equal to USD 34,257 (Table 28). The amount for compensation and assistance rate composes 89.3 percent of the total resettlement budget. The price survey conducted in Lai Chau province by the Consultant in end of 2012 shows that this rate is equivalent to the market price.

Table 28: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Activities

1 USD = 20,820 VND

Activities	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total (VND)	Total(USD)
1. Compensation				198,762,000	9,547
<i>1.1. Compensation for affected trees</i>				78,820,000	
Timber tree	299	Tree	80,000	23,920,000	
Fruit tree	179	Tree	105,000	18,795,000	
Industrial tree	415	tree	87,000	36,105,000	
<i>1.2. Compensation for affected crops</i>	5,180	m ²	12,000	62,160,000	
<i>1.3. Compensation</i>	667	m	55,000	36,685,000	
<i>1.4. Compensation for affected perennial tree land</i>	617	m ²	55,000	21,097,000	
2. Allowances for job change	3 x (Compensation for affected paddy rice land)		3 x 36,685,000	110,055,000	5,286
3. Assistance to vulnerable households	1,000,000	HHs	1,000,000 x 213	213,000,000	10,231
4. Income restoration				115,000,000	5,524
Sub-total (1+2+3+4)				636,817,000	30,587
5. Implementation cost (2%)				12,736,340	
6. Contingency (10%)				63,681,700	
Grand total (1+2+3+4+5+6)				713,235,040	34,257

88. NPC will pay all costs for compensation, assistance and income restoration. The District Compensation Committee (DCC) will be responsible for budget preparation. The updated RP, 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. Once the updated RP is approved by ADB, PPC will release the budget to DCC for disbursement of compensation payment and assistance to the 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.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

89. The implementation schedule for compensation and assistance activities is presented in Table 29.

Table 29: RP implementation Schedule

Activities	Time															
	2012								2013							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Household survey, disclosure and consultation and RP preparation																
Detailed design																
RP updating based on detailed design and DMS																
Submit RP to ADB for approval																
Approval of RP by ADB and posting at the website																
Cut-off date																
Compensation payment																
Clearance of acquire land																
Start of civil works																
Award of civil works contracts																
Internal Monitoring																

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

90. The subproject's EA is EVN. It created a project management unit (PMU) to carry out the work to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the project. The PPMU will be assisted by project experts in implementation. NPC will pay all costs for compensation and assistance.

91. The Provincial People's Committee (PPC) will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. It supervises the District People's Committee who in turn works with the Commune People's Committee. The District People's Committee undertakes a number of resettlement activities through the District Resettlement Board (DRB). The DRB is headed by the Vice-Chairman of District People's Committee and the members are the Departments of Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, Transport and Agriculture as well as the Farmers' Association, Women's Union, and representative of the affected households. The PMU will collaborate with the DRB in the conduct resettlement activities. The detailed responsibilities of each organization in resettlement are in Table 30.

Table 30: Matrix of Responsibilities of Government Agencies and Other Organizations involved in Resettlement Planning and Implementation

Agency	Specific Activities to be Undertaken
NPC	As the project owner, it is responsible for managing and organizing the investigation, design, budget arrangement, funding and supervision of all resettlement activities.
PMU and PPMU	Carry out the coordination and supervision of project implementation
Provincial People's Committee	Demarcate the responsibilities for their relevant provincial institutions and direct them in implementing RP. Approve the compensation rate, allowances, establish compensation committee at all different administrative levels and approve lands for compensation. Settle complaints and grievances if settlement is not attained at the district level
District People's Committee	Guide the compensation and resettlement activities in the district level; Direct the relevant institutions for carrying out impact survey, public consultation, information dissemination and RP implementation. Establish DCC. Solve complaints if settlement fails at the commune level.
District Resettlement Board	Organize the survey team to carry out the DMS and administer the DMS and entitlement forms to the affected household;

Agency	<i>Specific Activities to be Undertaken</i>
	<p>Check the unit prices of compensation and suggest adjustment to conform it with the market price and replacement costs if required.</p> <p>In co-ordination with commune people's committee, organize meetings with affected households and disseminate the RIB.</p> <p>Prepare the detailed implementation plan (quarterly, semi-annual, annual plans) based on the RP and the together with commune people's committee pay entitlements to affected households in a timely manner.</p> <p>Settle the complaints and grievances of affected households and any difficulty during implementation.</p>
Commune People's Committee	<p>Assist in the conduct of the census and inventory survey.</p> <p>Coordinate with DIB in conducting public meetings, information dissemination and paying the affected people with compensation and allowances:</p> <p>Feedback the preference and opinions of the affected people to DCC</p> <p>Settle the complaints of the affected people at the commune level.</p> <p>Suggest solutions for any outstanding issues ;</p> <p>Assist local people in overcoming the difficulties during construction period;</p> <p>Assist the affected people in repairing of affected houses.</p>
Affected People	<p>Prepare and make ready their necessary papers such as their LURC and certificate of ownership of other assets;</p> <p>Confirm the accuracy of lost assets and entitlements;</p> <p>Clear land in a timely manner after receipt of full entitlements.</p>

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

92. 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

93. The EVN-NPC will set up the internal monitoring and reporting system. As part of the internal monitoring, monthly progress reports on resettlement will be prepared. The report will contain the following: (i) receipt of compensation payment and assistance by the affected persons as defined in the approved RP; (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.

94. 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 review the monthly progress reports and submit its review to PMU. The report will be subsequently submitted to ADB.

95. There was no requirement on external monitoring for implementation of compensation and assistance in project design; therefore, there will not be any external monitoring agency for the subproject.

APPENDICIES

CÁC ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH QUỐC DÂN SỐ TRÊN BẢN ĐỒ

Tx. Lai Châu
 1. A. Quỳ Thính
 2. P. Sơn Khe
 3. P. Tân Phong

S.TT	ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH	DIỆN TÍCH (km²)	DÂN SỐ (Người) năm 2003	MẬT ĐỘ (Người/km²)
1	Tx. Lai Châu	70,8	18.088	256
2	H. Mường Tè	3.678,8	47.400	13
3	H. Phong Thổ	1.029,5	58.580	55
4	H. Sìn Hồ	1.807,2	97.150	55
5	H. Tân Uyên	806,0	48.700	59
6	H. Tân Uyên	903,2	42.221	48
7	H. Thuận Yên	766,5	55.138	73
Tổng cộng		9.872,3	325.268	33

Appendix 2. List of communes/towns affected by the subproject

No	District/commune
I	Muong Te district
1	Nam Hang commune
2	Nam Manh commune
3	Kan Ho commune
4	Hua Bun commune
5	Bun To commune
6	Pa Ve Su commune
7	Ta Tong commune
8	Pa U commune
9	Mu Ca commune
10	Ka Lang commune
11	Thu Lum commune
II	Than Uyen district
12	Khoe On commune
13	Muong Cang commune
14	Muong Than commune
15	Phuc Than commune
16	Muong Mit commune
III	Tan Uyen district
17	Pac Ta commune
18	Ho Mit commune
19	Ta Mit commune
20	Trung Dong commune
21	Than Thuoc commune
22	Nam So commune
23	Muong Khoa commune

Appendix 3. Land area affected by the subproject

No	Commune/District	Total land area affected by the subproject				Total permanently affected land				Total temporarily affected land			
		Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	16	17	19	20
I	Muong Te district												
1	Nam Hang commune	650	650	159,212	160,512	50	50	750	850	600	600	158,462	159,662
2	Nam Manh commune	52	52	12,737	12,841	4	4	60	68	48	48	12,677	12,773
3	Kan Ho commune	104	104	25,474	25,682	8	8	120	136	96	96	25,354	25,546
4	Hua Bun commune	72	72	10,048	10,192	36	36	540	612	36	36	9,508	9,580
5	Bun To commune	79	79	19,868	20,026	4	4	60	68	75	75	19,808	19,958
6	Pa Ve Su commune	694	694	170,334	171,722	52	52	780	884	642	642	169,554	170,838
7	Ta Tong commune	141	141	26,029	26,311	45	45	675	765	96	96	25,354	25,546
8	Pa U commune	104	104	14,513	14,721	52	52	780	884	52	52	13,733	13,837
9	Mu Ca commune	110	110	15,351	15,571	55	55	825	935	55	55	14,526	14,636
10	Ka Lang commune	270	270	57,856	58,396	54	54	810	918	216	216	57,046	57,478
11	Thu Lum commune	76	76	10,606	10,758	38	38	570	646	38	38	10,036	10,112
II	Than Uyen district												
12	Khoe On commune	80	80	17,143	17,303	16	16	240	272	64	64	16,903	17,031
13	Muong Cang commune	117	117	27,662	27,896	13	13	195	221	104	104	27,467	27,675
14	Muong Than commune	392	392	101,536	102,320	8	8	120	136	384	384	101,416	102,184
15	Phuc Than commune	20	20	2,791	2,831	10	10	150	170	10	10	2,641	2,661
16	Muong Mit commune	650	600	158,837	160,087	50	0	375	425	600	600	158,462	159,662
III	Tan Uyen district												
17	Pac Ta commune	403	403	98,711	99,517	31	31	465	527	372	372	98,246	98,990
18	Ho Mit commune	403	403	98,711	99,517	31	31	465	527	372	372	98,246	98,990
19	Ta Mit commune	325	325	79,606	80,256	25	25	375	425	300	300	79,231	79,831
20	Trung Dong commune	247	247	60,501	60,995	19	19	285	323	228	228	60,216	60,672

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

No	Commune/District	Total land area affected by the subproject				Total permanently affected land				Total temporarily affected land			
		Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total
21	Than Thuoc commune	286	286	70,053	70,625	22	22	330	374	264	264	69,723	70,251
22	Nam So commune	78	78	19,105	19,261	6	6	90	102	72	72	19,015	19,159
23	Muong Khoa commune	494	494	121,001	121,989	38	38	570	646	456	456	120,431	121,343
	Total	5,847	5,797	1,377,684	1,389,328	667	617	9,630	10,914	5,180	5,180	1,368,054	1,378,414

Appendix 4. Impacts on trees disaggregated by district

No	Commune/district	Unit	Quantity			Total
			Timber trees	Fruit trees	Industrial trees	
I	Muong Te district					
1	Nam Hang commune	Trees	20	15	17	52
2	Nam Manh commune	Trees	11			11
3	Kan Ho commune	Trees	10		17	27
4	Hua Bun commune	Trees	16	7	22	45
5	Bun To commune	Trees	4			4
6	Pa Ve Su commune	Trees	17	14	45	76
7	Ta Tong commune	Trees	11		5	16
8	Pa U commune	Trees	15	9	23	47
9	Mu Ca commune		16	16	31	63
10	Ka Lang commune	Trees	15	12	26	53
11	Thu Lum commune	Trees	16	12	15	43
II	Than Uyen district	Trees				
12	Khoe On commune	Trees	9	9	20	38
13	Muong Cang commune	Trees	8	7	30	45
14	Muong Than commune	Trees	3		6	9
15	Phuc Than commune	Trees	9		10	19
16	Muong Mit commune	Trees	14	14	24	52
III	Tan Uyen district	Trees				
17	Pac Ta commune	Trees	15	8	10	33
18	Ho Mit commune		11	9	8	28
19	Ta Mit commune	Trees	16	6	28	50
20	Trung Dong commune	Trees	18	8	31	57
21	Than Thuoc commune	Trees	18	7	24	49
22	Nam So commune	Trees	6	6	5	17
23	Muong Khoa commune	Trees	21	20	18	59
	Total		299	179	415	893

Appendix 5. Household Questionnaire

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

I. General information

1. Name of household head:..... Male.....
Female.....

Household code:.....

2. Address:

Subproject
component:.....
.... Province/
City:.....
.....
District:..... Commune/ Ward:.....
.....
Village:.....
.....

3. Ethnic group (specify):.....

4. Households' members

No.	Name	Relations with HH head	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Education level	Occupation	Employment status	Estimated annual average income
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

II. Income

5. Income and source of income

No.	Source of income	Estimated income in 200... (million VND)	Note
1	Salary		
2	Cultivation		
3	Animal husbandry		

4	Forestry		
5	Service		
6	Others (specify)		
7	Gross income:		

III. Saving and debt

6. Does your family have any saving?YesNo
(Mark in the blank)

If Yes, how much:..... 10⁶ (VND)

7. Does your family incur any debt?YesNo
(Mark in the blank)

If Yes, how much:..... 10⁶ (VND)

IV. Domestic conditions and environment sanitation

8. What source of water is your family using for cooking/daily activities?

(Mark in the blank)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.... Water from Unicef wells | 5.... Rainwater |
| 2.... Water from Unicef wells or other wells | 6.... Bought from mobile water tanks |
| 3.... Earth well | 7.... Water from irrigation canal |
| 4.... Water from river or stream | 8.... Water from constructed well (filtered water from irrigation canal) |

9. What is your family's source of lighting? (Mark in the blank)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.... National/local grid electricity | 4.... Oil |
| 2... Battery | 5.... Others (specify)..... |
| 3... Electric generator | |

10. Household' assets and production tools (specify the number in quantity column; write "0" if there is no asset or tool)

Type of asset	Quantity	Type of asset	Quantity
1. Wood chair and table		11. Computer	
2. Couch		12. Motor-boat	
3. Radio, music player		13. Boat	
4. Videocassette		14. Water pump	
5. Black and white television		15. Tractor-pulled plough	
6. Colour television		16. Rice grinder	
7. Fridge		17. Car/coach	
8. Diesel engine		18. Truck	
9. Sewing machine		19. Motorbike	
10. Telephone			

V. Compensation and resettlement

11. Have you known about “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province” subproject yet?

..... Yes

..... No

12. Do you agree to contribute a small part of your land for the subproject in case of need ?

..... Yes

..... No

13. What compensation for your affected assets do you wish to receive?

a. Land for land:.....

b. Compensation in cash/in
kind.....

c. Both a and b.....

14. How much land will you lose for the subproject in estimation?

Type of land:.....Unit price (1000D/ m²):.....Total value (1000D/
m²):.....

15. Are you ready to move if your house or land totally affected and you are compensated satisfactorily?

.....Yes

.....No

Reason:

.....
.....
.....

16. What place will you chose if you have to move:

a. Near the recent place.....

b. In the same
district.....

c. In the same province.....

d. Other
province.....

e. Have not decide yet.....

17. What will you do with your cash compensation?

.....
.....
.....

18. In your opinion, have any other measures to mitigate the subproject impacts on households?

Rehabilitate electricity network at the time of absence of crop:.....
Compensation for affected
crops:.....
Employ affected people to work for
contractors:.....
Other
(specify):.....
.....

19. In your opinion, which is most important need of your commune/village?

.....
.....
.....

Appendix 6. List of affected poor households

Sr.No	Commune/district	Name of HH's head
1	Nam Hang commune - Muong Te district	Thao Van Giang
2	Nam Manh commune - Muong Te district	Ly A Do
3		Thao A Pao
4	Kan Ho commune - Muong Te district	Giang A Sau
5		Thao A Chu
6		Mua Giong Thu
7		Ly Xa Hoa
8		Giang Cho Nhe
9		Sung Seo May
10		Sung Seo Vay
11	Hua Bum commune - Muong Te district	Thao Chu Phang
12		Vang Va Vay
13		Vang A Bu
14		Thao Chu Peo
15		Sung Seo Cu
16		Vang A Keo
17		Vang A Sung
18		Lung Seo Phun
19	Bum To commune - Muong Te district	Chang A Ga
20		Chang A Chu
21		Thao A De
22	Pa Ve Su commune - Muong Te district	Giang A Mong
23		Giang A Phong
24		Giang A Chua
25		Chang A Mang
26		Vang A Do
27		Ho Sau Ho
28		Vang Cha Sinh
29		Sung Be Tu
30		Giang No Pao
31		Giang Thia My
32		Sung ThiaXay
33		Ho Van Thai
34	Ta Tong commune - Muong Te district	Giang Gia Chinh
35		Sung Chu Pe
36	Pa U commune - Muong Te district	Bui Van Kim
37		Ho Van Thai
38		Sung Thi Ta
39		Pham Van Bo
40		Mai Thi Hoa
41		Thong A Xi
42		Sung A Giang
43		Sung A Tu
44		Sung Khoa Long

Sr.No	Commune/district	Name of HH's head
45	Mu Ca commune - Muong Te district	Quang Van Nam
46		Lo Van Phieng
47		Lo Van Hoc
48		Lo Van Lai
49		Giang A Cho
50		Thao A Sao
51		Thao Pha Chong
52		Giang A Tang
53		Quang Van Ly
54		Quang Van Bum
55		Quang Van May
56		Na Van Mao
57		Lo Van Mau
58		Quang Van La
59		Lo Van Lien
60		Lo Bun My
61	Ka Lang commune - Muong Te district	Lo Van Phau
62		Lo Van Ma
63		Lo Van Phan
64		Lo Van Bien
65		Lo Van On
66		Lo Van Khot
67		Lo Van Keo A
68		Lo Van Mon
69		Lo Van Kham
70		Sung Cho Dia
71		Sung A Phiet
72		Vang A Do
73		Ho Sau Ho
74		Vang Cha Sinh
75	Thu Lum commune - Muong Te district	Sung Be Tu
76		Giang No Pao
77		Tran Van Thuy
78		Tran Van Thang
79		Pham Van Khanh
80		Nguyen Ngoc Anh
81		Tran Van Thuyen
82		Lo Van Bac
83		Nguyen Van Luong
84		Lo Van Dim
85		Lo Van Hep
86		Tao Van Son
87		Ha Thi Hiep
88	Khe On commune - Than Uyen district	Leng Van Binh
89		Tao Van Phuong
90	Muong Cang commune - Than Uyen district	Chao A Pao

Sr.No	Commune/district	Name of HH's head
91	Muong Than commune - Than Uyen district	Lo Duc Ky
92	Phuc Than commune - Than Uyen district	Quang Van Oi
93		Lo Van Phuc
94		Quang Van Nhan
95	Muong Mit commune - Than Uyen district	Quang Van Nam
96		Lo Van Phieng
97	Pac Ta commune - Tan Uyen district	Giang A Phu
98	Ho Mit commune - Tan Uyen district	Giang A Chua
99		Chang A Mang
100		Vang A Do
101		Ho Sau Ho
102		Vang Cha Sinh
103		Sung Be Tu
104		Giang No Pao
105		Giang Thi My
106	Ta Mit commune - Tan Uyen district	Sung A Giang
107	Trung Dong commune - Tan Uyen district	Sung Seo Vay
108		Sung Seo Chu
109	Than Thuoc commune - Tan Uyen district	Lung Seo Phun
110		Lung Seo Pha
111		Sung A Chanh
112	Nam So commune - Tan Uyen district	Thao Chu Phung
113	Muong Khoa commune - Tan Uyen district	Thao Chu Hong
114		Thao Chu Tang

Appendix 7. List of HHs whose land will be affected

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
1	Nam Hang commune - Muong Te district	Thao Van Giang	4	6754	5,00	10	0,22%	4	5		2	4	60
2		Thao Chu Sinh	4	7865	11,00	9	0,25%	2	11		2	3	132
3		Thao Chu Chi	4	7876	6,00	8	0,18%	1	6		2	2	72
4		Ho Sau Ho	3	6787	4,00	7	0,16%	1	4		2	1	48
5		Vang Cha Sinh	5	8776	7,00	6	0,15%	2	7		2	2	84
6		Sung Be Tu	4	8765	4,00	12	0,18%	3	4		2	1	48
7		Giang No Pao	4	7877	4,00	8	0,15%	1	4		3	2	48
8		Giang A Chu	4	7564	5,00	8	0,17%	1	5		1	3	60
9		Ly A Dua	5	8776	4,00	7	0,13%		4		1	2	48
10	Nam Manh commune - Muong Te district	Ly A Do	5	8776	1	1	0,02%	-	1	-	-	2	12
11		Thao A Pao	4	8776			0,00%	-		-	-	1	-
12		Vang A Seo	4	6754	2	2	0,06%	-	2	-	-	-	24
13		Vang A Tien	3	7865			0,00%	-		-	-	1	-
14		Vang A Su	5	7876			0,00%	-		-	-	2	-
15		Vang A Sinh	4	6787			0,00%	-		-	-	2	-
16		Chang A Chu	4	8776		2	0,02%	-		-	-		-
17		Giang A Do	5	8765	1	1	0,02%	-	1	-	-		12
18		Thao A Sang	3	7877		1	0,01%	-		-	-		-
19		Giang A Vang	4	7564			0,00%	-		-	-	1	-
20		Giang A Khai	4	8776			0,00%	-		-	-	2	-
21	Kan Ho commune - Muong Te district	Giang A Sau	4	8765	2	3	0,06%		2		2	2	24
22		Thao A Chu	5	7877	2	6	0,10%		2		1	1	24
23		Mua Giong Thu	4	7564	1	5	0,08%		1		2	1	12
24		Ly Xa Hoa	5	8776		7	0,08%				1	1	-

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
25		Giang Cho Nhe	3	8776	1	6	0,08%		1		1	2	12
26		Sung Seo May	5	6754	2	3	0,07%		2		1	1	24
27		Sung Seo Vay	4	7865			0,00%				1	2	-
28		Thao Chu Dao	5	7876			0,00%				2		
29		Thao Chu Le	4	6787			0,00%				3		
30		Thao Chu Hong	3	8776			0,00%				2		
31		Thao Chu Tang	4	8765			0,00%				1		
32	Hua Bum commune - Muong Te district	Thao Chu Phang	4	6754	6		0,09%		6		5	1	72
33		Vang Va Vay	4	7865	4		0,05%		4		2		48
34		Vang A Bu	4	7876	3		0,04%	1	3		1	1	36
35		Thao Chu Peo	3	6787			0,00%	1				1	-
36		Sung Seo Cu	5	8776	5		0,06%		5		1		60
37		Vang A Keo	4	8765	3		0,03%	1	3		2		36
38		Vang A Sung	4	7877	4		0,05%		4		1		48
39		Lung Seo Phun	4	7564	7		0,09%		7				84
40		Lung Seo Pha	5	8776	4		0,05%	1	4		1	2	48
41		Sung A Chanh	4	8776		5	0,06%	-			-	1	-
42		Lung A Chau	5	8776			0,00%	2			-	1	-
43		Vang Chu Khao	4	8776		6	0,07%	-			2	2	-
44		Vang A Ma	4	6754		6	0,09%	1			-	2	-
45		Vang A Chinh	3	7865		5	0,06%	-			2	1	-
46		Thao Chu Danh	5	7876			0,00%	-			2	2	-
47		Chang A Linh	4	6787		5	0,07%	-			3	1	-
48		Giang A Phu	4	8776		3	0,03%				-	1	-
49	Bum To	Chang A Ga	3	8776	1		0,01%		1				12

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
50	commune - Muong Te district	Chang A Chu	4	6754		2	0,03%					1	-
51		Thao A De	5	7865	2		0,03%		2			1	24
52		Chang A Dinh	4	7876		2	0,03%					1	-
53		Giang No Pao	4	6787			0,00%						15
54		Giang Thai My	5	8776		3	0,03%					1	-
55		Sung Thai Xay	3	8765			0,00%						12
56		Ho Van Thai	5	7877	1	2	0,04%		1				12
57		Sung Thia Ta	4	7564		1	0,01%						-
58		Pa Ve Su commune - Muong Te district	Giang A Mong	5	8776	6	10	0,18%	2	6			2
59	Giang A Phong		4	8765		9	0,10%	2				2	-
60	Giang A Chua		4	7877	5		0,06%	1	5		2		60
61	Chang A Mang		4	7564	5		0,07%		5		-	2	60
62	Vang A Do		5	8776	6		0,07%		6		5	-	72
63	Ho Sau Ho		4	8776	5		0,06%	1	5		2	3	60
64	Vang Cha Sinh		5	8776	6		0,07%		6			-	72
65	Sung Be Tu		4	8776	2		0,02%	-	2				24
66	Giang No Pao		4	6754	4		0,06%	2	4				48
67	Giang Thia My		3	7865		10,00	0,13%	-			6		-
68	Sung ThiaXay		5	7876		12,00	0,15%	2			4	1	-
69	Ho Van Thai		4	6787		8,00	0,12%	-			5		-
70	Sung Thia Ta		4	8776		7	0,08%	1			5		-
71	Pham Van Bo		5	8765		6	0,07%	-			3	1	-
72	Mai Van Hoa		3	7877		12	0,15%	-			2	2	-
73	Thong A Xi		4	7564		8	0,11%	-			3		-
74	Sung A Giang		4	8776		8	0,09%	3			-	1	-
75	Sung A Tu	4	8776	3		0,03%	-	3		3	1	36	

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))	
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo		
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree		
76	Ta Tong commune - Muong Te district	Sung Khoa Long	5	8776	10		0,11%	-	10		5	2	120	
77		Giang Gia Chinh	5	8776	5	2	0,08%		1				12	
78		Sung Chu Pe	4	8765		3	0,03%		2				24	
79		Sung Chu Sinh	4	7877	6		0,08%		1				12	
80		Giang Ban Do	4	7564	4		0,05%		1		2	1	12	
81		Sung Cho Dia	5	8776	7		0,08%		2			2	24	
82		Sung A Phiet	4	8776		1	0,01%		1		1	1	12	
83		Vang A Do	5	8776	4	2	0,07%		1			2	-	
84		Ho Sau Ho	4	8776	5	1	0,07%				1	3	-	
85		Vang Cha Sinh	4	6754	4		0,06%					2	-	
86		Sung Be Tu	3	7865		2	0,03%					-	-	
87		Giang No Pao	5	7876	10	3	0,17%					-	-	
88		Le Van Du	4	6787		2	0,03%				1	-	-	
89		Pa U commune - Muong Te district	Bui Van Kim	5	8776	5	9	0,16%	2				2	12
90			Ho Van Thai	4	8765		8	0,09%					1	
91	Sung Thi Ta		4	7877	6	9	0,19%	1			2		10	
92	Pham Van Bo		4	7564	4	2	0,08%				-	4	22	
93	Mai Thi Hoa		5	8776	7	4	0,13%				5			
94	Thong A Xi		4	8776		10	0,11%	1				-	13	
95	Sung A Giang		5	8776	4	8	0,14%				1	-	14	
96	Sung A Tu		4	8776	5	7	0,14%	-			2	3	4	
97	Sung Khoa Long		4	6754	4	5	0,13%	2				2	30	
98	Giang Gia Chinh		3	7865		5	0,06%	-			5	1	22	

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))	
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo		
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree		
99		Sung Chu Pe	5	7876	10	2	0,15%	2			6	1	25	
100		Sung Chu Sinh	4	6787			0,00%	-			2			
101		Giang Ban Do	4	8776	7		0,08%	1				1		
102	Mu Ca commune - Muong Te district	Quang Van Nam	5	8776	5		0,06%	2	5		1	1	20	
103		Lo Van Phieng	4	8765		9	0,10%	1			1	1	-	
104		Lo Van Hoc	4	7877	6	4	0,13%	1	6			1	24	
105		Lo Van Lai	4	7564	4	9	0,17%		4		-	3	16	
106		Giang A Cho	5	8776	7	2	0,10%		7			1	28	
107		Thao A Sao	4	8776		4	0,05%	1				-	-	
108		Thao Pha Chong	5	8776	4	10	0,16%		4			1	-	16
109		Giang A Tang	4	8776	5	8	0,15%	-	5			2	3	20
110		Quang Van Ly	4	6754	4	7	0,16%	2	4			1	2	16
111		Quang Van Bum	3	7865		5	0,06%	-				4	1	-
112		Quang Van May	5	7876	13	5	0,23%	2	13			5	1	52
113		Na Van Mao	4	6787		2	0,03%	-				1		-
114		Lo Van Mau	4	8776	7		0,08%	1	7					28
115		Quang Van La	5	8765			0,00%	2				2	1	-
116		Lo Van Lien	3	7877		2	0,03%					5		-
117		Lo Bun My	4	7564		3	0,04%	1				7		-
118		Lo Van Hieng	4	8776		6	0,07%	3				1	1	-
119		Ka Lang commune - Muong Te	Lo Van Phau	4	6754	4	1	0,07%	2	4			2	1
120	Lo Van Ma		4	7865		2	0,03%	1				2	1	-
121	Lo Van Phan		4	7876	6	4	0,13%	1	6			1	1	24

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
122	district	Lo Van Bien	3	6787	4	9	0,19%		4		1	3	16
123		Lo Van On	5	8776	7	2	0,10%		7		3	1	28
124		Lo Van Khot	4	8765		4	0,05%	1			1	-	-
125		Lo Van Keo A	4	7877	4	3	0,09%		4		1	-	16
126		Lo Van Mon	4	7564	5	8	0,17%	-	5		2	3	20
127		Lo Van Kham	3	8776	4	7	0,13%	2	4		1	2	16
128		Sung Cho Dia	4	8776		5	0,06%	-			4	1	-
129		Sung A Phiet	5	8776	13	5	0,21%	2	13		5	1	52
130		Vang A Do	4	8765		2	0,02%	-			1		-
131		Ho Sau Ho	4	7877	7		0,09%	1	7				28
132		Vang Cha Sinh	4	7564			0,00%	2			2	1	-
133		Thu Lum commune - Muong Te district	Sung Be Tu	5	8776	4	5	0,10%	1	4		1	2
134	Giang No Pao		4	8765	2	3	0,06%	1	2		2	1	8
135	Tran Van Thuy		4	7877	5	2	0,09%	1	5		1	1	20
136	Tran Van Thang		4	7564		4	0,05%				1	2	-
137	Pham Van Khanh		5	8776	4	6	0,11%		4		2	3	16
138	Nguyen Ngoc Anh		4	8776	5	5	0,11%	1	5		1		20
139	Tran Van Thuyen		5	8776	5	2	0,08%		5			-	20
140	Lo Van Bac		4	8776	2	2	0,05%	-	2				8
141	Nguyen Van Luong		4	6754			0,00%	2					-
142	Lo Van Dim		3	7865	3	5	0,10%	-	3		1	5	12
143	Lo Van Hep		5	7876	4	6	0,13%	2	4		1	1	16
144	Tao Van Son		4	6787			0,00%	-			2		-

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
								Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
145		Ha Thi Hiep	4	8776	2		0,02%	1	2		1		8
146		Luong Van Tung	5	8765			0,00%	-			2		-
147		Tao Van Phan	3	7877	2		0,03%	-	2				8
148		Ha Van Puong	4	7564			0,00%	-				1	-
149		Leng Van Tinh	4	8776			0,00%	3					-
150		Khe On commune - Than Uyen district	Leng Van Binh	4	8765	1	1	0,02%				1	1
151	Tao Van Phuong		5	7877	1	3	0,05%	1			3	-	4
152	Leng Van Thu		4	7564	2	5	0,09%				3	1	8
153	Leng Van Cu		5	8776	1	3	0,05%	1			2	1	4
154	Thung Van Say		3	8776	2	2	0,05%				1		8
155	Poong Van Van		5	6754		3	0,04%	2			2	-	-
156	Nguyen Tri Thanh		4	7865	1	2	0,04%	1			3	1	4
157	Luong Van Phong		5	7876	2	1	0,04%	1			2	2	8
158	Thung Van Vuon		4	6787	4	2	0,09%	1			1	2	16
159	Dieu Van Chan		3	8776	2	3	0,06%	2			2	1	8
160	Muong Cang commune - Than Uyen district	Chao A Pao	3	6897		2,00	0,03%				3		
161		Phung Xuan Menh	4	8520	2,00	4,00	0,07%		2		4	2	16
162		Chao Xuan Lien	3	4580	2,00	4,00	0,13%		2		2		16
163		Chao Tran Sin	4	6240	1,00	3,00	0,06%	1	1		5	1	8
164		Chao Tran	5	5521	2,00	2,00	0,07%		2		3	2	16

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
								Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
					tree	(m2)		(m2)	tree	tree			
		Menh											
165		Ly May Khe	4	5521		2,00	0,04%	1			6		-
166		Ly A Pa	5	8776	1,00	2,00	0,03%	1	1		2	2	8
167		Phung Xuan Quenh	4	8765	1,00	4,00	0,06%	2	1		1	1	8
168		Ly Cao Lua	4	7877	1,00	4,00	0,06%	1	1		1		8
169		Chao Tran Choi	4	7564	1,00	3,00	0,05%	1	1		1		8
170		Ly Phu Ta	5	8776	1,00	1,00	0,02%		1		2		8
171		Chao May Phay	4	8776	1,00	3,00	0,05%		1				8
172	Muong Than commune - Than Uyen district	Lo Duc Ky	4	8765	1	2	0,03%		1		1	1	48
173		Quang Van Phien	5	7877	1	1	0,03%		1		1	-	48
174		Nguyen Cong Thap	4	7564	1	1	0,03%		1		1	1	48
175		Le Van Du	5	8776	1	2	0,03%		1		1	1	48
176		Bui Van Kim	3	8776	2	2	0,05%		2		1		96
177		Nguyen Van No	5	6754	2	1	0,04%		2		1	-	96
178	Phuc Than commune - Than Uyen district	Quang Van Oi	4	8765	1		0,01%		1		1	1	48
179		Lo Van Phuc	5	7877	2		0,03%		2		1	1	96
180		Quang Van Nhan	4	7564	1		0,01%		1		3	1	48
181		Lo Van Dich	5	8776	1		0,01%		1		1	1	48
182		Lo Van Huyen	3	8776	1	1	0,02%		1		1	1	48
183		Quang Van Sim	5	6754	2	2	0,06%		2		1	-	96
184		Quang Van Bai	4	7865	2	1	0,04%		2		2	1	96
185		Lo Van Lanh	5	7876		2	0,03%					1	-

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
								Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
					tree	(m2)		(m2)	tree	tree			
186		Lo Van Panh	4	6787		2	0,03%					1	-
187		Quang Van Ngau	3	8776		1	0,01%					1	-
188		Lo Van Thoai	4	8765		1	0,01%						-
189	Muong Mit commune - Than Uyen district	Quang Van Nam	4	6754	5,00		0,07%		5		2	2	60
190		Lo Van Phieng	4	7865		8,00	0,10%				1	2	-
191		Lo Van Hoc	4	7876	6,00	4,00	0,13%		6		1		72
192		Lo Van Lai	3	6787	4,00	9,00	0,19%	2	4		1	2	48
193		Giang A Cho	5	8776	7,00	2,00	0,10%	1	7			-	84
194		Thao A Sao	4	8765		4,00	0,05%	1			2		-
195		Thao Pha Chong	4	7877	4,00		0,05%	1	4		2	-	48
196		Giang A Tang	4	7564	5,00	8,00	0,17%	3	5		2		60
197		Thao A Lenh	3	8776	4,00	7,00	0,13%	2	4		1		48
198		Giang A Vang A	4	8776		5,00	0,06%				4	5	-
199		Giang A Phong	4	8776	8,00	5,00	0,15%		8		3	1	96
200		Thao A Tu	4	8765		2,00	0,02%				1		-
201		Vang A Phinh	5	7877	7,00		0,09%		7		2		84
202		Giang A Giang	4	7564			0,00%	1			2		-
203		Giang A Chua	5	8776		2,00	0,02%	1					-
204		Giang A Ho	3	8776		3,00	0,03%	2				2	-
205		Chang A Linh	5	6754		6,00	0,09%						-
206	Pac Ta commune - Tan Uyen	Giang A Phu	4	6754	1	5	0,09%	1	1		1	2	12
207		Chang A Ga	4	7865		3	0,04%	1			2	1	-
208		Chang A Chu	4	7876	5	2	0,09%	1	5		1	1	60

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
209	district	Thao A De	3	6787	2	4	0,09%		2		1	2	24
210		Chang A Dinh	5	8776	4	4	0,09%		4		2	3	48
211		Chang A Phong	4	8765	5	5	0,11%	1	5		1		60
212		Giang A Chu	4	7877	5	2	0,09%		5			-	60
213		Ly A Dua	4	7564	2	2	0,05%	-	2				
214		Ly A Do	5	8776			0,00%	2					-
215		Thao A Pao	4	8776	3	5	0,09%	-	3		1	5	36
216		Giang A Mong	5	8776	4	6	0,11%	2	4		1	1	48
217		Giang A Phong	4	8776			0,00%	-					24
218		Ho Mit commune - Tan Uyen district	Giang A Chua	4	6754	1	4	0,07%	1	1		1	
219	Chang A Mang		4	7865		2	0,03%	1			2		-
220	Vang A Do		4	7876	4	2	0,08%	1	4		1		48
221	Ho Sau Ho		3	6787	2	4	0,09%		2		1		24
222	Vang Cha Sinh		5	8776	3	3	0,07%		3		2		36
223	Sung Be Tu		5	7876	5	4	0,11%	1	5		1		60
224	Giang No Pao		3	6787	5	2	0,10%		5			-	60
225	Giang Thi My		4	8776	2	2	0,05%	-	2				24
226	Sung Thi Xay		4	8765			0,00%	2				2	-
227	Ho Van Thai		5	7877	3	5	0,10%	-	3			1	36
228	Sung Thi Ta		4	7564	4	6	0,13%	2	4			1	48
229	Pham Van Bo		5	8776			0,00%	-				2	-
230	Mai Thi Hoa		3	8776	2		0,02%	1	2			3	24
231	Thong A Xi		5	6754			0,00%	-				2	-
232	Ta Mit commune -		Sung A Giang	4	6754	1	4	0,07%	1	1		3	2
233		Sung A Tu	4	7865		2	0,03%	1			2	1	-

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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								Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
					tree	(m2)		(m2)	tree	tree			
234	Tan Uyen district	Sung Khoa Long	4	7876	4	2	0,08%	1	4		2	1	48
235		Giang Gia Chinh	3	6787	2		0,03%		2		4	2	24
236		Sung Chu Pe	5	8776	3	3	0,07%		3		2	3	36
237		Sung Chu Sinh	4	8765	5	4	0,10%	1	5		3	2	60
238		Giang Ban Do	4	7877	5	2	0,09%		5		5	2	60
239		Ly Xa Hoa	4	7564	2	2	0,05%	-	2		2	1	24
240		Giang Cho Nhe	3	8776			0,00%	2			1	2	-
241		Sung Seo May	4	7564	3	5	0,11%	-	3		4		36
242	Trung Dong commune - Tan Uyen district	Sung Seo Vay	4	6754	2	3	0,07%	1	2		3	2	24
243		Sung Seo Chu	4	7865	1	3	0,05%	1	1		2	1	12
244		Sung Seo Tang	4	7876	3	2	0,06%	1	3		2	1	36
245		Sung Seo Uy	3	6787	2	1	0,04%		2		4	2	24
246		Sung Seo Lu	5	8776	3	3	0,07%		3		2	3	36
247		Vang Pa Su	4	8765		4	0,05%	1			3	2	-
248		Vang Va Vay	4	7877	1	2	0,04%		1		5	2	12
249		Vang A Bu	4	7564	2	2	0,05%	-	2		2	1	24
250		Thao Chu Peo	3	8776		1	0,01%	2			1	2	-
251		Sung Seo Cu	3	6787	3	5	0,12%	-	3		4	2	36
252		Vang A Keo	4	8776	2	4	0,07%	2	2		2		24
253		Vang A Sung	4	8765		6	0,07%	-			1		-
254	Than Thuoc commune - Tan Uyen district	Lung Seo Phun	4	6754	3	5	0,12%	1	3		3	2	36
255		Lung Seo Pha	4	7865	2	10	0,15%	1	2		2	1	24
256		Sung A Chanh	4	7876	3	2	0,06%	2	3		2	1	36
257		Lung A Chau	3	6787	2	1	0,04%		2		4	2	24

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
								Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
258		Vang Chu Khao	5	8776	2	4	0,07%		2		2	3	24
259		Vang A Ma	4	8765	5	4	0,10%	1	5		3	2	60
260		Vang A Chinh	4	7877	1	2	0,04%		1		5	2	12
261		Thao Chu Danh	4	7564	2	5	0,09%	-	2		2	1	24
262		Thao Chu Phin	3	8776	2	1	0,03%	2	2		1	4	24
263		Nam So commune - Tan Uyen district	Thao Chu Phung	4	6754	1	1	0,03%	2	1		2	2
264	Thao Chu Pha		4	7865		2	0,03%	1			1	2	-
265	Thao Chu Dao		4	7876	1	4	0,06%	1	1		1		12
266	Thao Chu Le		3	6787	4		0,06%	2	4		1	2	48
267	Muong Khoa commune - Tan Uyen district	Thao Chu Hong	4	6754	2	5	0,10%	1	2		3	2	24
268		Thao Chu Tang	4	7865	1	4	0,06%	1	1		2	1	12
269		Thao Chu Phang	4	7876	3	2	0,06%	1	3		2		36
270		Thao A Tan	3	6787	2	1	0,04%	2	2		4		24
271		Thao A Tao	5	8776	3	2	0,06%	2	3		2		36
272		Thao A Tan	4	8765	2	4	0,07%	1	2		3		24
273		Thao Van Chu	4	7877	1	4	0,06%	2	1		2		12
274		Hoang Minh Anh	4	7564	2	3	0,07%	-	2			1	24
275		Hoang Van Phu	3	8776	2	1	0,03%	2	2			2	24
276		Hoang Van Pha	3	6787	3	5	0,12%	-	3			2	36
277		Vang A Sinh	4	8776	2	4	0,07%	2	2			3	24
278		Vang A Sen	4	8765	2	5	0,08%	-	2			1	24
279		Nong Van Den	5	7877	2	6	0,10%	1	2			2	24
280		Nong Van	4	7564	4	4	0,11%	2	4			3	48

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Sr.No	Commune/dis trict	Name of HH's head	No.of member in HH	Total land holding of HH in m2	Land to be acquired in m2		Loss as % of total	Loss of crops and trees					Temporary Losses (Crop and rice (m2))
					Agriculture land	Forestry land		Fruit trees lost	Paddy area	Other crop	Industrial trees loss	Wood tree and bamboo	
								tree	(m2)	(m2)	tree	tree	
		Quang											
281		Nong Thi Ngoc	5	8776	2	6	0,09%	2	2			2	24
282		Nong Van Phuc	3	8776	2	7	0,10%	-	2			2	24
283		Nong Van Hoa	5	6754	3	8	0,16%	1	3				36

Appendix 8. Minutes of consultation meetings

Mẫu 1.1:

CỘNG HÒA 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, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dự

Xã: Thư Lũm Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư: Đơn vị quản lý dự án lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Anh Quyết Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Châu Xế Lũ Chức vụ: CT xã

- Ông (Bà) Xi Lũ Chũ Chức vụ: ĐC xã

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

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Phùng Truệ Hà Chức vụ: CT MITQ

- Ông (Bà) Chu Truệ P. Chức vụ: CT CCB

- Ông (Bà) Lý Lý De Chức vụ: CT H.P.N

- Ông (Bà) Chu Truệ Pha Chức vụ: P.B.T.D

- Ông (Bà) Chu Tra Xá Chức vụ: Phó CT.N.D

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 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. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có: ☒; 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:

..... Thông báo chủ trương, quyết định, phương án và nhu cầu
..... của dân trong vùng, chủ trương, biện pháp cải thiện đời sống, xây
..... dựng xã hội, cộng đồng an toàn.

- Trong khi xây dựng:

..... Không làm ảnh hưởng, xáo trộn đời sống
..... sinh hoạt của người dân.

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

..... Tạo lập dân trong khu vực, chủ trương
..... cải thiện đời sống, chủ trương, biện pháp, đời sống
..... nhất dân sinh sống cao.

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

- Trong khi xây dựng:

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

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ 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):

85

Qua' tính thì cũng không anh hiểu. khi ai tới ở
cũng như là... trong... qua... tính... cũng
ở... tính... thì... hết... hết... hết...
rất... tính... tính... tính... tính... tính...
tính... tính... tính... tính... tính...
tính... tính... tính... tính... tính...
tính... tính... tính... tính... tính...

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Đức Quyết



CHÚ TỊCH

Phu Lu Lu

Phong Đức Việt

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập RP

MẪU 1.1:

**CỘNG HÒA 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, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dự

Xã: Ka Lăng Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư: Hạng quản lý dự án lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Đức Quyết Chức vụ: ph. giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Chu Văn Cầm Chức vụ: PCT

- Ông (Bà) Lưu Văn Sơn Chức vụ: ĐC Xã

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

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Sùng Lý Gao Chức vụ: CT. MT. TQ

- Ông (Bà) Lý Văn Hui Chức vụ: CT. HND

- Ông (Bà) Sùng Chủ Hui Chức vụ: CT. CLB

- Ông (Bà) Lưu Văn Lư Chức vụ: CT. HPN

- Ông (Bà) Hoàng Sĩ Hui Chức vụ: BT. ĐTN

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 2

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. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có:; 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:

.....Thông báo.....cho.....chính quyền.....địa phương.....và nhân
.....dân.....tương ứng.....để.....biết.....và.....chủ.....trợ
.....xây dựng.....lưu.....nhận.....chăm.....sóc.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

.....Không làm ảnh hưởng xấu tới đời sống
.....sinh hoạt của người dân.....

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

.....Người dân được.....lưu.....nhận.....chăm.....sóc.....
.....đời sống.....và.....các.....giải pháp.....giảm thiểu.....

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:không.....
- + Nhà ở/công trình:không.....
- + Cây cối/hoa màu:không.....
- + Khác:không.....

- Trong khi xây dựng:

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

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

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

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

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

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không? Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản phải di dời ...) như:

- 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 điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);
- iiii) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, để phòng các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

- 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;
- iiii) 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?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

Các hộ dân có nguyện vọng sử dụng tiền
lưu giữ lại để xây dựng công trình
dùng công trình cải thiện đời sống
cho các hộ dân gần đây.

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và **đề xuất của Tư vấn** (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá ...)

Quá trình thi công không ảnh hưởng nhiều đến
đời sống người dân trong quá trình thi công
đến nghỉ ngơi, vui chơi, giải trí, học tập, sinh hoạt
của cộng đồng người dân địa phương. Các hộ
đang xây nhà mới nhưng cần phải chờ đợi chờ đợi
để xây nhà ở trong gia đình. Trước tình hình

....., ngày 16 tháng 05 năm 2012

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Đức Quyết

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Chu Mỹ Cà

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐUNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

CỘNG HÒA 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, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dư

Xã: Mĩ Cá Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư: Đơn vị quản lý dự án lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Đức Quyết Chức vụ: ph. giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Long Thèn Chức vụ: Ph. C.T. Xã

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Lê T. U Chức vụ: Đ. C. xã

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

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Long Thèn Chức vụ: C.T.C.C.B

- Ông (Bà) Lý. G. Khư Chức vụ: C.T.H.N.D

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Nhàn. C. A Chức vụ: C.T.N.L.T.G

- Ông (Bà) T. A. N. G. A. X. V Chức vụ: C.T.H.P.N

- Ông (Bà) Lý. G. O. P. A Chức vụ: B.T.Đ.T.N

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 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. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có: ☒.....; 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:

.....Thông báo cho chính quyền địa phương và nhân dân trong
.....vùng dự án biết về chủ trương xây dựng và nội dung dự
.....án

- Trong khi xây dựng:

.....Không làm ảnh hưởng, xác định để sống sinh hoạt
.....của người dân

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

.....Người dân trong khu vực dự án sẽ được ~~hà~~ sử dụng
.....lưu: diện quốc gia, để sống nhân dân được nâng
.....cao

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

- Trong khi xây dựng:

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

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

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

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 đất và bằng tiền hoặc vật tư:

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không ? Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao ?

2.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản phải di dời ...) như:

- 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 điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);
- iiii) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, đề phòng các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra ?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao ?

2.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

- 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;
- iiii) 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 ?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

Các hộ dân có nguyện vọng sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, đề nghị nhanh chóng xây dựng công trình, các hộ dân sẽ giúp đỡ các bên liên quan.

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và **đề xuất của Tư vấn** (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá ...)

Quá trình thi công không ảnh hưởng nhiều tới đời sống
người dân, trong quá trình thi công đề nghị đơn vị thi
công kết hợp chặt chẽ với chính quyền địa phương để
hạn chế thấp nhất những ảnh hưởng tiêu cực có thể xảy
ra trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

....., ngày 14 tháng 03 năm 2012

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ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



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