

# Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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December 2021

## Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Package CW8 PR 136 San Thang - Dong Pao (128+040 -137+040 and 137+960-146+540) in Lai Chau 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                           |

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|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 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  |

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Affected Households</b>  | Refer to all households whose residence will be affected by the project. Affected Household is a subset of Affected Persons.   |
| <b>Affected persons (APs)</b>   | 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) |
| <b>Consent of affected ethnic minority (EM) or indigenous people (IP) community</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Cut-off date</b>   | 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.  |
| <b>Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</b>  | 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.   |
| <b>Eligibility</b>  | 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.   |
| <b>Entitlement</b>  | 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.   |
| <b>Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)</b>                                 | 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 losses**

**of** 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.

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Meaningful consultation</b>     | <p>A process that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;</li> <li>- provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs;</li> <li>- is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;</li> <li>- is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Rehabilitation</b>              | 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.   |
| <b>Relocation</b>                  | This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.   |
| <b>Replacement cost</b>            | 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.   |
| <b>Replacement cost study</b>      | This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.   |
| <b>Resettlement</b>                | <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>  |
| <b>Resettlement plan (RP)</b>      | This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.   |
| <b>Severely affected household</b> | <p>This refers to affected households who will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets,</li> <li>- or have to relocate, or</li> <li>- lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject</li> </ul>   |

**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

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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 Lai Chau Province with a total length of 82.459 km is subdivided into five construction packages namely: CW-4; CW-5; CW-6; CW-7; and CW8 of which CW8 is considered a priority project scheduled for implementation in the last quarter of 2021, thus, this Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan specifically covers CW8.
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 347 households with 1,692 household members from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 582 affected households for the whole CW8 package. Of the 347 EM HHs, 30 households with 143 persons will be displaced in Ban Hon, 3 HHs with 14 EM persons in Ban Giang are severely assessed as per the 10% ADB severity of impacts and the rest are marginally affected. In total of 33 severely AHs or equivalent to 157 Aps, as results of SES, the age from 18 to 60 years old is 59.8 % of total population or equivalent to 94 persons who are in working age, and 40.2 % are persons less than 18-years old and more than 60 years old (63 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 Thai, Hmong, Giay, Lu and Kinh. The Lu people have the highest proportion among EM households (68%) followed by Giay with 12%. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (84%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, fishery, and forestry production. The main annual crops include paddy rice, maize, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are tea, sugarcane, macadamia, 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 Lai Chau 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.

16. **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

17. **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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

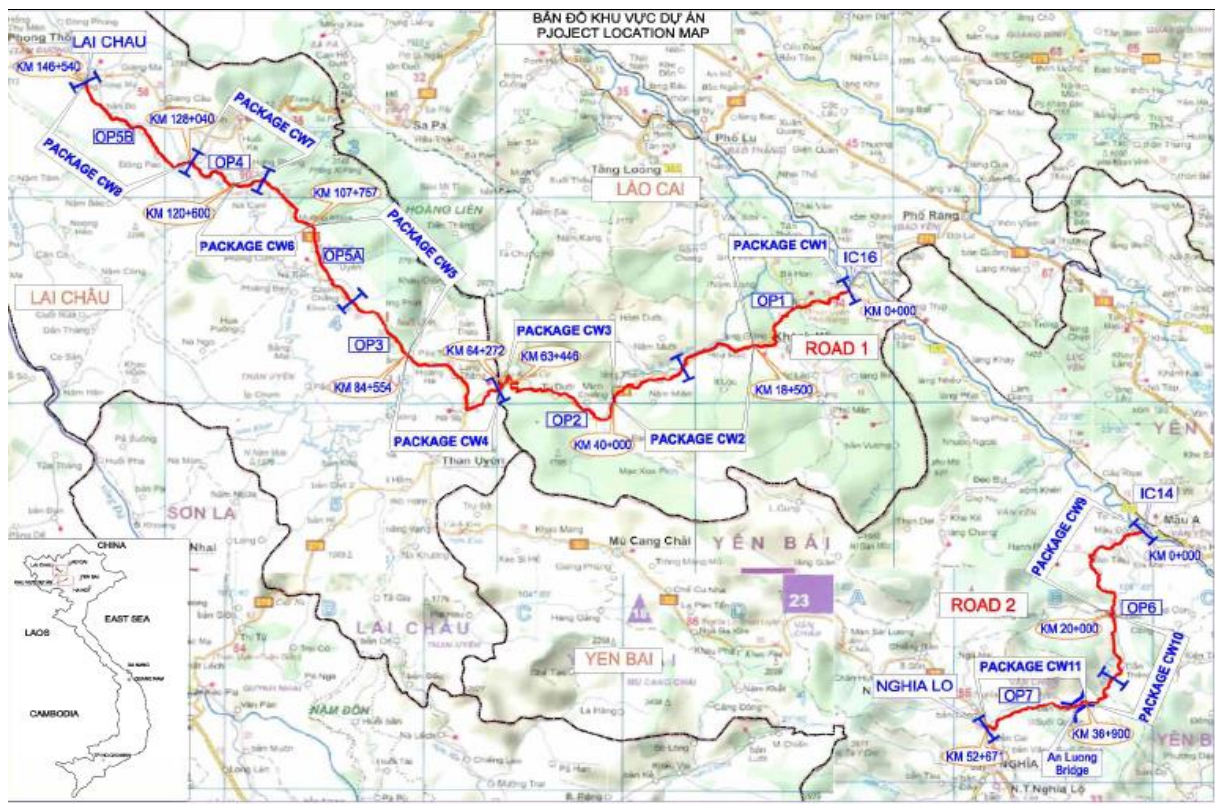
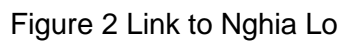


Figure 1- Map of Civil Works Packages in North-West Vietnam



20. Out of the 11 Packages, the project covering Lai Chau Province with a total length of 82.459 km is subdivided into five construction packages namely: CW-4; CW-5; CW-6; CW-7; and CW8 as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD).

21. Particularly, CW8 Package with a total length of 18.08 kms traverses two districts (Tam Duong and Lai Chau City) with four communes (Ban Hon, Ban Giang, San Thang and Dong Phong Ward) which is subdivided into two sections as follows:

Table 1. CW8 alignment

| Package | FS chainage |           | Length (km) | Existing road   |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| CW8     | km128+040   | km137+040 | 9.46        | PR136 section Dong Pao - Ban Giang (Km19+800 – Km9+935) |
| CW8     | km137+960   | km146+540 | 8.62        | PR136 section Ban Giang –San Thang (Km9+000 – Km0+020)  |

22. In addition, a bridge (Nam Hon bridge) will be constructed on the realigned section (Km133+480.00 - Km133+129.22) with a total length of 107m. The bridge location is at Km133 + 868, located 10m away from Provincial Road No. 136 in Tam Duong district.

23. It must be pointed that PR136 stationing is increasing in the opposite direction of the FS and Detailed Design stationing system. **Design documentations related to the section between km137+040 to km137+960 is voided and will be replaced in another contract Package.**

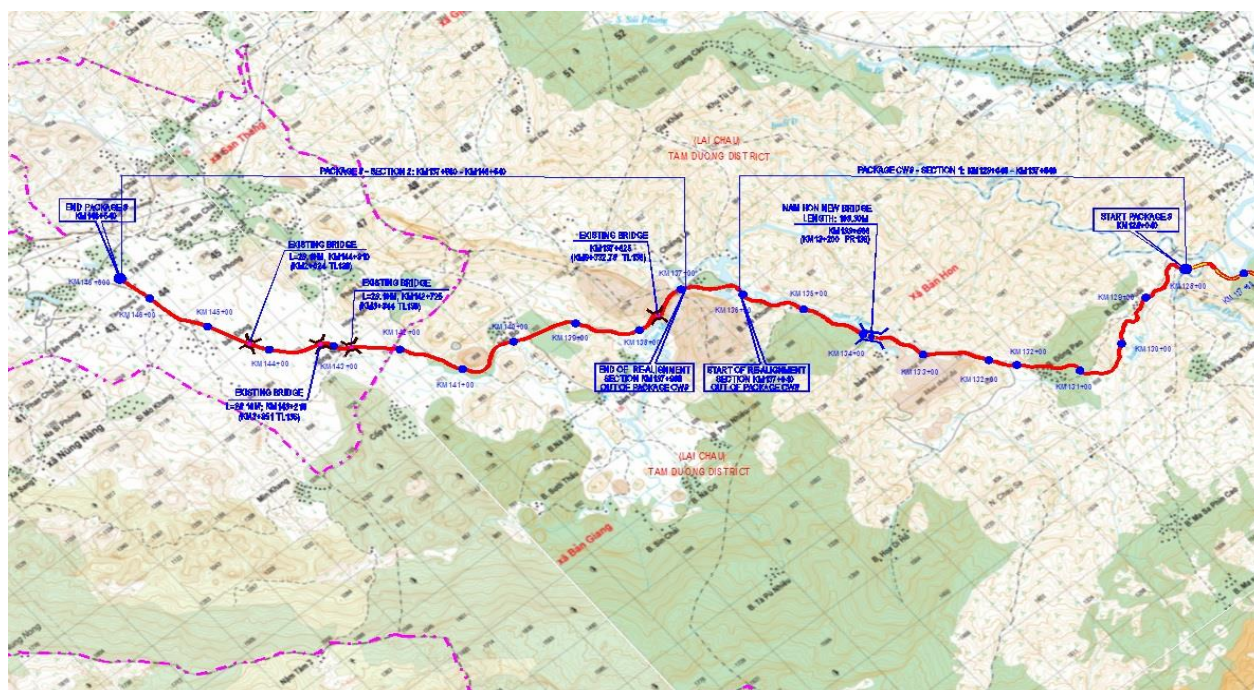


Figure 4 - CW8 Package, Location Map

### 1.3 Rationale of the Project and description of the project area

24. The project road 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 project road is prone to climate change effects such as flash flooding and increasing temperature variations. Thus, 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.

25. 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: Existing sharp curves (<R30m) at Km 129+000



Figure 6: Existing sharp curves (<R30m) at Km 129+050

#### 1.4 Scope of Works and Activities that Impact Ethnic Minority

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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**

29. An EMDP was developed in 2018 under the Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA)/Feasibility Studies (FS) since Lai Chau 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.

30. 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.

31. 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**

32. The implementation of CW8 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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

39. 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)

40. 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.

41. 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

42. 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 |
| 2011  | Decree 05/2011/ND-CP issued January 14, 2011 on Ethnic Minority Mission, Regulations on 16 ethnic groups, need of special assistance. (The Lu which are present in the project area in Lai Chau are specified in this decree)   |
| 2011  | Decision No. 1672/QD-TTg dated September 26, 2011 of Prime Minister on Regarding the approval of the project "Socio-economic development in the regions of ethnic groups: Mang, La Hu, Cong, Co Lao"  |

### 2.1.2 Lai Chau Province Policies relating to EM

43. Aside from the GOV's policies, the Lai Chau'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 Lai Chau Province

| Year | Legal documents   |
|------|---|
| 2019 | Instruction No. 2889/HD-UBND dated December 12, 2019 of Lai Chau Province People Committee on instruction to Implement several contents of the Project to support socio-economic development of the Lu and Si La ethnic groups in Lai Chau province in the period of 2017 - 2025. |
| 2018 | Decision No. 444/QD-UBND dated May 8, 2018 by Lai Chau Province People Committee on Approving the implementation plan of the project "Supporting gender equality activities in ethnic minority areas in the period of 2018-2025" in Lai Chau province                             |
| 2017 | Decision No. 1082/QD-UBND dated September 20, 2017 of Lai Chau Province People Committee on Approve the project "Implement special policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2017-2020 in Lai Chau province"       |
| 2016 | Decision No. 31/2016/QD-UBND dated September 1, 2016 of Lai Chau People Committee on Approve of Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program in Lai Chau province 2016 - 2020  |
| 2011 | Decree 05/2011/ND-CP issued January 14th, 2011 on Ethnic Minority Mission, Regulations on 16 ethnic groups, need of special assistance. (The Lu which are present in the project area in Lai Chau are specified in this decree)   |

| Year | Legal documents  |
|------|--|
| 2011 | Decision No. 1672/QĐ-TTg dated September 26, 2011 of Prime Minister on Regarding the approval of the project "Socio-economic development in the regions of ethnic groups: Mang, La Hu, Cong, Co Lao" |

### 2.1.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

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

45. **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.

46. **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

47. **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).

48. The safeguards apply equally when projects affect lands simply claimed as ancestral domain;<sup>1</sup> 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.

49. 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 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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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

**50. 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.

51. **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**

52. 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.

53. 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<br><br>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.<br><br>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 |  | 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   |
|---|--|---|--|--|
|   |  | culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, 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 |

| Issue | Vietnam policy   | ADB policy (SPS 2009)  | Gaps Identified   | Policy applied for the project                              |
|-------|--|--|---|---|
|       | 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 No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Article 28. | 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 | Issues and concerns of EMs raised during meaningful consultations must be incorporated into the project preparation and implementation. | EMDP to be prepared for the project.                        |
|       |  | 5. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to   | Impacts will be avoided or minimized through  | Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected |

| Issue           | Vietnam policy   | ADB policy (SPS 2009)   | Gaps Identified   | Policy applied for the project  |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|
|                 |  | 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.   | careful engineering design.   | and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.   |
| Action planning | In the case of development projects, there is no specific 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 | 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 | The EMDP prepared during the PPTA/FS will be updated during the DDD | The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored.<br><br>A qualified consultant will be recruited to assist the EMDP preparation, implementation, and monitoring. |

| Issue                           | Vietnam policy   | ADB policy (SPS 2009)  | Gaps Identified   | Policy applied for the project   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
|                                 |  | grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.   |   |  |
| 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 |
| 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.  |

| Issue      | Vietnam policy           | ADB policy (SPS 2009)   | Gaps Identified                            | Policy applied for the project  |
|------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| 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

54. 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).

55. 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.

56. **Public Consultations.** Specifically, for CW8 Package, a total of 296 people participated across the four venues consisting of 194 (66%) men and 102 women (34%). Out of the 296 attendees, 234 or 79% 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 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Ban Hon         | 3rd Nov'20              | 110                   | 87         | 23         | 102             |
| Dong Phong ward | 4 <sup>th</sup> Nov '20 | 30                    | 17         | 13         | 5               |
| San Thang       | 4th Nov' 20             | 79                    | 36         | 43         | 66              |
| Ban Giang       | 6 <sup>th</sup> Nov '20 | 77                    | 54         | 23         | 61              |
| <b>Total</b>    |                         | <b>296</b>            | <b>194</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>234</b>      |

57. **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 CW8. Each FGD included 7-18 participants and lasted for 1-1.5 hours. Gender-disaggregated data were collected.

Table 6. List of Focus Groups

| Commune         | Male      | Female    | Total      |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Ban Hon         | 14        | 21        | 35         |
| Ban Giang       | 14        | 16        | 30         |
| Dong Phong ward | 18        | 13        | 31         |
| San Thang       | 9         | 22        | 31         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>55</b> | <b>72</b> | <b>127</b> |

Source: FGD records

58. **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.

59. **Needs Assessment for Women including women from the EM groups** to assess skills and identify opportunities for training and employment during the project implementation.

60. **Secondary data** like the 2019 statistical yearbook is collected from different local offices as part of the data collection process and analysis.

61. **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 347 households from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 582 affected households for the whole CW8 package. Of the 347, 30 households will be displaced, 3 HH is severely assessed as per the 10% ADB severity of impacts and the rest are marginally affected.

62. **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.

63. PPC of Lai Chau issued Decision No. 534/QD-UBND of Lai Chau PPC dated 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021 on approving the land prices applied for the NMPTCP and Decision No. 598 /QD-UBND of Lai Chau PPC dated 26<sup>th</sup> May 2021 on approving the asset on land, crop, tree, animals, and structures.

64. **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.

65. 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.

66. The 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

67. 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

68. **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.

#### 69. **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

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. **Demographic Characteristics of the Project Area.** The population of the project area of influence is 80,737 with an average household size of 4.4 persons per household. Ethnic minorities occupy almost 70% or 56,212 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 |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Ban Hon         | 566             | 2,770            | 4.9                    | 561           | 2,746         | 99.1            |
| Ban Giang       | 843             | 3,820            | 4.5                    | 775           | 3,512         | 91.9            |
| Dong Phong ward | 2,130           | 7,246            | 3.4                    | 383           | 1,303         | 18              |
| San Thang       | 1,316           | 5,111            | 3.9                    | 623           | 2,420         | 47.3            |
| <b>CW8</b>      | <b>18,415</b>   | <b>80,737</b>    | <b>4.4</b>             | <b>12,334</b> | <b>56,212</b> | <b>69.6</b>     |

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020 and CEMA report

73. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities in the project communes with majority population of 99.1% in Ban Hon followed by Ban Giang of 91.9% as summarized in table below.

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

| Communes                  | EM rate     | Ethnic minority rate by group |             |            |            |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                           |             | Thai                          | Giay        | Dao        | Hmong      | Lu          |
| Ban Hon                   | 99.1        | 0.5                           |             |            | 8.3        | 90.3        |
| Ban Giang                 | 91.9        |                               | 64.5        | 17.2       | 10.2       |             |
| Dong Phong ward           | 18.0        | 4.0                           | 11.0        |            |            | 3.0         |
| San Thang                 | 47.3        | 1.9                           | 43.4        | 1.8        | 0.2        |             |
| <b>Average (%) of CW8</b> | <b>64.1</b> | <b>2.1</b>                    | <b>39.6</b> | <b>9.5</b> | <b>6.2</b> | <b>46.6</b> |

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020 and CEMA report

74. The 1<sup>st</sup> 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%).

75. The SES covered all the 347 ethnic minority affected households with 1,692 household members. Due to all 347 EM households are located in two communes including Ban Giang and Ban Hon, therefore, the following tables only mention to 2 communes.

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

| Communes        | Total Affected Households | Total EM Affected Households | EM Household Members | Interviewed Households |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Ban Hon         | 299                       | 283                          | 1,378                | 285                    |
| Ban Giang       | 90                        | 64                           | 314                  | 71                     |
| San Thang       | 133                       | 0                            | 0                    | 17                     |
| Dong Phong ward | 60                        | 0                            | 0                    | 8                      |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>582</b>                | <b>347</b>                   | <b>1,692</b>         | <b>381</b>             |

Source: SES result, 2021

76. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project affected area includes Thai, Giay and Lu. The Lu people have the highest proportion among EM households (67.5%) followed by Giay with 11.8%.

Table 10. EM Household Composition of Socio-Economic Survey

| Commune          | Thai     |            | Giay      |             | Dao       |            | H'Mong    |            | Lu         |             |
|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
|                  | HH       | %          | HH        | %           | HH        | %          | HH        | %          | HH         | %           |
| Ban Hon          | 2        | 0.7        | 0         |             | 0         |            | 24        | 8.4        | 257        | 90.2        |
| Ban Giang        | 0        |            | 45        | 63.4        | 12        | 16.9       | 7         | 9.9        | 0          |             |
| <b>Total CW8</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>11.8</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>3.1</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>8.1</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>67.5</b> |

Source: SES result, 2021

77. Out of the 347 covered by SES with a total household member of 1,692, 50.9% are male. Even in the age groups, the percentage of female is lower as summarized in table below.

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

| District / 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 |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ban Hon            | M        | 709                  | 220        | 150        | 126        | 95         | 65        | 53        | 436              | 61.5                           |
|                    | F        | 669                  | 213        | 138        | 110        | 91         | 50        | 67        | 389              | 58.1                           |
| Ban Giang          | M        | 153                  | 51         | 31         | 31         | 20         | 16        | 4         | 98               | 64.1                           |
|                    | F        | 161                  | 54         | 37         | 24         | 19         | 22        | 5         | 102              | 63.4                           |
| CW8                | <b>M</b> | <b>862</b>           | <b>271</b> | <b>181</b> | <b>157</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>534</b>       | <b>61.9</b>                    |

| District / 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 |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------------------|--------------------------------|
|                    | F    | 830                  | 267  | 175   | 134   | 110   | 72    | 72   | 491              | 59.2                           |
|                    | SUM  | 1,692                | 538  | 356   | 291   | 225   | 153   | 129  | 1,025            | 60.6                           |
|                    | % M  | 50.9                 | 50.4 | 50.8  | 54.0  | 51.1  | 52.9  | 44.2 | 52.1             |                                |
|                    | % F  | 49.1                 | 49.6 | 49.2  | 46.0  | 48.9  | 47.1  | 55.8 | 47.9             |                                |

Source: SES result, 2021

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

78. 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.

79. **Thai people.** The Thai language belongs to the Tay-Thai group (of the Tai-Kadai language family) residing in the provinces of Lai Chau, Son La, Hoa Binh and Nghe An.

80. The Thai adopted wet rice farming cultivation using suitable irrigation networks, digging canals, collecting building materials and making frames, and rigging gutters to convey water to the fields. Wet rice is their staple food, especially sticky rice. They also produce vegetables and other trees often in terraced fields. Each family breeds cattle and poultry. Handicrafts such as wattles bamboo articles and weaving clothes are practiced, and some families have developed ceramic ware-making occupation.

81. Thai brocade fabric is well-known with the unique and colourful motifs. Early in their history, Thai men have adopted the Kinh's style of dress while Thai women retain their traditional clothes including short vests, long black skirts, scarves, and ornaments.

82. The Thai live in houses on bamboo or wooden stilts with wattle and daub. A Thai village, called a ban, comprises on average 40-50 houses-built side by side. Among the Black Thai, the roof is shaped like a tortoise carapace with decoration called "khau cut" at each of the ridge.

83. Matrilineal system is the rule in the Thai society. The original social structure is called "ban muong", also known as the Phia Tao regime. The Thai lineage is called Dam. Each person has three key lineal relationships: Ai Noong (every person born from a common fourth-generation ancestor); Lung Tay (every male member of the wife's family throughout generations); and Ninh Xao (every male member of the sons-in-law). The Dusky Thai worship their ancestors in the 7th and 8th month of the Lunar Year. The White Thai also celebrate the New Year according to the lunar calendar. Villagers worship the gods of land, mountain, water, and the soul of the central post of the village.

84. The Thai have their own Sanskrit-style writing system. Their language is taught orally. The Thai have many ancient written works on their history, traditions, customary laws, and literature. The Thai like to sing, recite khap with the accompaniment of string instruments and dance. There are folk dances such as "Xoe vong" performed by young people on festival nights, dances of reapers or rowers, dances with shields and bamboo sticks "mua sap".

85. The Thai's concept of death is that they will continue their lives in another world. Thus, they organize funerals in a way like a farewell party to send off the dead persons to the uppermost world.

86. **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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. **Giay people.** The Giay belong to the Tay-Thai language group and inhabit mainly Lao Cai Province (Bat Xat, Bao Thang and Muong Khuong districts), Lai Chau Province (Phong Tho and Muong Te districts) and Ha Giang Province. Ancestors of the Giay migrated from southern China about 200 years ago. They have similarities with the Tay, Thai, Nung and Bo Y in terms of custom and language.

93. The Giay practice irrigated terrace rice farming. Besides rice growing, slash and burn cultivation supplies corn, potatoes, cassava, gourd, and vegetables. Vegetable production is typically a secondary source of income. Animal husbandry includes mainly pigs and chickens and used for sacrificial purposes/traditional enactment. They also raise buffaloes for hauling timber and pulling carts and horses for riding/transport.

94. Giay men wear trousers, short vest, and a turban around their heads. Women wear a five-panelled vest open at the side and buttoning under the right armpit and trousers, their hair around the head with turban. Decorated motifs are often seen on women's wear, linen sacks, pillows, curtains, and children's clothes.

95. The Giay villages are very crowded, some may contain hundreds of households. The Giay people in Lao Cai and Lai Chau live in houses-built level with the ground. The central bay of the house

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

serves for receiving guests and for placing ancestor altar. Each couple lives in a small room of other bays. Another bay serves as a kitchen.

96. Society is patriarchal and patrilineal. The children take the family name of the father. The family of the young man seeks marriage for their son. After the wedding, the bride comes to live with her husband's family. However, matrilineal is also popular. In the past, marriage by "kidnapping" occurred when the young man and woman became engaged but the male's family could not afford direct betrothal and wedding ceremonies. The man had to kidnap his woman.

97. Giay women in pregnancy must obey taboos and an altar has been set up for the delivery. When the baby is one month old, a ceremony is held to inform the ancestors of the birth and pray for their protection. At the ceremony, the official writes on red cloth the horoscope of the baby with the hour, day, month and year of birth. The horoscope is consulted for "age concordance" when the day comes for the baby, now grown up, to choose a spouse, and to determine the hour of his or her burial.

98. According to Giay's cosmologies concept, the universe is composed of three levels. Apart from the middle one where human beings are living, there are the upper one and the underground. When a person dies, it is customary that if funeral and burial are carefully organized the deceased will be carried to the heaven. On the contrary, it will be doomed to the underground.

99. On the altar, the Giay worship not only their ancestors but also the genies of the heaven, the earth, and the kitchen. They also worship the Goddess of childbirth and even the ancestors of the wife. The ancient ancestors are worshipped as the guardian genies.

100. The cultural heritage of the Giay is rich including many ancient tales, poems, proverbs, puzzles, and alternating songs. Many stories explain natural phenomena. Some stories are narrated in accompaniment with songs (sung stories). Folksongs are popular with various genres and rhythms, particularly love duet sentences are attractive entertainment.

101. **Lu people.** The Lu belongs to the Tay-Thai language Group and settling predominantly in Dien Bien Province. However, in the project area, most of the inhabitants particularly in Ban Hon Commune are ethnic Lu.

102. The Lu engages in farming for a long time. They know how to plough and harrow the fields, dig canals for irrigation, sow rice seeds and transplant rice, but do not do weeding or apply fertilizers. The Lu also grow corn, cassava, groundnut, indigo and cotton with the techniques of slash-and-burn farming. Every family has its private garden surrounding their houses. The Lu mainly eats sticky rice with chilli. They like to drink tea and men like to smoke tobacco by water pipes.

103. Weaving is the most widespread sideline occupation. Each family has several looms. The Lu is very skilful in weaving, sewing and embroidery. Their garments are decorated with colourful motifs on dark indigo cloths, particularly the best suits are more beautifully decorated.

104. The Lu lives in houses on stilts. The roof at the back of the house is always short, while the front roof is prolonged to cover the corridor and stairs. The entrance door faces the north-west. Each house has two kitchens, one used to cook daily meals and the other to boil water for receiving guests.

105. Young men and women are free to choose their partners, then propose to their parents' approval for marriage. They also submit themselves to the fortune-teller for age examination. If the fortune-teller finds that their ages are "compatible" they will prepare marriage. The husband must live with the wife's family for two or three years before living in separate house. The children take the father's family name. All Lu boys have a common Ba and the girls, Y. The Lu are friendly and faithful. Divorce is rare. According to custom, he or she who actively sues for a divorce will be penalized.

106. The Lu follows Buddhism, thus after the dead person was buried, the family builds a paper hearse decorated with beautiful designs and fills it with cloth, mattress, paddy, and money to hold a rite to bring the dead soul to the pagoda.

107. The Lu likes to sing Khap (sung verses), tell old stories, proverbs, recite poems and play flutes, two-string violins, and drums.

### 3.6 Access to social services

108. Access to district-level services for the communes in the project area is relatively convenient with an average distance of 10km. Half of the communes have 10km or more to the district centre and two have 20-21km. The average distance to the highway is 3km.

109. **Health.** The surveyed people in Than Thuoc, Ban Giang and Dong Phong communes have short distance to access the commune healthcare center, EM in Trung Dong, Phuc Khoa and Ban Hon communes have long distance to access the all-health services while the inhabitants in Dong Phong Ward of Lai Chau City easily access all the health services since the distance is near. The communes such as Trung Dong, Ban Hon and Na Tam, the distance to the pharmacy shop is far.

110. The SES revealed that out of the 347 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. While almost of EM people said that it is more than 5 km to the district hospital. 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 |
| Ban Hon   | 11.8               | 35.3   | 16.2   | 36.8  | 3.8           | 9.6    | 7.7    | 78.8  | 2.1            |        | 2.1    | 95.7  | 2.9               | 2.9    | 4.4    | 89.7  |
| Ban Giang | 60.7               | 39.3   | 0      | 0     | 69.0          | 27.6   | 0      | 3.4   |                |        |        | 100   |                   |        |        | 100   |

Source: SES result, 2021

111. **Education.** All communes have a kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school. Only Trung Dong commune has an upper secondary school, other communes' study at the district centre's upper secondary school. The number of classrooms and teachers in primary schools and lower secondary schools are enough to meet education demands, except for Phuc Than, Pac Ta, Than Thuoc, Trung Dong, San Thang communes and Dong Phong ward. 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 |
| Ban Hon   | 80.9         | 14.7   | 1.5    | 2.9   | 55.4           | 30.8   | 3.1    | 10.8  | 12.3                   | 15.4   | 32.3   | 40.0  | 8.8                    | 1.8    | 17.5   | 71.9  |
| Ban Giang | 100          | 0      | 0      | 0     | 100            | 0      | 0      | 0     | 33.3                   | 63.3   | 0      | 3.3   | 0                      | 0      | 0      | 100   |

Source: SES result, 2021

112. Access to lower secondary school is more difficult for surveyed people in Ban Hon communes than in other communes (over 5km). Most people in the project communes have extremely far access to upper secondary school, except for Dong Phong ward.

113. The SES gathered information on the highest education of the household members. No education or illiteracy levels are significant or 32.38% in the surveyed commune, 19.65% are in lower secondary school in which 19.98% male and 18.98 female and 11.30% 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       |
|--------------|---------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Ban Hon      | %Male   | 26.9         | 18.6                   | 12.4              | 21              | 20.6            | 0.5                | 100.0       |
|              | %Female | 44.5         | 14.1                   | 8.8               | 19.2            | 12.7            | 0.7                | 100.0       |
|              | %Total  | 35.7         | 16.3                   | 10.6              | 20.1            | 16.7            | 0.6                | 100.0       |
| Ban Giang    | %Male   | 25.7         | 20.9                   | 14.2              | 14.2            | 18.2            | 6.8                | 100.0       |
|              | %Female | 41.9         | 14.8                   | 6.5               | 18.1            | 14.2            | 4.5                | 100.0       |
|              | %Total  | 33.8         | 17.9                   | 10.3              | 16.1            | 16.2            | 5.7                | 100.0       |
| Total of CW8 | %Male   | <b>26.69</b> | <b>18.97</b>           | <b>12.66</b>      | <b>19.98</b>    | <b>20.28</b>    | <b>1.42</b>        | <b>67.3</b> |
|              | %Female | <b>44.09</b> | <b>14.21</b>           | <b>8.51</b>       | <b>18.98</b>    | <b>12.86</b>    | <b>1.35</b>        | <b>32.7</b> |
|              | %Total  | <b>32.38</b> | <b>17.41</b>           | <b>11.30</b>      | <b>19.65</b>    | <b>17.85</b>    | <b>1.41</b>        | <b>100</b>  |

Source: SES result, 2021

114. **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 Ban Hon commune than in other communes (over 5km). The stadium or sport centre is usually located in the district centre, the distance to access is so far (over 5km). 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 |
| Ban Hon   | 61.1                    | 22.2   | 5.6    | 11.1  | 56.1                  | 30.3   | 7.6    | 6.1   | 50.0                   | 0      | 0      | 50.0  | 0                     | 0      | 17.6   | 82.4  |
| Ban Giang | 100                     | 0      | 0      | 0     | 100                   | 0      | 0      | 0     | 100                    | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0                     | 0      | 0      | 0     |

Source: SES result 2021

### 3.7 Living Standards

115. **Water.** Communes near the district centre and Lai Chau city use tap water as the main source of drinking water (Dong Phong, San Thang of Lai Chau city). The remaining communes mainly use natural flowing water sources.

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

| Commune   | Rain water | Wells | Rivers/ dams/ natural flows | Drilled wells | Tap water | Others |
|-----------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| Ban Hon   |            | 8.7%  | 82.6%                       | 1.4%          |           | 7.2%   |
| Ban Giang | 24.1%      |       | 58.6%                       | 10.3%         |           |        |

Source: SES result 2021

116. Most households (92.8% in Ban Hon and 93.1% in Ban Giang) self-assessed that the quality of the water being used is fairly good. About 7.2% in Ban Hon and 6.9 % in Ban Giang households self-assessed that the quality of water sources was poor, mainly households using natural flow water sources.

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

| Commune   | Poor | Fairly Good | Very good |
|-----------|------|-------------|-----------|
| Ban Hon   | 7.2% | 92.8%       | 0         |
| Ban Giang | 6.9% | 93.1%       | 0         |

Source: SES result, 2021

117. **Energy Sources.** 100% of household respondents have access to the national grid for lighting but households from Ban Giang do not use electricity for cooking. The main sources of energy for cooking are oil/gas (75.4% in Ban Hon and 100% in Ban Giang) and firewood (96.6% in Ban Giang). Most households use both energy sources to save costs.

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

| Commune   | Electricity | Wood/ firewood | Coal | Biogas | Oil/ gas | Others |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|------|--------|----------|--------|
| Ban Hon   | 2.9%        | 21.7%          | 0    | 0      | 75.4%    | 1.4%   |
| Ban Giang | 0           | 96.6%          | 0    | 0      | 100%     | 0      |

Source: SES result, 2021

118. **Sanitation** A large proportion of the EM respondents (91.4% in Ban Hon and 96.6% in Ban Giang) reported using toilet outside the house and 7.2% in Ban Hon using toilet inside the house with septic tanks, 1.4% in Ban Hon using toilet inside the house without septic tanks. 3.4% respondent do not have toilet in Ban Giang.

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 |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|--|------------|--------|
| Ban Hon   | 91.4%                   | 1.4%  | 7.2%                                     | 0          | 0      |
| Ban Giang | 96.6%                   | 0   | 0  | 3.4%       | 0      |

Source: SES result, 2021

### 3.8 Road, Drainage, and Irrigation System

119. **Road.** Most households (87% in Ban Hon and 100% in Ban Giang) self-assessed that the road system is 'fairly good' and 13% of the surveyed households in Ban Hon assessed the quality of the road as 'poor'.

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

| Commune   | Poor  | Fairly Good | Very good |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Ban Hon   | 13.0% | 87.0%       | 0         |
| Ban Giang | 0     | 100%        | 0         |

Source: SES result, 2021

120. **Drainage.** Of the respondents, 6.9% of surveyed EM HHs in Ban Giang reported that they do not have a drainage system, while 93.1% assessed the drainage system as 'good'. For Ban Hon, 8.7% of surveyed EM HHs reported that the quality of drainage is poor, while 91.3% assessed the drainage system as 'fairly good'.

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

| Commune   | Not Available | Poor | Fairly Good | Very good |
|-----------|---------------|------|-------------|-----------|
| Ban Hon   | 0             | 8.7% | 91.3%       | 0         |
| Ban Giang | 6.9%          | 0    | 93.1%       | 0         |

Source: SES result, 2021

121. **Irrigation System.** The surveyed households reported that they do not have an irrigation system except in Ban Giang with 3.4%. The households assessed the irrigation system as 'fairly good', especially in San Thang commune (100%), Ban Giang (96.6%) and Ban Hon (91.3%).

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

| Commune   | Not Available | Poor | Fairly Good | Very good |
|-----------|---------------|------|-------------|-----------|
| Ban Hon   | 0             | 8.7% | 91.3%       | 0         |
| Ban Giang | 3.4%          | 0    | 96.6%       | 0         |

Source: SES result, 2021

### 3.9 Livelihood

122. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (84%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, fishery, and forestry production. The main annual crops include paddy rice, maize, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are tea, sugarcane, macadamia, 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 |     | Aquaculture |    | No job |     | Hired labor |    | Services |    | Government staff |    | Retired / house-wife |    | Other |    |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------|----|--------|-----|-------------|----|----------|----|------------------|----|----------------------|----|-------|----|
|              |        |                       | No.                     | %   | No.         | %  | No.    | %   | No.         | %  | No.      | %  | No.              | %  | No.                  | %  | No.   | %  |
| Ban Hon      | Total  | 825                   | 726                     | 88% | 0           | 0% | 75     | 9%  | 7           | 1% | 1        | 0% | 7                | 1% | 2                    | 0% | 7     | 1% |
|              | Male   | 436                   | 377                     | 86% | 0           | 0% | 43     | 10% | 5           | 1% | 0        | 0% | 4                | 1% | 2                    | 0% | 5     | 1% |
|              | Female | 389                   | 349                     | 90% | 0           | 0% | 32     | 8%  | 2           | 1% | 1        | 0% | 3                | 1% | 0                    | 0% | 2     | 1% |
| Ban Giang    | Total  | 200                   | 139                     | 70% | 9           | 5% | 21     | 11% | 16          | 8% | 4        | 2% | 7                | 4% | 0                    | 0% | 4     | 2% |
|              | Male   | 98                    | 68                      | 69% | 5           | 5% | 10     | 10% | 7           | 7% | 0        | 0% | 6                | 6% | 0                    | 0% | 2     | 2% |
|              | Female | 102                   | 71                      | 70% | 4           | 4% | 11     | 11% | 9           | 9% | 4        | 4% | 1                | 1% | 0                    | 0% | 2     | 2% |
| Total of CW8 | Total  | 1,025                 | 865                     | 84% | 9           | 1% | 96     | 9%  | 23          | 2% | 5        | 0% | 14               | 1% | 2                    | 0% | 11    | 1% |
|              | Male   | 534                   | 445                     | 83% | 5           | 1% | 53     | 10% | 12          | 2% | 0        | 0% | 10               | 2% | 2                    | 0% | 7     | 1% |
|              | Female | 491                   | 420                     | 86% | 4           | 1% | 43     | 9%  | 11          | 2% | 5        | 1% | 4                | 1% | 0                    | 0% | 4     | 1% |

Source: SES result, 2021

### 3.10 Poverty and Income

123. Being poor or near-poor is based on the Government-set national poverty line of an average monthly per capital income together with consideration of deprivation of access to social services. 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.

124. 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).

125. 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 <sup>3</sup> |                                     |                           |   |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
|           | Under VND 700,000/month                              | From VND 700,000 - 1 million/ month | Upper VND 1 million/month | Average Monthly Income Per Capita (VND/month) |
|           | %  | %                                   | %                         | VND Mil.                                      |
| Ban Hon   | 13.4%  | 18.7%                               | 67.8%                     | 1.33  |
| Ban Giang | 4.7%   | 9.4%                                | 85.9%                     | 2.11  |

Source: SES result, 2021

126. Majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure. The surveyed households reported having enough income to save; only and 18% both in Ban Hon and Ban Giang revealed that their income was not enough for expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> 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) |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Ban Hon   | 81  | 1                               | 18  |
| Ban Giang | 82  | 0                               | 18  |

Source: SES result, 2021

### 3.11 Gender

127. 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.

128. 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    |
| Ban Hon   | 6.0               | 4.8 | 89.2 | 11.1                | 12.1 | 76.8 | 2.3        | 32.0 | 65.7 |
| Ban Giang | 7.9               | 3.0 | 89.1 | 12.6                | 4.6  | 82.8 | 3.5        | 33.3 | 63.2 |

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

129. 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          | 2.2%  | 6.1%   | 91.7% |
| Irrigation                | 4.3%  | 8.6%   | 87.1% |
| Seedling transfer         | 3.1%  | 4.0%   | 92.9% |
| Harvest                   | 1.6%  | 3.9%   | 94.5% |
| Forestry                  | 6.4%  | 4.0%   | 89.6% |
| Aquaculture               | 3.4%  | 4.0%   | 92.6% |
| Livestock raising         | 1.5%  | 7.2%   | 91.3% |
| Hired Labor               | 27.5% | 4.7%   | 67.8% |
| Small Business Activities | 3.2%  | 4.8%   | 92.0% |
| Selling Production        | 2.2%  | 11.4%  | 86.4% |
| Cooking                   | 3.5%  | 17.1%  | 79.4% |
| Getting Wood for Cooking  | 1.7%  | 32.7%  | 65.6% |
| Taking Care Children      | 2.2%  | 16.6%  | 81.2% |

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| Activity           | Male | Female | Both  |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Taking Care Elders | 2.0% | 8.8%   | 89.2% |
| Household Chores   | 2.9% | 46.8%  | 50.3% |

Source: SES result, 2021

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## 4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

### 4.1 Information Dissemination, consultation, and participation requirements

130. 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.

131. 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

132. 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

133. **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.

134. **Focus Group Discussions:** Twenty-one focus group discussions (FGD) were undertaken: covering each of 12 communes in the project area in November 2017 and August 2018 with total of 223 EM people participated in these FGDs (***Please see more details in EMDP approved for Lai Chau in 2018***). 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.

135. **Public consultation meetings.** 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.

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136. During the preparation of the EMDP in 2018, 12 consultations were held in all the affected communes in Lai Chau province between 29 January and 8 February 2018. The consultations were facilitated by social and environmental safeguard 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 490 people participated consisting of 301 men and 189 women (39% of total) (**Please see more details in EMDP approved for Lai Chau in 2018**).

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

137. Another round of information dissemination and consultations were conducted in all the affected communes in November 2020 prior to updating of RP and 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 296 people participated across the four venues consisting of 194 (66%) men and 102 women (34%). Out of the 296 attendees, 234 or 79% are ethnic minorities (Please see sample of meetings in **Appendix 1** and Contents of FGDs with EM HHs in **Appendix 2**, selected pictures in **Appendix 3**).

138. Another round of stakeholder engagement was conducted with the local authorities who are directly involved in the implementation of the RP and EMDP and related activities in Lai Chau province on March 18, 2021 to disclose again the project policies and requirements of project in terms of land acquisition and EMDP implementation.

Table 28. Information of public consultation meetings during updating EMDP

| Name of commune / Participants                    | Total      | Male       | Female     | Ethnic Minority |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| <b>LAI CHAU PROVINCE</b> (From 4 to 26 Dec. 2020) |            |            |            |                 |
| Ban Giang commune, Tam Duong district             | 77         | 62         | 15         | 70              |
| Ban Hon, Tam Duong district                       | 110        | 87         | 23         | 102             |
| Dong Phong ward, Lai Chau city                    | 30         | 17         | 13         | 5               |
| San Thang commune, Lai Chau city                  | 79         | 36         | 43         | 67              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>296</b> | <b>194</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>234</b>      |

Table 29. Information of FGDs during updating EMDP

| Batches | Venues and time  | Communes  | Number of meetings          | Attendance | Local authorities | Local people | No of EM |
|---------|--|---|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1       | Tam Duong district and Lai Chau city, from 3-6 November 2020 | Ban Hon, San Thang, Dong Phong ward, Na Tam, Ban Bo, Binh Lu, and Ban Giang | 13 consultations and 7 FGDs | 500        | 74                | 426          | 413      |

139. 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.

140. 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.

141. 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 30. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

| Issue Raised   | Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project   |
|--|--|
| <b>The Project</b>   |  |
| The project is highly appreciated and supported by the local authorities and people  | Much appreciated. Social acceptability obtained  |
| <b>Resettlement Issues</b>   |  |
| Compensation needs to be reasonable  | 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. |
| Determination of compensation and entitlements for affected assets (That the project has separate policy for compensation and assistance and pricing is understood)  | 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  |
| It is necessary to provide support to people living on roadside trading (disrupting and limiting trading).   | Business households along the road that are affected will receive compensation for affected assets at replacement cost and will be provided with support for disrupted/affected business.  |
| During implementation, measuring land and property needs to be transparent and equitable.  | 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.   |
| Life stabilization assistance needed.  | An allowance package will be provided for the AHs losing land, in which there is also life stabilization assistance.   |
| Provision of compensation and assistance to the APs should be on-time  | PMU2 must ensure that fund for compensation and assistance is available and ready for release  |
| In cases where APs have no place to re-organize  | The Project or the government must provide resettlement site   |
| Currently the local people are growing rice and tea, raising chicken, duck, pig, buffalo, if these people are affected, will the gov't provide support for training on proper growing and raising of their commercial activities | A Livelihood Development Program will be developed for the Project, and this will be discussed with local authorities.   |

| Issue Raised  | Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project   |
|---|--|
| In the case of commune previously belonging to Tam Duong District but now expanded city, so the people still reside within Tam Duong, but their productive land is now within Lai Chau City or vice versa. Of this, the issue for identification of land ownership and compensation was raised as this may involve two LFDCs for crossed ownership. | For cross-district land ownership issues, the 2 LFDCs will work together to identify the impact and legal ownership to avoid duplication of compensation and complaints from the AHs.  |
| Limit agriculture and set up of facilities along the COI by local people while civil works of the project have not yet started  | Cut-off date will be announced. Any structures or facilities introduced after the cut-off date will not be compensated   |
| Housing on non-residential land were being reviewed to identify non-entitlement   | The eligibility for the provision of entitlement will be presented in the Matrix.  |
| <b>Design Issues</b>  |  |
| - The construction of a bypass should be considered to reduce traffic density through the town.   | The construction of bypass within Tan Uyen town is being considered by the detailed design consulting unit aside from upgrading the existing road  |
| The construction should not affect the newly constructed power pole on the left side of the road.   | The affected public structures will be compensated. The displacement of electric poles will be carried out by the specialized unit.  |
| It is necessary to arrange access paths to people's production areas to ensure agricultural production.   | Regarding access paths to the production areas, if they are affected by the project, they will be compensated at the principle of restoration. In case the construction of the road causes obstacles to the accessibility to the production areas, the project will have to construct a new access path to the production areas. |
| Traffic and road safety   | 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.   |
| <b>Environment Issues</b>   |  |
| Environmental impacts need to be carefully assessed, mitigation measures put in place; and environment plans be implemented carefully.  | The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan   |
| Erosion and landslides need to be avoided during construction. Concerns that any erosion could lead to subsidence of houses.  |  |
| For the household losing the house area but still living by the road will be affected by noise and vibration during project operation. Attention should be given to relocation and life stabilization.  |  |
| When constructing, it is necessary to ensure proper environmental measures and drainage positions, avoiding the land for production of houses and fishponds.  |  |

| Issue Raised  | Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project   |
|---|--|
| The project must take measures to minimize the environmental impacts during construction.   |  |
| Need to ensure public security and traffic safety during construction   |  |
| Dust and Noise pollution during the construction period   |  |
| <b>Construction and Recommendations</b>   |  |
| 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.  |
| Agricultural Extension Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development policies should be in line with local realities and needs.</li> <li>Training regarding crop production, additional training on how to use fertilizers, tend crops should be provided. Training on agriculture product storage following each product's characteristics and climate conditions is also expected</li> <li>Open training courses on plant and animal species because there is no training course.</li> </ul> | The project will include a livelihood development program expected to include farming extension through model development and training. While the program will prioritize those affected by land acquisition, the local models will be accessible to those in the local community. The training to be provided will be detailed during the updating of the EMDP and will include a phase of needs analysis and consultations with local communities.   |
| Local labour hire during construction should be actively promoted.  | The project will actively promote local labour hire.   |
| Employment opportunities during construction phase  | 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.<br>Approximately 35% each for male and female will be sourced from local communities, especially for semi-skilled and unskilled positions. As the work progresses, additional workers may be required especially at the peak of construction, but this will be determined by the contractors. |
| Need to maintain social order during construction.  | This will be covered in the EMDP and will be monitored.  |
| Contractors need to responsibly manage their workforces and pay full compensation to local workers.   | Contractors will be required to adhere to labour laws and will be monitored.   |
| Disturbance of water facilities and other water bodies during drainage construction or slope protection works   | The Project or contractor will ensure that proper construction methodologies will be adopted, or the execution of civil works will be done with care to avoid damaging water lines or any other facilities   |

**142. Focus Group Discussions:** 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.

### **4.3 Information Disclosure**

143. 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.

144. 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

145. 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**

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

147. 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.

148. 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.

149. 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**

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

Table 31. Roles and Responsibilities for Consultation and Participation

| Issue   | Target Audience  | Means of Communication  | Responsible   | Timing  | Source of Funds  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| <b>EMDP Specific</b>  |  |   |   |   |  |
| Disclosure of agreed EMDP   | Communities in project areas;<br>Stakeholders (including mass organizations and community leaders) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards and dissemination to village chiefs and neighborhood group leaders.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EMDP dissemination: PMU2/ DPCs</li> <li>- PIB dissemination: DPCs/ CPCs</li> </ul> | Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Part of EMDP cost</li> <li>- Project supervision consultant team</li> </ul> |
|   | General public   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public disclosure on ADB's website</li> <li>- Uploading on MOT website</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADB</li> <li>- MOT</li> </ul>  |   | NA   |
| Disclosure of periodic External EMDP Monitoring Reports                         | Public, local authorities, EM Division, mass organizations   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uploaded on ADB website.</li> <li>- Translated versions of external monitoring reports.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADB</li> <li>- PMU, DPCs</li> </ul>  | 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   |
| <b>Construction and Environment Related</b>                                     |  |   |   |   |  |
| Consultation on access to rural infrastructure (rural roads/ bridges connecting | PPC, DOT, DPC, communities in the area concerned.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with agencies</li> <li>- Consultation meetings with communities.</li> </ul>   | PMU, PSC, DD Consultant   | During detailed design  | Project supervision consultant team  |

| Issue  | Target Audience  | Means of Communication   | Responsible   | Timing   | Source of Funds                     |
|--|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| the villages to the project road).   |  |  |   |  |                                     |
| 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"> <li>- Public meetings &amp; site visits.</li> <li>- Household discussions with any that are directly affected.</li> </ul> | Contractors   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to start of construction works;</li> <li>- Quarterly thereafter</li> </ul>                  | 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 |
| 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 |

| Issue  | Target Audience                                  | Means of Communication   | Responsible   | Timing  | Source of Funds                                       |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Resettlement Related</b>                      |  |  |   |   |   |
| Disclosure of agreed RP                          | AHs, communities in project areas; Stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of RP to all DPCs/ CPCs in project areas and agencies involved in RP implementation.</li> <li>- Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PMU2/ DONRE/ DPCs</li> <li>- DPCs/ CPCs</li> </ul> | Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB | Project supervision consultant team Resettlement Plan |
|  | General public                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public disclosure on ADB's website</li> <li>- Uploading on MOT website</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADB</li> <li>- MOT</li> </ul>                      |   | 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                                     |
| 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                        | CLDF  |   | Resettlement Plan                                     |

| Issue   | Target Audience                                       | Means of Communication  | Responsible  | Timing  | Source of Funds   |
|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------|
|   |   | be collected and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure   |  |   |                   |
| Disclosure of agreed updated RP                                 | Affected households;<br>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.<br>-PIB disseminated by CPCs.<br>-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.<br>Translated versions made available at District PC offices for public access upon request.         | ADB<br>PMU, DPCs   | Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi-annual)                              | NA                |
| 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                |
| <b>Other Social Issues</b>                                      |   |   |  |   |                   |

| Issue                                | Target Audience   | Means of Communication                       | Responsible   | Timing  | Source of Funds  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| HIV and human trafficking mitigation | Communities in the project areas.<br>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

151. 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

152. A total of 582 AHs will be affected by the implementation of CW8 of which 543 are marginally affected and 39 are severely affected. The summary of AHHs as presented as following table:

Table 32. Summary of Affected HHs

| District      | Commune         | Start   | Ending    | Number of AHs | Severe         |               | Marginal       |               | Total Number of HHs Interviewed |          |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|
|               |                 |         |           |               | Non-Vulnerable | Vulnerable/EM | Non-Vulnerable | Vulnerable/EM | Severe/Vulnerable               | Marginal |
| Tam Duong     | Ban Hon         | 128+040 | Km136+980 | 299           | 0              | 30            | 15             | 254           | 283                             | 2        |
|               | Ban Giang       | 136+980 | Km141+991 | 90            | 1              | 3             | 22             | 64            | 68                              | 3        |
| Lai Chau City | San Thang       | 141+991 | Km145+240 | 133           | 3              | 0             | 130            | 0             | 3                               | 14       |
|               | Dong Phong ward | 145+240 | Km146+559 | 60            | 2              | 0             | 58             | 0             | 2                               | 6        |
| Total         |                 |         |           | 582           | 39             |               | 543            |               | 356                             | 25       |

#### 5.1.2 Road Safety

153. 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.

154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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.

157. 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.

158. 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.

159. 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.

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### 5.1.3 HIV/AIDS & Human Trafficking

160. Based on the report of CDC in 2019, the total number of people who had been infected with HIV/AIDS was 3,460 and the number of deaths is 1,578. More than half of those who have been infected were still alive. The highest number of infections were in the working age ranges from 25-49 years old and mostly among ethnic minorities. During the period 2015-2019, most HIV infections were through blood/IDU (66.67%) followed by sexual transmission (33.33%). However, since diagnosis is only for person who refers himself or herself to a health center for testing and there is no systematic screening process to diagnose HIV, and testing rates are low in the area the real figure could not be determined and is likely to be underestimated.

161. The victims of trafficking are often young ethnic minority girls and women aged 14-28 that are vulnerable, and who have a desire to change their lives. According to the data of the Lai Chau Police Department from 2013 to January 2020, the Police force investigated and discovered 49 human trafficking cases, arrested 90 offenders, and rescued 60 trafficking victims who were reunited with their families. However, the actual numbers are unknown as many cases are hidden or not reported out of fear or embarrassment

162. 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.

163. 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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

166. 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.

167. 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. Target groups of the HHTAP include the following:

Table 33. Estimated Risk Population of the Project Communes

| Districts     | Communes        | Risk Population among women 15-40 | Risk Population among men 18-30 |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tam Duong     | Ban Hon         | 493                               | 285                             |
|               | Ban Giang       | 704                               | 473                             |
| Lai Chau City | Dong Phong ward | 1,266                             | 1,097                           |

| Districts | Communes  | Risk Population among women 15-40 | Risk Population among men 18-30 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|           | San Thang | 775                               | 862                             |

Source: Assessment of Incidence of HIV/AIDS and HT in the project area, 2021

#### 5.1.4 Disruptions to Local Communities during Construction

168. 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.

169. 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.

170. 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

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. Additional resources will be required for local interpreters of local ethnic languages. The project will allocate costs to engage local interpreters from the community for each main ethnic group for an average of 1 week per month for the duration of the project. Local interpreters are expected to be sourced from local mass organizations such as Women's Union or Youth Union. The local interpreters will be managed by the PMU. The daily rates will be based on government rates for meal and travel allowances for cadre. The cost estimate for 6 local interpreters for one week per month for 48 months is VND 691.2 million.

### **5.1.6 Unanticipated impacts on EM**

174. 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**

175. 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**

176. During the preparation of the EMDP in 2018, it was requested by the EM for the construction of a small-scale farm bridge and access road with an estimated cost of VND 6,613 million (approx. USD 290,895). This will serve an estimated 120 households (approx. 480 persons) at Na Tam Commune, Tam Duong District.

177. Consultations with local communities during the detailed design/updating of the EMDP, revealed that the requested farm bridge already constructed including a 15km road were upgraded in outlying villages from dirt road to double bitumen standard treatment under government's funds.

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

### **5.2.3 Opportunities for Improved Livelihood**

179. 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.

180. 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.

181. 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.

182. 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**

183. 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.

184. 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.

185. 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**

186. 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.

187. 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.

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

| IMPACTS ISSUES  | ACTION  | KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES  | RESOURCES   | RELATED PLANS  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Land Acquisition and Resettlement<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Impact: (+)               | 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.<br>The RP is subject to               |

| IMPACTS ISSUES                                    | ACTION  | KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES  | RESOURCES                        | RELATED PLANS                       |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | of models, extension training, provision of inputs.   | Provincial authorities/<br>departments.<br><br>Implementation by DARD and DOLISA.   |                                  | updating following detailed design. |
| Project related work opportunities<br>Impact: (+) | Contractor to prioritize efforts to hire local ethnic minority people.<br><br>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.<br><br>Contractors for implementation. | Resourced under Works Contracts. |                                     |

## 6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

188. A Grievance Redress Mechanism<sup>4</sup> 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

189. 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 CEMA 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

190. 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 and address of complained agency, organization, unit or individual, content and reason for complaint and request of the complainant.

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<sup>4</sup> This GRM is different with the GRM indicated in the EMDP approved during PPTA in 2018, however, as proposed by PMU2/MOT, this GRM is accepted by ADB as no objection letter through email as **Appendix 3**.

191. 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**

#### **192. 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.

#### **193. 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.

#### **194. 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.

#### **195. 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**

#### **196. 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).

197. 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.

198. 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-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.

199. 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.

200. 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>.

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## 7. BUDGET AND FINANCING

201. In addition to supporting activities for ethnic minorities through project activities as mentioned in Table 32 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.

202. 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<sup>5</sup>

| Mitigation/<br>Beneficial<br>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/2 communes (Ban Hon and Ban Giang)  | 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/2 communes (Ban Hon and Ban Giang)  | Prior to implementation of EMDP   |
|                                       |                    |   | Consulting solutions to implement livelihood models suitable to ethnic minorities' habits   |
| Capacity Building/<br>Training        | 64,000,000         | VND 16 mil. x 4 workshops/ 2 communes (Ban Hon and Ban Giang) | Capacity building/training for ethnic minorities to support, manage and monitor livelihood restoration activities for ethnic minorities                                       |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                      | 168,000,000        |   |   |
| Contingency (20%)                     | 33,600,000         | 20%   |   |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>201,600,000</b> |   |   |
| <b>Total in USD</b>                   | <b>8,852</b>       |   |   |

<sup>5</sup> All 347 EM HHs are located in two communes of Ban Hon and Ban Giang, therefore, all EMDP actions will be conducted for these communes only.



## 8. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

203. 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   |
|---|--|
| <b>Ministry of Transport (MOT)</b>          | 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.  |
| <b>Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)</b>     | <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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Provide information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project;</li> <li>• Monitor and report the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively;</li> <li>• Implement the internal monitoring of the EMDP implementation and ensure that the implementation of activities is in compliance with the agreed EMDP;</li> <li>• 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.;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Manage resourcing of local interpreters of ethnic minority languages</li> </ul> |
| <b>Provincial People's Committees (PPC)</b> | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement information dissemination to raise awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels;</li> </ul>   |

| Key Stakeholders                                    | Roles and Responsibilities   |
|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Coordinate the Road Safety Awareness Program; and</li> <li>• Resolve complaints and problems as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)</b> | <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"> <li>• Review the EMDP activities and advise on EMDP implementation issues;</li> <li>• Participate in the EMDP implementation together with other relevant agencies;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Advise on the issues/impacts that arise during the subproject implementation in the ethnic minority area;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>(i) providing legal advice,</li> <li>(ii) Participation in proceedings</li> <li>(iii) Representation except for legal proceedings,</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> |
| <b>District People's Committees (DPC)</b>           | <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>   |

| Key Stakeholders  | Roles and Responsibilities   |
|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the LDP that includes key stakeholders.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on implementation of the LDP, including implementation of specific LDP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of LDP activities.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Department of Health/Provincial AIDS Centre/District Preventative Medicine Centre</b>  | Overall coordination on HIV aspects of the project with respect to district and commune health centres   |
| <b>Department of Transport / Traffic Safety Committee</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the organization of activities of road safety awareness campaign</li> <li>• Coordinate in managing and organizing the activities of road safety awareness information, education, and communication (IEC)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Commune People's Committee</b>   | Support the implementation of all programs and activities covered under the EMDP.  |
| <b>Department of Education and Training</b>   | Coordinate management activities awareness, safety awareness in schools.   |
| <b>Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF)</b> | 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.  |
| <b>Mass Organizations: Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmers' Union</b>  | 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' Union will support the implementation of the LDP in cooperation with DARD and DOLISA.   |

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

204. 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                | Nov - Dec, 2021  |
| Public uEMDP on ADB website and at SP's locality | Dec, 2021  |
| Implementation of EMDP activities                | Dec, 2021  |
| Bidding and award of civil works                 | December, 2021   |
| Commencement of civil works                      | Beginning of December, 2021  |
| Internal and external monitoring of PMU          | From having DMS results until completion of all social safeguards activities |

## 10. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

205. 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. The CEMA and representatives of EM AHs will be part of monitoring of this EMDP.

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

206. 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.

207. 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

208. An external monitor consultant (EMC) will be engaged by the project to conduct an external assessment of the extent to which EMDP<sup>6</sup> 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:

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<sup>6</sup> This is as apart of RP monitoring; it will not be stand-alone monitor for EMDP.

- 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;

209. 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

210. 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

211. 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.

212. 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.

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

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

215. 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   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Implementation of EMDP</b> | <b>Process Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress of implementation of mitigation/ beneficial measures against plan</li> </ul> |

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

|                                   | <b>Examples of Indicators</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Changes to Status of Women</b> | <b>Process Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % participants in EMDP community-based programs are women</li> <li>▪ % unskilled labor in project construction are women</li> <li>▪ Equitable participation of women in livelihood development program</li> </ul>   |
|                                   | <b>Outcome Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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&amp;E activities.)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Procedures in Operation</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EM Division and Women's Union participate in GRM and program implementation of HTAP and Community Road Safety programs.</li> <li>▪ The GRM is accessible to ethnic minority people, and that appropriate support is provided by EM Division, CPC, DPC and PPC legal services;</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul> |

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Sample of MOMs with AHs

Lai Chau, 6th November 2020

#### MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Commune: **Ban Giang**, Disitric: Tam Duong, Provine: Lai Chau

##### I. PARTICIPANTS

1. Representative of PMU2
  - Mr. Le Thanh Tuan Position: PMU staff
2. Representative of SMEC
  - Mrs. Ngo Thuy Quynh
  - Mrs. Tran Thi Le Tam
  - Mrs. Dolores.Viloria
3. Representative of Dong Dong ward
  - Mr. Lo Van La Position: PPC chairman
  - Mrs Nguyen Thi Hanh – Statistic staff
  - Mr. Tao Van Bur- Land administrative staff
  - Mrs. TaThi Di – Cultural and social staff
4. Representative of mass organizations
  - Mrs. Le Thi Hoa – Chair man of Father Land Front
  - Mr. Lo Van Kham – Chairman of Veterans Association
  - Mr. Le Van Guot – Chair man of Farmer Union
  - Mrs. Tao Thi Keo Chairman of Women Union -
5. Representative for the Ahs and communities in the project area

Chief of the villages: Mr. Lo Van Seng, head of Ban Hon village, head of Na Khum village, Head of Ban Tham village, Head of Dong Pao 1 and Dong Pao 2 villages, head of Chan Nuoi village and the affected HHs and non- affected HHs

##### II. CONTENT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Representative of PMU2 and the consultant to introduce the general information of the project, the 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

III.1 Land acquisition and assest lost and compensation – suport , relocation policies and livelihood development program.

- The local people support to the project construction
- People invested in the land: filling, leveling, concretizing the foundation. Some HHs borrowed bank to invest
- Some AHs do not have LURC but living in the area for long time, land was reclaimed by their family
- Currently the local people are growing rice, tea, raising chicken, duck, pig, buffalo
- They want to have support for training on raising chicken, duck and materials and extension services
- Local people wish to have job with contractors when the civil work starts

III.2 Gender issues and concerns – Ethnic minority and social development

- Income/capita/year = 22 million VND. Most of the income is from hired job and agricultural activities.
- Na Bo village and Doan Ket village are Giay EM villages.
- In the commune, 60% people is EM, Giay, Dao, H'mong, Kinh, Thai

### III.3 Environmental issues

- Sewage, sludge may enter into the field if the construction is not pay attention to
- The calculation of crops should separate compensation of land for tea differ from land of corn
- AHS invested in improving the reclaimed land and wish to have satisfied compensation

## VI. FEED BACK AND CONCLUSION

- 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 Lai Chau province and ADB regulation

**Representative of PMU2**

**Signed**

**SMEC consultant**

**Signed**

**Local Authority**

**Signed**

**Mass organization**

**Signed**

**Community**

**Signed**

**Ahs**

**Signed**



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

Ban Giang, Ngày 6 tháng 11 năm 2020  
**BIÊN BẢN**

**HỌP PHỔ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Xã: Ban Giang, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu

**I. Thành phần tham gia:**

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

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

Ông/bà Dolly Vibria, Chức vụ Int'l Social Devt Specialist

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

**3. Đại diện UBND xã: Ban Giang**

Ông/bà Nguyễn Bá Kiên, Chức vụ CT UBND xã

Ông/bà Giang Văn Quang, Chức vụ PCT Hội đồng Nhân dân

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Giang Văn Đức, Chức vụ CT MTTQ

Ông/bà Lê Văn Hương, Chức vụ CT Hội Cựu Chiến Binh

Ông/bà Văn Văn Linh, Chức vụ CT Hội Nông Dân

Ông/bà Lê Văn Hùng, Chức vụ Bí thư Đoàn Thanh niên

**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: Nà Bả, Ban Giang, Đoàn Kết

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 67 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 10 (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

- Người dân trong xã và đại diện tuyến đường địa phương rất ủng hộ dự án có 3 trụ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án là Nhà Bó, Bùn Giày, Đầm Kết.
- Người dân đã đầu tư rất nhiều vào đất và tạo lập tài sản, dự án cần ghi nhận và đền bù hỗ trợ cái bằng mức đầu tư này.
- Một số hộ dân không có GCN & SDĐ, nhuộm đất nông nghiệp địa phương từ lâu, để từ nguồn gốc khai hoang.
- Việc tính toán mức đền bù, hỗ trợ cần thực hiện chính xác đúng và chi theo cái loại hình ảnh hưởng.
- Việc tính chi phí đền bù cần phải phân biệt rõ ruộng trồng ngô và trồng chuối.
- UBND xã sẽ gửi công văn góp ý và đề xuất cái bằng mức hỗ trợ của dự án.
- Người dân mong muốn được đền bù tiền và công dân tư cái tạo đất.



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

- Nước thu nhập trung bình trong xã là 22 triệu đồng/người/năm, chủ yếu dựa vào hoạt động nông nghiệp.
- Hai dân tộc Nà Bô và Dao có người DTTS là người Giáy sống tập trung Tỷ lệ người DTTS trên toàn xã là 60% gồm các nhóm Giáy, Dao, H'mông, Thái.
- Người dân chủ yếu trồng lúa nước, chè, nuôi gà, vịt, lợn, trâu, bò, vật tư nông nghiệp và dịch vụ khuyến nông.
- Người dân địa phương mong muốn làm việc với nhà thầu, được trả tiền công đầy đủ, công bằng giữa nam và nữ.
- Việc triển khai tiến bộ hỗ trợ xây dựng mô hình cần chú ý đến vùng trồng lúa, ngô, đậu, lạc, chè.

### III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- Đất đai bị thoái hóa có thể là trên sa mạc nông thôn như thối không đủ ý trong khi công.
- Nhà thầu cần chú ý giữ vệ sinh môi trường, giảm bụi trong quá trình thi công.
- Nhà thầu cần bảo đảm tính cấp nước điện được liên tục trong suốt thời gian thi công để không làm gián đoạn sinh kế hoạt của người dân địa phương.

### VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Chính quyền địa phương và người dân rất ủng hộ dự án và mong muốn dự án được thực hiện sớm.
- Dự án cần chú ý tiến hành tiến bộ thời gian cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án.
- Nhà thầu cần chú ý bảo đảm các yêu cầu môi trường trong khi thi công.



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

*Lê Thái*  
Lê Thái Nhân

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

*Đ*

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

CHỦ TỊCH  
*Nguyễn Bá Hiện*

*U*

*Văn Văn Linh*  
*Sở Văn Đài*

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Phan Văn Lê*

*Hồng*  
*Đoàn Thị Hồng*

## Consultation form



## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-DDO

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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn: ..... Commune/ Xã: Bến Giang District/ Huyện: Tam Đường Province/ Tỉnh: Lào CaiDate/ Ngày: 6/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                  | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp         | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Võng Văn Linh     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 2 | Leang Văn Hủ      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 3 | Lò Văn Minh       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 4 | Lò Văn Phú        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 5 | Thân Văn Dìn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 6 | Leang Văn Chừ     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 7 | Lo Văn Đức        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |
| 8 | Lư Văn Thành      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. <17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70 000            |                     |



| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp         | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 9. | Phan Văn Sinh     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 7.000.000         | Sinh                |
| 10 | Phan Thị Kim      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 7.000.000         | Kim                 |
| 11 | Lương Thị Dân     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 7.000.000         | Dân                 |
| 12 | Phan Văn Quý      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Quý                 |
| 13 | Lê Thị Lụa        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Lụa                 |
| 14 | Lê Thị Hà         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Hà                  |
| 15 | Vương Thị Lý      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Lý                  |
| 16 | Lê Thị Nhíp       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Nhíp                |
| 17 | Vương Thị Lan     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Lan                 |
| 18 | Lý Thị Hương      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Hương               |
| 19 | Lý Thị Mây        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000.000        | Mây                 |

## Consultation form



| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp         | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 20 | Nguyễn Thị Hải    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 20.000            | Hải                 |
| 21 | Phạm Thị Mai      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Mai                 |
| 22 | Phạm Thị Bảo Yên  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 40.000            | Bảo Yên             |
| 23 | Lê Văn Hùng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hùng                |
| 24 | Võ Văn Quyền      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 30.000            | Quyền               |
| 25 | Tan Thị Tiến      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 30.000            | Tiến                |
| 26 | Vũ Văn Tiến       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Tiến                |
| 27 | Đặng Thị Hải      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hải                 |
| 28 | Vũ Thị Lan        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Lan                 |
| 29 | Lương Thị Dân     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Dân                 |
| 30 | Vũ Văn Cảnh       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Cảnh                |

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## Consultation form



| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp         | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 31 | Võ Văn Hùng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hùng                |
| 32 | Vũ Thị Nhi        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Nhi                 |
| 33 | Vũ Văn Chính      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Chính               |
| 34 | Võ Văn Kính       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kính                |
| 35 | Lê Thị Liên       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Liên                |
| 36 | Nguyễn Văn Thiện  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Thiện               |

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Nguyễn Thị Lê Tân

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### Consultation form






| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 37 | Nguyễn Văn Luận   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | hoài                |
| 38 | Giăng Văn Nhung   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Thị                 |
| 39 | Lương Thị Chanh   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | chanh               |
| 40 | Nguyễn Anh Xuân   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Khánh               |
| 41 | Vương Văn Sĩ      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Sĩ                  |
| 42 | Lưu Văn Cầu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Cầu                 |
| 43 | Lý Thị Mân        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Mân                 |
| 44 | Vương Văn Dũng    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Dũng                |
| 45 | Trần Thị Linh     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Linh                |
| 46 | Vương Văn Tài     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Tài                 |
| 48 | Phạm Thị Hương    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Hương               |

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Consultation form














| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính       | Age<br>Tuổi                   | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc      | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp        | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký   |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 48 | Lương A Ph        | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70500             |  |
| 49 | Lương A Tấn       | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 50 | Lưu A Linh        | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 51 | Phạm Văn Lê       | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 52 | Lô Văn Sơn        | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 53 | Nguyễn Văn Đức    | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 54 | Vương Văn Tết     | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 55 | Mã Văn Phấn       | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 56 | Lương Văn Văn     | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 57 | Lô Văn Len        | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |
| 58 | Vương Văn Tấn     | ① Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>② 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>② Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>② Làm nông | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |

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## Consultation form

| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký   |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| 53 | Trần Văn Tường    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 60 | Vương Văn Hiền    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 61 | Vương Văn Hiền    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 62 | Trần Văn Tĩnh     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 63 | Võ Văn Tĩnh       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 64 | Lô Thị Thịnh      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 65 | Phạm Thị Phụng    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 66 | Võ Văn Quảng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 67 | Đào Văn Đức       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |    |
| 68 | Lô Văn Châu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |   |
| 69 | Tôn Thị Phụng     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             |  |

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## Consultation form

| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 70 | Nguyễn Thị Huyền  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Huyền               |
| 71 | Giảng Văn Quang   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Quang               |
| 72 | Giảng Văn Dân     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Dân                 |
| 73 | Nguyễn Văn Phong  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Phong               |
| 74 | Nguyễn Thị Hồng   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Hồng                |
| 75 | Đinh Thị Phái     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Phái                |
| 76 | Lê Văn Dũng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Dũng                |
| 77 | Nguyễn Bá Kiên    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Kiên                |
|    |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |                     |
|    |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |                     |

Josephson, a Russian Government operative, is supposed to be a double agent of the Russian government.



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

lại châu. Ngày 3 ... tháng 11 ... năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỌP PHỔ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã: Bản Hòn, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh lại châu.

I. Thành phần tham gia:

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

Ông/bà Lê Thanh Tuấn Chức vụ Cán bộ

Ông/bà Chức vụ

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà Chức vụ

Ông/bà Chức vụ

Ông/bà Chức vụ

3. Đại diện UBND xã: Lê Văn Lê

Ông/bà Nguyễn Thị Hoa Chức vụ U - TK

Ông/bà Trần Văn Bui Chức vụ PC XD

Ông/bà Lê Thị Di Chức vụ UT XH

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà Lê Thị Hà Chức vụ CTMT TR xã

Ông/bà Lê Văn Khẩn Chức vụ CT CLB

Ông/bà Lê Văn Quý Chức vụ CT HLD

Ông/bà Trần Thị Kei Chức vụ CT HP N

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: Lê Văn Seng, T.B. Bui, Hoi, Ban Nê Khum, Ban Thôn, Hoi Pa 1, Hoi Pa 2, Chai Mui.

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 20 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 10 (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

- Đất và các tài sản trên đất bị lấy phải đền bù sẽ không thể làm lại từ đầu vì khó tái lập, do đó cần cần tái định cư ở khu vực gần vì trí của tự nhiên quý giá và địa hình rất ít.
- Dự án đường sẽ mang lại nhiều tác động tích cực giúp phát triển đời sống người dân.
- Bà con có nhu cầu làm việc cho nhà thầu: Phụ vận, san lấp, xây dựng mức ngay công trường. 250 người đồng ngày, nam và nữ đều được trả mức như nhau.
- Nếu đường mở xong nhà quá, mất sân trước nhà, bà con có nguyện vọng di dời, làm lại phía sau để làm bãi con trâu cho ngựa thả, tiện hơn.
- Mong muốn có lãnh đạo đi bộ theo tuyến đường thường xuyên bảo trì. Dự án lấy đất sẽ khó khăn cho bà con nếu diện tích còn lại quá ít, kiến nghị di chuyển sang đất Bãi Cầm thuộc Bãi Hòn.
- Cần công ty Trầm Sơn, san gạt làm đất TPC



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

- Hiện nay đang có 5 dân tộc trong xã Thái Nông, Dao Lự, Kinh
- Người dân Dao ở khu vực Bả Bả chủ yếu là dân tộc Lự, Thái, Sít Kinh
- Sinh kế chính là trồng lúa nước, ngô, chè, chăn nuôi trâu, bò, lợn, gà
- Người dân chăn nuôi, trồng trọt chủ yếu tự cung tự cấp, được chính quyền thị trường sản phẩm gỗ, vật để bị dịch bệnh và chết. Người dân đã được học nuôi gà, vịt, chăn được lợn, nuôi cá
- Về phát triển sinh kế, bà con muốn được tập huấn, hỗ trợ chăn nuôi lợn, gà, vịt và gà, vịt bị dịch bệnh nhiều, bà con muốn được nuôi trâu, bò và trâu sinh sản
- Nếu được xây và lắp đặt biển báo, cầu giới thiệu lượng dân cư con về dân báo, đặt giao thông, tập huấn ATGT sau khi đi an xã đường
- Bà con ở nhà sàn, việc xây dựng có kế gây ra tình trạng trộm cắp, cần có biện pháp ngăn chặn công nhân vào trong làng vào buổi tối
- Phấn nước DTTS quốc gia trên đất, nếu đời mới sẽ cần có thiết kế rừng

### III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- Bể nước: Bà con dân vực cao ngoài suối có một số bãi cỏ lớn đất sỏi nhưng bãi này thông có lỗ đất đai
- Xây dựng đường sẽ ảnh hưởng đến Mỏ nước Bả Bả 2, nếu nếu bị ảnh hưởng dân sẽ bị ảnh hưởng đến nước sinh hoạt
- Nhà trái khi công vào mùa khô, không nên trồng mùa mưa, sẽ gây mất an toàn giao thông cho người dân địa phương
- Nhà trái cần bảo đảm nước sạch cho người dân trong thời gian dài

### VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Người Bả Bả muốn được đến khu hỗ trợ xây dựng, TPC nếu dịch bệnh đất còn lại quá nhỏ không đủ để TPC kích thích
- Người dân muốn tham gia mô hình chăn nuôi trâu, bò, lợn, gà, vịt, nuôi cá, trồng lúa, ngô
- Bà con muốn được tập huấn về ATGT
- Nhà trái cần chú ý bảo đảm về tình hình thiên nhiên, khi tài liệu, chú ý tập tục của người DTTS tại địa phương



## ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

*Le Thanh Nam*  
*Le Thanh Nam*

## ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

*Ngô Thụy Quỳnh*  
*Ngô Thụy Quỳnh*

## ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

KT. CHỦ TỊCH  
 PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH  
  
*Lo Han Lo*  
*Lo Han Lo*

## ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

*Lo Van Giết*  
*Lo Van Giết*

## ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

*Chim*  
*Lo Van Phum*  
*Van L*  
*Lo Van Nam*  
*Phum*  
*Tao Van Chon*  
*Chai*  
*Tao Van Chai*

## ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Lo Van Hoang*  
*Lo Van Hoang*  
*phat*  
*Tao van phat*  
*phum*  
*Tao van phum*  
*ngan*  
*Vang Van ngan*



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Lê Văn Kèo        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kèo                 |
|   | Nguyễn Văn        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Số                  |
|   | Trần Văn Bưởi     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Trần                |
|   | Trần Thị Xèo      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Trần                |
|   | Lê Thị Hào        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Trần                |
|   | Nguyễn Văn Giỏi   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 60.70.000         | Giỏi                |
|   | Lê Thị Sinh       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sinh                |
|   | Lê Văn Khảm       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Khảm                |
|   | Trần Văn Ôn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Ôn                  |
|   | Trần Văn Khảm     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Khảm                |
|   | Trần Văn Ôn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Ôn                  |

## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Hương Xuân Lấp    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Quảng Thị Sơn     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Châu Thị Hương    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Lô Văn Năm        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Lô Văn Chơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tao Thị Khôn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tao Văn Chai      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tao Văn Sơ        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tao Văn Cui       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Đỗ Văn Lơ         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |

## 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): SMFC

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

Village/ Thôn: ..... Commune/ Xã: Bản Hơ District/ Huyện: Tam Đường Province/ Tỉnh: Lai ChâuDate/ Ngày: 3/11

| N | Name<br>Họ và tên        | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Lưu Văn Lân              | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | KLB                 |
|   | thư viện                 | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | in                  |
|   | Lưu Văn Lân              | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Lưu Văn Lân         |
|   | Tổ chức Công<br>lao động | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 40.000            | UCL                 |
|   | Lưu Văn Lân              | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | KL                  |
|   | Tổ chức Công<br>lao động | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 40.000            | UCL                 |
|   | Lưu Văn Lân              | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | KL                  |
|   | Tổ chức Công<br>lao động | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | UCL                 |

## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Tao Thị Nhi       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | EA                  |
|   | Tao Thị Dị        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | EA                  |
|   | Ta Thị Oai        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | ON                  |
|   | Bao Văn Giảng     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Thiêng              |
|   | Võ Văn Kéo        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Thiêng              |
|   | Tao Văn Chấn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | chấn                |
|   | Lê Văn Năm        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Thiêng              |
|   | Lê Văn Song       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Vũ                  |
|   | Lê Văn Dân        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Sơn                 |
|   | Hàng Văn Lâm      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | 14.11.11            |
|   | Bao Văn Cường     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Thiêng              |

## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Tao Văn Khẩn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | Khẩn                |
|   | Lê Văn Bùn        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Bùn                 |
|   | Lê Văn Nổi        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Nổi                 |
|   | Đặng Thị Hoa      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hoa                 |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 40000             | Sơn                 |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70000             | Sơn                 |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Lê Văn Thi        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Thi                 |
|   | Tao Văn Sơn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Lê Thị Bình       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-50<br>3. ≥ 50 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 7.000.00          | Bình                |



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Võ Thị Loan       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Nguyễn Thị Hoa    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Nguyễn Văn Thuận  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Nguyễn Văn Tường  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tào Văn Hưng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Lê Văn Dũng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Trần Văn Ân       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Trần Văn Ấn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |                     |



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký   |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|
|   | Lô Thị Diệu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Trương Thị Hùng   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hùng  |
|   | Tào Thị Lệ        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Lệ  |
|   | Vương Thị Sĩ      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Trần Thị Di       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Lô Thị Khâm       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Tào Văn Xanh      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Xanh  |
|   | Lê Văn Châu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Châu  |
|   | Trương Văn Kiêu   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kiêu  |
|   | Lê Văn Quý        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Quý   |
|   | Trần Văn Phòng    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phòng   |

## Consultation form

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-DDG

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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Bắc Tân; Commune/ Xã: Bắc Tân; District/ Huyện: Tam Đường; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai ChâuDate/ Ngày: 31/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên     | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp         | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | <u>Tao Văn Lương</u>  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Lương</u>        |
|   | <u>Vàng Văn Ké</u>    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Ké</u>           |
|   | <u>Chàng Xuân Sơn</u> | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Sơn</u>          |
|   | <u>Lê Văn Châm</u>    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Châm</u>         |
|   | <u>Tao Văn Nội</u>    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Nội</u>          |
|   | <u>Tao Văn Châm</u>   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Châm</u>         |
|   | <u>Vàng Văn Sơn</u>   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Sơn</u>          |
|   | <u>Vàng Văn Phát</u>  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm nông | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | <u>70.000</u>     | <u>Phát</u>         |

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

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, GESI, Environment

Village/Thôn: Bãi Tiên : Commune/Xã: Bãi Tiên : District/Huyện: Tam Bình : Province/Tỉnh: Khai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 31/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Tào Văn Cường     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Cường               |
|   | Vàng Văn Ké       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Ké                  |
|   | Trương Văn Sơn    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Lê Văn Châm       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Châm                |
|   | Tào Văn Nội       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Nội                 |
|   | Tào Văn Châm      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Châm                |
|   | Vàng Văn Pân      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Pân                 |
|   | Vàng Văn Phết     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phết                |

## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Lào Thị Kín       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | En                  |
|   | Lò Văn Phấn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phấn                |
|   | Lò Văn Song       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Song                |
|   | Lò Văn Sơn        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Võ Văn Phòng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phòng               |
|   | Đào Văn Oa        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Oa                  |
|   | Lò Văn Kiệt Anh   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kiệt Anh            |
|   | Đào Văn Song Hiên | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Song Hiên           |
|   | Đào Văn Đàm Khoa  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Khoa                |
|   | Đào Văn Ban Ngàn  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Ban Ngàn            |
|   | Lò Văn Kiệt       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. < 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kiệt                |



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký   |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|
|   | Lê Thị Diệu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Tạ Thị Li         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |  |
|   | Tào Văn Giọt      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Giọt  |
|   | Tào Văn Hương     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hương   |
|   | Tào Văn Nhân      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Nhân  |
|   | Lê Văn Phấn       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phấn  |
|   | Lưu Văn An        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | An  |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |   |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |   |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   |                   |   |





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

*Lai Châu* Ngày *4* tháng *11* năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

**HỌP PHỎ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Xã: *Phường Đông Phong*, huyện *TP. Lai Châu*, tỉnh *Lai Châu*

**I. Thành phần tham gia:**

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

Ông/bà *Lê Thanh Tuấn* Chức vụ *Chủ trì phụ trách DA*

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

Ông/bà *Ngô Thuý Quỳnh* Chức vụ *Tư vấn SMEC*

Ông/bà *Trần Thị Lê Tâm* Chức vụ *Tư vấn SMEC*

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

**3. Đại diện UBND xã: *Phường Đông Phong***

Ông/bà *Nguyễn Văn Đăng* Chức vụ *CT UBND Phường*

Ông/bà *Hương Mạnh Hùng* Chức vụ *CT MTTQ*

Ông/bà *Đào Vũ Hùng* Chức vụ *Bí thư Đảng Ủy*

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà *Phạm Thị Hồng Liên* Chức vụ *H. PN*

Ông/bà *Lê Thị Huệ* Chức vụ *H. N. D*

Ông/bà *Chen Văn Chương* Chức vụ *H. C. C. B*

Ông/bà *Đường Thị Nguyệt* Chức vụ *T. K*

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản *Ngân Dân tộc 24 phường Đông Phong*

*Nguyễn Văn Đăng, Cao Thị Sơn; C. u. n. i*

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án *22* (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng *8* (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

- Chưa có văn bản đáp lý về đền bù hỗ trợ giải phóng mặt bằng. Có một số điểm mới đối với địa phương như hỗ trợ từ 10% BAH, tương đương để bị tổn thương, hỗ trợ từ 100% giá trị từ sản, khi di dời lập danh sách người BAH từ căn phân loại luôn cái từ hộ BAH và loại hình BAH ngay từ đầu thì triển khai sẽ thuận lợi hơn.
- Có nhiều hộ BAH chưa được cấp GCNQSDĐất, nên mua bán tạo điều kiện ra rất nhiều lần đến biên đóng sổ liên thông kê về đất và chủ sở hữu, do đó cần có biện pháp thích hợp giúp tránh bị chậm trễ trong đền bù hỗ trợ.
- Về chính sách hỗ trợ của địa phương UBND Phường nhận thấy có một số điểm mới, ví dụ như: hỗ trợ người BAH nặng từ 10% trở lên, hỗ trợ người dễ bị tổn thương, hỗ trợ 100% giá trị từ sản.



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

- Người dân chủ yếu là dân tộc Kinh, trình độ dân trí tương đối cao
- Người dân đã dần bị thiên nhiên vào tác, nhà, từ xưa, kiến nghị cần xem xét hỗ trợ hợp lý
- Trên hàng đường hiện nay, nhiều dân tộc, hệ thống biển báo, đèn không đủ, không có từ các nút giao, người đi lại xem xét thiết kế từ đèn chiếu sáng, có đường tránh như các khu công
- Nhà dân phục hồi khu nhập: Người dân mong muốn được học nghề, được nuôi lợn, gà, vịt

### III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- Đường ống nước sẽ bị ảnh hưởng trong quá trình thi công
- Bị ảnh hưởng của một số hộ sát một đường, gây mất an toàn cho hộ, các vật rơi xuống, bụi, tăng sức lượng giao thông khi lưu thông và sau khi công sẽ tái đồng bằng lại bởi người dân
- Hiện có hình trạng ống ngầm của ở trạm dừng đi qua Trung tâm 880 m² to sẽ gây cản trở giao thông, từ đó cần xem xét thiết kế hợp lý

### VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Bị ảnh hưởng của vấn đề chính thức về các chiến lược đến từ hỗ trợ cụ thể
- Bị ảnh hưởng từ hệ thống công trình bị ảnh hưởng từ bị tràn đất
- Bị ảnh hưởng của vấn đề cấp nước trong quá trình thi công



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

*Le Thuan*  
Le Thuan Tuan

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

*Tran Thi Le Tan*  
Tran Thi Le Tan

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

**CHỦ TỊCH**  
*Nguyen Van Dang*  
Nguyen Van Dang

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

*Tran Thi Le Tan*  
Tran Thi Le Tan

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

*Do Manh Luoc*  
Do Manh Luoc

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Nguyen Van Dong*  
Pham Thi Hany  
Pham Thi Hany

## Consultation form



## 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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Tả Phạ; Commune/ Xã: P. Hố Phang; District/ Huyện: Lai Châu; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 15/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên  | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Nguyễn Văn Dũng    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Dũng                |
|   | Phạm Thị Hằng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hằng                |
|   | Trần Văn Hoàng     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hoàng               |
|   | Nguyễn Thị Bảy     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Bảy                 |
|   | Ngô Thị Hồng Nhung | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Nhung               |
|   | Phạm Thị Huyền     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Huyền               |
|   | Phạm Trần Phước    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Phước               |
|   | Cao Văn Sơn        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |

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## Consultation form



## 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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn: Tả Phạ; Commune/ Xã: Hố Phang; District/ Huyện: Lai Châu; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 11/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên  | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Nguyễn Thị Huyền   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Huyền               |
| 2 | Phạm Thị Hồng Liên | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Liên                |
| 3 | Lê Thị Hoàng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hoàng               |
| 4 | Hoàng Mai Hưng     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hưng                |
| 5 | Nguyễn Văn Bảy     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Bảy                 |
| 6 | Đào Văn Hùng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hùng                |
| 7 | Lê Thị Linh        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Linh                |
| 8 | Chu Văn Chung      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Chung               |

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| # | Name<br>Họ và tên  | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Vũ Hải Nam         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Nam                 |
|   | Hoàng Thị Liên     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Liên                |
|   | Nguyễn Thị Minh    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Minh                |
|   | Phạm Thị Lệ        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Lệ                  |
|   | Nguyễn Văn Đông    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Đông                |
|   | Lương Thị Nguyệt   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Nguyệt              |
|   | Ngô Ngọc Tiên      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Tiên                |
|   | Phạm Thị Toàn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Toàn                |
|   | Lê Xuân Hưng       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Hưng                |
|   | Nguyễn Xuân Trường | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Trường              |
|   | Nguyễn Tiến Dũng   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Dũng                |

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## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Đỗ Mạnh Tuấn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Tuấn                |
|   | Hoàng Duy Lý      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Lý                  |
|   | Trần Thị Lệ       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | Lệ                  |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Trần Thị Lệ Tâm

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4



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

Sơn Thưng Ngày 4 tháng 11 năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

**HỌP PHỎ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Xã: Sơn Thưng, huyện T. Lai Châu, tỉnh Lai Châu

**I. Thành phần tham gia:**

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

Ông/bà Lê Thanh Tuấn Chức vụ Cán bộ phụ trách Dự án

Ông/bà Chức vụ

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

Ông/bà Ngô Thuý Quỳnh Chức vụ Tư vấn SMEC

Ông/bà Trần Thị Lê Tâm Chức vụ Tư vấn SMEC

Ông/bà Chức vụ

**3. Đại diện UBND xã: Sơn Thưng**

Ông/bà Hoàng Văn Sinh Chức vụ CT UBND

Ông/bà Phạm Bá Dũng Chức vụ CB ĐC

Ông/bà Phạm Quang Đại Chức vụ CT UBND TTQ

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Phan Thị Việt Chức vụ CT Hội LHPN

Ông/bà Vàng Văn Dền Chức vụ CT HĐND xã

Ông/bà Nguyễn Xuân Thơm Chức vụ CT Hội Cựu Chiến Sĩ

Ông/bà Bùi Thị Hồng Chức vụ C.C. Tư pháp H. T. C.

**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: Củng Đẳng, Xóm Xín Chai, Phan Lìn (xã Sơn Thưng) và Phan Chum Hoa (xã Nùng Nặng) chỉ ảnh hưởng tại N

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 31 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 48 (người).

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## 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

- Người dân trong xã rất ủng hộ dự án vì mang lại sự thuận tiện khi đi lại, giúp giao hàng, trao đổi tốt hơn.
- Đường mới xây dựng sẽ ảnh hưởng tới một số hàng trại sản xuất rau và lợn và ruộng sản xuất nước ở gần đường. Ảnh hưởng đến đất của Tiểu đoàn CSCP, đường giao cắt với 3 tuyến đường nông thôn và 1 tuyến ngã ba. Ban Giang đến hết địa phận Sơn Thang, lưu lượng giao thông đông.
- Việc kiến đến, ảnh hưởng đến khu tài sản trên đất cần thực hiện theo đúng quy trình, quy định của nhà nước.
- Dự án cần hỗ trợ người B41 bởi dự án sẽ tạo công ăn việc làm, chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp, đất biết, việc áp dụng đồng giới cần theo đúng giá cả thị trường.



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

Người dân tộc chủ yếu là Giáy, Mông. Có một số bà con ở huyện Tam Đường cũng từ địa bàn xã, bản Phan Chu Kha, có diện tích đất do Sơn Thang quản lý nhưng người lại có hộ khẩu xã khác. Chủ yếu bà con đi chuyển bằng xe máy, tăng phục vụ khách đi đèo phù hợp cho việc đi du lịch và đi mua bán hàng. Người dân có kiến thức về luật và quy tắc an toàn giao thông.

- Một bình ngày công 200-250 nghìn đồng/ngày, bà con muốn tham gia lao động với nhà thầu và các làng nghề công việc phổ thông.
- Bà con ở một số bản có trồng măng tây và dưa leo, được bán nhưn cao, đi xuất khẩu, mô hình phục hồi thu nhập trồng lúa, nuôi gà, lợn, trồng cây giống và cây thực.

### III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- Bãi rác của thành phố + nghĩa trang thành phố đặt tại bản Phan Lìn, xe tải đi lại chủ yếu ở tuyến đường này, lưu lượng xe đi lại rất lớn.
- Nhà thầu ở các di dân gây ô nhiễm ở trong công trình, xả rác, gây ô nhiễm, đi lại cần quản lý chặt chẽ công nhân tránh xả rác, mất trật tự, trên trang trọng cấp.

### VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Dự án cần phải biết tổ chức sức đến từ hồ sơ TDC.
- Diện tích lập đất biên bản, giữ gìn từ đầu từ việc giao hàng, giao các đường vào bên từ từ lại được là.
- Dự án tạo điều kiện công việc và nhà thầu, tổ chức mô hình phục hồi thu nhập cho người BAK này và để là tối ưu.
- Việc dân bị tại các căn thực hiện theo quy trình.



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

*Le Thanh Nhân*  
Le Thanh Nhân

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

*Trần Thị Lệ Tân*  
Trần Thị Lệ Tân

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

**CHỦ TỊCH**  
*Hoàng Văn Pink*  
Hoàng Văn Pink

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

*Phạm Quy Đại*  
Phạm Quy Đại  
*Phạm Thị Việt*  
Phạm Thị Việt  
*Vàng Văn Dân*  
Vàng Văn Dân  
*Nguyễn Văn Thôn*  
Nguyễn Văn Thôn  
*Bùi Thị Hồng*  
Bùi Thị Hồng

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-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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn.....; Commune/ Xã: Sơn Phụng.....; District/ Huyện: Lai Châu.....; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu.....Date/ Ngày: 4/11/2020

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Hoàng Văn Sinh    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 2 | Phạm Bá Dũng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 3 | Phạm Quang Đại    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 4 | Nguyễn Xuân Thôn  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 5 | Bùi Thị Hồng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 6 | Vàng Văn Dân      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 7 | Phạm Thị Việt     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 8 | Nguyễn Văn Liên   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |

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## Consultation form

## 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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn.....; Commune/ Xã: Sơn Phụng.....; District/ Huyện: TP Lai Châu.....; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu.....

Date/ Ngày: .....

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Trần Thị Tiên     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 2 | Vàng Thị Huy      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 3 | Vàng Thị Thủy     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 4 | Bùi Thị E         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
| 5 | Vàng Thị Cậy      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Lô Thị Hiền       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Trần Thị Trường   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |
|   | Tào Thị Em        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            |                     |

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## Consultation form

## 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, GESI, Environment

Village/ Thôn.....; Commune/ Xã: Sơn Thắng; District/ Huyện: TP Lai Châu; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: .....

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Trần Thị Tươi     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | tươi                |
| 2 | Vương Thị Huyền   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | huyền               |
| 3 | Vương Thị Thủy    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | thủy                |
| 4 | Bùi Thị E         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | E                   |
| 5 | Vương Thị Cậy     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | cậy                 |
|   | Lô Thị Hiền       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | hiền                |
|   | Tân Thị Trường    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | trường              |
|   | Tào Thị Em        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | em                  |

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## Consultation form

| #  | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1  | Vương Thị Paul    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | phai                |
| 2  | Vương Thị Vải     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | vải                 |
| 3  | Trần Thị Hân      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | hân                 |
| 4  | Vũ Thị Nho        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | le                  |
| 5  | Vũ Thị Quên       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | quên                |
| 6  | Vương Thị Di      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | Di                  |
| 7  | Vương Thị Lai     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | lai                 |
| 8  | Vương Thị Vui     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | vui                 |
| 9  | Vương Thị Hiền    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | hiền                |
| 10 | Vũ Thị Tím        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | tím                 |
| 11 | Lô Thị Phụng      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000.           | phụng               |

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## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Trần Thị Đền      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Đền                 |
|   | Vũ Thị Vân        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Vân                 |
|   | Vũ Thị Leo        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Leo                 |
|   | Tào Thị Chiến     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Chiến               |
|   | Sĩ Văn Sơn        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Sơn                 |
|   | Vương Thị Quyên   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Quyên               |
|   | Vương Thị Vỹ      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Vỹ                  |
|   | Tân Thị Tân       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Tân                 |
|   | Lô Thị Cầu        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Cầu                 |
|   | Vương Thị Mai     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Mai                 |
|   | Vương Thị Loan    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Loan                |

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## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên    | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Trần Trung Kiên      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Kiên                |
|   | Vương Thị Thanh Thảo | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Thảo                |
|   | Trần Thanh Bình      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Bình                |
|   | Nguyễn Đức Khên      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Khên                |
|   | Lô Văn Chinh         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Chinh               |
|   | Sĩ Văn Luân          | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Luân                |
|   | Vũ Thị Hai           | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Hai                 |
|   | Lô Thị Múa           | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Múa                 |
|   | Nguyễn Hữu Tròn      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Tròn                |
|   | Trần Văn Tins        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Tins                |
|   | Vương Văn Miêu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70.000            | Miêu                |

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## Consultation form

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Vàng Văn Phát     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | phát                |
|   | Vũ Văn Pê         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Tào Văn Pê        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Lô Văn Bư         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Tào Văn Kéo       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | kéo                 |
|   | Vũ Văn Ngân       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ngân                |
|   | Tào Văn Phum      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | phum                |
|   | Lô Văn Giết       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | giết                |
|   | Xét Tào Văn Xanh  | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | xét                 |
|   | Tào Văn Phom      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | phom                |
|   | Tào Văn Chm       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | chm                 |

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## Consultation form

| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính        | Age<br>Tuổi                    | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc       | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp          | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị<br>ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|
|   | Vũ Tấn Đạt        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | Đạt                 |
|   | Lô Văn Vĩnh       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | Vĩnh                |
|   | Sung A Mên        | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Đào Khai Chm      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Phạm Việt Long    | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Trần Văn Kiệt     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | kiết                |
|   | Vàng Văn Tín      | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | tín                 |
|   | Vũ Thị Ng         | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | Ng                  |
|   | Vũ Văn Châu       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | châu                |
|   | Trần Quang Vũ     | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | ph                  |
|   | Lưu Thị Hải       | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Lâm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài   | 70,000            | hải                 |

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## Consultation form



| # | Name<br>Họ và tên | Gender<br>Giới tính               | Age<br>Tuổi                           | Ethnicity<br>Dân tộc              | Occupation<br>Nghề nghiệp                 | Inside affected area<br>Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Lương Thị Tiểu    | 1. Nam<br>2. <u>Nữ</u><br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. <u>Làm ngoài</u> | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | tiểu                |
| 2 | Nguyễn Thị Nhật   | 1. Nam<br>2. <u>Nữ</u><br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. <u>Làm ngoài</u> | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | nhật                |
| 3 | Nguyễn Thị Đan    | 1. Nam<br>2. <u>Nữ</u><br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. <u>Làm ngoài</u> | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | đan                 |
| 4 | Lưu Thị Mỹ        | 1. Nam<br>2. <u>Nữ</u><br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. <u>Làm ngoài</u> | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | mỹ                  |
| 5 | Sùng Thị Hòa      | 1. Nam<br>2. <u>Nữ</u><br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. <u>Làm ngoài</u> | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | hòa                 |
| 6 | Hương Văn Sứ      | 1. <u>Nam</u><br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. <u>18-59</u><br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>2. <u>Dân tộc khác</u> | 1. <u>Cán bộ nhà nước</u><br>2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  | 70.000            | sứ                  |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác        | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60        | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác        | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài        | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác        | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60        | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác        | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài        | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác        | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60        | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác        | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài        | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác        | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60        | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác        | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài        | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |
|   |                   | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác        | 1. ≤ 17<br>2. 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60        | 1. Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác        | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>2. Làm ngoài        | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài  |                   |                     |

## Appendix 2. Summary of FGDs with EM people during EMDP updating

### THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

#### ***Ban Hon commune – Tam Duong district- Lai Chau province***

Date: 3/11/2020

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, veteran's union, youth union and local people.

Total of participants in FGD: 20 people in which : 10 men and 10 women ; 100% of participants are Lu EM people ;

#### **1. Some information on the commune:**

- Number of Households: 585 HHs, in which the EM groups: 585 HHs. Mostly Lu group
- The poor rate is 36.1%.
- Average income: 21 million VND, total annual crop area is 544ha,
- 98% of people have access to clean water for domestic use;
- Total poor households: 94 with 414 people, 142 near-poor households with 713 people
- Livelihoods of households in affected villages: mainly rice, maize, and tea

#### **2. Group discussion with Ethnic Minority people:**

- People living along the route are mainly the Lu ethnic group, with some Kinh households
- Language is spoken in their house and village meeting: Lu language. They can speak Vietnamese. But almost the women (over 40 years old) can't read and write Vietnamese.
- The Lu group were born and living in Ban Hon commune
- Important customs and traditions of Lu group:
  - Prohibit entering the forest twice times per year (March 3 and June 6 in lunar calendar, 3 days per each month); Buffalo worshipping festival on 8/6 AL at households and New meal ceremony in October (lunar calendar) at households.
- The village head was elected by the people in the village.
- All the children go to school.
- All their children are vaccinated by Government's fund.
- Local people travel by motorbike and some households have car, and children go to school by bicycles.
- EM women: Receive free health check-up twice a year and they can give birth at the communal health station and check-up free of charge;
- This is first time they know about the project information
- Livelihoods: mainly cultivating rice, maize and husbandry (buffalo, pig, chicken) and fish;
- Some villagers have been trained in chicken and duck breeding techniques
- The government has a program to support school fees for ethnic minority children and support 9-10 million / household for breeding buffaloes, priority is given to poor households;
- The EM people proposed to participate in construction of civil works as unskilled labors

- Both husband and wife discuss and make decisions together. Participate in social activities, both husband and wife participate. a land use right certificate is in the name of both husband and wife. Invest in children's education, giving a little more priority to boys, but those who do better will invest in education;
- Women who gave birth at the provincial hospital and medical examination and treatment at the commune health station.

### 3. Opinion of the local authorities and local people

- The commune fully supports the project road construction.
  - Forest land is allocated to communities for management, each household is entitled to a fee for forest environmental management and services.
  - Each household's rice field land is not much (1-2 sao) and fragmented into many pieces.
  - Pedestrian path should be provided for local people and night lights, road signs in the residential area.
  - Domestic water pipes of the local people in commune go along the project route, during the construction process must ensure to keep the domestic water pipes for the people.
  - Some young people understood the traffic safety laws and HIV/AIDS prevention. The rest do not understand the traffic safety laws and HIV/AIDS, so need training on traffic safety law and HIV/AIDS.
  - The area of productive land is small, residential land is narrow, the remaining land is not enough for construction of house. If the land is located elsewhere, it should be located near the old place.
  - For the AHs living close to the road, if the land is recovered partly, they do not have enough land to resettle on site. People worry that even with the cash paid by the project, they cannot rehouse elsewhere in the residential area because the land price in actuality is much higher than the unit price
  - No land exchange registered in the project area in recent year
  - Local people proposed to participate in the construction of civil works as unskilled labors;
  - Contractor Workers should be managed at night to avoid entry into the village.
- **Proposed Livelihoods** : People want to have training course and technical assistance on raising pig, chicken or tea production, orange cultivation..

## THE RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

### ***Ban Giang commune – Tam Duong district- Lai Chau province***

Date: 6/11/2020

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, veteran's union, youth union and local people.

Total of participants in FGD: 10 people in which : 10 women; 100% of participants are Giay EM group

#### **4. Some information on the commune:**

- Number of Households: 843 HHs, in which the EM groups: 775 HHs. The EM groups: Giay, Dao, H'Mong and Thai
- The poor rate in 2019 was 21%
- Average income: 22 million VND. Most of income is from hired job and agricultural production
- Currently the local people are growing rice, tea, raising chicken, duck, pig, buffalo

#### **5. Group discussion with Ethnic Minority people:**

- People living along the route are mainly the Giay group (Na Bo village and Doan Ket village)
- Language is spoken in their house and village meeting: Giay language. They can speak Vietnamese. But almost people can't read and write Vietnamese.
- The Giay group were born and living in Ban Giang commune
- Important customs and traditions:

Giay group: Prohibit entering the forest twice times per year (March 3 and June 6 in lunar calendar, 3 days per each month); Buffalo worshipping festival on 8/6 AL at households and New meal ceremony in October (lunar calendar) at households.

- The village head was elected by the people in the village.
- All the children go to school.
- All their children are vaccinated by Government's fund.
- Local people travel by motorbike and some households have car, and children go to school by bicycles.
- EM women: they can give birth at the communal health station and check-up free of charge;
- Livelihoods: growing rice, tea and husbandry (buffalo, pig, chicken) and income is from hired job;
- Both husband and wife discuss and make decisions together.
- Land use right certificate with the name of husband and wife.
- Local people wish to have job with contractors when the civil work starts

#### **6. Opinion of the local authorities and local people**

- The commune fully supports the project road construction.
- The calculation should be exactly to the actual condition;
- The calculation of crops should separate compensation of land for tea differ from land of corn;
- AHs invested in improving the reclaimed land and wish to have satisfied compensation

**Proposed Livelihoods :** They want to have support for training on raising chicken and materials and extension services

### Appendix 3. Some pictures during consultation with EM people



Consultation with EM people in project area



Consultation with EM people in Ban Hon



Consultation with EM people in Ban Giang



Consultation with EM people in Ban Giang



Consultation with EM people in Ban Hon



Consultation with EM people in project area