

Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan

May 2022

Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Package CW4 (Km64+272-Km84+554) in Than Uyen district and Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A4T	Aus4Transport
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BIM	Building Integration Model
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CLFD	Center for Land Fund Development
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCARB	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
DDD	Detailed Design & Documentation Consultant
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOC	Department of Construction
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOF	Department of Finance
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Ethnic Minority
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 Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMPTCP	Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project
NH	national highway
NTP	Notice to Proceed
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
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 tenorial 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)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; - customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;

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

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

Income restoration

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

Income restoration program

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

Inventory of losses

This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their 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	<p>This refers to affected households who will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, - or have to relocate, or - lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject
Vulnerable group	<p>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:</p> <p>(1) Female headed households with dependents: Poor widows, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or those whose husbands are in state of poor health</p> <p>(2) Disabled households 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;</p> <p>(3) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC.</p> <p>(4) Children and the elderly households with no other means of support Children under 16 years old or younger as the household heads (Under the Law No. 25/2004/QH11 on Protection, Care and Education of Children and Children Law 102/2016/QH13 dated 05 April 2016 which will become effective from 1 June, 2017) will be certified by the CPCs and the elderly from 60 years old and above who are household heads (under the Elder Law No. 39/2009/QH12 dated 23 November, 2009).</p>

(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

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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, CW5, CW6, CW7 and CW8 of which package CW 08 was adopted by ADB. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan specifically is updated for the package CW4.
3. The updated EMDP has been prepared based on the final DMS to identify all impacts to Ethnic group 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, focus on Ethnic affected people in the area and present measures to fully mitigate impacts.
4. **Social Impact Assessment.** During the time of updating this 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 were undertaken including DMS along with Socio-economic Survey (SES). Review of secondary data such as the EMDP of 2018, Statistical Yearbook of 2021 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, out of 760 affected households due to land acquisition for the package CW4, 411 households with 1,715 people belonging to EM groups. Affected EM people belonging to severely affected households in working age are 1,149 people. Of which, 12 households have to be relocated (56 people), 35 households (163 people) are acquired by 10% or more their total agricultural land area and 34 vulnerable households including: 5 female headed households with dependents, 1 disabled household, 26 poor households, 2 policy beneficiary households. 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, Mong, Dao, Giay. Thai people account for the highest proportion of ethnic minority households (66.4%), followed by Mong people with 30.4%. Based on SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (54.5%). 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 EMDP updating, two rounds of consultation has been conducted for the AHs and local authorities, including: (i) 2 consultation meetings were held from November 24, 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 212 participants in 02 communes, including 89 males (accounting for 42.0%) and 123 females (accounting for 58.0%). Out of 212 participants, 193 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 91.0%); and (ii) 4 consultation meetings were held on November 16, 2021, December 13, 2021 and December 15, 2021 with affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies for households as well as answering questions from households. A total of 655 participants in 02 communes, including 405 males (accounting for 61.8%) and 250 females (accounting for 38.2%). Out of 655 participants, 393 were ethnic minorities (accounting for 60.0%). In addition, there were 2 FGDs with 58 EM people (including 21 men and 37 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 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 201,600,000 (equivalent to US\$ 9,544), 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-western Region of Vietnam, will be implemented by the Government of Vietnam (GOV) through a Loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project owner with overall responsibility for implementation. MOT 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 provinces of Lai Chau, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai and from the towns and districts to the Noi Bai-Lao Cai Expressway.

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

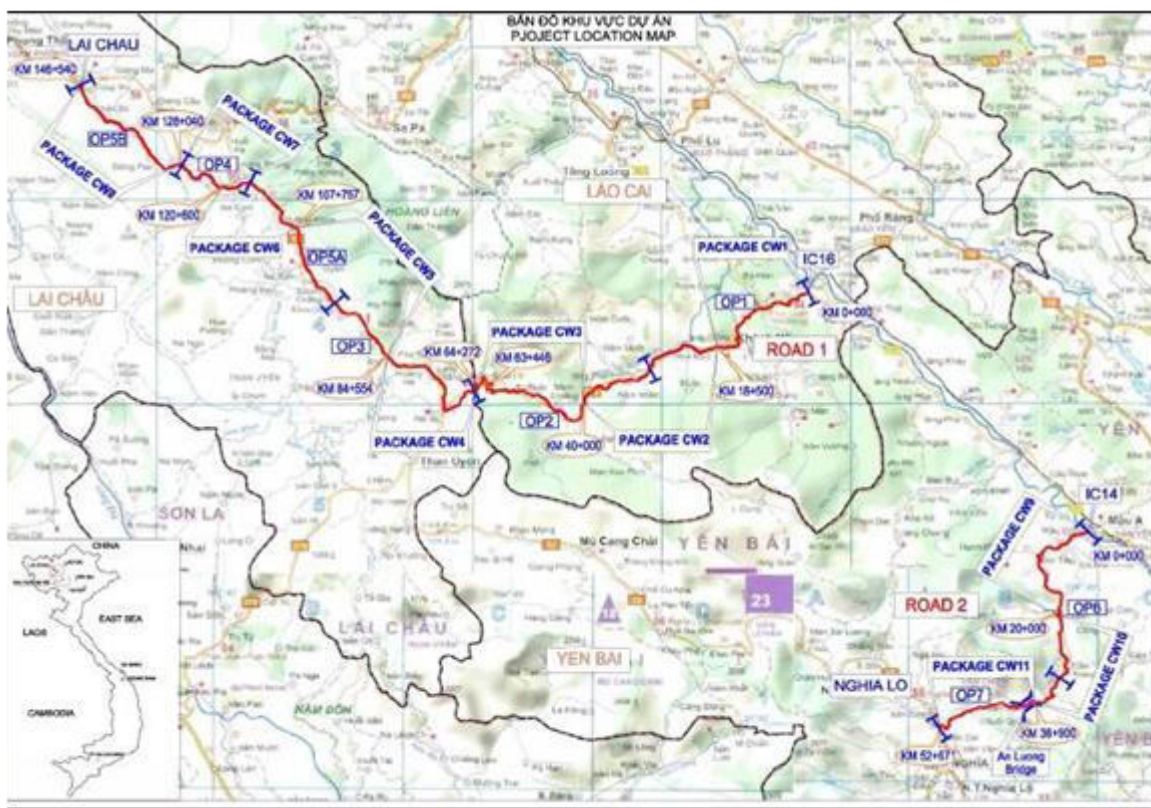


Figure 1. Map of civil works packages in North-West Vietnam

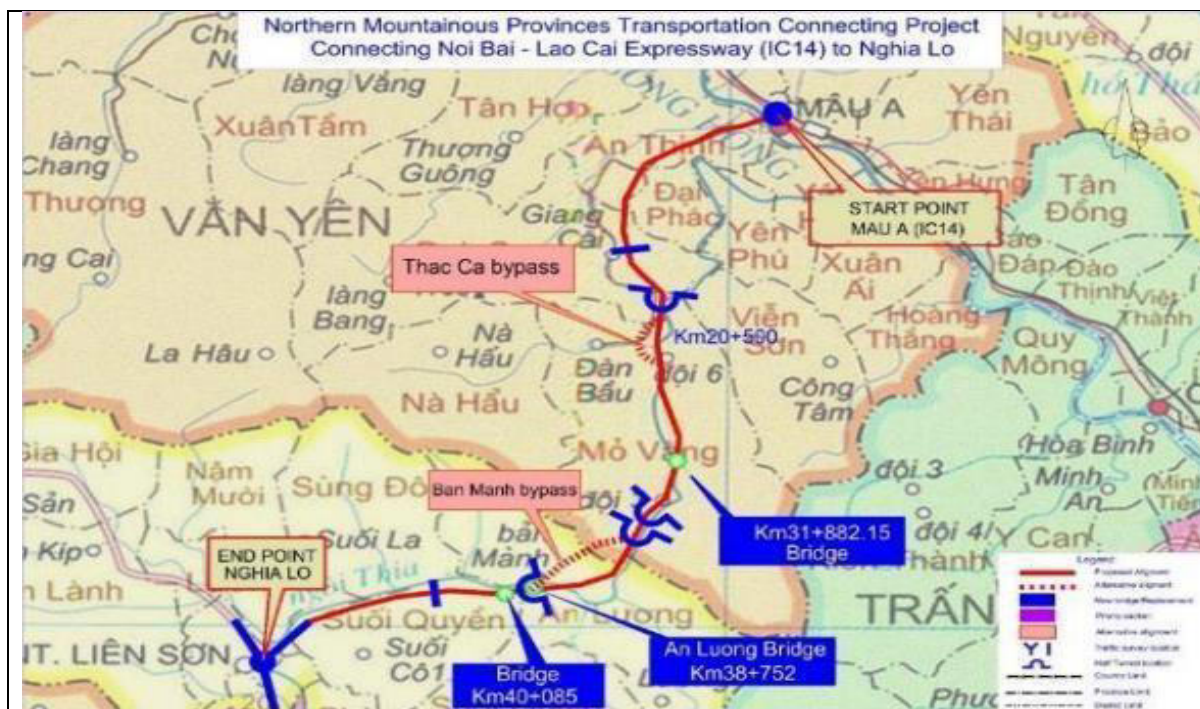


Figure 2. Link to Nghia Lo

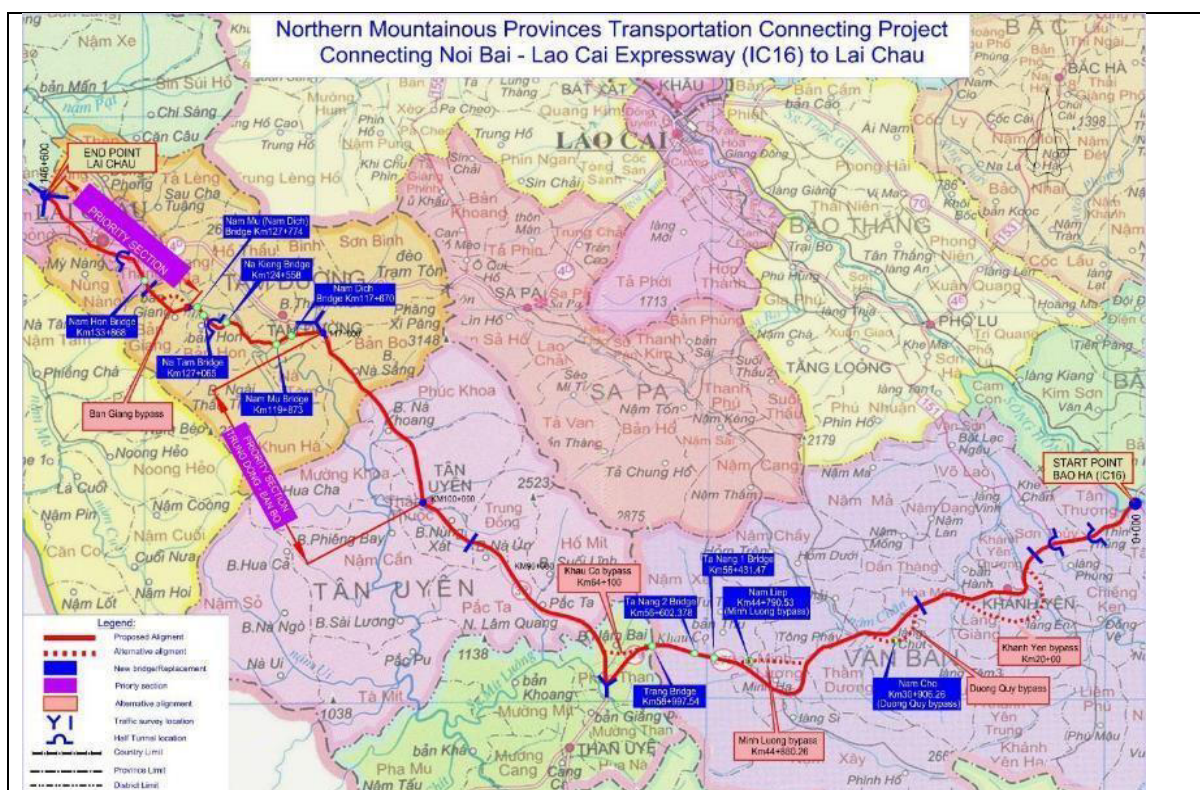


Figure 3. Link to Lai Chau

Table 1. Construction package information of the project

No.	Package	From km to km	District/ province
1	CW1	Km0+00 to Km18+500 (including replanting the forest) belongs to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
2	CW2	Km18+500 to Km40+000 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
3	CW3	Km40+000 to Km63+446 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
4	CW4	Km64+272 to Km84+554 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Than Uyen & Tan Uyen Districts, Lai Chau Province
5	CW5	Km84+554 to Km107+757 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Tan Uyen District, Lai Chau Province
6	CW6	Km107+757 to Km120+600 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Tam Duong & Tan Uyen Districts, Lai Chau Province
7	CW7	Km120+600 to Km128+040 belong to the road connecting to Lai Chau	Tam Duong District, Lai Chau Province
8	CW8	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	CW9	Km00+000 to Km20+667 (including replanting the forest) belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo	Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province
10	CW10	Km20+667 to Km38+252 belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo	Van Yen and Van Chan Districts, Yen Bai Province
11	CW11	Km38+252 to Km54+069 belong to the road connecting to Nghia Lo	Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province

1.2 Summary of package CW4

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: CW4, CW5, CW6, CW7 and CW8 as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which CW8 was adopted by ADB. This updated EMDP specifically covers package CW4.

21. According to Decision No. 288/QĐ-BQLĐA2 dated October 25, 2021 of Project Management Unit 2 approving the technical design of Package CW4, Package CW4 with a total length of 20.4 km passing through Phuc Than - Than Uyen district and Pac Ta commune - Tan Uyen district - Tam Duong district - Lai Chau province. No new bridge will be designed for this route.

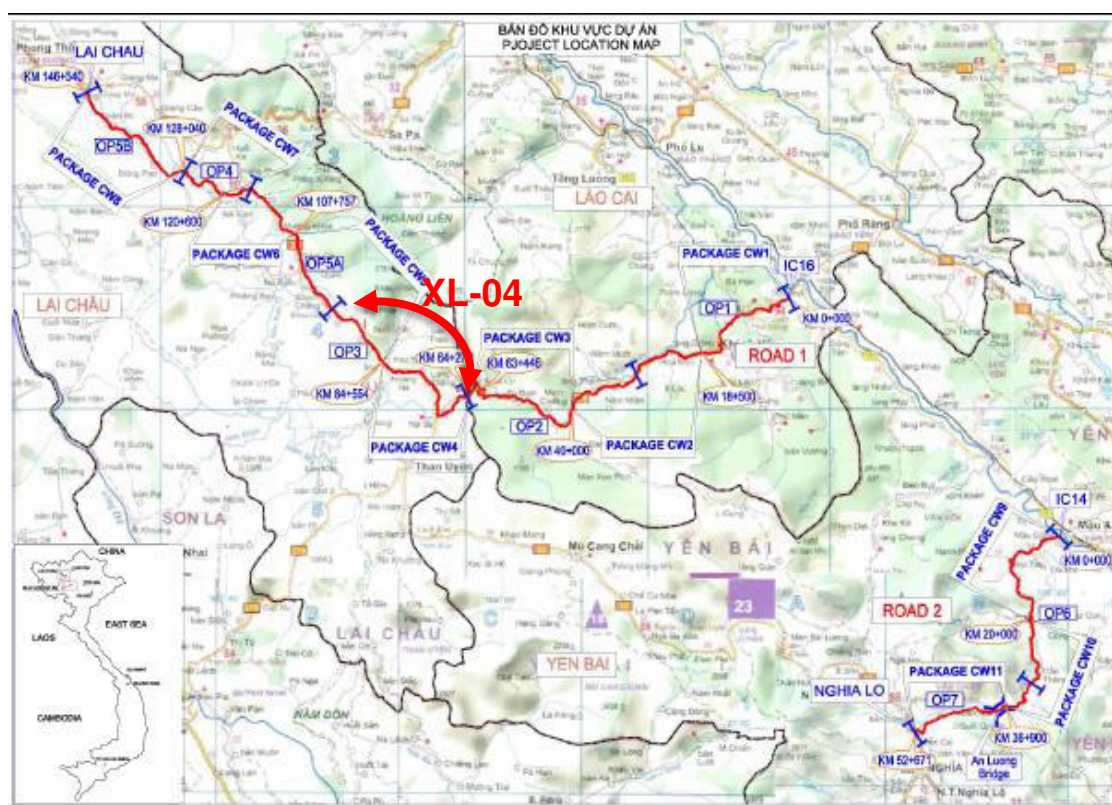


Figure 4. Location map of CW4

1.3 Rationale of the project

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

23. The existing mountainous road has many horizontal consecutive curves with the inner radius from R30m to R60m, which is below the standard of Grade IV Road (for the mountainous area). The horizontal alignment of Package CW4 can still meet the driving speed of 40km/h when the curves below the standard to be improved/upgraded.



Figure 5. The existing curve (R30m) at Km 65+650



Figure 6. The existing horizontal curve (R50m) at Km 66+500



Figure 7. Existing horizontal curves (R=30m) at Km 66+700

1.4 Scope of works and activities that impact on Ethnic Minority

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

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

26. 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

27. 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.

28. This EMDP has been updated based on the results of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) carried out in the project area taken into consideration the updated baseline situation, the approved detailed engineering design as well as through a meaningful process of consultation undertaken in March 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.

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

1.6 Objectives of the ethnic minority development plan

30. The implementation of package CW4 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 National legal and policy framework related to ethnic minority

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

2.1.1 Laws and regulations of the government of Vietnam

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

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

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

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

36. The **Land Law of 2013** (No. 45/2013/QH13) dated November 29, 2013 includes many important implications regarding EMs and their land arrangements. **Article 27** stipulates that the State shall issue policies on residential land and land for community activities for EMs in accordance with customs, traditions, cultural identities, and actual conditions in each region. The State shall issue policies to create conditions for EM people who are directly involved in agricultural production in rural areas to have land for agricultural production. In addition, **Article 28** stipulates that the State shall be responsible for developing and managing the land information system and ensuring organizations and individuals' rights to access to this system. The State will publicly disclose information to organizations, individuals, and state agencies in a timely manner. The authorized people in the management and use of land shall be responsible for creating favourable conditions and providing land information to organizations and individuals, as stipulated. Furthermore, **Article 110** stipulates waiver and exemption of land use charges and land rentals in cases of using land for implementing policies on housing and residential land for EM households and individuals in areas with especially difficult socioeconomic conditions, border, and sea islands areas; and in cases of using agricultural land for EM households and individuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Legal documents
2021	Decision No. 612/QD-UBND 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/QĐ-TTg dated 12 November 2020 of the Prime Minister on Criteria to delineate regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas by development level in the period 2021 - 2025
2019	Resolution No. 88/2019/NQ14 dated 18/11/2019 approving Master Plan for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous regions for the 2021-2030 period:
2018	Decision No. 12/2018 /QĐ-TTg dated 6 March, 2018 of the Prime Minister on criteria for selecting and recognizing prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority
2018	Decision No. 474/2018/QĐ-UBND dated August 6, 2018 of Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on the Ethnic Minority Policy Summary Plan for the period 2016-2020, policy orientation 2021- 2025, issued by Chairman of the Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs
2017	Decision No.1163/QĐ-TTg dated August 8, 2017 of Prime Minister on approving the project "Promote law dissemination and education and advocacy for ethnic minority and mountainous areas in 2017-2021 period
2017	Decision 900/QĐ-TTg date June 20, 2017 issued the list of poverty commune, border area commune and safety area communes for investment of the program 135-period 2017-2020
2016	Decision No. 2085/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the specific policy on support for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2017-2020 period
2016	Resolution No. 52/NQ-CP dated June 15, 2016 of the Government on accelerating the development of human resources for ethnic minorities in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030;
2016	Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg dated September 2, 2016 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction during 2016-2020
2016	Decision No. 2086/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 of Prime Minister on Approval of the Project of Economic - Social Development for Ethnic Minorities with Sparse Population from 2016 to 2025

Year	Legal documents
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-UBND dated October 29, 2015 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on Ethnic Minority Affairs recognizing the supplementation and adjustment of villages meeting with special difficulties and communes of regions I, II and III in ethnic minority and mountainous areas.
/2013	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-UBND-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-UBND 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 " <i>Socio-economic development in the regions of ethnic groups: Mang, La Hu, Cong, Co Lao</i> "

2.1.2 Lai Chau province policies relating to Ethnic Minority

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

Table 3. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities in Lai Chau province

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

2.2 ADB Safeguard policy statement

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

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

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

2.2.1 ADB Policy Principles of indigenous people safeguards.

44. 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.

2.2.2 Policy Triggers and Scope.

45. 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).

46. The safeguards apply equally when projects affect lands simply claimed as ancestral domain¹; lands they occupy for their residential or farming sites; lands used for gathering water

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

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.

47. 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 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

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.

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.

2.2.3 Public communications policy 2011 - disclosure and exchange of information.

48. 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.

2.2.4 Accountability Mechanism.

49. 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.

2.3 Consistency of national Legal Framework with ADB SPS

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

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture, and.

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

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

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

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps identified	Policy applied for the project
Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	Decision No. 33/2020/QĐ-TTg dated 12 November 2020 of the Prime Minister on Criteria to delineate regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas by development level in the period 2021 - 2025 Decision No. 12/2018 /QĐ-TTg dated 6 March, 2018 of the Prime Minister on criteria for selecting and recognizing prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority	1. Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.	Meaningful consultation with the affected EM in the context of SIA	All subprojects will be screened for presence of ethnic minorities in the project area and impacts on them. When screening, confirms likely impacts on EM. The Executing Agency/ Implementing Agency will engage a qualified expert to carry out 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 adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples		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.
Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing	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	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	Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in the updated	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps identified	Policy applied for the project
resettlement programs	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)	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.	EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas.	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-CP, Article 28.	4. Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities	Issues and concerns of EMs raised during meaningful consultations must be incorporated into the project preparation and implementation.	EMDP to be prepared for the project.
		5. Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement	Impacts will be avoided or	Existing cultural and religious practices will be

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps identified	Policy applied for the project
		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.	minimized through careful engineering design.	respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
Action planning	In the case of development projects, there is no specific requirement under Viet Nam legislation concerning ethnic minorities particularly for: preparation of an indigenous peoples' plan (IPP) to address adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and maximize positive impacts	6. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the [assessment of social impacts] with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.	The EMDP prepared during the PPTA/FS will be updated during the DDD	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored. 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		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

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps identified	Policy applied for the project
		also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders		affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final EMDP and its updates to affected EM
Recognition of customary rights	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC.	8. Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands	Special attention for customary communities needs to be under consideration that EM are socially, economically, and legally vulnerable and hence shall be protected	Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas.
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

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

53. Review of secondary data such as the EMDP of 2018, Statistical Yearbook of 2021 and other information obtained from CEMA and the result of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) together with Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) carried out by the local authorities are utilized.

54. **Public consultation.** A total of 4 consultation meetings were held on November 16, 2021, December 13, 2021 and December 15, 2021 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 655 participants in 02 communes, including 405 males (accounting for 61.8%) and 250 females (accounting for 38.2%). Out of 655 participants, 393 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 60.0%). The table below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW4 (Please see more details of these consultations and discussion summary of meetings in Table 30 and Table 31).

Table 5. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities

No.	Commune	Date of consultation	Number of participants			
			Total	Male	Female	EM
1	Phuc Than	November 16, 2021	491	308	183	332
2	Pac Ta commune	3 meetings on December 13, 2021 (2 meetings) and December 15, 2021 (1 meeting)	164	97	67	61
	Total		655	405	250	393

55. **Focus Group Discussion** (FGD) involved interviewing a group of village residents among those attended the public consultations initiated for the project. 02 FGDs with participation of both men and women were done in March 2022 for CW4. Each FGD included 10-25 participants and lasted for 1-1.5 hours. Gender-disaggregated data were collected

Table 6. Focus group discussions

No	Commune	Male	Female	Total
1	Phuc Than commune	12	19	31
2	Pac Ta commune	9	18	27
	Total	21	37	58

Source: Focus group discussion records

56. **In-depth interview**/key informants' interview to obtain additional information not only gender in transport sector but on interesting details about the EM to supplement the FGD and the SES. Key informant interviews were conducted with local Government departments and

mass organizations in the project area that include People's Committees at the district and commune levels, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), Divisions of Health, Division of Labour War Invalids and Social Affairs, and Women Unions, etc.

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

58. **Secondary data** like the 2021 statistical yearbook is collected from different local offices as part of the data collection process and analysis

59. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).** The DMS based on approved detailed design was carried out for all affected households and assets. The DMS resulted 411 affected households from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 760 affected households of package CW4. Out of 17 relocated households, 12 are EM households. Among a total of 71 households acquired 10% or more of total agricultural land area, 35 are EM households. The rest are marginally affected EM households.

60. **Replacement Cost Survey (RCS).** The purpose of this survey was to collect information on the market prices of land and non-land assets in the project area to 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.

61. 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. 3213/QD-UBND dated September 10, 2021 of Than Uyen District People's Committee approving specific land cost to calculate compensation when the State acquires land to implement 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: Phuc Than commune area, Than Uyen district);
- 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. 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.

62. **Socio-Economic Survey.** The SES is to provide an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area; to determine the profile of APs including their socio-demographic characteristics, tenure status, livelihood sources, economic status or living standards as well as establishing baseline information of APs, vulnerability of APs, and project perception. Data gathered from this survey will be used to determine eligibility for compensation, other forms of

assistance, and budget. Moreover, the APs profile would serve as baseline data to gauge and monitor changes to the quality of life of APs after displacement.

63. The survey form included cross-cutting social characteristics such as ethnicity, gender, and vulnerability. The result of the SES is being utilized in updating both the RP and EMDP along with the formulation of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion - GESI (GESI) Plan for the project.

64. SES was conducted in March 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

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

66. **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 behaviour and problems (thefts of domestic animal, drug abuse), which may negatively impinge upon moral conditions of the communities during the construction period.
- **Risk of infectious diseases and burden on local health services:** The low level of education and skill of EM labour are limited, thus, construction workforces from other provinces or regions will be hired during the civil works and workforces coming from other regions might bring negative impact to personal safety and social security of the EMs (men, women, and children) such as risks of disease transmission like sexually transmitted infection (STI) and HIV/AIDS including COVID-19, drug addiction, gambling. EM women might be exposed to prostitution, sex abuse and human trafficking including children in the project area. The influx of people can result in an additional burden on local health resources. In the case of COVID-19, government regulation specifies that all cases must be quarantined and treated in designated government run hospitals, while workers with health concerns relating to substance abuse, mental issues or STIs may not wish to visit the project medical facility and instead either not seek counselling or seek recourse at local medical facilities, thereby placing further stress on local resources. Local health and rescue facilities may also be overwhelmed and/or ill-equipped to address the industrial accidents that can occur at large construction sites.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV):** Construction workers typically include males who, being away from social norms in family settings may act outside their normal sphere of social control. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behaviour, such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community. A large influx of male labour may also

lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and trafficking in persons (TIP).

- **Child labour and school dropout.** Increased opportunities for the host community to sell goods and services to the incoming workers may lead to illegal child labour to produce and deliver those goods and services, which in turn may lead to increased school dropout.

3.3 Mitigation measures and benefits

- **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.** Labour forces in the project construction must sign up for temporary residence permits with the local government. Workers will be trained to understand local culture, customs, and habits. There should be a good management of workers so as to avoid workers' conflicts with local people specially EM. Actions should be taken to avoid social evils among workers. Displaced persons should be resettled within their own communities so that they can maintain their cultural social practices, avoiding negative impacts on their income-generating activities and business, and maintaining their relations with neighbours and other social networks. Also, such resettlement options will not affect their spiritual life.
- **Risk of 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, labour force workers, CSC Consultant including communities within 2 weeks upon the mobilization or commencement of civil works in order for them to work in a safe and healthy workplace.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV).** Enforcement of laws on sexual violence and human trafficking and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws. Reinforcement of police force where needed. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment during construction and gender-related issues to be brought up at awareness-raising events, such as Toolbox Sessions and Orientation Programs.
- **Child labour and school dropout.** Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly and indirectly in the project in accordance with Vietnam laws on child labour.

3.4 Socio-economic and cultural description of the project area

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

68. 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.

69. **Demographic characteristics of the project area.** The population of the project area under package CW4 is 17,152 people with an average household size of 4.7 people/household. See more details in the table below.

Table 7. Population of project communes

No.	Commune	Total HH	Total population	Average HH size	EM HH	EM population	% EM population
1	Phuc Than commune	2,233	10,646	4,8	2,052	10,006	94.0%
2	Pac Ta commune	1,445	6,506	4,5	1,183	5,617	86.3%
	Total	3,678	17,152	4,7	3,235	15,623	91.1%

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA.

70. In the project communes, the percentage of ethnic minorities accounts for the most with 91.1%. Thai, Mong, Dao, Kho Mu make up the majority of ethnic groups in the project area. The table below details the EM groups.

Table 8. Ethnic minority groups in the project communes (%)

No.	Communes	EM rate	Ethnic minority rate by group (%)						
			Thai	Giay	Dao	Mong	Kho Mu	Tay	other
1	Phuc Than commune	91.9%	72.0%	0%	3.7%	24.3%	0%	0%	0%
2	Pac Ta commune	81.9%	78.1%	0.2%	19.9%	2.0%	17.6%	0.2%	0.2%
	Average %	88.0%	74.0%	0.1%	9.0%	17.0%	5.8%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA

71. SES was implemented in March 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%). SES included all 411 affected ethnic minority households with 1,715 people.

Table 9. Socio-economic survey sample of ethnic minority households

No.	Communes	Total Affected households	Total EM Affected households	EM Household members	Interviewed households
1	Phuc Than commune	501	335	1412	335
2	Pac Ta commune	259	76	303	76
	Total	760	411	1,715	411

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

72. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project's affected area includes Thai, Mong, Dao, Giay. Thai people account for the highest proportion of ethnic minority households (66.4%), followed by Lao people with 30.4%.

Table 10. EM household composition of socio-economic survey

No.	Commune	Thai		Mong		Dao		Giay		Other	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1	Phuc Than commune	197	58.8%	125	37.3%	11	3.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
2	Pac Ta commune	76	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	TOTAL	273	66.4%	125	30.4%	11	2.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

73. Among the 411 ethnic minorities participating in the socio-economic survey, men are 892 and women are 823 (1,715 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 11. 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 Than commune	Male	736	260	136	120	97	70	53	476	64.7%	335
		Female	676	220	117	120	98	62	59	456	67.5%	
2	Pac Ta commune	Male	156	44	32	30	24	12	14	112	71.8%	76
		Female	147	42	22	31	18	16	18	105	71.4%	
	Total	Male	892	304	168	150	121	82	67	588	65.9%	411
		Female	823	262	139	151	116	78	77	561	68.2%	
		TOTAL	1,715	566	307	301	237	160	144	1149	67.0%	
		% Male	52.0%	53.7%	54.7%	49.8%	51.1%	51.3%	46.5%	51.2%		
		% Female	48.0%	46.3%	45.3%	50.2%	48.9%	48.8%	53.5%	48.8%		

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

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

74. 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.

75. **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.

76. 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. They planted one-crop sticky rice, now they switch to 2-crop rice. They also grow

maize, crops, food crops and especially cotton, dye plants, and mulberry trees for weaving on upland. 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.

77. 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. The Thai girl is beautiful by wearing short, colorful blouses with silver buttons in the shape of butterflies, spiders, cicadas, etc., running on the bust line, tight to the body, in tune with a deep, tubular fabric skirt; waist with a green silk band; Silver sachet strap on the side.

78. 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. house with 4 roofs, rectangular floor plan, near square, porch with balustrade; long, high stilts, each gable as the lobby; low roof, narrow.

79. 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 Nhin 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.

80. 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".

81. 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

82. **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 northwest. Mong speak Hmon-Mien, a non-written language. The Hmong originated in the Yellow River region of Southern China and traditionally practiced shifting agriculture, moving every few years. As the Han population grew in the region from the late 17th century, conflict between the Han and Hmong started to emerge, eventually leading to armed conflict and large-scale migration to the border regions of Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar. This migration continued well into the 19th century. By the end of the 20th century, there was not enough inhabitable land for traditional agriculture, so the Hmong had to switch to permanent cultivation of a single plot, thus, the modern Mong

village is a relatively new construct. Mong's often construct hydraulic systems to develop irrigated terraced fields.

83. 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 fiber is hemp. They also grow cotton and are good weavers.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. **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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

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

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

3.6 Access to social services

97. Access to district-level services of communes within the project area is quite far, of which Phuc Than commune, Pac Ta commune is about 48 km and 19,7km respectively from the center of Than Uyen district.

98. **Health.** Phuc Than and Pac Ta communes are relatively close to the commune health care center.

99. The SES revealed that out of the 411 EM respondents, almost of EM HHs said that they could access the health care center, pharmacy with the distance less than 5 km. While almost of EM people said that it is more than 5 km to private clinic and district hospital. Please see below table for more details of the accessibility to public health service in project area by communes

Table 12. Accessibility to health services (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Health care center				Pharmacy				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 Than commune	62.7	37.3	0	0	63.9	32.6	3.5		0	0	30.3	69.7	0	0	0	100
2	Pac Ta commune	46.8	49.7	3.5	0	37.8	56.4	4.6	1.2	0	0	29.4	70.6	0	0	0	100

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

100. **Education.** All communes have a kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school. While Phuc Than commune has a high school within the commune, Pac Ta commune has not and pupils have to go to school in the district center (about 20 km far away). 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 13. 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 Than commune	62.7	25.6	11.7	0	18.6	69.8	11.6	0	10.5	39.4	50.1	0	0	16.7	68.5	14.8
2	Pac Ta commune	31.6	43.7	24.7	0	3.6	23.5	64.2	8.7	1.8	34.9	56.4	6.9	0	0	0	100

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

101. SES collects information on the highest educational attainment of members of EM households. No schooling or illiteracy accounts for a significant proportion with 22.3% of the EM members in the surveyed communes; 17.3% of members are in primary school (not completed), 18.1% attain primary school, 25.6% attain lower secondary school, 12.4% attain upper secondary school, and 4.3% of members with a university degree. Please see more details in the table below.

Table 14. 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 Than commune	% Male	18.7%	16.5%	20.4%	27.1%	13.8%	3.6%	100.0%
		% Female	27.8%	16.2%	16.6%	23.5%	11.5%	4.5%	100.0%
		% Total	23.1%	16.3%	18.5%	25.3%	12.7%	4.0%	100.0%
2	Pac Ta commune	% Male	16.3%	21.1%	15.8%	28.2%	14.4%	4.3%	100.0%
		% Female	23.4%	20.8%	16.8%	24.9%	8.1%	6.1%	100.0%
		% Total	19.7%	20.9%	16.3%	26.6%	11.3%	5.2%	100.0%
	Total	% Male	18.2%	17.5%	19.4%	27.3%	13.9%	3.8%	100.0%
		% Female	26.8%	17.2%	16.6%	23.8%	10.8%	4.8%	100.0%
		% Total	22.3%	17.3%	18.1%	25.6%	12.4%	4.3%	100.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

102. **Culture and Religion.** The project communes can easy access to the culture center or village culture house (within 1km). The stadium or sport center is usually located in the district center, the distance to access is far (over 5km). Accessibility to religious units (temple, pagoda, and church) depend on the availability in communes.

Table 15. Accessibility to cultural and religion units (% of EM respondent)

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 Than commune	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2	Pac Ta commune	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

3.7 Living standards

103. **Water:** The main source of domestic water for households is still from rivers/streams/natural flows, accounting for 53.5%. The number of ethnic minority households using piped water accounts for a significant proportion of 31.1%.

Table 16. Sources of domestic water (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Rain water (%)	Wells (%)	Rivers/ dams/ natural flows (%)	Drilled wells (%)	Piped water (%)	Other (%)
1	Phuc Than commune	1.9	6.1%	51.1	3.2	37.0	0
2	Pac Ta commune	0.8	21.4	59.5	1.6	16.7	0
	Total	1.6	10.5	53.5	2.7	31.1	0

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

104. Most households (82.7%) self-assessed that the quality of the water being used is fairly good while about 9.8% self-assessed that the quality of water sources was poor, mainly households using natural flow water sources.

Table 17. Household self-assessment of water quality (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Poor (%)	Fairly Good (%)	Good (%)
1	Phuc Than commune	8.7	80.9	10.4
2	Pac Ta commune	10.9	84.5	4.6
	Total	9.8	82.7	7.5

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

105. **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 18. Household sources of energy for cooking (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Electricity	Wood/ firewood	Coal	Biogas	Oil/ gas	Others
1	Phuc Than commune	98.7%	53.1%	0.0%	0.0%	74.6%	0.0%
2	Pac Ta commune	99.2%	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

106. **Sanitation.** A high percentage of EM people (50.3%) use indoor toilet with a septic tank; and also 45.8% of households use outside toilets and 3.0% respondent do not have toilet.

Table 19. 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 Than commune	46.0%	0.3%	49.5%	3.2%	0.3%
2	Pac Ta commune	45.2%	0.0%	52.4%	2.4%	0.0%
	Average	45.8%	0.2%	50.3%	3.0%	0.2%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

3.8 Road, drainage, and irrigation system

107. **Road.** Most of the households (83.7%) self-assessed that the road system was "fairly good" and 14.7% of the surveyed households assessed the road quality as "poor"

Table 20. Household self-assessment of road system (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Poor (%)	Fairly Good (%)	Good (%)
1	Phuc Than commune	10.7	87.2	2.1
2	Pac Ta commune	18.7	80.2	1.1
	Average	14.7	83.7	1.6

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

108. **Drainage.** Among those surveyed, 24.0% of EM households said that they do not have a drainage system, 23.3% of EM households assessed the drainage system as "poor" and 52.7% of households thought the drainage system as "fair good".

Table 21. Household self-assessment of drainage system (% of EM respondent)

No.	Commune	Not available (%)	Poor (%)	Fairly good (%)	Good (%)
1	Phuc Than commune	21.7	19.7	58.6	0
2	Pac Ta commune	26.3	26.9	46.8	0
	Average	24.0	23.3	52.7	0

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

109. **Irrigation system.** Among those surveyed, 5.0% of EM households said they did not have an irrigation system, 11.5% of EM households assessed the irrigation system as "poor" and 83.6% thought that the irrigation system as "fairly good".

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

No.	Commune	Not available (%)	Poor (%)	Fairly good (%)	Good (%)
1	Phuc Than commune	2.3	8.7	89.0	0
2	Pac Ta commune	7.6	14.3	78.1	0
	Average	5.0	11.5	83.6	0

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

3.9 Livelihood

110. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (54.5%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, fishery, and forestry production. The main annual crops include wet rice, maize, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are tea, sugarcane, macadamia, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffaloes, cows, pigs and poultry. In recent years, pig and poultry production has decreased sharply because of epidemic diseases (avian influenza in poultry and African swine fever in pig herds). Women are equally engaged in agriculture occupation as men. Women are less likely than men to be engaged as hired labour. Table below summarizes the source of livelihood of the surveyed households.

Table 23. Main occupation of EM household members 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 Than commune	Total	500	53.6%	-	0%	73	7.9%	253	27.1%	75	8.0%	13	1.4%	16	1.7%	2	0.2%	932
		Male	239	50.2%	-	0%	42	8.7%	152	31.8%	33	7.0%	4	0.9%	5	1.1%	1	0.2%	476
		Female	261	57.2%	-	0%	32	6.9%	101	22.2%	41	9.1%	9	1.9%	11	2.4%	1	0.2%	456
2	Pac Ta commune	Total	126	58.1%	-	0%	10	4.4%	56	25.7%	15	6.9%	5	2.4%	4	2.0%	1	0.4%	217
		Male	56	50.4%	-	0%	6	5.3%	38	34.4%	6	5.3%	3	2.3%	2	1.5%	1	0.8%	112
		Female	70	66.4%	-	0%	4	3.4%	17	16.4%	9	8.6%	3	2.6%	3	2.6%	-	0.0%	105
	Total	Total	626	54.5%	-	0%	83	7.2%	309	26.9%	90	7.8%	18	1.6%	21	1.8%	3	0.3%	1,149
		Male	295	50.3%	-	0%	48	8.1%	190	32.3%	39	6.6%	7	1.2%	7	1.2%	2	0.3%	588
		Female	330	58.9%	-	0%	35	6.3%	119	21.2%	51	9.0%	11	2.0%	14	2.4%	1	0.2%	561

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

3.10 Poverty and income

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

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

112. 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).

113. Out of the 411 surveyed EM households, 31 are poor HHs. The survey results show that most households reported earning an average monthly income of upper VND 1.5 million per month (92.5%) as summarized below

Table 24. Surveyed EM Household by ranges of monthly income per capita²

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 Than commune	8.1%	91.9%	1.73
2	Pac Ta commune	5.3%	94.7%	1.89
	Average	7.5%	92.5%	1.76

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

² 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

114. Majority reported that their income was sufficient for expenditures. 91.7% said they have surplus income to save and 8.3% revealed that their income was not enough for expenditure.

Table 25. Difference between the income and expenditures of EM

No.	Commune	Total survey ed HHs	HHs have enough income to save (income > expenditure)		HHs have no ability to save (income = expenditure)		HHs whose income < expenditure	
			HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
1	Phuc Than commune	335	308	91.9%	0	0.0%	27	8.1%
2	Pac Ta commune	76	69	90.8%	0	0.0%	7	9.2%
	Total	411	377	91.7%	0	0.0%	34	8.3%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

3.11 Gender

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

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

Table 26. Gender-disaggregated of EM workforce by commune

No.	Commune	Agricultural Work (%)			Other Economic Work (%)			House Work (%)		
		M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
1	Phuc Than commune	7.9	6.9	85.2	12.6	8.7	78.7	4.7	34.9	60.4
2	Pac Ta commune	6.5	5.6	87.9	10.3	9.6	80.1	4.2	37.5	58.3
	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 March 2022. Note: M: Male; F: Female; B: Both Male and Female

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

Table 27. Gender-disaggregated of EM activities

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Land preparation	10.4%	13.1%	78.7%

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Irrigation	10.3%	12.8%	79.1%
Seedling transfer	13.9%	11.1%	78.1%
Harvest	8.1%	8.8%	84.4%
Forestry	13.7%	9.9%	79.2%
Aquaculture	11.0%	10.7%	80.5%
Livestock raising	11.8%	20.6%	71.0%
Hired Labor	35.7%	9.4%	66.7%
Small Business Activities	16.5%	16.2%	71.9%
Selling Production	14.3%	21.2%	68.9%
Cooking	13.4%	49.2%	44.8%
Getting Wood for Cooking	24.0%	14.3%	69.2%
Taking Care Children	9.2%	27.1%	66.7%
Taking Care Elders	6.9%	16.1%	78.4%
Household Chores	12.9%	53.7%	41.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in March 2022

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Information disclosure, consultation and participation requirements

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. 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

121. The purposes of the Information disclosure and consultation are to: a) inform the ethnic minorities in the subproject area about the potential impacts of the project (negative impact and

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

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

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

123. **Focus Group Discussions:** 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 for Lai Chau province in 2018.

Table 28. 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)

Date	Location	Form	Participants
05/08/2018	Phuc Than Commune People's Committee, Than Uyen, Lai Chau	Dao and Thai Ethnic Minority group	6 EM people (6 female)

124. Topics covered during the FGDs included living conditions and challenges, perceptions about the project, risks, and concerns. Key feedback included difficulties in low living standards mainly due to inadequate availability of arable land, 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 labour influx.

125. **Public consultation meetings.** 12 consultations were held in all the affected communes in Lai Chau province from 29 January 2018 to 5 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 in the below table

Table 29. Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities during preparation of the project

Commune	Date	Participant	No. Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Lai Chau Province					
1. Ban Bo commune	01/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of CPC, commune cadastral official - Project consultants	25	17	8
2. Phuc Khoa commune	01/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of CPC, Party Secretary, commune cadastral official - Project consultants	49	29	20
3. Tan Uyen town	03/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Vice-Chairman of CPC, Chairman of Fatherland Front Committee, land administration - construction official - Project consultants	51	27	24
4. Na Tam commune	31/01/2018	- Potential affected households;	22	22	0

Commune	Date	Participant	No. Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
		- Representative of local authorities: Vice Chairman of CPC, Vice Chairman of Commune Council. - Project consultants			
5. Ban Hon commune	30/01/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Chair of Fatherland Front Committee, Land Administration-construction official. - Project consultants.	42	30	12
6. Ban Giang commune	30/01/2018	Potential affected households; - Representative of local authorities: Secretary of Commune Party Committee, Commune Cadastral chief officer, - Project consultants	74	44	30
7. Pac Ta commune	05/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representative of local authorities :Commune People's Committee Chairman, Commune People's Committee Office - Project consultants	41	21	20
8. Trung Dong commune	05/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representative of local authorities: Commune Vice Chairman, Commune Land Officials - Project consultants.	14	11	3
9. Than Thuoc commune	03/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Commune People's Committee, Commune Cadastral official. - Project consultants	38	24	14
10. Dong Phong ward	29/01/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, land administration - construction official - Project consultants	54	34	20
11. Phuc Than commune	01/02/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Commune Land Administration, Office staff; Statistician - Project consultants	48	22	26
12. San Thang commune	29/01/2018	- Potential affected households; - Representatives of local authorities: Chairman of Commune People's	32	20	12

Commune	Date	Participant	No. Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
		Committee, Commune Land Administration - Office staff, Statisticians - Project consultants			
Total			490	301	189

126. 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

127. 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 2 consultation meetings were held on November 24, 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 212 participants in 02 communes, including 89 males (accounting for 42.0 %) and 123 females (accounting for 58.0%). Out of 212 participants, 193 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 91.0%). Please see below table 30 for more information of these consultation (The Minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 1**).

128. Once the notice of land acquisition issued by local authorities, a total of 4 consultation meetings were held by CLFDs on November 16, 2021, December 13, 2021 and December 15, 2021 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 655 participants in 02 communes, including 405 males (accounting for 61.8%) and 250 females (accounting for 38.2%). Out of 655 participants, 393 were ethnic minorities (accounting for 60.0%). The table 30 below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW4. (The minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 2** and selected pictures during consultation are attached in **Annex 4**).

Table 30. Consultation meetings conducted in affected communities during EMDP updating

No.	Commune	Date of consultation	Number of participants			
			Total	Male	Female	EM
I	Consultation meetings were held by Consultant		212	89	123	193
1	Phuc Than	November 24, 2020	82	22	60	78
2	Pac Ta commune	November 24, 2020	130	67	63	115

No.	Commune	Date of consultation	Number of participants			
			Total	Male	Female	EM
II	Consultation meetings were held by CLFDs		655	405	250	393
1	Phuc Than	November 16, 2021 (1 meeting)	491	308	183	332
2	Pac Ta commune	3 meetings: on December 13, 2021 (2 meetings) and December 15, 2021 (1 meeting)	164	97	67	61

129. 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.

130. 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.

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

Table 31. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

No.	Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
I	The Project	
1	The project is highly appreciated and supported by the local authorities and people	Much appreciated. Social acceptability obtained
II	Resettlement Issues	
1	Compensation needs to be reasonable	Fair compensation for land and non-land losses: Compensation will be at full replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken as part of updating the RP. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. Assistance will be provided for culturally appropriate reburial on a plot provided by the project. If the remaining portion of land is unviable, the entire parcel of land will be acquired in accordance with Government and ADB regulations.

No.	Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
2	Determination of compensation and entitlements for affected assets (That the project has separate policy for compensation and assistance and pricing is understood)	The application of compensation and entitlements of affected assets will be based on the reconciled policies of ADB and GOV, or in principle paid at replacement cost
3	It is necessary to provide support to people living on roadside trading (disrupting and limiting trading).	Business households along the road that are affected will receive compensation for affected assets at replacement cost and will be provided with support for disrupted/affected business.
4	During implementation, measuring land and property needs to be transparent and equitable.	DMS of the affected assets will be carried out by the district land fund development center staff and commune officers, village leaders and representatives of the AHs. Copies of DMS records will be handed over to the AHs for checking and keeping.
5	Life stabilization assistance needed.	An allowance package will be provided for the AHs losing land, in which there is also life stabilization assistance.
6	Provision of compensation and assistance to the APs should be on-time	PMU2 must ensure that fund for compensation and assistance is available and ready for release
7	In cases where APs have no place to re-organize	The Project or the government must provide resettlement site
8	Currently the local people are growing rice and tea, raising chicken, duck, pig, buffalo, if these people are affected, will the gov't provide support for training on proper growing and raising of their commercial activities	An IRP will be developed for the Project, and this will be discussed with local authorities.
9	Limit agriculture and set up of facilities along the COI by local people while civil works of the project have not yet started	Cut-off date will be announced. Any structures or facilities introduced after the cut-off date will not be compensated
10	Housing on non-residential land were being reviewed to identify non-entitlement	The eligibility for the provision of entitlement will be presented in the Matrix.
III	Design Issues	
1	The construction of a bypass should be considered to reduce traffic density through the town.	The construction of bypass within Tan Uyen town is being considered by the detailed design consulting unit aside from upgrading the existing road
2	The construction should not affect the newly constructed power pole on the left side of the road.	The affected public structures will be compensated. The displacement of electric poles will be carried out by the specialized unit.
3	It is necessary to arrange access paths to people's production areas to ensure agricultural production.	Regarding access paths to the production areas, if they are affected by the project, they will be compensated at the principle of restoration. In case the construction of the road causes obstacles to the accessibility to the production

No.	Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
		areas, the project will have to construct a new access path to the production areas.
4	Traffic and road safety	Necessary measures will be incorporated into the road design such as the installation of road crossings marker especially at schools and markets, bus stops, informative signs, warning devices, covered lined ditch canal and a Road Safety Awareness Campaign will be delivered.
IV	Environment Issues	
1	Environmental impacts need to be carefully assessed, mitigation measures put in place; and environment plans be implemented carefully.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
2	Erosion and landslides need to be avoided during construction. Concerns that any erosion could lead to subsidence of houses.	
3	For the household losing the house area but still living by the road will be affected by noise and vibration during project operation. Attention should be given to relocation and life stabilization.	
4	When constructing, it is necessary to ensure proper environmental measures and drainage positions, avoiding the land for production of houses and fishponds.	
5	The project must take measures to minimize the environmental impacts during construction.	
6	Need to ensure public security and traffic safety during construction	
7	Dust and Noise pollution during the construction period	
V	Construction Recommendations and	
1	Manage traffic safety during the construction process to minimize disruptions and accidents.	Traffic Management Plan will be prepared and implemented by Contractors
2	Improve road safety awareness	The project will include a community road safety awareness program.
3	Agricultural Extension Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development policies should be in line with local realities and needs. Training regarding crop production, additional training on how to use fertilizers, tend crops should be provided. Training on agriculture product storage following each 	The project will include an IRP expected to include farming extension through model development and training. While the program will prioritize those affected by land acquisition, the local models will be accessible to those in the local community. The training to be provided will be detailed during the updating of the EMDP and

No.	Issue Raised	Responses/ How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
	product's characteristics and climate conditions is also expected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open training courses on plant and animal species because there is no training course. 	will include a phase of needs analysis and consultations with local communities.
4	Local labour hire during construction should be actively promoted.	The project will actively promote local labour hire.
5	Employment opportunities during construction phase	Local people will be hired by contractors. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment including qualified vulnerable persons, ethnic minorities will be given higher priority in consideration for project employment. Approximately 35% each for male and female will be sourced from local communities, especially for semi-skilled and unskilled positions. As the work progresses, additional workers may be required especially at the peak of construction, but this will be determined by the contractors.
6	Need to maintain social order during construction.	This will be covered in the EMDP and will be monitored.
7	Contractors need to responsibly manage their workforces and pay full compensation to local workers.	Contractors will be required to adhere to labour laws and will be monitored.
8	Disturbance of water facilities and other water bodies during drainage construction or slope protection works	The Project or contractor will ensure that proper construction methodologies will be adopted, or the execution of civil works will be done with care to avoid damaging water lines or any other facilities

132. **Focus Group Discussions:** Two FGDs were held in project communes from 23-24/03/2022 with total of 58 people (all EM people) participated across the four venues consisting of 21 men (36.2%) and 37 women (63.8%). 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

133. 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.

134. 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.

135. 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

4.4.1 Special consideration for communication and consultation

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

137. 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.

138. 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.

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

4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

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

Table 32. Roles and responsibilities for consultation and participation

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Specific EMDP					
Disclosure of agreed EMDP	Communities in project areas; Stakeholders (including mass organizations and community leaders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dissemination of translated EMDP to agencies involved in EMDP implementation of project area (DPCs/ EM Divisions/ CPCs/ village chiefs/ Fatherland Front Union/ Women's Union). - Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards and dissemination to village chiefs and neighborhood group leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EMDP dissemination: PMU2/ DPCs - PIB dissemination: DPCs/ CPCs 	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of EMDP cost - Project supervision consultant team
	General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public disclosure on ADB's website - Uploading on MOT website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - MOT 		NA
Disclosure of periodic External EMDP Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, EM Division, mass organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uploaded on ADB website. - Translated versions of external monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - PMU, DPCs 	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports (semi-annual)	NA
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU 2 (semi-annual)	NA
Construction and Environment Related					
Consultation on access to rural infrastructure (rural	PPC, DOT, DPC, communities in the area concerned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with agencies 	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
roads/ bridges connecting the villages to the project road).		- Consultation meetings with communities.			
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. - Household discussions with any that are directly affected.	Contractors	- Prior to start of construction works; - Quarterly thereafter	Contractors
Presentation of planned activities and schedule; anticipated impacts and mitigation measures; GRM	AHs, representatives of communities in vicinity of works, CPCs	Public meetings & site visits and informal interviews	PMU2, PSC, community leaders and mass organizations	Once before construction commences (public meetings) and semiannually thereafter during construction (site visits and informal interviews)	Project supervision consultant team
Comments and suggestions on mitigation measures, public opinion	Experts of various sectors, county/ district EPBs	Expert workshop, involvement of EM	PMU2, PSC	As needed, based on public consultation	Project supervision consultant team
Public satisfaction with EMDP implementation	AHs, CPC representatives	Public opinion survey, involvement of EM	PSC, community leaders and mass organizations	Once at mid-term review stage	Project supervision consultant team
Effectiveness of mitigation measures, impacts of operation,	AHs, CPC representatives	Public consultation and site visits, involvement of EM	PMU2, PSC	Once in the first year of operation	Project supervision consultant team

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
comments and suggestions					
Public satisfaction with EMDP implementation. Comments and suggestions	AHs, CPC representatives	Public satisfaction survey, involvement of ethnic minorities	PSC, PMU2	Once at project completion report stage	Project supervision consultant team
Resettlement Related					
Disclosure of agreed RP	AHs, communities in project areas; Stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of RP to all DPCs/ CPCs in project areas and agencies involved in RP implementation. - Public posting of updated PIB in CPC notice boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMU2/ DONRE/ DPCs - DPCs/ CPCs 	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB	Project supervision consultant team Resettlement Plan
	General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public disclosure on ADB's website - Uploading on MOT website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB - MOT 		NA
Resettlement	Relocating AHs, CEMA	Group and individual discussions with relocating AHs on options details and assistance entitlements.	CLFD, 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

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Entitlements, eligibility and compensation rates	Affected households	Public consultation meetings. Distribution of the PIB to APs	CLFDs, 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 and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure	CLFD		Resettlement Plan
Disclosure of agreed updated RP	Affected households; Communities in project areas.	Translated resettlement plan publicly accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website.	-PMU 2, District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) with support of PSC. -PIB disseminated by CPCs. -ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP	Resettlement Plan
Implementation schedule of resettlement plan and civil works	Affected households	Public consultation meetings	DCARB, PMU2, CPCs	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.	Resettlement Plan
Compensation disbursement schedule	Affected households	Notices to individual households	DCARB and local PCs prior to disbursement	Minimum 1 week	Resettlement Plan

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

Note: EM Division: District Ethnic Minority Division; CPC = Commune People's Committee; CLFD = Center for Land Fund Development; 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, IRPSC = Income Restoration Program Steering Committee; IRPMB = 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

141. 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

142. According to the results of DMS, the land acquisition of this package will affect a total of 760 AHs and 21 organizations in Phuc Than commune of Than Uyen district and Pac Ta commune of Tan Uyen district. In which, 501 households and 11 organizations in Than Uyen district and 259 households and 10 organizations in Tan Uyen district. Out of 760 AHs, 88 HHs are classified as severely affected (17 HHs have to be relocated and 71 HHs to be acquired 10% or more of total productive land area). In addition, 422 households belong to the vulnerable group (411 ethnic minority households, 11 female-headed households with dependents, 01 households with the disabled person, 34 poor households, 03 landless households, 05 policy beneficiary households - in which 43 households belong to both vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities).

143. 411 affected households (total households of 2 communes are 3,678) with 1,715 people belonging to EM groups out of a total of 760 affected households of the entire package CW4. Out of 411 affected EM households, 12 households have to be relocated (56 people), 35 households (163 people) are acquired more than 10% of total agricultural land area and the rest are marginally affected (including: 5 female headed households with dependents, one disabled household, 26 poor households, 2 policy beneficiary households). Affected EM people belonging to severely affected households in working age are 1,149 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 33. Summary of affected EM households of package CW4

No.	Commune/ district	Total affected EM HHs	Severely EM AHs			Partially EM AHs
			Relocated EM HHs	Severely EM AHs (losing >10% of productive land area)	Total ³	
I	THAN UYEN DISTRICT	335	7	27	33	302
1	Phuc Than commune	335	7	27	33	302
II	TAN UYEN DISTRICT	76	5	8	13	63
1	Pac Ta commune	76	5	8	13	63
	Total	411	12	35	46	365

Source: LDFC in March 2022

³ 1 EM HH can be both relocated HH and HH losing >10% of productive land area

5.1.2 Road safety

144. 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.

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

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

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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.

149. 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.

150. 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

151. 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 was 1,640 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.

152. 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.

153. 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.

154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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.

157. 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.

158. 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

159. 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.

160. 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 behaviour of the workers.

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

161. 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

162. 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.

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

5.1.6 Unanticipated impacts on EM

164. 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

165. 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 Improvement of access and mobility

166. 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.

167. 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.

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

5.2.3 Opportunities for income improvement

169. The updated RP includes a Income Restoration Program (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.

170. 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 and IRP design. 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 livelihood 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 centers 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.

171. 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.

172. 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

173. 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.

174. 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.

175. 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

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

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

Table 34. Summary matrix of impact issues, associated actions and resources

IMPACTS ISSUES	ACTION	KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	RESOURCES	RELATED PLANS
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact: (-)	Resettlement Plan prepared and agreed between ADB and the Government of Vietnam	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 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 Impact: (-/+)	The HHTAP will be implemented during the construction period and will aim to engage with 68,000 people from key target groups in the project area.	The HHTAP will be implemented through Aus4Transport with the support of a Technical Assistance Service Provider.	The HHTAP will be financed under a grant provided by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) via the Aus4Transport Project.	HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program (HHTAP)
Disruptions to Local Communities during Construction Impact: (-)	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 Livelihoods 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. It is implemented by functional departments of the district (Land Fund Development Center, Department of	Resourced under Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Plan. 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 Impact: (+)	Contractor prioritizes efforts to hire local ethnic minority people. 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. Contractors for implementation.	Resourced under Works Contracts.	

F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

6.1 Key principles and procedures for grievances or requests directly related to land acquisition and resettlement

179. 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

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

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.

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.

181. 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.

182. 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

183. 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.

184. 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.

185. 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.

186. 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

187. 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).

188. 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.

189. 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.

190. 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.

191. 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

192. 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.

193. The updated EMDP specific actions are estimated to cost VND 201,600,000 (\$US 9,544), including 20% contingency on direct costs. Funding for the EMDP implementation will be sourced from the GOV counterpart funds. The budget will be allocated by MOT. A summary of Budget estimate is presented below.

Table 35. EMDP budget estimate⁵

Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures	Cost (VND)	Remarks	Notes
			The objectives of these activities are to support for EM people in terms of the following area.
Communication Activities	40,000,000	VND 10 million/ workshop x 4 workshops Phuc Than (2) Pac Ta (2)	Communicating government and provincial policies for ethnic minorities
			Preservation of traditional culture of ethnic minorities
			Communicating project information from the perspective of ethnic minorities, such as compensation and resettlement, economic development, traffic safety, social safety, etc.
Meaningful consultations	64,000,000	VND 16 million/ consultation x 4 consultations Phuc Than (2) Pac Ta (2)	Prior to implementation of EMDP
			Consulting solutions to implement income models suitable to ethnic minorities' habits

⁵ All 411 EM households are located in 02 communes: Phuc Than and Pac Ta; 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.
Capacity Building/ Training	64,000,000	VND 16 million/ workshop x 4 workshops Phuc Than (2) Pac Ta (2)	Capacity building/training for ethnic minorities to support, manage and monitor income restoration activities for ethnic minorities
Sub-total	168,000,000		
Contingency (20%)	33,600,000		
Total	201,600,000		
Total in USD	9,544		

H. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

Table 36. Roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders

Key stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Transport (MOT)	MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas.
Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)	<p>PMU2 is responsible for overall coordination of program implementation as well as disbursement of funds.</p> <p>The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign contract with a qualified and experienced agency/unit), which will be responsible for EMDP implementation. Their tasks include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; • 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; • Providing information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project;

Key stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and reporting the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively; Implementing the internal monitoring of the EMDP implementation and ensure that the implementation of activities is in compliance with the agreed EMDP; 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.; 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 Managing resourcing of local interpreters of ethnic minority languages
Provincial People's Committees (PPC)	<p>The Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will have an oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities. The PPC's responsibilities with respect to the RP are discussed separately in the RP. Their main responsibilities for other activities discussed within the EMDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information disclosure to raise awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels; 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; Coordinating the road safety awareness program; and Grievance redress as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary.
Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)	<p>CEMA is a government agency with coverage from national to the district level with a mandate to manage ethnic minority affairs. CEMA will be consulted on project activities and provide advice on matters relating to ethnic minorities. It will participate in significant consultation activities and be consulted in the process of monitoring of project implementation. CEMA will participate in the GRM in cases involving ethnic minority people.</p> <p>Provincial and District CEMA have specific responsibilities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing the EMDP activities and advising on EMDP implementation issues; Participating in the EMDP implementation together with other relevant agencies; 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; Advising on the issues/impacts that arise during the subproject implementation in the ethnic minority area;

Key stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Based on the Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT dated 17 January 2012 guiding legal assistance for ethnic minority people:</p> <p>The provincial, district level CEMA to cooperate with the judicial sections at all levels and representatives of the commune People's Committees in providing legal assistance to ethnic minority people when they have complaints and / or lawsuits (including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) providing legal advice, (ii) Participation in proceedings (iii) Representation except for legal proceedings, (iv) Other forms of legal aid as provided for by the law on legal aid. In addition, if the EM people require, supporting in translating or providing interpreter. The above support is free of charge.
District People's Committees (DPC)	<p>DPC will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's Income Restoration Program (IRP) together with PMU2. Specifically, DPC will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborating with PMU2, DDD Consultant and relevant local agencies (Land Fund Development Center, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Service Center, Center for Vocational Education - Continuing Education ...) and other stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's IRP during the RP updating process. Together with PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the IRP that includes key stakeholders. In undertaking detailed design, DPC will collaborate closely with the DARD Extension Centre as well as consult with DCARB and other relevant organizations in the project areas. The design of the 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. 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. 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	<p>Overall coordination on HIV aspects of the project with respect to district and commune health centers.</p>

Key stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Department of Transport / Traffic Safety Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating the organization of activities of road safety awareness campaign. 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 Development Centre (CLFD)	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 CLFD (vice-chair), Financial and Planning Office, Natural Resources and Environment Office, Agricultural Office, Economy and Infrastructure Office, Chairperson of the affected communes and PMU 2 staff, in addition to representatives of the Fatherland Front, Farmers Associations, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, the Women's Unions and representatives of affected households. The specific tasks of the DCARB are discussed in the RP.
Mass Organizations: Women's Union, Youth Union and Farmers' Union	Relevant mass organizations will participate in program implementation in areas in the realm of their respective mandates. The Women's Union and Youth Union will collaborate in the implementation of the HHTAP and community road safety awareness programs, especially with respect to community outreach. The Women's Union will also be a member of DCARB and GRM. The Farmers' Union will support the implementation of the IRP in cooperation with DARD and DOLISA.

I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

195. 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 uEMDP activities for package CW4 is presented in the table below

Table 37. Implementation schedule of EMDP activities

Activities	Time
Updating EMDP and submitting it to ADB	May 2022
Final uEMDP to be approved by ADB	June 2022
Posting uEMDP on ADB website and at SP's locality	June 2022
Implementation of uEMDP activities	June 2022
Bidding and award of civil works	June 2022

Activities	Time
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

196. 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

197. 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.

198. 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

199. 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;

200. 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

201. 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 issues related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation;
 - Direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development;
 - Formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.
- 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

202. 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.

203. 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 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.

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

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

Table 38. Sample monitoring and evaluation indicators

Indicators	Examples of indicators
Implementation of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures	Process indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of implementation of mitigation/ beneficial measures against plan Number of activities that occur/completed - construction of rural roads, income restoration activities, HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention, Road Safety Awareness Model farms developed under the IRP are accessible to non-affected households within those communities. Percentage of affected ethnic minority households participating in the activities covered under the HTAP; Percentage of improvement in awareness and knowledge related to HIV, human trafficking and road safety; Percentage of affected ethnic minority households participating in the IRP;
	Outcome indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in remunerated work Improved access to markets and services for communities in areas serviced by project-constructed rural roads. (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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders Number of consultation and participation activities that occur - meetings, information disclosure, brochures; flyers, training Percentage of EM women as participants; number of meetings exclusively with EM women Percentage of vulnerable EM groups represented / attending meetings; number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable EM groups. Languages used at meetings Consultation and participation progress against plan
	Outcome Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of EM issues among implementing stakeholders Awareness of EMDP mitigation and beneficial measures amongst recipients Awareness of project details amongst stakeholders EM perception of effectiveness, cultural appropriateness and inclusiveness of consultation measures Attendance at consultation and participation activities

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

ANNEX

Annex 1. Sample of minute of meeting with AHs during RP updating prepared by Consultant

Phuc Than commune, 24 November 2020

MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

I. Participants

1. Representative of PMU2

- Mr. Nguyen Trung Kien Position: Staff in charge

2. Representative of SMEC

- Ms. Tran Thi Le Tam Position: Resettlement Specialist

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

- Mr. Le Van Dung Position: Chairman

- Mr. Nguyen Thanh Trang Position: Cadastral staff

- Mr. Chao Ong Nhi Position: Judicial staff

4. Representative of mass organizations

- Ms. Hoang Thi Thuy Position: Chairwomen of Women's Union

- Mr. Dieu Van Huan Position: Chairman of Farmer's Union

- Mr. Lo Van Tam Position: Chairman of Veterans Association

- Mr. Do Van Dung Position: Party Secretary

5. Representative for the AHs and communities in the project area: Sap Nguc, Nam Ngua, Doi 9, Che Bo, Doi 11, Noong Thanh, Nam Sang villages

and 77 affected households and 14 non-affected households

II. Content of public consultation meetings

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

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

III. Discussion

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

- The road passing through Phuc Than commune affects 6 villages: Sap Ngua, Nam Ngua, Doi 9, Che Bo, Doi 11, Noong Thanh, Nam Sang in package 4 of the project. The road runs

along Route 279, National Highway 32, with 2 primary and secondary schools + 1 Commune People's Committee + 1 medical station. The project needs to put up traffic signs for people to move safely.

- Households doing services on the road surface will be temporarily affected during construction, it is recommended that the contractor ensure a stable water supply road and entrance for guests.
- The road passing through some farmers' fields has low vertical slopes, no place for drainage. In the rainy season, the fields are flooded, the project needs appropriate design.

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

- Local people have been trained on traffic safety, how to use helmets, but the number is still very small. The project needs to support classes to raise traffic awareness for people.
- Livelihoods: Local people propose a model of raising pigs, buffaloes and cows for reproduction. People want to receive sows, buffaloes and cows.

III.3 Environmental issues

- Contractors need to take measures to ensure environmental sanitation during construction

IV. Answer and Conclusion

- Along route 279, National Highway 31, there is 1 Commune People's Committee + 1 medical station. It is recommended that the project install traffic signs to prevent traffic accidents.
- Some locations have low slope, no timely drainage, the project is suggested to find a way to overcome.

Representative of PMU2
Signed

Nguyen Trung Kien

Local Authority
Signed

Le Van Dung

Community
Signed

Cu Thi Cua

SMEC consultant
Signed

Tran Thi Le Tam

Mass organization
Signed

Hoang Thi Thuy

AHs
Signed

Sang Thi Co



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

Phước Thành, Ngày 24 tháng 11 năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỌP PHỎ BIÊN 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... Nguyễn Trung Kiên... Chức vụ... Chuyên viên
Ông/bà... .. Chức vụ...

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà... Trần Thị Lệ Tân... Chức vụ... Chuyên gia Tán thành ai
Ông/bà... .. Chức vụ...
Ông/bà... .. Chức vụ...

3. Đại diện UBND xã: Phước Thành

Ông/bà... Lê Văn Dũng... Chức vụ... CT UBND xã
Ông/bà... Nguyễn Thanh Trang... Chức vụ... CC Địa chính
Ông/bà... Chao Ông Nhựt... Chức vụ... CC Tài pháp

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà... Hoàng Thị Thủy... Chức vụ... CT Hội phụ nữ
Ông/bà... Trần Văn Huân... Chức vụ... CT Hội nông dân
Ông/bà... Lê Văn Tâm... Chức vụ... CT Hội CCB
Ông/bà... Đỗ Văn Dũng... Chức vụ... Bí thư Đoàn xã

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... Sếp Ngue, Năm Ngua, Dị 9, Cho Bó, Dị 11, Nong Thanh xã Nâm Song

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 77 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 14 (người).



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

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

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

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

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

- Tuyến đường đi qua xã Phú Thuận ảnh hưởng đến 6 bñ
Sáp Ngĩa, Năm Ngĩa, Đò 1, Chơ Bì, Đò 11, Nơng
Thống Năm Sáp thuộc 2 gói thầu 4 và 5 của dự án.
Tuyến đường chạy dọc tuyến 279, quốc lộ 32 có 2 trường cấp
1 + cấp 2 + 1 UBND xã + 1 trạm y tế, dự án cần cần
biên báo giao thông đi bñ còn dự chuyển an toàn
- Có hộ gia đình làm dịch vụ trên mặt đường sẽ bị ảnh
hưởng tạm thời trong khi thi công, đi nghỉ như thêm
báo đảm, trường cấp nước ở tỉnh, lối ra lối vào như
chợ khải
- Đường đi qua một số ruộng của bñ còn có đò dơi dọc
tháp, không có chỗ thoát nước, mưa mùa bị ngập vào ruộng
dự án cần có thiết kế phù hợp



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

- Bà con địa phương tiếp cận về ATGT, chủ yếu dựa vào mủ bèo biển, tuy nhiên số lượng còn rất ít. Vì vậy cần hỗ trợ các lớp này các kỹ thuật giao thông cho bà con.
- Về sinh kế: Bà con đề xuất mở hình nuôi lợn, trâu, bò sinh sản, bà con muốn được nhận lợn nái, trâu, bò đực.

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

Nhà thầu cần có biện pháp bảo vệ về sinh môi trường khu vực.

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Doc huyện đường 215 QL 32 có 1 UBND xã + 1 trạm y tế, đi nghỉ đi ăn cần biết giao thông để được tránh tai nạn giao thông.
- Một số vị trí có đèo thấp, không thoát nước kịp, đi nghỉ đi ăn tìm các khách phục.



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

Nguyễn Tung Kiên

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CHỦ TỊCH
Lê Văn Dũng

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

Hoàng Thị Thuý

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

Cư
Cư Thị Cưa

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Sông Phú Cờ

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: Phước Thành; District/ Huyện: Thạch Yên; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày: 24/11/2020

#	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
	<u>Yên Văn Hùng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Nguyễn Thanh Trang</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Cháo Ông Nhí</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Hoàng Thị Thuý</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Đoàn Văn Dũng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Đào Văn Huân</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
	<u>Lô Văn Tâm</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Lô Mạnh Hồng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>

1

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	<u>Nguyễn Ngọc Thuý</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Sùng A Giảng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Trang A Lũng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Vang A Ninh</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	500.000	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Giàng A Vá</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Tơng Thị Sinh</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Thào A Chương</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
✓	<u>Lô Thị Thơm</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
•	<u>Lô Thị Xăm Săm</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
•	<u>Lô Thị Ôn</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>
•	<u>Lâm Thị Mỹ</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	<u>[Signature]</u>

3

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Vương Thị Di	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Vương Thị Kìa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Vũ Thị Giang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
4	Mùa Thị Dĩnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Vương Thị S	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Vũ Thị裴	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Giảng Thị舜	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hà Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
9	Vương Thị Sướng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
10	Vương Thị Thảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
11	Lô Thị Nhuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Ngô Thị Hinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hinh
2	Lô Thị Chung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
3	Lô Thị Loan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Loan
4	Hà Thị Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
5	Hà Thị Quy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Quy
6	Vương Thị Thuý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thuy
7	Lô Văn Thông	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Lô Thị Pên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
9	Lô Thị Húc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
10	Hà Thị Chương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
11	Lô Thị Hoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Vàng Thị Chon	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chon
2	Sung Thị Cò	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Cò
3	Sung Thị Riêng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Riêng
4	Lý Thị Ninh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Ninh
5	Hồ Thị Xuân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Hồ thị Xuân
6	Cử Thị Đinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đinh
7	Hàng Thị Giông	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Giông
8	Lý Thị Pằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Pằng
9	Vũ Thị Tinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Tinh
10	Lô Thị Nai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Nai
11	Lô Thị Yên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Yên

2

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Vàng Thị Đại	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đại
2	Hà Văn Ô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Ô
3	Giàng Văn Nhuc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Nhuc
4	Liêng Thị Loan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Loan
5	Tông Thị Sỏi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Sỏi
6	Khánh Thị Lũ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Lũ
7	Lô Thị Anh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Anh
8	Lô 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	70.000	Bình
9	Mùa Thị Đò	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đò
10	Sung Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sinh
11	Lô Hà Luân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Luân

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
x	Quang A Chơ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
-	Lý Thị Sui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
-	Vương Thị Vĩ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
-	Giảng Thị Cầm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
-	Lý Thị Nhung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
-	Giảng A Hùng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
-	Vũ Thị Pa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 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	
-	Lò Văn Danh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
-	Vương Văn Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
-	Lò Thị Vương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
-	Tống Thị Vui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 Đăng Tiếp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
-	Lê 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	
-	Nguyễn Thị Toàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 Phương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 Chen	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
-	Điền Thị Dong	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 Anh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	
✓	Liêng Thị Sáng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	
✓	Trương A Tu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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 Thị Vui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
	Lô Văn Phươn	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phươn
	Vương Thị Giang	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Giang
	Cử Thị Quê	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quê
	Giảng Thị Châu	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chau
✓	Vương A Chư	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chư
	Hồ Văn Hân	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hân

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn


 Tran Thi Le Tan

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4



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

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Pác Ta, Ngày 24 tháng 11 năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỌP PHÓ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã: Pác Ta, huyện Tham Uyên, 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 PMU2

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà: Ngô Thuý Dung Chức vụ: Chuyên gia TĐC SMEC

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

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã: Pác Ta

Ông/bà: Hoàng Văn Phanh Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông/bà: Lương Anh Dũng Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính

Ông/bà: Lê Thị Xuân Chức vụ: Công chức văn hóa - xã

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà: Tăng Văn Quý Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội NĐ

Ông/bà: Lê Văn Di Chức vụ: Bí thư Đoàn TN xã

Ông/bà: Lương Thị Thanh Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ

Ông/bà: Hồ Văn Yên Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch MT.TĐ

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: Bó Lư, Pác Ta, Són Hả



và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 107....(người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 23.....(người).

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

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

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

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

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

- Người dân trong xã và chính quyền xã rất lo lắng về dự án và mong muốn dự án được triển khai sớm.
- Xã Pacts có dân cư đông, nên gặp mặt đường quốc lộ 32 rất nhiều, có 3 thôn bị ảnh hưởng là Bả Lư, Pacts, và Sơn Hà.
- Dự án cần sớm triển khai kiến thiết, áp giá và chi trả bồi thường để người dân sớm ổn định cuộc sống.
- Nếu đường được tiền cao dự án cần đảm bảo không gây ảnh hưởng đến sinh hoạt của người dân.
- Việc xử lý ngập lụt dọc đường cần tránh ảnh hưởng đến ruộng của người dân hai bên đường.
- Một số người bị ảnh hưởng xin được trả đất lại không ở vì trí tuyến đường cũ đến có nhà tuyến để tiếp tục sản xuất.
- Những diện tích talus đường sẽ bị mất, đề nghị dự án có biện pháp xử lý như xây mái, xây tường chắn v.v.



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

- Toàn bộ xã có 108 hộ nghèo, 66 hộ cận nghèo, 4 hộ thời hộ có công với cách mạng.
- Xã phối hợp với trung tâm dạy nghề huyện Thanh Uyên tổ chức các lớp dạy nghề cho lao động nông thôn về trồng chè, trồng nải, sửa chữa máy nông nghiệp.
- Người dân mong muốn được hỗ trợ về kỹ thuật nông nghiệp như giống, phân bón, hỗ trợ khuyến nông.
- Người dân muốn tham gia làm việc với nhà thầu.

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

- Người dân sử dụng nước sạch từ hệ thống cấp nước sạch tập trung, trong xã. Nhà trường ở nước sạch theo huyện. Không có nhà thầu cần chú ý bảo đảm nước sạch cho dân trong quá trình thi công.
- Nhà thầu chú ý giữ vệ sinh môi trường, giảm thiểu ô nhiễm, bụi bẩn, tiếng ồn, bụi trong quá trình thi công.
- Cần có biển báo tại các điểm đông dân cư, biển "lưu ý" để đảm bảo an toàn giao thông.

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

- Chính quyền xã và người dân rất ủng hộ dự án và mong đợi nó sớm triển khai.
- Việc triển khai áp tải và chi trả bồi thường hỗ trợ rất thực tế, hiệu quả, nhanh chóng, chính xác, và đầy đủ.
- Nhà thầu cần bảo đảm về sinh môi trường, bảo đảm an toàn thi công và giao thông trên đường.



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2

Lê Thanh Nhân

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Hoàng Văn Thanh

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ

Lê Văn Oai

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ

Lâm Tú Anh

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Kiều Thị Giang

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: Bà Rịa; District/ Huyện: Tân Uyên; Province/ Tỉnh: Lai Châu

Date/ Ngày:

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
	<u>Lô Văn Quý</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>(Signature)</u>
	<u>Hà Văn Yên</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>(Signature)</u>
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		
		1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài		

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	<u>Lô Thị Tuyết</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Tuyết</u>
✓	<u>Vũ Thị Thương</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Thương</u>
✓	<u>Lô Thị Nhệ</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Nhệ</u>
✓	<u>Liên Thị Tú</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Tú</u>
✓	<u>Lô Văn Đoàn</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Đoàn</u>
✓	<u>Lô Văn Bình</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Bình</u>
✓	<u>Luông Thị Dương</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Dương</u>
✓	<u>Lô Thị Liên</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Liên</u>
✓	<u>Lô Văn Phụng</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Phụng</u>
✓	<u>Trần Văn Thi</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Thi</u>
✓	<u>Nguyễn Văn Khôi</u>	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm nghiệp	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	<u>70000</u>	<u>Khôi</u>

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Tông Văn Trỗi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Trỗi
✓	Lô 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	70000	Dũng
✓	Hoàng Văn Nối	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Nối
✓	Lô Văn Cu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Cu
✓	Hà Văn Hiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hiến
✓	Lô 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
✓	Hà Văn Tuấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tuấn
✓	Lô Văn Đò	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đò
✓	Tông Văn 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	70000	Viên
✓	Lô Văn Sai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Sai
✓	Đường Văn Chai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chai

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Lô 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	70000	Lan
✓	Lô Văn Thái	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thái
✓	Lại 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	70000	Lan
✓	Đặng Thị Hương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hương
✓	Phạm Thị Chanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chanh
✓	Nguyễn Ngọc Quý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quý
✓	Hồ Thị Giem	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Giem
✓	Vũ Văn Thịnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thịnh
✓	Lương Thị Hè	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hè
✓	Lô Thị Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn
✓	Hà 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

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Nguyễn Duy Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thanh
✓	Lô Văn Xương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Xương
✓	Hà Văn Piêng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	piêng
✓	Lô Văn Giao	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Giao
✓	Lô Văn 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	70000	Lan
✓	Tông Văn Châu Ô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Châu Ô
✓	Đoàn Văn Mậu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Mậu
✓	Lô Văn Tường	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tường
✓	Nguyễn Văn Xuân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Xuân
✓	Lô Văn Đại	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đại
✓	Nguyễn Văn Minh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Minh

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3



Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Đường Văn Phong	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Phong
✓	Đường Văn Đan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đan
✓	Hoàng Văn Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn
	Hoàng Thị Ngọc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Ngọc
✓	Đường Văn Tô	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Tô
✓	Lô Văn Hòa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hòa
✓	Lô Văn Giát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Giát
✓	Hà Văn Pôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Pôn
✓	Lô Văn Đỉnh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đỉnh
✓	Tông Văn Đẩu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Đẩu
✓	Lô 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	70000	Tân

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Hương Thị Sáy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Sáy
✓	Tơng Thị Chiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chiến
✓	Nguyễn Thị Tiếp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Tiếp
✓	Tơng Thị Hịa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hịa
✓	Tơng Thị Hà	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hà
✓	Lô Thị Thanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thanh
✓	Hương Thị Thôi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Thôi
✓	Lô Thị Nại	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Nại
✓	Lô Thị Uyên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Uyên
✓	Tơng Thị Viêng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Viêng
✓	Vũ Văn Bua	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Bua

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Vũ Văn Xim	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Xim
✓	Lô Văn B	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	B
✓	Đường Văn Dân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Dân
✓	Lương 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
✓	Lô Văn Quân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quân
✓	Tơng Văn Dư	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Dư
✓	Đỗ 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	70000	Dũng
✓	Kiến Thị Giang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Giang
✓	Lương Anh Quý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Quý
✓	Lô Văn O	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	O
✓	Lâm Tuấn Anh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Anh


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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ
✓	Tông Thị Oanh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Oanh
✓	Đường Thị E	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	E
✓	Tông Thị Biển	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Biển
✓	Đường Thị Thanh Thêm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Thêm
✓	Hà Thị Bà Anh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Anh
✓	Tông Thị Sương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Sương
✓	Bang Thị Lun	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Lun
✓	Hương Thị Đa Lối	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Lối
✓	Đường Thị Hịa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Hịa
✓	Đường Thị Diên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Diên
✓	Tông Thị 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	Ngân

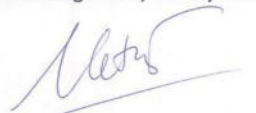
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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
✓	Lô Văn Xuân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Xuân
✓	Lô Văn Thái	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thái
✓	Lô Văn Úi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Úi
✓	Nguyễn Hải Quang	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Quang
✓	Tông Văn Xưa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Xưa
✓	Đường 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	70.000	Thắng

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn


 Tran Thi Le Tam

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Annex 2. Sample of minute of meeting with AHs during RP updating prepared by local authorities

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 Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province)

Today, at 8:00, December 14, 2021 at Son Ha village, Pac Ta 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 (Pac Ta Commune People's Committee)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Le Viet Vuong | Position: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee |
| 2. Mr. Ha Van Yen | Position: Vice Chairman of the Commune Fatherland Front Committee |
| 3. Ms. Doan Thi Thao | Position: Commune cadastral officer |
| 4. Mr. Kieu Ngoc Dung | Position: Head of Son Ha village |

IV. Representatives of households and individuals

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Dang Van Ngo | Position: Representative of affected persons |
| 2. Mr. Phung Van Thuan | Position: Representative of affected persons |
| 3. Ms. Phung Thi Binh | Position: Representative of affected persons |
| 4. Ms. Dang Thi Chung | Position: Representative of affected persons |
| 5. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nghe | 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 Pac Ta 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, addressed the Decision No. 2143 dated December 09, 2021 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 Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Decision No. 3045 dated December 09, 2021 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 Pac Ta 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 costs 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 Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau province).

Mr. Le Viet Vuong, Chairman of the People's Committee of Pac Ta 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 Pac Ta 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 would be carried out by the District's LFDC in accordance with the State's regulations. It was 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, representative of the investor (Project Management Board 2 under the Ministry of Transport) addressed the Decisions of the Ministry of Transport: No. 2304/QĐ-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/QĐ-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 Pac Ta 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. Kieu Ngoc Dung, head of Son Ha village, Pac Ta 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 Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau) for the people's travel demand. Regarding land, assets, and plants on the land then the district's LFDC would carry out DMS, compensation and assistance in accordance with the State's regulations. It was 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 Son Ha village, Pac Ta commune:
 - All the people unanimously supported the policy of the Party and the State had 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 Pac Ta 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 agreed and would coordinate with the mission group to carry out site clearance, DMS. It was 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 Pac Ta commune, Tan Uyen district, Lai Chau).

The minutes ended at 17:00 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 04 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 INVESTOR

LE THANH TUAN

Signed

REPRESENTATIVE OF PAC TA COMMUNE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

LE VIET VUONG/CHAIRMAN

Signed

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FATHERLAND
FRONT COMMITTEE OF PAC TAN
COMMUNE

HA VAN YEN/VICE CHAIRMAN

Signed

COMMUNE CADASTRAL OFFICER

DO MINH NHAN

Signed

LEAD OF SON HA VILLAGE

KIEU NGOC DUNG

Signed

REPRESENTATIVE OF AHs

DANG VAN NGO, PHUNG VAN THUAN,
PHUNG THI BINH, DANG THI CHUNG,
NGUYEN THI NGHE

Signed

<p style="text-align: center;">CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN</p> <p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Hôm nay, vào hồi 8 giờ 00 phút, ngày 14/12/2021 Tại bản Sơn Hà, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu.</p> <p>A. THÀNH PHẦN</p> <p>I. Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Ông: Vũ Thế Anh</td> <td>Chức vụ: P.Giám đốc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ông: Phan Thanh Hưng</td> <td>Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Thành</td> <td>Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. 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NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP</p> <p>Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên phối hợp cùng UBND xã, UBNDTTQ 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Đồng chí Phan Thanh Hưng viên chức TTPTQĐ huyện Tân Uyên thông qua Quyết định số 2143 ngày 09 tháng 12 năm 2021 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Quyết định số 3045 ngày 09 tháng 12 năm 2021 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Đồng chí Lê Việt Vương chủ tịch UBND xã Pắc Ta, 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu), phục vụ cho nhân dân đi lại thuận lợi, quá trình thực hiện dự án, kiểm đếm bồi thường, hỗ trợ về đất đai, 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.</p>
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4. Bà: Đặng Thị Chung	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất																														
5. Bà: Nguyễn Thị Nghê	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất																														
<p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Đồng chí Kiều Ngọc Dung trưởng ban Sơn Hà, xã Pắc Ta, 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu) phục vụ đi lại cho nhân dân, về đất đai tài sản, cây trồng trên đất được TTPTQĐ huyện thực hiện 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.</p> <p>* Ý kiến nhân dân bản Sơn Hà, xã Pắc Ta:</p> <p>- 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 Pắc Ta, 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.</p> <p>C. KẾT LUẬN</p> <p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p>	<p>Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 17 giờ 00 phút cùng ngày. Biên bản đã được 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 04 bản và có giá trị pháp lý như nhau.</p> <p>NGƯỜI GHI BIÊN BẢN</p> <p>TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN QUỸ ĐẤT</p> <p>Đ/D CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ</p> <p>TM. UBND XÃ PẮC TA</p> <p>TM. UBNDTTQ XÃ PẮC TA</p> <p>TRƯỞNG BAN SƠN HÀ</p> <p>Đ/D CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH CÓ ĐẤT BỊ THU HỒI</p>																														

Danh sách các hộ gia đình cá nhân tham gia dự hợp thông báo thu hồi đất, phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến đất đai 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 (đoạn qua địa phận xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).
Địa chỉ: Bản Sơn Hà, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên
 (Kèm theo Biên bản họp ngày 14 tháng 12 năm 2021 của TTPTQD huyện Tân Uyên)

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
1	Đặng Văn Ngo	Bản Sơn Hà	
2	Đặng Thị Chuang	Bản Sơn Hà	
3	Trần Văn Cường (con trai của Phụng)	Bản Sơn Hà	
4	Khải Văn Vũ	Bản Sơn Hà	
5	Phụng Văn Thuần	Bản Sơn Hà	
6	Đoàn Thị Tâm	Bản Sơn Hà	
7	Bản Thị Nhâm	Bản Sơn Hà	
8	Đặng Thị Ngan	Bản Sơn Hà	
9	Phụng Văn Át	Bản Sơn Hà	

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
10	Phụng Thị Thìn		
11	Đoàn Văn Sinh		
12	Đặng Thị Vân (con gái của Phụng)		
13	Đặng Thị Hương		
14	Bùi Văn Thanh (con trai của Phụng)		
15	Nguyễn Văn Tiến		
16	Phụng Văn Thanh		
17	Đoàn Văn Hùng		
18	Vũ Văn Dũng (con trai của)		
19	Đặng Khải Vũ (con trai của Phụng)		
20	Cao Văn Phụng (con gái của Phụng)		

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
21	Hà Văn Bình		
22	Đặng Văn Hùng		
23	Đặng Văn Kiên		
24	Bùi Văn Thanh (con trai của Phụng)		
25	Phụng Thị Tiến		
26	Lê Văn Chiến		
27	Đoàn Văn Mạnh		
28	Hà Văn Phụng (con gái của Phụng)		
29	Phạm Văn Xuân		
30	Bùi Văn Nguyên		
31	Phụng Thị Bình		

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
32	Bùi Văn Thanh (con trai của Phụng)		
33	Trần Văn Hùng (con trai của Phụng)		
34	Đặng Văn Sơn (con trai của Phụng)		
35	Đoàn Văn Sơn (con trai của Phụng)		
36	Trần Văn Hùng (con trai của Phụng)		
37	Hà Văn Xuân		
38	Phạm Ngọc Tiến		
39	Phạm Văn Hùng		
40	Đặng Văn Mao		
41	Đặng Thị Hạnh (con gái của Phụng)		
42	Bùi Thị Hòa		

Stt	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
43	Nguyễn Văn Phụng		Phụng Nguyễn Văn Phụng
44	Nguyễn Thanh Hải (Nguyễn Thị Thanh Loan)		Hải Nguyễn Thanh Hải
45	Nguyễn Văn Thanh		Thanh Nguyễn Văn Thanh
46	Đặng Văn Kiên (Đào Thị Hiền)		
47	Đặng Văn Hùng (Đào Thị Hiền)		Hùng Đào Thị Hiền
48	Đỗ Văn Trung		Đỗ Đỗ Văn Trung
49	Bùi Văn Việt		Việt Bùi Văn Việt
50	Đỗ Văn Cường		Cường Đỗ Văn Cường
51	Đỗ Tiến Mộc Mạc		Tiến Đỗ Tiến Mộc Mạc
52	Lê Văn Long (Nguyễn Thị Thủy)		Long Nguyễn Thị Thủy
53	Đào Văn Tuyên		Tuyên Đào Văn Tuyên

Stt	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
54	Trần Thị Huệ		Huệ Trần Thị Huệ
55	Phạm Thị Chung		Chung Phạm Thị Chung
56	Nguyễn Thị Định		Định Nguyễn Thị Định
57	Lê Văn Xuân		Xuân Lê Văn Xuân
58	Lê Văn Lương		Lương Lê Văn Lương
59	Phạm Thị Xuân		Xuân Phạm Thị Xuân
60	Lê Văn Liêng		Liêng Lê Văn Liêng
61	Phạm Thị Tâm		Tâm Phạm Thị Tâm
62	Chu Thị Đông		Đông Chu Thị Đông
63	Trần Văn Kiên (Phạm Thị Hằng)		Kiên Phạm Thị Hằng
64	Đặng Thị Sứ		Sứ Đặng Thị Sứ



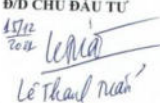

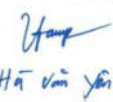
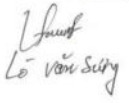
Stt	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
65	Phạm Văn Tiến (Phạm Thị Loan)		Tiến Phạm Thị Loan
66	Nguyễn Văn Tuyên (Lê Thị Tuyết)		Tuyên Lê Thị Tuyết
67	Tô Văn Mạnh (Trần Thị Thanh)		Mạnh Trần Thị Thanh
68	Hoàng Văn Xuân (Lê Thị Nam)		Xuân Lê Thị Nam
69	Vàng Văn Giọt (Vàng Văn Hùng)		Giọt Vàng Văn Hùng
70	Phạm Văn Đam (Nguyễn Thị Độ)		Đam Nguyễn Thị Độ
71	Ngô Văn Ngọc (Phạm Thị Sen)		Ngọc Phạm Thị Sen
72	Phùng Văn Quân (Phạm Thị Mơ)		Quân Phạm Thị Mơ
73	Đường Văn Hải (Đào Phương Hà)		Hải Đào Phương Hà
74	Ngô Văn Sơn (Lê Thị Lát)		Sơn Lê Thị Lát
75	Vàng Văn An (Hoàng Thị Sinh)		An Hoàng Thị Sinh

Stt	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
76	Vàng Thị Cu		Cu Vàng Thị Cu
77	Đặng Văn Đường (Phạm Thị Đào)		Đường Phạm Thị Đào
78	Lê Văn Thiệu (Đỗ Thị Loan)		Thiệu Đỗ Thị Loan
79	Phạm Văn Sinh (Đường Thị Dung)		Sinh Đường Thị Dung
80	Lý Văn Mừng (Vàng Thị Dung)		Mừng Vàng Thị Dung
81	Phùng Văn Cao (Nguyễn Thị Hà)		Cao Nguyễn Thị Hà
82	Bùi Văn Thanh (Phùng Thị Đức)		Thanh Phùng Thị Đức
83	Bùi Văn Nam		Nam Bùi Văn Nam
84	Lê Văn Nhiếp		Nhiếp Lê Văn Nhiếp
85	Bùi Văn Hải		Hải Bùi Văn Hải
86	Phạm Thị Thanh Hương (Phạm Văn Hùng)		Hương Phạm Văn Hùng

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
87	Hoàng Thị Hồng		<i>Đường Hoàng Thị Hồng</i>
88	Đào Thị Chinh		<i>chinh Đặc thi chinh</i>
89	Hoàng Văn Thuý (Lý Thị Liểu)		<i>NTP Lý Thị Liểu</i>
90	Nguyễn Thị Nhung		<i>Nhung</i>
91	Đặng Thị Lợi		<i>Cơ học KT ĐAT Đặng Thị ĐAT</i>
92	Vàng Thị Yên		<i>Âm Vàng Văn Yên</i>
93	Vàng Văn Cui		<i>Âm Vàng Văn Cui</i>
94	Vàng Văn Âu		<i>Âm Vàng Văn Âu</i>
95	Vàng Văn Phấn		<i>Phấn Vàng Văn Phấn</i>
96	Hoàng Thị Công (Nguyễn Thị Ngọc)		<i>Ngọc Nguyễn Thị Ngọc</i>
97	Hoàng Văn Sơn (Đường Thị Thu)		<i>Thu Đường Thị Thu</i>

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
98	Trần Văn Hiền		<i>Trần Văn Hiền</i>
99	Lô Văn Kiêu		<i>NTP Lô Văn Miêu</i>
100	Hà Văn Liêu		<i>Hà Văn Liêu</i>
101	Lý Văn Quý		<i>Quý Lý Văn Quý</i>
102	Lô Văn Gớt		<i>Phùng Lô Văn Phùng</i>
103	Lô Văn Xâu		<i>Xâu Lô Văn Xâu</i>
104	Bùi Minh Lực		<i>Lực Bùi Minh Lực</i>
105	Lô Văn Sơn		<i>Sơn Lô Văn Sơn</i>
106	Phạm Văn Minh		<i>Minh Phạm Văn Minh</i>
107	Ánh Dung Dũng		<i>Ánh Ánh Dung Dũng</i>
108	Trần Văn Kiên		<i>Kiên</i>

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
109	Đặng Văn Tiến	Sơn Hòa	<i>Đặng Văn Tiến</i>
110	Kiên Ngọc Dung	Sơn Hòa	<i>Kiên Ngọc Dung</i>
111	Đặng Văn Phụng	Sơn Hòa	<i>Đặng Văn Phụng</i>
112	Hoàng Thị Công	Sơn Hòa	<i>Công</i>
113	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Sơn Hòa	<i>Thu</i>
114	Lý Văn Tân	Sơn Hòa	<i>Lý Văn Tân</i>
115	Lý Văn Châu	Sơn Hòa	<i>Châu</i>
116	Lý Văn Văn	Sơn Hòa	<i>Văn</i>
117			
118			
119			

<p style="text-align: center;">CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM <u>Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN</p> <p>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, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Hôm nay, vào hồi 8 giờ 00phút, ngày 15/12/2021 Tại bàn Pắc Ta, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu.</p> <p>A. THÀNH PHẦN</p> <p>I. Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Ông: Vũ Thế Anh</td> <td>Chức vụ: P.Giám đốc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ông: Phan Thanh Hưng</td> <td>Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Thành</td> <td>Chức vụ: Viên chức TTPTQĐ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Ông: Lê Xuân Dũng</td> <td>Chức vụ: Viên chức Ban QLDA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Ông: Tạ Văn Sơn</td> <td>Chức vụ: Hợp đồng Ban QLDA</td> </tr> </table> <p>II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư (Ban Quản lý dự án 2 - Bộ Giao thông Vận tải)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Ông: Lê Thanh Tuấn</td> <td>Chức vụ: Cán bộ giám sát</td> </tr> </table> <p>III. Đại diện chính quyền địa phương (UBND xã Pắc Ta)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Ông: Lê Việt Vương</td> <td>Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ông: Hà Văn Yên</td> <td>Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch UBND xã</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Bà: Đoàn Thị Thảo</td> <td>Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính xã</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Ông: Lò Văn Xương</td> <td>Chức vụ: Trưởng ban Pắc Ta</td> </tr> </table> <p>IV. Đại diện các hộ gia đình, cá nhân</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Ông: Lò Văn Thám</td> <td>Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Ông: Hà Văn Anh</td> <td>Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Bà: Lò Văn Tý</td> <td>Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Bà: Vy Thanh Huyền</td> <td>Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất</td> </tr> </table>	1. Ông: Vũ Thế Anh	Chức vụ: P.Giám đốc	2. Ông: Phan Thanh Hưng	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	1. Ông: Lê Thanh Tuấn	Chức vụ: Cán bộ giám sát	1. Ông: Lê Việt Vương	Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã	2. Ông: Hà Văn Yên	Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch UBND xã	3. Bà: Đoàn Thị Thảo	Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính xã	4. Ông: Lò Văn Xương	Chức vụ: Trưởng ban Pắc Ta	1. Ông: Lò Văn Thám	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất	2. Ông: Hà Văn Anh	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất	3. Bà: Lò Văn Tý	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất	4. Bà: Vy Thanh Huyền	Chức vụ: Đại diện người có thu hồi đất	<p>B. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP</p> <p>Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Tân Uyên phối hợp cùng UBND xã, UBNDTTQ 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Đồng chí Phan Thanh Hưng viên chức TTPTQĐ huyện Tân Uyên thông qua Quyết định số 2143 ngày 09 tháng 12 năm 2021 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Quyết định số 3045 ngày 09 tháng 12 năm 2021 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>Đồng chí Lê Việt Vương chủ tịch UBND xã Pắc Ta, 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu), phục vụ cho nhân dân đi lại thuận lợi, quá trình thực hiện do đặc, kiểm đếm bồi thường, hỗ trợ về đất đai, 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.</p>
1. Ông: Vũ Thế Anh	Chức vụ: P.Giám đốc																												
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<p>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 dựng 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Đồng chí Lò Văn Xương trưởng ban Pắc Ta, xã Pắc Ta, 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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu) phục vụ đi lại cho nhân dân, về đất đai sản, cây trồng trên đất được TTPTQĐ huyện thực hiện 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.</p> <p>* Ý kiến nhân dân bản Pắc Ta, xã Pắc Ta:</p> <p>- 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 Pắc Ta, 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 do đặc, kiểm đếm, mong sớm triển khai thực hiện dự án. Trong quá trình thực hiện do đặc, kiểm đếm đầy đủ cho nhân dân và đảm bảo bồi thường, hỗ trợ cho nhân dân.</p> <p>C. KẾT LUẬN</p> <p>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 Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).</p>	<p>Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 17 giờ 00 phút cùng ngày. Biên bản đã được 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 02 bản và có giá trị pháp lý như nhau.</p> <p>NGƯỜI GHI BIÊN BẢN</p> <p> Phan Thanh Hưng</p> <p> Vũ Thế Anh</p> <p>TRUNG TÂM PHÁT TRIỂN QUỸ ĐẤT</p> <p>B/D CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ 15/12/2021  Lê Thanh Tuấn</p> <p>TM. UBND XÃ PẮC TA CHỦ TỊCH  Lê Việt Vương</p> <p>TM. UBNDTTQ XÃ PẮC TA  Hà Văn Yên</p> <p>TRƯỞNG BAN PẮC TA  Lò Văn Xương</p> <p>B/D CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH CÓ ĐẤT BỊ THU HỒI Tham Lò Văn Thám Hà Văn Anh Vy Thanh Huyền Lò Văn Tý</p>																												

Danh sách các hộ gia đình cá nhân tham gia dự hợp đồng bảo thu hồi đất, phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến đất đai 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 (đoạn qua địa phận xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên, tỉnh Lai Châu).
 Địa chỉ: Bản Pắc Ta, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên
 (Kèm theo Biên bản họp ngày 15 tháng 12 năm 2021 của TTPTQD huyện Tân Uyên)

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
1	Phạm Văn Sơn (Tô Thị Tâm)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Phạm Văn Sơn
2	Nguyễn Ngọc Quý (Sơn Thị Ngọc)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Nguyễn Ngọc Quý
3	Lô Văn Thuý	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Thuý
4	Lô Văn Thuận	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Thuận
5	Lô Văn Quang (Vũ Thanh Huyền)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Vũ Thanh Huyền
6	Lô Văn Lý (Lô Thị Xuân)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Lý
7	Ngô Đức Lâm (Nguyễn Thị Thu Hiền)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Ngô Đức Lâm
8	Lô Văn Trường (Lô Thị Sơn)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Trường
9	Lô Văn Tuấn (Lô Thị Ngọc)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Tuấn

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
10	Lô Thị Double (Lô Thị Thuý)	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Thị Thuý
11	Hà Văn Anh	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Hà Văn Anh
12	Lô Văn Sinh	Bản Pắc Ta xã Pắc Ta	Lô Văn Sinh
13	Bùi Đức Thọ		Bùi Đức Thọ
14	Hà Văn Dũng (Lô Thị Phấn)		Lô Thị Phấn
15	Nguyễn Văn Hải (Lô Thị Lân)		Lô Thị Lân
16	Nguyễn Văn Xuân		Nguyễn Văn Xuân
17	Lô Văn Kiên (Lô Văn Kiên)		Lô Văn Kiên
18	Lô Văn Xuân		Lô Văn Xuân
19	Nguyễn Văn Minh		Nguyễn Văn Minh
20	Lương Văn Thắng		Lương Văn Thắng

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
21	Hà Thị Bình		Hà Thị Bình
22	Tăng Văn Loan		Tăng Văn Loan
23	Nguyễn Duy Tuấn		Nguyễn Duy Tuấn
24	Lô Văn Tý		Lô Văn Tý
25	Phạm Văn Bảy (Phạm Thị Chanh)		Phạm Văn Bảy
26	Đặng Thị Lạc		Đặng Thị Lạc
27	Trần Văn Thiê		Trần Văn Thiê
28	Lô Văn Pú		Lô Văn Pú
29	Phạm Văn Tuyên		Phạm Văn Tuyên
30	Hoàng Văn Chai		Hoàng Văn Chai
31	Lương Văn Phòng		Lương Văn Phòng

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
32	Vũ Văn Mao		Vũ Văn Mao
33	Đặng Thị Mơ		Đặng Thị Mơ
34	Phạm Phan Văn Tuấn		Phạm Phan Văn Tuấn
35	Nguyễn Hữu Quang		Nguyễn Hữu Quang
36	Quang Thị Trường		Quang Thị Trường
37	Nguyễn Đình Dũng (Lâm Thị Anh)		Nguyễn Đình Dũng
38	Lương Văn Loan		Lương Văn Loan
39	Hoàng Văn Chai (Lâm Văn)		Hoàng Văn Chai
40	Lê Văn Giang		Lê Văn Giang
41	Hoàng Văn Hùng		Hoàng Văn Hùng
42	Hoàng Văn Tuấn		Hoàng Văn Tuấn

STT và tên	Địa chỉ thường trú	Ký tên
43. Lương Văn Phúc		Phúc Lương Văn Phúc
44. Lương Thị Anh		Lương Văn Tuấn B
45. Lương Văn Lân		TP Lương Văn Lân
46. Phan Văn Bội		Đào Văn Bội
47. Nguyễn Văn Xuyên		Nguyễn Văn Xuyên
48.		
49.		
50.		
51.		
52.		
53.		

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

V/v: phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến đất đai bị thu hồi, phát tờ kê khai và hướng dẫn người dân tự kê khai đất, tài sản trên đất bị thiệt hại do thu hồi, 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 (tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai: Khu vực huyện Than Uyên)

Hôm nay, ngày 16 tháng 11 năm 2021 tại Trụ sở UBND xã Phúc Than, chúng tôi gồm có:

1. Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Hồng Thái	chức vụ: P. GD TTPT Quỹ đất
2. Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Văn Dương	chức vụ: PCT UBND xã Phúc Than
3. Ông (Bà): Thèn Văn Khuyển	chức vụ: CC địa chính xã Phúc Than
4. Ông (Bà): Hà Văn Lanh	chức vụ: VC TTPT quỹ đất
5. Ông (Bà): Phan Thị Tuyết	chức vụ: VC TTPT quỹ đất
6. Ông (Bà): Lò Văn Chiến	chức vụ: VC TTPT quỹ đất
7. Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Thị Thanh	chức vụ: CT MTTQ xã
8. Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Đăng Tiếp	chức vụ: Trưởng ban, Đội 9
9. Ông (Bà): Sùng A Giảng	chức vụ: Trưởng ban Noong Thàng
10. Ông (Bà): Lò Văn Bình	chức vụ: Trưởng ban Đội 11
11. Ông (Bà): Vàng Văn Ninh	chức vụ: Trưởng ban Sáp Ngua
12. Ông (Bà): Lò Văn Cường	chức vụ: Phó ban Nậm Ngua
13. Ông (Bà):	chức vụ: Trưởng ban Che Bó
14. Ông (Bà):	chức vụ:

Nội dung làm việc

- Căn cứ Quyết định số 1423/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 17/9/2018 của Bộ giao thông vận Tải V/v phê duyệt 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;

- Căn cứ Quyết định 1630/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 30/8/2019 của Bộ giao thông vận Tải V/v 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;

- Căn cứ văn bản số 1423/TTg-QHOT ngày 16/10/2018 của Chính phủ về việc Khung chính sách Dự án "Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc" do ADB và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ;

- Căn cứ Quyết định số 2497/QĐ-UBND ngày 26/7/2021 của UBND huyện Than Uyên về việc Ban hành Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm phục vụ công tác thu hồi đất, bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư GPMB để phát triển kinh tế - xã hội vì lợi ích quốc gia công cộng 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 xã Phúc Than, huyện Than Uyên);

Thực hiện Thông báo số: 3199/TB-UBND ngày 15/11/2021 của UBND huyện Than 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 (tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai: Khu vực huyện Than Uyên);

Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ đất chủ trì phối hợp cùng Ủy ban Nhân dân xã Phúc Than tổ chức họp dân phổ biến kế hoạch thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến bồi thường, hỗ trợ, TĐC. Áp dụng theo Khung chính sách của dự án đã được Thủ tướng chính phủ phê duyệt đặc biệt các chính sách như: Người BAH thuộc nhóm dễ bị tổn thương: "Hộ do Phụ nữ làm chủ hộ, Chủ hộ bị tàn tật, Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo, Hộ có trẻ em và người già, Hộ neo đơn và không nơi nương tựa, Hộ dân tộc thiểu số, Hộ không có đất và Hộ gia đình chính sách"; Chủ kinh doanh/cửa hàng kết hợp nhà ở phải tạm ngừng kinh doanh do BAH bởi dự án; Các hộ gia đình mất từ 10% diện tích đất nông nghiệp trở lên; Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập và điều 21 của quyết định 16/2020 của UBND tỉnh triển khai đến các hộ thuộc diện BAH đất đai bị thu hồi, phát tờ kê khai và hướng dẫn người dân tự kê khai đất, tài sản trên đất bị thiệt hại do thu hồi, 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 (tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai: Khu vực huyện Than Uyên).

Tổng số có 491 hộ/501 hộ có đất, tài sản bị ảnh hưởng tham gia dự họp

(Có danh sách kèm theo)

Tại cuộc họp Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ đất thông báo cho các hộ gia đình trong thời gian không quá 5 ngày làm việc kể từ ngày hôm nay, người có đất bị thu hồi có trách nhiệm kê khai đầy đủ về đất đai, tài sản trên đất bị thu hồi và nộp tờ khai, bản sao các loại văn bản, giấy tờ liên quan đến việc sử dụng đất, tài sản gắn liền với đất bị thu hồi cho Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ đất hoặc UBND xã và chịu trách nhiệm về những nội dung trong bản kê khai. Thời gian triển khai kiểm tra các nội dung kê khai và thực hiện kiểm kê tại thực địa theo các nội dung kê khai bắt đầu từ ngày/...../20..... đến hết ngày/20.....

Tại cuộc họp các hộ gia đình đã hiểu rõ kế hoạch thu hồi đất, nội dung thông báo thu hồi đất và các chế độ chính sách liên quan đến đất đai bị thu hồi, nội dung kê khai đất, tài sản trên đất bị thiệt hại do thu hồi 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 (tuyến đường nối Lai Châu với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai: Khu vực huyện Than Uyên).

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi 12 giờ 45 phút, cùng ngày. Đã đọc thông qua cho mọi người dự họp cùng nghe và nhất trí với nội dung ghi trong biên bản và đồng ý ký tên làm cơ sở để tổ chức thực hiện./.

Người lập biên bản

Xác nhận của UBND xã

Hà Văn Lanh
Hà Văn Lanh

Nguyễn Văn Lương
NGUYỄN VĂN LƯƠNG

Trung tâm Phát triển Quỹ đất

Nguyễn Hồng Thái
NGUYỄN HỒNG THÁI

P. GIÁM ĐỐC

DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ CÓ BẤT, TÀI SẢN TRÊN ĐẤT BỊ THU HỒI, 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 (tuyến đường nối Lũy Chà với cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai;
Khu vực huyện Than Uyên)

(Kèm theo Biên bản họp ngày 11/2021 của Trung tâm Phát triển quỹ đất huyện Than Uyên)

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
1	Cầm Văn Mến, Hà Thị Hương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
2	Cử A Cu, Giảng Thị Chay	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
3	Cử A Chò, Giảng Thị Dú	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
4	Cử A Giảng, Sùng Thị Xua	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
5	Cử A Vừ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
6	Dương Phương Thủy	Khu 1, TT Than Uyên	x		
7	Đào Thị Hương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
8	Giảng A Dăng	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
9	Giảng A Mào, Cử Thị Dinh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
10	Giảng A Sang B	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
11	Giảng A Sinh, Vừ Thị Súa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
12	Hà Thị Huân	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
13	Hà Thị Xương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
14	Hà Văn Cu, Hà Thị Liễn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
15	Hà Văn Đoàn, Đỗ Thị Tuy	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
16	Hà Văn Hạnh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
17	Hà Văn In, Hà Thị Ôn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
18	Hà Văn ớn, Hà Thị Sương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
19	Hà Văn Pô	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
20	Hà Văn Phong	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
21	Hà Văn Phương, Hà Thị Lá	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
22	Hà Văn Tươi, Lò Thị ảnh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
23	Hà Văn Thuý, Đinh Thị Nghiễn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
24	Hà Văn Thương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
25	Hà Văn Xôm, Hà Thị Lá	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
26	Lò Văn Bùn, Lò Thị Đồi	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
27	Lò Văn Năm, Lò Thị Ế	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
28	Lò Văn ớn, Lò Thị Hoa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
29	Lò Văn Tồn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
30	Lò Văn Tồn, Lò Thị Lá	Bản Noong Thằng	x		

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STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
31	Lò Văn Thanh, Lò Thị Hoa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
32	Lò Văn Thơm, Lò Thị Dạ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
33	Lò Văn Thu	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
34	Lương Văn Ngâm, Tổng Thị Hại	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
35	Sùng A Cầu, Cử Thị Sùng	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
36	Sùng A Giảng, Vừ Thị Pạ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
37	Sùng A Trang, Kháng Thị Súa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
38	Sùng Sùng Già, Văng Thị Nhỏ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
39	Tổng Văn Loan, Tổng Thị Minh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
40	Tổng Văn Nước, Tổng Thị Pánh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
41	Tổng Văn Túc, Tổng Thị Hòa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
42	Tổng Văn Thu, Đeo Thị Thảo	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
43	Tổng Văn Yên, Hà Thị Hoàn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
44	Văng Văn Mòn, Lương Thị Phương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
45	Vừ A Chư, Văng Thị Giảng	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
46	Vừ A Phừ, Văng Thị Súa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
47	Vừ A Súa, Sùng Thị Chia	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
48	Vừ A Văng, Cử Thị Dụ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
49	Khuyết Văn Vũ, Nguyễn Kim Tuyền	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
50	Hà Thị Hương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
51	Hà Văn Hành	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
52	Lò Văn Văng	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
53	Bạch Công Hiếu	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
54	Cử Thị Vè	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
55	Hà Văn Dương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
56	Lò Thị Cương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
57	Lò Văn Sấm	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
58	Lò Văn Cây, Lò Thị Hương	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
59	Lò Văn Khoa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
60	Hà Văn Phương, Lò Thị Hòa	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
61	Lá Quang Hòa	Tổ 5, Phường Sa Pa, Lào Cai	x	x	
62	Vừ A Chảo	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
63	Vừ A Páo	Bản Noong Thằng	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
64	Vừ A Chia	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
65	Tổng Văn Đoàn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
66	Lò Văn Dầy	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
67	Lò Văn Lầy	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
68	Lương Văn Ngao	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
69	Lương Văn Ngươn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
70	Lương Văn Toàn	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
71	Lương Văn Phái	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
72	Tổng Văn Inh	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
73	Hà Văn Hội	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
74	Lò Văn Chủ	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
75	Lò Văn Na	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
76	Tổng Văn Inh (B)	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
77	Lò Thị Phích	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
78	Lương Văn Chúc, Lò Thị Giót	Bản Khi 1	x		
79	Chu Minh Quang, Vừ Thị Hý	Tổ 27, Phố Mới, Lào Cai		x	
80	Sùng A Dua	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
81	Vừ A Mua	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
82	Tổng Văn Viên	Bản Noong Thằng	x		
83	Lò Văn Bùn, Lò Thị Pòm	Bản Khi 1	x		
84	Hà Thị Phòng	Bản Mìn Thái, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên	x		
85	Khuyết Văn Tuấn, Nguyễn Thị Bi	Cắm Trung 1	x		
86	Lò Thị Phính	Bản Khi 1	x		
87	Lương Văn Nhân, Lò Thị Xuân	Bản Khi 1	x		
88	Tổng Văn Thanh	Bản Khi 1	x		
89	Đào Thị Chinh (Tuấn)	Thanh Sơn, xã Pắc Ta, huyện Tân Uyên	x		
90	Đào Thị Thoa	Đội 9	x		
91	Đào Văn Hưng, Nguyễn Thị Luyến	Đội 9	x		
92	Đào Văn Tiếp, Nguyễn Thị Duyên	Đội 9	x		
93	Đặng Hữu Đoàn	Đội 9	x		
94	Điền Văn Triệu, Đường Thị Phôi	Đội 9	x		

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STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
95	Đỗ Văn Bình, Hồ Thị Tinh	Đội 9	x		
96	Hà Văn Hề, Lò Thị Thủ	Đội 9	x		
97	Hà Văn Q, Tống Thị Sam	Đội 9	x		
98	Hoàng Thị Chung	Đội 9	x		
99	Nguyễn Thị Luận, Nguyễn Ngọc Ánh	Đội 9	x		
100	Hoàng Văn Ngâm, Lý Thị Hoàn	Đội 9	x		
101	Hồ Thủy Lợi, Nguyễn Văn Quang	Đội 9	x		
102	Kiều Duy Văn	Đội 9	x		
103	Kiều Thị Lan	Đội 9	x		
104	Khuất Thế Bình, Vũ Thị Hào	Đội 9	x		
105	Khuất Thị Nhung	Đội 9	x		
106	Khuất Thị Phúc	Đội 9	x		
107	Khuất Văn Dị, Trần Thị Huế	Đội 9	x		
108	Khuất Văn Hùng, Tô Thị Bắc	Đội 9	x		
109	Khuất Văn Tuấn, Nguyễn Thị Hào	Đội 9	x		
110	Khuất Văn Thọ, Lưu Thị Hải	Đội 9	x		
111	Khuất Văn Thuận	Đội 9	x		
112	Lê Thị Hiền	Đội 9	x		
113	Lê Thị Mai	Đội 9	x		
114	Lê Thị Thoa	Đội 9	x		
115	Lê Văn Thom, Nguyễn Thị Toàn	Đội 9	x		
116	Lò Quang Hưng, Thẩm Thị Nương	Đội 9	x		
117	Lò Văn Chương, Vàng Thị Đại	Đội 9	x		
118	Lò Văn Gương, Vàng Thị Nghi	Bản Nặm Ngùa	x		
119	Lương Văn Là, Điều Thị Lý	Đội 9	x		
120	Nguyễn Danh Hải	Đội 9	x		
121	Nguyễn Đăng Tiếp, Đinh Thị Tuyết Lan	Đội 9	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
122	Nguyễn Đình Cương, Hoàng Thị Bốn	Đội 9	x		
123	Nguyễn Ngọc Luân, Trần Thị Thu Ngân	Đội 9	x		
124	Nguyễn Ngọc Tấn, Lê Thị Tâm	Đội 9	x		
125	Nguyễn Phương Lâm	Đội 9	x		
126	Nguyễn Quý Trọng, Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	Đội 9	x		
127	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Đội 9	x		
128	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Đội 9	x		
129	Nguyễn Thị Ninh, Phạm Bá Viên	Đội 9	x		
130	Nguyễn Thị Nhân, Nguyễn Tiến Mậu	Đội 9	x		
131	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	Đội 9	x		
132	Nguyễn Thị Tuyền	Đội 9	x		
133	Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	Đội 9	x		
134	Nguyễn Thị The, Nguyễn Trọng Hiệp	Đội 9	x		
135	Nguyễn Thị Văn, Trần Trường Sơn	Đội 9	x		
136	Nguyễn Thủy Linh	Đội 9	x		
137	Nguyễn Trọng Hương	TT Than Uyên	x		
138	Nguyễn Trung Tính, Phạm Thị Huệ	Đội 9	x		
139	Nguyễn Văn Bình	Đội 9	x		
140	Nguyễn Văn Bình, Cù Thị Nhụy	Đội 9	x		
141	Nguyễn Văn Cãi, Nguyễn Thị Nga	Đội 9	x		
142	Nguyễn Văn Cường, Phạm Thị Toàn	Đội 9	x		
143	Nguyễn Văn Chiến	Đội 9	x		
144	Nguyễn Văn Diêm, Nguyễn Thị Lạch	Đội 9	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
145	Nguyễn Văn Đức, Hà Thị Là	Đội 9	x		
146	Nguyễn Văn Hiền, Phạm Thị Hoa	Đội 9	x		
147	Nguyễn Văn Kiên	Đội 9	x		
148	Nguyễn Văn Khia, Vũ Thị Hương	Đội 9	x		
149	Nguyễn Văn Lạng, Nguyễn Thị Sáu	Đội 9	x		
150	Nguyễn Văn Lý, Nguyễn Thị Huyền	Đội 9	x		
151	Nguyễn Đình Nuông, Khuất Thị Hợp	Đội 9	x		
152	Nguyễn Văn Quyết, Nguyễn Thị Thuận	Đội 9	x		
153	Nguyễn Văn Thành, Nguyễn Thị Thu	Đội 9	x		
154	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	Đội 9	x		
155	Nguyễn Văn Thọ, Tô Thị Hương	Đội 9	x		
156	Nguyễn Văn Trung (Tạ Thị Liên)	Đội 9	x		
157	Nguyễn Văn Trường, Phạm Thị Hà	Đội 11	x		
158	Nguyễn Văn Vinh, Kiều Thị Nhung	Đội 9	x		
159	Nguyễn Việt Thành, Nguyễn Thị Liên	Đội 9	x		
160	Nguyễn Xuân Bư, Trịnh Thị Thành	Đội 9	x		
161	Nguyễn Văn Linh	Đội 9	x		
162	Phạm Văn Lập, Nguyễn Thị Sinh	Đội 9	x		
163	Phạm Văn Tiến, Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Đội 9	x		
164	Trần Thị Hiếu	Đội 9	x		
165	Phan Quang Trung, Nguyễn Thị Minh Hiền	Đội 9	x		
166	Phan Văn Kim	Đội 9	x		
167	Phan Văn Ngọc (Lò Thị Mai)	Đội 9	x		
168	Phan Xuân Trường	Đội 9	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
169	Tống Thị Kim, Lê Khả Liệu	Đội 9	x		
170	Tống Thu Thanh	Đội 9	x		
171	Tống Văn Thêm, Tống Thị Sợi	Đội 9	x		
172	Tống Văn Việt, Hà Thị Chương	Đội 9	x		
173	Tô Văn Hiếu	Đội 9	x		
174	Trần Đức Nam, Phạm Thị Lan Phương	Đội 9	x		
175	Trần Đức Thành	Đội 9	x		
176	Trần Thanh Hải	Đội 9	x		
177	Đào Ngọc Thái	Đội 9	x		
178	Nguyễn Văn Kế	Đội 9	x		
179	Nguyễn Việt Thường	Đội 9	x		
180	Đào Văn Thọ, Đào Thị Tấn	Đội 9	x		
181	Trương Ngọc Tôn, Nguyễn Thị Cúc	Đội 9	x		
182	Vàng Văn Pâu	Đội 9	x		
183	Trần Thị Quỳnh	Đội 9	x		
184	Nguyễn Thị Lương	Đội 9	x		
185	Nguyễn Quốc Hưng	Đội 9	x		
186	Vàng Văn Lưu	Đội 9	x		
187	Nguyễn Thị Thám	Đội 9	x		
188	Nguyễn Thị Thám (Khán)	Đội 9	x		
189	Nguyễn Thị Trà	Đội 9	x		
190	Phạm Văn Mạnh	Đội 9	x		
191	Hoàng Kiều Ngân	Đội 9	x		
192	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Đội 9	x		
193	Phạm Thị Hiền	Đội 9	x		
194	Nguyễn Văn Việt	Đội 9	x		
195	Phạm Văn Phúc, Nông Thị Thảo	Đội 9	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
196	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Khu 4, TT Than Uyên			
197	Nguyễn Ngọc Lâm	Khu 7, TT Than Uyên			
198	Trần Đức Thành	Đội 9	x		
199	Nguyễn Văn Toán (Đức)	Đội 9	x		
200	Phạm Văn Quang	Đội 9	x		
201	Tô Văn Cường	Đội 9	x		
202	Hoàng Văn Triển	Đội 9	x		
203	Hoàng Văn Minh	Đội 9	x		
204	Nguyễn Văn Tuyên	Đội 9	x		
205	Phạm Văn Hải	Đội 9	x		
206	Điền Văn Dương	Đội 9	x		
207	Điền Văn Long	Đội 9	x		
208	Nguyễn Văn Huy, Nguyễn Thị Xuân Hương	Cắm Trung 1, xã Mường Than		x	
209	Phạm Văn Hùng	Đội 9	x		
210	Trần Thị Liên	Đội 9	x		
211	Hà Văn Thu	Đội 9	x		
212	Lương Văn Xương	Đội 9	x		
213	Cư A Thắng	Đội 9	x		
214	Khuyết Văn Thu (Phan Thị Hao)	Đội 9	x		
215	Khắc Thị Duyên	Đội 9	x		
216	Khuyết Văn Lộc	Đội 9	x		
217	Phạm Bá Vũ	Đội 9	x		
218	Tô Minh Tuấn	Đội 9	x		
219	Vũ Thị Thẹn	Đội 9	x		
220	Lê Văn Cường	Đội 9	x		
221	Lê Huy Chi	Đội 9	x		
222	Nguyễn Văn Thủy	Đội 9	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
223	Nguyễn Thị Lượng	Đội 9	x		
224	Dương Văn Chính (Hòa)	Đội 9	x		
225	Huỳnh Minh Tuấn	Đội 9	x		
226	Hà Công Liên	Đội 9	x		
227	Lô Quang Huy	Đội 9	x		
228	Hồ Thị Thắng	Đội 9	x		
229	Lô Văn Sinh	Đội 9	x		
230	Điền Minh Tuyên, Trần Linh Chi	Khu 1, TT Than Uyên	x		
231	Nguyễn Công Hà, Nguyễn Thị Tài	Thủy Trám, Tuy Lộc, Phú Thọ		x	
232	Lô Văn Hùng, Tống Thị Nhôm	Xa Bô	x		
233	Mạ Văn Khoa, Ngô Thị Quy	Bản La Mường, xã Mường Cang	x		
234	Lê Văn Hồng	Bản Nà Châm, xã Mường Cang	x		
235	Phan Văn Mới, Giảng Thị Lót	Bản Nà Xa	x		
236	Vàng Văn Mai, Lô Thị Sâm	Bản Nà Xa	x		
237	Lô Thị Bôn	Bản Sang Ngà	x		
238	Lê Kiều Thủy	Cắm Trung 1, xã Mường Than	x		
239	Nguyễn Anh Tuấn, Vũ Thị Thu Huyền	Cắm Trung 1, xã Mường Than	x		
240	Nguyễn Văn Trung, Chu Thị Hồng	Cắm Trung 1, xã Mường Than	x		
241	Dương Văn Chính	Đội 9	x		
242	Đào Ngọc Bình	Đội 9	x		
243	Đào Thị Hà	Đội 9	x		
244	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Đội 9	x		
245	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Đội 9	x		
246	Nguyễn Thị Ngân, Trần Kim Phú	Đội 9	x		

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STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
247	Nguyễn Văn Khê	Đội 9	x		
248	Đỗ Quang Hùng, Nguyễn Thị Thanh Tuệ	Đội 9	x		
249	Phạm Văn Dũng, Nguyễn Thị Lan Anh	Đội 9	x		
250	Trần Văn Lợi, Nguyễn Thị Mơ	Đội 9	x		
251	Phan Bá Đại, Điền Thủy Hà	Đội 9	x		
252	Phan Bá Đại, Điền Thủy Hà	Khu 1, TT Than Uyên	x		
253	Nguyễn Duy Hùng, Nguyễn Thị Sơn	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
254	Nguyễn Mạnh Thiết	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
255	Nguyễn Thành Long, Ngô Thị Việt	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
256	Vũ Thị Thành	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
257	Đặng Thị Thanh Loan, Nguyễn Quang Kết	Khu 5a, TT Than Uyên	x		
258	Trần Công Lương	Khu 5b, TT Than Uyên	x		
259	Đàm Thị Liệu, Nguyễn Văn Bắc	Khu 6, TT Than Uyên	x		
260	Nguyễn Văn Hùng, Phạm Thị Nga	Khu 7, TT Than Uyên	x		
261	Nguyễn Thị Huyền	Khu 7a, TT Than Uyên	x		
262	Đặng Đình Văn, Vũ Thị Nường	Khu 8, TT Than Uyên	x		
263	Nguyễn Văn Trung	Phường Hoàng Tiến, Chế Linh, Hòa Dương		x	
264	Đào Văn Tuyên, Đặng Thị Loan	Thanh Sơn, xã Pắc Tả, huyện Tân Uyên		x	
265	Đào Văn Bấy, Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Xã Pắc Tả, Tân Uyên		x	
266	Điền Văn Biên, Lô Thị Duyên	Nậm Ngừa	x		
267	Lô Văn Cường	Nậm Ngừa	x		
268	Lương Thị Thái	Nậm Ngừa	x		
269	Vàng Văn Mai	Nậm Ngừa	x		
270	Vàng Văn Thìn, Hà Thị Thìn	Nậm Ngừa	x		
271	Lô Văn Liệt, Tống Thị Tiến	Xa Bô	x		
272	Lô Văn Sim (Xim)	Nậm Ngừa	x		
273	Hà Văn Toàn, Nguyễn Thị út	Nậm Ngừa	x		
274	Vàng Văn Chiến	Nậm Ngừa	x		
275	Lương Văn Tâm, Lô Thị Ế	Nậm Ngừa	x		
276	Phan Trung Thành	Nậm Ngừa	x		

STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
277	Phon Văn Tâm, Tống Thị Sinh	Nậm Ngừa	x		
278	Tống Văn Thông, Lô Thị Tạo	Nậm Ngừa	x		
279	Vàng Văn Hối, Vàng Thị Xương	Nậm Ngừa	x		
280	Vàng Văn Thà, Lương Thị Là	Nậm Ngừa	x		
281	Đỗ Văn Phối, Lô Thị Sơn	Nậm Ngừa	x		
282	Hà Văn Bình, Ngà Thị Hinh	Nậm Ngừa	x		
283	Hà Văn Giót, Lô Thị Ương	Nậm Ngừa	x		
284	Hoàng Đình Thu, Phan Thị Liên	Nậm Ngừa		x	
285	Lô Văn Sơn, Vàng Thị Phó	Nậm Ngừa	x		
286	Lương Văn Đình, Lý Thị Sý	Nậm Ngừa	x		
287	Mê Thị Cu	Nậm Ngừa	x		
288	Đỗ Văn Dụ, Giảng Thị Hệ	Bản Nà phải	x		
289	Lô Văn Bền, Lô Thị Ngươn	Bản Nà phải	x		
290	Giảng Văn Ngoại, Hoàng Thị Phó	Bản Nà Xa	x		
291	Tống Văn Cừ, Lô Thị Lê	Bản Nà Xa	x		
292	Giảng Văn Oai, Đỗ Thị Tinh	Bản Nà Xa	x		
293	Giảng Văn Máy, Lô Thị Vạn	Bản Nà Xa	x		
294	Vàng Văn Minh, Vàng Thị Yên (đã bán đất cho: Lô Văn Ngươn, Lương Thị Thơ chưa làm chuyển nhượng)	Nậm Ngừa	x		
295	Nguyễn Công Hào, Nguyễn Thị Lanh	Nậm Ngừa	x		
296	Hà Công Tuấn	Nậm Ngừa	x		
297	Lô Thị Tảo	Nậm Ngừa	x		
298	Phon Thị Vương	Nậm Ngừa	x		
299	Lô Văn Xuyên	Nậm Ngừa	x		
300	Vàng Văn Lợi	Nậm Ngừa	x		
301	Phon Văn Chương	Nậm Ngừa	x		
302	Sầm Văn Thơm	Nậm Ngừa	x		
303	Nguyễn Văn Trung	Nậm Ngừa	x		
304	Đinh Thị Hà	Nậm Ngừa	x		
305	Nguyễn Ngọc Thắng	Nậm Ngừa	x		
306	Lô Văn Toàn	Nậm Ngừa	x		
307	Đỗ Văn Múi	Nậm Ngừa	x		
308	Giảng Văn Ngườ	Nậm Ngừa	x		
309	Đỗ Văn Hợp	Nậm Ngừa	x		
310	Lô Văn Minh (Lô Thị Hịa)	Nậm Ngừa	x		
311	Sầm Văn Linh	Nậm Ngừa	x		
312	Giảng A Khur	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
313	Giảng A Cò, Lầu Thị Mỹ	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
314	Giảng A Cò, Vũ Thị Pà	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
315	Giảng A Cù, Vàng Thị Đồng	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
316	Giảng A Dê, Giảng Thị Súa	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
317	Giảng A Dĩa, Vàng Thị Dung	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
318	Giảng A Đinh, Lầu Thị Xe	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
319	Giảng A Dưa, Giảng A Thấy	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
320	Giảng A Dưa, Lầu Thị Chia	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
321	Giảng A Dưa, Vàng Thị Cua	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
322	Giảng A Hồng, Thảo Thị Cháy	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
323	Giảng A Hứ, Vàng Thị Di	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		
324	Giảng A Khẩu, Thảo Thị Dưa	Bản Sập Ngừa	x		

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STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
325	Giàng A Nạy, Văng Thị Dờ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
326	Giàng A Ninh, Tráng Thị Lú	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
327	Giàng A Ồ (Xã), Văng Thị Dĩa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
328	Giàng A Sa (Sang), Văng Thị Mỏ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
329	Giàng A Say, Sùng Thị Pua	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
330	Giàng A Si (Xi), Tráng Thị Xê	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
331	Giàng A Si, Vừ Thị Ninh	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
332	Giàng A Sinh, Thảo Thị Mủ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
333	Giàng A Thanh, Lầu Thị Mang	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
334	Giàng A Thảo, Lý Thị Mỹ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
335	Giàng A Vừ, Cờ Thị Mỏ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
336	Lý Thị Nhung, Giàng A Súa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
337	Mùa A Dinh, Thảo Thị Dờ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
338	Mùa A Dờ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
339	Mùa A Nhia	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
340	Mùa A Trầu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
341	Sùng Thị Báu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
342	Thảo A Chơ, Giàng Thị Báu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
343	Vàng A Ca, Giàng Thị Vĩ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
344	Vàng A Cho, Mùa Thị Chỉ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
345	Vàng A Chu, Giàng Thị Lía	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
346	Vàng A Dăng, Giàng Thị Súa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
347	Vàng A Lả, Tráng Thị Chi	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
348	Vàng A Ninh, Vừ Thị Chia	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
349	Giàng A Lý, Văng Thị Ma	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
350	Giàng A Nhia, Cờ Thị Khua	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
351	Giàng A Sả, Văng Thị Xi	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
352	Giàng A Cầu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
353	Nguyễn Văn Hiệp	Bản Sập Ngua	x	x	
354	Giàng A Chư, Giàng Thị Sùng	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
355	Giàng A Chừ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
356	Thảo A Chay	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
357	Giàng A Chay	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
358	Giàng A Chua (Chia)	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
359	Mùa A Thái	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
360	Giàng A Kỳ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
361	Vàng A Pao	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
362	Vàng A Dưa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
363	Vàng A Pô	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
364	Giàng A Sa (Chí)	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
365	Giàng A Lầu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
366	Giàng A Ca	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
367	Giàng A Thái	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
368	Vàng A Thái (Si)	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
369	Giàng A Dĩa, Giàng A Nhia	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
370	Vàng A Dĩa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
371	Lầu A Và	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
372	Hồ A Dĩa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
373	Vừ A Khua	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
374	Vừ A Văng	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
375	Giàng A Cu (Mây)	Bản Sập Ngua	x		

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376	Giàng Thị Lồ	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
377	Giàng A Sợ (Vàng Thị Bấu)	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
378	Giàng A Khay	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
379	Vàng A Và, Giàng Thị Me	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
380	Hồ A Tu	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
381	Giàng A Cua	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
382	Giàng A Thá	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
383	Vàng A Chính, Phá Thị Ty	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
384	Giàng A Phia, Lầu Thị Sĩa	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
385	Lồ Văn Mây	Bản Mỏ	x		
386	Lồ Văn Hĩa	Bản Mỏ	x		
387	Mùa A Rià	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
388	Giàng A Chư	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
389	Giàng A Rua	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
390	Giàng A Văng	Bản Sập Ngua	x		
391	Lồ Văn Dĩa	Bản Mỏ	x		
392	Cờ A Chơ	Bản Che Bó	x		
393	Cờ A Sầu	Bản Che Bó	x		
394	Cờ A Chừ (Sùng Thị Riêng)	Bản Che Bó	x		
395	Cờ A Cờ (Lý Thị Sủ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
396	Tráng A Cua (Hồ Thị Chu)	Bản Che Bó	x		
397	Cờ A Văng (Vàng Thị Vỹ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
398	Lồ Thị Thành (Bắc)	Đội 11	x		
399	Lồ Văn Việt	Đội 11	x		
400	Phạm Văn Thục (Nguyễn Thị Thu Mai)	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
401	Tráng A Páo (Lý Thị Dờ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
402	Tráng A Giao (Vàng Thị Sủ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
403	Hoàng Thị Nhung	Khu 2, TT Than Uyên	x		
404	Cờ A Dờ	Bản Che Bó	x		
405	Cờ A Chư (Vàng Thị Dờ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
406	Tráng A Sảng (Hàng Thị Cầu)	Bản Che Bó	x		
407	Tráng A Chư (Vàng Thị Cầu)	Bản Che Bó	x		
408	Tráng A Chua (Lý Thị Ninh)	Bản Che Bó	x		
409	Tráng A Hua, Sùng Thị Dờ	Bản Che Bó	x		
410	Tráng A Tru (Giàng Thị Cua)	Bản Che Bó	x		
411	Tráng A Vàng (Lầu Thị Dĩa)	Bản Che Bó	x		
412	Hà Văn Sợ, Vàng Thị Hành	Bản Xa Bó	x		
413	Hà Văn Sủ, Lồ Thị Thơm	Bản Xa Bó	x		
414	Lồ Văn Văn, Hà Thị Lệ	Bản Xa Bó	x		
415	Tráng A Lũng	Bản Che Bó	x		
416	Cờ A Lênh	Bản Che Bó	x		
417	Cờ A Hạng	Bản Che Bó	x		
418	Lý Thị Pằng	Bản Che Bó	x		
419	Tráng A Sinh	Bản Che Bó	x		
420	Cờ A Chua	Bản Che Bó	x		
421	Cờ A Thái	Bản Che Bó	x		
422	Cờ A Mua (Sùng Thị Cờ)	Bản Che Bó	x		
423	Tráng A Sùng	Bản Che Bó	x		
424	Lồ Văn Mai (Lồ Thị Piên)	Đội 11	x		
425	Hà Văn Minh	Đội 11	x		
426	Lương Văn Thu, Khuất Thị Huê	Khu 2 TT Than Uyên	x		

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STT	Họ và tên chủ hộ	Hộ khẩu thường trú	Có mặt	Vắng mặt	Ghi chú
427	Lồ Văn Đón (Lương Thị Loan)	Bản Mạ xã Mường Cang	x		
428	Lương Văn Nọi (Vàng thị Viên)	Đội 11	x		
429	Phạm Thanh Hải	Đội 11	x		
430	Nguyễn Văn Ninh (Nguyễn Thị Mai)	Đội 11	x		
431	Phạm Văn Mui	Khu 3 TT Than Uyên	x		
432	Phùng Kim Châu (Đặng Thị Liễu)	Đội 11	x		
433	Vàng Văn Sinh (Lồ Thị Tích)	Đội 11	x		
434	Lồ Văn Phương (Lồ Thị Hoan)	Đội 11	x		
435	Lồ Văn Pân (Lồ Thị Định)	Đội 11	x		
436	Lồ Văn Chai (Lồ Thị Hội)	Đội 11	x		
437	Lồ Văn Học (mẹ Lồ Thị Dăm)	Đội 11	x		
438	Triệu Kim Phú (Triệu Thị Mây)	Đội 11	x		
439	Hà Văn Lả (Lồ Thị Thương)	Đội 11	x		
440	Lồ Văn Phúc (Lồ Thị Dời)	Đội 11	x		
441	Triệu Văn Bày (Đặng Thị Phạm)	Đội 11	x		
442	Triệu Chỏi Sênh	Đội 11	x		
443	Lồ Văn Sủ	Đội 11	x		
444	Triệu Phúc Pù (Triệu thị phẩy)	Bản Nậm Sáng	x		
445	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Đội 11	x		
446	Vàng Văn Danh (Vàng Thị Hao)	Đội 11	x		
447	Lồ Văn Minh (Lồ Thị Ồ)	Đội 11	x		
448	Lồ Văn Quân (Lồ Thị Vang)	Đội 11	x		
449	Lồ Thị Hoàng (Lồ Văn Chắt)	Đội 11	x		
450	Lồ Văn Phan (Tông Thị Cang)	Đội 11	x		
451	Lồ Văn Phán (Lồ Thị Héo)	Đội 11	x		
452	Hà Văn Sủ (Giàng Thị Ngan)	Đội 11	x		
453	Triệu Nụ Phưu (Triệu Thị Mui)	Bản Nậm Sáng	x		
454	Đinh Xuân Thành (Trần Thị Phương)	Cắm Trung 3 xã Mường Than	x		
455	Lồ Văn Phương, Lồ Thị Lanh	Đội 11	x		
456	Triệu Văn Tâm, Triệu Thị Sinh	Bản Nậm Sáng	x		
457	Hà Văn Phương, Lồ Thị Pằng	Đội 11	x		
458	Lương Văn Phương	Đội 11	x		
459	Lồ Văn Mắc	Đội 11	x		
460	Lồ Văn Anh (Lồ Thị ngọc)	Đội 11	x		
461	Lồ Văn Bùn (vợ Lồ Thị Xóm)	Đội 11	x		
462	Lồ Văn Tâm (Cần)	Đội 11	x		
463	Lồ Văn Yên	Bản Chắt	x		
464	Lồ Văn Tiếng	Đội 11	x		
465	Lồ Thị Hĩa	Đội 11	x		
466	Lương Văn Yêu	Bản Chắt	x		
467	Bản Thị Liễu	Nậm Sáng	x		
468	Nùng Thị Tư	Đội 11	x		
469	Hà Văn Huân	Đội 11	x		
470	Lồ Văn Túc (Đanh)	Đội 11	x		
471	Lồ Văn Túc (Ồn)	Bản Chắt	x		
472	Lồ Văn Nguyên	Bản Chắt	x		
473	Lồ Văn Bùn (Lương Thị Nhung)	Đội 11	x		

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

*** Phuc Than commune**

Date: March 23, 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 31 EM households (Male: 12 households, Female: 09 households)

The issues discussed were:

Viewpoints on the project: Households were invited to participate in consultation meetings and project implementation plan. They all agreed with the implementation of the project so that the traffic would be more conveniently and it contributing to the development of socio-economic life.

Occupation, income: The main job people was farming or daily wage job; some households were self-employed, doing business in small shops... The income of households was enough to for their basic expenditures.

Language: The majority of ethnic minorities in Phuc Than commune are Thai (72%), Mong (24.3%), Dao (3.7%). Households can use languages of both languages (Vietnamese 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. Most of households use electricity from the nation grid for lighting while water is mainly from natural springs and some use piped water or water from well.

Participating in the IRP: All households want to participate in the IRP, specifically, households want to receive seedlings and fertilizers from the IRP to cultivate tea, cardamom, fruit tree...

*** Pac Ta commune**

Date: March 24, 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 27 EM households (Male: 9 households, Female: 18 households).

The discussed issues were:

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 ...) beside groceries or hired labour. The average annual income of households is enough to cover their basic expenditures.

Language: The ethnic minorities in Pac Ta commune are mainly Thai (74%) Mong (17%), Dao (9%). 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 natural spring is the main source of their water but some households also use piped or well water. About 50% of them use external toilets and 50% remaining use indoor ones with septic tanks.

Participating in the IRP: All households want to participate in the IRP; specifically, households want to develop models of pine trees, fruit trees ...

Annex 4. Some photos of public consultation



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