# Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan

May 2022

# Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Package CW6 (Km107+757-Km120+6 and Km137-040-Km137+96) in Tan Uyen district and Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province

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

This ethnic minority development plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TABLE OF CONTENTS** ..... 2
**LIST OF FIGURES** ..... 4
**LIST OF TABLES** ..... 4
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ..... 14
**A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT** ..... 17
1.1 Project Introduction ..... 17
1.2 Summary of package CW6 ..... 19
1.3 Rationale of the project ..... 21
1.4 Scope of works and activities that impact Ethnic Minority ..... 22
1.5 Introduction to the ethnic minority development plan ..... 23
1.6 Objectives of the ethnic minority development plan ..... 24
**B. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS** ..... 25
2.1 Legal and policy framework related to ethnic minority ..... 25
2.1.1 Laws and regulations of the government of Vietnam ..... 25
2.1.2 Lai Chau province policies relating to EM ..... 28
2.1.3 ADB Safeguard policy statement ..... 29
2.1.4 Consistency of national Legal Framework with ADB SPS ..... 32
**C. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT** ..... 39
3.1 Methodology ..... 39
3.2 Assessment of the project's positive and negative impacts ..... 41
3.3 Mitigation measures and benefit ..... 43
3.4 Socio-economic and cultural description of the project area ..... 44
3.5 Social and cultural characteristics of main EM groups within the project area ..... 47
3.6 Access to social services ..... 51
3.7 Living standards ..... 54
3.8 Road, drainage, and irrigation system ..... 55
3.9 Livelihood ..... 56
3.10 Poverty and income ..... 58
3.11 Gender ..... 59
**D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION** ..... 61
4.1 Information disclosure, consultation and participation requirements ..... 61
4.2 Information disclosure and consultation ..... 61
4.2.1 Summary of information, dissemination, and consultation as part of PPTA/FS during the preparation of EMDP ..... 61
4.2.2 Summary of information, dissemination, and consultation during EMDP updating 65
4.3 Information disclosure ..... 68
4.4 Consultation, communication and information disclosure plan ..... 68
4.4.1 Special consideration for communication and consultation ..... 68
4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation ..... 69
**E. BENEFITS, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES** ..... 76
5.1 Impacts and risks ..... 76
5.1.1 Land acquisition and resettlement ..... 76
5.1.2 Road safety ..... 78
5.1.3 HIV/AIDS & human trafficking ..... 79
5.1.4 Disruptions to local communities during construction ..... 80
5.1.5 Risk of poor communication/information disclosure ..... 81

5.1.6 Unanticipated impacts on EM ..... 81
5.2 Benefits ..... 81
5.2.1 Economic improvement ..... 81
5.2.2 Improved access and mobility ..... 82
5.2.3 Opportunities for income improvement ..... 82
5.2.4 Improvement of community resilience against risks of HIV, human trafficking and road accidents ..... 83
5.2.5 Work opportunities related to the project ..... 83

**F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM ..... 87**

6.1 Key principles and procedures for grievances or requests directly related to land acquisition and resettlement ..... 87
6.2 Regulations on complaint letter ..... 87
6.3 Order and procedures for settling first-time complaints ..... 88
6.4 Order and procedures for settling second-time complaints ..... 89

**G. BUDGET AND FINANCING ..... 91**

**H. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT ..... 93**

**I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ..... 97**

**K. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION ..... 98**

10.1 Internal monitoring ..... 98
10.2 External monitoring ..... 98
10.3 Post-completion evaluation ..... 99
10.4 Schedule and monitoring team composition ..... 100

**ANNEX ..... 103**

Annex 1. Minutes of meetings with AHs during EMDP updating ..... 103
Annex 2. Minutes of meetings with AHs during EMDP updating ..... 138
Annex 3. Summary of FGDs with EM people during EMDP updating ..... 162
* Phuc Khoa commune ..... 162
* Ban Bo commune ..... 162
* Na Tam commune ..... 163
* Ban Hon commune ..... 164
Annex 4. Some photos of public consultation ..... 165

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of civil works packages in North-West Vietnam ..... 17
Figure 2. Link to Nghia Lo ..... 18
Figure 3. Link to Lai Chau ..... 18
Figure 4. Location map of CW6 ..... 20
Figure 5. The existing consecutive curve at Km 108+000 ..... 22
Figure 6. The existing sharp curve (R50m) at 3-intersection Km 109+500 ..... 22
Figure 7. Existing sharp curves (<R30m) at Km 115+200 ..... 22

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Construction package information of the project ..... 19
Table 2. CW6 alignment ..... 20
Table 3. New bridges ..... 20
Table 4. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities of Vietnam Government ..... 27
Table 5. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities in Lai Chau Province ..... 28
Table 6. Reconciliation of Government and ADB policies on ethnic minority ..... 34
Table 7. List of consultation meetings conducted in affected communities ..... 39
Table 8. Focus group discussions was conducted ..... 40
Table 9. Population of project communes ..... 44
Table 10. Ethnic minority groups in the project communes (%) ..... 45
Table 11. Socio-economic survey sample of ethnic minority households ..... 45
Table 12. EM household composition of socio-economic survey ..... 46
Table 13. Disaggregated by gender and age group of the surveyed EM population ..... 47
Table 14. Accessibility to health services (% of EM Respondent) ..... 52
Table 15. Accessibility to education units (% of EM Respondent) ..... 52
Table 16. Educational attainment of EM household members ..... 53
Table 17. Accessibility to cultural and religion units (% of EM respondent) ..... 53
Table 18. Sources of domestic water (% of EM respondent) ..... 54
Table 19. Household self-assessment of water quality (% of EM respondent) ..... 54
Table 20. Household sources of energy for cooking (% of EM respondent) ..... 55
Table 21. Household sanitation (% of EM respondent) ..... 55
Table 22. Household self-assessment of road system (% of EM respondent) ..... 55
Table 23. Household self-assessment of drainage system (% of EM respondent) ..... 56
Table 24. Household self-assessment of irrigation system (% of EM respondent) ..... 56
Table 25. Main occupation of EM household members in working age (18-60 years old) ..... 57
Table 26. Surveyed EM Household by ranges of monthly income per capita ..... 58

Table 27. Difference between the income and expenditure of the surveyed EM households (%) ..... 59
Table 28. Gender-disaggregated of EM workforce by commune (% of EM respondent) ..... 59
Table 29. Gender-disaggregated of activities (% of EM respondent) ..... 60
Table 30. Information of group discussions during project preparation ..... 62
Table 31. Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities during preparation of the project ..... 63
Table 32. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities ..... 65
Table 33. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities ..... 65
Table 34. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings ..... 66
Table 35. Roles and responsibilities for consultation and participation ..... 71
Table 36. Summary of affected EM households of package CW6 ..... 77
Table 37. Summary matrix of impact issues, associated actions and resources ..... 85
Table 38. EMDP budget estimate ..... 91
Table 39. Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders ..... 93
Table 40. Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities ..... 97
Table 41. Sample monitoring and evaluation indicators ..... 101

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| A4T | Aus4Transport |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AH | Affected household |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| AP | Affected Person |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| BCC | Behavior 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 Labor, 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 |
| EMC | External monitoring consultant |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|---|
| HH | Household |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HHTAP | HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program |
| ICB | International Competitive Bidding |
| IDU | Injection Drug User |
| IEC | Information Education Campaign |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IRP | Income Restoration Program |
| IR | Involuntary Resettlement |
| KAP | Knowledge Attitude Practice |
| MOLISA | Ministry of Labor, 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 |
| PIB | Project information booklet |
| 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 |
| SES | Socio-economic survey |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| TCQM | Transport Construction Quality Control and Management bureau |
| TCVN | Vietnamese national standards |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TOT | Training of Trainor |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| VAAC | Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |

| | |
|---|---|
| VND | Vietnam Dong |
| WU | Women's Union |
| YU | Youth Union |

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

- a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Meaningful consultation** A process that

- begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs;
- is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
- is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
- enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relocation** | This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business. |
| **Replacement cost** | The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses. |
| **Replacement cost study** | This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data. |
| **Resettlement** | 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. This includes all measures taken to mitigate any, and all, adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed. |
| **Resettlement plan (RP)** | This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. |
| **Severely affected household** | This refers to affected households who will<br>- lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets,<br>- or have to relocate, or<br>- lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject |
| **Vulnerable group** | These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and include:<br>***(1) Female headed households with dependents:***<br>Poor widows, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or those whose husbands are in state of poor health<br>***(2) Disabled households***<br>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;<br>***(3) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty;***<br>Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC.<br>***(4) Children and the elderly households with no other means of support***<br>Children under 16 years old or younger as the household heads (Under the Law No. 25/2004/QH11on Protection, Care and Education of Children and Children Law 102/2016/QH13 dated 05 April 2016 which will become effective from 1 June, 2017) will be certified by the CPCs and the elderly from 60 years old and above who are household heads (under the Elder Law No. 39/2009/QH12 dated 23 November, 2009).<br>***(5) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities;*** |

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

***(6) Landless households***

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

***(7) Policy beneficiary households***

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

## NOTICE

In this report, $ means US dollars

This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "Terms of Use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designationof or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project description**. 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 1-11) 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- 04; CW-05; CW6; CW-07; and CW-08 of which package CW- 08 was adopted by ADB and the CW6 is considered a priority package. Thus, this Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan specifically covers package CW6.

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. The entire CW6 project is categorized as A for ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards.

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 2020 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. According to the results of DMS, 443 affected households (total households of 4 communes are 3,610 HHs) with 2,054 people belonging to EM groups out of a total of 782 affected households of the entire package CW6. Out of 443 affected EM households, 66 households (303 people) have to be relocated, 19 households (87 people) have more than 10% of total agricultural land are acquired and the rest are marginally affected. Of which, 14 female headed households with dependents, 14 households having the disabled, 39 poor households, 2 households are orphan children and 9 households are the elderly alone, 1 policy beneficiary households - please see details in Table 35. Affected EM people belonging to severely affected households in working age are 254 people. 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 households in the project's affected area include Thai, Giay, Dao, Mong, Kho Mu, Lu, and Lao. Thai people account for the highest proportion of ethnic minority households (28.4%), followed by Lao people with 22.8%. Based on SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (72.1%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. The main annual crops include wet rice, maize, peanut, soybean and vegetables. Common perennial industrial plants are tea, sugarcane, macadamia, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffalo, cow, pig, poultry. Women participate in agricultural work equally as men. Women are less likely to work as hired laborers than men.

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. During RP preparation, 12 consultations were held with 490 people participated consisting of 301 men and 189 women (309 EM people). During RP updating, two rounds of consultation has been conducted for the AHs and local authorities, including: (i) 4 consultation meetings were held from November 3, 2020 to November 26, 2020 with 168 affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies for households as well as answer questions of households. Out of 168 participants in four communes, 93 males (accounting for 55.4%) and 75 females (accounting for 44.6%). Of which, 119 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 70.8%); and (ii) 11 consultation meetings were held from February 18, 2022 to April 7, 2022 with 589 participants in four communes, including 377 males (accounting for 64.0%) and 212 females (accounting for 36.0%). Out of 589 participants, 380 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 64.5%). In addition, there were 4 FGDs with 97 EM people (including 32 men and 65 women). 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 estimate of specific actions in the updated EMDP is around VND 302,400,000 (equivalent to US$13,078), which includes 20% of contingencies. PMU2/MOT will be responsible for ensuring that funds are fully and promptly transferred to the implementation of the EMDP.

# A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

## 1.1 Project Introduction

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-westernRegion 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 has 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 provincesof 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 locationmaps are extracted from Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) Report.

Figure 1. Map of civil works packages in North-West Vietnam

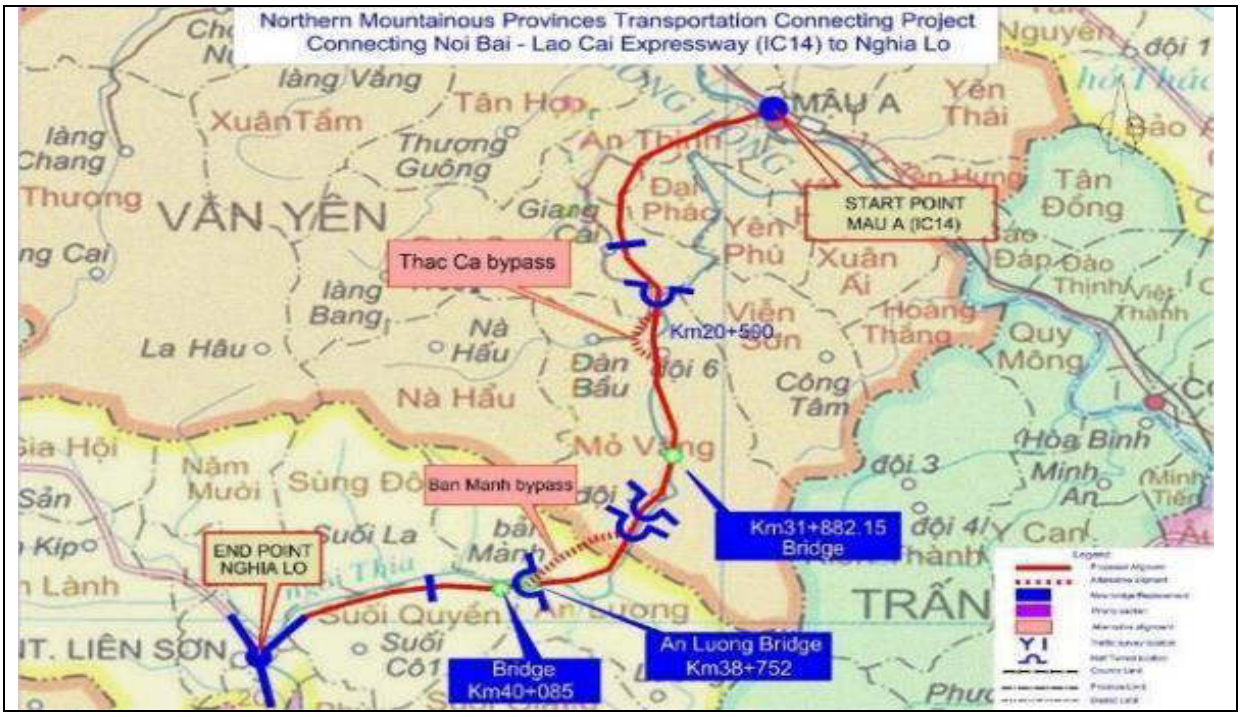



Figure 2. Link to Nghia Lo

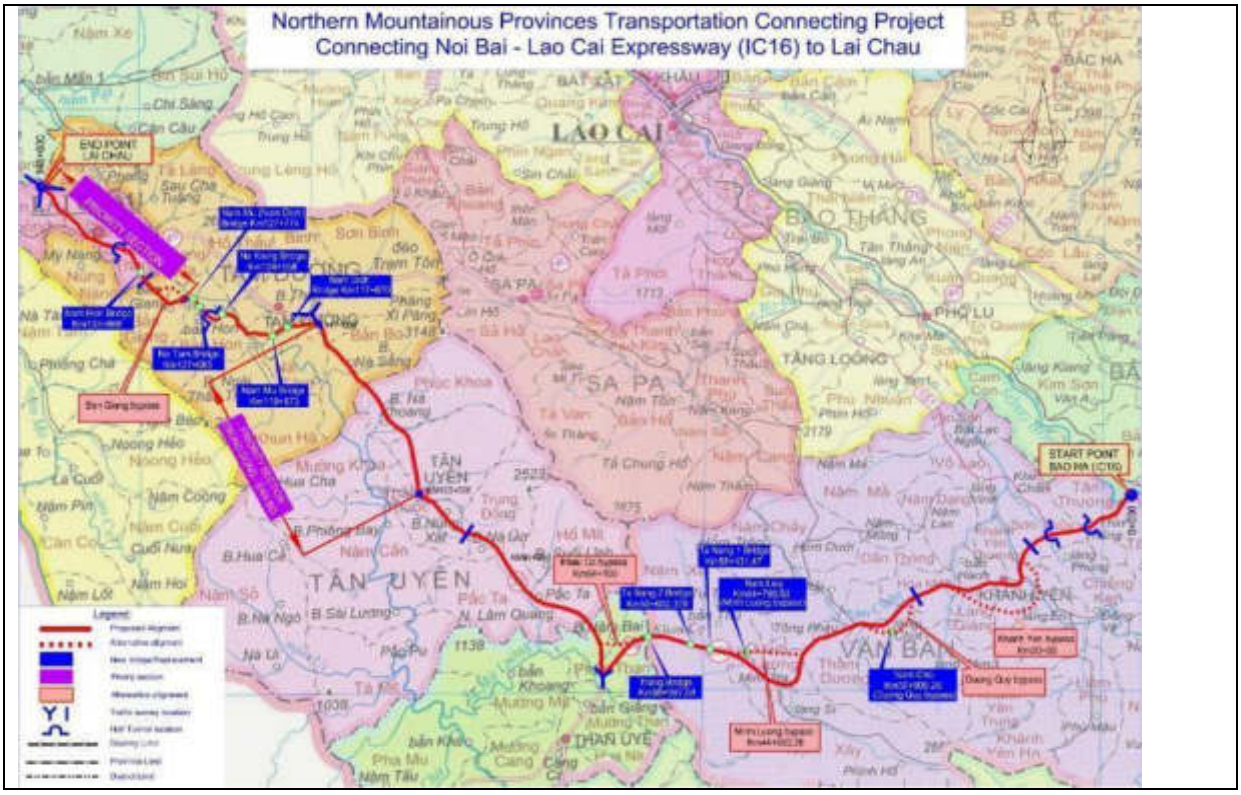



Figure 3. Link to Lai Chau

**Table 1. Construction package information of the project**

| No. | Package | From km to km | District/ province |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Package CW-01 | Km0+00 to Km18+500 (including replanting the forest) belongs to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province |
| 2 | Package CW -02 | Km18+500 to Km40+000 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province |
| 3 | Package CW -03 | Km40+000 to Km63+446 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province |
| 4 | Package CW -04 | Km64+272 to Km84+554 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Than Uyen & Tan Uyen Districts, Lai Chau Province |
| 5 | Package CW -05 | Km84+554 to Km107+757 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Tan Uyen District, Lai Chau Province |
| 6 | Package CW -06 | Km107+757 to Km120+600 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Tam Duong & Tan Uyen Districts, Lai Chau Province |
| 7 | Package CW -07 | Km120+600 to Km128+040 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Tam Duong District, Lai Chau Province |
| 8 | Package CW -08 | Km128+040 to Km146+540 (including replanting the forest) belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau | Tam Duong District and Lai Chau City, Lai Chau Province |
| 9 | Package CW -09 | Km00+000 to Km20+667 (including replanting the forest) belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo | Van Yen District, YenBai Province |
| 10 | Package CW -10 | Km20+667 to Km38+252 belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo | Van Yen and Van Chan Districts, Yen Bai Province |
| 11 | Package CW -11 | Km38+252 to Km54+069 belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo | Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province |

## 1.2 Summary of package CW6

20. Out of the 11 Civil Works (CW) 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 CW-8 as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which CW-8 was adopted by ADB. This CW6 is considered a priority package, thus, this Updated EMDP specifically covers package CW6.

21. According to Decision No. 238/QD-BQLDA2 dated September 28, 2021 of Project Management Board 2 approving the technical design of Package CW6, Package CW6 with a total length of 12.84 km passing through Phuc Khoa commune - Tan Uyen district and Ban Bo commune, Na Tam commune and Ban Giang commune - Tam Duong district - Lai Chau province.

**Table 2. CW6 alignment**

| Package | FS chainage | | Length (Km) | Existing road |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CW6 | Km107+757 | Km120+600 | 12.84 | National Highway 32, section Phuc Khoa to Ban Bo (Km388+300 to Km398+100) and the new bypass Ban Bo - Dong Pao, from Ban Bo to Na Luong on a length of 3.7Km. |

22. Two new bridges are proposed for construction of package CW6: Nam Dich bridge at Km 117+671.203 and Nam Mu bridge at Km119 + 882.387 in Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province. Basically, these two bridges were designed according to the approved feasibility study.

**Table 3. New bridges**

| No. | Location | Bridge | Locality | Number of spans | Span length (m) | Bridge length (m) | Bridge width (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Km117+ 671.203 | Nam Dich | Tam Duong district | 01 | 33 | 43.639 | 9.0 |
| 2 | Km119+ 882.387 | Nam Mu | Tam Duong district | 08 | 33 | 272.597 | 9.0 |

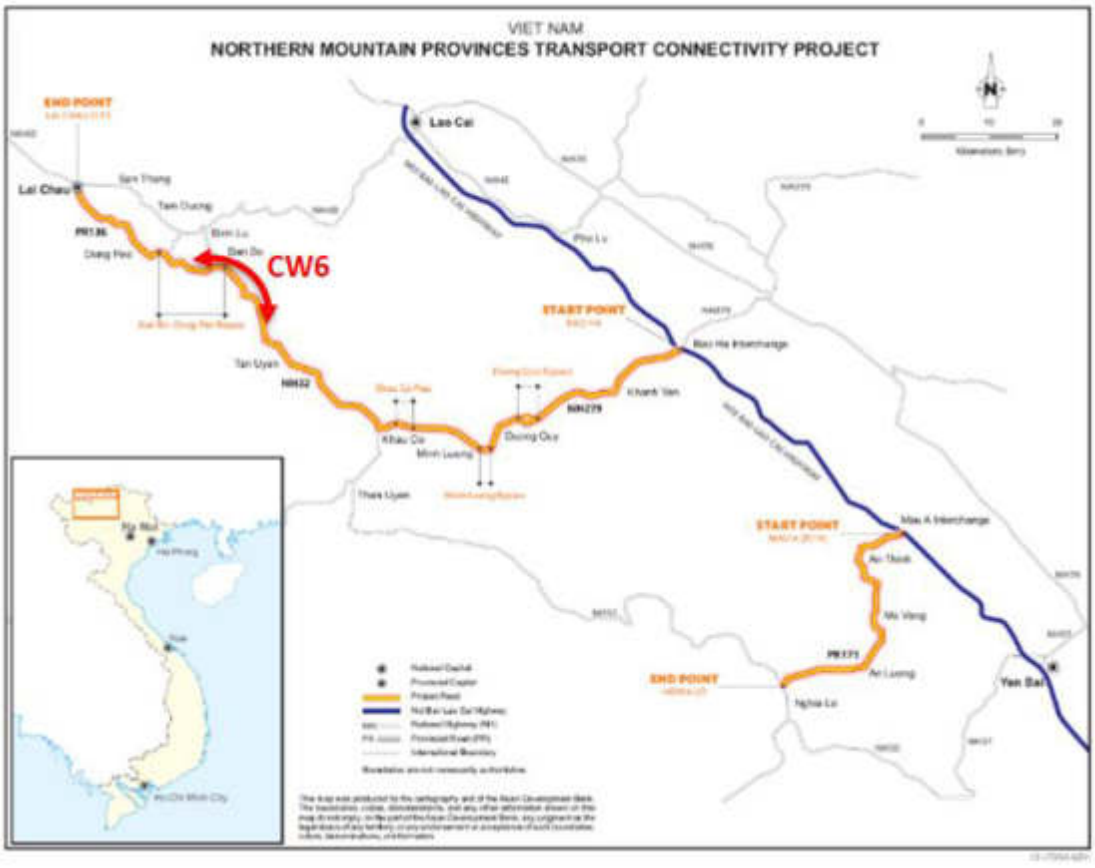



Figure 4. Location map of CW6

## 1.3 Rationale of the project

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

24. The alignment of Package CW6 across current NH32 can operate at a speed of 40km/h since most of the lied curves with a radius of R60m or more with the exception of a few locations with tight consecutive curves below standard.

Figure 5. The existing consecutive curve at Km 108+000

Figure 6. The existing sharp curve (R50m) at 3-intersection Km 109+500

Figure 7. Existing sharp curves (<R30m) at Km 115+200

## 1.4 Scope of works and activities that impact Ethnic Minority

25. 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.

26. 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

27. The land acquisition, displacement or relocation of people and disruption of income generating activities due to the clearance by 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

28. 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.

29. 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 April 2022. 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.

30. 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 ethnic minority development plan

31. The implementation of package CW- 06 is expected to have primarily positive social impacts on local communities including the ethnic minorities. The objectives of this plan are to:

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

# B. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

## 2.1 Legal and policy framework related to ethnic minority

32. 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

33. 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 behavior 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

34. 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.

35. 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 the13 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/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated April 18th, 2005 on investment supervision by the community.

36. 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

37. 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 favorable 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.

38. 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).

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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 4. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities of Vietnam Government**

| Year | Legal documents |
|---|---|
| 2021 | Decision No. 612/QD-UBDT dated September 16, 2021 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs approving the list of villages with special difficulties in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2021-2025 period. |
| 2020 | Decision No. 33/2020/QD-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 /QD-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/QD-UBDT 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/QD-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/QD-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/QD-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; |

| Year | Legal documents |
|---|---|
| 2016 | Decision No. 1722/QD-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/QD-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/QD-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/QD-UBDT 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. |
| /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

42. 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 5. 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 equity activities in ethnic minority areas in the period of 2018-2025" in Lai Chau |

| Year | Legal documents |
|---|---|
| | 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) |

### 2.1.3 ADB Safeguard policy statement

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

44. 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.

45. **ADB Policy Principles of indigenous people 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 indigenous people:

- 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.

46. **Policy Triggers and Scope.** Indigenous people safeguard referred here as Ethnic Minority (EM) are triggered when a project affects either positively or negatively and either directly or indirectly the indigenous people:

- 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).

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

48. The safeguard policy statement (SPS) sets out the following principles for indigenous people safeguards in all projects:

1. Screening 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. Undertaking a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive [assessment of social impacts] or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Consider options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples
3. Undertaking 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. Ascertaining 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

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

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. Avoiding, 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. Preparing an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the [assessment of social impacts] with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
7. Disclosing a draft Indigenous Peoples plan (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. Preparing 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. Monitoring implementation of the Indigenous Peoples plan (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.

49. **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.

50. **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

51. 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.

52. 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 6. 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/QD-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>Decision No. 12/2018 /QD-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>When screening, confirms likely impacts on EM. The Executing Agency/ Implementing Agency will engage a qualified expert to carry out social impact assessment (SIA). |
| | | 2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive [assessment of social impacts] or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Consider options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate | | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples | | |
| Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs | Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law article 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law Article 67) On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievances. (Land Law Article 69) | 3. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns. | Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in the updated EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas. | Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of EMDP preparation throughout project cycle. |
| | Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support, and resettlement. (Land Law Article 67) according to prescribed procedures (Article 69). Contents of plans provided in Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ- | 4. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial | Issues and concerns of EMs raised during meaningful consultations must be incorporated into the project preparation and implementation. | EMDP to be prepared for the project. |

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

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

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

# C. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 3.1 Methodology

53. 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).

54. Review of secondary data such as the EMDP of 2018, Statistical Yearbook of 2020 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.

55. **Public consultation.** A total of 11 consultation meetings were held from February 18, 2022 to April 7, 2022 with affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies of the project for households as well as answering questions from households. A total of 589 participants of four communes, including 377 males (accounting for 64.0%) and 212 female participants (accounting for 36.0%). Out of 589 participants, 380 were ethnic minorities (accounting for 64.5%). The table below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW6.

**Table 7. List of consultation meetings conducted in affected communities**

| No. | Commune | Consultation date | Total of participants | Male | Female | EM Participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 6 meetings were held on: February 18, 2022; February 21-25, 2022 | 269 | 171 | 98 | 147 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 2 meetings on 18-19 February 2022 | 203 | 132 | 71 | 119 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 2 meetings on 04/04/2022 and 04/07/2022 | 83 | 54 | 29 | 83 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune[2] | 1 meeting on March 28, 2022 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 31 |
| | **Total** | | **589** | **377** | **212** | **380** |

56. **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 April 2022 for CW6. Each FGD included 10-25 participants and lasted for 1-1.5 hours. Gender-disaggregated data were collected

[2] It should be noted that the households affected by land in Ban Giang commune are households with permanent residence in Ban Hon commune

**Table 8. Focus group discussions was conducted**

| No | Commune | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| | **Total** | **32** | **65** | **97** |

Source: Focus group discussion records

57. **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.

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

59. **Secondary data** like the 2020 statistical yearbook is collected from different local offices as part of the data collection process and analysis

60. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)**. The DMS based on approved detailed design was carried out for all affected households and assets. The DMS resulted 443 affected households from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 782 affected households for the whole CW6 package. Out of 70 relocated households, 66 are EM households. Among a total of 24 households acquired 10% of total agricultural land area, 19 are EM households. The rest are marginally affected EM households.

61. **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 prepare the required budget for compensation of APs at current market values. An independent valuation consultant was hired to conduct replacement cost surveys for land, crops, crops, livestock, houses and structures.

62. Basing on the results of the replacement cost survey for land prepared by the valuation consultant, the locality issued the following decisions approving the replacement cost:

- Decision No. 1656/QD-UBND dated November 8, 2021 of the People's Committee of Tan Uyen District approving the land price for compensation and site clearance of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP) financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australian Government (the route connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai highway: Tan Uyen district area);
- Decision No. 534/QD-UBND dated May 17, 2021 of Tam Duong District People's Committee approving specific land prices to calculate compensation when the State

acquires land for implementation of Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (the route connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai highway) in Ban Hon commune.

- Decision No. 1455/QD-UBND dated April 21, 2022 of Tam Duong District People's Committee approving specific land cost for compensation when the State acquired land for 02 projects in Tam Duong district.
- Decision No. 596/QD-UBND dated May 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province approving the unit price of compensation for property, plants and animals when the State acquires land in Tam district and Lai Chau City a part of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government.
- Decision No. 1391/QD-UBND dated October 21, 2021 of Lai Chau Provincial People's Committee approving the unit price of compensation for property, plants and animals when the State recovers land in Tan Uyen and Than Uyen districts belong to the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government.

63. **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.

64. 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 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion – GESI (GESI) Plan for the project.

65. SES was conducted in April 2022 based on DMS results covering 100% of severely affected and vulnerable households as well as an appropriate sample size for marginally affected households (at least 10%) was interviewed.

### 3.2 Assessment of the project's positive and negative impacts

66. Positive impacts on society. The proposed project will not, in and of itself reduce poverty or increase agricultural production, rather the road is a necessary prerequisite for development.

- **Improving transportation and traffic safety**: The existing current road does not meet the travel needs of local people. Given the daily traffic volume, especially due to trucks traveling at high speed, traffic accidents become common and typically serious. The EM people were aware that the project would improve the traffic system and enhance traffic safety for the local communities.
- **Improving living conditions**: The project will improve living conditions for local people, including those from EM groups, in terms of environment and sanitation (tackling drainage and controlling flood), access to market, school, healthcare and

other social services, better security. The construction and maintenance phases of the project will improve direct employment for the poor community in labor-intensive construction and maintenance activities: for example, vegetation clearance from drains and roadside; patching, drainage and construction of small masonry walls; repair of shoulders; earthmoving from sides of roads, etc. Improvement of the road network in turn will stimulate income generation for the unskilled poor and low-income workers in the project area and create employment through the expansion of transport services, the development of small and cottage industries and the growth of commercial and trading business.

- **More business opportunities**: EM owners of small shops selling car appliances, food, toiletries, drinks, and other basic commodities would increase with the improved road connectivity due to increased traffic volumes and more customers. Better transportation would lead to better access to local markets for sales of their farm produce.
- **Increasing access to communities**: The project will increase access to the communities via the rehabilitated road. Most agricultural produce is gathered from paddy fields and fruit and vegetable plantations away from the road corridor, improvements of the road are believed not to cause any major disturbance to their livelihoods.
- **Increasing land values**: The benefits that the project will bring to local communities, especially to ethnic minorities is believed to increase the value of land.

67. **Negative impacts on society.**

- **Land acquisition**. The project would require the acquisition of land and displacement of some households from their current residence and disruption of some businesses.
- **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 behavior and problems (thefts of domestic animal, drug abuse), which may

negatively impinge upon moral conditions of the communities during the construction period.

- **Risk of infectious diseases and burden on local health services:** The low level of education and skill of EM labor 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 behavior, 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 labor may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and trafficking in persons (TIP).
- **Child labor and school dropout.** Increased opportunities for the host community to sell goods and services to the incoming workers may lead to illegal child labor to produce and deliver those goods and services, which in turn may lead to increased school dropout.

### 3.3 Mitigation measures and benefit

- **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 households 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.** Labor 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 neighbors and other social networks. Also, such resettlement options will not affect their spiritual life.
- **Risk of infectious 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, labor 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 labor and school dropout.** Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly and indirectly in the project in accordance with Vietnam laws on child labor.

### 3.4 Socio-economic and cultural description of the project area

68. Upon approval of the detailed design and ROW, social impact assessment was undertaken along with the conduct of SES utilizing a structured questionnaire in April 2022.

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

70. **Demographic characteristics of the project area**. The population of the project area under package CW6 is 16,654 people with an average household size of 4.6 people/household; Ban Bo commune is the most populous commune with 5,323 people, the average household size is 4.4 people/household. Ban Hon commune is the commune with the smallest population with 2,862 people, the average household size is 4.9 people/household. See more details in the table below

**Table 9. Population of project communes**

| No. | Commune | Total HH | Total population | Average HH size | EM HH | EM population | % EM population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 1,108 | 4,697 | 4.2 | 870 | 3,528 | 75.1% |

| No. | Commune | Total HH | Total population | Average HH size | EM HH | EM population | % EM population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 1,201 | 5,323 | 4.4 | 917 | 4,321 | 81.2% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 715 | 3,772 | 5.3 | 711 | 3,768 | 99.9% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 586 | 2,862 | 4.9 | 580 | 2,843 | 99.3% |
| | **Total** | **3,610** | **16,654** | **4.6** | **3,078** | **14,460** | **86.8%** |

*Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA.*

71. In the project communes, the percentage of ethnic minorities accounts for the most, the highest is Na Tam commune, followed by Ban Hon commune, Phuc Khoa commune and Ban Bo commune. Thai, Mong, Lu, Lao, Kho Mu, Giay make up the majority of ethnic groups in the project area. The table below details the EM groups.

**Table 10. Ethnic minority groups in the project communes (%)**

| No. | Communes | EM rate | Ethnic minority rate by group (%) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Thai | Giay | Dao | Mong | Kho Mu | Lu | Lao | Other |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 78.5% | 16.9% | 16.1% | 4.1% | 26.7% | 31.8% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 0.3% |
| 1 | Ban Bo commune | 76.4% | 62.3% | 7.0% | 3.4% | 7.5% | 0.0% | 5.3% | 8.7% | 5.8% |
| 2 | Na Tam commune | 99.4% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 99.9% | 0.1% |
| 3 | Ban Hon commune | 99.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.4% | 0.0% | 90.9% | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| | **Average %** | **88.3%** | **19.8%** | **5.8%** | **1.9%** | **10.6%** | **8.0%** | **24.1%** | **28.2%** | **1.7%** |

*Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA*

72. SES was implemented in April 022 based on the results of DMS to ensure that vulnerable and severely affected households are surveyed at 100%; and marginally affected households are surveyed with a reasonable number of samples (10%).

73. SES included all 443 affected ethnic minority households with 2,054 people.

**Table 11. Socio-economic survey sample of ethnic minority households**

| No. | Communes | Total Affected Households | Total EM Affected Households | EM Household Members | Interviewed Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 389 | 163 | 725 | 163 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 258 | 148 | 649 | 148 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 101 | 101 | 545 | 101 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 34 | 31 | 135 | 31 |
| | **Total** | **782** | **443** | **2,054** | **443** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

74. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project's affected area includes Thai, Giay, Dao, Mong, Kho Mu, Lu, and Lao. Thai people account for the highest proportion of ethnic minority households (28.4%), followed by Lao people with 22.8%.

**Table 12. EM household composition of socio-economic survey**

| No. | Commune | Thoi | | Giay | | Dao | | Mung | | Kho My | | Lu | | Lào | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 12 | 7.4% | 59 | 36.2% | 1 | 0.6% | 50 | 30.7% | 32 | 19.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 9 | 5.5% |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 111 | 75.0% | 1 | 0.7% | 25 | 16.9% | 11 | 7.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 101 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 3 | 9.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 27 | 87.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| | **Total** | **126** | **28.4%** | **60** | **13.5%** | **26** | **5.9%** | **61** | **13.8%** | **32** | **7.2%** | **27** | **6.1%** | **101** | **22.8%** | **9** | **2.0%** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

75. Among the 443 ethnic minorities participating in the socio-economic survey, men are 1,049 people and women are 1,005 people (2,054 of household members in total). Even within age groups, the percentage of women is also lower than men and summarized in the table below.

**Table 13. Disaggregated by gender and age group of the surveyed EM population**

| No. | Commune | Gender | EM HH members | < 18 ages | 18-30 ages | 31-40 ages | 41-50 ages | 51-60 ages | >60 ages | Total 18-60 ages | % of 18-60 to total population | Total HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | Male | 347 | 129 | 68 | 56 | 41 | 35 | 18 | 218 | 62.8% | 163 |
| | | Female | 378 | 145 | 67 | 54 | 44 | 35 | 33 | 233 | 61.6% | |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | Male | 350 | 132 | 70 | 61 | 42 | 25 | 20 | 218 | 62.3% | 148 |
| | | Female | 299 | 95 | 56 | 53 | 41 | 29 | 25 | 204 | 68.2% | |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | Male | 287 | 114 | 53 | 45 | 31 | 27 | 17 | 173 | 60.3% | 101 |
| | | Female | 258 | 97 | 39 | 48 | 32 | 22 | 20 | 161 | 62.4% | |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | Male | 65 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 45 | 69.2% | 31 |
| | | Female | 70 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 45 | 64.3% | |
| | **Total** | Male | 1049 | 395 | 204 | 172 | 122 | 95 | 61 | 654 | 62.3% | **443** |
| | | Female | 1005 | 362 | 176 | 166 | 125 | 93 | 83 | 643 | 64.0% | |
| | | **TOTAL** | **2054** | **757** | **380** | **338** | **247** | **188** | **144** | **1297** | **63.1%** | |
| | | **% Male** | **51.1%** | **52.2%** | **53.7%** | **50.9%** | **49.4%** | **50.5%** | **42.4%** | **50.4%** | | |
| | | **% Female** | **48.9%** | **47.8%** | **46.3%** | **49.1%** | **50.6%** | **49.5%** | **57.6%** | **49.6%** | | |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

### 3.5 Social and cultural characteristics of main EM groups within the project area

76. Below are descriptions of the social, cultural, and traditional livelihood practices of the main ethnic groups in the project areas based on the data from the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) in 2020.

77. **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.

78. 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.

79. Thai brocade fabric is well-known with the unique and colorful 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.

80. 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.

81. 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 Nhinh 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.

82. 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".

83. 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

84. **Lao people**. Lao people are also known as Thay, Thay Duan, Thay Nguon, Phu Thay, and Phu Lao. Lao people are one of eight ethnic groups (Tay, Nung, Thai, Lao, Lu, Lao, Bo Y, San Chay) belonging to the Tay - Thai language group (belonging to the Thai - Ka Dai language family) in Vietnam. Lao people in Vietnam have two local groups: Lao Boc (Lao Can) and Lao Noi (Lao Nho).

85. The majority of Laotians work mainly in wet fields, with farming techniques using plow, harrow and irrigation. The Lao traditional job such as weaving, forging, pottery, and silverware are quite developed.

86. Lao people often carry the surnames Lo, Luong, Vi... like Thai people, each family has its own taboo. Children take their father's last name. Remnants of the large family are found only in a few remote places while common is the small family, monogamy. According to the old custom, the boys have to stay in law for a few years before they could bring their wives back to their homes, or to live separately. For a long time, the time of stay-in-law has been gradually reduced.

87. In the funeral custom, the dead are well-ritualized and buried. As for the head of the the village under the old regime when he died, his body was burnt.

88. In Lao society, the Mo Lam people are good at writing and knowing many ancient stories and folk songs. They recorded old stories and familiar folk songs. The Lao folk art also has Thai-influenced folk art. Lao people dance Lam Vong... in festivals ...

89. Lao people settle with hundreds of houses in a village. Their houses are usually spacious, airy, solid, the main pillar next to the stove and the columns, trusses are carved and decorated. The high roof, bending at two gables, creating a turtle shell shape

90. **Mong people.** The Mong belongs to the 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 Mong living in Vietnam, mainly in upland areas, from 800m-1500m elevation, of the north west. 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$^{th}$ 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$^{th}$ century. By the end of the 20$^{th}$ 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 Mong village is a relatively new construct. Mong's often construct hydraulic systems to develop irrigated terraced fields.

91. The principal food crop grown is corn, with rice taking second place. In corn fields, the 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.

92. 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 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.

93. A study of United Nation Fund Population Agency (UNFPA) on the sexual health and reproductive practices of 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. 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 Mong population in Vietnam live below the poverty line.

94. It is general belief among the 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.

95. Traditional Tet (New Year's Day) of the 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.

96. **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.

97. 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.

98. Giay men wear trousers, short vest, and a turban around their heads. Women wear a five-paneled 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.

99. 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 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.

100. Society is patriarchal and patrilineal. The children take the family name of the father. The family of the young roan 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

101. 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.

102. According to Giay's cosmologies concept, the universe is composed of three levels. Apart from the middle one where human being 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.

103. 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 worship as the guardian genies.

104. 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.

105. **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.

106. 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 chili. They like to drink tea and men like to smoke tobacco by water pipes.

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

108. 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.

109. 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 is friendly and faithful. Divorce is rare. According to custom, he or she who actively sues for a divorce will be penalized.

110. 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.

111. 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

112. Access to district-level services of communes in the project area is relatively convenient with an average distance of 10 km. 3 communes less than 10km from the district center and one commune 25km from the district center

113. **Health**. The surveyed people in Phuc Khoa, Ban Bo and Na Tam communes are quite close to the commune health station, while the ethnic minorities in Ban Hon commune are rather far from medical services, pharmacy shop.

114. The SES revealed that out of the 443 EM respondents, almost of EM HHs said that they could access the health care center; 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 14. Accessibility to health services (% of EM Respondent)**

| No. | 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 |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 62.7 | 37.3 | 0 | 0 | 63.9 | 32.6 | 3.5 | | 0 | 13.5 | 69.7 | 16.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 46.8 | 49.7 | 3.5 | 0 | 37.8 | 56.4 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0 | 19.4 | 46.7 | 33.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 50.4 | 44.9 | 4.7 | 0 | 48.6 | 42.5 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0 | 17.7 | 56.7 | 25.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 0 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 26.9 | 0 | 30.9 | 42.3 | 26.8 | 0 | 13.2 | 33.7 | 53.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

115. **Education.** All communes have a kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school. The upper secondary school at the district centre's with a distance of more than 10 km. All 4 communes have kindergartens with a distance of less than 1 km. For primary school, in Phuc Khoa and Na Tam commune with a distance of less than 1 km, in Ban Hon commune with a distance of 1-2 km and Ban Bo commune with a distance of 2-5 km. For lower secondary school, in Phuc Khoa commune with a distance of less than 1 km, in Ban Bo commune with a distance of 1-2 km, in Na Tam commune with a distance of 2-5 km and in Ban Hon commune with 2-5 km.

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

**Table 15. Accessibility to education units (% of EM Respondent)**

| No. | 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 |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 97.8 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 93.2 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 84.3 | 13.6 | 1.8 | 78.2 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 87.5 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 0 | 87.5 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 35.6 | 47.9 | 16.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 80.9 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 73.6 | 22.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 1.9 | 83.8 | 14.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

117. SES collects information on the highest educational attainment of members of EM households. No schooling or illiteracy accounts for a significant proportion with 29.0% of the EM members in the surveyed communes; 22.9% of members attain lower secondary education; 6.3% of members upper secondary education; the number of members with a university degree or higher accounts for a small proportion with 2.8%

**Table 16. Educational attainment of EM household members**

| No. | Commune | Male/ female | No schooling | Primary, not completed | Primary completed | Lower secondary | Upper secondary | University & Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | % Male | 25.3% | 21.5% | 12.8% | 25.8% | 10.4% | 4.2% | 100.0% |
| | | % Female | 33.6% | 17.5% | 17.3% | 21.6% | 5.5% | 4.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % Total | 29.6% | 19.4% | 15.2% | 23.6% | 7.9% | 4.3% | 100.0% |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | % Male | 22.8% | 23.7% | 18.1% | 25.3% | 7.9% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| | | % Female | 30.4% | 22.3% | 14.1% | 23.9% | 5.7% | 3.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % Total | 26.3% | 23.1% | 16.3% | 24.7% | 6.9% | 2.8% | 100.0% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | % Male | 23.3% | 25.3% | 25.3% | 23.6% | 2.1% | 0.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % Female | 39.8% | 26.4% | 18.4% | 14.6% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % Total | 31.1% | 25.9% | 22.0% | 19.3% | 1.5% | 0.2% | 100.0% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | % Male | 25.4% | 26.8% | 9.9% | 25.4% | 9.9% | 2.8% | 100.0% |
| | | % Female | 35.1% | 15.6% | 23.4% | 16.9% | 7.8% | 1.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % Total | 30.4% | 20.9% | 16.9% | 20.9% | 8.8% | 2.0% | 100.0% |
| | **Total** | **% Male** | **24.0%** | **23.4%** | **17.1%** | **25.2%** | **7.7%** | **2.6%** | **100.0%** |
| | | **% Female** | **34.0%** | **20.6%** | **17.0%** | **20.6%** | **4.8%** | **3.1%** | **100.0%** |
| | | **% Total** | **29.0%** | **22.0%** | **17.1%** | **22.9%** | **6.3%** | **2.8%** | **100.0%** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

118. **Culture and Religion.** The project communes have easy access to the culture center or village culture house (within 1km). The sport center or stadium is more difficult for surveyed people in Ban Hon commune than in other communes (over 5km). The stadium or sport center is usually located in the district center, the distance to access is so far (over 5km). Accessibility to religious units (temple, pagoda, and church) depend on the availability in communes.

**Table 17. Accessibility to cultural and religion units (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | 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 |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

| No. | 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 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 61.1 | 22.2 | 5.7 | 11.0 | 56.0 | 30.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 36.7 | 22.5 | 30.2 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 | 10.6 | 89.4 |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

### 3.7 Living standards

119. **Water**: Except for Na Tam commune, the remaining 3 communes all have piped water sources. The number of ethnic minority households using piped water accounts for a significant with 31.4%. The main source of domestic water for households is from rivers/streams/natural flows, accounting for 48.0%.

**Table 18. Sources of domestic water (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Rain water (%) | Wells (%) | Rivers/ dams/ natural flows (%) | Drilled wells (%) | Piped water (%) | Other (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 0 | 17.2 | 64.7 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 0 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 1.1 | 1.1 | 36.3 | 0 | 61.5 | 0 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 0 | 63.7 | 36.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 0 | 0 | 23.5 | 0 | 76.5 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **0.5** | **19.4** | **48.0** | **0.7** | **31.4** | **0** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

120. Most households (91.3%) self-assessed that the quality of the water being used is fairly good while about 8.7% self-assessed that the quality of water sources was poor, mainly households using natural flow water sources.

**Table 19. Household self-assessment of water quality (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Poor (%) | Fairly Good (%) | Good (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 9.1 | 90.9 | 0 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 7.5 | 92.5 | 0 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 8.6 | 91.4 | 0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 10.2 | 89.8 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **8.7** | **91.3** | **0** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

121. **Energy Source**. 100% of households can access to electricity from the national grid for lighting. The main energy sources for cooking are electricity, gas and wood/firewood. Most households use all three energy sources to save costs

**Table 20. Household sources of energy for cooking (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Electricity | Wood/ firewood | Coal | Biogas | Oil/ gas | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 100% | 78.7% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 78.7% | 0% |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 98.9% | 85.7% | 0.5% | 0% | 69.2% | 0% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 100% | 99% | 0 | 0 | 83.3% | 0% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 100% | 85.3% | 0% | 0% | 94.1% | 0% |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

122. **Sanitation**. A large proportion of ethnic minorities (61.4%) reported using toilets outside their house; Besides, also a significant number of households using toilets inside with septic tanks (accounting for 30.3%) and 6.9% respondent do not have toilet

**Table 21. Household sanitation (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Toilet outside of house | Toilet inside of house without septic tanks | Toilet inside of house with septic tanks | No toilets | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 54.2% | 0.8% | 41.4% | 3.6% | 0% |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 63.2% | 1.6% | 30.8% | 4.4% | 0% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 74.5% | 0 | 4.9% | 20.6% | 0% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 64.8% | 8.8% | 23.5% | 2.9% | 0% |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

### 3.8 Road, drainage, and irrigation system

123. **Road.** Most of the households (85.1%) self-assessed that the road system was "fairly good" and 14.9% of the surveyed households assessed the road quality as "poor"

**Table 22. Household self-assessment of road system (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Poor (%) | Fairly Good (%) | Good (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 11.3 | 88.7 | 0 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 13.7 | 86.3 | 0 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 16.2 | 83.8 | 0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 18.6 | 81.4 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **14.9** | **85.1** | **0** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

124. **Drainage**. Among those surveyed, 7.6% of EM households said that they do not have a drainage system, 18.2% of EM households assessed the drainage system as "poor" and 74.3% of households thought the drainage system as "fair good".

**Table 23. Household self-assessment of drainage system (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Not available (%) | Poor (%) | Fairly good (%) | Good (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 7.3 | 19.7 | 73.0 | 0 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 6.5 | 13.6 | 79.9 | 0 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 7.9 | 19.3 | 72.8 | 0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 8.6 | 20.1 | 71.3 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **7.6** | **18.2** | **74.3** | **0** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

125. **Irrigation system.** Among those surveyed, 3.4% of EM households said they did not have an irrigation system, 8.9% of EM households assessed the irrigation system as "poor" and 88.7% thought that the irrigation system as "fairly good".

**Table 24. Household self-assessment of irrigation system (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Not available (%) | Poor (%) | Fairly good (%) | Good (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 3.2 | 8.7 | 88.1 | 0 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 2.5 | 9.3 | 88.2 | 0 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 3.6 | 7.8 | 88.6 | 0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 4.3 | 9.8 | 85.9 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **3.4** | **8.9** | **88.7** | **0** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

## 3.9 Livelihood

126. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (72.1%). 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 labor. Table below summarizes the source of livelihood of the surveyed households.

**Table 25. Main occupation of EM household members in working age (18-60 years old)**

| No. | Commune | Unit | Agricultural production | | Aquaculture | | No job | | Hired labor | | Services | | Government staff | | Retired / house-wife | | Other | | Total surveyed person |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | Total | 322 | 71.4% | 0 | 0% | 30 | 6.7% | 59 | 13.2% | 20 | 4.4% | 7 | 1.6% | 13 | 2.8% | - | 0.0% | 451 |
| | | Male | 149 | 68.2% | 0 | 0% | 16 | 7.3% | 37 | 17.0% | 9 | 4.2% | 5 | 2.2% | 2 | 1.1% | - | 0.0% | 218 |
| | | Female | 173 | 74.3% | 0 | 0% | 14 | 6.1% | 23 | 9.7% | 11 | 4.6% | 2 | 1.0% | 10 | 4.3% | - | 0.0% | 233 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | Total | 310 | 73.4% | 0 | 0% | 19 | 4.6% | 66 | 15.8% | 17 | 4.0% | 2 | 0.4% | 7 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.2% | 422 |
| | | Male | 149 | 68.5% | 0 | 0% | 7 | 3.2% | 48 | 21.9% | 8 | 3.6% | 2 | 0.7% | 4 | 1.8% | 1 | 0.4% | 218 |
| | | Female | 160 | 78.7% | 0 | 0% | 12 | 6.0% | 19 | 9.4% | 9 | 4.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.5% | - | 0.0% | 204 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | Total | 238 | 71.4% | 0 | 0% | 20 | 6.0% | 69 | 20.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.8% | 4 | 1.1% | - | 0.0% | 334 |
| | | Male | 112 | 64.9% | 0 | 0% | 11 | 6.3% | 44 | 25.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.6% | 3 | 1.6% | - | 0.0% | 173 |
| | | Female | 126 | 78.4% | 0 | 0% | 9 | 5.7% | 25 | 15.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.6% | - | 0.0% | 161 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | Total | 64 | 71.4% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 5.7% | 11 | 12.4% | 3 | 3.8% | 3 | 2.9% | 3 | 3.8% | - | 0.0% | 90 |
| | | Male | 28 | 61.5% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 5.8% | 9 | 19.2% | 3 | 5.8% | 2 | 3.8% | 2 | 3.8% | - | 0.0% | 45 |
| | | Female | 37 | 81.1% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 5.7% | 3 | 5.7% | 1 | 1.9% | 1 | 1.9% | 2 | 3.8% | - | 0.0% | 45 |
| | **Total** | **Total** | **935** | **72.1%** | **0** | **0%** | **75** | **5.7%** | **206** | **15.9%** | **40** | **3.1%** | **14** | **1.1%** | **27** | **2.1%** | **1** | **0.1%** | **1297** |
| | | **Male** | **438** | **66.9%** | **0** | **0%** | **36** | **5.6%** | **138** | **21.1%** | **20** | **3.0%** | **11** | **1.7%** | **11** | **1.6%** | **1** | **0.1%** | **654** |
| | | **Female** | **496** | **77.2%** | **0** | **0%** | **38** | **5.9%** | **69** | **10.7%** | **21** | **3.2%** | **3** | **0.5%** | **16** | **2.4%** | **0** | **0.0%** | **643** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

### 3.10 Poverty and income

127. 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.

128. 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).

129. Out of the 443 surveyed EM households, 39 are poor HHs. The survey results show that most households reported earning an average monthly income of upper VND 1.5 million per month (91.2%) as summarized below.

**Table 26. Surveyed EM Household by ranges of monthly income per capita[3]**

| No. | Commune | % Household by Income Ranges Per Capita | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under VND 1,500,000/month | Upper VND 1.5 million/month | Average Monthly Income Per Capita (VND million/month) |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 3.1% | 96.9% | 1.76 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 17.6% | 82.4% | 1.65 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 7.9% | 92.1% | 1.87 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 0% | 100% | 2.03 |
| | **Average** | **8.8%** | **91.2%** | **1.83** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

[3] The multidimensional poverty standards in the 2022 - 2025 period prescribed in the Decree 07/2021/ND-CP dated on 27/01/2021. Poor household in rural areas is a household with a monthly per capita income of VND 1,500,000 or lower and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services .

130. Majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure. 78.1% said they have surplus income to save; 16.0% said their income enough for expenditures and only 1.8% revealed that their income was not enough for expenditure.

**Table 27. Difference between the income and expenditure of the surveyed EM households (%)**

| No. | Commune | HHs have enough income to save (income > expenditure) | HHs have no ability to save (income = expenditure) | HHs whose income < expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 82.3% | 15.7% | 2.0% |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 74.2% | 11.5% | 1.6% |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 78.4% | 19.6% | 2.0% |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 67.6% | 32.4% | 0.0% |
| | **Average** | **78.1%** | **16.0%** | **1.8%** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

### 3.11 Gender

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

132. 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 28. Gender-disaggregated of EM workforce by commune (% of EM respondent)**

| No. | Commune | Agricultural Work (%) | | | Other Economic Work (%) | | | House Work (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | B | M | F | B | M | F | B |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 7.9 | 3.0 | 89.1 | 12.6 | 4.6 | 82.8 | 3.5 | 33.3 | 63.2 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 6.5 | 4.7 | 88.8 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 80.0 | 4.2 | 37.5 | 58.3 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 8.2 | 7.6 | 84.2 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 76.6 | 2.9 | 34.1 | 63.0 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | 6.0 | 4.8 | 89.2 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 76.8 | 2.3 | 32.0 | 65.7 |
| | **Average** | **7.2** | **5.0** | **87.8** | **11.8** | **9.2** | **79.1** | **3.2** | **34.2** | **62.6** |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022.* *Note: M: Male; F: Female; B: Both Male and Female*

133. 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 29. Gender-disaggregated of activities (% of EM respondent)**

| Activity | Male | Female | Both |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land preparation | 9.1% | 16.7% | 74.2% |
| Irrigation | 12.2% | 18.5% | 69.3% |
| Seedling transfer | 13.9% | 13.1% | 73.0% |
| Harvest | 7.7% | 11.7% | 80.5% |
| Forestry | 9.2% | 10.1% | 80.8% |
| Aquaculture | 15.9% | 11.0% | 73.2% |
| Livestock raising | 5.0% | 7.3% | 87.7% |
| Hired Labor | 9.7% | 33.3% | 56.9% |
| Small Business Activities | 2.5% | 67.2% | 30.4% |
| Selling Production | 2.1% | 51.1% | 46.8% |
| Cooking | 12.4% | 11.4% | 76.2% |
| Getting Wood for Cooking | 3.8% | 10.7% | 85.6% |
| Taking Care Children | 4.1% | 11.3% | 84.5% |
| Taking Care Elders | 1.6% | 16.4% | 82.0% |
| Household Chores | 1.5% | 67.3% | 31.2% |
| Land preparation | 2.9% | 46.8% | 50.3% |

*Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022*

# D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

## 4.1 Information disclosure, consultation and participation requirements

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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 disclosure and consultation

137. 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

138. **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.

139. **Focus Group Discussions**: 17 focus group discussions (FGD) were undertaken with a total of 149 participants (59 male, 90 female) of whom 144 were ethnic minority people: two each in Ban Giang, Na Tam, Ban Hon, Phuc Khoa, Trung Dong, Pac Ta, Phuc Than communes and, one each in Dong Phong ward, San Thang, Than Thuoc communes from 01/08/2018 - 05/08/2018. Please see more details in the below table and the Appendices of the approved EMDP in 2018 for Lai Chau province.

**Table 30. Information of group discussions during project preparation**

| Date | Location | Form | Participants |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01/08/2018 | San Thang commune, Lai Châu city | Giay Ethnic Minority group | 3 EM people and 4 Kinh people (2 male, 5 female) |
| 01/08/2018 | Group 24, Dong Phong Ward, Lai Chau City, Lai Chau Province | Thai and Giay Ethnic Minority group | 7 EM people (3 male, 4 female) |
| 02/08/2018 | Na Bo Cultural House, Ban Giang Commune, Tam Duong District, Lai Chau | Giay Ethnic Minority group | 11 EM people (11 male) |
| 02/08/2018 | Na Bo Cultural House, Ban Giang Commune, Tam Duong District, Lai Chau | Giay Ethnic Minority group | 7 EM people (7 female) |
| 02/08/2018 | People's Committee of Na Tam Commune, Tam Duong District, Lai Chau | Lao Ethnic Minority group | 10 EM people (6 male, 4 female) |
| 02/08/2018 | Na Hieng Hamlet, Na Tam Commune, Tam Duong, Lai Chau | Lao Ethnic Minority group | 6 EM people (6 female) |
| 03/08/2018 | Dong Pao 1 Hamlet, Ban Hon Commune, Tam Duong, Lai Chau | Thai and Lu Ethnic Minority group | 7 EM people (7 female) |
| 03/08/2018 | Ban Hon commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province | Thai and Lu Ethnic Minority group | 12 EM people (11 male, 1 female) |
| 03/08/2018 | Ho Bon Cultural House, Phúc Khoa commune, Tân Uyên district | Mong Ethnic Minority group | 10 EM people (9 male, 1 female) |
| 03/08/2018 | Na Lai Village, Phuc Khoa Commune, Tan Uyen, Lai Chau | Kho Mu Ethnic Minority group | 11 EM people (11 female) |
| 04/08/2018 | Chom Chang village, Than Thuoc Commune, Tan Uyen, Lai Chau | Thai Ethnic Minority group | 6 EM people (6 male) |
| 04/08/2018 | Trung Đồng CPC, Tân Uyên district, Lai Châu province | Kho mu and Mong Ethnic Minority group | 12 EM people (7 male, 5 female) |
| 04/08/2018 | Trung Dong CPC, Tan Uyen, Lai Cha | Thai Ethnic Minority group | 9 EM people (9 female) |
| 05/08/2018 | At the house of Na Ke Village's Secretary, Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen District, Lai Chau Province | Dao Ethnic Minority group | 9 EM people (5 male, 4 female) |
| 05/08/2018 | Sai Luong Village, Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen, Lai Chau | Kho Mu Ethnic Minority group | 10 EM people (10 female) |
| 05/08/2018 | Phúc Than CPC, Than Uyên District, Lai Châu province | Thai Ethnic Minority group | 8 EM people and 1 Kinh (5 male, 4 female) |
| 05/08/2018 | Phuc Than Commune People's Committee, Than Uyen, Lai Chau | Dao and Thai Ethnic Minority group | 6 EM people (6 female) |

140. 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, unfavorable 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 labor influx.

141. **Public consultation meetings**. 12 consultations were held in all the affected communes in Lai Chau province from 29 January 2018 to 8 February 2018. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 490 people participated consisting of 301 men and 189 women (39% of total). Please see more details of the consultation meetings and participants in the below table and the Appendices of the approved EMDP in 2018 for Lai Chau province.

**Table 31. Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities during preparation of the project**

| Commune | Date | Participant | No. Attendances | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Male | Female |
| **Lai Chau Province** | | | | | |
| 1. Ban Bo commune | 01/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of CPC, commune cadastral official<br>- Project consultants | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 2. Phuc Khoa commune | 01/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of CPC, Party Secretary, commune cadastral official<br>- Project consultants | 49 | 29 | 20 |
| 3. Tan Uyen town | 03/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Vice-Chairman of CPC, Chairman of Fatherland Front Committee, land administration - construction official<br>- Project consultants | 51 | 27 | 24 |
| 4. Na Tam commune | 31/01/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representative of local authorities: Vice Chairman of CPC, Vice Chairman of Commune Council.<br>- Project consultants | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| 5. Ban Hon commune | 30/01/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Chair of Fatherland Front Committee, Land Administration- | 42 | 30 | 12 |

| Commune | Date | Participant | No. Attendances | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | construction official.<br>- Project consultants. | | | |
| 6. Ban Giang commune | 30/01/2018 | Potential affected households;<br>- Representative of local authorities: Secretary of Commune Party Committee, Commune Cadastral chief officer,<br>- Project consultants | 74 | 44 | 30 |
| 7. Pac Ta commune | 05/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representative of local authorities: Commune People's Committee Chairman, Commune People's Committee Office<br>- Project consultants | 41 | 21 | 20 |
| 8. Trung Dong commune | 05/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representative of local authorities: Commune Vice Chairman, Commune Land Officials<br>- Project consultants. | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| 9. Than Thuoc commune | 03/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Commune People's Committee, Commune Cadastral official.<br>- Project consultants | 38 | 24 | 14 |
| 10. Dong Phong ward | 29/01/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, land administration - construction official<br>- Project consultants | 54 | 34 | 20 |
| 11. Phuc Than commune | 01/02/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Commune Land Administration, Office staff; Statistician<br>- Project consultants | 48 | 22 | 26 |
| 12. San Thang commune | 29/01/2018 | - Potential affected households;<br>- Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Commune Land Administration - Office staff, Statisticians<br>- Project consultants | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| **Total** | | | **490** | **301** | **189** |

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

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

143. At the beginning of land acquisition process, based on the list of affected households that have been identified by LFDC to prepare the map of land acquisition for issuing the notice of land acquisition for the package CW04. A total of 4 consultation meetings were held from November 3, 2020 to November 26, 2020 with affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies for households as well as answer questions of households. A total of 168 participants in four communes, including 93 males (accounting for 55.4%) and 75 females (accounting for 44.6%). Out of 168 participants, 119 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 70.8%). Please see below table for more information of these consultation (The Minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 1**).

**Table 32. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities**

| No. | Commune | Time of consultation | Number of participants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Male | Female | EM |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | November 26, 2020 | 51 | 32 | 19 | 36 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | November 5, 2020 | 55 | 30 | 25 | 39 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | November 5, 2020 | 42 | 20 | 22 | 29 |
| 4 | Ban Hon commune | November 3, 2020 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 15 |
| | **Total** | | **168** | **93** | **75** | **119** |

144. Once the notice of land acquisition issued by local authorities, a total of 11 consultation meetings were held from February 18, 2022 to April 7, 2022 with affected households to disseminate information about the project including (i) announcement of the notice of land acquisition, (ii) Plan for DMS implementation and (iii) policies of compensation and assistance for households as well as responses to questions of households relating to project, compensation and resettlement. A total of 589 participants in four communes, including 377 males (accounting for 64.0%) and 212 females (accounting for 36.0%). Out of 589 participants, 380 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 64.5%). The table below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW6. Please see more details in the below table (The minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 2** and selected pictures during consultation are attached in **Annex 5**).

**Table 33. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities**

| No. | Commune | Time of consultation | Number of participants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Male | Female | EM |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 6 meetings were held on: February 18, 2022; February 21-25, 2022 | 269 | 171 | 98 | 147 |
| 2 | Ban Bo commune | 2 meetings on 18-19 February 2022 | 203 | 132 | 71 | 119 |
| 3 | Na Tam commune | 2 meetings on 04/04/2022 and | 83 | 54 | 29 | 83 |

| No. | Commune | Time of consultation | Number of participants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Male | Female | EM |
| | | 07/04/2022 | | | | |
| 4 | Ban Giang commune (Ban Hon) | 1 meeting on March 28, 2022 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 31 |
| | **Total** | | **589** | **377** | **212** | **380** |

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. 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 34. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings**

| Issue Raised | Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project |
|---|---|
| **The Project** | |
| The current road conditions are very bad, traffic accidents often happen, so the project is highly appreciated and supported by the local people | Much appreciated. Social acceptability obtained |
| **Resettlement Issues** | |
| What is compensation policy? People want to receive land if their houses are fully affected, if partially affected, they want to receive compensation by cash. | Fair compensation for land and non-land losses: Compensation will be at full replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken as part of updating the RP. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. Assistance will be provided for culturally appropriate reburial on a plot provided by the project. If the remaining portion of land is unviable, the entire parcel of land will be acquired in accordance with Government and ADB regulations.<br>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<br>In cases where APs have no place to re-organize, the Project or the government must provide resettlement site |
| Life stabilization assistance needed. If the | An allowance package will be provided for the AHs |

| Issue Raised | Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project |
|---|---|
| people are affected in agricultural activities, will the government provide support for training on proper growing and raising of their commercial activities? | losing land, in which there is also life stabilization assistance.<br>An Income Restoration Program will be developed for the Project, and this will be discussed with local authorities. |
| How to measure land and property? | DMS of the affected assets will be carried out by the district land fund development centre staff and commune officers, village leaders and representatives of the AHs. Copies of DMS records will be handed over to the AHs for checking and keeping. |
| **Design Issues** | |
| Traffic and road safety. The project road should have warning signs at the point of residential areas, schools, health station. | Necessary measures will be incorporated into the road design such as the installation of road crossings marker especially at schools and markets, bus stops, informative signs, warning devices, covered lined ditch canal and a Road Safety Awareness Campaign will be delivered. |
| Construction units must ensure safety canal system to sufficient water for rice fields | The affected public structures will be compensated. The displacement of electric poles will be carried out by the specialized unit. |
| **Environment Issues** | |
| When constructing, it is necessary to ensure proper environmental measures and drainage positions | The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan |
| The project must take measures to minimize the environmental impacts during construction. | |
| The public security and traffic safety need to be ensured during construction | |
| During construction of project road, the project should avoid dust and noise. | |
| **Construction and Recommendations** | |
| Local people proposed during the construction of project road, the contractors need to hire local unskilled labors for civil works, this help them have more income | The project will actively promote local labour hire.<br>Local people will be hired by contractors. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment including qualified vulnerable persons, ethnic minorities will be given higher priority in consideration for project employment. |
| Manage traffic safety during the construction process to minimize disruptions and accidents. | Traffic Management Plan will be prepared and implemented by Contractors |
| Improve road safety awareness | The project will include a community road safety awareness program. |
| Need to maintain social order during construction. | This will be covered in the EMDP and will be monitored. |

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

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

149. **Focus Group Discussions:** Four FGDs were held in project communes from 04-07/04/2022 with total of 97 people (all EM people) participated across the four venues consisting of 32 men (33.0%) and 65 women (67.0%). 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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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 information disclosure plan

### 4.4.1 Special consideration for communication and consultation

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

154. 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.

155. 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 disclosure 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.

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

### 4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

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

**Table 35. Roles and responsibilities for consultation and participation**

| Issue | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Responsible | Timing | Source of Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Specific EMDP** | | | | | |
| Disclosure of agreed EMDP | Communities in project areas; Stakeholders (including mass organizations and community leaders) | - 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).<br>- Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards and dissemination to village chiefs and neighborhood group leaders. | - EMDP dissemination: PMU2/ DPCs<br>- PIB dissemination: DPCs/ CPCs | Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB | - Part of EMDP cost<br>- Project supervision consultant team |
| | General public | - Public disclosure on ADB's website<br>- Uploading on MOT website | - ADB<br>- MOT | | NA |
| Disclosure of periodic External EMDP Monitoring Reports | Public, local authorities, EM Division, mass organizations | - Uploaded on ADB website.<br>- Translated versions of external monitoring reports. | - ADB<br>- PMU, DPCs | Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi-annual) | NA |
| Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports | Public | Uploaded on ADB website. | ADB | Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU 2 (semi-annual) | NA |
| **Construction and Environment Related** | | | | | |
| Consultation on access to rural infrastructure (rural roads/ bridges connecting the villages to the project | PPC, DOT, DPC, communities in the area concerned. | - Meetings with agencies<br>- Consultation meetings with communities. | PMU, project supervision consultant (PSC), DD Consultant | During detailed design | Project supervision consultant team |

| Issue | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Responsible | Timing | Source of Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | - Public meetings & site visits.<br>- Household discussions with any that are directly affected. | Contractors | - Prior to start of construction works;<br>- Quarterly thereafter | Contractors |
| Presentation of planned activities and schedule; anticipated impacts and mitigation measures; GRM | AHs, representatives of communities in vicinity of works, CPCs | Public meetings & site visits and informal interviews | PMU2, PSC, community leaders and mass organizations | Once before construction commences (public meetings) and semiannually thereafter during construction (site visits and informal interviews) | Project supervision consultant team |
| Comments and suggestions on mitigation measures, public opinion | Experts of various sectors, county/ district EPBs | Expert workshop, involvement of EM | PMU2, PSC | As needed, based on public consultation | Project supervision consultant team |
| Public satisfaction with EMDP implementation | AHs, CPC representatives | Public opinion survey, involvement of EM | PSC, community leaders and mass organizations | Once at mid-term review stage | Project supervision consultant team |
| Effectiveness of mitigation measures, impacts of operation, comments and suggestions | AHs, CPC representatives | Public consultation and site visits, involvement of EM | PMU2, PSC | Once in the first year of operation | Project supervision consultant team |
| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Resettlement Related** | | | | | |
| Disclosure of agreed RP | AHs, communities in project areas; Stakeholders. | - Dissemination of RP to all DPCs/ CPCs in project areas and agencies involved in RP implementation.<br>- Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards | - PMU2/ DONRE/ DPCs<br>- DPCs/ CPCs | Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB | Project supervision consultant team Resettlement Plan |
| | General public | - Public disclosure on ADB's website<br>- Uploading on MOT website | - ADB<br>- MOT | | NA |
| Resettlement | Relocating AHs, CEMA | Group and individual discussions with relocating AHs on options details and assistance entitlements. | LFDC, CPC, traditional leaders and mass organizations | Following DMS | Resettlement Plan |
| Income Restoration | AHs eligible for IRP, CEMA | Group discussions on IRP strategy, including proposed options. Needs and preference assessment. (Feedback informs final design of IRP.) | IRP SC, IRP MB, 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 | LFDCs, 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 be collected | LFDC | | Resettlement Plan |

| Issue | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Responsible | Timing | Source of Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure | | | |
| Disclosure of agreed updated RP | Affected households; Communities in project areas. | Translated resettlement plan publicly accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website. | -PMU 2, District Compensation and Resettlement Board (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 | NA |

| Issue | Target Audience | Means of Communication | Responsible | Timing | Source of Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | annual) | |
| **Other Social Issues** | | | | | |
| HIV and human trafficking mitigation | Communities in the project areas. Construction workers | Public consultation and small group meetings | Provincial AIDS Centre, Women's Union, Youth Union, HTAP Service Provider | Ongoing during construction | HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program |
| Road safety awareness | Communities in the project areas | Public consultation meetings, class room | Women's Union, Youth Union, Teachers, Road Safety Service Provider | During construction phase and at commencement of operation phase. | Road Safety Awareness program |
| Opportunities for project work | Adults in the project area | Public notices | Contractor | Ongoing during construction phase | Works contracts |

*Note: EM Division: District Ethnic Minority Division; CPC = Commune People's Committee; LFDC = Land Fund Development Centre; 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, IRP SC = Income Restoration Program Steering Committee; IRP MB = Income Restoration 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*

# E. BENEFITS, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

158. 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

159. According to the results of DMS, the land acquisition of this package and construction of the resettlement site will affect a total of 782 AHs and 19 public organizations in Phuc Khoa commune of Tan Uyen district and Ban Bo, Na Tam, Ban Giang communes of Tam Duong district. It should be noted that the households affected by land in Ban Giang commune are households with permanent residence in Ban Hon commune. In which 389 households and 07 organizations in Tan Uyen district and 393 households and 12 organizations in Tam Duong district. Out of 782 AHs, 94 HHs are classified as severely affected (70 HHs have to be relocated and 24 HHs lose from 10% of total productive land). In addition, 458 households belong to the vulnerable group (443 ethnic minority households, 27 female headed households with dependents, 14 households having the disabled, 40 poor households, 2 households are children and 9 households are the elderly alone, 2 policy beneficiary households - in which 77 households belong to both vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities).

160. 443 affected households (total households of 4 communes are 3,610) with 2,054 people belonging to EM groups out of a total of 782 affected households of the entire package CW6. Out of 443 affected EM households, 66 households (303 people) have to be relocated, 19 households (87 people) have more than 10% of total agricultural land are acquired and the rest are marginally affected (including: 14 female headed households with dependents, 14 households having the disabled, 39 poor households, 2 households are orphan children and 9 households are the elderly alone, 1 policy beneficiary households). Affected EM people belonging to severely affected households in working age are 254 people. The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities. Please see the table below for more details.

**Table 36. Summary of affected EM households of package CW6**

| No. | Commune/ district | Total affected EM HHs | Relocated EM HHs | Severely EM AHs (losing >10% of productive land area) | Partially EM AHs | Partially EM AHs belong vulnerable groups | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Female headed EM HHs with dependents | Disabled EM HHs | Poor EM HHs | Orphan children EM HH | Alone elder EM HH | Policy EM HHs |
| **I** | **TAN UYEN DISTRICT** | **163** | **18** | **19** | **126** | **6** | **14** | **5** | **2** | **9** | **1** |
| 1 | Phuc Khoa commune | 163 | 18 | 19 | 126 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| **II** | **TAM DUONG DISTRICT** | **280** | **48** | **0** | **232** | **8** | **0** | **34** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| 1 | Ban Bo commune | 148 | 43 | 0 | 105 | 8 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Na Tam commune | 101 | 5 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Ban Giang commune | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **443** | **66** | **19** | **358** | **14** | **14** | **39** | **2** | **9** | **1** |

*Source: LDFC in April 2022*

### 5.1.2 Road safety

161. 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.

162. The project is designed to be constructed to higher standards allowing for vehicle speeds of up to 80km/h 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.

163. 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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

166. 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.

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

### 5.1.3 HIV/AIDS & human trafficking

168. According to statistics from the Center for Disease Control of Lai Chau province, by the end of 2020, the cumulative number of HIV infections in the province was 3,539 cases, cumulative deaths due to HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the year was1,640 people, the number of people living with HIV was 1,812 people. The highest number of cases are in the working age group from 25-49 years old and are mainly from ethnic minorities. During 2015-2019, most HIV infections were through blood/injection drug use (66.67%), followed by sexual transmission (33.33%). However, because diagnosis is only available to people who refer themselves to a health center for testing and there is no systematic screening process for HIV diagnosis, and testing rates are low in the area, it is not possible to identify the real number and it is likely underestimated.

169. 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.

170. 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.

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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.

174. 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.

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

### 5.1.4 Disruptions to local communities during construction

176. 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.

177. The following requirements will be incorporated into the civil works contracts:

- To the extent possible, contractor will hire local staff. For some jobs requiring re-training, contractor will select among the employees hired locally to train them for new skills so they can do the job well;
- Contractor will ensure that all workers are properly registered with local authorities.
- 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.
- 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 behavior of the workers.

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

178. 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 disclosure

179. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requires the provision of meaningful consultation and information disclosure 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 disclosure can exacerbate the vulnerability of those already marginalized and constrain their ability to mitigate negative impacts.

180. 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

181. 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

182. 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 Benefits

### 5.2.1 Economic improvement

183. The project aims to enhance access to the Greater Mekong Subregion (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

184. 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 (approximate 480 persons) in Na Tam Commune, Tam Duong District.

185. 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.

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

### 5.2.3 Opportunities for income improvement

187. The updated RP includes a Income Restoration (IRP) as part of its income restoration strategy. The IRP 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.

188. The approach of the IRP strategy is to utilize and build on existing capacities and programs as well as AP resources. The IRP 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 income restoration strategy are:

- **Consultation, information disclosure and needs assessment.** Affected persons (APs) will be provided detailed information on the IRP from early in the preparatory stages of the detailed IRP and will be consulted on preferences for confirmation before implementation. Information disclosure 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 income options. A detailed needs assessment of eligible APs will inform the design of the detailed IRP.
- **The IRP 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 IRP will provide support to models to promote their effectiveness and sustainability. Model owners will be incorporated in the training and mentoring regime of the IRP to promote sustainability of training outcomes. Training will include modules on financial management.

- **Income restoration activities will be carried out through functional departments of the district** (Land Fund Development Centre, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Service Center, Center for Vocational Education - Continuing education ...). These agencies have ongoing programs in place in the project areas as well as an ongoing presence. These agencies are all experienced in providing outreach training and model setting. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Agricultural Service Center will be in charge of agricultural models and agricultural technique training. The Center for Vocational Education - Continuing Education will undertake non-agricultural vocational training activities. The Land Fund Development Center will be the coordinating and managing agency of the IRP,

189. The IRP 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.

190. 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.

### 5.2.4 Improvement of community resilience against risks of HIV, human trafficking and road accidents

191. 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.

192. 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.

193. 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 Work opportunities related to the project

194. The project construction activities will provide short to medium term benefits of local labor hire, especially unskilled labor, 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.

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

**Table 37. 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 | PMU2 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, PMU2, PPCs, DOT, Department of Education and Training, Women's Union, Youth Union | 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: (-) | Local labors are prioritized. Providing 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, PMU2 | Resourced under works contracts | |
| Opportunities for Improved Income<br>Impact: (+) | Preparation of detailed IRP, needs assessment and detailed consultations. Establishment of models, extension training, provision of inputs. | PMU2 will coordinate the detailed development and implementation of the Program with the concerned Provincial authorities/ departments.<br>It is implemented by functional departments of the district (Land Fund Development Center, Department of | Resourced under Resettlement Plan | Resettlement Plan.<br>The RP is subject to updating following detailed design. |

| IMPACTS ISSUES | ACTION | KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES | RESOURCES | RELATED PLANS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Service Center, Center for Vocational Education - Continuing Education, ...). | | |
| Project related work opportunities<br>Impact: (+) | Contractor prioritizes efforts to hire local ethnic minority people.<br>Bidding documents and contracts of civil works to include provision for preference for local sourcing of labor, especially unskilled labor. | PMU2 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>Contractors for implementation. | Resourced under Works Contracts. | |

## F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

196. A Grievance Redress Mechanism[4] 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

197. 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:

a. 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.

b. Requests or grievances will be submitted in the first instance to the complaints receiving office of the relevant District People's Committee (DPC). Officer of the DPC where received complaint 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 Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (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.

c. 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.

d. 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

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

198. Complaint letter must be written in Vietnamese or local language 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. The complaints are also accepted by verbally for AHs including EM people who are not able to read or write Vietnamese language.

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

200. 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

201. 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.

202. 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.

203. 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-TTCP of 31 October 2013 of the Government Inspectorate providing the process of settlement of administrative complaints. The time limit for verification of complaint contents is 30 days.

204. 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

205. Stage 1. Receiving complaints

- The second-time complaint shall fall 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).

206. 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.

207. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

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

208. 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.

209. 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.

## G. BUDGET AND FINANCING

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

211. The updated EMDP specific actions are estimated to cost VND 302,400,000 ($US 13,078), 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 38. EMDP budget estimate[5]**

| Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures | Cost (VND) | Remarks | Notes<br>The objectives of these activities are to support for EM people in terms of the following area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Communication Activities | 60,000,000 | VND 10 million/ workshop x 6 workshops<br>Phuc Khoa (2)<br>Ban Bo (2)<br>Na Tam (1)<br>Ban Hon (1) | Communicating government and provincial policies for ethnic minorities |
| | | | Preservation of traditional culture of ethnic minorities |
| | | | Communicating project information from the perspective of ethnic minorities, such as compensation and resettlement, economic development, traffic safety, social safety, etc. |
| Meaningful consultations | 96,000,000 | VND 16 million/ consultation x 6 consultations<br>Phuc Khoa (2)<br>Ban Bo (2)<br>Na Tam (1)<br>Ban Hon (1) | Prior to implementation of EMDP |
| | | | Consulting solutions to implement income models suitable to ethnic minorities' habits |
| Capacity Building/ Training | 96,000,000 | VND 16 million/ workshop x 6 workshops<br>Phuc Khoa (2)<br>Ban Bo (2)<br>Na Tam (1)<br>Ban Hon (1) | Capacity building/training for ethnic minorities to support, manage and monitor income restoration activities for ethnic minorities |

[5] All 433 EM households are located in 4 communes: Phuc Khoa, Ban Bo, Na Tam, and Ban Hon; therefore, all EMDP activities will be carried out only for these communes.

| Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures | Cost (VND) | Remarks | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | The objectives of these activities are to support for EM people in terms of the following area. |
| **Sub-total** | 252,000,000 | | |
| Contingency (20%) | 50,400,000 | | |
| **Total** | **302,400,000** | | |
| **Total in USD** | **13,078** | | |

## H. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

**Table 39. Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders**

| Key Stakeholders | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| **Ministry of Transport (MOT)** | MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas. |
| **Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)** | PMU2 is responsible for overall coordination of program implementation as well as disbursement of funds.<br>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:<br>• Coordinating with the People's Committee in the formulation and implementation of the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP. Recommending to MOT for submitting the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP to ADB for the review and approval;<br>• Carrying 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;<br>• 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;<br>• Providing information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project;<br>• Monitoring and reporting the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively;<br>• Implementing the internal monitoring of the EMDP implementation and ensure that the implementation of activities is in compliance with the agreed EMDP;<br>• Coordinating 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.;<br>• Recruiting an external 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<br>• Managing resourcing of local interpreters of ethnic minority languages |
| **Provincial People's Committees (PPC)** | The Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will have an oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities. The PPC's responsibilities with respect to the RP are discussed separately in the RP. Their main responsibilities for |

| Key Stakeholders | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| | other activities discussed within the EMDP are:<br>• Information disclosure to raise awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels;<br>• Instructing District People's Committee and relevant agencies such as DOT, Department of Traffic Safety, Department of Education and Training, Department of Health (DOH), DOLISA, DARD, CEMA as well as mass organizations to help in the formulation and implementation of the project activities;<br>• Coordinating the road safety awareness program; and<br>• Grievance redress as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary. |
| **Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)** | 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.<br>Provincial and District CEMA have specific responsibilities as follows:<br>• Reviewing the EMDP activities and advising on EMDP implementation issues;<br>• Participating in the EMDP implementation together with other relevant agencies;<br>• Participating in monitoring of EMDP implementation, discussing 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;<br>• Advising on the issues/impacts that arise during the subproject implementation in the ethnic minority area;<br>• Recording data/issues on the EMDP implementation, sharing 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.<br>Based on the Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT dated 17 January 2012 guiding legal assistance for ethnic minority people:<br>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:<br>(i) providing legal advice,<br>(ii) Participation in proceedings<br>(iii) Representation except for legal proceedings,<br>(iv) Other forms of legal aid as provided for by the law on legal aid. In addition, if the EM people require, supporting in translating or providing interpreter. The above support is free of charge. |
| **District People's** | DPC will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's |

| Key Stakeholders | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| **Committees (DPC)** | Income Restoration (IRP) together with PMU2. Specifically, DPC will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:<br>• Collaborating with PMU2, DDD Consultant and relevant local agencies (eg: Land Fund Development Center, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Service Center, Center for Center for Vocational Education - Continuing Education ...) and other stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's IRP Program during the RP updating process.<br>• Together with PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the IRP that includes key stakeholders.<br>• 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 IRP should be based on a needs assessment of eligible affected persons and local conditions to ensure effectiveness of the IRP in restoring income levels.<br>• Taking lead in the implementation of the IRP in close collaboration with DARD Extension Centre. Consulting and guiding 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 IRP activities and training programs in the local areas.<br>• Monitoring and reporting on implementation of the IRP, including implementation of specific IRP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of IRP activities. |
| **Department of Health/Provincial AIDS Centre/District Preventative Medicine Centre** | Overall coordination on HIV aspects of the project with respect to district and commune health centres. |
| **Department of Transport / Traffic Safety Committee** | • Coordinating the organization of activities of road safety awareness campaign.<br>• Coordinating in managing and organizing the activities of road safety awareness information, education, and communication (IEC). |
| **Commune People's Committee** | Supporting the implementation of all programs and activities covered under the EMDP. |
| **Department of Education and Training** | Coordinating management activities awareness, safety awareness in schools. |
| **Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Land Fund** | DCARB is responsible for implementation of the RP. DCARB led by the Vice President of the District People's Committees will include the Directors of LFDC (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. |

| Key Stakeholders | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| **Development Centre (LFDC)** | |
| **Mass Organizations: Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmers' Union** | Relevant mass organizations will participate in program implementation in areas in the realm of their respective mandates. The Women's Union and Youth Union will collaborate in the implementation of the HHTAP and community road safety awareness programs, especially with respect to community outreach. The Women's Union will also be a member of DCARB and GRM. The Farmers' Union will support the implementation of the IRP in cooperation with DARD and DOLISA. |

## I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

213. 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 package CW6 is presented in the table below

**Table 40. Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities**

| Activities | Time |
|---|---|
| Updating EMDP and submitting it to ADB | May 2022 |
| Final uEMDP to be approved by ADB | May 2022 |
| Posting uEMDP on ADB website and at SP's locality | May 2022 |
| Implementation of EMDP activities | June 2022 |
| Bidding and award of civil works | June 2022 |
| Commencement of civil works | July 2022 |
| Internal and external monitoring activities | From having DMS results until completion of all social safeguards activities |

# K. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

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

## 10.1 Internal monitoring

215. The Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) will conduct regular monitoring of the project, including implementation of the EMDP. PMU2 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 project commencement. Social monitoring reports will be provided to AHs and submitted to ADB for updating on website.

216. 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 IRP 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 disclosure 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

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

- To verify internal monitoring information;
- To verify whether the activity objectives are being met in accordance with the EMDP and RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- To assess the effectiveness of the consultation activities of the project to ensure information disclosure 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;

218. 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.
- Reviewing implementation reports of the HTAP and community road safety programs implementation reports as well as their monitoring, review and evaluation reports.
- Reviewing the results of internal monitoring.

### 10.3 Post-completion evaluation

219. 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:

- Carrying 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.

- Conducting 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 issued 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.
- Discussing with the Executive Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (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).
- Discussing 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.
- Reviewing 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 and monitoring team composition

220. External 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.

221. 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.

222. Information presented in the reports should incorporate gender and ethnicity

223. All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a semi-annual basis. The table below sets out sample monitoring

and evaluation indicators. The list of indictors and associated targets as appropriate will be finalized during inception phase of the external monitor in consultation with PMU2 and ADB.

**Table 41. Sample monitoring and evaluation indicators**

| Indicators | Examples of indicators |
|---|---|
| **Implementation of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures** | **Process indicators**<br>▪ Progress of implementation of mitigation/ beneficial measures against plan<br>▪ Number of activities that occur/completed - construction of rural roads, income restoration activities, HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention, Road Safety Awareness<br>▪ Model farms developed under the IRP are accessible to non-affected households within those communities.<br>▪ Percentage of affected ethnic minority households participating in the activities covered under the HTAP;<br>▪ Percentage of improvement in awareness and knowledge related to HIV, human trafficking and road safety;<br>▪ Percentage of affected ethnic minority households participating in the IRP; |
| | **Outcome indicators**<br>▪ Increased participation in remunerated work<br>▪ Improved access to markets and services for communities in areas serviced by project-constructed rural roads.<br>(Improved awareness of HIV and human trafficking issues and prevention and improved awareness of road safety will be monitored and measured separately by HTAP and Road Safety Awareness Programs under their M&E activities.) |
| **Consultation, Participation** | **Process indicators**<br>▪ Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders<br>▪ Number of consultation and participation activities that occur - meetings, information disclosure, brochures; flyers, training<br>▪ Percentage of EM women as participants; number of meetings exclusively with EM women<br>▪ Percentage of vulnerable EM groups represented / attending meetings; number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable EM groups.<br>▪ Languages used at meetings<br>▪ Consultation and participation progress against plan |
| | **Outcome Indicators**<br>▪ Awareness of EM issues among implementing stakeholders<br>▪ Awareness of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures amongst recipients<br>▪ Awareness of project details amongst stakeholders<br>▪ EM perception of effectiveness, cultural appropriateness and inclusiveness of consultation measures<br>▪ Attendance at consultation and participation activities<br>▪ Level of involvement by IP and representatives in the design and implementation of consultation and participation |

| Indicators | Examples of indicators |
|---|---|
| | ▪ Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable. |
| **Changes to Status of Women** | **Process indicators**<br>▪ Percentage of participants in EMDP community-based programs are women<br>▪ Percentage of unskilled labor in project construction are women<br>▪ Equitable participation of women in IRP |
| | **Outcome indicators**<br>▪ Increased participation in remunerated work (Improved awareness of HIV and human trafficking issues and prevention and improved awareness of road safety for women will be monitored and measured separately by HTAP and Road Safety Awareness Programs under their M&E activities.) |
| **Procedures in Operation** | ▪ EM Division and Women's Union participate in GRM and program implementation of HTAP and Community Road Safety programs.<br>▪ The GRM is accessible to ethnic minority people, and that appropriate support is provided by EM Division, CPC, DPC and PPC legal services;<br>▪ 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. |

# ANNEX

## Annex 1. Minutes of meetings with AHs during EMDP updating

**Phuc Khoa commune, 26 November 2020**

## MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

### I. Participants

1. Representative of PMU2

- Mr. Le Thanh Tuan Position: Staff in charge

2. Representative of SMEC

- Ms. Ngo Thuy Quynh Position: Resettlement Specialist
- Ms. Tran Thi Le Tam Position: Resettlement Specialist
- Ms. Nghiêm Thị Thủy Position: Gender Specialist

3. Representative of People's Committee of Phuc Khoa commune

- Ms. Nguyen Kim Tuyen Position: Vice-chairman
- Ms. Phan Thi Mai Position: Cadastral staff
- Ms. Truong Thi Trang Position: Culture staff

4. Representative of mass organizations

- Mr. Vang Van Phuc Position: Chairman of Farmer's Union
- Mr.Doan Van Nam Position: Chairman of Veterans Association
- Ms. Lo Thi Thuong Position: Chairwomen of Women's Union

5. Representative for the AHs and communties in the project area: Ho Bon, Nam Bon, Phuc Khoa, Ngoc Lai, Doan Ket, Ho Ta villages

and 51 affected housholds and 11 non-affected households

### II. Content of public consutlation 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 progess of project formulation.

Discuss with local authorities, mass organiztions and local people on the above metioned issues, representative of PMU2 and consultants work with local authorities in term of land acquisition, compensation, support, evaluate the implementation steps, collect the feedkback and recomendation 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 Issues related to land acquisition and assets on land; implement the policy of compensation, support, relocation, resettlement and restoration of people's livelihood*

- In the past, there was a road widening project, now if the road expansion project will affect the land and structures of the households, it is necessary to compensate and support

adequately. If it is necessary to relocate, the project needs to calculate enough so that the households can rebuild their houses in other places and support the restoration of their lives.

- The local government and people are very supportive of the project and expect the project to be implemented soon.

- Due to the conditions on the old road, people build houses near the road, if the house area is confiscated, the project needs appropriate support for people to rebuild their houses.

- In addition to the construction preparation items, if there are additional impacts to land, plants, crops, the project needs a compensation plan and additional support.

***III.2 Concerns about gender - ethnic minorities and social development***

- The section through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district is 8 km long. The main ethnic groups are Kinh, H'Mong, Thai, Giay, Lu and some other ethnic minorities.

- Average income is from 200,000 to 300,000 VND/day for tea harvesting; and can be up to 1,000,000 VND/day. Main livelihoods are farming (tea growing), animal husbandry (buffalo, cow, pig). People expect the project to support agricultural materials, labor days, fertilizers, agricultural extension techniques, and tea growing techniques.

- People want to participate in labor with contractors, local authorities need to support people to make labor commitments with contractors so that they can intervene in case of conflicts between the two parties.

***III.3 Environmental issues***

- During the construction process, contractors and workers should pay attention to keep the environment clean and take measures to minimize dust.

- When expanding the national highway, it is recommended to build a drainage ditch at the top of the catting slope because currently on the hill there are vertical ditches (filling slope), in the rainy season, water is flooded and garbage flows into people's houses, and there is no drainage ditch yet. On the catting slope, it is proposed that the project arrange ditches and ditches of the national highway passing through the commune area, arrange separate sewage lines, to avoid entering people's production areas.

***IV. Answer and Conclusion***

- The government and people are very supportive of the project and look forward to completing the counting, compensation and construction implementation soon.

- The payment needs to be done early, completely and accurately.

- Contractors need to comply with the construction regulations and requirements of the project

| | |
|---|---|
| **Representative of PMU2**<br>Signed<br><br>Le Thanh Tuan | **SMEC consultant**<br>Signed<br><br>Tran Thi Le Tam |
| **Local Authority**<br>Signed<br><br>Nguyen Kim Tuyen | **Mass organization**<br>Signed<br><br>Vang Van Phuc |
| **Community**<br>Signed<br><br>Luong Manh Dung | **AHs**<br>Signed<br><br>Nguyen Thi Thuy |

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

Phú Khoa Ngày 24 tháng 11 năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

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

**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

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

Ông/bà Ngô Thúy Quỳnh Chức vụ Chuyên gia Tái định cư

Ông/bà Trần Thị Lê Tâm Chức vụ Chuyên gia Tái định cư

Ông/bà Nguyễn Thị Thuỷ Chức vụ Chuyên gia giới

**3. Đại diện UBND xã:** Phú Khoa

Ông/bà Nguyễn Kim Tuyến Chức vụ PCT MTNP xã

Ông/bà Phạm Thị Mai Chức vụ Địa Chính xã

Ông/bà Dương Thị Thang Chức vụ Văn Hóa xã

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Vàng Văn Phúc Chức vụ Chủ tịch HNP xã

Ông/bà Đàm Văn Năm Chức vụ Chủ tịch CCB xã

Ông/bà Lò Thị Thường Chức vụ Chủ tịch HLHPN xã

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản Bản Hồ Bon, bản Nậm Bon, Bản Phú Khoa, Bản Ngọc Lai, Bản Đoàn Kết, bản Hồ Ta

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 51 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 11 (người).

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**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 bàycủa 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**

- Trước đây đã có dự án mở đường rồi bây giờ nếu dự án mở rộng sẽ ảnh hưởng đến đất, sự kiếm sống của hộ dân nhà cần đền bù, hỗ trợ thoả đáng. Nếu phải di dời, dự án cần tính toán để bố trí cho dân có thể dựng nhà cửa ổn định và có hỗ trợ phục hồi đời sống

- Chính quyền địa phương và người dân rất ủng hộ dự án và mong muốn dự án sớm được triển khai

- Do điều kiện tuyến đường ấy, người dân đã xây dựng nhà cửa gần đường, nếu bị thu hồi phần lớn, dự án cần có hỗ trợ phù hợp để người dân tạo lập lại nhà cửa

- Ngoài các hạng mục chuẩn bị thi công nếu có tác động liên quan đến đất đai, cây cối, hoa màu, dự án cần có phương án đền bù hỗ trợ thêm

Australian Aid MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

Đoạn qua xã Phúc Khánh, huyện Tân Uyên dài 8 km, cái nhóm dân tộc chính là người Kinh, H'Mông, Thái, Giáy, Lự và một số dân tộc ít người khác.

- Thu nhập trung bình từ 200.000 - 300.000 VND/ngày công lao động để có thể lấy 1 triệu đồng / ngày. Sinh kế chính là trồng trọt, chăn nuôi, cây dược, nuôi trâu bò, lợn. Bà con mong dự án hỗ trợ vật tư nông nghiệp, ngày công lao động, phổ biến kỹ thuật thuần dưỡng, phát triển kỹ thuật bảo chế.

- Người dân muốn tham gia lao động với nhà thầu, chính quyền địa phương cần hỗ trợ bà con làm cam kết lao động với nhà thầu để có thể can thiệp trong trường hợp có mâu thuẫn giữa hai bên.

**III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường**

- Trong quá trình thi công, nhà thầu và công nhân cần chú ý giữ vệ sinh môi trường, có biện pháp giảm thiểu bụi.

- Khi mở tổng tuyến quốc lộ, đề nghị cần xây dựng ổ định taluy an ninh hiện nay trên đã có đường mương dọc (Taluy dương), mùa mưa nước ngập và sắc thải trôi vào nhà dân, cần chú ý có rãnh, bên taluy âm, đề nghị dự án bố trí có rãnh mương của quốc lộ đi qua khu vực và bố trí đường nước thải riêng, tránh đi vào khu vực sản xuất của người dân.

**VI. Trả lời và Kết luận**

- Chính quyền và người dân địa phương rất ủng hộ dự án và mong muốn sớm hoàn thành kiểm đếm, đền bù và triển khai thi công.

- Việc chi trả cần thực hiện sớm, đầy đủ và chính xác.

- Nhà thầu cần tuân thủ các quy định, yêu cầu về thi công của dự án.

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

Lê Thanh Hiền

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Kim Tuyến

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

Vũ Văn Phúc

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

Hoàng Mạnh Dũng

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Nguyễn Thị Thủy

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: Phúc Khoa ; District/ Huyện: Tân Uyên ; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 28/11/21

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nguyễn Kim Tuyến | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Phan Thị Mai | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Vàng Văn Phúc | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Hoàng Văn Nhân | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Lò Thị Thường | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Nguyễn Đỗ Kỳ | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Thường Thị Tuy | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Phàng Thị Thường | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |



Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sùng Văn Đức | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Lò Văn Thố | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Nguyễn Thị Đức | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 (3) ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Hà Văn | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Tẩo Thị Dín | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Đặng Văn Vinh | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Giàng A Dế | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Tòng Thị Tâm | 1. Nam (2) NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | Đoàn Đình Kỳ | (1) Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | | 1. Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| | | 1. Nam 2. NỮ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lường Mạnh 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 | |
| | Nguyễn Lường Kiều | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Khuất Duy 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 | 70000 | |
| | Khuất Duy Hạnh | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Hoàng Văn May | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Lò Văn Tú | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Nguyễn Thị Luyến | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Đoàn Thị Thường | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| ✓ | Trương Thị Nga | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Nguyễn 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 | 70000 | |
| ✓ | Nguyễn Thị 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 | |

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | Nguyễn Ngọc Tuế | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| ✓ | Hoàng Văn Đoàn | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| ✓ | Nguyễn Thị Thung | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| ✓ | Nguyễn Thị Hiếu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Sùng A Cò | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Sùng Văn Phóng | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Hoàng Văn Thu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Lý Văn Đấu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Giàng A Chứ | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Tăng Văn Liêu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | Lò Văn Chang | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | Hàng A Chở | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Hàng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>(2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | Chở |
| ✓ | Hang A Sua | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Hàng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Sua |
| ✓ | Hàng A 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<br>Hàng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Châu |
| ✓ | Tẩo 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<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Minh |
| ✓ | Lường Thị Thắm | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Thắm |
| ✓ | Triệu Thị Sáng | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Sáng |
| ✓ | Lò Thị Khéo | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Khéo |
| ✓ | Dương Thị Lau | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Lau |
| ✓ | Lý Văn Khuyến | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Khuyến |
| ✓ | Sầng Văn Côn | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Côn |
| ✓ | Phạm Văn Hồn | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh<br>(2) Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Hồn |

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | Lý 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 | 70000 | Nguyệt |
| ✓ | Tạ 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 | 70000 | Liên |
| ✓ | Kim Thị Ngát | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Ngát |
| ✓ | Hoàng Thị 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 | 70000 | Quý |
| ✓ | Kim Văn Hội | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Hội |
| ✓ | Vàng Văn 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 | 70000 | Bình |
| ✓ | Tẩo 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 |
| ✓ | Sầng Văn Viễn | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Viễn |
| ✓ | Phạm Thị Hường | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Hường |
| ✓ | Mò 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 | 70000 | Phấn |
| ✓ | Lò Văn Kon | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17<br>(2) 18-59<br>3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh<br>2. Dân tộc khác<br>Nùng | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước<br>(2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Kon |

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nguyễn Hồng Biển | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |

**Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn**

Trần Thị Lê Trang

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

Bản Bo Ngày 5 tháng 11 năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

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

Xã: Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường 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 Phụ trách dự án

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

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

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**3. Đại diện UBND xã:** Bản Bo

Ông/bà Đỗ Trọng Thịnh Chức vụ PCT UBND

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Đinh Bá Thính Chức vụ CT Mặt trận

Ông/bà Đặng Thị Lệ Chức vụ CT Hội LHPN xã

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản Nguyễn Thị Tú; Nùng Văn Dũng; Lò Văn Phúng; Vàng Văn Phong

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 55 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 42 (người).

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**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 bầy 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**

Tuyến đường dự án đi qua bản Nậm Phát, Thăng Phong, Hợp Nhất

- Đường có thay đổi hành lang thu hồi đất so với thời kỳ chưa bị dự án
- Người dân trong xã đều ủng hộ dự án, giúp phát triển kinh tế xã hội, đi lại dễ dàng hơn
- Dự án cần nêu rõ, quy định áp dụng đền bù tái định cư theo chính sách riêng để người dân được biết và thực hiện
- Trường hợp xã không có đất bố trí tái định cư thì đền bù bằng tiền thoả đáng để mua đất xây nhà mới
- Một số hộ có nguyện vọng được bố trí tái định cư

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

- Trên toàn xã có 8 dân tộc sống: Thái, Mông, Dao, Giáy, Lào, Kháng, Lự, có 13 bản, trong đó có 3 bản bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án
- Người dân có hiểu biết về tác động môi trường đối với dự án trước đây.
- Mức thu nhập trung bình đầu người/năm trên toàn xã là 36 triệu đồng, tỷ lệ nghèo là 36,17%, chủ yếu nhờ trồng cây công nghiệp, PFES, làm thuê.
- Người dân chủ yếu đi chuyển bằng xe máy.
- Xã, huyện hàng năm cung cấp cái khoá đào tạo về trồng trọt, nghề.
- Người DTTS đã xuất khẩu tham gia vào công việc thi công với nhà thầu.
- Người dân muốn được dự án hỗ trợ đào tạo nghề để làm việc tại khu công nghiệp.

**III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường**

- Xã có bãi tập kết rác tập trung, có máy nghiền. Nhà thầu có thể sử dụng đất.
- Việc thi công không có khả năng ảnh hưởng đến nguồn cấp nước tại thôn Hùng Mỳng.
- Nhà thầu nên muốn mua đất trong quá trình thi công cần có thoả thuận với UBND xã để quản lý và bảo đảm hoàn trả lại mặt bằng sau khi thi công.
- Các biện pháp giảm thiểu cần được đưa vào hồ sơ thầu.

**VI. Trả lời và Kết luận**

- Người dân trong xã rất ủng hộ dự án.
- Việc bồi thường, hỗ trợ cần thực hiện chặt chẽ các chính sách của dự án cam kết trả cho dân.
- Người dân muốn được tham gia thi công cùng với nhà thầu.
- Dự án cần có biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động khi thi công.

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2**

Lê Thanh Tuấn

**ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN**

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG**

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Đỗ Trọng Thịnh

**ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ**

Vũ Thị Lệ

Đinh Bá Hình

**ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ**

Thị Thu Lư

Thì

Nguyễn Thị Tú

**ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG**

Thắng

Lò văn Thắng

Phong

Vang văn phong

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: Bản Bo ; Commune/ Xã: Nậm Bản ; District/ Huyện: Tam Đường ; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 5/11/2020

| # | 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 ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount<br>Số tiền | Signature<br>Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ló 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 | |
| 2 | Nguyễn Bá Tú | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Trần Xuân Thắng | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 Duy Lí | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Đinh Văn 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 | |
| 6 | Vũ 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 | |
| 7 | Vàng Văn 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 ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>(2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 8 | Nguyễn Văn Khánh | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by GT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government

1

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 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. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 10 | Lò Văn Tọc | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 11 | Đèo Văn Đó | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 12 | Lò Văn Pài | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 13 | Lò Văn Chào | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 14 | Lò Văn Nàm | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 15 | Lò Thị Lấm | (1) Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 16 | Nguyễn Tiến Quân | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 17 | Triệu Thị Đoàn | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 18 | Phạm Thị Dý | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 19 | Nguyễn Thị Thu 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 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by GT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government

2

Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Lê văn chính | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Chính |
| 21 | Lê văn công | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Công |
| 22 | Lê văn ánh | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Ánh |
| 23 | giàng A páo | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | páo |
| 24 | Lê văn Thom | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | thom |
| 25 | phạm văn Luỹ | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Luỹ |
| 26 | Nguyễn Thị Tú | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Tú |
| 27 | Lường Thị Cả | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Cả |
| 28 | Đào Thị Thường | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Thường |
| 29 | phạm Anh Dũng | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Dũng |
| 30 | Hà văn Tân | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Tân |

AusTransport an Australian Government initiative – managed by CT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 1501, 19th floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam: Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@ct-global.com | FB: Facebook.com/AusATransport.vn

3

Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Lê Văn Nghiêm | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 40.000đ | Nghiêm |
| 32 | Nguyễn Duy Phúy | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 33 | Hoàng Lê Thị Hoàng | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 34 | Hùng Thị Lợi | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 35 | Đào Văn Tốc | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 36 | Hoàng Đình Ruốc | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 37 | Nguyễn Phú Viên | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 38 | Vàng Văn Bình | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 39 | Nguyễn Văn Thành | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | |
| 40 | phạm Thị Duyên | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000đ | Duyên |
| 41 | Vũ Thị Tâm | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |

AusTransport an Australian Government initiative – managed by CT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 1501, 19th floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam: Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@ct-global.com | FB: Facebook.com/AusATransport.vn

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | Nùng Văn Nuôi | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 43 | Vàng 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 | 70.000 | Phong |
| 44 | Nùng Văn Khánh | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Khánh |
| 45 | Đào 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 | |
| 46 | Lò Văn Tâm | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Tâm |
| 47 | Lò 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 | |
| 48 | Nùng Văn Đầu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Đầu |
| 49 | Lò Văn Mỏ | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Thắng |
| 50 | Nùng Văn Huỳ | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 |
| 51 | Lường Văn Ơn | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Dơn |
| 52 | Lù Văn 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 |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by GT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 |Email: austransport@gt-global.com |FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn 3

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Vàng Văn Pháp | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 54 | Hà Văn Giốt | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | giốt |
| 55 | Lò Văn 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 |
| 56 | Giàng A Phầy | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Phầy |
| 57 | Nùng 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 | 70 000 | |
| 58 | Hà Văn Biển | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Biển |

**Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn**

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by GT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 |Email: austransport@gt-global.com |FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn 4

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Nùng 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 | |
| 60 | Nùng Văn Tính | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 61 | Nùng 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 ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>(2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 62 | Nùng Văn Thương | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 63 | Đào Văn Bắm | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 64 | Nùng Văn Phùng | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 65 | Vũ Ngọc Quyết | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 66 | Đào Văn Tây | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 67 | Lò Thị Nên | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-01, 10th floor, HCO Building, 445 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 3024 | Email: austransport@dt-global.com | FB: facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

2

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

Nà Tấm, Ngày 5 tháng 11 năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

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

Xã: Nà Tấm, huyện Tam Đường 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 DA

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

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

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**3. Đại diện UBND xã:** Nà Tấm

Ông/bà Nguyễn Văn Chiến Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông/bà Vàng Văn Kéo Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Lò Văn Thuận Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã

Ông/bà Đỗ Thị Pom Chức vụ Chủ tịch HLHPN xã

Ông/bà Vàng Văn Ngân Chức vụ Chủ tịch HNLD xã

Ông/bà ..... Chức vụ .....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản Tổ dân phố Sẩu TB, Nà Ít, xã Nà Lưỡng, Cốc Cuông, Nà Vàn, Nà Tấm, Nà Hiêng

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 42 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 10 (người).

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**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 bầy 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**

- Dự án sát phù hợp với địa phương, mang lại hiệu quả cao trong lưu thông hàng hoá và phát triển kinh tế địa phương
- Dự án giúp xác định số phận đất BAH, số lô BAH, diện tích đất thu hồi chủ yếu đi qua đất sản xuất của người dân và một số đất sung sản xuất.
- Ngoài chính sách hỗ trợ chung, mong dự án có hỗ trợ riêng cho bà con người dân tộc
- Người dân trồng xá sản xuất thuần nông, trồng trọt lúa, ngô chè, đầu tường, lạc, dong riềng, chăn nuôi nhỏ lẻ tự cung tự cấp.
- Việc chăn nuôi nếu xây dựng mô hình hỗ trợ sẽ khó khăn vì đất đai chuồng trại và ô nhiễm môi trường
- UBND xác định giá dự án hỗ trợ xây dựng chuồng trại và nuôi sản xuất chè và lúa với diện tích 12km cho các bản Nà Lường, Cốc Cuông, Nà Vàn, Nà 5
- Có một số lô gộp với bãng thổ cùng sa và công ty Mạnh Sơn diện nằm trên phe tuyến thu hồi, cần lưu ý khi tiến hành thu hồi đất

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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

Bà con chủ yếu 99,7% là người dân tộc Lào, 36,01% là hộ nghèo

- Về phát triển / phục hồi thu nhập, bà con phản ánh đã thực hiện trồng chè. Bà con mong muốn tham gia tập huấn trồng chè, nuôi bò, hỗ trợ cây giống.
- Người DTTS mong muốn tham gia xây dựng công trình với nhà thầu. Bà con thu chủ yếu sản xuất và đi làm thuê nhưng lúc nông nhàn.
- Bà con mong muốn có mô hình chăn nuôi trâu, bò giống.
- Cần bài làm ruộng mang hiệu quả cho bà con trong giai đoạn thi công

**III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường**

- Người dân rất quan tâm đến vấn đề môi trường hiện nay các bãi đổ đất cần tập trung. Dự án cần chú ý yêu cầu nhà thầu quản lý công nhân giữ gìn vệ sinh môi trường
- Đường xây sẽ nằm sát khu dân cư, người dân phải sống chung với khói bụi, không bị tách biệt khác. Dự án cần chú ý giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tới cộng đồng dân cư

**VI. Trả lời và Kết luận**

- Xin gửi nhận ý kiến của UBND xã về hỗ trợ xây dựng đường vào khu sản xuất.
- Người DTTS mong muốn được tập huấn, hỗ trợ vốt để sản xuất nông nghiệp, mong muốn tham gia lao động với nhà thầu.
- Chính quyền địa phương và người dân sát vùng bị dự án vào mong muốn dự án sớm được triển khai.

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2**

Lê Thanh Tuấn

**ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN**

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG**

CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Văn Chiến

**ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ**

Sò Thị Bình

Vàng Văn Ngân

**ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ**

Lò Văn Sơn

Vàng Văn Bản

Sò Văn Khai

Khai

Lò Văn Sơn

**ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG**

Lò Văn Sơn

Lò Văn Bản

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: Nậm Tăm; District/ Huyện: Tam Đường; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 5/11/2020

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Đỗ Văn Mạy - Bí thư chi bộ | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 2 | Nguyễn Văn Chiến - CTMTTQ | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 3 | Vàng Văn Keo - PCT UBND xã | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 4 | Giàng A Dính - Trưởng công an | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 5 | Hà Trọng Tài - CC địa chính | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 6 | Lò Văn Nên - CC địa chính | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 7 | Đỗ Thị Pổn - CT HLHPN | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 8 | Đỗ Văn Thum - CT UBMTTQ | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |



Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Vàng Văn Ngân - CT HND | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 10 | Giàng Văn Chở - CC PC | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 11 | Nguyễn Văn Hải - CC VH-TT | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | (1) Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 12 | Đỗ Thị Hoa - PCT UBMTTQ | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | (1) Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong (2) Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| 13 | Lò Văn Sơn TB | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 14 | Lò Văn Ngân | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 15 | Vàng Văn Ban CCông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 16 | Lò Văn Sơn - CCông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 17 | Lò Văn Sơn - CCông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 18 | Lò Văn Nhân - CCông | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 19 | Lò Văn Ban - CCông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 7000 | |

Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Lò Văn Mười Nà Ít | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Mười |
| 21 | Lò Văn Sơi Coóc Cuông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 22 | Lò Văn Hậu Nà Vàn | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 23 | Lò Văn Xôm Cuông | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 24 | Lò Văn Bau Nà Pồm | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 25 | Vàng Văn Bau Nà Ít | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 26 | Lò Văn Bau Nà Ít | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Bau |
| 27 | Nông Văn Vàng Nà Vàn | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Vàng |
| 28 | Lò Thị Liệt Phòng Giống | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Liệt |
| 29 | Lò Thị Bơm Phòng Giống | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Bơm |
| 30 | Lò Thị Pồm (Coóc Cuông) | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Pồm |



Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vàng Thị Đôi Coóc Nọc | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Đôi |
| | Lò Thị Xôm Coóc Nọc | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Xôm |
| | Lò Thị La Nà Vàn | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | La |
| | Lò Thị Sơn Coóc Cuông | 1. Nam (2) Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Sơn |
| | Vàng Văn Đa Nà Tấm | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| | Lò Văn Long NV | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Long |
| | Lò Văn Xoá NV | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Xoá |
| | Vàng Văn Hòng Nà Ít | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Hòa |
| | Sò Văn Khải Cổ | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Khải |
| | Lò Văn Xanh Coóc Nọc | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |
| | Lò Văn Bum Nà Ít | (1) Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 (2) 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh (2) Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước (2) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Bum |

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 Văn Pánh Cóc Nọn | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Pánh |
| | Lò Văn Pánh Cóc Nọn | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Pánh |
| | Lò Thị Danh Cóc Nọn | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Danh |
| | Lò Thị Em Phòng giàng | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 |
| | Lò Thị Ói Phòng giàng | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Ói |
| | Lò Thị Da Phòng giàng | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Da |
| | Lò Thị Xanh Phòng giàng | 1. Nam<br>(2) Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 |
| | Lò Thị 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) Làm ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | Kéo |
| | Lò 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 | Chai |
| | Vàng Văn Thoan | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Thoan |
| | Lò 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 ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70.000 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government 3
Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 448 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam: Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 |Email: austransport@dt-global.com |FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |
| 32 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |
| 33 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |
| 34 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |
| 35 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |
| 36 | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 Lê Tâm

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government 4
Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 448 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam: Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 |Email: austransport@dt-global.com |FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

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 5 ...tháng 11... năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

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

Xã: Bản Hon, huyện Tam Đường, 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

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:** Lò Văn Lả

Ông/bà Nguyễn Thị Hoa Chức vụ VP-TK

Ông/bà Tao Văn Bưu Chức vụ PC XD

Ông/bà Tô Thị Di Chức vụ VH XH

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà Lò Thị Hà Chức vụ CTMTTQ xã

Ông/bà Lò Văn Khẩu Chức vụ CT CCB

Ông/bà Lò Văn Giốt Chức vụ CT HND

Ông/bà Tao Thị Kai Chức vụ CT HPN

**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 Lò Văn Seng; TB Bản Hon, Bản Nà Khum, Bản Thẩu, Pông Pan 1, Pông Pan 2, Chàn Mỏ.

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

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**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 bầy 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**

- Đối với các hộ dân sát mặt đường nếu bị lấy phần đất sẽ không thể làm lại lều vì phía sau vì khó thể lấp, do đó nhu cầu cần tái định cư ở khu vực gần vị trí cũ, tuy nhiên quỹ đất nơi đây không nhiều lắm.
- 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 vá, San đất, xây dựng mức ngày công trung bình: 250 nghìn đồng/ngày, nam và nữ cùng thực trả mức như nhau.
- Nếu đường mở sát nhà quá, mất sân trước nhà, bà con có nguyện vọng di dời, lùi lại phía sau để làm bãi an toàn cho người già, trẻ em.
- Mong muốn có bảng hàng đi bị theo tiêu chuẩn đường Thường bản Hon: Dự án lấy đất sẽ khó khăn cho bà con nếu diện tích còn lại quá ít, kiến nghị di chuyển sang đất Bãi Cam thuộc Bản Hon
- Cần công ty Trần Sơn, San gạt làm đất TDC

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**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, Mông, Dao, Lự, Kinh
- Người dân BAH khu vực Bản Bo chủ yếu là dân tộc Lự, Thái, sống 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, chưa hình thành thị trường sản phẩm. Gà, vịt đều bị dịch bệnh và chết. Người dân tự thực học nuôi gà, vịt, chưa được học nuôi cá
- Về phát triển sinh kế, bà con muốn được tập huấn, hỗ trợ chăn nuôi lợn, gà, vịt ri gà, vịt bị dịch bệnh nhiều, bà con muốn chăn nuôi trâu thịt và trâu sinh sản
- Nếu đường xây và lắp đặt biển báo, cần giới thiệu hướng dẫn bà con về biển báo, đặc giao thông, tập huấn ATGT sau khi dự án xây đường
- Bà con ở nhà sàn, nếu xây đường có kế gây ảnh hưởng trong cấp, cần có biện pháp hạn chế công nhân vào trong bản vào buổi tối
- Phụ nữ DTTS quanh khu vực tiểu dự án, nếu đó mới sẽ cần có thiết kế riêng

**III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường**

- Bản Khoái: Bà con đem vứt ra ngoài suối. Có một số bản có lò đốt rác nhưng Bản Hơn thì không có lò đốt rác
- Xây dựng đường sẽ ảnh hưởng đến Mó nước Bản Đông Bo 2, nếu bị ảnh hưởng dân sẽ bị ảnh hưởng đến nước sinh hoạt
- Nhà thầu thi công vào mùa khô, không nên thi công mùa mưa, sẽ gây mất an toàn giao thông cho người dân địa phương
- Nhà thầu cần bảo đảm nước sạch cho người dân trong thời gian thi công

**VI. Trả lời và Kết luận**

- Người BAH muốn được đền bù hỗ trợ đầy đủ, TPC nếu diện tích đất còn lại quá nhỏ không đủ để TPC thu hồi
- Người dân muốn tham gia mô hình phát triển thu nhập: Mô hình chăn nuôi trâu sinh sản và trâu lấy thịt
- Bà con muốn được tập huấn về ATGT
- Nhà thầu cần chú ý bảo đảm vệ sinh môi trường khi thi công, chú ý tập tục của người DTTS tại địa phương

Australian Aid

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

**ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2**

Lê Thanh Mẫn

**ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN**

Ngô Thuý Quỳnh

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG**

KT.CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Lò Văn Lả

**ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ**

Bùi Thị Nhỏ

Lò Văn Giật

**ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ**

Lò Văn Chơm

Lò Văn Năm

Tao Văn Chơn

Tao Văn Chai

**ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG**

Tao Văn Hoàng

Lò Văn Ín

Tao Văn Phát

Tao Văn Phùm

Vàng Văn Ngân

Consultation form

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-DOD

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: Bản Giang; District/ Huyện: Tam Đường; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 6/11/2020

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vàng Văn Linh | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 2 | Lò văn Hù | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 3 | Lò văn Minh | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 4 | Giò văn phú | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 5 | Thào Văn Dũng | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 6 | Giàng văn Quí | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 7 | Sò văn Đài | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 8. | Lù văn Thành | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government

1

Consultation form

| # | Name Họ và tên | Gender Giới tính | Age Tuổi | Ethnicity Dân tộc | Occupation Nghề nghiệp | Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình | Amount Số tiền | Signature Chữ ký |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Nguyễn Thị Hồi | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 21 | Phạm Thị Mui | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 22 | Phạm Thị Bảo Yến | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 23 | Lò văn Thắng | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 24 | Vàng văn Quyền | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 25 | Tao Thị Tiến | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | Tiến |
| 26 | Vàng văn Tiến | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Tiến |
| 27 | Vàng Thị Hội | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 28 | Vì Thị Lan | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 29 | Lò văn Rồn | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 30 | Vàng Văn Cảnh | 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác | 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60 | 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác | 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài | 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | Cảnh |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government

Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 443 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3736 7550 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@dtglobal.com | FB: facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Phan V 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 | 70000 | 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 ngoài | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Kim |
| 11 | Lăng Thị Dấu | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Dấu |
| 12 | Phan 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 | [illegible] |
| 13 | Lò Thị Lẻo | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 14 | Lò 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 ngoài | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 15 | Vàng 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 ngoài | ① Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70 000 | |
| 16 | Lý Thị Nhịp | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 17 | Vàng Thị Lau | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | [illegible] |
| 18 | Lý Thị Hường | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 19 | Lý Thị Mẩy | 1. Nam<br>② Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Mẩy |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building, 440 Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam | Phone: +84 24 3734 7500 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@dt-global.com | ITC facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

3

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Vàng Văn Hường | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Hường |
| 32 | Vàng A 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 ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Nhi |
| 33 | Trần 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 ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Chính |
| 34 | Vàng 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 ngoài | (1) Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | Kính |
| 35 | Lò A Lín | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Lín |
| 36 | Nguyễn Văn Thời | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Thời |

**Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn**

Trần Thị Lê Tâm



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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | Nguyễn Văn Luyến | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Luyến |
| 38 | Giàng 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 | Nhung |
| 39 | Lùng A Chẳng | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Chẳng |
| 40 | Nguyễn Đình Xuyến | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Xuyến |
| 41 | Vàng Văn Sỉ | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Sỉ |
| 42 | Lò 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 A Mẩu | (1) Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Mẩu |
| 44 | Vàng 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 | 70000 | Cường |
| 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 | Vàng 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 |
| 47 | 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 | 70000 | Huyền |

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 | Lềng A Pa | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 49 | Lềng A Tẩu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 50 | Lù A Lìn | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 51 | Phan Văn Lé | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 52 | Lò Văn Seo | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 53 | Nông 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 | |
| 54 | Vàng 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 ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 55 | Mùa Văn Phán | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 56 | Lềng Văn Vượng | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |
| 57 | Lò 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 ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |
| 58 | Vàng 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 ngoài | 1. Bên trong<br>2. Bên ngoài | 70000 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-03, 10th Floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@dt-global.com | FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

3

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | 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 | Vàng Văn Hiếu | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Vàng 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 Tính | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Vũ Văn Đồng | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Lò Thị Thinh | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Thào Thị Phang | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Vũ 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 | |
| 67 | Dầu 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 | Lò Văn Chay | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Trần Thị Phiến | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | |

AusTransport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government
Suite 10-03, 10th Floor, HCO Building, 44B Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Hanoi – Vietnam; Phone: +84 24 3734 7559 | +84 24 3266 9024 | Email: austransport@dt-global.com | FB: Facebook.com/AusTransport.vn

2

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Nguyễn Thị Thuyền (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 | Hiền |
| 71 | Giàng 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 | [illegible] |
| 72 | Giàng Văn Dín | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Dín |
| 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 | Nguyễn |
| 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 Phai | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | Phai |
| 76 | Lò 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 | 70000 | Quý |
| 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 | | |
| | | 1. Nam<br>2. Nữ<br>3. Khác | 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 | | |

## Annex 2. Minutes of meetings with AHs during EMDP updating

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

**MINUTES OF MEETING**

Today, at 8:30, April 04, 2022 at the cultural house of Na Hieng village, Na Tam commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province

We included:

**I. Representative of Land fund development center**

1. Mr. Pham Hai Trieu Position: Director

2. Mr. Nguyen Van Hung Position: Officer of the LFDC

**II. Representative of Na Tam Commune People's Committee**

Mr. Luong Van Cho Position: Cadastral officer

**III. Representative of Na Hieng village**

**IV. Representatives households affected by the project**

(It is as the enclosed list)

**V. MEETING CONTENTS**

Implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement for the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government (within Na Hieng village, Na Tam commune).

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu, Director of the LFDC, chaired the meeting and addressed its agenda.

Mr. Nguyen Van Hung addressed the land acquisition notices of households whose land in Na Hieng village will be acquired by the project.

The regulations on compensation policy of the project were addressed:

- Decision No. 598/QD-UBND dated May 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province on promulgating compensation unit cost for assets, plants and livestock on land when the State acquires land in Tam Duong district and Lai Chau city as a part of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government.
- Decision No. 16/2020/QD-UBND dated May 4, 2020 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province on promulgating regulations on a number of contents on the order of implementing land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land in Lai Chau province.

* Comment at the meeting

- Mr. Lo Van En: The compensation cost for assets, structures as well as land was low. It was requested that the state considering to increase the compensation cost so that the household will be less disadvantaged.

- Lo Van Sau (Ban): The productive land of household would be acquired all. It was requested that the authorities to consider adequate compensation, allowances for the household.

- Lo Van Soc: The compensation was a bit low, no enough to buy another productive land.

- Mr. Nguyen Van Hung replied to the comments of the households, asking the households to comply with the current regulations of the State.

- Other households had no further comments.

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu concluded: The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government was an important project of the province. When the road is completed, it will contribute to the economic development of the district, including Na Tam commune. Therefore, it was recommended that affected households comply with state regulations in compensation, assistance and resettlement, coordinating with the land fund development center and the People's Committee of Na Tam commune so that the site clearance comply with regulations.

The minutes ended at 11:00 on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and all participants agreed and signed.

| LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER | REPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF NA TAM COMMUNE |
|---|---|
| PHAM HAI TRIEU/DIRECTOR | LO VAN THUM/VICE CHAIRMAN |
| Signed | Signed |

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

# MINUTES OF MEETING

Today, at 8:15, April 7, 2022 at the cultural house of Na Luong village, Na Tam commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau province

We included:

**I. Representative of Land fund development center**

1. Mr. Pham Hai Trieu Position: Director

2. Mr. Nguyen Van Hung Position: Officer of the LFDC

**II. Representative of Na Tam Commune People's Committee**

Mr. Luong Van Cho Position: Cadastral officer

**III. Representative of Na Luong village**

Mr. Lo Van Dieng Head of Na Luong village

**IV. Representatives households affected by the project**

(It is as the enclosed list)

**V. MEETING CONTENTS**

Implementing compensation, assistance and resettlement for the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government (within Na Luong village, Na Tam commune).

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu, Director of the LFDC, chaired the meeting and addressed its agenda.

Mr. Nguyen Van Hung addressed the land acquisition notices of households whose land in Na Luong village will be acquired by the project.

The regulations on compensation policy of the project were addressed:

- Decision No. 598/QD-UBND dated May 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province on promulgating compensation unit cost for assets, plants and livestock on land when the State acquires land in Tam Duong district and Lai Chau city as a part of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government.
- Decision No. 16/2020/QD-UBND dated May 4, 2020 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province on promulgating regulations on a number of contents on the order of implementing land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land in Lai Chau province.

* Comment at the meeting

- Mr. Lo Van Dien (head of the village) suggested that the households exchange land for each other without completing the procedures should agree with each other to avoid future disputes.

- The household had a ditch about 100m long that leads water into the field, when the government builds the road, the ditch will be lost, affecting the household's cultivation. It was requested this ditch should be re-constructed.

- Mr. Lo Van En (Lo Thi Xanh): The household assets had not been measured even though the site clearance landmark was plugged on the household's land.

- Mr. Lo Van Xanh: It was proposed to acquire the remaining area because it was small, no longer economic to cultivate.

- Lo Van En (Phom): Household built house on the dry field, but when it was acquired, other people asked for that compensation.

- Mr. Nguyen Van Hung, officer of the land fund development center, answered the comments of the households.

- Other households had no further comments.

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu concluded:

- Requesting affected households coordinating with the LFDC to implementation the project so that it meets the targeted progress.

- Requesting the People's Committee of Na Tam commune to appoint cadastral officials to cooperate with the LFDC in site clearance and verifying the origin of land of affected households.

The minutes ended at 11:00 on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and all participants agreed and signed.

| LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER | REPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF NA TAM COMMUNE |
|---|---|
| PHAM HAI TRIEU/DIRECTOR | LO VAN THUM/VICE CHAIRMAN |
| Signed | Signed |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF NA LUONG VILLAGE<br>(The list is enclosed with the minutes of meeting) | |

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

Hôm nay vào hồi 9 giờ 15 phút ngày 7 tháng 4 năm 2022 tại nhà văn hóa bản Nà Lướng, xã Nà Tăm, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu

Chúng tôi gồm:

I. Đại diện TTPTQĐ

1. Ông: Phạm Văn Tuấn Chức vụ: Cán bộ
2. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Hưng Chức vụ: Chuyên viên
3. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

II. Đại diện UBND xã Nà Tăm

1. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....
2. Ông: Lường Văn Chế Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính
3. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

III. Đại diện Bản Nà Lướng

1. Ông: Lò Văn Bường Chức vụ: Trưởng bản
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

IV. Các hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi

( / hộ có Danh sách chi tiết kèm theo)

IV. Nội dung

Chuẩn bị khai công tác bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư dự án xây dựng cầu treo thôn Nà Lướng phục vụ đi lại cho người dân thôn Nà Lướng, xã Nà Tăm, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu. Nhằm phổ biến chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư, Nhân dân bản Nà Lướng, xã Nà Tăm, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu tham gia ý kiến.

- Ông Lò Văn Bường (Trưởng bản) đề nghị cán bộ gia đình chú đất cho nhau mà chưa làm thủ tục, thích hiểu thống nhất với nhau để tránh xảy ra tranh chấp sau này.
- Gia đình có làm nhà dân xây dựng trên mảnh đất nhà nước lấn chiếm từ lâu nhưng mình không biết mảnh đất của gia đình đã nghĩ lấn lấn ra cơ quan.
- Lò Văn Ba (Lò Thị Xanh) gia đình chưa chứng minh được mặt đất mà giải phóng mặt bằng cần xác định gia đình.
- Ông Lò Văn Xanh đề nghị thu hồi hết phần diện tích còn lại của gia đình do phần còn lại ít không còn khả năng canh tác.
- Lò Văn Ba (phần) nhà đã lâu không có nước gia đình (Căn nhà 2 nhưng chỉ khi gần tết có người thôn về lại.
- Ông Nguyễn Văn Hưng còn hộ tăng dân phải được giữ chỗ đất cũ gì hiện mà có hộ gia đình.

Gia đình khó không còn gì nữa gì thêm.
Ông Phạm Văn Tuấn lưu.
- Đề nghị cán bộ gia đình có kế hoạch thu hồi thuận thời gian phù hợp vào 22.07.2022 để người dân thực hiện chi trả đền bù đất.
- Đề nghị UBND xã Nà Tăm có văn bản công khai chính thông qua phù hợp công 22.04.22 đăng tin 22.04.22 mình người dân gặp khó khăn có hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 11 giờ 30 phút cùng ngày và được thông qua cho mọi người cùng nghe và nhất trí ký tên.

Đại diện TTPTQĐ

Phạm Hải

Đại diện UBND xã Nà Tăm
KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Vũ Văn Thăm

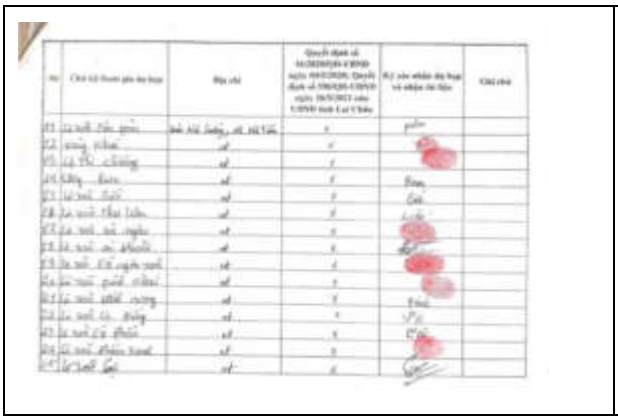
Đại diện Bản Nà Lướng
(Ký nhưng không đóng dấu kèm theo)

DANH SÁCH

Các hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi được gia đình hoạt động trên đất bị thu hồi của dự án xây dựng cầu treo thôn Nà Lướng, xã Nà Tăm, huyện Tam Đường và nhận tiền bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư

(Kèm theo Biên bản ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2022)

| TT | Họ và tên chủ gia đình | Địa chỉ | Quyết định số 1612/QĐ-UBND ngày 04/10/2021 của UBND tỉnh Lai Châu | Ký xác nhận đã hoàn thành nhận tiền | Ghi chú |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Lò Văn Bường | bản Nà Lướng, xã Nà Tăm | x | | |
| 2 | Lò Văn Xanh | nt | x | | |
| 3 | Lò Văn Tuấn | nt | x | | |
| 4 | Lò Văn Đức | nt | x | | |
| 5 | Lò Văn Quốc Anh | nt | x | | |
| 6 | Lò Văn Tài | nt | x | | |
| 7 | Lò Văn Tiến | nt | x | | |
| 8 | Hoàng Minh | nt | x | | |
| 9 | Lò Văn Tam | nt | x | | |
| 10 | Lò Văn Quân | nt | x | | |



**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

**MINUTES OF MEETING**

**Meeting to implement the announcement of land acquisition and DMS plan for site clearance of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (package CW6, Ban Giang commune area)**

Today, at 8:30, March 28, 2022 at office of People's Committee of Ban Hon commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau Province.

**I. PARTICIPANTS**

**1. Representative of Land fund development center**

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu Position: Director

Mr. Nguyen Van Hung Position: Officer of the LFDC

**2. Representative of Ban Hon Commune People's Committee**

Mr. Nuyen Van Tuong Position: Chairman

Ms. Dang Thi Hoa Position: Cadastral officer

**3. Representatives of Fatherland Front Committee of Ban Hon Commune**

Ms. Lo Thi Ha Position: Chairman

**4. Representatives of affected households in Ban Gang, Ban Hon communes**

- Total affected households: 34
- Total participating households: 34

**II. MEETING CONTENTS**

0.96 km of package CW6 of the project was located in the land of Ban Giang commune; however, the land location was adjacent to the headquarters of the People's Committee of Ban Hon commune and 30/34 households registered permanent residence in Ban Hon commune; Therefore, to facilitate the meeting to collect viewpoints and carry out the DMS, the LFDC coordinated with Ban Hon and Ban Giang communes to hold this meeting in Ban Hon commune.

To ensure that the entitlements of land users (landowners) whose land is acquired according to current policies, Mr. Pham Hai Trieu - Director of the LFDC addressed:

1. The cadastral map of works measured by the Natural Resources and Environment Technology Application Joint Stock Company at the scale of 1/10,000 in Ban Giang commune, Tam Duong district.

2. Notice of land acquisition for implementation the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government (package CW6, Ban Giang commune area).

(It is enclosed with the list of households and notice provided for each household)

**2. Comments of the People's Committee of Ban Giang and Ban Hon communes**

- The People's Committees of Ban Giang and Ban Hon communes shall appoint officials to coordinate with the LFDC to declare and do DMS of assets on land; preparing compensation, assistance and resettlement plan to ensure adequacy and in accordance with the provisions of law and time progress.

- Certificating the origin of the acquired land and assets of organizations, households and individuals in accordance with current law.

- Strictly managing the land fund and propagating and advocating households do not build / expand structure or do not cultivate new crops on the land.

**3. Comments of the Fatherland Front Committee of Ban Hon commune**

- The Commune Fatherland Front Committee will coordinate with the people and relevant agencies to ensure the full implementation of legitimate rights and benefits for the affected subjects.

- Coordinating with officials, agencies and mass organizations to propagate and answer people's questions and complaints related to policies of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.

**4. Comments of households**

100% of households present at the meeting agreed with the policy of land acquisition for project implementation, agreed with the approved inventory plan and committed to cooperate with agencies in declaration, DMS.

## III. CONCLUSIONS

With the consent of all households and individuals in Ban Giang and the compensation, site clearance team includes:

- LFDC

- People's Committees of Ban Giang and Ban Hon communes

- Measurement consulting unit: Natural Resources and Environment Technology Application Joint Stock Company.

- Head of the villages.

Implementing:

- Distributing declarations of DMS of the current state of land, assets and structures on land to each organization, household or individual that has land or assets on land when the State acquires it.

- Notice of current status inventory: Based on the declaration, the survey team is responsible for checking the declared contents and performing the current DMS according to regulations. In case organizations, households and individuals fail to comply with the DMS, the State shall carry out the compulsory DMS according to the provisions of law.

- Time and place of implementation: Per the notice and list attached.

The minutes ended at 11:00 a.m. on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and all participants agreed and signed.

| | |
|---|---|
| LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER | REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE |
| PHAM HAI TRIEU/DIRECTOR | NGUYEN VAN TUONG/CHAIRMAN |
| Signed | Signed |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEE OF COMMUNE | LEAD OF NA KHUM VILLAGE |
| LO THI HA/CHAIRMAN | LO VAN TINH |
| Signed | Signed |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF AHs | |
| LO THI DI, TAO VAN TAO, TAO VAN THON, LO VAN KEO, LO VAN LA | |

Signed

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

**BIÊN BẢN**

**Họp triển khai thông báo thu hồi đất và kế hoạch kiểm đếm phục vụ công tác giải phóng mặt bằng dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc (Gói thầu XL-06, địa phận xã Bản Giang)**

Hôm nay, vào hồi 8 giờ 30 phút, ngày 28 tháng 3 năm 2022, tại trụ sở UBND xã Bản Hon, huyện Tam Đường.

**I. THÀNH PHẦN**

**1. Đại diện Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất:**

Ông: Phạm Hải Triều — Chức vụ: Giám đốc.
Ông: Nguyễn Văn Hùng — Chức vụ: Cán bộ
Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ: .....

**2. Đại diện UBND xã Bản Hon:**

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Tường — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch.
Ông (bà): Đặng Thị Hoa — Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính.

**3. Đại diện UBMTTQ xã Bản Hon:**

Ông (bà): Lò Thị Hà — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch

**4. Các hộ gia đình có đất bị ảnh hưởng tại các bản:** Bản Giang, Bản Hon

- Tổng số hộ bị ảnh hưởng: 34 hộ
- Tổng số hộ có mặt: 34 hộ.

**II. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP**

**1. Ý kiến của Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tam Đường**

Gói thầu XL-06 của dự án có 0,96km nằm trong địa phận đất của xã Bản Giang, tuy nhiên vị trí đất giáp với trụ sở UBND xã Bản Hon và 30/34 hộ có khẩu ở xã Bản Hon, do đó để thuận lợi cho việc họp lấy ý kiến và triển khai công tác kiểm đếm, trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất phối hợp với xã Bản Hon và xã Bản Giang tiến hành họp triển khai tại xã Bản Hon.

Để đảm bảo các quyền của người sử dụng đất (người có đất) bị thu hồi theo chế độ, chính sách hiện hành, đồng chí Phạm Hải Triều – Giám đốc Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất thông qua:

1. Bản đồ trích đo địa chính công trình do Công ty Cổ phần ứng dụng Tài nguyên và Môi trường thực hiện tỷ lệ 1/10.000 tại xã Bản Giang, huyện Tam Đường.

2. Thông báo thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ (Gói thầu XL-06, địa phận xã Bản Giang)

*(có biểu danh sách và phát thông báo cho từng hộ gia đình kèm theo).*

**2. Ý kiến UBND xã Bản Giang, Bản Hon**

- UBND xã Bản Giang và xã Bản Hon cử cán bộ phối hợp với Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất thực hiện việc kê khai kiểm đếm tài sản trên đất; lập phương án bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư đảm bảo đầy đủ, đúng các quy định của pháp luật và tiến độ, thời gian.
- Xác nhận về nguồn gốc đất đai, tài sản trên đất của các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bị thu hồi theo đúng các quy định của pháp luật hiện hành.
- Quản lý chặt chẽ quỹ đất và tuyên truyền vận động các hộ gia đình có tài sản trên đất không xây dựng cơi lới, không trồng cây cây tổng mới trên đất.

**3. Ý kiến UBMTTQ xã Bản Hon**

- UBMTT xã sẽ phối hợp cùng với nhân dân và các cơ quan liên quan để đảm bảo thực hiện đầy đủ quyền, lợi ích hợp pháp cho các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng.
- Phối hợp với các cơ quan, ban ngành, đoàn thể để tuyên truyền, giải đáp các thắc mắc, kiến nghị của nhân dân liên quan đến chế độ, chính sách trong công tác thu hồi đất, bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư.

**4. Ý kiến các hộ gia đình**

100% các hộ gia đình có mặt trong buổi họp nhất trí với chủ trương thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án, đồng ý với kế hoạch kiểm đếm thực hiện đã được thông qua, cam kết phối hợp tốt với các cơ quan trong công tác kê khai, kiểm đếm.

**III. KẾT LUẬN**

Được sự đồng thuận của toàn thể các hộ gia đình, cá nhân tại Bản Giang tổ thực hiện bồi thường, giải phóng mặt bằng bao gồm:

- Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất.
- UBND các xã Bản Giang
- Đơn vị tư vấn đo đạc: Công ty cổ phần ứng dụng công nghệ Tài nguyên và Môi trường.
- Trưởng bản.

Thực hiện:

- Phát tờ khai kiểm kê hiện trạng về đất đai, tài sản, vật kiến trúc trên đất đến từng tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân có đất, tài sản trên đất khi Nhà nước thu hồi.
- Thông báo kiểm kê hiện trạng: Căn cứ tờ khai, tổ kiểm tra có trách nhiệm kiểm tra các nội dung đã kê khai và thực hiện kiểm kê hiện trạng theo quy định. Trường hợp tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân không chấp hành việc kiểm đếm thì nhà nước triển khai kiểm đếm bắt buộc theo quy định của Pháp luật.

Thời gian và địa điểm thực hiện: Có thông báo và biểu danh sách kèm theo.

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 11 giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, đã thông qua cho mọi người cùng nghe và được các thành phần tham gia thống nhất cùng ký tên./.

ĐẠI DIỆN TT PTQĐ — ĐẠI DIỆN UBND XÃ

Phạm Hải Triều — Nguyễn Văn Tường

ĐẠI DIỆN UBMT TỔ QUỐC XÃ — ĐẠI DIỆN BẢN

Đại diện các hộ gia đình

**DANH SÁCH**

**Các hộ gia đình tham dự họp triển khai thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc (Gói thầu XL-06, địa phận xã Bản Giang)**

*(Kèm theo Biên họp ngày 28 tháng 3, năm 2022)*

| STT | Họ và tên | Địa chỉ (bản) | Ghi chú |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lò Văn Thành | Bản Giang | |
| 2 | Lò Văn Cứu (Lò Văn Xây) | Bản Giang | |
| 3 | Lý Thị Nhịp | Bản Giang | |
| 4 | Trần Văn Hiếu | Bản Giang | |
| 5 | Lò Văn Giọt | Bản Hon | |
| 6 | Lò Văn Nó, Chom | Bản Hon | |
| 7 | Lò Văn Sáu, Keo | Bản Hon | |
| 8 | Lò Văn Xanh, Bun | Bản Hon | |
| 9 | Loan | Bản Hon | |
| 10 | Nguyễn Bá Hợp | Bản Hon | |
| 11 | Tạo Thị Soạn | Bản Hon | |
| 12 | Tạo Văn Bình | Bản Hon | |
| 13 | Tạo Văn Công | Bản Hon | |
| 14 | Tạo Văn Đêm | Bản Hon | |
| 15 | Tạo Văn Giọt | Bản Hon | |
| 16 | Tạo Văn Giọt,Oanh | Bản Hon | |
| 17 | Tạo Văn ín | Bản Hon | |
| 18 | Tạo Văn Kéo, Thu | Bản Hon | |
| 19 | Tạo Văn Khiêm, Dũng | Bản Hon | |
| 20 | Tạo Văn Nọi, Công | Bản Hon | |
| 21 | Tạo Văn Phát, an | Bản Hon | |
| 22 | Tạo Văn Sáu | Bản Hon | |
| 23 | Tạo Văn Tịp,phùng | Bản Hon | |
| 24 | Tạo Văn Xanh | Bản Hon | |
| 25 | Tạo văn Xanh,Hiền | Bản Hon | |
| 26 | Tọa Văn Kéo | Bản Hon | |
| 27 | Vàng Văn Coong, Ẩn | Bản Hon | |
| 28 | Vàng Văn Da | Bản Hon | |
| 29 | Vàng Văn Giọt | Bản Hon | |
| 30 | Vàng Văn Hậc | Bản Hon | |
| 31 | Vàng Văn ín | Bản Hon | |
| 32 | Vàng Văn Pầu | Bản Hon | |
| 33 | Vàng Văn Phát | Bản Hon | |
| 34 | Vì Đình Bền | Bản Hon | |

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

# MINUTES OF MEETING

**Announcement of policy on land acquisition for the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (within area of Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district)**

Today, at 22:00, February 18, 2022 at office of People's Committee of Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau Province.

## I. PARTICIPANTS

### 1. Representative of Land fund development center

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu Position: Director

Mr. Giap Thi Phuong Position: Officer of the LFDC

### 2. Representative of Ban Bo Commune People's Committee

Mr. Deo Van Tinh Position: Chairman

Mr. Do Trong Thinh Position: Vice chairman

Mr. Hoang Dinh Vuong Position: Cadastral officer

**3. Representatives households affected by the project:** The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government (within Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district).

## II. MEETING CONTENTS

- Mr. Do Trong Thinh introduced the members and addressed the content of the meeting.

- Mr. Pham Hai Trieu informed the project's mechanisms and policies.

- The LFDC expected in the next week, that was from February 20, 2022 onward, would establish teams to carry out detailed measurement survey for trees, assets on land, verifying land ownership.

The minutes ended at 22:00 on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and all participants agreed and signed.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECORD MAKER | LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER |
| GIAP THI HUONG | PHAM HAI TRIEU/DIRECTOR |
| Signed | Signed |
| CADASTRAL OFFICER | REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE |
| HOANG DINH VUONG | |
| Signed | |

REPRESENTATIVE OF AHs

NGUYEN DUY THANG, HANG A THINH

Signed

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

**BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC**

**V/v: Họp thông báo chủ trương thu hồi đất dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ngân hàng châu Á (ADB) và chính phủ Úc tài trợ (Địa phận xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường)**

Hôm nay vào hồi 8 h30 phút, ngày 11 tháng 7 năm 2022 tại trụ sở UBND xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường:

**I. THÀNH PHẦN**

**1. Đại diện Trung tâm phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tam Đường:**

Ông: Phạm Văn Tuấn Chức vụ: Giám đốc

Bà: Cấp Thị Thương Chức vụ: Cán bộ.

**1.Đại diện UBND xã Bản Bo:**

Ông: Đỗ Văn Tình Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã

Ông: Đỗ Mạng Thính Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch xã

Ông: Hoàng Đình Thắng Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính

**4. Các hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi để thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ngân hàng châu Á (ADB) và chính phủ Úc tài trợ (địa phận xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường)**

**II. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP**

Đồng chí Đỗ Mạng Thính giới thiệu thành phần và nêu nội dung buổi họp.

Đồng chí Phạm Văn Tuấn thông qua các văn bản chỉ đạo của cấp trên, các quyết định về việc giao chỉ tiêu đất đai.

Bàng văn bản thông báo chủ trương thu hồi đất số 24/TB-UBND ngày 20/11/2021 của UBND tỉnh Lai Châu về việc thông báo chủ trương thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc.

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 11 h 30 phút cùng ngày, đã thông qua cho mọi người cùng nghe và được các thành phần tham gia thống nhất cùng ký tên./.

**Người lập**

Cấp Thị Thương

**ĐẠI DIỆN TT PTQĐ**

Phạm Văn Tuấn

**Cán bộ địa chính**

Hoàng Đình Thắng

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND XÃ BẢN BO**

Đỗ Văn Tình

**ĐD hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi.**

Ngô Bá Thắng

Hàng A Chiều

**DANH SÁCH**

**Các hộ gia đình tham dự họp triển khai thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc (Gói thầu XL-06, địa phận xã Bản Bo)**

*(Kèm theo Biên bản họp ngày 18 tháng 02 năm 2022)*

| STT | Họ và tên | Địa chỉ (bản) | Ghi chú |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nguyễn Phú Viên | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 2 | Nguyễn Đăng Dợi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 3 | Phạm Đình Bốn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 4 | Phạm Đình Thâm | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 5 | Bùi Văn Khải | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 6 | Đèo Văn Chiều | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 7 | Đèo Văn Dần | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 8 | Đèo Văn Quân | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 9 | Đèo Văn Hoa | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 10 | Đinh Bá Thịnh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 11 | Đinh Bá Tuấn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 12 | Đinh Bá Tuyên | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 13 | Đinh Thị Mai | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 14 | Đỗ Thị Hằng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 15 | Đỗ Văn Đoàn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 16 | Hà Đăng Mạnh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 17 | Hoàng Đình Thuần | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 18 | Hoàng Đình Vượng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 19 | Hoàng Thị Cốm | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 20 | Hoàng Thị La | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 21 | Ngô Thế Phúc | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 22 | Nguyễn Đình Hương | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 23 | Nguyễn Đình Nam | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 24 | Nguyễn Đình Sinh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 25 | Nguyễn Đình Vịnh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 26 | Nguyễn Duy Bình | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 27 | Nguyễn Duy Thuần | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 28 | Nguyễn Hữu Tế | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 29 | Nguyễn Phú Du | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 30 | Nguyễn Phú Lợi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 31 | Nguyễn Quý Giới | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 32 | Nguyễn Thị Bích | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 33 | Nguyễn Thị Dậu | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 34 | Nguyễn Thị Huyền | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 35 | Nguyễn Thị Lá | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 36 | Nguyễn Thị Nhinh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 37 | Nguyễn Văn Đính | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 38 | Nguyễn Văn Đợi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 39 | Nguyễn Văn Đức | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 40 | Nguyễn Văn Dũng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 41 | Nguyễn Văn Giang | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 42 | Nguyễn Văn Khánh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 43 | Nguyễn Văn Sóng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 44 | Nguyễn Văn Toàn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 45 | Nguyễn Văn Tường | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 46 | Nguyễn Văn Ủi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 47 | Phạm Đình Bằng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 48 | Phạm Đình Bảy | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 49 | Phạm Đình Bôi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 50 | Phạm Đình Chi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 51 | Phạm Đình Đô | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 52 | Phạm Đình Được | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 53 | Phạm Đình Hiệp | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 54 | Phạm Đình Hoa | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 55 | Phạm Đình Sáu | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 56 | Phạm Đình Sơn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 57 | Phạm Đình Thiện | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 58 | Phạm Đình Thăng | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 59 | Phạm Đình Uy | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 60 | Phạm Đình Vũ | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 61 | Phạm Đình Xanh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 62 | Phạm Thị Hiền | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 63 | Phạm Thị Lợi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 64 | Phạm Thị Tươi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 65 | Phạm Văn Dương | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 66 | Trần Đăng Bảo | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 67 | Trần Đăng Đợi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 68 | Trần Đăng Huấn | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 69 | Trần Đăng Học | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 70 | Trần Đăng Thắm | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 71 | Trần Đăng Tiến | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 72 | Trần Đình Mạnh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 73 | Trần Đình Xuyến | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 74 | Trần Thị Thơi | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 75 | Trần Văn Học | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 76 | Trần Văn Huỳnh | Bản Hưng Phong | |
| 77 | Chảo A Ngọc | Nậm Phát | |
| 78 | Mà A Lộ | Nậm Phát | |
| 79 | Phàng A Sinh | Nậm Phát | |
| 80 | Mà A Sùa | Nậm Phát | |
| 81 | Chảo A Cầu | Nậm Phát | |
| 82 | Chảo A Chản (A) | Nậm Phát | |
| 83 | Chảo A Chản (B) | Nậm Phát | |
| 84 | Chảo A Chang | Nậm Phát | |

| STT | Họ và tên | Địa chỉ (bản) | Ghi chú |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | Chảo A Khé | Nậm Phát | |
| 86 | Chảo A Lu | Nậm Phát | |
| 87 | Chảo A Liêu | Nậm Phát | |
| 88 | Chảo A Ngọc | Nậm Phát | |
| 89 | Chảo A Sáng | Nậm Phát | |
| 90 | Chảo A Siết | Nậm Phát | |
| 91 | Chảo A Sinh | Nậm Phát | |
| 92 | Chảo A Thông | Nậm Phát | |
| 93 | Chảo A Tuấn | Nậm Phát | |
| 94 | Chảo A Tứ | Nậm Phát | |
| 95 | Chảo Duẩn Khiêm | Nậm Phát | |
| 96 | Chảo Thị Liu | Nậm Phát | |
| 97 | Giàng A Chiều | Nậm Phát | |
| 98 | Giàng A Chở | Nậm Phát | |
| 99 | Giàng A Páo (A) | Nậm Phát | |
| 100 | Giàng A Sinh | Nậm Phát | |
| 101 | Hàng A Dũng | Nậm Phát | |
| 102 | Hàng A Nếng | Nậm Phát | |
| 103 | Hàng A Sáo | Nậm Phát | |
| 104 | Lộ Văn Chiều | Nậm Phát | |
| 105 | Lý Dào Liêm | Nậm Phát | |
| 106 | Mà A Lò | Nậm Phát | |
| 107 | Mà A Lũng | Nậm Phát | |
| 108 | Mà A Sáu | Nậm Phát | |
| 109 | Phàn A Sính | Nậm Phát | |
| 110 | Phàn Đình Phú | Nậm Phát | |
| 111 | Phùng A Sính | Nậm Phát | |
| 112 | Phùng Văn Lai | Nậm Phát | |
| 113 | Thào A Páo (C) | Nậm Phát | |
| 114 | Giàng A Chừ | Bò Bun xã Phúc Khoa | |
| 115 | Hàng A Đềng | Bò Bun xã Phúc Khoa | |
| 116 | Mà A Chò | Bò Bun xã Phúc Khoa | |
| 117 | Vàng A Dính | Bò Bun xã Phúc Khoa | |
| 118 | Nguyễn Văn Hảo | Mường Mò - Thị trấn TĐ | |
| 119 | Ông Thế Lăng | Khu 26 Thị trấn Tân Uyên | |
| 120 | Vũ Văn Chương | Thôn Bắc Ngần xã Xuân Quang Bảo Thắng – Lào Cai | |

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

# MINUTES OF MEETING

**Announcement of policy on land acquisition for the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (within area of Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district)**

Today, at 15:00, February 19, 2022 at office of People's Committee of Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district, Lai Chau Province.

## I. PARTICIPANTS

**1. Representative of Land fund development center**

Mr. Pham Hai Trieu Position: Director

Mr. Giap Thi Phuong Position: Officer of the LFDC

**2. Representative of Ban Bo Commune People's Committee**

Mr. Deo Van Tinh Position: Chairman

Mr. Hoang Dinh Vuong Position: Cadastral officer

**3. Representatives households affected by the project:** The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Australian government (within Ban Bo commune, Tam Duong district).

## II. MEETING CONTENTS

- Mr. Deo Van Tinh introduced the members and addressed the content of the meeting.

- The LFDC expected from February 20, 2022 onward, would carry out detailed measurement survey and verifying land ownership.

The minutes ended at 17:30 on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and all participants agreed and signed.

| RECORD MAKER | LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER |
|---|---|
| GIAP THI HUONG | PHAM HAI TRIEU/DIRECTOR |
| Signed | Signed |
| CADASTRAL OFFICER | REPRESENTATIVE OF COMMUNE |

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

HOANG DINH VUONG

Signed

REPRESENTATIVE OF AHs

NONG VAN SAO, LO VAN HUONG, LO VAN VAN

Signed

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

**BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC**

**V/v Họp thông báo chủ trương thu hồi đất dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ngân hàng châu Á (ADB) và chính phủ Úc tài trợ (Địa phận xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường)**

Hôm nay vào hồi 15 h 00 phút, ngày 29 tháng 2 năm 2022 tại trụ sở UBND xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường:

**I. THÀNH PHẦN**

**1. Đại diện Trung tâm phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tam Đường:**

Ông: Phạm Văn Tuấn Chức vụ: Giám đốc

Bà: Giáp Thị Thường Chức vụ: Cán bộ.

**1.Đại diện UBND xã Bản Bo:**

Ông: Lò Văn Tình Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã

Ông: Hoàng Đình Hồng Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính

Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

4. Các hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi để thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ngân hàng châu Á (ADB) và chính phủ Úc tài trợ (địa phận xã Bản Bo, huyện Tam Đường)

**II. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP**

Đồng chí Lò Văn Tình giới thiệu thành phần và nêu nội dung buổi họp.

Đồ. Phạm Văn Tuấn thông qua sơ lược chủ trương dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc. Tổng hàm phải thu hồi quỹ đất để thực hiện dự án là khoảng 200 ha. Thông qua chủ trương dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc. Tổng số ngày 202.11.2022 đã đ.

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 17 h 30 phút cùng ngày, đã thông qua cho mọi người cùng nghe và được các thành phần tham gia thống nhất cùng ký tên./.

| Người lập | ĐẠI DIỆN TT PTQĐ |
|---|---|
| Giáp Thị Thường | |
| **Cán bộ địa chính** | **ĐẠI DIỆN UBND XÃ BẢN BO** |
| Hoàng Đình Hồng | |

**ĐD hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi.**

Hoàng Văn Sáng

Lò Văn Hưng

Vũ

Lò Văn Vạn

**DANH SÁCH**

**Các hộ gia đình tham dự họp triển khai thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án: Kết nối**

*(Kèm theo Biên bản ngày 19 tháng 02 năm 2022)*

| STT | Họ và tên | Địa chỉ (bản) | Ghi chú |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lò Văn Xanh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 2 | Nguyễn Duy Thắng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 3 | Nùng Văn Bình | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 4 | Nùng Văn Sinh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 5 | Lò Văn Thơm | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 6 | Lò Văn Thống | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 7 | Lò Văn Thắng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 8 | Lò Văn So | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 9 | Lò Văn Tâm | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 10 | Lò Văn Ông | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 11 | Lò Văn Nà | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 12 | Lò Văn Ngâm | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 13 | Lò Văn Liêng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 14 | Lò Văn Lá | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 15 | Lò Văn Hường | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 16 | Lò Văn Kho | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 17 | Lò Văn Hợp | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 18 | Lò Văn Hít | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 19 | Lò Văn Hầu | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 20 | Lò Văn Hiếu | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 21 | Đèo Thị Chung | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 22 | Đèo Văn Nam | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 23 | Đèo Thị Thương | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 24 | Đèo Văn Đô | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 25 | Đèo Văn Minh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 26 | Đèo Văn Niên | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 27 | Đèo Văn Phương | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 28 | Đèo Văn Tôn | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 29 | Đèo Văn Tâm | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 30 | Đèo Văn Tăng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 31 | Đèo Văn Tây | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 32 | Hà Văn Biên | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 33 | Hà Văn Giới | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 34 | Hà Văn Hây | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 35 | Hà Văn Hợi | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 36 | Hà Văn Hon | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 37 | Hà Văn Mương | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 38 | Hà Văn Ngậu | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 39 | Hà Văn Tân | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 40 | Hà Văn Tịnh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 41 | Lò Thị Lá | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 42 | Lò Thị Thiều | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 43 | Lò Văn An | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 44 | Lò Văn Anh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 45 | Lò Văn Chiến | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 46 | Lò Văn Chiêng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 47 | Lò Văn Chính | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 48 | Lò Văn Điền | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 49 | Lò Văn Đèn | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 50 | Lò Văn Tiến | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 51 | Lò Văn Tình | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 52 | Lò Văn Tính | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 53 | Lò Văn Tươi | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 54 | Lò Văn Tường | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 55 | Lò Văn Vạn | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 56 | Lò Văn Xanh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 57 | Lò Văn Xuân | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 58 | Lù Văn Bình | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 59 | Lường Văn Ân | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 60 | Lường Văn Bình | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 61 | Lường Văn Dom | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 62 | Lường Văn En | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 63 | Lường Văn Hèo | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 64 | Lường Văn Khiến | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 65 | Lường Văn Nghĩa | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 66 | Lường Văn Nhộc | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 67 | Lường Văn Thành | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 68 | Lường Văn Xương | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 69 | Nguyễn Phú viễn | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 70 | Nguyễn Thị Thanh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 71 | Nguyễn Văn Quang | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 72 | Nùng Thị Giang | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 73 | Nùng Văn Ang | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 74 | Nùng Văn Bình | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 75 | Nùng Văn Chính | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 76 | Nùng Văn Chung | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 77 | Nùng Văn Đinh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 78 | Nùng Văn Đức | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 79 | Nùng Văn Dũng | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 80 | Nùng Văn Hạn | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 81 | Nùng Văn Hèo | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 82 | Nùng Văn Khánh | Bản Hợp Nhất | |
| 83 | Nùng Văn Khởi | Bản Hợp Nhất | |

Được quét bằng CamScanner

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

# MINUTES OF MEETING

**Announcement of land acquisition, disseminating the land acquisition plan and policies related to land acquisition for implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province)**

Today, at 8:30, February 23, 2022 at Phuc Khoa village, Phuc Khoa Commune, Tan Uyen District, Lai Chau Province.

## A. PARTICIPANTS

**I. Land fund development center of Tan Uyen district**

1. Mr. Vu The Anh Position: Deputy Director
2. Mr. Phan Thanh Hung Position: Officer of the LFDC
3. Mr. Nguyen Van Thanh Position: Officer of the FDC
4. Mr. Le Xuan Dung Position: Officer of the PMU.
5. Mr. Ta Van Son Position: Contract department of PMU.

**II. Representative of investor (Project Management Unit 2 - Ministry of Transport)**

1. Mr. Le Thanh Tuan Position: Supervision officer

**III. Representative of local government (Phuc Khoa Commune People's Committee)**

1. Mr. Lo Van Luc Position: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee
2. Mr. Hoang Van E Position: Vice Chairman of the Commune Fatherland Front Committee
3. Mr. Do Minh Received Position: Commune cadastral officer
4. Mr. Nguyen Tien Lan Position: Head of Phuc Khoa village

**IV. Representatives of households and individuals**

1. Mr. Doan Van Chinh Position: Representative of affected persons
2. Mr. Nguyen Tien Dung Position: Representative of affected persons
3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Position: Representative of affected persons

**B. MEETING CONTENTS**

The Land Fund Center of Tan Uyen District coordinated with the Commune People's Committee, the Commune Fatherland Front Committee, the representative of the investor (Project Management Unit 2 under the Ministry of Transport) to hold a meeting on announcement of land acquisition, dissemination of land acquisition plans and policies related to land acquisition for implementing the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Mr. Vu The Anh, Deputy Director of the LFDC of Tan Uyen district chaired the meeting, introduced participants and content of the meeting.

Mr. Phan Thanh Hung, officer of the LFDC of Tan Uyen District, announced the Decision No. 69 dated January 21, 2022 of the People's Committee of Tan Uyen District on the plan of land acquisition, detailed measurement survey to implement land acquisition, compensation, assistance, site clearance of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Decision No. 129 dated January 21, 2022 of Tan Uyen District People's Committee on land acquisition for the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Decision No. 1423/TTg-QHQT dated October 16, 2018 of the Prime Minister on the approval of the policy framework of the Project "Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity" financed by ADB and the Australian Government.

Decision No. 1391 dated October 21, 2021 of the People's Committee of Lai Chau province on the issuance of compensation unit cots for houses, structures on land, plants, livestock and other assets attached to the land when the State acquires land in Lai Chau province.

Decision No. 1656 dated November 8, 2021 of the People's Committee of Tan Uyen district on approving the land cost for compensation and site clearance of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Mr. Lo Van Luc, Chairman of the People's Committee of Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen District, commented: The Party and State have paid much attention to investing in the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau) to help people travel conveniently. The process of detailed

measurement survey, compensation and assistance for land, assets and plants on land carried out by the District's LFDC in accordance with the State's regulations. It is suggested that households cooperate and create good conditions for the project to be deployed as soon as possible and put into use to serve the people within the village.

Mr. Le Thanh Tuan, supervision officer, representing the investor (Project Management Board 2 under the Ministry of Transport) announced the Decisions of the Ministry of Transport: No. 2304/QD-BGTVT dated 17/17/ September 2018 approved the investment in the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government; Decision No. 1630/QD-BGTVT dated August 30, 2019 approving the adjustment of the Transport Connection Project in the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Mr. Phan Thanh Hung, officer of the LFDC provided declaration forms and guided households to declare land, assets, structures, plants and livestock on the land that will be affected by the project.

Mr. Nguyen Tien Lan, head of Phuc Khoa village, Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, commented that the State has paid attention to investing in the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau) to serve the people's travel demand. Regarding land, assets, and plants on the land then the district's LFDC shall do DMS, compensation and assistance in accordance with the State's regulations. It is suggested that households coordinate with the Commune People's Committee and the mission group of the LFDC implement DMS accurately and adequately for households.

- Comments of people in Phuc Khoa village, Phuc Khoa commune:
  - All the people unanimously support the policy of the Party and the State have been interested in investing in the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau) to help people travel conveniently. Households whose land, assets, structures, trees and crops on the land being acquired, all agree and coordinate with the mission group to carry out site clearance, DMS. It is expected the project will be implemented soon. DMS should be carried out adequately and compensation should be paid for affected person.

**C. CONCLUSIONS**

Households totally agreed with the land acquisition to construct the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government (*Road connecting Lai Chau with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, Tan Uyen district area*) (section passing through Phuc Khoa commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau).

The minutes ended at 11:30 a.m. on the same day. The minutes was read for all members in the meeting to hear and agree with the content stated in the minutes, and sign. The minutes was made in 05 copies and have the same legal validity.

| | |
|---|---|
| RECORD MAKER | LAND FUND DEVELOPMENT CENTER |
| PHAN THANH HUNG | VU THE ANH/DEPUTY DIRECTOR |
| Signed | Signed |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF PHUC KHOA COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE | REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEE OF PHUC KHOAN COMMUNE |
| LO VAN LUC/CHAIRMAN | HOANG VAN E/VICE CHAIRMAN |
| Signed | Signed |
| LEAD OF PHUC KHOA VILLAGE | COMMUNE CADASTRAL OFFICER |
| NGUYEN TIEN LAN | DO MINH NHAN |
| Signed | Signed |
| REPRESENTATIVE OF AHs | REPRESENTATIVE OF INVESTOR |
| DOAN VAN CHINH, NGUYEN TIEN DUNG, NGUYEN THI THU | LE THANH TUAN |
| Signed | Signed |

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

## BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

**Về việc thông báo thu hồi đất, phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan công tác thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên).**

Hôm nay, vào hồi 8 giờ 30phút, ngày 25 /02/2022 Tại bản Hô Bon, xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu.

**A. THÀNH PHẦN**

**I. Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ông: Vũ Thế Anh | Chức vụ: P.Giám đốc |
| 2. Ông: Phan Thanh Hùng | Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ |
| 3. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Thành | Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ |
| 4. Ông: Lê Xuân Dũng | Chức vụ: Viên chức Ban QLDA |
| 5. Ông: Tạ Văn Sơn | Chức vụ: Hợp đồng Ban QLDA |

**II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư (Ban Quản lý dự án 2 - Bộ Giao thông Vận tải)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ông: Lê Thanh Tuấn | Chức vụ: Cán bộ giám sát |

**III. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương (UBND xã Phúc Khoa)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ông: Lò Văn Lực | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã |
| 2. Ông: Hoàng Văn Ê | Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch UBMTTQ xã |
| 3. Ông: Đỗ Minh Nhận | Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính xã |
| 4. Ông: Hàng A Do | Chức vụ: Trưởng bản Hô Bon |

**IV. Đại diện các hộ gia đình, cá nhân**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ông: Hàng A Thống | Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất |
| 2. Ông: Hàng A Sáo | Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất |
| 3. Ông: Hàng A Châu | Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất |

**B. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP**

Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên phối hợp cùng UBND xã, UBMTTQ xã, đại diện chủ đầu tư (Ban quản lý dự án 2 thuộc Bộ Giao thông Vận tải), tổ chức họp về việc thông báo thu hồi đất, phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến công tác thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án đầu tư xây dựng dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Đồng chí Vũ Thế Anh Phó giám đốc TTPTQĐ huyện Tân Uyên chủ trì cuộc họp, giới thiệu thành phần tham dự cuộc họp và thông qua nội dung cuộc họp.

Đồng chí Phan Thanh Hùng viên chức TTPTQĐ huyện Tân Uyên thông qua Quyết định số 69 ngày 21 tháng 01 năm 2022 của UBND huyện Tân Uyên về việc Ban hành kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, kiểm đếm phục vụ công tác thu hồi đất, bồi thường, hỗ trợ, giải phóng mặt bằng dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Quyết định số 129 ngày 21 tháng 01 năm 2022 của UBND huyện Tân Uyên về việc thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Quyết định số 1423/TTg-QHQT ngày 16/10/2018 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc thông qua khung chính sách Dự án "Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc" do ADB và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ.

Quyết định số 1391 ngày 21/10/2021 của UBND tỉnh Lai Châu về việc ban hành đơn giá bồi thường về nhà ở, công trình xây dựng trên đất, cây trồng, vật nuôi và các tài sản khác gắn liền với đất khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Lai Châu.

Quyết định số 1656 ngày 08/11/2021 của UBND huyện Tân Uyên về việc phê duyệt giá đất bồi thường và GPMB dự án Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Đồng chí Lò Văn Lực chủ tịch UBND xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên có ý kiến: Đảng và Nhà nước đã quan tâm đầu tư dự án Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu), phục vụ cho nhân dân đi lại thuận lợi, quá trình thực hiện đo đạc, kiểm đếm bồi thường, hỗ trợ về đất tài sản, cây trồng trên đất được TTPTQĐ huyện thực hiện theo đúng quy định của Nhà nước. Đề nghị các hộ gia đình phối hợp và tạo điều kiện để công trình sớm được triển khai thi công và đưa vào sử dụng để phục vụ cho nhân dân trong bản.

Đồng chí Lê Thanh Tuấn cán bộ giám sát đại diện đại diện chủ đầu tư (Ban quản lý dự án 2 thuộc Bộ Giao thông Vận tải) thông qua các Quyết định của Bộ Giao thông Vận tải: Số 2304/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 17/9/2018 phê duyệt Dự án đầu tư xây Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, số 1630/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 30/8/2019 phê duyệt điều chỉnh Dự án đầu tư kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Đồng chí Phan Thanh Hưng viên chức TTPTQĐ phát tờ kê khai và hướng dẫn các hộ gia đình kê khai về đất đai, tài sản, vật kiến trúc, cây trồng vật nuôi trên đất thực tế thiệt hại của người có đất bị thu hồi.

Đồng chí Hàng A Do trưởng bản Hô Bon, xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên có ý kiến việc Nhà nước đã quan tâm đầu tư dự án Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu) phục vụ đi lại cho nhân dân, về đất tài sản, cây trồng trên đất được TTPTQĐ huyện thực kiểm đếm bồi thường, hỗ trợ theo đúng quy định của Nhà nước. Đề nghị các hộ gia đình phối hợp UBND xã và tổ công tác Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất thực hiện công tác kê khai kiểm đếm cho các hộ gia đình được đúng đủ và chính xác.

* Ý kiến nhân dân bản Hô Bon, xã Phúc Khoa:

- Toàn thể nhân dân đồng tình ủng hộ chủ trương của Đảng và Nhà nước đã quan tâm đầu tư dự án Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu) phục vụ cho nhân dân đi lại thuận tiện. Các hộ gia đình có đất, tài sản vật kiến trúc, cây cối hoa màu trên đất bị thu hồi ảnh hưởng tới từng hộ gia đình nào đều nhất trí và phối hợp với tổ công tác thực hiện nhiệm vụ giải phóng mặt bằng đo đạc, kiểm đếm, mong sớm triển khai thực hiện dự án. Trong quá trình thực hiện đo đạc, kiểm đếm đầy đủ cho nhân dân và đảm bảo bồi thường, hỗ trợ cho nhân dân.

**C. KẾT LUẬN**

Các hộ gia đình hoàn toàn nhất trí với việc Nhà nước thu hồi đất của các hộ gia đình để xây dựng dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ *(Tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, khu vực huyện Tân Uyên)*, (đoạn qua địa phận xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 11 giờ 10 phút cùng ngày. Biên bản đã được đọc thông qua cho các thành viên trong cuộc họp cùng nghe và nhất trí với nội dung ghi trong biên bản, ký tên. Biên bản được lập thành 05 bản và có giá trị pháp lí như nhau.

| NGƯỜI LẬP BIÊN BẢN | TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN QUỸ ĐẤT<br>PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC |
|---|---|
| Phan Thanh Hùng | Vũ Thế Anh |
| **TM. UBND XÃ PHÚC KHOA**<br>CHỦ TỊCH | **TM. UBMTTQ XÃ PHÚC KHOA** |
| Lò Văn Lực | Hoàng Văn Ê |
| **TRƯỞNG BẢN HÔ BON** | **CÔNG CHỨC ĐỊA CHÍNH XÃ** |
| Hàng A Do | Đỗ Minh Nhận |
| **B/D. CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH THU HỒI ĐẤT** | **B/D. CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ** |
| Hàng A Thống<br>Hàng A Sáo<br>Hàng A Châu | Lê Thanh Tuấn |

**Danh sách các hộ gia đình, cá nhân tham gia dự họp**
**Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ**

**Địa chỉ Bản ...Lả...Lau....., xã Phúc Khoa, huyện Tân Uyên**
*(Kèm theo Biên bản họp ngày 25 tháng 02 năm 2020 của TTPTQĐ huyện Tân Uyên)*

| Số | Họ và tên | Địa chỉ thường trú | Ký tên |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Giàng A Vàng | | Lầu Giàng A Lầu |
| 2 | Sùng A Giáo | | Giáo Sùng A Giáo |
| 3 | Hàng A Chư | | Chư Hàng A Chư |
| 4 | Hàng A Thông | | Thông Hàng A Thông |
| 5 | Hàng A Sáo | | Sáo Hàng A Sáo |
| 6 | Hàng A Chảo | | Chảo Hàng A Chảo |
| 7 | Hàng A Chính | | Vàng Thị Dua |
| 8 | Hàng A Châu | | Châu Hàng A Châu |
| 9 | Sùng A Tiếp | | Sinh Sùng A Sinh |
| 10 | Giàng A Sấu | | Giàng Thị Sấu |
| 11 | Giàng A Chúng | | Chúng Giàng A Chúng |
| 12 | Lý Thị Dở | | |
| 13 | Sùng A Chế | | Chế Sùng A Chế |
| 14 | Sùng A Sang | | Sang Sùng A Sang |
| 15 | Hàng A Tàng | | Tàng Hàng A Tàng |
| 16 | Hàng A Sùng | | Sùng Hàng A Sùng |
| 17 | Triều Đình Mạnh | | Triều Đình Mạnh |
| 18 | Sùng A Sở | | Sở Sùng A Sở |
| 19 | Hàng A Sô | | Sô Hàng A Sô |
| 20 | Sùng A Dũng | | |
| 21 | Giàng A Sáo | | |
| 22 | Hàng A Sinh | | Sinh Hàng A Sinh |
| 23 | Hàng A Mạo | | |
| 24 | Sùng A Chiến | | Sùng A Chiến |
| 25 | Hàng A Sang | | |
| 26 | Hàng A Sở | | |
| 27 | Hàng A Lùng (Sùng Thị Ở) | | Lùng |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |

## Annex 3. Summary of FGDs with EM people during EMDP updating

*** Phuc Khoa commune**

Date: 04/04/2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 35 EM households (Male: 10 households, Female: 25 households)

The issues discussed are:

Viewpoints on the project: All households are invited to participate in the consultation meeting and project implementation plan. All households agree with the implementation of the project because this is the long-standing desire of the people to connect transportation conveniently, develop socio-economic life.

Occupation, income: Their main jobs are tea company workers, self-employed labours, small shops ...The income of households is enough for basic household expenditures.

Language: The ethnic groups are Thai, Kho Mu, Lao, Kinh, Giay, Mong; households can use two languages (Vietnamese - Kinh and ethnic languages) in their daily activities.

Awareness of ethnic minority households about HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: Propaganda activities about the disease were implemented through loudspeakers, mobile propaganda vehicle of the district cultural office... hence people know how to prevent the disease. The locality has not had any human trafficking.

Gender equity: Men often work harder than that of women and both of them support each other to do household chores.

Social facilities: Because most of households have houses along the road, it is convenient to connect traffic to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, Commune People's Committee. 100% of households use electricity from the nation grid for lighting while water is from wells or natural springs.

Participating in the IRP: All households want to participate in the IRP, specifically, households want to receive seedlings and fertilizers from the IRP to carry out tea cultivation.

*** Ban Bo commune**

Date: April 05, 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 23 EM households (Male: 9 households, Female: 14 households)

The discussed issues are:

Viewpoints on the project: Affected households all attended the meeting about the project implementation plan and all agreed with the implementation of the project to develop society, culture and environment, reduce travel costs.

Occupation, income: Their main job of EM people is farming, tea growing, groceries, barber or hired labour. Household chores are shared by both husband and wife. The average annual income of households is enough to cover their basic expenditures.

Language: Households can use both languages (Vietnamese - Kinh and ethnic languages) in their daily activities.

Awareness of ethnic minority households about HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: Propaganda activities about the disease were implemented through loudspeakers, mobile propaganda vehicle of the district cultural office... hence people know how to prevent the disease. The locality has not had any human trafficking.

Gender equity: Men often work harder than that of women and both support each other to do household chores.

Social facilities: Because most of households have houses along the road, it is convenient to connect traffic to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, and workplace. Most of households use electricity from the nation grid for lighting while water is from wells or natural springs. External toilets are popular while some households have indoor ones with septic tanks.

Participating in the IRP: All households want to participate in the IRP; specifically, households want to develop models of tea and macadamia trees and they propose to receive seedlings and fertilizers from the IRP.

*** Na Tam commune**

Date: April 06, 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 18 EM households (Male: 6 households, Female: 12 households)

The discussed issues are:

Viewpoints on the project: Affected households all attended the meeting about the project implementation plan and all agreed with the implementation of the project to develop socio-economic life.

Occupation, income: Their main job of EM people is farming, or hired labour (tea leaf picking, mason, far away working ...) Household chores are shared by both husband and wife. The households' income is enough to cover their basic expenditures.

Language: Households can use both languages (Vietnamese - Kinh and ethnic languages) in their daily activities.

Awareness of ethnic minority households about HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: Propaganda activities about the disease were implemented through loudspeakers, mobile propaganda vehicle of the district cultural office... hence people know how to prevent the disease. The locality has not had any human trafficking.

Gender equity: Men often work harder than that of women and both support each other to do household chores.

Social facilities: The transport connection to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, and commune People's Committees is not really convenient because the current road is difficult for traveling. 100% of households use electricity from the nation grid for lighting while water is from wells or natural springs. External toilets are popular while some households have indoor ones with septic tanks.

Participating in the IRP: Households all want to participate in the IRP, specifically, they want to be trained in agriculture and service sectors.

*** Ban Hon commune**

Date: April 07, 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 21 EM households (Male: 7 households, Female: 14 households)

The discussed issues are:

Viewpoints on the project: Affected households all attended the meeting about the project implementation plan and all agreed with the implementation of the project.

Occupation, income: Their main job is farming (specifically, growing tea, farming), services (groceries, barber, transport) or hire labour. Household chores are shared by both husband and wife. The households' income is enough to cover their basic expenditures.

Language: Households can use both languages (Vietnamese - Kinh and ethnic languages) in their daily activities.

Awareness of ethnic minority households about HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: Propaganda activities about the disease were implemented through loudspeakers, mobile propaganda vehicle of the district cultural office... hence people know how to prevent the disease. The locality has not had any human trafficking for the last 06 years.

Gender equity: Men often work harder than that of women and both support each other to do household chores.

Social facilities: Because most of households have houses along the road, it is convenient to connect traffic to social facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, the Commune People's Committee. Most of households use electricity from the nation grid for lighting while water is from pipped one or natural springs. External toilets are popular while some households have indoor ones with septic tanks.

Participating in the IRP: All households want to participate in the IRP; specifically, households want to develop models of tea cultivation; therefore, they propose to receive seedlings and fertilizers from the IRP.

## Annex 4. Some photos of public consultation

Aus4Transport

Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building
448 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi – Vietnam

DT-GLOBAL.COM

*Aus4Transport is an Australian Government initiative – managed by DT Global Australia, on behalf of the Australian Government*