

Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan

January 2022

Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Package CW9 PR 175 section (km 0+000-km 20+667) in Van Yen district, Yen Bai province

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A4T	Aus4Transport
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BIM	Building Integration Model
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DDD	Detailed Design & Documentation Consultant
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOC	Department of Construction
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOF	Department of Finance
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
(C)-EMP	Environmental Management Plan / Contractor - Environmental Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FS	Feasibility Study
FSW	Female Sex Worker
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GOA	Government of Australia
GOV	Government of Vietnam
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HHTAP	HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program

ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IDU	Injection Drug User
IEC	Information Education Campaign
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMPTCP	Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project
NH	national highway
NTP	Notice to Proceed
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
PMC	Project Managing Contractor (A4T: DT-Global)
PMU2	Project Management Unit No. 2 (Ministry of Transport: MOT)
PPC	Province People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PR	provincial road
PID	Project Implementation Division
RP	Resettlement Plan
SAP	Social Action Plan
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCQM	Transport Construction Quality Control and Management bureau
TCVN	Vietnamese national standards
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainor
USD	United States Dollar
VAAC	Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VND	Vietnam Dong
WU	Women's Union
YU	Youth Union

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Households	Refer to all households whose residence will be affected by the project. Affected Household is a subset of Affected Persons.
Affected persons (APs)	A general term that refers to those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Affected Persons are categorized by tenurial status (i.e. landowner, non-landowner) and by type of impact (i.e. physical and economic displacement)
Consent of affected ethnic minority (EM) or indigenous people (IP) community	This refers to a collective expression by the affected EM Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities. The consent from the affected EM communities will include the formal agreements reached with EM Peoples communities and/or EM Peoples' organizations.
Cut-off date	The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation, assistance and resettlement will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement under the subproject.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the demarcation of road right of way clearance and survey of all assets to be acquired as part of resettlement and the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of displaced persons earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Eligibility	Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation – will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	Refers to the range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which, depending on the type and severity of their losses, are due to the DPs to restore their economic and social base.
Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)	The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

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

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

Income restoration

This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected persons to approximate or exceed the level it was before the development project.

Income restoration program

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

Inventory of losses

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

Involuntary Resettlement

Occurs when affected person do not have the right to refuse land acquisition and are displaced, which may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment as well as social stress.

Land acquisition

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

Meaningful consultation	<p>A process that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; - provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs; - is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; - is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and - enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
Replacement cost study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	<p>Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets by change in the use of land or restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project</p> <p>This includes all measures taken to mitigate any, and all, adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed</p>
Resettlement plan (RP)	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected household	<p>This refers to affected households who will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, - or have to relocate, or - lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject

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

(1) female headed households with dependents:

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

(2) disabled household heads

Household with members with a disability. The level of disability significantly affects the income earning capacity of the household either directly on ability to engage in work or indirectly due to need to provide high level of care to disabled household member. Type of disabilities include: disability caused by sickness/ill health, war invalids, soldiers in poor health, Agent Orange victims will be certified by the Commune/Ward People's Committee about the level of disability and considered granting the certification by Commune/ Ward/ Town under Government Decree No. 28/2012/ND-CP dated 10 April 2012;

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

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

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

Children under 16 years old or younger as the household heads (Under the Law No. 25/2004/QH11 on Protection, Care and Education of Children and Children Law 102/2016/QH13 dated 05 April 2016 which will become effective from 1 June, 2017) will be certified by the CPCs and the elderly from 60 years old and above who are household heads (under the Elder Law No. 39/2009/QH12 dated 23 November, 2009).

(5) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities;

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

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

(7) policy beneficiary households

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

NOTICE {S}

In this report, \$ means US dollars

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Description of the project.** The Government of Vietnam (GOV) requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP) that aims to enhance the access to the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) corridors in the north-western Region of Vietnam. The NMPTCP consists of 11 civil work (CW) packages spread in the provinces of Lai Chau, Yen Bai, and Lao Cai.
2. The project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of **52.671** km is subdivided into three construction packages namely: CW9; CW-10; CW-11; as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which CW9 is considered a priority project scheduled for implementation in the last quarter of 2021, thus, this Updated RP specifically covers CW9.
3. The updated EMDP has been prepared to identify all impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement involving landowners, non-landowners, owners of businesses and organizations. This updated EMDP will also assess the socio-economic context of affected people in the area and present measures to fully mitigate impacts.
4. **Social Impact Assessment.** For the period of updating the EMDP, another round of public consultations/ stakeholder engagement; Focus Group Discussion (FGD), key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders in the communes affected by the project was undertaken including DMS along with Socio-economic Survey (SES). Review of secondary data such as the EMDP of 2018, Statistical Yearbook of 2019 and other information obtained from CEMA and the result of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) together with Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) carried out by the local authorities are utilized.
5. The DMS resulted an affected 215 households with 885 household members from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 921 affected households for the whole CW9 package. Of the 215 AHs, 13 households 57 persons will be displaced (Dai Son: 11 HHs, Mo Vang: 2 HHs), and 22 HHs with 86 persons (Dai Son: 15 HHs, An Thinh: 7 HHs) are severely assessed as per the 10% ADB severity of impacts and the rest are marginally affected. In total of 35 severely AHs or equivalent to 143 APs, as results of SES, the age from 18 to 60 years old is 60.05 % of total population or equivalent to 86 persons who are in working age, and 39.95 % are persons less than 18-years old and more than 60 years old (57 persons). The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities.
6. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project affected area includes Tay, Hmong, Dao, Nung and Kinh. The Dao people have the highest proportion among EM households (35%). Based on the SES, the main occupation of EM households is agriculture (48%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, fishery, and forestry production. The main annual crops include paddy rice, maize, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are tea, cinnamon, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffaloes, cows, pigs and poultry. Women are equally engaged in agriculture occupation as men. Women are less likely than men to be engaged as hired labour.
7. **Consultation, Participation, and Information disclosure.** During meaningful consultations, information about the project and the activities for updating of EMDP were presented; discuss the plan and complete necessary activities to update the EMDP. The local authorities, affected households and organizations/ unions that participated in the meeting committed to actively support the project.
8. No language barriers noted during the consultations since it was asked prior to the start of the events if everybody could understand Vietnamese language and they positively responded. However, during the process of all the consultations, most of the EM women are not speaking. Therefore, during the implementation of the EMDP wherein public consultations will be undertaken, to ensure meaningful consultations, a separate consultation will be

scheduled for men and women in order for the women to express their views freely and without intimidation.

9. **Grievance Redress.** To facilitate resolution-building from affected persons' concerns, complaints or general grievance related to the implementation of the NMPTCP (the project), a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) built on existing government regulations is established. This GRM was presented during the Stakeholder Training Workshop in August 2020 conducted in the province of Yen Bai to concerned local authorities and staff from PMU2/MOT. The GRM was also presented during public consultations in all communes covered by the project. The GRM will be readily accessible to ensure that grievances shall be handled and resolved, if possible, at the lowest level as quickly as possible, failing which the complaint will go through a structured process of hearings, with final recourse to the judicial system, whose judgement will be final. The Mechanism will provide a framework within which complaints about environmental, social, gender and safety issues can be handled, grievances can be addressed, and disputes can be settled promptly. The GRM is in place prior to related resettlement activities and commencement of civil works.

10. **Impacts, Risks and Benefits.** The project poses a number of negative and positive impact. Negative impacts can be fully mitigated through programs to be implemented under the project. The project also provides a number of benefits, some of which are associated with mitigation programs which focus on building capacities of local communities and stakeholders.

11. **Monitoring, reporting and Evaluation.** The implementation of this updated EMDP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. The monitoring will be done at two levels, internal monitoring to be done by the PMU, and external monitoring to be undertaken by an external monitor. Monitoring report will be prepared on a quarterly basis.

12. **Institutional and Implementation arrangement.** MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas.

13. The Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will have an oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities

14. CEMA is a government agency with coverage from national to the district level with a mandate to manage ethnic minority affairs. CEMA will be consulted on project activities and provide advice on matters relating to ethnic minorities. It will participate in significant consultation activities and be consulted in the process of monitoring of project implementation. CEMA will participate in the GRM in cases involving ethnic minority people.

15. The DDD Consultant and CSC will have a social safeguards team that will provide technical assistance to PMU 2 and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the EMDP.

Estimated Budget. The updated EMDP specific actions are estimated to cost VND 201,600,000 (\$US 8,852), including 20% contingency on direct costs. PMU2/MOT will be responsibility to ensure that the budget will be transferred adequately and timely for EMDP implementation.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 The Project, Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

16. **The project.** The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP), that aims to enhance the access to the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) corridors in the north-western Region of Vietnam, will be implemented by the Government of Vietnam (GOV) through a Loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project owner with overall responsibility for implementation. MOT have assigned Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) as the Project Implementing Agency responsible for the Project implementation at the national level.

17. The Project will improve and upgrade two national highways and two provincial roads with approximately 199 kilometers (km) in length, connecting several towns and districts in the provinces of Lai Chau, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai and from the towns and districts to the Noi Bai–Lao Cai Expressway.

18. The Civil Works (CW) will be implemented over a 3-year period through 11 construction packages spread along the project alignment as illustrated in Figures 1; 2; and 3 below. The location maps are extracted from Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) Report.

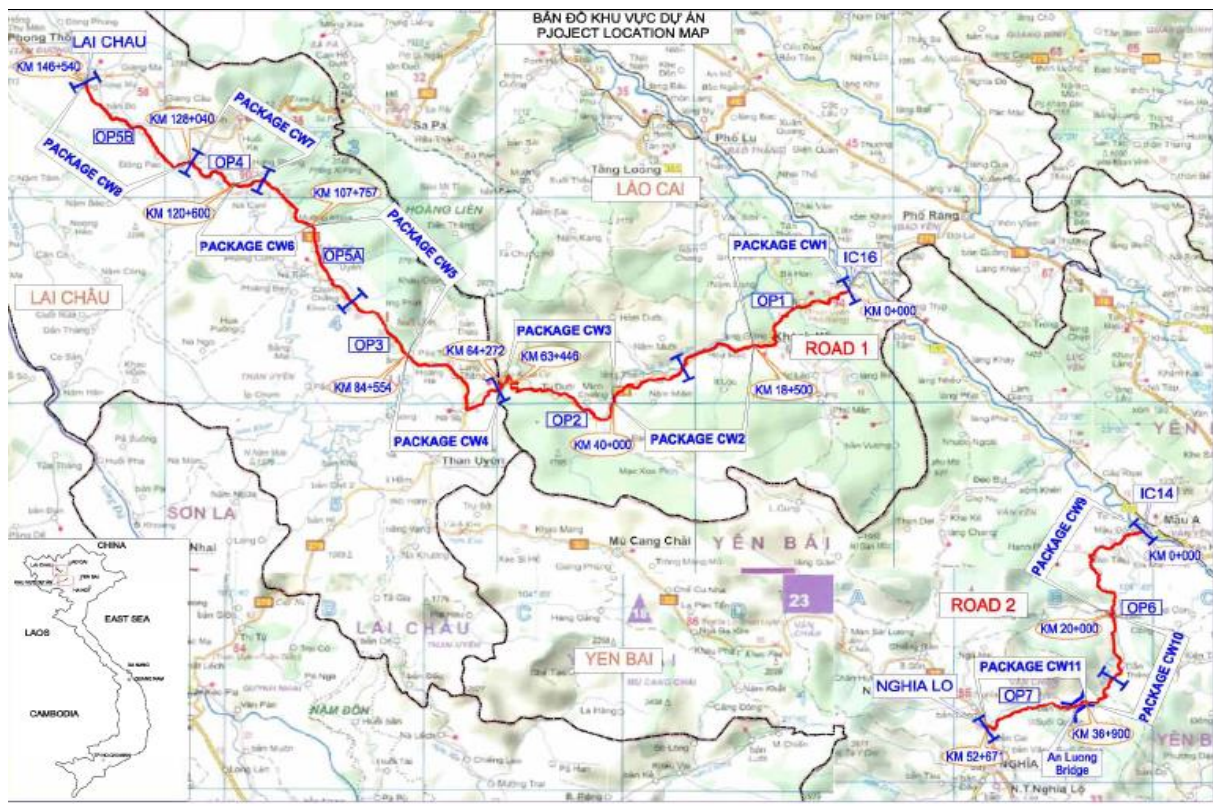
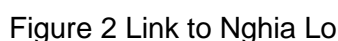


Figure 1- Map of Civil Works Packages in North-West Vietnam



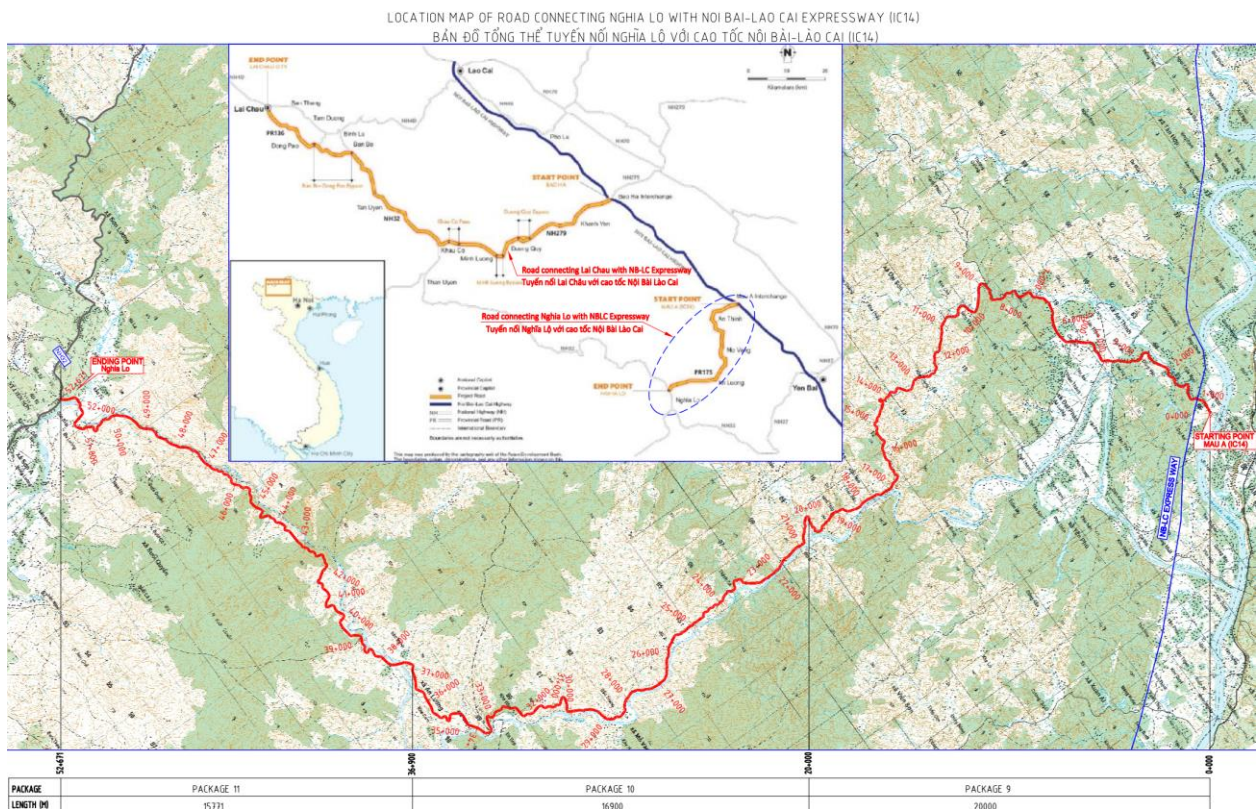
19. Out of the 11 Civil Works (CW) Packages, the project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of 52.671 km is subdivided into three construction packages namely: CW9; CW-10; CW-11; as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD). The DDD of CW9 is approved at June 18th, 2021 by PMU2 (Decision No. 103/QD-BQLDA2).

20. Particularly, CW9 Package with a total length of 20.00 kms traverses Van Yen district with three communes (An Thinh, Dai Son and Mo Vang) which is subdivided into section as follows:

Table 1. CW9 alignment

Package	FS chainage		Length (km)	Existing road
CW9	Km00+000	Km20+000	20,0	PR175 from Mau A (Km0 – FS Km20+667.61)

21. It must be pointed that PR175 stationing is increasing in the opposite direction of the FS and Detailed Design stationing system.



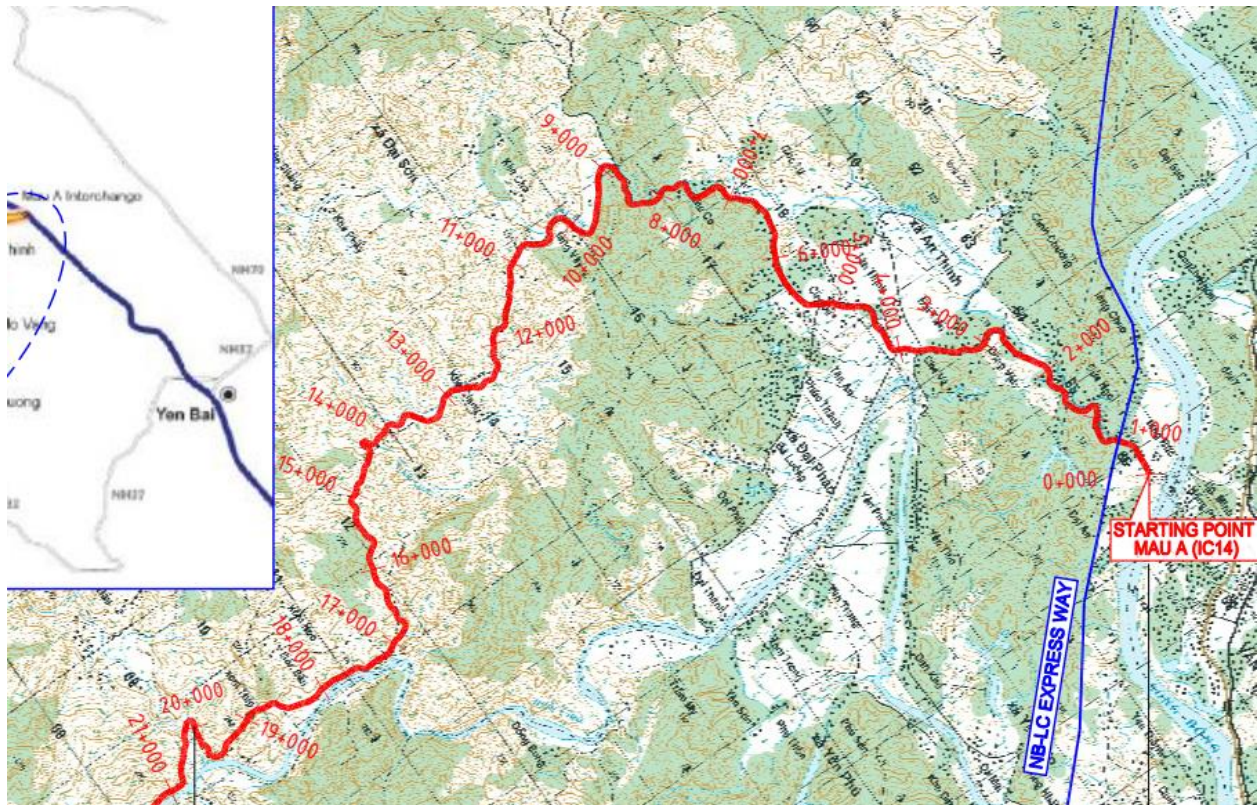


Figure 4: CW9 Package, Location Map

1.3 Rationale of the Project

22. The project alignment is in difficult terrain crossing high mountains and large rivers with lower class technical standards that do not meet the increasing transport demands and do not provide all-year accessibility. Also, the existing road is prone to climate change effects such as flash flooding and increasing temperature variations. Hence, the proposed project will upgrade the design class, ensure standard is consistent over the entire length and integrate climate resiliency features (reinforced slope protection, increased drainage capacity, etc) in order to (i) provide reliable access to basic social services such as education, health care, job training, and emergency disaster relief; (ii) increase economic and employment opportunities for the people of the north-western provinces, especially the poor ethnic minorities; (iii) provide further opportunities of inter and intra provincial trade; (iv) save travel time and costs, hence, reducing fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions and (v) ensure consistency of standards over the entire road length, including road safety and climate resilience features.

23. The existing mountainous road has many tight curves with radiuses ranging from R30m to R60m which is sub-standard for Class IV (mountainous) road. Horizontal alignment can still accommodate the operating speed of 40km/h with the improvements of these sub-standard curves.



Figure 5: Starting point of Package CW9 at Km00+000



Figure 6: Existing building at KM12+650 to be partially demolished due to tight curve improvement

1.4 Scope of Works and Activities that Impact Ethnic Minority

24. The road works will incorporate climate resilience and road safety measures by introducing sound slope protection in areas prone to landslides and rockfalls, raising highway embankments along road sections prone to flooding, increasing cross-drainage capacity, and installing road safety devices and pavement markings.

25. The main anticipated typical construction impacts are related to the clearing of land and construction activities. By nature, the project will induce short-term and localized impacts during construction phase and are associated with soil erosion, noise, dust, wastewater, solid and hazardous waste, disruption of traffic and community services, risks to worker health and safety and the risk of UXO. Specific measures to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts are detailed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared for the Project and the Contractor will be required to prepare a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that responds in full to the EMP. Similarly, measures to protect community health and safety will be applied, including COVID-19 health risk management measures following internationally recognized health and safety guidelines.

26. As DMS results, the land acquisition for project implementation will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities. The project only acquires the residential land and productive land of the EM people. Accordingly, the land acquisition, displacement or relocation of people and disruption of income generating activities

due to the clearance of road Right of Way (ROW) or the Corridor of Impact (COI) generate potential negative impacts on ethnic minority people. Nonetheless, mitigation and compensation measures are to be applied to redress the unavoidable adverse effects of project construction activities on local people through the formulation of Resettlement Plan (RP) and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP). To fully compensate the EM affected households and minimize the impact on income and disturbance of their lives, it will be ensured that the provisions of the project RP and EMDP are fully complied with, and that all compensation is fully settled prior to the issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) for the CW contractors.

1.5 Introduction to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

27. An EMDP was developed in 2018 under the Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA)/Feasibility Studies (FS) since Yen Bai Province is home to several ethnic minorities. The development of the EMDP is in accordance with the requirements of ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) and the ADB's Indigenous Peoples Safeguards. It is prepared to assist the project to meet the safeguards objectives (i) to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for ethnic minority peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the ethnic minority peoples themselves, and (ii) so that ethnic minority peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

28. This EMDP has been updated based on the results of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) carried out in the project area taken into consideration the updated baseline situation, the approved detailed engineering design as well as through a meaningful process of consultation undertaken in December-March 2021. Consultations were conducted to confirm the EM communities' support to the project area and ensure all their needs and concerns are taken into consideration in the design and implementation of the project activities.

29. Equally, the EMDP updates the relevant policies and is prepared in response to the requirement and agreement between the ADB, the Project Owner, the MOT through the Project Management Unit No.2 (PMU2) and the Consultant, SMEC International PTY Ltd. as part of the Detailed Design and Documentation (DDD) for the NMPTCP. This document is likewise prepared with the support of the Client, Program Managing Contractor (PMC), Aus4Transport funded by the Government of Australia and managed by DT Global Australia Pty. Ltd.

1.6 Objectives of the EMDP

30. The implementation of CW-8 Package is expected to have primarily positive social impacts on local communities including the ethnic minorities. The objectives of this plan are to:

1. Ensure that EMs are consulted about the detailed design of all work items
2. Civil work contractors are encouraged to hire local labour (both male and female) especially EM people during the project implementation.
3. Job opportunities should be prioritized for members of affected ethnic minority households
4. Contractors may not under any circumstances use child labour
5. EM will attend the HHTAP and Road Safety Awareness Campaign for the project
6. Through the project, it will provide opportunities to improve the status of the EM women and enhance their participation in community activities.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Legal and Policy Framework Related to Ethnic Minority

31. The existing legal framework reflects that the Communist Party and the GOV has always placed the issue of ethnicities and ethnic affairs at a position of strategic importance. Citizens from all ethnicities in Vietnam enjoy full citizenship and are protected through equally enforced provisions according to the Constitution and laws, as listed in the framework. The underlying principle of the framework is 'equality, unity, and mutual support for common development', with priorities given to 'ensuring sustainable development in ethnic minorities and mountainous areas'.

2.1.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Vietnam

32. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2013 recognizes the right of equality of all ethnic groups under one nation, the right to maintain their unique culture and language as well as the obligation of the State to promote equitable development of the living conditions of the ethnic minority. Article 5 of the Constitution, amended in 2013 acknowledges the right to equality amongst ethnic group in Vietnam including the use of ethnic languages and writings, preservation of ethnic identities, customs, traditions and cultures, and prohibition against any discriminatory behaviour and ethnic division. The Article confirms that the State shall pursue a policy on comprehensive development and create conditions for ethnic minorities to display their internal strengths in tandem with national development

33. This fundamental principle has been institutionalized in laws, Government decrees and resolutions and Prime Ministerial decisions, which can be divided into three categories: (i) by ethnicities and ethnic groups; (ii) by geographical area (for socio-economic development); and (iii) by sector and industry (for socio-economic development), such as support for production, poverty reduction, vocational training and job creation, protection of the eco-environment, preservation and promotion of culture and tourism, communication, and awareness raising of legal issues and legal aid.

34. The EMDP reflects the Government's position on local democracy and citizen participation. Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 dated April 20th, 2007 of the Standing Committee of the 13 National Assembly, of the Eleventh National Assembly on exercise of democracy in communes, wards and townships provides the basis for the participation of the community in preparing the development plans and the supervision of community in Vietnam, as also Decision No.80/2005/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated April 18th, 2005 on investment supervision by the community.

35. Government Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP dated 9 May 2008, prescribes the functions, tasks, powers, and organizational structure of the Committee for EM Affairs (CEMA). This ministerial level agency performs the functions of state management of nationwide EM affairs, and of public services within its authority and provincial departments. Provinces with significant EM populations have a Department of EM Affairs under the Provincial People's Committee. The functions of CEMA range from the development of laws to the implementation and monitoring of programs, acting as inter-agency to different ministries of Vietnam and cooperating with international organizations within its authority as regulated by laws.

36. The **Land Law of 2013** (No. 45/2013/QH13) dated November 29, 2013 includes many important implications regarding EMs and their land arrangements. Article 27 stipulates that the State shall issue policies on residential land and land for community activities for EMs in accordance with customs, traditions, cultural identities, and actual conditions in each region. The State shall issue policies to create conditions for EM people who are directly involved in agricultural production in rural areas to have land for agricultural production. In addition, **Article 28** stipulates that the State shall be responsible for developing and managing the land information system and ensuring organizations and individuals' rights to access to this system. The State will publicly disclose information to organizations, individuals, and state agencies in

a timely manner. The authorized people in the management and use of land shall be responsible for creating favourable conditions and providing land information to organizations and individuals, as stipulated. Furthermore, **Article 110** stipulates waiver and exemption of land use charges and land rentals in cases of using land for implementing policies on housing and residential land for EM households and individuals in areas with especially difficult socioeconomic conditions, border, and sea islands areas; and in cases of using agricultural land for EM households and individuals

37. According to the Land Law 2013, a residential community refers to a community of Vietnamese residents living in the same village, residential quarter, or residential unit, who share customs and traditions, or the extended family. A resident community that uses land with such structures as shrines, temples, worship venues or ancestral houses or agricultural land, as stipulated in Provision 3 of Article 131 in the Land Law 2013, which are not under any disputes and verified by the Commune's People's Committee in the land location as land for community use will be granted LURC, ownership of housing and other properties attached to the land (Article 100). Also, the State shall allocate land to and recognize land use rights of these resident communities to preserve national identities as attached to ethnic customs and traditions (Article 131). At the same time, in the allocation and rental of land, priorities should be given to EM households and individuals that have no or insufficient productive land in a local area (Article 133)

38. Article 43 in the Land Law 2013 on "collecting views on land use plans and land use planning" stipulates "The agency tasked with land use plans and land use planning, as stipulated in Provisions 1 and 2 under Article 42 of this Law, shall be responsible for collecting views from the people regarding land use plans and land use planning". The collection of the people's views should be conducted through publicity of information on contents of land use plans and planning, conferences, and direct consultation.

39. On 6 January 2017, GOV issued Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP ("Decree 01") amending three decrees relating to the 2013 Land Law:

- Right to obtain a certificate of land use right, ownership of residential houses and other assets attached to land ("Ownership Certificate") for part of the construction works
- Right to lease assets attached to land with annual land rent payment
- Developers' right to terminate contracts on lease of land in industrial zones, export processing zones, industrial clusters, and craft villages
- Right to transfer land use right and assets after termination of project
- Right to convert land use purpose after capital contribution or land transfer

40. In addition, the Government has implemented many policies to assist in residential and productive land, allocate land and forests to EM people and poor households. This has contributed to improving EM beneficiaries' living conditions, thus motivating them in afforestation and protection of forests. Some major programs for EMs include Program 134 (to eradicate temporary houses) and Program 135 (Program on socio-economic development of extremely difficult communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas) and the The National Target Program for sustainable poverty reduction of the period 2016-2020. Vietnam's socio-economic development plan and strategy call for special attention to ethnic minorities. Policies on education and health care for ethnic minorities have also been issued. The legal documents related to ethnic minorities are shown in Table below:

Table 2. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities of Vietnam Government

Year	Legal documents
2020	Decision No. 33/2020/QĐ-TTg dated 12 November 2020 of the Prime Minister on Criteria to delineate regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas by development level in the period 2021 – 2025
2019	Resolution No. 88/2019/NQ14 dated 18/11/2019 approving Master Plan for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions for the 2021-2030 period:
2018	Decision No. 12/2018 /QĐ-TTg dated 6 March, 2018 of the Prime Minister on criteria for selecting and recognizing prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority
2018	Decision No. 474/2018/QĐ-UBND dated August 6, 2018 of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on the Ethnic Minority Policy Summary Plan for the period 2016-2020, policy orientation 2021- 2025, issued by Chairman of the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs
2017	Decision No.1163/QĐ-TTg dated August 8, 2017 of Prime Minister on approving the project "Promote law dissemination and education and advocacy for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in 2017-2021 period
2017	Decision 900/QĐ-TTg date June 20, 2017 issued the list of poverty commune, border area commune and safety area communes for investment of the program 135-period 2017-2020
2016	Decision No. 2085/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the specific policy on support for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2017-2020 period
2016	Resolution No. 52/NQ-CP dated June 15, 2016 of the Government on accelerating the development of human resources for ethnic minorities in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030;
2016	Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg dated September 2, 2016 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction during 2016-2020
2016	Decision No. 2086/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 of Prime Minister on Approval of the Project of Economic - Social Development for Ethnic Minorities with Sparse Population from 2016 to 2025
2015	Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg dated September 10, 2015 of the Prime Minister on approving several targets for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minorities linked to the Sustainable development target after 2015
2015	Decision No. 601/QĐ-UBND dated October 29, 2015 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on Ethnic Minority Affairs recognizing the supplementation and adjustment of villages meeting with special difficulties and communes of regions I, II and III in ethnic minority and mountainous areas.

Year	Legal documents
/2013	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBDT-ARD-KHDT-TC-XD dated November 18, 2013 on guiding the Program 135 on supporting infrastructure investment and development of production for communes with special difficulties, border communes, villages with special difficulties
2012	Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT dated January 17, 2012 guiding legal assistance for the ethnic minority people sets of the roles and responsibility of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs in supporting ethnic minority people in the grievance redress process

2.1.2 Yen Bai Province Policies relating to EM

41. Aside from the GOV's policies, the Yen Bai's People's Committee has issued and implemented specific policies to help poor EM households to overcome their hardships and poverty, as follows:

Table 3. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities in Yen Bai Province

Year	Legal documents
2016	Instruction No. 706/VPUBND-XD dated November 14th, 2016 by Administration Office of Yen Bai Province People Committee on issuing criteria to identify extreme difficulty villages and communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2016-2020 period
2016	Plan No. 127/KH-UBND dated July 26th, 2016 of Yen Bai Province People Committee on deploying some targets to implement the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minorities after 2015 in Yen Bai province.
2016	Decision No. 817/QD-UBND dated April 29th, 2016 by Yen Bai Province People Committee on approving the Project to support poor ethnic minority households and poor households in extremely difficult villages and communes of Yen Bai province in 2016
2015	Decision No. 19/2015/QD-UBND October 12th, 2015 of Yen Bai Province People Committee on the regulation of average production land area for poor ethnic minority households and poor households in extremely difficult communes, villages and hamlets in Yen Bai province.

2.1.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

42. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment.

43. **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.** This policy requires that involuntary resettlement be an integral part of project design, dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle. The resettlement policies and guidelines as follows:

- to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible
- to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives

- to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels
- to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups
- to call for meaningful consultation with affected people
- to outline measures to mitigate its adverse impacts
- provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits
- to prepare, implement, and monitor a time-bound resettlement plan; and
- to provide procedure for internal and external monitoring of resettlement implementation.

44. **ADB Policy Principles of Indigenous Peoples Safeguards.** The objectives of the IP safeguards as set out in the SPS 2009 are to ensure that projects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. This is so that IP:

- receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits,
- do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and
- can participate actively in projects that affect them

45. **Policy Triggers and Scope.** IP safeguards referred here as Ethnic Minority (EM) are triggered when a project affects either positively or negatively and either directly or indirectly the IP:

- dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture (intangible aspects that are integral to their distinctiveness); or
- territories or natural or cultural resources (the tangible aspects of their identity).

46. The safeguards apply equally when projects affect lands simply claimed as ancestral domain;¹ lands they occupy for their residential or farming sites; lands used for gathering water or forest products; or land they own. However, IP do not necessarily need to have formal legal title to project affected territories or resources for the safeguards to apply.

47. The SPS sets out the following principles for IP safeguards in all projects:

1. Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive [assessment of social impacts] 7 or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Consider options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive

¹ Ancestral domains are the territory, economic resources, and governance of ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples. Ancestral lands are those under claim of ownership by indigenous communities that they have occupied and used continuously for several generations up to the present to fulfill material and cultural needs, even when such occupation or use has been interrupted by war, displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations.

and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples

3. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
4. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities
5. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
6. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the [assessment of social impacts] with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
7. Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the [assessment of social impacts] in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
8. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
9. Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's

objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports

48. Public Communications Policy 2011 - Disclosure and exchange of information.

The Public Communications Policy aims to enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB, and thereby increase the development impact of ADB operations. The policy promotes transparency, accountability, and participatory development. It establishes the disclosure requirements for documents ADB produces or requires to be produced.

- ADB shall proactively share its knowledge and information about its work, as well as its opinions, with stakeholders and the public. The ADB website will be the primary vehicle for proactive disclosure. ADB shall also disclose information in response to individual requests for information.
- The policy is based on a presumption in favour of disclosure. Therefore, all documents that ADB produces or requires to be produced may be disclosed unless they contain information that falls within the exceptions of the policy
- ADB recognizes the right of people to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas about ADB-assisted activities and shall provide information in a timely, clear, and relevant manner
- ADB recognizes the importance of country ownership of the activities it supports in its Developing Member Countries (DMCs). Thus, before disclosing certain documents, the views of DMCs shall be considered with regard to the contents and timing of their disclosure
- ADB reserves the right to override the policy exceptions if it determines that the public interest in disclosing the information outweighs the harm that may be caused by such disclosure. ADB also reserves the right not to disclose, under exceptional circumstances, information that it would normally disclose, if it determines that such disclosure would or would be likely to cause harm that outweighs the benefit of disclosure.
- The policy recognizes the right of those requesting information to a two-stage appeals process when they believe that ADB has denied their request in violation of its policy.
- The policy establishes the disclosure requirements for documents that ADB produces or requires to be produced.

49. Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum for people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects. It allows project-affected people to voice their concerns and seek solutions to their problems. They can also request compliance review of alleged noncompliance by ADB with its operational policies and procedures. ADB, through its project design and implementation procedures, makes every effort to prevent problems and ensure compliance from the outset. The Accountability Mechanism has two functions. The problem-solving function is led by the Special Project Facilitator (SPF), and the compliance review function by the Compliance Review Panel (CRP). Project-affected people can choose whether they want to go to the problem-solving or the compliance review function. To provide an easily accessible single-entry point for project-affected people, a complaint-receiving officer will receive all complaints.

2.1.4 Consistency of national Legal Framework with ADB SPS

50. A key difference is the term "Indigenous People". According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, the term is "indigenous people" while in Vietnamese government's policy, the term is "ethnic minority" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.

- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture, and.
- A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

51. Table below provides a gap analysis between the ADB Policy on Indigenous People and the GOV Policy on Ethnic Minority and measures for filling gaps applied for the NMPTCP.

Table 4. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on ethnic minority

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	Decision No. 33/2020/QĐ-TTg dated 12 November 2020 of the Prime Minister on Criteria to delineate regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas by development level in the period 2021 – 2025 Decision No. 12/2018 /QĐ-TTg dated 6 March, 2018 of the Prime Minister on criteria for selecting and recognizing prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority	1. Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.	Meaningful consultation with the affected EM in the context of SIA	All subprojects will be screened for presence of ethnic minorities in the project area and impacts on them. When screening, confirms likely impacts on EM. The Executing Agency/ Implementing Agency will engage a qualified expert to carry out SIA.
		2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive [assessment of social impacts] or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Consider options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize,		SIA should be carried out in a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive manner and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
		and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples		
Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs	Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law article 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law Article 67) On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievances. (Land Law Article 69)	3. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.	Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in the updated EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas.	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of EMDP preparation throughout project cycle
	Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support, and resettlement. (Land Law Article 67) according to prescribed procedures (Article 69). Contents of plans provided in Decree	4. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial	Issues and concerns of EMs raised during meaningful consultations must be incorporated into the project	EMDP to be prepared for the project.

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
	No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Article 28.	development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities	preparation and implementation.	
		5. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	Impacts will be avoided or minimized through careful engineering design.	Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
Action planning	In the case of development projects, there is no specific	6. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the [assessment of social impacts] with	The EMDP prepared during the PPTA/FS will	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored.

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
	requirement under Viet Nam legislation concerning ethnic minorities particularly for: preparation of an indigenous peoples' plan (IPP) to address adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and maximize positive impacts	the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.	be updated during the DDD	A qualified consultant will be recruited to assist the EMDP preparation, implementation, and monitoring.
Disclosure of EMDP	Full disclosure of detailed arrangements and compensation plans to affect persons. (Land Law Article 69)	7. Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the [assessment of social impacts] in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders		Disclose EMDP including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to EM affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final EMDP and its updates to affected EM

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
Recognition of customary rights	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC.	8. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands	Special attention for customary communities needs to be under consideration that EM are socially, economically, and legally vulnerable and hence shall be protected	Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators	9. Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports	Ensure community involvement in monitoring	The Implementing Agency must undertake internal monitoring and an external monitoring consultant will be engaged to conduct monitoring and review the internal monitoring report.

3. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

52. For the period of updating the EMDP, another round of public consultations/stakeholder engagement; Focus Group Discussion (FGD), key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders in the communes affected by the project was undertaken including DMS process along with Socio-economic Survey (SES).

53. Review of secondary data such as the EMDP of 2018, Statistical Yearbook of 2019 and other information obtained from CEMA and the result of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) together with Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) carried out by the local authorities are utilized.

54. **Public Consultations.** Specifically, for CW9 Package, a total of 395 people participated across the three venues consisting of 205 (52%) men and 190 women (48%). Out of the 395 attendees, 195 or 49.4% are ethnic minorities detailed in table below.

Table 5. List of Consultation Meetings Conducted in Affected Communities

Commune	Date	Total of participants	Male	Female	EM Participants
An Thinh	18-Nov. '20	142	76	66	9
Dai Son	19-Nov. '20	108	60	48	60
Mo Vang	20-Nov. '20	145	69	76	126
Total		395	205	190	195

Source: FGD records

55. **Focus Group Discussion** (FGD) involved interviewing a group of village residents among those attended the public consultations initiated for the project. Four FGDs participated both men and women were done in November 2020 for CW9. Each FGD included 10-25 participants and lasted for 1-1.5 hours. Gender-disaggregated data were collected. A total of 59 people has participated in these FGDs, of which 45 are EM people.

Table 6. List of Focus Groups

Commune	Male	Female	Total participants	
			Total	EM people
An Thinh	5	20	25	18
Dai Son	11	8	19	12
Mo Vang	5	10	15	15
Total	21	38	59	45

Source: FGD records

56. **In-depth interview**/key informants' interview to obtain additional information not only gender in transport sector but on interesting details about the EM to supplement the FGD and the SES. Key informant interviews were conducted with local Government departments and mass organizations in the project area that include People's Committees at the district and commune levels, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), Divisions of Health, Division of Labour War Invalids and Social Affairs, and Women Unions, etc.

57. **Needs Assessment for Women including women from the EM groups** to assess skills and identify opportunities for training and employment during the project implementation.
58. **Secondary data** like the 2019 statistical yearbook is collected from different local offices as part of the data collection process and analysis.
59. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).** The DMS based on approved detailed design was carried out for all affected households and assets. The DMS resulted an affected 215 households from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 923 affected households for the whole CW9 package. Of the 215, 13 households will be displaced, 22 HH is severely assessed as per the 10% ADB severity of impacts and the rest are marginally affected.
60. **Replacement Cost Survey (RCS).** The purpose of this survey was to collect information on the market prices of land and non-land assets in the project area to establish the required budget for compensation of APs at current market values. The land replacement cost survey carried out in January 2021 by Natural Resources and Environment Technology Application Ltd. Company aim to determine the replacement cost value when the government acquire land while RCS to determine the current market prices of structures, crop, tree, animals, was carried out in April 2021 by Chau A Appraisal Ltd. Company.
61. Decision No. 3654/QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 4th October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Dai Son commune and Decision No. 3702 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8th October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for An Thinh commune, Decision No. 3703 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8th October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Mo Vang commune; and Decision No. 2210 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8th October 2021 on approving the asset on land, crop, tree, animals, structures when the government acquire land in the NMRP area.
62. **Socio-Economic Survey.** The SES is to provide an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area; to determine the profile of APs including their socio-demographic characteristics, tenure status, livelihood sources, economic status or living standards as well as establishing baseline information of APs, vulnerability of APs, and project perception. Data gathered from this survey will be used to determine eligibility for compensation, other forms of assistance, and budget. Moreover, the APs profile would serve as baseline data to gauge and monitor changes to the quality of life of APs after displacement.
63. The survey form included cross-cutting social characteristics such as ethnicity, gender, and vulnerability. The result of the SES is being utilized in updating both the RP and EMDP along with the formulation of GESI Plan for the project.
64. The 1st SES was conducted in January and February 2021 based on preliminary DDD and additional SES was conducted in October 2021 as per result of the DMS to cover any remaining vulnerable and severely affected persons to ensure 100% coverage as well as a reasonable sample of marginally affected (at least 30%) were interviewed.
65. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, health and safety protocols were strictly observed for both stakeholder engagement and survey activities. A face-to-face interview in a designated area with limited number were arranged following protocols to ensure the safety of both the APs and the survey staff from contracting COVID 19.

3.2 Assessment of the Project's Positive and Negative Impacts

66. **Positive impacts on society.** The proposed project will not, in and of itself reduce poverty or increase agricultural production, rather the road is a necessary prerequisite for development.
- **Improving transportation and traffic safety:** The existing current road does not meet the travel needs of local people. Given the daily traffic volume, especially due to trucks traveling at high speed, traffic accidents become common and typically serious. The EM people were aware that the project would improve the traffic system and enhance traffic safety for the local communities.

- **Improving living conditions:** The project will improve living conditions for local people, including those from EM groups, in terms of environment and sanitation (tackling drainage and controlling flood), access to market, school, healthcare and other social services, better security. The construction and maintenance stages of the project will improve direct employment for the poor community in labour-intensive construction and maintenance activities: for example, vegetation clearance from drains and roadside; patching, drainage and construction of small masonry walls; repair of shoulders; earthmoving from sides of roads, etc. Improvement of the road network in turn will stimulate income generation for the unskilled poor and low-income workers in the project area and create employment through the expansion of transport services, the development of small and cottage industries and the growth of commercial and trading business
- **More business opportunities:** EM owners of small shops selling car appliances, food, toiletries, drinks, and other basic commodities would increase with the improved road connectivity due to increased traffic volumes and more customers. Better transportation would lead to better access to local markets for sales of their farm produce.
- **Increasing access to communities:** The project will increase access to the communities via the rehabilitated road. Most agricultural produce is gathered from paddy fields and fruit and vegetable plantations away from the road corridor, improvements of the road are believed not to cause any major disturbance to their livelihoods.
- **Increasing land values:** The benefits that the project will bring to local communities, especially to ethnic minorities is believed to increase the value of land.

67. **Negative impacts on society.**

- **Land acquisition.** The project would require the acquisition of land and displacement of some households from their current residence and disruption of some businesses. The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities.
- **Livelihood.** The construction process may have adverse impacts on agricultural production and businesses of the AHs, such as transportation, traffic safety and sales during harvest seasons.
- **Civil works.** The process of road construction will affect traffic flow and transportation in the local communities. Delivery of supplies for construction workers and the transportation of workers can lead to an increase in traffic, rise in accidents, as well as additional burden on the transportation infrastructure.
- **Social and cultural life.** Social and/or cultural conflicts may arise between construction workers and local peoples. Such conflicts may be related to religious, cultural, or ethnic differences, or based on competition for local resources. Depending on the number of incoming workers and their engagement with the host community, the composition of the local community and community dynamics may change significantly. Pre-existing social conflicts may intensify because of such changes. Ethnic and regional conflicts may be aggravated if workers from one group are moving into the workspace of another. Migrant workers may have anti-social behaviour and problems (thefts of domestic animal, drug abuse), which may negatively impinge upon moral conditions of the communities during the construction period.
- **Risk of communicable diseases and burden on local health services:** The low level of education and skill of EM labour are limited, thus, construction workforces from other provinces or regions will be hired during the civil works and workforces coming from other regions might bring negative impact to personal safety and social security of the EMs (men, women, and children) such as risks of disease transmission like sexually transmitted infection (STI) and HIV/AIDS including COVID-19, drug addiction, gambling. EM women might be

exposed to prostitution, sex abuse and human trafficking including children in the project area. The influx of people can result in an additional burden on local health resources. In the case of COVID-19, government regulation specifies that all cases must be quarantined and treated in designated government run hospitals, while workers with health concerns relating to substance abuse, mental issues or STIs may not wish to visit the project medical facility and instead either not seek counselling or seek recourse at local medical facilities, thereby placing further stress on local resources. Local health and rescue facilities may also be overwhelmed and/or ill-equipped to address the industrial accidents that can occur at large construction sites.

- **Gender-based violence (GBV):** Construction workers typically include males who, being away from social norms in family settings may act outside their normal sphere of social control. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behaviour, such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community. A large influx of male labour may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and trafficking in persons (TIP).
- **Child labour and school dropout.** Increased opportunities for the host community to sell goods and services to the incoming workers may lead to illegal child labour to produce and deliver those goods and services, which in turn may lead to increased school dropout.

3.3 Mitigation and benefit Measures

- **Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.** Any affected households which may lose their land and structures will be compensated in accordance with the policy on compensation and entitlements. Displaced persons will be assisted in the process of rehabilitation and restoration of their pre-project condition by providing compensation to acquire similar asset as those acquired from them and by providing assistance during the transition period.
- **Livelihood.** Temporary access will be arranged for affected households during the construction phase to avoid impacts on their production and business. Job's opportunities will be prioritized for the affected EM people in the project area.
- **Civil works.** Construction schedules will be notified to local people prior to commencement of civil works.
- **Social and cultural life.** Labour forces in the project construction must sign up for temporary residence permits with the local government. Workers will be trained to understand local culture, customs, and habits. There should be a good management of workers so as to avoid workers' conflicts with local people specially EM. Actions should be taken to avoid social evils among workers. Displaced persons should be resettled within their own communities so that they can maintain their cultural social practices, avoiding negative impacts on their income-generating activities and business, and maintaining their relations with neighbours and other social networks. Also, such resettlement options will not affect their spiritual life.
- **Risk of communicable diseases and burden on local health services.** Conducting Awareness Programs on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking, COVID-19 prevention for the site staff of the Contractors and Sub-contractors, labour force workers, CSC Consultant including communities within 2 weeks upon the mobilization or commencement of civil works in order for them to work in a safe and healthy workplace.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV).** Enforcement of laws on sexual violence and human trafficking and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws. Reinforcement of police force where needed. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment during construction and gender-related issues to be brought up at awareness-raising events, such as Toolbox Sessions and Orientation Programs

- **Child labour and school dropout.** Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly and indirectly in the project in accordance with Vietnam laws on child labor

3.4 Socio-economic and cultural description of the Project Area

68. Upon approval of the detailed design and ROW plan, SIA was undertaken along with the conduct of SES utilizing a structured questionnaire from January to February 2021.

69. Another round of public consultations was conducted in order to confirm the EM communities' support to the project and ensure all their needs and concerns are considered in the design and implementation of the project activities. The EMDP sets up a plan and activities that project executing agencies will implement during the project implementation.

70. **Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area.** The population of the project area of influence is 17,757 with an average household size of 4.0 persons per household. Ethnic minorities occupy 55.8% or 9,904 of the total population in the area as presented in Table below.

Table 7. Population of Project Communes

Commune	Total household	Total population	Average Household size	EM household	EM population	% EM population
An Thinh	2,589	9,708	3.7	615	2,333	24.0
Dai Son	854	3,349	3.9	751	3,011	89.9
Mo Vang	1008	4,700	4.7	973	4,560	97.0
CW9 communes	4,451	17,757	4.0	2,339	9,904	55.8

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020 and CEMA report

71. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities in the project communes with majority population of 97.2% in Mo Vang followed by Dai Son of 90.2% as summarized in table below.

Table 8. Ethnic Minority Groups in the Project Communes (%)

Communes	EM rate	Ethnic minority rate by group				
		Dao	Tay	Hmong	Nung	Others EM
An Thinh	24.4	5.2	17.3	0.0	1.3	0.6
Dai Son	90.2	75.3	9.1	5.7	0.0	0.2
Mo Vang	97.2	57.9	8.4	30.4	0.0	0.5
Average (%) of CW9	56.3	32.5	13.4	9.2	0.7	0.5

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020 and CEMA report

72. The 1st SES was conducted in January and February 2021 based on preliminary DDD and additional SES was conducted in October 2021 as per result of the DMS to cover any remaining vulnerable and severely affected persons to ensure 100% coverage as well as a reasonable sample of marginally affected (at least 10%).

73. The SES covered all the 215 ethnic minority affected households with 885 household members.

Table 9. Socio-Economic Survey Sample of Ethnic Minority Households

Communes	Total Affected Households	Total EM Affected Households	EM Household Members	Interviewed Households
Dai Son	229	152	643	180
An Thinh	670	42	140	232

Communes	Total Affected Households	Total EM Affected Households	EM Household Members	Interviewed Households
Mo Vang	24	21	102	24
Total CW9	923	215	885	436

Source: SES result, 2021

74. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project affected area includes Tay, Hmong, Dao and Nung. The Dao people have the highest proportion among EM households (39.4%).

Table 10. EM Household Composition of Socio-Economic Survey

Commune	Tay		H'Mong		Dao		Nung		Kinh	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Dai Son	3	1.7	3	1.7	146	81.1	0	0.0	28	15.6
An Thinh	28	12.1	0	0.0	7	3.0	7	3.0	190	81.9
Mo Vang	1	4.2	1	4.2	19	79.2	0	0.0	3	12.5
Total CW9	32	7.3	4	0.9	172	39.4	7	1.6	221	50.7

Source: SES result, 2021

75. Out of the 215 covered by SES with a total household member of 885, 51.3% are male. Even in the age groups, the percentage of female, except 31-40 age group (50.3%) and 51-60 age group (53.8%) is lower as summarized in table below.

Table 11. Disaggregated by gender and age group of the Surveyed EM Population

Commune	Unit	EM household members	< 18	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	Total from 18-60	% of 18-60 to total population
Dai Son	M	330	110	63	59	45	30	23	197	59.7
	F	313	97	60	64	39	31	22	194	62.0
An Thinh	M	72	22	13	13	11	5	8	42	58.3
	F	68	20	11	11	8	8	10	38	55.9
Mo Vang	M	52	19	11	12	7	1	2	31	59.6
	F	50	20	13	10	4	3	0	30	60.0
Total CW9	M	454	151	87	84	63	36	33	270	59.5
	F	431	137	84	85	51	42	32	262	60.8
	SUM	885	288	171	169	114	78	65	532	60.1
	% M	51.3	52.4	50.9	49.7	55.3	46.2	50.8	50.8	
	% F	48.7	47.6	49.1	50.3	44.7	53.8	49.2	49.2	

Source: SES result, 2021

3.5 Social and cultural characteristics of main EM groups in the Project Area

76. Below are descriptions of the social, cultural, and traditional livelihood practices of the main ethnic groups in the project areas based on the data from the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) in 2019.

77. **Tay people.** The Tay people speak Tay language, a member of the central Tai language group, however literacy in their own language is low, estimated to be about 5% or lower. They are also known as Tho, To, Tai Tho, Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao and Pa Di. There are approximately 1.7 million Tay in Vietnam, making them the second largest ethnic group after Kinh people.
78. The Tay are agriculturalists, cultivating rice, maize and sweet potato among other things.
79. Tay villages are usually located at the base of mountains and each village contains about 15 to 20 households.
80. Most Tay practice 'Then' an indigenous religion involving worship of tutelary gods of natural environment and ancestors.
81. **H'Mong people.** The H'Mong belongs to the H'Mong-Dao language group and are a subgroup of the Miao people and live mainly in Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar. There are approximately 1 million H'Mong living in Vietnam, mainly in upland areas, from 800m-1500m elevation, of the north west. H'Mong speak Hmon-Mien, a non-written language. The Hmong originated in the Yellow River region of Southern China and traditionally practiced shifting agriculture, moving every few years. As the Han population grew in the region from the late 17th century, conflict between the Han and Hmong started to emerge, eventually leading to armed conflict and large-scale migration to the border regions of Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar. This migration continued well into the 19th century. By the end of the 20th century, there was not enough inhabitable land for traditional agriculture, so the Hmong had to switch to permanent cultivation of a single plot, thus, the modern H'Mong village is a relatively new construct. H'Mong's often construct hydraulic systems to develop irrigated terraced fields.
82. The principal food crop grown is corn, with rice taking second place. In corn fields, the H'Mong alternatively plant various leguminous species such as green beans and peas. The principal fibre is hemp. They also grow cotton and are good weavers.
83. Several sub-groups most easily distinguished by the colour of their clothes – black, stripes, white, and green among others – have their own customs and traditions. Wife Stealing is a common cultural practice among H'Mong – when a man loves a woman, he must steal her in the dark of night and imprison her without food for two to three days. If the woman agrees to marry him, he will then seek her parents' permission.
84. A UNFPA study on the sexual health and reproductive practices of H'Mong people in Ha Giang found that pre-marital and extra-marital sex are widespread. Despite the traditional value placed on virginity, pre-marital sex is not uncommon, and many women accept that their partner may have engaged in sexual activity with other partners.² H'Mong believe they are from a common ancestor and therefore value unity within their community. It is common for families to gather in clusters with an appointed leader responsible for communal work. It is estimated that more than 60% of the H'Mong population in Vietnam live below the poverty line.
85. It is general belief among the H'Mong that persons of the same lineage can live and die together in the same house and must help and support one another even at the cost of their lives if needed. Each lineage gathers in a group of habitation; its head assumes common affairs.
86. Traditional Tet (New Year's Day) of the H'Mong is organized in every December. They refrain from eating green vegetable within three days of Tet. Musical instruments comprise various kinds of Khen (panpipes) and lip organs. To enjoy Spring and after a working day, the young men and women often play khen and lip organs to express their feelings and call for their partners.
87. **Dao people.** Dao belongs to the H'Mong-Dao language group. Migrating from China in around the 12th or 13th century, and again in the early 20th century, Dao people mainly reside in mountain regions of Northern Vietnam. There are many subgroups of the broader Dao ethnic group. The Dao live in three types of houses - stilt houses, half stilt houses and ground houses. They speak H'Mong-

² UNFPA, *Reproductive Health of H'Mong People in Ha Giang Province, Medical Anthropology Perspective.*, Hanoi, 2008.

Dao language and the eldest in the family has the responsibility to teach Hmong-Dao to their children using ancient books passed down from generation to generation. Han nom (Chinese) and Dao characters are popular in most wards, helping Dao to read the ritual texts, folk tales, and poetry.

88. Dao main economic activity is agriculture, predominantly growing rice – cultivating it both in mountain terraces and wet fields – and crops. They also breed cattle and poultry.

89. Dao people wear colourful clothes and silver jewellery. They believe that, in addition to decorative benefits, this silver jewellery has the power to exorcise, protect them from the wind and even that it is blessed by the gods.

90. Dao people practice ancestor worship. After marriage, men are expected to stay with the family of their wife for at least two to three years, but often for life. Dao people have a rich cultural tapestry, and singing, making up new songs and composing poetry are the most common form of entertainment.

91. The Dao worship their ancestors called Ban Ho. They believe in the existence of the souls and demons, so must hold a number of complicated and expensive rituals every year.

92. **Nung people.** The Nung is living in the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang and Tuyen Quang. Nung language is close to that of the Tay and belongs to the Tay-Thai Group. Nung has writings called Nom Nung (Nung demonic scripts) which has prevailed since the 17th century.

93. The Nung mainly worship their ancestors. The altar is placed in a bay of the house and above it hangs the altar to deities, genies, saints.

94. The Nung live on rice and corn. They cultivate rice either in submerged fields along the ravines and in terraced fields on the hillsides. They grow cash crops and fruit trees such as tangerines and persimmons. Anise is the most valuable trees of the Nung which has brought them high profit every year. Handicrafts are a continuing activity, particularly weaving cloth to supply local needs, then come carpentry, blacksmithing, basketry and ceramicware-making.

95. The Nung villages are often set up on the hillsides, in front of them are the submerged fields and behind are burnt- over land and gardens. The Nung houses are built on stilts, made by wood structure and the roof is covered with tiles or thatch.

96. The Nung preserve an abundant treasury of folk arts and culture including folksongs, alternative songs (sli). Smooth melodies of sli in harmony with natural sound of the forests and mountains are deeply impressive to those who once came to Nung region. Then is a folksong combined by elements: verses, music, decoration and performance style.

3.6 Access to social services

97. Access to district-level services for the communes in the project area is generally constrained by distance (most being in excess in 20km) and distance from the commune to the highway. Many of the villages of these communes are further constrained by distance to the commune centre and poor rural roads/tracks.

98. **Health.** The surveyed people in An Thinh, Dai Son communes have short distance to access the commune healthcare center, EM in Mo Vang commune have long distance to access the all-health services while the inhabitants in An Thinh easily access all the health services since the distance is near.

99. The SES revealed that out of the 215 EM respondents, almost of EM HHs said that they could access the health care centre; pharmacy shop; private clinic with the distance less than 5 km, except EM people in Mo Vang commune. Please see below table for more details of the accessibility to public health service in project area by communes.

Table 12. Accessibility to Health Services (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Health care center				Pharmacy Shop				Private clinic				District hospital			
	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km
Dai Son	54.8	38.7	6.5		31.6	57.9		10.5				100		3.2	6.5	90.3
An Thinh	100														100	
Mo Vang	22.9	8.4	25.3	43.4	29.1	3.6	27.3	40.0				100				100

Source: SES result, 2021

100. **Education.** All communes have a kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school. The upper secondary school at the district centre's. The number of classrooms and teachers in primary schools and lower secondary schools are enough to meet education demands. The primary school is compulsory so all children can go to school and they are supported by the Government. In general, children attend up to lower secondary school and have no or only a small number of dropouts. Children often go to primary and lower secondary schools by bicycle or on foot (depending on the distance). Access to upper secondary schools for the communes far from the district centres is constrained by long distances to travel daily.

Table 13. Accessibility to Education Units (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Kindergarten				Primary School				Lower Secondary School				Upper Secondary School			
	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km
Dai Son	38.7	61.3			45.2	48.4	6.5		38.7	25.8	29.0	6.5	19.4	12.9		67.7
An Thinh	100					100					100				100	
Mo Vang	50.6	30.1	12.0	7.2	25.3	12.0	20.5	42.2	14.8	12.3	17.3	55.6			14.0	86.0

Source: SES result, 2021

101. Access to lower secondary school is more difficult for surveyed people in Mo Vang commune than in other communes (over 5km). Most people in the project communes have extremely far access to upper secondary school.

102. The SES gathered information on the highest education of the household members. No education or illiteracy levels are significant or 17.9% in the surveyed commune, 25.3% are in lower secondary school in which 25.3% male and 26.5 female and 15.8% completed primary.

Table 14. Educational Attainment of EM Household Members

Commune	Unit	No education	Primary, not completed	Primary completed	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University & Other	Total
Dai Son	%Male	17.3	20.0	17.0	22.7	21.2	1.8	100.0
	%Female	19.5	22.4	14.4	25.2	14.7	3.8	100.0
	%Total	18.4	21.2	15.7	24.0	18.0	2.8	100.0
An Thinh	%Male	12.5	13.9	15.3	27.8	26.4	4.2	100.0
	%Female	16.2	13.2	14.7	26.5	23.5	5.9	100.0

	%Total	14.3	13.6	15.0	27.1	25.0	5.0	100.0
Mo Vang	%Male	13.5	25.0	15.4	38.5	5.8	1.9	100.0
	%Female	26.0	18.0	20.0	34.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
	%Total	19.6	21.6	17.6	36.3	3.9	1.0	100.0
Total of CW9	%Male	16.1	19.6	16.5	25.3	20.3	2.2	51.3
	%Female	19.7	20.4	15.1	26.5	14.6	3.7	48.7
	%Total	17.9	20.0	15.8	25.9	17.5	2.9	100

Source: SES result, 2021

103. **Culture and Religion.** The project communes have easy access to the culture centre or village culture house (within 1km). The sport centre or stadium is more difficult for surveyed people in Mo Vang commune than in other commune. The stadium or sport centre is usually located in the district centre. Accessibility to religious units (temple, pagoda, and church) depend on the availability in communes.

Table 15. Accessibility to Cultural and Religion Units (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Regional Culture Center				Village Culture House				Temple/ Pagoda/ Church				Sport Center/ Stadium			
	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km	<1 km	1-2 km	2-5 km	>5 km
Dai Son	50.0	50.0	0	0	96.8	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.5	45.5	0	9.1
An Thinh	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Mo Vang	50.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	63.0	32.1	4.9	0	0	0	0	100	28.6	28.6	7.1	35.7

Source: SES result 2021

3.7 Living Standards

104. **Water.** EM people in Dai Son commune use wells (43.3%) and natural flow water source (40%), Most of people in Mo Vang commune use natural flows water source (96.4%). 100% of EM people in An Thinh commune used tap water.

Table 16. Sources of Water for Drinking (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Wells	Rivers/ dams/ natural flows	Drilled wells	Tap water
Dai Son	43.3	40.0	16.7	0
An Thinh	0	0	0	100
Mo Vang	0	96.4	3.6	0

Source: SES result 2021

105. Most households (90.3% in Dai Son and 81.9% in Mo Vang) self-assessed that the quality of the water being used is fairly good. 100% in An Thinh commune self-assessed that the quality of water sources was poor, even they use the tap water.

Table 17. Household Self-Assessment of Water Quality (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Poor	Fairly Good	Very good
Dai Son	9.7	90.3	0
An Thinh	100	0	0

Mo Vang	18.1	81.9	0
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Source: SES result, 2021

106. Energy Sources. 100% of household respondents have access to the national grid for lighting but households do not use electricity for cooking. The main sources of energy for cooking are oil/gas (100% in An Thinh, 66.7% in Dai Son and 48.2% in Mo Vang) and firewood (66.7% in Dai Son and 53% in Mo Vang). Most households use both energy sources to save costs.

Table 18. Household Sources of Energy for Cooking (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Electricity	Wood/ firewood	Biogas	Oil/ gas
Dai Son	6.7	66.7	0	66.7
An Thinh	0	0	0	100
Mo Vang	1.2	53.0	1.2	48.2

Source: SES result, 2021

107. Sanitation A large proportion of the EM respondents (100% in An Thinh and 36.7% in Dai Son) reported using toilet outside the house and 53.3% in Dai Son, 71.1% in Mo Vang using toilet inside the house with septic tanks. 2.4% respondent do not have toilet in Mo Vang commune.

Table 19. Household Sanitation (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Toilet outside of house	Toilet inside of house without septic tanks	Toilet inside of house with septic tanks	No toilets	Others
Dai Son	36.7	10.0	53.3	0	0
An Thinh	100	0	0	0	0
Mo Vang	18.1	1.2	71.1	2.4	7.2

Source: SES result, 2021

3.8 Road, Drainage, and Irrigation System

108. Road. Most households (100% in Dai Son and An Thinh, 92.8% in Mo Vang self-assessed that the road system is 'poor' and only 7.2% of the surveyed households in Mo Vang assessed the quality of the road as 'fairly good'.

Table 20. Household Self-Assessment of Road System (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Poor	Fairly Good	Very good
Dai Son	100	0	0
An Thinh	100	0	0
Mo Vang	92.8	7.2	0

Source: SES result, 2021

109. Drainage. Most of the respondents, 100% of surveyed EM HHs in Dai Son, 96.8% in An Thinh reported that the drainage system as 'poor', while 66.3% assessed the drainage system as 'fairly good'.

Table 21. Household Self-Assessment of Drainage System (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Poor	Fairly Good	Very good
Dai Son	100	0	0

An Thinh	96.8	3.2	0
Mo Vang	33.7	66.3	0

Source: SES result, 2021

110. **Irrigation System.** The households assessed the irrigation system as 'poor', especially in Dai Son commune (100%), Mo Vang (96.4%). 64.5% household assessed the irrigation as 'fairly good'.

Table 22. Household Self-Assessment of Irrigation System (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Poor	Fairly Good	Very good
Dai Son	100	0	0
An Thinh	35.5	64.5	0
Mo Vang	96.4	3.6	0

Source: SES result, 2021

3.9 Livelihood

111. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (48%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, and forestry production. The main annual crops include paddy rice, maize, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are tea, cinnamon, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffaloes, cows, pigs and poultry. In recent years, pig and poultry production has decreased sharply because of epidemic diseases (avian influenza in poultry and African swine fever in pig herds). Women are equally engaged in agriculture occupation as men. Women are less likely than men to be engaged as hired labour. Table below summarizes the source of livelihood of the surveyed households.

Table 23. Main Occupation of EM Household Members

Commune	Unit	Total surveyed person	Agricultural production		Forestry		No job		Hired labor		Services		Government staff		Retired / house-wife		Other	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dai Son	Total	391	174	45%	0	0%	28	7%	111	28%	43	11%	7	2%	27	7%	1	0%
	Male	195	81	42%	0	0%	10	5%	70	36%	19	10%	3	2%	11	6%	1	1%
	Female	196	93	47%	0	0%	18	9%	41	21%	24	12%	4	2%	16	8%	0	0%
An Thinh	Total	80	37	46%	11	14%	10	13%	16	20%	1	1%	1	1%	2	3%	2	3%
	Male	43	19	44%	5	12%	5	12%	11	26%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%
	Female	37	18	49%	6	16%	5	14%	5	14%	0	0%	0	0%	2	5%	1	3%
Mo Vang	Total	61	44	72%	6	10%	3	5%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	6	10%
	Male	32	23	72%	4	13%	1	3%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%
	Female	29	21	72%	2	7%	2	7%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	10%
Total of CW9	Total	532	255	48%	17	3%	41	8%	128	24%	45	8%	8	2%	29	5%	9	2%
	Male	270	123	46%	9	3%	16	6%	81	30%	21	8%	4	1%	11	4%	5	2%
	Female	262	132	50%	8	3%	25	10%	47	18%	24	9%	4	2%	18	7%	4	2%

Source: SES result, 2021

3.10 Poverty and Income

112. Being poor or near-poor is based on the Government-set national poverty line of an average monthly per capita income together with consideration of deprivation of access to social services. In the 2021-2025 period, the multidimensional poverty standard is as follows:

- In rural areas, a household is poor if it has a monthly per capita income of VND 1,500,000 or lower and at least three indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.
- In urban areas, a household is poor if it has a monthly per capita income of VND 2,000,000 or lower and at least three indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.
- A medium household in rural areas is one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND1,500,000 to VND 2,250,000.
- A medium household in urban areas is one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 2,000,000 to VND 3,000,000.

113. The basic social services will be measured by access to six essential social services (or six dimensions) - employment, healthcare, education, housing, water and sanitation, and information access. The six dimensions will be presented by 12 indicators measuring level of deprivation of access to basic social services: access to jobs, number of dependents, nutrition, health insurance, education level of adults, school attendance of children, housing quality, average housing area per capita, residential water sources, hygienic latrines and toilets, telecom services, and assets to serve information access. (Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP by the Government on Multidimensional Poverty Standards in the 2021 - 2025 period, issued January 27, 2021 and taking effect on March 15, 2021).

114. The surveyed households reported earning an average monthly income of upper VND 1million per month as summarized below.

Table 24. Surveyed EM Household by Ranges of Monthly Income per capita

Commune	% Household by Income Ranges Per Capita ³			
	Under VND 700,000/month	From VND 700,000 - 1 million/ month	Upper VND 1 million/month	Average Monthly Income Per Household (VND Mil./month)
Dai Son	0.0%	0.6%	99.4%	4.2
An Thinh	0.0%	0.4%	17.7%	8.9
Mo Vang	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.4

Source: SES result, 2021

115. Majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure.

³ Norms for measuring multidimensional poverty line for 2021 remain unchanged as the Government extends the implementation of Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg dated November 19, 2015 on multidimensional poverty line for 2016-2020 period. Poor household in rural areas is recognized as is the one that satisfies either of the two following norms:

- Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower;
- Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700,000 and VND 1.000. 000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.

Table 25. Difference between the income and expenditure of the surveyed EM households (%)

Commune	Households have the ability to save (revenue is greater than expenditure)	Household earns enough to spend	Households have insufficient income (expenditure is greater than income, must borrow)
Dai Son	138	1	13
An Thinh	37	0	5
Mo Vang	19	1	1

Source: SES result, 2021

3.11 Gender

116. Both men and women are actively engaged in the workforce. The most common livelihood activities are farming with general labour the second most common income source.

117. Ethnic minority women in the project areas are remarkably busy, carrying a large burden of housework and care duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and house chores (cleaning, laundry, etc.). In other activities, both husbands and wives mostly share such as farming, forestry work and conducting retail or service businesses as noted in tables above related in occupations.

Table 26. Gender Division of EM Workforce by Commune (% of EM Respondent)

Commune	Agricultural Work			Other Economic Work			House Work		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Dai Son	9.7	13.0	77.2	6.1	5.9	88.0	4.8	34.9	60.3
An Thinh	10.9	20.5	68.6	8.0	16.6	75.4	5.1	53.5	41.4
Mo Vang	0.0	4.2	95.8	0.0	4.2	95.8	0.0	30.8	69.2

Source: SES result Note: M: Male; F: Female; B: Both Male and Female

118. In general, in each EM household, both women and men together participate in agricultural activities. Women do more jobs, especially land preparation, irrigation and livestock raising.

Table 27. Gender Division of Activities (% of EM Respondent)

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Land preparation	9.1%	16.7%	74.2%
Irrigation	12.2%	18.5%	69.3%
Seedling transfer	13.9%	13.1%	73.0%
Harvest	7.7%	11.7%	80.5%
Forestry	9.2%	10.1%	80.8%
Aquaculture	15.9%	11.0%	73.2%
Livestock raising	5.0%	7.3%	87.7%
Hired Labor	9.7%	33.3%	56.9%
Small Business Activities	2.5%	67.2%	30.4%
Selling Production	2.1%	51.1%	46.8%
Cooking	12.4%	11.4%	76.2%

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Getting Wood for Cooking	3.8%	10.7%	85.6%
Taking Care Children	4.1%	11.3%	84.5%
Taking Care Elders	1.6%	16.4%	82.0%
Household Chores	1.5%	67.3%	31.2%

Source: SES result, 2021

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 Information Dissemination, consultation, and participation requirements

119. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) is two-way and enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

120. Consultations commenced prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) and even before, during and after the Inventory of Losses (IOL) and SES. Meaningful consultations will continue during implementation of the various environmental and social mitigation plans including the GESI plan throughout the project implementation.

The consultation with ethnic minority people in the project area has been conducted independently and openly. Residents are informed about the project and the policies for the project and requirements.

4.2 Information dissemination and consultation

121. The purposes of the Information disclosure and consultation are to: a) inform the ethnic minorities in the subproject area about the potential impacts of the project (negative impact and positive impact), b) get feedback from ethnic minorities (based on identified impact), and c) propose development activities to ensure that ethnic minorities in the project area can reap social and economic benefits (from the project) appropriating culturally with them. Importantly, it also provides opportunities for them to participate in the decision making on matters that will directly affect them. This is not only consistent with principles of transparency and fairness but ensures better outcomes in the design and implementation of mitigation measures.

4.2.1 Summary of information, dissemination, and consultation as part of PPTA/FS during the preparation of EMDP

122. **Meetings with Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA).** Meetings were conducted with CEMA by the national social development consultant at the provincial level in November 2017. The purpose of these meetings was to present information about the project, ascertain issues and challenges facing ethnic minorities in the project area and to discuss the intended strategy of the project to mitigate risks with respect to HIV, human trafficking, involuntary resettlement, and road safety.

123. **Focus Group Discussions:** Ten focus group discussions (FGD) were undertaken with a total of 198 participants of whom 184 were ethnic minority people: two each in Mo Vang and An Luong Communes November 2017 and, two in Dai Son and one each in An Thinh, Lien Son, Son Luong and Suoi Quyen Communes July to August 2018. Please see more details in the below table.

Table 28. Information of group discussions during project preparation

Date	Location	Form	Participants
Nov 9 th 2017	Khe Ngoa Village, Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	Ethnic minority groups	22 EM people
Nov 9 th 2017	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	Women focus group	Village leader, head of commune women' s union, 26 women (ethnic minority)
Nov 10 th 2017	Mam 1 Village, An Luong Commune, Van Chan District	General villagers (affected and non affected)	Commune authority, party representative, Village Women' s

Date	Location	Form	Participants
			Union, 56 villagers 65 participants including 55 ethnic minority
Nov 10 th 2017	Mam 1 Village, An Luong Commune, Van Chan District	Women group	27 women, including 23 ethnic minority women
July 31 st 2018	Dai Son commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	10 EM people
August 1 st 2018	An Thinh commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	9 EM people
August 2 nd 2018	Lien Son farm town	Thai and Muong group	10 EM people
August 3 rd 2018	Son Luong commune	Thai and Muong group	11 EM people
August 4 th 2018	Suoi Quyen commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	10 EM people

Source: EMDP approved in 2018 for Yen Bai province

124. Topics covered during the FGDs included living conditions and challenges, perceptions about the project, risks, and concerns. Key feedback included difficulties in low living standards mainly due to inadequate availability of arable land, unfavourable climatic conditions, and limited non-farm work prospects. Focus groups discussions pointed difficulties accessing markets and social services as well as the need for improvement of agricultural techniques. Recommendations included, agricultural extension and vocational training, provision of breeding stock, employment opportunities during project construction and mitigation of potential disruptions from labour influx.

Public consultation meetings. Seven consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes 2–10 February 2018. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 291 people participated consisting of 162 men and 129 women (27% of total), of which 212 ethnic minority people.

Table 29. List of Consultation Meetings during project preparation

Commune	Date	Participants	No. of Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Lien Son Town	Feb 2 nd 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	18	10	8
Suoi Quyen Commune	Feb 3 rd 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	63	35	28
An Luong commune	Feb 5 th 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	65	36	29
Son Luong commune	Feb 6 th 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary,	23	13	10

Commune	Date	Participants	No. of Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
		commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant			
Mo Vang commune	Feb 7 th 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	29	16	13
An Thinh Commune	Feb 8 th 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	49	27	22
Dai Son commune	Feb 10 th 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	44	25	19
Total			291	162	129

125. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, approach to mitigation and policy principles as well as GRM.

4.2.2 Summary of information, dissemination, and consultation during the EMDP updating

126. **Focus Group Discussions:** Three FGDs were held in project communes from 18th to 20th November 2020 with total of 335 people participated across the four venues consisting of 205 men (61.2%) and 130 women (38.8%). Out of the 335 attendees, 315 or 94 % are ethnic minorities (See details in **Appendix 1**). The objective of the FGD is to gather the views and expectations of the positive and negative effects of the NMPTCP to the local population in their daily lives and those of their families and the other villagers. This type of discussion allows the group to interact, allowing more insights than the one-on-one key informant interviews or the responses to the structured short surveys. Different groups, each with participants of similar social characteristics were organized. Group participants were identified with assistance of Commune People's Committee, Women's Union, and Village leaders/Father front. Areas of discussion consisted of the following:

- Socio-economic condition in their localities
- Transportation and movement, challenges.
- Transport conditions in the locality, including positive and negative aspects.
- Transport impacts on livelihood with anticipated benefits of the project road improvements.
- Access to social services, including advantages and constraints.
- Opinions about the project, including impacts, risks, benefits, and level of support.
- Suggestions and recommendations for road design.

127. Another round of information dissemination and consultations were conducted in all the affected communes in period of November and December 2020, prior to updating of this EMDP with project stakeholders, local communities and affected households identified through the assistance of concerned local authorities based on the detailed design and the road Right of Way (ROW) Plan. A total of 395 people participated across the four venues consisting of 188 men (47.6 %) and 187 women

(47.3 %). Out of the 395 attendees, 198 or 50.1 % are ethnic minorities. (See details in **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3** for selected pictures of consultations). Please see more details in below table.

Table 30. Information of consultations during RP updating

Name of commune / Participants	Total	Male	Female	Ethnic Minority
YEN BAI PROVINCE (From 18 Nov. to 4 Dec. 2020)				
An Thinh commune, Van Yen district	142	67	64	8
Dai Son commune, Van Yen district	108	52	47	60
Mo Vang commune, Van Yen district	145	69	76	130
TOTAL	395	188	187	198

128. The purpose of the meeting was to present information about the project and the activities for updating of EMDP; discuss the plan and complete necessary activities to update the EMDP. The local authorities affected households and organizations/unions that participated in the meeting committed to actively support the project.

129. No language barriers noted during the consultations since it was asked prior to the start of the events if everybody could understand Vietnamese language and they positively responded. However, during the process of all the consultations, most of the EM women are not speaking. Therefore, during the implementation of the EMDP wherein public consultations will be undertaken, to ensure meaningful consultations, a separate consultation will be scheduled for men and women in order for the women to express their views freely and without intimidation.

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

Table 31. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
The Project	
The current road conditions are very bad, traffic accidents often happen, so the project is highly appreciated and supported by the local people	Much appreciated. Social acceptability obtained
Resettlement Issues	
What is compensation policy? People want to receive land if their houses are fully affected, if partially affected, they want to receive compensation by cash.	Fair compensation for land and non-land losses: Compensation will be at full replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken as part of updating the RP. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. Assistance will be provided for culturally appropriate reburial on a plot provided by the project. If the remaining portion of land is unviable, the entire parcel of land will be acquired in accordance with Government and ADB regulations. The application of compensation and entitlements of affected assets will be based on the reconciled policies of ADB and GOV, or in principle paid at replacement cost

	In cases where APs have no place to re-organize, the Project or the government must provide resettlement site
Life stabilization assistance needed. If the people are affected in agricultural activities, will the government provide support for training on proper growing and raising of their commercial activities?	An allowance package will be provided for the AHs losing land, in which there is also life stabilization assistance. A Livelihood Development Program will be developed for the Project, and this will be discussed with local authorities.
How to measure land and property?	DMS of the affected assets will be carried out by the district land fund development center staff and commune officers, village leaders and representatives of the AHs. Copies of DMS records will be handed over to the AHs for checking and keeping.
Design Issues	
Traffic and road safety. The project road should have warning signs at the point of residential areas, schools, health station.	Necessary measures will be incorporated into the road design such as the installation of road crossings marker especially at schools and markets, bus stops, informative signs, warning devices, covered lined ditch canal and a Road Safety Awareness Campaign will be delivered.
Construction units must ensure safety canal system to sufficient water for rice fields	The affected public structures will be compensated. The displacement of electric poles will be carried out by the specialized unit.
Environment Issues	
When constructing, it is necessary to ensure proper environmental measures and drainage positions	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
The project must take measures to minimize the environmental impacts during construction.	
The public security and traffic safety need to be ensured during construction	
During construction of project road, the project should avoid dust and noise.	
Construction and Recommendations	
Local people proposed during the construction of project road, the contractors need to hire local unskilled labors for civil works, this help them have more income	The project will actively promote local labour hire. Local people will be hired by contractors. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment including qualified vulnerable persons, ethnic minorities will be given higher priority in consideration for project employment.
Manage traffic safety during the construction process to minimize disruptions and accidents.	Traffic Management Plan will be prepared and implemented by Contractors
Improve road safety awareness	The project will include a community road safety awareness program.
Need to maintain social order during construction.	This will be covered in the EMDP and will be monitored.

131. After the comments of the community on the project implementation as mentioned in the above table are explained and given specific feedback by the project stakeholders such as the Project Management Board (PMU), the Implementation Support Consultant project (PISC) and other

stakeholders. All attendees understood very well about the benefits that the project will bring to the community. Accordingly, they have agreed on the project implementation, they wanted the project to be implemented soon so that the community could soon benefit from the project. After the meeting, 100% of the attendees have signed the meeting minutes to express their agreement and desire for the project implementation (See details in **Appendix 2**).

4.3 Information Disclosure

132. The final version of updated EMDP will be publicly disclosed and be made available in concerned public places, including the commune/district People's Committee, community houses, and be presented in language and structure which ethnic minority people and all stakeholders can read and understand. The document will also be published on the ADB Website before the PMU2 complete contract award and disbursement related to EMDP implementation.

133. PMU2 and local authorities at all levels must ensure that all affected ethnic minority households in the project area receive sufficient information and be invited to consultations during implementation of the updated EMDP and project construction activities

134. An Updated Public Information Booklet (PIB) setting out various project activities, mitigation strategies including those set out in this EMDP and an updated project schedule will also be posted publicly.

4.4 Consultation, Communication and Disclosure Plan

4.4.1 Special consideration for communication and consultation

135. Various means of communication can be applied depending on the communication objectives as well as constraints in time or resources.

136. Communication needs to recognize the language requirements of different audiences. There are 19 ethnic minority groups residing in the project area making up a significant proportion of the local populations. While Vietnamese is commonly spoken in addition to their own ethnic languages, levels of understanding, and ability to converse as well as read Vietnamese vary considerably. Literacy in local ethnic languages is not common. Community meetings should take this into consideration, using appropriate vocabulary and local languages. Public information, education, and communication printed material should incorporate posters and brochures with drawings and diagrams. Additional resources will be provided for local interpreters of local ethnic languages. The project will allocate resources to engage local interpreters from the community for each main ethnic group on an intermittent basis for the duration of the project.

137. Ethnic minority villages often have informal institutions and mass organizations that should be incorporated in the consultation process where these are present. Such traditional leaders and mass organizations will need to be provided training during project implementation to assist consultation and information dissemination activities.

- Village patriarchs are prestigious people, usually over 60 and are men. Village patriarchs often know traditions and customs better than others and often support village chiefs in village management. Today, the role of the village patriarch is fading. They are often involved in the reconciliation of small frictions between families, individuals in the community;
- Head of the family lineage. The lineage heads have a special role in the H'Mong community. H'Mong people do not have village elders/ patriarchs, but the lineage heads are leaders in the H'Mong community in all aspects. Even in many places, the lineage head has a greater voice than the local authorities;
- Mass organizations. There is a high participation of ethnic minority households in the project areas in mass organizations such as Women's Union, Farmers Union and Youth Union. Associations participate in advocating their members to participate in activities initiated or launched by the government, including land acquisition/site clearance or implementation of different projects. The Women's Union and the Fatherland Front are also members of the

Compensation Board at different levels and they are also members of the Grievance Redress Board. In the communes participating in the project, Women's Unions often mobilize members to support families of other members if their families have to relocate. The members of the village women's groups will help the household with their cooking, caring for children and even support the harvesting of crops during relocation.

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

4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

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

Table 32. Roles and Responsibilities for Consultation and Participation

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
EMDP Specific					
Disclosure of agreed EMDP	Communities in project areas; Stakeholders (including mass organizations and community leaders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dissemination of translated EMDP to agencies involved in EMDP implementation of project area (DPCs/ EM Divisions/ CPCs/ village chiefs/ Fatherland Front Union/ Women's Union). - Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards and dissemination to village chiefs and neighborhood group leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EMDP dissemination: PMU2/ DPCs - PIB dissemination: DPCs/ CPCs 	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of EMDP cost - Project supervision consultant team
	General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public disclosure on ADB's website - Uploading on MOT website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - MOT 		NA
Disclosure of periodic External EMDP Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, EM Division, mass organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uploaded on ADB website. - Translated versions of external monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - PMU, DPCs 	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi annual)	NA
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU 2 (semi-annual)	NA
Construction and Environment Related					

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Consultation on access to rural infrastructure (rural roads/ bridges connecting the villages to the project road).	PPC, DOT, DPC, communities in the area concerned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with agencies - Consultation meetings with communities. 	PMU, PSC, DD Consultant	During detailed design	Project supervision consultant team
Presentation of planned activities and schedule; anticipated impacts and mitigation measures (including restricted access, disruptions, hazards, road safety); GRM	AHs, representatives of communities in vicinity of works, CPCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public meetings & site visits. - Household discussions with any that are directly affected. 	Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior to start of construction works; - Quarterly thereafter 	Contractors
Presentation of planned activities and schedule; anticipated impacts and mitigation measures; GRM	AHs, representatives of communities in vicinity of works, CPCs	Public meetings & site visits and informal interviews	PMU2, PSC, community leaders and mass organizations	Once before construction commences (public meetings) and semiannually thereafter during construction (site visits and informal interviews)	Project supervision consultant team
Comments and suggestions on mitigation measures, public opinion	Experts of various sectors, county/ district EPBs	Expert workshop, involvement of EM	PMU2, PSC	As needed, based on public consultation	Project supervision consultant team
Public satisfaction with EMDP implementation	AHs, CPC representatives	Public opinion survey, involvement of EM	PSC, community leaders and mass organizations	Once at mid-term review stage	Project supervision consultant team
Effectiveness of mitigation measures, impacts of operation, comments and suggestions	AHs, CPC representatives	Public consultation and site visits, involvement of EM	PMU2, PSC	Once in the first year of operation	Project supervision consultant team

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Public satisfaction with EMDP implementation. Comments and suggestions	AHs, CPC representatives	Public satisfaction survey, involvement of ethnic minorities	PSC, PMU2	Once at project completion report stage	Project supervision consultant team
Resettlement Related					
Disclosure of agreed RP	AHs, communities in project areas; Stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of RP to all DPCs/ CPCs in project areas and agencies involved in RP implementation. - Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU2/ DONRE/ DPCs - DPCs/ CPCs 	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB	Project supervision consultant team Resettlement Plan
	General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public disclosure on ADB's website - Uploading on MOT website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - MOT 		NA
Resettlement	Relocating AHs, CEMA	Group and individual discussions with relocating AHs on options details and assistance entitlements.	CLDF, CPC, traditional leaders and mass organizations	Following DMS	Resettlement Plan
Livelihood development	AHs eligible for LDP, CEMA	Group discussions on LDP strategy, including proposed options. Needs and preference assessment. (Feedback informs final design of LDP.)	LDPSC, LDPMB, DPC, traditional leaders and mass organizations	Following DMS	Resettlement Plan
Entitlements, eligibility and compensation rates	Affected households	Public consultation meetings. Distribution of the PIB to APs	CLDFs, CPC with support from PMU 2, CEMA, traditional leaders and mass organizations	Following DMS and replacement cost study	Resettlement Plan

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Disclosure of draft updated RP and entitlements	Affected households	Posting the compensation and support plan in commune and village public areas. This plan covers all project entitlements for Aps as well details of GRM. AP feedback on compensation plans to be collected and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure	CLDF		Resettlement Plan
Disclosure of agreed updated RP	Affected households; Communities in project areas.	Translated resettlement plan publicly accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website.	-PMU 2, DCARB with support of PSC. -PIB disseminated by CPCs. -ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP	Resettlement Plan
Implementation schedule of resettlement plan and civil works	Affected households	Public consultation meetings	DCARB, PMU2, CPCs	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.	Resettlement Plan
Compensation disbursement schedule	Affected households	Notices to individual households	DCARB and local PCs prior to disbursement	Minimum 1 week	Resettlement Plan
Relocation arrangements	Households required to relocate	Group discussions and individual consultations as needed.	DCARB, Affected households	Commencing upon final approval of updated RP until resettlement satisfactorily completed.	Resettlement Plan
Disclosure of periodic External Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, CEMA,	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB PMU, DPCs	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi-annual)	NA

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
		Translated versions made available at District PC offices for public access upon request.			
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public, CEMA	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU 2 (semi annual)	NA
Other Social Issues					
HIV and human trafficking mitigation	Communities in the project areas. Construction workers	Public consultation and small group meetings	Provincial AIDS Centre, Women's Union, Youth Union, HTAP Service Provider	Ongoing during construction	HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program
Road safety awareness	Communities in the project areas	Public consultation meetings, class room	Women's Union, Youth Union, Teachers, Road Safety Service Provider	During construction phase and at commencement of operation phase.	Road Safety Awareness program
Opportunities for project work	Adults in the project area	Public notices	Contractor	Ongoing during construction phase	Works contracts

Note: EM Division: District Ethnic Minority Division; CPC = Commune People's Committee; CLDF = Centre for Land Development Fund; DOLISA = Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs; DPC = District People's Committee; EIA = Environment Impact Assessment; EMP = Environment Management Plan; HTAP = HIV & Human Trafficking Prevention Programs; IEC = Information, Education & Communication, LDPSC = Livelihood development Program Steering Committee; LDPMB = Livelihood development Strategy Management Board (District Level); PIB = public information booklet; PMU 2 = Project Management Number 2; PPC = Provincial People's Committee; PSC= Project Supervision Consultant; WU=Women's Union.

5. BENEFITS, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

140. This section presents the negative impacts and risks that the project poses to the people within the vicinity of the project area. Negative impacts are events or changes that are expected to take place with a high degree of certainty while risks are events or changes that may take place and have significant implications for the wellbeing of people in the project area. Project positive impacts (benefits) and opportunities are also presented.

5.1 Impacts and Risks

5.1.1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

141. A total of 921 AHs will be affected by the implementation of CW9 of which 767 are marginally affected and 154 are severely affected. Of the total 921 AHs, 215 AHs belong to EM people. Of the 215 AHs, 13 households (57 persons) will be displaced (Dai Son: 11 HHs, Mo Vang: 2 HHs), and 22 HHs (Dai Son: 15, An Thinh: 7) are severely assessed as per the 10% ADB severity of impacts and the rest are marginally affected. The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities and mitigations are covered in the updated RP which will be posted in ADB website and posted in the communities as well. The summary of AHs as presented as following table:

Table 33. Summary of Affected HHs

Commune	Total Affected HH	Total vulnerable HHs	Total severe AHs	Total marginal HHs	Total of EM HHs	EM severely AHs
Dai Son	229	156	44	185	152	22
An Thinh	668	90	106	562	42	7
Mo Vang	24	21	4	20	21	2
Total	921	267	154	767	215	31

5.1.2 Road Safety

142. While there has been a decreasing trend in road fatalities, the high rates of injury and death is concerning. According to the analysis of the causes of traffic accidents, road traffic accidents were mainly caused by violation of traffic safety and order such as: going wrong way, not following traffic lights, speeding, changing direction incorrectly - leading to traffic accidents. Alcohol use also accounted for a significant proportion.

143. The project is designed to be constructed to higher standards allowing for vehicle speeds of up to 80km/hr for mixed traffic and it is expected that there will be a very significant increase in traffic flow. There are associated risks of traffic accidents and risks to local road users, especially pedestrians and non-motorized transport users, in the local communities along the roads. There will be two phases of risks posed by the project with respect to local road users:

- Risks posed during construction. These include hazards to vehicle users and pedestrians due to changing road conditions, excavation, presence of heavy vehicles and machinery on the roads, workers on the roads, etc.
- Risks during operation of the upgraded road. The project is designed to be constructed to higher standards allowing for vehicle speeds of up to 80km/hr for mixed traffic and it is expected that there will be a very significant increase in traffic flow. There are associated risks of traffic

accidents and risks to local road users, especially pedestrians and non-motorized transport users, in the local communities along the roads.

144. The project has prepared various measures to address road safety risks. Risks during the construction phase will be addressed through a community road safety awareness campaign along with actions by the contractor for a road traffic management plan, signage and hazard warnings and other safety measures that are required for the Environment Management Plan. Risks during road operation will be addressed through a community-based road safety awareness program along with built safety features. Road design safety features, include signage and traffic calming measures to slow down traffic in local communities, especially in front of community facilities such as schools, markets, religious buildings, etc.

145. The road safety awareness program will target both vehicle users, non-motorized transport users and pedestrians in the local communities in the vicinity of the project roads. It will be implemented from prior to commencement of the road works up to the period when civil works are completed.

146. The awareness raising activities will be delivered through a variety of means including small-group community meetings delivered by community-based road safety facilitators with support from resource persons (e.g. police, contractors), in-class teaching (for school children) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material such as banners, posters, and pamphlets.

147. Agencies with roles and responsibilities in implementing the community-based road safety awareness program include the following:

- Provincial People's Committees: coordinate the program;
- Department of Transport/Traffic Safety Committee: Coordinate in managing and organizing the activities of traffic safety propaganda;
- Department of Traffic Safety: Coordinate the organization of activities of Traffic Safety Propaganda;
- Department of Education and Training: Coordinate management activities awareness, safety awareness in schools.
- School teachers: Provide road safety awareness training to children as part of the classroom teaching.
- Women's Union and Youth Union: Provide members to serve as community-based road safety facilitators.
- Local police: Serve as resource persons in community-based training, in addition to their enforcement role;
- Project Supervision Consultant: In collaboration with the Traffic Safety Committee, develop training and IEC materials and provide training to community facilitators. Provide guidance on modes of communication to ensure that language use, community mobilization methods and style of IEC materials are conducive to ensure full participation of ethnic minority people.
- Contractors: coordinate with the local community road safety awareness programs, providing information on changing road conditions and risks and serving as resource persons for community training activities.

148. The program will be implemented from prior to commencement of road works up to the time of completion of the upgraded road. It is estimated that the program will provide training to around 12,300 people in the project vicinity, of whom around 8,900 would be ethnic minority people.

5.1.3 HIV/AIDS & Human Trafficking

149. An assessment of the incidence of HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking in the Project area was conducted as part of the DDD and it was concluded that issues on HIV/AIDS/STI and Human Trafficking are amongst the problems which threaten the North-western region. HIV/AIDS, STIs and Human Trafficking have a close relationship with each other, so one of them can cause another. Significantly, human trafficking contributes to increased risk of contracting STI or even HIV/AIDS. Access to health in the Project area, despite the efforts of the local government for several years, remains a problem. Resources and opportunities for diagnoses, prevention and treatment are limited due to lack of means, equipment, professional personnel, and physical facilities.

150. A lack of awareness among vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minorities, and the poor, of the risks of human trafficking, HIV and STIs, especially among women and children, and therefore failure to take preventive measures has also been recognized as a problem.

151. To raise awareness about risks and associated mitigation behaviour to help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and STI in the project area during and after the construction stage, to make people aware of the risks associated with IDUs and to encourage harm minimization of the risk of illicit drug use and fight against human trafficking, an HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program (HHTAP) has been developed as part of the NMPTCP.

152. The HHTAP will be implemented during the construction period and aims to engage with 68,000 people from key target groups in the project area. The HHTAP will be financed under a grant provided by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) via the Aus4Transport Project. It will be implemented by local authorities with the support of a Technical Assistance Service Provider and Aus4Transport.

153. The Service Provider will train and support the local stakeholders, peer educators, etc. to implement the HHTAP, likewise, develop the material and design the campaign messages.

154. The HHTAP will be implemented in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders including provincial/ district/commune health authorities, NGOs, mass organisations, other relevant agencies, and operational task force against human trafficking.

5.1.4 Disruptions to Local Communities during Construction

155. With the construction taking place with associated presence of construction workers in the project areas, there is the potential for disruptions to communities and friction. The communities traversed by the project road are by no means isolated and there is a fair amount of heterogeneity in terms of ethnic composition. However, disruptions to normal community life need to be avoided and minimized.

156. The address these the following requirements will be incorporated into the civil works contracts:

- To the extent possible, the contractor will hire local staff. For some jobs requiring re-training, the contractor will select among the employees hired locally to train them for new skills so they can do the job well;
- The contractor will ensure that all workers are properly registered with local authorities.
- The contractor will brief all employees on the code of conduct and implement a strict and zero-tolerance policy to regulate gambling, prostitution, theft, wildlife poaching and forest product collection.
- The contractor will arrange regular liaison meetings with local communes to which community representatives are invited. These meetings will present information on the project, including construction items, environmental and social issues related to the project, introduce construction personnel from other places to the community. The meetings will also provide feedback from

the community on issues of concern related to construction, including environmental and behaviour of the workers.

- The contractor will, in collaboration with local leaders, organize regular exchanges between workers and local people.

157. Any issues of concern about the conduct of the workers not addressed through the above actions, may be submitted to the project grievance redress mechanism for resolution.

5.1.5 Risk of Poor Communication/Information Dissemination

158. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requires the provision of meaningful consultation and information dissemination to those affected by the project throughout the project planning and implementation cycle. People affected by the project include authorities, institutions and those in the project area and especially those who may be adversely affected by the project. To be effective and meaningful, communication needs to be inclusive (women as well as men, old as well as young, the poor and other vulnerable groups), timely and use methods which enable effective dissemination and two-way communication. Poor communication/ information dissemination can exacerbate the vulnerability of those already marginalized and constrain their ability to mitigate negative impacts.

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

5.1.6 Unanticipated impacts on EM

160. For any unanticipated impacts on EM people during implementation, a social impact assessment will be conducted and update EMDP (as need). Besides, the entitlements will be prepared in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and applicable national laws and regulations (including requirements for preparation of corrective action plan and other related documents to ADB review and approve).

5.2 Benefit Measures

5.2.1 Economic Improvement

161. The project aims to enhance access to the GMS corridors in the north western region through upgrading national and provincial highways where the economic and social development conditions, the transport network, the topography, and the climate change effects are the most difficult in comparison with other regions in the country. These improvements will contribute indirectly to economic improvements through time savings and lower transport costs. Such benefits will be diffuse but long-term gains for people in the project areas.

5.2.2 Improved Access and Mobility

162. Consultations with local communities during the detailed design/updating of the EMDP, revealed that the requested farm bridge already constructed including a road were upgraded in outlying villages from dirt road to double bitumen standard treatment under government's funds.

163. Communes in the project area generally have good access to the highways.

5.2.3 Opportunities for Improved Livelihood

164. The updated RP includes a livelihood development program (LDP) as part of its income restoration strategy. The LDP focused mainly on diversifying farming practices and improving

farming skills through a combination of model establishment, training, and on-going mentoring by extension services. The program will build on and strengthen existing extension programs operating in the districts in the project areas.

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

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

166. The LDP will **incorporate capacity building** and arrangements for **ongoing support** such as mentoring and monitoring for locally based training programs, such as from model owners and local extension cadre.

167. The specific benefits to indigenous peoples are two-fold. First, indigenous peoples who are affected households will benefit from eligibility for provision of additional training and farming input support. Second, establishment of models and providing training in each locality has secondary benefits to those who are not affected households because the model farms add to the local extension service and can be accessed by others in the commune as well as nearby communes. The LDP in the RP plans on an average of one model per commune in the project areas. The reader is referred to the RP for further details.

5.2.4 Improved Community Resilience Against Risks of HIV, Human Trafficking and Road Accidents

168. The project poses increased risks of HIV transmission, human trafficking, and road accidents. However, the mitigation measures not only increase awareness and knowledge of means of prevention, but also build capacities within the local communities.

169. Social assessment surveys were conducted during DDD, communities in the project area were noted they have a low level of understanding of the risks and means of prevention for both HIV infection

and human trafficking as per situational analysis during the preparation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program (HHTAP) which will be implemented in local communities through local agencies with mandates covering these areas. The program will strengthen the capacities of agencies such as health services as well as mass organizations such as Women's Union and Youth Union in their work in these areas beyond the immediate scope of the project.

170. The road safety awareness program will be implemented mainly through community-based awareness activities. The program will be delivered through mass organizations such as Women's Union and Youth Union as well as through local schools. The community-based approach will include training-of-trainers that will build the capacity of local community-based organizations.

5.2.5 Project Related Work Opportunities

171. The project construction activities will provide short to medium term benefits of local labour hire, especially unskilled labour, for people in the local communities, most of whom are ethnic minorities. The benefits will be in terms of additional sources of income but will be of limited duration and for a limited number of people.

172. The contractor bidding documents, and civil works contracts will include provision for preference for local sourcing of labour, especially unskilled labour. The contractor will be required to prioritize efforts to hire local ethnic minority people.

Table 34. Summary Matrix of Impact Issues, Associated Actions and Resources

IMPACTS ISSUES	ACTION	KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	RESOURCES	RELATED PLANS
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact: (-)	Resettlement Plan prepared and agreed between ADB and the Government of Vietnam	PMU will be responsible for the updating/finalization and implementation of the RP with the concerned provincial authorities/ departments (DOLISA, WU).	Resourced under Resettlement Plan	Updated Resettlement Plan
Road Safety Impact: (-/+)	Project design to include physical design features such as traffic calming measures and safety signage. Community based road safety awareness and education be provided to local communities and schools for children.	MOT, PMU, PPCs, DOT, DOET, WU, YU	Resourced Under Road Safety Program	Road safety plan
Risk of HIV/AIDS & Human Trafficking Impact: (-/+)	The HHTAP will be implemented during the construction period and will aim to engage with 68,000 people from key target groups in the project area.	The HHTAP will be implemented through Aus4Transport with the support of a Technical Assistance Service Provider.	The HHTAP will be financed under a grant provided by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) via the Aus4Transport Project.	HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program (HHTAP)
Disruptions to Local Communities during Construction Impact: (-)	Prioritize hire of local staff. Provide jobs requiring re-training for employees hired locally; workers are properly registered with local authorities. code of conduct and implement a strict and zero-tolerance policy to regulate gambling, prostitution, theft, wildlife poaching and forest product collection. Regular liaison meetings with local communes	Contractor, PMU	Resourced under works contracts	
Opportunities for Improved Livelihoods	Preparation of detailed Livelihood Development Plan, needs assessment and detailed consultations. Establishment	PMU will coordinate the detailed development and implementation of the Program with the concerned	Resourced under Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Plan.

IMPACTS ISSUES	ACTION	KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	RESOURCES	RELATED PLANS
Impact: (+)	of models, extension training, provision of inputs.	Provincial authorities/ departments. Implementation by DARD and DOLISA.		The RP is subject to updating following detailed design.
Project related work opportunities Impact: (+)	Contractor to prioritize efforts to hire local ethnic minority people. The contractor bidding documents and civil works contracts to include provision for preference for local sourcing of labor, especially unskilled labor.	PMU and PSC to ensure provisions included in bidding documents and contracts regarding provision for preference for local sourcing of labor, especially unskilled labor with priority to ethnic minority people. Contractors for implementation.	Resourced under Works Contracts.	

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

173. A Grievance Redress Mechanism⁴ will be established for the project to address grievances and requests. The principles and procedures of the grievance redress mechanism are based on The Law on Grievances 02/2011 dated 13/11/2011; Circular 07/2014 on Procedures for Addressing Grievances, Denunciations, Requests; and the Land Law 2013.

6.1 Key Principles and Procedures for Grievances or Requests Directly Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

174. Grievances or requests that are directly related to land acquisition and resettlement, such as land acquisition decisions, compensation, assistance, resettlement or other similar matters are to be addressed and processed in accordance with the measure described above and directed to the following specific agencies:

- If an affected person has any query, request or grievance they can seek advice from legal cadre at the respective Commune or District People's Committee office. If after guidance and explanation the affected person wishes to submit formal request or grievance, they must do so within 90 days of the relevant decision or becoming aware of the issue of concern.
- Requests or grievances will be submitted in the first instance to the complaints receiving office of the relevant District People's Committee (DPC). The DPC complaints receiving officer will refer the request or grievance to the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) for consideration and recommendation if the matter is related to eligibility, DMS, land categorization, payment of compensation and assistance or resettlement entitlement. ***The DCARB composition will include representatives of relevant local agencies including CEMA⁵ and Women's Union as well as representatives of affected households.*** The DCARB will request the participation of the relevant Commune People's Committee Chair or Vice Chair. The DPC will refer any matters requiring a decision from the provincial level to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE). The DPC will issue the decision addressing the request or grievance. If the matter is related to compensation rates, the request or grievance will be referred by the complaint receiving officer to the District office of environment and natural resources for review.
- If the person submitting the request or grievance is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC and wish to pursue their request further, they may submit their grievance or request directly to either Provincial DONRE.
- If a person submitting a grievance is still not satisfied with the decision issued, they may submit their grievance to the court having jurisdiction over administrative matters

6.2 Regulations on Complaint Letter

175. Complaint letter must be written in Vietnamese and clearly state the date of writing, full name, address, signature or fingerprint of complainant. The written complaint must clearly state the name

⁴ This GRM is different with the GRM indicated in the RP approved during PPTA in 2018, however, ADB has accepted to use this GRM in all updated RPs and EMDPs for the project during implementation stages.

⁵ CEMA will support for EM people to send their questions or supports DCARB to resolve the issues relating to the features of culture and customs of EM people

and address of complained agency, organization, unit or individual, content and reason for complaint and request of the complainant. The complaints are also accepted by verbally for AHs including EM people who are not able to read or write Vietnamese language.

176. The features of culture and customs of EM people should be considered in addressing the complaints involving to ethnic minorities, and ensure that the procedures of redressal process are appropriately conducted for culture and customs of ethnic minorities

177. If the complaint relates to land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, the complainant must be the person whose name is in the decision of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. If the complainant represents a group of people who exercise the right to complain to file the complaint, there must be a written authorization from the authorizers (enclosed with their original signature) as prescribed by laws.

6.3 Order and Procedures for Settling First-Time Complaints

178. Stage 1. Receiving complaints

- Complainant shall send their complaint letter and relevant documents (if any) to most relevant receiving unit (Residents Receiving Unit of the relevant District People's Committee).
- If the complaint does not fall under the settling competence of the receiving unit, the receiving unit shall have to forward the complaint to a competent agency for settlement and notify the complainant in writing of the forwarding.
- Receiving agency shall inform the unit that has forwarded such complaint in writing and the complainant of receipt of complaint and expected date of review and response.

179. Stage 2. Acceptance of complaints for settlement

- Within 10 days after receiving a complaint under its competence, PMU 2, District People's Committees or Residents Receiving Unit of District notify the acceptance in writing to the complainant. In case of refusal to accept the complaint, responsible agency must clearly state the reason thereof.

180. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

- In cases where the contents of a complaint must be verified, the verification shall comply with the provisions of Article 29 of the Law on Complaints and Section 2, Chapter II of Circular No.07/2013/TT-TTCT of 31 October 2013 of the Government Inspectorate providing the process of settlement of administrative complaints. The time limit for verification of complaint contents is 30 days.

181. Stage 4. Issuance of first-time complaint settlement decision

- The relevant District People's Committee must issue the first-time complaint settlement decision within 03 working days counting from the date sending the acknowledgement to the complainant (if verification of complaint contents is not required) or from the date of completion of verification of complainant content (if verification of complainant content is required) and send the first-time complaint settlement decision to the complainant and the complained subject.

- If the complainant disagrees with the decision of the District People's Committee, he/she may lodge a second-time complaint to the Provincial People's Committee or an administrative lawsuit at court in accordance with laws.

6.4 Order and Procedures for Settling Second-Time Complaints

182. Stage 1. Receiving complaints

- The second-time complaint shall falls under the competence of the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee under Article 20.21 of the Law on Complaints, the complainant must send a second-time complaint enclosed with the first-time complaint settlement decision and relevant documents to the Provincial People's Committee (through Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee).

183. Stage 2. Acceptance of complaints for settlement

- Within 10 days after receiving a complaint, the Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee must accept such complaint for settlement and notify the acceptance in writing to the complainant. In case of refusal to accept the complaint, the Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee must clearly state the reason thereof.

184. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

- In the process of settling a second-time complaint, competent agency shall verify the contents of complaint based on the nature of the complaint. The verification shall comply with the provisions of Items 2, 3, 4 of Article 29 of the Law on Complaints and Section 2, Chapter II of Circular No. 07/2013/TT-TTCP of 31 October 2013 of the Government Inspectorate providing the process of settlement of administrative complaints. The time limit for verification of complaint contents is 30 days.

185. Stage 4. Issuance of second-time complaint settlement decision

- The Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee must issue the second-time complaint settlement decision within 07 working days counting from the date sending the acknowledgement to the complainant (if verification of complaint contents is not required) or from the date of completion of verification of complainant content (if verification of complainant content is required) and send the second-time complaint settlement decision to the complainant, the complained subject, the first-time complaint settler and the agency that has forwarded the complaint.
- If the complainant disagrees with the decision of the Provincial People's Committee, he/she may lodge an administrative lawsuit at court in accordance with law.

186. APs may lodge a written complaint directly to the Department of Southeast Asia through the Resident Representative Office of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Vietnam. If AP remain disagrees with the response of Southeast Asia Department, and only as a last option, APs can access ADB's Accountability Mechanism via <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>.

7. BUDGET AND FINANCING

187. In addition to supporting activities for ethnic minorities through project activities as mentioned in Table above. In order to ensure the rights and accessibility of ethnic minorities to the project's activities as well as the benefits from the project. Some enhancement actions have been proposed as shown in the table below. These actions are based on the results of consultation with the EM community, which are the practical needs that EM people will need when implementing the project in general as well as EMDP activities in particular. With the goal of supporting EM people to the maximum extent, these activities are to help EM people easily access the project, improve their ability to participate and be effective when participating in project activities and preserve cultural features as well as intellectual property rights of the EM people.

188. The updated EMDP specific actions are estimated to cost VND 201,600,000 (\$US 8,852), including 20% contingency on direct costs. Funding for the EMDP implementation will be sourced from the GOV counterpart funds. The budget will be allocated by MOT. A summary of Budget estimate is presented below.

Table 35. EMDP Budget Estimate

Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures	Cost (VND)	Remarks	Notes
			The objectives of these activities is to support for EM people in terms of the following area.
Communication Activities	40,000,000	VND 10 mil. x 4 workshops (Dai Son (2), An Thinh (1) and Mo Vang (1))	Communicating government and provincial policies for ethnic minorities
			Preservation of traditional culture of ethnic minorities
			Communicating project information from the perspective of ethnic minorities, such as compensation and resettlement, economic development, traffic safety, social safety, etc.
Meaningful consultations	64,000,000	VND 16 mil. x 4 workshops (Dai Son (2), An Thinh (1) and Mo Vang (1))	Prior to implementation of EMDP
			Consulting solutions to implement livelihood models suitable to ethnic minorities' habits
Capacity Building/ Training	64,000,000	VND 16 mil. x 4 workshops (Dai Son (2), An Thinh (1) and Mo Vang (1))	Capacity building/training for ethnic minorities to support, manage and monitor livelihood restoration activities for ethnic minorities
Sub-total	168,000,000		
Contingency (20%)	33,600,000	20%	
Total	201,600,000		
Total in USD	8,852		

8. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

189. The following section sets out the roles and responsibilities of various agencies and stakeholders in updating and implementing the EMDP.

Table 36. Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Transport (MOT)	MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas.
Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)	<p>PMU2 is responsible for overall coordination of program implementation as well as disbursement of funds.</p> <p>The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign contract with a qualified and experienced agency/unit), which will be responsible for EMDP implementation. Their tasks include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the People's Committee in the formulation and implementation of the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP. Recommend to MOT for submitting the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP to ADB for the review and approval; • Carry out the development and implementation of training programs for the People's Committees of districts, communes on the EMDP implementation and grievance redress with support from PSC consultants; • Reporting the status of funding matter to MOT to ensure that the budget for the RP and activities covered under the EMDP are available and adequate; • Provide information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project; • Monitor and report the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively; • Implement the internal monitoring of the EMDP implementation and ensure that the implementation of activities is in compliance with the agreed EMDP; • Coordinate with PPC and other relevant agencies in the project areas to ensure the dissemination of relevant project and program information and community consultations. The consultant will support these activities.; • Recruit an independent monitoring consultant to conduct external monitoring. Coordinate with the independent monitoring consultants for the conduct of external monitoring of the implementation of the RP and EMDP; and • Manage resourcing of local interpreters of ethnic minority languages
Provincial People's Committees (PPC)	The Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will have an oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities. The PPC's responsibilities with respect to the RP are discussed separately in the RP. Their main responsibilities for other activities discussed within the EMDP are:

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement information dissemination to raise awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels; • Instruct District People's Committee and relevant agencies such as DOT, Department of Traffic Safety, Department of Education and Training, DOH, DOLISA, DARD, CEMA as well as mass organizations to help in the formulation and implementation of the project activities; • Coordinate the Road Safety Awareness Program; and • Resolve complaints and problems as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary.
Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)	<p>CEMA is a Government agency with coverage from national to the district level with a mandate to manage ethnic minority affairs. CEMA will be consulted on project activities and provide advice on matters relating to ethnic minorities. It will participate in significant consultation activities and be consulted in the process of monitoring of project implementation. CEMA will participate in the GRM in cases involving ethnic minority people.</p> <p>Provincial and District CEMA have specific responsibilities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the EMDP activities and advise on EMDP implementation issues; • Participate in the EMDP implementation together with other relevant agencies; • Participate in monitoring of EMDP implementation, discuss with local ethnic minority peoples, local authorities on the modifications of interventions/action plans (if any) to ensure that the mitigation activities and development measures to ethnic minority groups are implemented properly; • Advise on the issues/impacts that arise during the subproject implementation in the ethnic minority area; • Record data/issues on the EMDP implementation, share experiences and lessons learned from implementing EMDP of the Subproject to other projects/subproject that are/will be implemented in the area, including the government funded projects. <p>Based on the Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT dated 17 January 2012 guiding legal assistance for ethnic minority people:</p> <p>The provincial, district level CEMA to cooperate with the judicial sections at all levels and representatives of the commune People's Committees in providing legal assistance to ethnic minority people when they have complaints and / or lawsuits (including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) providing legal advice, (ii) Participation in proceedings (iii) Representation except for legal proceedings, (iv) Other forms of legal aid as provided for by the law on legal aid. In addition, if the EM people require, supporting in translating or providing interpreter. The above support is free of charge.
District People's Committees (DPC)	<p>DPC will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2. Specifically, DPC will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:</p>

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with PMU, DD Consultants, and relevant local agencies such as Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (especially Extension Centre) and other relevant stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's LDP Program during updating of RP. Together with PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the LDP that includes key stakeholders. In undertaking detailed design DPC will collaborate closely with the DARD Extension Centre as well as consult with DCARB and other relevant organizations in the project areas. The design of the LDP should be based on a needs assessment of eligible affected persons and local conditions to ensure effectiveness of the LDP in restoring income levels. Take lead in the implementation of the LDP in close collaboration with DARD Extension Centre. Consult and guide affected persons on training options, options to access credit, market outlets for products and other forms of material support (such as inputs for farming). Together with DARD Extension Centre deliver LDP activities and training programs in the local areas. Monitor and report on implementation of the LDP, including implementation of specific LDP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of LDP activities.
Department of Health/Provincial AIDS Centre/District Preventative Medicine Centre	Overall coordination on HIV aspects of the project with respect to district and commune health centres
Department of Transport / Traffic Safety Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate the organization of activities of road safety awareness campaign Coordinate in managing and organizing the activities of road safety awareness information, education, and communication (IEC)
Commune People's Committee	Support the implementation of all programs and activities covered under the EMDP.
Department of Education and Training	Coordinate management activities awareness, safety awareness in schools.
Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF)	The DCARB is responsible for implementation of the RP. The DCARB led by the Vice President of the District People's Committees will include the Directors of CLDF (vice-chair), Financial and Planning Office, Natural Resources and Environment Office, Agricultural Office, Economy and Infrastructure Office, Chairperson of the affected communes and PMU 2 staff, in addition to representatives of the Fatherland Front, Farmers Associations, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, the Women's Unions and representatives of affected households. The specific tasks of the DCARB are discussed in the RP.
Mass Organizations: Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmers' Union	Relevant mass organizations will participate in program implementation in areas in the realm of their respective mandates. The Women's Union and Youth Union will collaborate in the implementation of the HHTAP and community road safety awareness programs, especially with respect to community outreach. The Women's Union will also be a member of the DCARB and GRM. The Farmers'

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
	Union will support the implementation of the LDP in cooperation with DARD and DOLISA.

9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

190. ADB will not approve bidding and award of any civil works of the funded component unless its final uEMDP is approved by ADB. PMU2 should ensure that all activities for EM people will be implemented. The implementation schedule for EMDP activities for the subproject is presented in the table below.

Table 37. Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities

Activities	Time
Final uEMDP to be approved by ADB	Jan, 2022
Public uEMDP on ADB website and at SP's locality	Jan, 2022
Implementation of EMDP activities	Jan, 2022
Awarding of civil works	Jan, 2022
Commencement of civil works	Beginning of Feb, 2022
Internal and external monitoring of PMU	From having DMS results until completion of all social safeguards activities

10. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

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

10.1 Internal Monitoring

192. The Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) will conduct regular monitoring of the project, including implementation of the EMDP. The PMU will maintain a file of all data gathered in the field, including a database on the affected households. The PMU2 will prepare a monthly monitoring report as part of the Monthly Progress Report - starting from the commencement of the project. Social monitoring reports will be provided to AHs and submitted to ADB for updating on website.

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

- The HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness Program and the Community Road Safety Awareness Program are implemented to meet the planned objectives;
- The Resettlement Plan is implemented as planned, with compensation and other entitlements computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed RP;
- The livelihood development program is implemented in line with the objectives and participation eligibility for ethnic minority people affected by land acquisition;
- Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the EMDP and approved updated RP;
- Contractors effectively manage workers and community relations to minimize disruptions to community life and are able to quickly resolve any issues of discord;
- Ethnic minority people have equitable access to project employment opportunities;
- Ethnic language interpreters engaged for public consultation and information dissemination activities;
- Rural access infrastructure set out in the EMDP is implemented;
- Road safety awareness activities are delivered effectively to ethnic minority people in the project areas;
- The GRM is accessible to ethnic minority people, and that appropriate support is provided by CEMA, CPC, DPC and PPC legal services; and
- The GRM is responsive to resolving ethnic minority grievances related to any matters regarding the project, including related to the EMDP, in a culturally appropriate and timely manner.

10.2 External Monitoring

194. An external monitor consultant (EMC) will be engaged by the project to conduct an external assessment of the extent to which EMDP objectives are being met. The EMC will integrate the internal monthly monitoring report into a Quarterly Report. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To verify internal monitoring information;
- To verify whether the activity objectives are being met in accordance with the EMDP and RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;

- To assess the effectiveness of the consultation activities of the project to ensure information dissemination and opportunities for consultation of ethnic minority people, including if special measures to ensure those with limited literacy and fluency in Vietnamese language are incorporated;
- To assess the effectiveness and accessibility of the grievance redress mechanism for those with limited literacy and fluency in Vietnamese language;
- To assess the extent of ethnic minority participation in the mitigation measures and benefits of the project;
- If shortcomings in participation of ethnic minority people are identified, to identify corrective measures, in consultation with ethnic minority people in the project areas, their community leaders and CEMA;
- To identify problems or potential problems;

195. The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information, identifying existing or potential problems, and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including:
 - Key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, and non-governmental organizations;
 - Focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as ethnic minority specific actions, compensation payment, income restoration and relocation (Groups that may be targeted for involvement in FGDs include AHs in general, and vulnerable AHs such as women-headed households, the poor, and ethnic minorities); community public meetings; d) direct field observations of program implementation;
 - Formal and informal interviews with households and individuals in the local communities; and,
 - In-depth case studies of problems identified by internal or external monitoring that required special efforts to resolve.
- Review implementation reports of the HTAP and community road safety programs implementation reports as well as their monitoring, review and evaluation reports.
- Review the results of internal monitoring.

10.3 Post-completion Evaluation

196. A post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all activities covered under the EMDP, expected to be combined with post-completion evaluation of the resettlement plan:

- Carry-out a survey of affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if income of affected households and other living conditions have been restored as pre-project. The survey will cover at least 20% of severely affected households, 100% of affected poor, landless and female headed households, as well as at least 10% of all other affected households. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity.
- Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information identifying remaining/outstanding problems and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including:

- Key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, NGOs and Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs;
 - Focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as outstanding issues related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation;
 - Direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development;
 - Formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.
- Discuss with the EA and IA on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the remaining/outstanding issues and commitments on actions, timeframe, resources and reporting of EA and IA to completely resolve the remaining/outstanding issues (if any).
 - Discuss with EA and IA on the completion of agreed measures for mitigating negative impacts and measures for enhancement of positive impacts on the local ethnic minority people.
 - Review the results of the mid-term and final evaluation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program and Community-based Road Safety Awareness Program

10.4 Schedule & Team Composition

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

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

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

200. All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a quarterly basis.

201. The table below sets out sample monitoring and evaluation indicators. The list of indicators and associated targets as appropriate will be finalized during inception phase of the external monitor in consultation with PMU2 and ADB.

Table 38. Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

	Examples of Indicators
Implementation of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures	Process Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress of implementation of mitigation/ beneficial measures against plan ▪ Number of activities that occur/completed - construction of rural roads, livelihood development activities, HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention, Road Safety Awareness

	Examples of Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ model farms developed under the livelihood development program are accessible to non-affected households within those communities. ▪ % affected ethnic minority households participating in the activities covered under the HTAP; ▪ % improvement in awareness and knowledge related to HIV, human trafficking and road safety; ▪ % affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program; <p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation in remunerated work ▪ Improved access to markets and services for communities in areas serviced by project-constructed rural roads. <p>(Improved awareness of HIV and human trafficking issues and prevention and improved awareness of road safety will be monitored and measured separately by HTAP and Road Safety Awareness Programs under their M&E activities.)</p>
Consultation, Participation	<p>Process Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders ▪ Number of consultation and participation activities that occur - meetings, information dissemination, brochures; flyers, training ▪ Percentage of IP women as participants; number of meetings exclusively with IP women ▪ Percentage of vulnerable IP groups represented / attending meetings; number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable IP groups. ▪ Languages used at meetings ▪ Consultation and participation progress against plan <p>Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness of EM issues among implementing stakeholders ▪ Awareness of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures amongst recipients ▪ Awareness of project details amongst stakeholders ▪ EM perception of effectiveness, cultural appropriateness and inclusiveness of consultation measures ▪ Attendance at consultation and participation activities ▪ Level of involvement by IP and representatives in the design and implementation of consultation and participation ▪ Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.
	Process Indicators

	Examples of Indicators
Changes to Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % participants in EMDP community-based programs are women ▪ % unskilled labor in project construction are women ▪ Equitable participation of women in livelihood development program
	Outcome Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation in remunerated work (Improved awareness of HIV and human trafficking issues and prevention and improved awareness of road safety for women will be monitored and measured separately by HTAP and Road Safety Awareness Programs under their M&E activities.)
Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EM Division and Women's Union participate in GRM and program implementation of HTAP and Community Road Safety programs. ▪ The GRM is accessible to ethnic minority people, and that appropriate support is provided by EM Division, CPC, DPC and PPC legal services; ▪ The GRM is responsive to resolving ethnic minority grievances related to any matters regarding the project, including related to the EMDP, in a culturally appropriate and timely manner.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Summary of FGDs with EM people during EMDP updating

THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

An Thinh commune – Van Yen district- Yen Bai province

Date: 18/11/2020

Participants: Representatives of local authorities: Commune People's Committee chairpersons, commune cadastral official, legal staff; Representatives of Ethnic Minority groups, Women's Union; Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs; Farmer Union, Fatherland Front Union, Veterans Union, Youth Union and local people.

Total of participants: 25 people (20 women and 5 men), 100% of participants are Kinh group.

- Khe Co, Yen Thinh and An Phu villages are villages affected by the project
- Khe Co village has 5 households whose wife is Dao from other places
- Yen Thinh village has about 10 households of Tay and Nung ethnic groups living along the project;
- An Phu village has 2 Dao ethnic households, two of them living along the project road (8km from the commune People's Committee, bordering Dai Son commune)

1. Focus group discussion with 10 women in Cong Trao village – An Thinh commune

- All villagers in the village are Kinh people
- The livelihood of people in the village is mainly rice cultivation. In addition, women work as hired laborers as cleaning cinnamon bark for households that grow cinnamon, about 100,000VND-150,000VND/day and 4 months/year. In addition the men also work as mason.
- Most households lack land for paddy production (about 1 sao/person)
- No one in this group has attended any agricultural training courses
- Children in the villages go to school
- When the villagers were sick, they visited the district hospital for medical examination and treatment because the district hospital is close to the village about 1km away, the commune health station is 5km from the village.
- The villagers don't know how to prevent HIV/AIDS
- The villagers proposed: It is necessary to make trenches on both sides of the road, and must have a lid when passing through people's houses so that people can travel conveniently and ensure safety for the elderly and children. Cong Chui crossed the highway, the rain was flooded, making it difficult for the children to go to school, without lights, so traveling is very dangerous. There should be a light in the underground sewer to ensure the safety of the people. Recommended when designing to ensure good drainage so as not to cause flooding in this section of the road;

2. Focus group discussion with 15 people (10 women and 5 men) in An Phu village – An Thinh commune Distance from An Phu village to CPC: 8km

- Children going to school by bicycle
- Transportation of people in the project area: motorbikes
- The road is very bad, so traffic accidents often happen
- The villagers want to go to the district center they can go by taxi, the price is about 150,000VND/trip.
- Traffic safety: communication on traffic safety law has been organized by the CPC for students in the schools and through village meetings.
- HIV/AIDS prevention and control: has been disseminated by village health workers
- There is no bus or bus pass in the commune.
- The local people want to have a bus route to easily travel for people, especially schooling for children, the bus station should be located at the intersection of Dai Phat and An Tinh where is also near high school.
- Electricity for road lighting in residential areas with the project route is paid by the local people. When the project road is completed, there should be electric lights in the residential area for easy and safe travel;
- Most of the affected households want to receive land if their houses are fully affected, if partially affected, they want to receive compensation by cash.
- The local people proposed to work as unskilled labors in the civil works of project.

THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Dai Son commune – Van Yen district- Yen Bai province

Date: 19/11/2020

Focus group discussion

- Dao group (Villages : Doan Ket and Lang Moi): 9 participants (8 women)
- Mong group (Doan Ket village): 10 participants (10 men)

1. Group discussion with Ethnic Minority people :

- In Dai Son commune, 95% of the population are Tay, Mong and Dao ethnic groups. There are 2 villages will be affected by project (Doan Ket and Lang Moi villages) with Dao and Mong groups.
- Language is spoken in their house and village meeting: Dao and Mong languages. They can speak Vietnamese. The young people (both men and women) can read and write Vietnamese.
- The EM people were born and living in Dai Son commune and no religion
- Important customs and traditions in Dai Son commune:
 - o Dao group:
 - Prohibit entering the forest three times per year (March and June and Aug. in lunar calendar, 3 days per each month)
 - The ceremony “Cap Sac” is a ceremony of the Dao. The boy, after receiving the ceremony, is considered a fully grown man physically as well as spiritually. Ceremony is usually conducted 1-2 days in the last months of the year;
 - o Mong group:
 - + Forbidden entering the forest in the first 3 days of lunar Feb.
 - “Mua Ken” for on the occasion of wedding, new year, celebrate the new house
 - “Kem Bo” and “Quay Cu” in the occasion of new year.
- Local people informed that there is a private temple (Dai Son Thien Phu). Even though that it is not the temple of community and recognized by local authority but many people in commune (both Kinh and Ethnic Minority group) come there for praying and they trust on the Gods in the temple. The location of this temple is on the top of the hill at the chainage Km8+200 on right side, about 400m from the T-junction of the road from Dai Son to Mo Vang.
- All the children go to school.
- All their children are vaccinated by Government’s fund.
- Some young people who have motorbike license understood the traffic laws, others do not understand the traffic laws;
- No dispute or conflict in their community.
- Community leaders was selected by villagers;

- Livelihoods of households in villages: cinnamon, raising chicken, buffalo. Rice cultivation area is small. Each household has about 2-3ha of cinnamon. In addition, during leisure time, they work as hired labors for households with farmland and cinnamon forest in the commune about VND 200,000/day. On average, income of 3-VND 4 million/month/person;
- Cinnamon income (from new cultivation to 10 years for harvest) 1 ha of harvested cinnamon has an average income of about VND 400-500 million/ha.
- This is first time they know about the project information;

2. Transportation issues:

- The distance from Doan Ket village to office of Commune People committee (CPC) about 2-3km, Lang Moi village near CPC office;
- From Dai Son commune to district hospital about 15km
- The main means of transportation of the local people in commune are motorbike and bicycle, children go to school by bicycle;
- There is no inter-provincial or inter-district bus route running through the commune. In the commune, few households have car and provide transportation services for villagers who want to go to the district center. The villagers can go to district center by Taxi but with high costs.
- Traffic accidents happened on the route because the road is very bad and difficult to travel;
- The road route near the commune center and residential area has electric lights.
- When the project route is completed, people want to have a bus route for convenient travel.
- Some women have participated in the campaign on HIV/AIDS prevention which were conducted by the commune health station;
- Most of the women have not received training on agricultural extension

3. Opinion of the local authorities and local people

- The people in commune fully supports the road construction.
- The project road will pass through the commune People's Committee, the commune health station, schools and residential areas of Lang Moi and Doan Ket villages. The project road should have warning signs at the point of residential areas, schools, health station.
- During construction of project road, the project should avoid dust and noise.
- Local people proposed during the construction of project road, the contractors need to hire local unskilled labors for civil works, this help them have more income

4. Livelihoods: Households proposed to be supported cinnamon varieties, fertilizers.

THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Mo Vang commune – Van Yen district- Yen Bai province

Date: 20/11/2020

Focus group discussion

Participants: 15 participants (10 women and 5 males), they are Dao ethnic group in Trung Tam and Thao Khiet villages

1. Group discussion with Ethnic Minority people:

- Dao ethnic group were born and living in Mo Vang commune
- Dao language is used in meetings and market. They can speak the Kinh language. The young people can read and write Vietnamese;
- In Mo Vang commune has a Temple, but it is not affected by project road .
- Time of organizing festivals of the nation during the year: Tet holiday (no separate festival of the Dao group in Mo Vang commune)
- Livelihoods: growing wet rice and cinnamon. Some households have about 2-3 ha of cinnamon. From new cultivation to 10 years for harvest, 1 ha of harvested cinnamon has an average income of about 400-500 million VND/ha. In addition, men and women work as hired labor with a salary of about 200,000VND/day.
- The women group did not receive any training relevant to their livelihood
- The village chief was elected by the villagers
- Certificates of land use rights with the name of both husband and wife
- Husband or wife participated in the community meetings when one of them was available. The women participated in village Women's Union, or works as a village health care worker.
- The commune chairman is the Dao ethnic minority
- Most of the people in the commune are Dao group, so they do not encounter difficulties when the ethnic people participate in community activities and the leadership role in the community.
- Education: All school-age children go to school
- Health
 - o People in the village visited the commune health station when they have health issues or some people went to the district hospital;
 - o The local people bought medicine in the commune;
 - o All their children are vaccinated at the commune health station
- Distance from the village to the project road:
 - o From Khat Tien village to CPC's office: about 6km
 - o From commune to district: 20km
- No bus stations in the commune

- The main means of transportation of the local people in commune are motorbike and bicycle, children go to school by bicycle;
- Traffic accidents happened on the route because the road is very bad and difficult to travel;
- Almost people in the villages don't know traffic safety law, except those who have a motorbike or car license;

2. Opinion of the local authorities and local people:

- The people in commune fully support the road construction.
- The people want to know land acquisition of project
- Construction units must ensure safety canal system to sufficient water for rice fields
- Construction units must ensure the environmental impacts minimized for the people
- The bridge in Mo Vang commune is building by Government's fund (this bridge was proposed in PPTA phase). So it is dropped in updated EMDP;
- Livelihoods: Households proposed to be supported cinnamon varieties, fertilizers; Vocational training for young people is needed;
- Local people proposed during the construction of project road, the contractors need to hire local unskilled labors for civil works, this help them have more income;

Appendix 2. The minutes of meeting during EMDP updating

Yen Bai, 19th November 2020

MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Commune: **Dai Son commune**, Disitriect: Van Yen, Provine: Yen Bai

I. Participants

1. Representative of PMU2

- Mr. Tran Nhat Phong Position: PMU Deputy Head division

2. Representative of SMEC

- Mrs. Tran Thi Le Tam

3. Representative of Dong Dong ward

- Mr. Giang A Chinh: Position: PPC vice-chairman
- Mrs. Nguyen Quang Bach Position: Statistic staff
- Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tam Position: Doan Ket chief village

4. Representative of mass organizations

- Mr. Bui Anh Hien Position: Chair man of Father Land Front
- Mrs. Hoang Thi Thinh Position: Chairman of Women Union
- Mrs. Dang Thi Trinh: Position: Youth Union secretary
- Mr. Ly Ton Nam Position: Chair man Father land front

5. Representative for the Ahs and communities in the project area: Mr. Ly Van Liem : LanG Moi chief village.

II. Content of public consultation meetings

Representative of PMU2 and the consultant to introduce the general information of the project, the scope of project, project design and the potential impact on social issues and environment, proposed minimize solutions ; the policies on land acquisition, compensation and support from the government; grievance mechanism of the project and the progress of project formulation.

Discuss with local authorities, mass organizations and local people on the above mentioned issues, representative of PMU2 and consultants work with local authorities in term of land acquisition, compensation , support, evaluate the implementation steps, collect the feedback and recommendation of Ahs , communities and local authorities to the implementation of the project: Environment, compensation, support and resettlement, land acquisition and other ethnic minorities related issues, gender, community, other social impact during project implementation

III. Discussion

- Local people support the project.
- Specific comment of affected HHs:
 1. Bùi Văn Quân, Đoàn Kết village: install traffic signs at location of the curves as regulation on traffic of transport sector. It is not necessary to install the speed humps but the attention signs at the end of access road where connects to project road.
 - Local people do not understand well road safety and traffic rule
 - House built on agricultural land is popular in the commune
 - Road construction will affect to cinnamon hill, acquire large productive land area.
 - The main income source of households here is from cinnamon planting and harvest
 2. Mr. Ly Minh Thanh, Doan Ket village: invest in the land for production forest:

For the stream close to the newly built road, the household built a culvert, if the project remove the culvert, please compensate it to household or rebuild the culvert to household.

3. Tào A Chua, Doan Ket village: household just has bought the land close to the road. Nowadays, project stakes land- marking for entire house, household ask for allocate the land for building house.
4. Trần Chung Thành, Lang Moi village:

Land was excavated, and leveled but the house has not been built on, will household be compensated for land as residential land?

If the land to be acquired for construction of culvert, how will it be compensated?

The land-markings for locations of culverts were not staked yet.

5. Triệu Văn Lý, Làng Mới village: household has bought an agricultural land plot, leveling 240m² for preparation of ground for housing, at present, project has staked the land-markings half of land plot, how project will provide the compensation and support to household?
6. Nguyễn Hữu Chiến, Làng Mới village: along the road, there are two kinds of land markings. Are all the land acquisition land markings of project?

Road section was widened many times and households who live along the road were acquired the land many times. 10 years ago, state acquired land 10m of width, nowadays, 3m of width will be acquired. Request the compensation for land to be acquired in the past to widen the road.

7. Bàn Phúc Thanh: land is legalizable and being appraisal for LURC by division of environment and natural resource. Will the land be compensated if it is acquired for project?

8. Bàn Kim Tiến, Đoàn Kết village: household has a land plot with 4,000m² for planting cinnamon. The proposed road goes in the middle of land plot. Two remaining parts at two sides of the proposed road cannot be used further as they are part of talus.
9. Tạ Văn Sơn, Đoàn Kết village, land of household after road construction will located on high slope talus, household is concerned that it cannot be used any more as no path to climb to the land.
10. Quảng Thị Hiệp, Làng Mới village: household has land along the road. Below the down hill slope, 03 years ago, the household has filled the land for cultivation, will they be compensated or assisted for land improvement?
11. Vũ Thị Duyên, Đoàn Kết village: project stakes the land-markings on productive forest land where is planting big cinnamon trees that have not been harvested yet, when the compensation and land acquisition will be?

vi. feed back and Conclusion

- Project has the program to enhance the road safety and traffic rule to local community
- Compensation for land as per land type. House and structures built on land will be compensated at full replacement cost.
- Consultant team well noted recommendation of local authority and people on alternatives for livelihood restoration.
- Project besides provide compensation for affected assets will provide assistances to households. Who are severely affected will receive more assistances from project e.g AHs who lose 70% and more, besides receiving rice assistance in 12 months for each member of HH, will be entitled to participate in livelihood income restoration program.
- The investment will only be compensated when there are evidences: bank records, construction minutes, receipts etc.
- LFDC will verify the original of land use and decide the compensation or assistance to be provided to the AHs for the affected land based on regulations of government (Land Law 2013 and relevant decrees) and of Yen Bai province and ADB regulation

Representative of PMU2

Signed

**Local Authority
Signed**

**Community
Signed**

SMEC consultant

Signed

**Mass organization
Signed**

**Ahs
Signed**



DỰ ÁN KẾT NỐI GIAO THÔNG CÁC TỈNH MIỀN NÚI PHÍA BẮC
TỰ VẤN THIẾT KẾ VÀ LẬP HỒ SƠ MỜI THẦU (SMEC)

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

.....Ngày 12, tháng 11, năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỢP PHÓ BIÊN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã: Đại Sơn, huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái

I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án 2 (Ban QLDA2):

Ông/bà: Trần Nhật Phương Chức vụ: Phó phòng
Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà: Trần Thị Lê Tâm Chức vụ: Chuyên gia T.Đ.C. SMEC
Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã: Đại Sơn

Ông/bà: Hoàng N. Chính Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch xã
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Quý Bách Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính xã
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Thị Tâm Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Đoàn kết

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà: Trần Anh Bình Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Mặt trận tổ quốc xã
Ông/bà: Hoàng Thị Minh Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã
Ông/bà: Đặng Thị Trinh Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên
Ông/bà: Lý Văn Năm Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội cựu chiến binh

5. Đại diện cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và cộng đồng dân cư địa bàn thôn, bản nơi dự án đi qua:

Trưởng các thôn/bản: Lý Văn Năm: Trưởng thôn Làng Mới



và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án(người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng(người).

III. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn:

Đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn giới thiệu chung về dự án, phạm vi năng cấp tuyến đường, thiết kế và các tác động tiềm ẩn về môi trường và xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, các chính sách của chính phủ và của UBND tỉnh, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất, cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án, tiến độ triển khai thực hiện dự kiến của dự án.

Thảo luận với chính quyền địa phương, đoàn thể và người dân về những vấn đề được trình bày của dự án, đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn tìm hiểu tình hình thực hiện công tác bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư, tại địa phương, đánh giá các bước thực hiện, thu thập các ý kiến, nguyện vọng và đề xuất của người bị ảnh hưởng, cộng đồng và của chính quyền địa phương liên quan đến việc thực hiện dự án: môi trường, bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư, thu hồi đất, và các vấn đề khác về dân tộc thiểu số, giới, cộng đồng, các tác động xã hội khác trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề liên quan đến thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và thực hiện chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, di dời tái định cư, phục hồi sinh kế của người dân

Bài văn được chia thành 2 khổ, khổ trước báo cáo khái quát về thực trạng và hiện tại của người giao thông, khổ sau phân tích, chỉ ra nguyên nhân của tình trạng giao thông đông đúc, vượt mức và hướng giải pháp.

- Trần Hưng Đạo - Lê Lai như trận đất làm người, mưa dầm trời và con
con gạt nước mắt, như thu nhụy chổi yểu là hương quốc
- Trần Thủ Lễ - Đoàn Kết Khai Hoàng đế mừng hiền đệ đỗ đạt lên &
mảnh ruộng ruộng quê. Dãi áo lấy một gói hết đất ruộng, xin đến bù hèn bởi thương.
- Lý Mục Thiến - Đoàn Kết Đem tài cho đất hương vùng; xin đến bù thê đúng
lời, đất ra loại loài sĩ hiền, kẻ có chưa cả ta. Khế vườn gần đường, gặt bông này
- Tô A Chấn - Đoàn Kết Như gói đường; bị dư ăn lấy trên bề - xin bù trở nên.
- Trần Chung Thiến - Lang Mai Đất bức ra, chưa Lành với; cá được
bởi thương theo quê từ xưa nhà không?
- Trần Văn Lý - Lang Mai Mưa dầm nặng nghĩa, đũa đâm "hiền này"
chưa cắt chết & mới; sẽ được lại trở nên từ nay?
- Bùi Kiên Tiến - Đoàn Kết Để gạo nếm quê, khai bầu bầu không Bả dưng
đất, chỉ nên tuyển di thần vào quá đất, phải còn Lạc không.
Sử dụng được nữa vì không có đường lên, xin được đền bù đất trời



III.2 Các vấn đề cần quan tâm về Giới - Dân tộc thiểu số và phát triển xã hội

Đất sản xuất

- Tạ Văn Sơn - Đoàn Kết: đất nằm trên talud cao không sử dụng được nữa vì không có đường lên. Xin được đền bù đất để tái sản xuất trên talud cũ lại.
- Dương Thị Hợp (Chàng Nặc): Có đất ở vùng đường, dưới đường là ruộng lúa, có thể đất bị ảnh hưởng trước đây 3 năm - có được bù bồi không?
- Vũ Thị Duyên - Đoàn Kết: cầm qua đất ruộng, nhà có nhiều cây quế to chưa bán, thời gian lâu thường?
- Người dân địa phương chưa nắm rõ luật giao thông

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Người dân địa phương nắm rõ luật
- Dự án có chương trình hỗ trợ phát triển luật An toàn giao thông.







ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2



Trần Hữu Phụng

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN



Trần Thị Lê Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦNG QUẢN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG




PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Giảng A Chinh

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ



ly van Thang



Ban Anh Tiên

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ



Đài Văn Quyền

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG



Trần Văn Lee



Consultation form

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-000

Implemented by (person and organization)/ Thực hiện bởi (người và tổ chức thực hiện): SMEC

Name of the consultation event/ Tên hoạt động tham vấn: Consultation with local people on resettlement plan, EMOP, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Commune/ Xã: An Thạnh District/ Huyện: Kai Yển Province/ Tỉnh: Yên Bái

Date/ Ngày: 18/11/2017

N	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Lê Thị Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hằng
2	Trần Văn Hai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thanh
3	Vũ Thị Huyền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Huyền
4	Bồ Hải Hưng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	3Hh
5	Cao Duyet	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Duyet
6	Phạm Quang Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thuận
7	Nguyễn Công Châu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Châu
8	Đàm Xuân Quý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nghề	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Quý

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 9	Phạm Văn Dũng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Dũng
✓ 10	Phạm Văn Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Tiến
✓ 11	Thần Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Sinh
✓ 12	Trần Văn Lợi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Lợi
✓ 13	Nguyễn Xuân Trường	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Trường
✓ 14	Vũ Mạnh Tuấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Tuấn
✓ 15	Vũ Khắc Long	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Long
✓ 16	Nguyễn Thị Lan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Lan
✓ 17	Nguyễn Thị Hà	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Hà
✓ 18	Phạm Thị Nguyệt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Nguyệt
✓ 19	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40.000	Lệ

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K. W. 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4023, 4024, 4025, 4026, 4027, 4028, 4029, 4030, 4031, 4032, 4033, 4034, 4035, 4036, 4037, 4038, 4039, 4040, 4041, 4042, 4043, 4044, 4045, 4046, 4047, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4051, 4052, 4053, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4062, 4063, 4064, 4065, 4066, 4067, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4071, 4072, 4073, 4074, 4075, 4076, 4077, 4078, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4082, 4083, 4084, 4085, 4086, 4087, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097, 4098, 4099, 4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4107, 4108, 4109, 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4122, 4123, 4124, 4125, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4152, 4153, 4154, 4155, 4156, 4157, 4158, 4159, 4160, 4161, 4162, 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4173, 4174, 4175, 4176, 4177, 4178, 4179, 4180, 4181, 4182, 4183, 4184, 4185, 4186, 4187, 4188, 4189, 4190, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4196, 4197, 4198, 4199, 4200, 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 4266, 4267, 4268, 4269, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4291, 4292, 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4298, 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4308, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4312, 4313, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4320, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4347, 4348, 4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4360, 4361, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4385, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4397, 4398, 4399, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4438, 4439, 4440, 4441, 4442, 4443, 4444, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450, 4451, 4452, 4453, 4454, 4455, 4456, 4457, 4458, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, 4467, 4468, 4469, 4470, 4471, 4472, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4476, 4477, 4478, 4479, 4480, 4481, 4482, 4483, 4484, 4485, 4486, 4487, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4496, 4497, 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506, 4507, 4508, 4509, 4510, 4511, 4512, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4516, 4517, 4518, 4519, 4520, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4525, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4530, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4578, 4579, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4586, 4587, 4588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4614, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4645, 4646, 4647, 4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680, 4681, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4693, 4694, 4695

Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 26	Nguyễn Văn Mạnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Mạnh
✓ 27	Nguyễn Văn Văn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Văn
✓ 22	Phạm Văn Bân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Bân
✓ 23	Nguyễn Văn Đoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đoàn
✓ 24	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hùng
✓ 25	Đặng Ngọc Công	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Công
✓ 26	Phạm Văn Trinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Trinh
✓ 27	Đỗ Văn Hải	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hải
✓ 28	Nguyễn Hữu Tự	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tự
✓ 29	Phạm Văn Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hùng
✓ 30	Nguyễn Thị Năng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Năng

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-000

Implemented by (person and organization)/ Thực hiện bởi (người và tổ chức thực hiện): SMELC

Name of the consultation event/ Tên hoạt động tham vấn: Consultation with local people on resettlement plan, EMOP, GFSI, Environment

Village/ Thôn:; Commune/ Xã: Đông Thôn; District/ Huyện: Văn Yên; Province/ Tỉnh: Yên Bái

Date/ Ngày:

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 31	Phạm Văn Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thuận
✓ 32	Đặng Văn Lập	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lập
✓ 33	Phạm Văn Chuyên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chuyên
✓ 34	Bùi Thị Hải	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hải
✓ 35	Đoàn Văn Dũng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Dũng
✓ 36	Phạm Văn Mạnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Mạnh
✓ 37	Hương Thị Siêu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Siêu
✓ 38	Nguyễn Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sinh

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
39	Phạm Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga
40	Phạm Thị Hưng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Hưng
41	Nguyễn Quốc Văn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Văn
42	Cao Nguyệt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nguyệt
43	Ngô Thị Miền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Miền
44	Ngô Thị Vân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Vân
45	Phạm Thị Thuý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Thuý
46	Trần Thị Quyên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Quyên
47	Đinh Thị Mỏ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mỏ
48	Ngô Thị Nguyệt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Nguyệt
49	Đỗ Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
50	Nguyễn Hồng Thái	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Thái
51	Nguyễn Thị Mai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Mai
52	Trần Văn Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Thuận
53	Phạm Thị Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thuận
54	Bùi Thị Huệ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Huệ
55	Đặng Văn Nguyệt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Nguyệt
56	Vũ Thị Vân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Vân
57	Nguyễn Văn Uớc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Uớc
58	Nguyễn Văn Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Hiền
59	Nguyễn Văn Chấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Chấn
60	Nguyễn Thị Diệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Diệp

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
61	Phạm Thị Tuyết	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tuyết
62	Phạm Thị Quý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Quý
63	Phạm Văn Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Minh
64	Phạm Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
65	Phạm Thị Hào	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hào
66	Nguyễn Minh Sĩ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sĩ
67	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hoàng
68	Nguyễn Văn Giang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Giang
69	Hoàng Thị Đông	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đông
70	Đo Thị Thanh Hân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hân
71	Vũ Thị Oanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Oanh

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
72	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Kỳ
73	Trần Văn Hoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hoàn
74	Mai Thị Ly	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ly
75	Trần Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sinh
76	Nguyễn Ngọc Cảnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Cảnh
77	Trần Thị Hồng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hồng
78	Nguyễn Thị Huyền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Huyền
79	Nguyễn Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hương
80	Vũ Xuân Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hiền
81	Nguyễn Văn Hải	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hải

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
12	Ngô Ngọc Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
13	Ngô Mạnh Dũng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
14	Trần Văn Thúc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
15	Mac Văn Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
16	Hoàng Thị Xuân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
17	Ngô Thị Tô' Long	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
18	Trần Thị Thanh Ly	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
19	Ngô Thị Hưng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
20	Ngô Tuấn Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
21	Trần Văn Đức	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
22	Trần Quang Hiếu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
15	Ngô Thị Dung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	ĐS
16	Ngô Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Hương
17	Lý Văn Bách	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	B
18	Phạm Văn Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Hùng
19	Bùi Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Thanh
20	Ngô Văn Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Minh
21	Ngô Thị Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	H
22	Ngô Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Thanh
23	Ngô Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Thanh
24	Ngô Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Thanh
25	Ngô Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	10.000	Thanh

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
101	Trần Minh Phụng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	đb
102	Phan Bội Huyền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phan
103	Ngô Ngọc Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	80.000	Ngô
104	Ngô Ngọc Dũng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ngô
105	Trần Văn Nghĩa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Trần
106	Nguyễn Trí Dũng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
107	Nguyễn Văn Quang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
108	Lý Văn Trung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lý
109	Lý Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lý
110	Nguyễn Văn Chung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
111	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
112	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
113	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
114	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn

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101	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
102	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
103	Phạm Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phạm
104	Trần Quốc Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Trần
105	Phạm Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phạm
106	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
107	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
108	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
109	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
110	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
111	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
112	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
113	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn
114	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nguyễn

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Asia Transport & Logistics Centre (an initiative managed by CTA Global) is funded by the Australian Government.

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Nguyễn Thị Lệ Tân



ĐỢT AN KẾT NỐI GIAO THÔNG CÁC TỈNH MIỀN NÚI PHÍA BẮC
TƯ VẤN THIẾT KẾ VÀ LẬP HỒ SƠ MỜI THẦU (SMEC)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Văn Yên, Ngày 18 tháng 11 năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỢP PHÓ BIÊN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã: An Thịnh, huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái

I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án 2 (Ban QLDA2):

Ông/bà: Trần Nhật Phong Chức vụ: Phó phòng

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà: Trần Thị Lê Tâm Chức vụ: Chuyên gia TAC SMEC

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

Ông/bà: Trần Văn Hải Chức vụ: PCT UBND xã

Ông/bà: Phạm Quang Thiệu Chức vụ: Công chức Địa chính

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà: Vũ Thị Huyền Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông/bà: Bắc Hải Hùng Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội CCB

Ông/bà: Cao Dương Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội N.P.

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và cộng đồng dân cư địa bàn thôn, bản nơi dự án đi qua:

Trưởng các thôn/bản: 1. Trần Xuân Quý; 2. Nguyễn Công Chức

Bí thư Chi bộ: Phạm Văn Mạnh



và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án(người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng(người).

II. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn:

Đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn giới thiệu chung về dự án, phạm vi nâng cấp tuyến đường, thiết kế và các tác động tiềm ẩn về môi trường và xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, các chính sách của chính phủ và của UBND tỉnh, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất, cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án, tiến độ triển khai thực hiện dự kiến của dự án.

Thảo luận với chính quyền địa phương, đoàn thể và người dân về những vấn đề được trình bày của dự án, đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn tìm hiểu tình hình thực hiện công tác bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư, tại địa phương, đánh giá các bước thực hiện, thu thập các ý kiến, nguyện vọng và đề xuất của người bị ảnh hưởng, cộng đồng và của chính quyền địa phương liên quan đến việc thực hiện dự án: môi trường, bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư, thu hồi đất, và các vấn đề khác về dân tộc thiểu số, giới, cộng đồng, các tác động xã hội khác trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề liên quan đến thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và thực hiện chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, di dời tái định cư, phục hồi sinh kế của người dân

- Đã có 3 cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng tại đây về Dự án đưa giải quyết các vấn đề liên quan sau khi dự án triển khai thành công, kết quả giải quyết các vấn đề đó như thế nào?
- Phần lớn các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng đều sống nhờ chăn nuôi, trồng lúa. Kinh doanh dịch vụ như: thu nhập bình quân 250 - 300 k/đ/đ.
- 90% đất trên phần đất là gò đất được dân địa phương khai hoang từ 1986. Khi cấp RSD đất, DDC đã vạch ra là giới từ đường huyện, nên dự án thu hồi đất, phần đất trong mức là giới do người dân khai hoang nên được bồi thường vì trước đây dân k' được dân k' được bồi thường.
- Nên có các buổi họp của Dự án với số diện thoại tương đương, để dân có thể gọi khi cần thiết.
- Theo khu vực: Phần lương ăn từ tuần đường: đã cần 1000 x 1000. Một số hộ trồng rừng, được đường gặp khó khăn nên có cây quế, có 2 hộ trồng lúa, có một trồng rừng, nhưng được cấp lương 2 k' có số đó. Có số đó được 2000 đã được tiết kiệm trong 50 cấp đất. Từ 2002 đến nay có thể xây dựng lại trái. Dự án k' thu được chính quyền để tránh những lùm đống dân hoặc các căn



III.2 Các vấn đề cần quan tâm về Giới - Dân tộc thiểu số và phát triển xã hội

- nhà quá gần đường:*
- Có những thị trấn thường có những nhà sát mặt đường và thấp hơn mặt đường → có thể sẽ bị tràn vào nhà do vậy có biện pháp hỗ trợ sửa chữa nhà cho các bà này không?
 - Anh Trần Quốc Bảo - Khảo: Nếu họ biết đi chạm bắt thường và hỗ trợ d các đại gia trẻ
 - Phạm Thị Thạch - An Phú: Việc bắt thường cho đất thu hồi là không đủ: người dân mua đất nông nghiệp và đất rừng, sau đó đầu tư để nâng cao nền đất do vậy việc bắt thường như bao gồm cả chi phí đầu tư nâng cấp nền, thủ tục xin bắt thường cho chi phí đầu tư nền nhà như thế nào?

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- bụi là vấn đề chính trong dự án gần đây nhất (cao tốc Hà Nội - Lào Cai) khi đó nhà thầu không phun nước, không giám sát, người dân buộc phải dùng các phương tiện để phòng tránh vấn đề bụi này.

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

Trần Nhật Phong

Trần Thị Lệ Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Trần Văn Hai

Vũ Thị Huyền

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Consultation form

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-ODD

Implemented by (person and organization)/ Thực hiện bởi (người và tổ chức thực hiện): SMEC

Name of the consultation event/ Tên hoạt động tham vấn: Consultation with local people on resettlement plan, EMDP, GES, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Commune/ Xã: Dục Sơn District/ Huyện: Yên Yên Province/ Tỉnh: Yên BáiDate/ Ngày: 19/11/2022

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Phạm Thị Lát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ar
2	Trần Thị Luyến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Biển
3	Lê Văn Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Huy
4	Giăng A Chỉnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	8ch
5	Lưu Anh Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đạt
6	Hương Thị Thịnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thịnh
7	Hương Thị Thịnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thịnh
8	Lý Văn Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Mua
9	Nguyễn Bửu Bách	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Bách
10	Đặng Kim Thành	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thành

Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
11	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tôn
12	Nguyễn Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nga
13	Bùi Phúc An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	An
14	Nguyễn Quang Hợp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hợp
15	Nguyễn Thị Linh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Linh
16	Lưu Hải Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thuận
17	Bùi Văn Lèo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lèo
18	Trần Chung Thành	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thành
19	Đặng Văn Ch�	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ch
20	Lý Phúc Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tiến
21	Lý Phúc Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tiến

Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
22	Bà Thị Huệ	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phu
23	Phạm Thị Nghĩa	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	nghe
24	Lê Thanh Hằng	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	2uy
25	Ta Tài Quý	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Quý
26	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hu
27	Thảo & Tùng	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tùng
28	Đặng Đăng Sơn	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sơn
29	Bà Phúc Tài	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tài
30	Trần Văn Thiệu	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thi
31	Tôn Văn Phở	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phở
32	Phạm Văn nhạc	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	nhạc

Ấn và ký tại Văn phòng Ủy ban Quản lý Dự án - Ban quản lý Dự án Khu vực Dân tộc thiểu số và Công nghiệp - Thương mại và Dịch vụ
Số 10/01, 10th Floor, H20 Building, 320 Ly Thung Street, Hanoi - Vietnam. Phone: +84 24 514 1552 | +84 24 5225 0004 | Email: banquanlydauan@vni.vn

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
33	Lý Thị Mùi	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Mùi
34	Đặng Thị Chinh	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chinh
35	Hàng Phúc Thịnh	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phúc
36	Lý Thị Tông	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tông
37	Trần Thị Nhi	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nhi
38	Đặng Thị Phụng	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phụng
39	Vũ Thị Duyên	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Duyên
40	Vũ Thị Hằng	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hằng
41	Bà Thị Liên	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
42	Đặng Thị Diễm	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Diễm
43	Trần Thị Liên	1. Nữ 2. Nam 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
44	Trần Tôn Tông	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tôn
45	Đặng Thị Diễm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30.000	Diễm
46	Hoàng Thị Hải	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hải
47	Đặng Phúc Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lai
48	Nguyễn Thị Nụ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nụ
49	Ngô Thị Tâm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tâm
50	Vũ Hoài Châu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Châu
51	Đường Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nga
52	Đỗ Thị Huỳnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Huỳnh
53	Liêu Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hương
54	Nguyễn Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
50	Hoàng Văn Hoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hoàng
52	Đặng Nhỏ Hoàng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Đặng
54	Lý Thị Tân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tân
58	Đặng Thị Tân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Đặng
59	Đặng Đình Tuấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tuấn
60	Đặng Văn Đức	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Đặng
61	Đặng Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên
62	La Thị Tân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tân
63	Nguyễn Đình Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70500	Hằng
64	Đặng Nhỏ Phê	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phê
65	Vũ Văn Xuân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Xuân

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 6	Bà Phùng Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thanh
✓ 7	Cu A Diu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Diu
✓ 8	Trần Đức Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thuận
✓ 9	Lưu Xuân Trường	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Trường
✓ 10	Bùi Thị Phượng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phượng
✓ 11	Pháo A Miêng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Miêng
✓ 12	Pháo A Vũ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Vũ
✓ 13	Pháo A Chua	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chua
✓ 14	Lý Sơn Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn
✓ 15	Vũ Đình Tân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tân
✓ 16	Ngọc Xi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Xi

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 17	Bùi Văn Quân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quân
✓ 18	Hoàng Văn Thảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thảo
✓ 19	Đặng Nguyễn Phúc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phúc
✓ 20	Triệu Văn Lực	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lực
✓ 21	Lý Kim Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn
✓ 22	Lý Kim Chanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chanh
✓ 23	Bà Trần Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tiến
✓ 24	Đặng Phúc Hân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hân
✓ 25	Hoàng Văn Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Minh
✓ 26	Lý Thị Sĩ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sĩ
✓ 27	Bùi Văn Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Nguyễn Thị Lê Tâm
 Nguyễn Thị Lê Tâm

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2



DỰ ÁN KẾT NỐI GIAO THÔNG CÁC TỈNH MIỀN NÚI PHÍA BẮC
TƯ VẤN THIẾT KẾ VÀ LẬP HỒ SƠ MỜI THẦU (SMEC)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Mỏ Vàng, Ngày 18 tháng 11 năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỢP PHÓ BIÊN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã: Mỏ Vàng, huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái

I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án 2 (Ban QLDA2):

Ông/bà. Trần Nhật Phong Chức vụ Cán bộ phụ trách Dự án
Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà. Ngô Thụy Quỳnh Chức vụ Chuyên gia TPC SMEC
Ông/bà. Trần Thị Lệ Tâm Chức vụ Chuyên gia TĐC SMEC
Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

3. Đại diện UBND xã: Mỏ Vàng

Ông/bà. Đặng Tôn Đạt Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND Xã
Ông/bà. Phạm Anh Cường Chức vụ Cán bộ địa chính Xã
Ông/bà. Phùng Xuân Hùng Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Trung Tâm

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà. Bàn Tôn Nhi Chức vụ Chủ tịch Mặt trận tổ quốc xã Mỏ Vàng
Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....
Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....
Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

5. Đại diện cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng và cộng đồng dân cư địa bàn thôn, bản nơi dự án đi qua:

Trưởng các thôn/bản: Phùng Xuân Hùng, Vinh Sứ, thôn Giản Trại



và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án(người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng(người).

II. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn:

Đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn giới thiệu chung về dự án, phạm vi nâng cấp tuyến đường, thiết kế và các tác động tiềm ẩn về môi trường và xã hội, các biện pháp giảm thiểu đề xuất, các chính sách của chính phủ và của UBND tỉnh, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất, cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án, tiến độ triển khai thực hiện dự kiến của dự án.

Thảo luận với chính quyền địa phương, đoàn thể và người dân về những vấn đề được trình bày của dự án, đại diện Ban QLDA2 và Tư vấn tìm hiểu tình hình thực hiện công tác bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư, tại địa phương, đánh giá các bước thực hiện, thu thập các ý kiến, nguyện vọng và đề xuất của người bị ảnh hưởng, cộng đồng và của chính quyền địa phương liên quan đến việc thực hiện dự án: môi trường, bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư, thu hồi đất, và các vấn đề khác về dân tộc thiểu số, giới, cộng đồng, các tác động xã hội khác trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề liên quan đến thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất và thực hiện chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, di dời tái định cư, phục hồi sinh kế của người dân

- Ý kiến Anh Thọ (Thôn Cảnh Dân 1): Không dự án sớm cấm cơ sở người dân biết & có kế hoạch làm nhà chỗ khác.

- Đất quy của thôn bị thu hồi làm trường & nhà cho học sinh cấp 1, giờ bị lấy đất thi & bồi thường cho ai?

- Cần chú ý cấp đất làm ruộng cho dân trong thời gian thi công, không lập mô nữa, có 2 khu ruộng nước của bản đang canh tác.

- Có 1 số hộ dân đang sống trên đồi, khi dự án mở rộng tư duy thì đường xuống quá dốc.



III.2 Các vấn đề cần quan tâm về Giới - Dân tộc thiểu số và phát triển xã hội

- Ông Hoàng phúc lý: Tại vì trí trường học, trạm xe cần có biển báo & lái can
- Ông Đặng Như Quan <Thôn cách Tân> Ngày thu hồi đất được xác định như nào?
- Ông Phạm Quang Hiệp: sẽ bị lấy nhà, bị luy cao hơn nhà, muốn di dời hỗ trợ đất sản xuất để họ ổn định cuộc sống.
- Người dân muốn chăn nuôi gà, lợn, muốn được hỗ trợ giống, kỹ thuật, công chăm sóc. Đối với họ muốn trồng quế, muốn hỗ trợ phân bón & giống, cần hỗ trợ kỹ thuật.

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

[Signature]
Trần Nhật Phong

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

[Signature]
Trần Thị Lê Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

[Red circular stamp: UBND XÃ MỎ VÀNG H. VĂN YÊN TỈNH BẮC KINH]
[Signature]
Đặng Tôn Đạt

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

[Signature]
Phùng Văn Cầu

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

[Signature]
Hoàng Phúc Lợi

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

[Signature]
Phùng Văn Cầu
[Signature]
Phùng Văn Sơn

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-DDD

Implemented by (person and organization)/ Thực hiện bởi (người và tổ chức thực hiện): SMEC

Name of the consultation event/ Tên hoạt động tham vấn: Consultation with local people on resettlement plan, EMDP, GES, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Ma Vàng; District/ Huyện: Văn Yên; Province/ Tỉnh: Yên Bái

Date/ Ngày: 18/11/2020

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Lê Thị Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	M
2	Phạm Hằng Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Son
3	Đỗ Tấn Đạt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	D
4	Bàn Tôn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nh
5	Đặng Thị Nhi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nh
6	Trần Tôn Chiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chi
7	Nguyễn Văn Hiệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hiep
8	Trần Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sinh

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
9	Đặng Nhàn Đoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Đoàn
10	Hàng Phúc Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
11	Bàn Tôn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nh
12	Đặng Thị Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
13	Đặng Nhàn Văn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Văn
14	Tôn Văn Duy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Duy
15	Tôn Quang Hiệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hiệp
16	Cù A Nưa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nưa
17	Đặng Nguyễn Anh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Anh
18	Giáp Thuận Tài	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tài
19	Đặng Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
20	Mười Thị Sang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Sang
21	Đặng Minh Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lai
22	Hoàng Văn Kiên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Kiên
23	Bùi Thi Huyền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Huyền
24	Đặng Văn Thìn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Thìn
25	Bùi Thị Tết	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tết
26	Đặng Văn Đu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Đu
27	Đặng Kim Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thanh
28	Đặng Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga
29	Phùng Tấn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nhị
30	Trần Văn An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	An

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
31	Trần Khắc Quang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Quang
32	Vũ Văn Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hùng
33	Đặng Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga
34	Đặng Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Liên
35	Đặng Thị Phương Linh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Linh
36	Lê Văn Khé	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khé
37	Lê Văn Quyền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quyền
38	Đặng Thị Thùy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Thùy
39	Lý Thị Ba	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ba
40	Trần Thị Sang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Sang
41	Trần Thị Mỹ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mỹ

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
42	Phùng Thị Cẩn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Cẩn
43	Đào Thị Ghén	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ghén
44	Đặng Thị Nụ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nụ
45	Đặng Thị Khế	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	90000	Khế
46	Phạm Thị Hồng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hồng
47	Hương Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hương
48	Đặng Thị Tú	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tú
49	Trần Phước Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bảo
50	Phạm Vĩnh Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tiến
51	Hương Phước An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	An
52	Bà Thị Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn

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3

Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
53	Hương Văn Hiệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hiệp
54	Lý Văn Thọ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thọ
55	Bà Kim Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
56	Nguyễn Kim Lương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lương
57	Đặng Phúc Khôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khôn
58	Phạm Văn Báo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Báo
59	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tuấn
60	Phạm Văn Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
61	Phạm Văn Bình	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bình
62	Hà Văn Phấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phấn
63	Đặng Văn Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
44	Đặng Thị Mui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mui
45	Đặng Thị Thát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thát
46	Đặng Thị Ngà	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ngà
47	Đặng Thị Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lân
48	Đặng Thị Tâm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tâm
49	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
50	Đặng Thị Kiên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Kiên
51	Đặng Thị Mui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mui
52	Đặng Thị Tôn (bên ngoài)	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
53	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
54	Đặng Thị Ghin	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ghin

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
55	Bà Mui Phụng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phụng
56	Đặng Thị Ngà	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ngà
57	Đặng Thị Ngà	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ngà
58	Bà Thị Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lân
59	Phụng Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sinh
60	Đặng Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sinh
61	Đặng Thị Bàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bàn
62	Trần Thị Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lân
63	Trần Thị Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lân
64	Trần Thị Rốt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Rốt
65	Đặng Thị Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓ 88	Phùng Vĩnh Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	phong
✓ 89	Phùng Vĩnh Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn
✓ 90	Phùng Xuân Hồng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hồng
89	Đặng Thị Nhung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nhung
90	Lý Hữu Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Minh
✓ 91	Trần Thị Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tiến
✓ 92	Đặng Thị Nhi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nhi
✓ 93	Phạm Thị Mỹ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mỹ
✓ 94	Tôn Thị Phượng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phượng
✓ 95	Đặng Thị Châu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Châu
✓ 96	Đặng Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga

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✓ 97	Phạm Quý Phát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phát
✓ 98	Phạm Như Thu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thu
✓ 99	Trần Văn Hào	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hào
✓ 100	Đặng Lê An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	An
✓ 101	Đặng Thị Rát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Rát
✓ 102	Lý Thị Phượng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phượng
✓ 103	Lý Thị Bấy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bấy
✓ 104	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
✓ 105	Phạm Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
✓ 106	Phạm Văn Ch	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ch
✓ 107	Lý Văn Khuê	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khuê

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100	Đặng Văn Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lai
101	Trần Xuân Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thuận
102	Đặng Văn Sĩ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sĩ
103	Đặng Văn Ba	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ba
104	Đặng Nhỏ Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hiền
105	Phạm Văn Hai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hai
106	Đặng Văn Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lân
107	Đặng Văn Phú	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phú
108	Đặng Văn Khô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Khô
109	Đặng Văn Nhí	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nhí
110	Đặng Văn Khô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Khô

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
111	Vương Lê Pao	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Pao
112	Phạm Văn Phú	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phú
113	Đặng Văn Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
114	Đặng Văn Lô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lô
115	Đặng Văn Thống	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thống
116	Đặng Văn Chai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chai
117	Hoàng Văn Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sơn
118	Tổng Thủ Chấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chấn
119	Đặng Văn Chai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chai
120	Đặng Văn Chai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chai
121	Đặng Văn Chai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. < 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm nông	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chai

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
130	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
131	Lý Thị Bảy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bảy
132	Thăng Kỳ Dân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Dân
133	Bà Thị Lưu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lưu
134	Lý Thị Phụng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phụng
135	Bà Thị Lưu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lưu
136	Phùng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
137	Bà Thị Tường	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tường
X 138	Lý Văn Khê	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khe

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
X 139	Hà Văn Hoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hoàn
X 140	Bà Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 141	Đặng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 142	Đặng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 143	Đặng Thị Chuyết	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chuyết
X 144	Đỗ Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga
145	Đặng Thị Phan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phan

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Nguyễn Thị Lê Tâm
 Nguyễn Thị Lê Tâm

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Appendix 3. Some pictures during consultation with EM people



Consultation with EM people in Mo Vang



Consultation with EM people in An Thinh



Consultation with EM people in Dai Son



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