

Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan

June 2022

Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Package CW10 (Km20+667 to Km38+252, Van Yen and Van Chan district, Yen Bai province)

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A4T	Aus4Transport
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
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
DOF	Department of Finance
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMC	External monitoring consultant
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development 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
HHTAP	HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IR	Involuntary Resettlement

IRP	Income Restoration Program
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMPTCP	Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
PIB	Project information booklet
PID	Project Implementation Division
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
RP	Resettlement Plan
SAP	Social Action Plan
SES	Socio-economic survey
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCVN	Vietnamese national standards
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Households	Refer to all households whose residences will be affected by the project. Affected Household (AH) is a subset of Affected Persons (APs).
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 access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Affected Persons are categorized by tenure 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), the severity of impacts, and list of displaced persons earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following the completion of the DMS.
Eligibility	Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cutoff date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation - will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	Refers to the range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which, depending on the type and severity of their losses, are due to the DPs to restore their economic and social base.
Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)	The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: <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 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 the 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 a 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 on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
Involuntary resettlement	Occurs when an affected person does not have the right to refuse land acquisition and is 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, or 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs; - is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; - is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and - enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, 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	Related to all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the acquisition of land and other fixed assets by a 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 a 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, breadwinners, or those whose husbands are in a 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 the ability to engage in work or indirectly due to the need to provide a high level of care to a disabled household member. Type of disabilities include: disability caused by sickness/illness, 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> <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</p>

conditions; or (iii) living in a community still governed by traditional (*Già Làng*) patriarchs.

(6) Landless households

include households without LURC or not eligible to get LURC or rural households who lost all their productive land or the remaining production land is below the average production 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) which 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 Yen Bai, Yen Bai, and Lao Cai.
2. The project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of 52.671 km is subdivided into three construction packages namely CW9, CW10, and CW-11 of which the Updated Ethnic Minority Development Plan of package CW9 was approved by ADB. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan is updated for the package CW10.
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 491 affected households due to land acquisition for the package CW10, 462 households (2,006 people) belonging to EM groups. In which, 139¹ affected EM AHs belonging to severely affected households includes: 81 households have to be relocated (352 people), 58 households (252 people) are acquired by 10% or more their total agricultural land area. The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities
6. The ethnic minorities composition of the surveyed households includes a majority of Dao people (accounting for 91.4%), and a small number of Tay people and Mong people (accounting for 8.2% and 0.4%, respectively). Based on SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (59.9%). 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 cinnamon, tea, sugarcane, macadamia, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffalo, cow, pig, and 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.** The meaningful consultations, information about the project and the activities for EMDP preparation and updating of EMDP were conducted as details as following: During EMDP preparation, seven consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes 2-10 February 2018. A total of 291 people participated consisting of 162 men (55.67%) and 129 women (44.33 % of total), of

¹ Out of 139 severely EM AHs, 14 EM AHs are female headed AHs and 27 EM AHs are poor AHs

which 212 ethnic minority people (72.85%). During EMDP updating of this package, two rounds of consultation has been conducted for the AHs and local authorities, including: (i) 2 consultation meetings were held by Consultant from November 18, 2020 - March 05, 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 197 participants in 02 communes, including 110 males (accounting for 55.8%) and 87 females (accounting for 44.2%). Out of 197 participants, 97 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 49.2%); and (ii) 3 consultation meetings were held by CLFDs on 27 October 2021 and 24 December 2021 with the affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies for households as well as answer questions of households. A total of 482 participants in two communes, including 295 males (accounting for 61.2%) and 187 females (accounting for 38.8%). Out of 482 participants, 453 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 94.0%). In addition, there were 2 FGDs with 50 EM people (including 19 men and 31 women). The local authorities, affected households and organizations/unions that participated in the meeting committed to actively supporting the project.

8. No language barriers were 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 so that women can express their views freely and without intimidation.

9. **Grievance redress.** To facilitate resolution-building from affected persons' concerns, complaints or general grievances 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 Yen Bai province 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 judgment 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 impacts. Negative impacts can be fully mitigated through programs to be implemented under the project. The project also provides several benefits, some of which are associated with mitigation programs that focus on building the 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. A monitoring report will be prepared every quarter.

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 the 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 oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities.

14. CEMA is a government agency with coverage from the 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 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 151,200,000 VND (equivalent to 7,158 USD), which includes 20% of contingencies. PMU2/MOT will be responsible for ensuring that funds are fully and promptly transferred to the implementation of the uEMDP.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Introduction

17. **The project.** The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP), which 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 Yen Bai, 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 3 years through 11 construction packages spread along the project alignment as illustrated in Figures 1; 2; and 3 below. The location maps are extracted from the Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) Report.

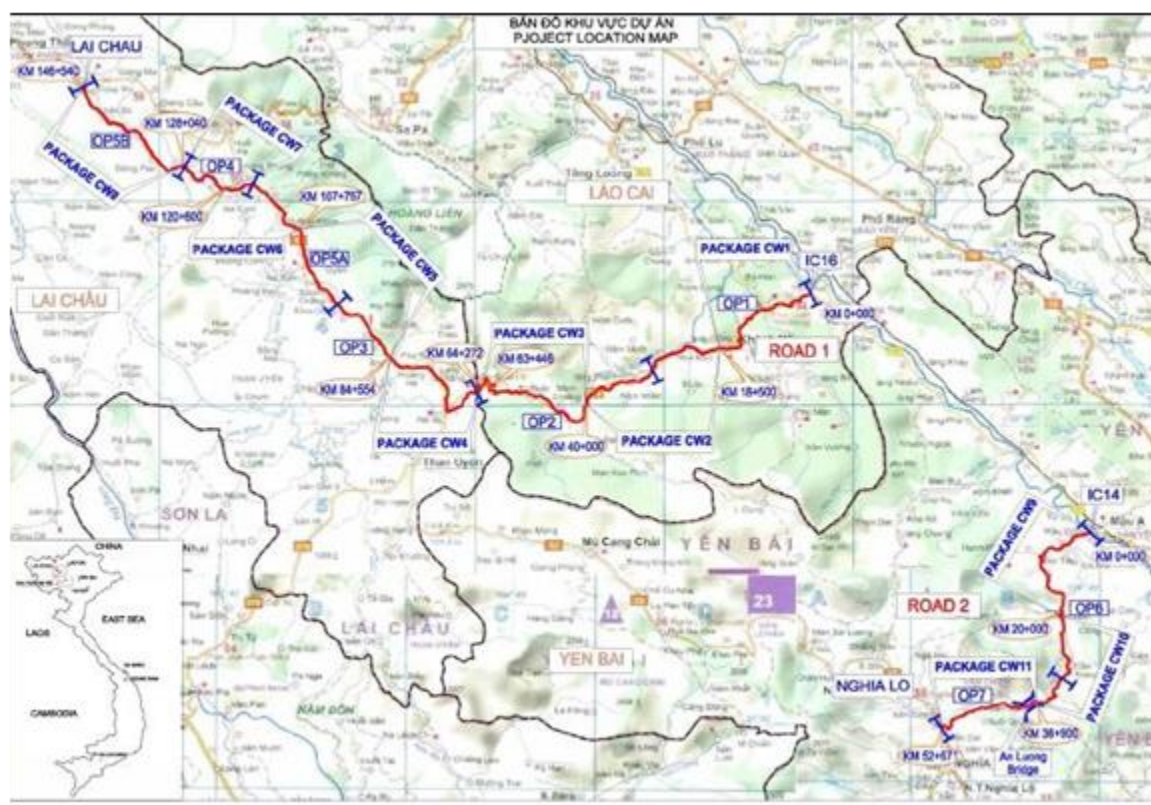


Figure 1. Map of civil works packages in North-West Vietnam



Table 1. Construction package information of the project

No.	Package	From km to km	District/ province
1	Package CW1	Km0+00 to Km18+500 (including replanting the forest) belongs to the road connecting Yen Bai	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
2	Package CW2	Km18+500 to Km40+000 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
3	Package CW3	Km40+000 to Km63+446 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Van Ban District, Lao Cao Province
4	Package CW4	Km64+272 to Km84+554 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Than Uyen & Tan Uyen Districts, Yen Bai Province
5	Package CW5	Km84+554 to Km107+757 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Tan Uyen District, Yen Bai Province
6	Package CW6	Km107+757 to Km120+600 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Tam Duong & Tan Uyen Districts, Yen Bai Province
7	Package CW7	Km120+600 to Km128+040 belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Tam Duong District, Yen Bai Province
8	Package CW8	Km128+040 to Km146+540 (including replanting the forest) belong to the road connecting Yen Bai	Tam Duong District and Yen Bai City, Yen Bai Province
9	Package CW9	Km00+000 to Km20+667 (including replanting the forest) belong to the road connecting Nghia Lo	Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province
10	Package CW10	Km20+667 to Km38+252 belong to the road connecting Nghia Lo	Van Yen and Van Chan Districts, Yen Bai Province
11	Package CW11	Km38+252 to Km54+069 belong to the road connecting Nghia Lo	Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province

1.2 Summary of package CW10

20. Out of the 11 Civil Works (CW) Packages, the project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of 52.671 km that is subdivided into three construction packages namely CW9, CW10, and CW-11 as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which the Updated EMDP of package CW9 was approved by ADB. This Updated EMDP is prepared for package CW10.

21. According to Decision No. 298/QD-BQLDA2 dated November 02, 2021 of Project Management Unit 2 approving the technical design of Package CW10, Package CW10 with a total length of 16.9 km passing through Mo Vang commune in Van Yen district and An Luong commune in Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

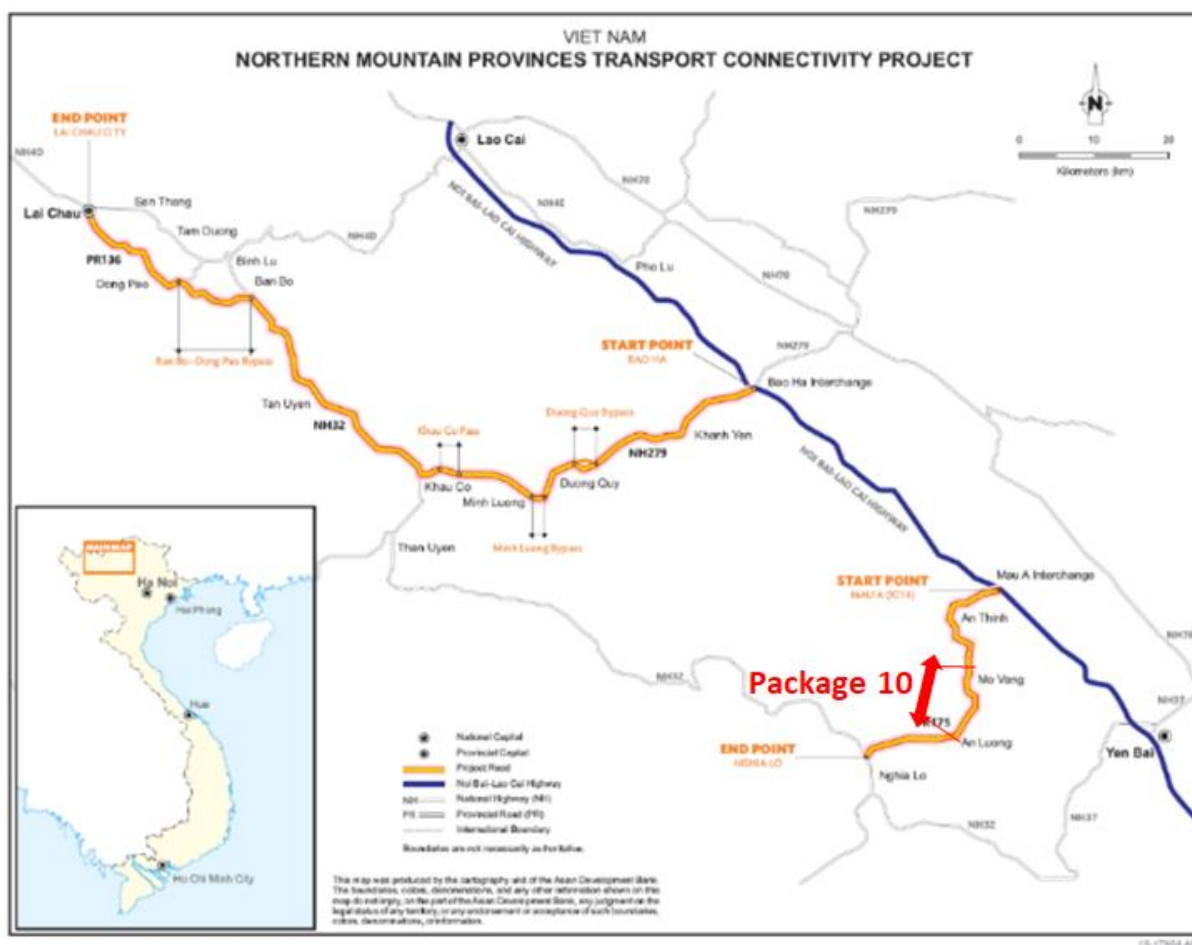


Figure 4. Location map of CW10

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 the 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-provincial 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. Package CW10 starts at the point of Km20+000 near the intersection of Gian Giau road and the existing Thac Ca overpass, and ends at the point of Km36+900 on the new bypass, right in front of the proposed An Luong Bridge. The new bypass starts from Km34+000 and ends at the ending point of CW10, Km36+900, with a total length of 2.9 km. The new bypass passes through the mountainous area, which is mainly agricultural land.



Figure 5. The beginning point of package CW10 at Km20+000

24. The horizontal alignment of package CW10 currently is of very low standard with many sharp curves from R15m to R20m that only adapt to the speed of 10-20 km/h. The status of the road is very low with a lot of potholes and being uneven (due to erosion and subsidence) all over the road.



Figure 6. The existing sharp curve (<R15m) at Km32+570



Figure 7. The existing sharp and vertical rise curve (<R20m) at Km 115+200

1.4 Scope of works and activities that impact Ethnic Minority

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

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

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

1.5 Introduction to the ethnic minority development plan

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

29. This EMDP has been updated upon the results of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) carried out in the project area taking into consideration the updated baseline situation, the approved detailed engineering design as well as through a meaningful process of consultation undertaken in April 2022. Consultations were conducted to confirm the EM communities' support to the project area and ensure all their needs and concerns are taken into consideration in the design and implementation of the project activities.

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

1.6 Objectives of the ethnic minority development plan

31. The implementation of package CW10 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 labor (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 labor.
- EM will attend the HHTAP and Road Safety Awareness Campaign for the project
- The project 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

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

2.1.1 Laws and regulations of the government of Vietnam

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

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

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

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

ministries of Vietnam, and cooperating with international organizations within its authority as regulated by the laws.

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

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

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

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

- Right to obtain a certificate of land use right, ownership of residential houses and other assets attached to land ("Ownership Certificate") for part of the construction works.
- Right to lease assets attached to land with annual land rent payment.

- Developers' right to terminate contracts on the lease of land in industrial zones, export processing zones, industrial clusters, and craft villages.
- Right to transfer land use rights and assets after the termination of the project.
- Right to convert land use purpose after capital contribution or land transfer.

41. In addition, the Government has implemented many policies to assist in residential and productive land, and to 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 in 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 the 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 on approving the 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 6 August 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 8 August 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 20 June 2017 issued the list of poverty commune, border area commune and safety area communes for the investment of the program 135-period 2017-2020
2016	Decision No. 2085/QĐ-TTg dated 31 October 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 15 June 2016 of the Government on accelerating the development of human resources for ethnic minorities in the period 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030;

Year	Legal documents
2016	Decision No. 1722/QD-TTg dated 2 September 2016 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction during 2016-2020
2016	Decision No. 2086/QD-TTg dated 31 October 2016 of Prime Minister on Approval of the Project of Economic - Social Development for Ethnic Minorities with Sparse Population from 2016 to 2025
2015	Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg dated 10 September 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 29 October 2015 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs on Ethnic Minority Affairs on 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 18 November 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 17 January 2012 on guiding legal assistance for the ethnic minority people on some regulations of the roles and responsibilities of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs in supporting ethnic minority people in the grievance redress process

2.1.2 Yen Bai province policies relating to EM

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

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

Year	Legal documents
2016	Instruction No. 706/VPUBND-XD dated 14/11/2016 the Office of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province promulgating criteria for identifying villages with special difficulties and communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2016 - 2020
2016	Plan No. 127/KH-UBND dated 26/7/2016 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province implementing several targets of the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minorities after 2015 in Yen Bai province.
2016	Decision No. 817/QD-UBND dated 29/4/2016 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province approving the Scheme of supporting poor ethnic minority households and poor households in extremely difficult villages and communes in Yen Bai province in 2016.
2015	Decision No. 19/2015/QD-UBND dated 12/10/2015 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province regulating average production land area for poor ethnic minority households and poor households in communes, villages and hamlets with special difficulties in Yen Bai province.

2.2 ADB Safeguard policy statement

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

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

- 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 a procedure for internal and external monitoring of resettlement implementation.

2.2.1 ADB Policy Principles of indigenous people safeguards.

45. 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

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

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

47. The safeguards apply equally when projects affect lands simply claimed as ancestral domain²; lands they occupy for their residential or farming sites; lands used for gathering water or forest products; or land they own. However, indigenous people do not necessarily

² Ancestral domains are the territory, economic resources, and governance of ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples. Ancestral lands are those under claim of ownership by indigenous communities that they have occupied and used continuously for several generations up to the present to fulfill material and cultural needs, even when such occupation or use has been interrupted by war, displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations.

need to have formal legal title to project-affected territories or resources for the safeguards to apply.

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

1. Screening early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a 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, gender and intergenerational integration, 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 the 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 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 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 draws 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.

49. 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 favor 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

50. 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 a compliance review of the 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

51. A key difference is the term “Indigenous People”. According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, the term is “indigenous people” while in the 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 the natural resources in these habitats and territories.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture, and.
- A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

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

Table 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 a 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 the 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, gender and intergenerational integration, 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 resettlement programs	Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law, Article 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law	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,	Full consultation with EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in the updated EMDP with actions to protect or compensate the areas.	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of EMDP preparation throughout the project cycle.

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
	Article 67) On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for the involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievances. (Land Law Article 69)	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 the resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.		
	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/ND-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,	Impacts will be avoided or	Existing cultural and religious

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
		any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	minimized through careful engineering design.	practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
Action planning	In the case of development projects, there is no specific requirement under Viet Nam 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		Disclosing EMDP including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to EM affected persons and other stakeholders.

Issue	Vietnam policy	ADB policy (SPS 2009)	Gaps Identified	Policy applied for the project
		and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders		Disclose the final EMDP and its updates to the 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 EMs 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 the desired outcome has been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports	Ensure community involvement in monitoring	The Implementing Agency must undertake internal monitoring and an external monitoring consultant will be engaged to conduct monitoring and review the internal monitoring report.

C. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

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

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

55. **Public consultation.** A total of 3 consultation meetings were held on 27 October 2021 and 24 December 2021 with affected households to disseminate information about the project, compensation and assistance policies of the project for households as well as answering questions from households. A total of 482 participants in two communes, including 295 males (accounting for 61.2%) and 187 female participants (accounting for 38.8%). Out of 482 participants, 453 were ethnic minorities (accounting for 94.0%). The table below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW10 (Please see more details of these consultations and discussion summary of meetings in Table 30 and Table 31).

Table 5. List of consultation meetings conducted in affected communities

No.	Commune	Consultation date	Number of participants			
			Total	Male	Female	EM Participants
1	Mo Vang	24 December 2021 (2 meetings)	398	247	151	369
2	An Luong	27 October 2021	84	48	36	84
	Total		482	295	187	453

56. **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)** involved interviewing a group of village residents among those who attended the public consultations initiated for the project. Four FGDs participated both men and women were done in April 2022 for CW10. Each FGD included 10-25 participants and lasted for 1-1.5 hours. Gender-disaggregated data were collected

Table 6. Focus group discussions were conducted

No	Commune	Male	Female	Total
1	Mo Vang	10	19	29
2	An Luong	9	12	21
	Total	19	31	50

Source: Focus group discussion records

57. **In-depth interview/key informants' interview** to obtain additional information not only on gender in the transport sector but on interesting details about the EM to supplement the

FGD and the SES. Key informant interviews were conducted with local Government departments and mass organizations in the project area that include People's Committees at the district and commune levels, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), Divisions of Health, Division of Labour War Invalids and Social Affairs, and Women Unions, etc.

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

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

60. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).** The DMS based on the approved detailed design was carried out for all affected households and assets. The DMS result shows that there are 462 affected households from the Ethnic Minority (EM) groups out of the total 491 affected households for the whole CW10 package. Out of 88 relocated households, 81 are EM households. Among a total of 59 households acquired 10% of total agricultural land area, 58 are EM households. The rest are marginally affected EM households.

61. **Replacement Cost Survey (RCS).** The purpose of this survey was to collect information on the market prices of land and non-land assets in the project area to prepare the required budget for compensation of APs at current market values. An independent valuation consultant was hired to conduct replacement cost surveys for land, crops, crops, livestock, houses and structures.

62. Based 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. 2175/QD-UBND dated 17 May, 2022 of the People's Committee of Van Yen District approving the specific land prices to calculate compensation when the State recovers land to implement the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP) financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australian Government, location: Mo Vang commune, Van Yen district, Yen Bai province.
- Decision No. 821/QD-UBND dated 01 June, 2022 of the People's Committee of Van Chan District approving the specific land prices to calculate compensation when the State recovers land to implement the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP) financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australian Government.
- Decision No. 2210/QD-UBND dated 08/10/2021 of Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee approving the unit price of trees and structures for compensation and assistance when the State acquire land for the in case of land acquisition by the State when the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australian Government.

63. **Socio-Economic Survey.** The SES is to provide an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area; to determine the profile of APs including their socio-demographic characteristics, tenure status, livelihood sources, economic status or living standards as well as establishing baseline information of APs, vulnerability of APs, and project perception.

Data gathered from this survey will be used to determine eligibility for compensation, other forms of assistance, and budget. Moreover, the APs profile would serve as baseline data to gauge and monitor changes to the quality of life of APs after displacement.

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

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

3.2 Assessment of the project's positive and negative impacts

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

- **Improving transportation and traffic safety:** The existing current road does not meet the travel needs of local people. Given the daily traffic volume, especially due to trucks traveling at high speed, traffic accidents become common and typically serious. The EM people were aware that the project would improve the traffic system and enhance traffic safety for the local communities.
- **Improving living conditions:** The project will improve living conditions for local people, including those from EM groups, in terms of environment and sanitation (tackling drainage and controlling flood), access to market, school, healthcare and other social services, and better security. The construction and maintenance phases of the project will improve direct employment for the poor community in labor-intensive construction and maintenance activities: for example, vegetation clearance from drains and roadside; patching, drainage and construction of small masonry walls; repair of shoulders; earthmoving from sides of roads, etc. Improvement of the road network in turn will stimulate income generation for the unskilled poor and low-income workers in the project area and create employment through the expansion of transport services, the development of small and cottage industries and the growth of a 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 are believed to increase the value of the land.

67. **Negative impacts on society.**

- **Land acquisition.** The project would require the acquisition of land and displacement of some households from their current residence and disruption of some businesses.
- **Livelihood.** The construction process may have adverse impacts on agricultural production and businesses of the AHs, such as transportation, traffic safety and sales during harvest seasons.
- **Civil works.** The process of road construction will affect traffic flow and transportation in the local communities. Delivery of supplies for construction workers and the transportation of workers can lead to an increase in traffic, rise in accidents, as well as additional burden on the transportation infrastructure.
- **Social and cultural life.** Social and/or cultural conflicts may arise between construction workers and local peoples. Such conflicts may be related to religious, cultural, or ethnic differences, or based on competition for local resources. Depending on the number of incoming workers and their engagement with the host community, the composition of the local community and community dynamics may change significantly. Pre-existing social conflicts may intensify because of such changes. Ethnic and regional conflicts may be aggravated if workers from one group are moving into the workspace of another. Migrant workers may have anti-social behavior and problems (thefts of domestic animals, drug abuse), which may negatively impinge upon the moral conditions of the communities during the construction period.
- **Risk of infectious diseases and burden on local health services:** The low level of education and skill of EM labor are limited, thus, construction workforces from other provinces or regions will be hired during the civil work 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 counseling or seek recourse at local medical facilities, thereby placing further stress on local resources. Local health and rescue facilities may also be overwhelmed and/or ill-equipped to address the industrial accidents that can occur at large construction sites.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV):** Construction workers typically include males who, being away from social norms in family settings may act outside their normal sphere of social control. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behavior, such as

sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community. A large influx of male labor may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and trafficking in persons (TIP).

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

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 assets as those acquired from them and by assistance types 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 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 the 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 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, avoid negative impacts on their income-generating activities and business, and maintain their relations with neighbors and other social networks. Also, such resettlement options will not affect their spiritual life.
- **Risk of infectious diseases and burden on local health services.** Conducting Awareness Programs on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking, COVID-19 prevention for the site staff of the Contractors and Sub-contractors, labor force workers, CSC Consultant including communities within 2 weeks upon the mobilization or commencement of civil works for them to work in a safe and healthy workplace.
- **Gender-based violence (GBV).** Enforcement of laws on sexual violence and human trafficking and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws. Reinforcement of police force where needed. Qualified women and youth of employable age in the localities should be given equal opportunities for employment during construction and gender-related issues to be brought up at awareness-raising events, such as Toolbox Sessions and Orientation Programs.

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

3.4 Socio-economic and cultural description of the project area

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

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

70. **Demographic characteristics of the project area.** The population of the project area under package CW10 is 49,483 people with an average household size of 4.8 people/household. The population of these communes is nearly equal. Details are as below.

Table 7. Population of project communes

No.	Commune	HH	People	HH size (person)	EM HH	EM people	% of EM
1	Mo Vang	1.075	5.085	4,7	1.059	4.940	97,1%
2	An Luong	911	4.398	4,8	884	4.351	98,9%
	Total	1.986	9.483	4,8	1.943	9.291	98,0%

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA.

71. In the project communes, the percentage of ethnic minorities accounts a majority, 97.8%. Dao, Mong, and Tay 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 (%)				
			Dao	Tay	Mong	Thai	Other
1	Mo Vang	98.5%	64.5%	8.9%	26.3%	0.4%	0.0%
2	An Luong	97.0%	27.9%	39.1%	28.3%	0.8%	3.8%
	Average %	97.8%	47.9%	22.6%	27.2%	0.6%	1.7%

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2021 and report of CEMA

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

73. SES included all 462 affected ethnic minority households with 2,006 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	Mo Vang	406	377	1,629	377
2	An Luong	85	85	377	85

No.	Communes	Total Affected Households	Total EM Affected Households	EM Household Members	Interviewed Households
	Total	491	462	2,006	462

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

74. The surveyed ethnic minority household composition in the project's affected area includes a majority of Dao people (accounting for 91.3%), and a small number of Tay and Mong people (accounting for 8.2% and 0.4%, respectively).

Table 10. EM household composition of socio-economic survey

No.	Commune	Total EM HHs	Dao		Tay		Mong	
			HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1	Mo Vang	377	340	90.2%	35	9.3%	2	0.5%
2	An Luong	85	82	96.5%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%
	Total	462	422	91.34%	38	8.23%	2	0.43%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

75. Among the 462 ethnic minorities AHs (with 2006 household members) participating in the socio-economic survey, the number of men and women are 1,038 and 968, respectively. Even within age groups, the percentage of women is also lower than men and is summarized in the table below.

Table 11. Disaggregated by gender and age group of the surveyed EM population

Note: y/o - years old

No.	Commune	Gender	EM HH members	< 18 y/o	18-30 y/o	31-40 y/o	41-50 y/o	51-60 y/o	>60 y/o	18-60 y/o	% of 18-60 to total population	Total HH
1	Mo Vang	Male	846	327	164	149	94	70	43	476	56.3%	163
		Female	783	240	175	134	103	82	49	494	63.0%	
2	An Luong	Male	192	63	43	37	19	17	14	115	59.8%	148
		Female	185	55	41	32	23	18	17	113	61.0%	
	Total	Male	1,038	390	206	186	113	87	56	591	56.9%	462
		Female	968	295	216	165	125	100	66	606	62.6%	
		TOTAL	2006	686	422	351	238	187	123	1197	59.7%	
		% Male	51.7%	56.9%	48.9%	52.9%	47.3%	46.4%	46.0%	49.4%		
		% Female	48.3%	43.1%	51.1%	47.1%	52.7%	53.6%	54.0%	50.6%		

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

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

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

77. **Dao people.** Dao language belongs to the Mong-Dao language group. Through migration from China in around the 12th, 13th and early 20th centuries, the Dao mainly resides in the mountainous areas of northern Vietnam. There are many subgroups of the broad Dao ethnicity. The Dao live in three types of houses - stilt houses, semi-stilt houses, and ground-floor houses. They speak the Mong-Dao language and the eldest in the family is responsible for teaching this language to their descendants using traditional books from generation to generation. Han and Dao characters are common in most communes, helping the Dao to read and understand ritual texts, folk tales and poetry.

78. The main economic activity of the Dao is agriculture, mainly rice cultivation - farming in both terraced and wet rice fields and crops. They also raise livestock and poultry.

79. The Dao wear colorful clothes and silver jewelry. They believe that, in addition to decorative uses, this silver jewelry also has the ability to exorcise evil spirits, protect them from the wind, and be blessed by the gods.

80. The Dao have the custom of worshipping ancestors. After marriage, the man must stay with his wife's family for at least two to three years, but usually for life. The Dao have a rich culture. Singing and composing new songs and poems are their most popular forms of entertainment.

81. The Dao worship their ancestors called Ban Ho. They believe in the existence of spirits and ghosts, so they have to hold some complicated and expensive rituals every year.

82. **Tay people.** The Tay speak Tay language, a sub-group of the major Tai language in Vietnam. The literacy rate of the Tay is low, accounting for about 5% or less. They are also known as Tho, To, Tai Tho, Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao, and Pa Di. There are about 1.7 million Tay people in Vietnam, the second largest ethnic group after the Kinh.

83. The Tay are engaged in farming, growing rice, maize and sweet potatoes and other things.

84. The Tay villages are usually located at the foot of the mountain and each village has about 15 to 20 households.

85. Most of the Tay practice 'Then' - an indigenous religion related to the worship of *Thành Hoàng* (local gods) of natural environment, and ancestors.

86. **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. Approximately 1 million Mong are living in Vietnam, mainly in upland areas, from 800 m-1500 m elevation, of the north west. Mong speak Hmong-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, a 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 relatively new construction. The Mong often construct hydraulic systems to develop irrigated terraced fields.

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

88. Several sub-groups most easily distinguished by the color 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.

89. A study by the 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.

90. It is a 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.

91. Traditional Tet (New Year's Day) of the Mong is organized in every December. They refrain from eating green vegetables 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.

3.6 Access to social services

92. Access to district-level services of communes in the project area is limited with an average distance of 20 km.

93. **Health.** The surveyed people in the communes are quite close to the commune health station with a distance of about 1-2 km.

94. The SES revealed that out of the 462 EM respondents, almost of EM HHs said that they could access the health care center and pharmacy shop within a distance of around 1-2 km. But the distance to private clinics and the district hospital is above 5 km. Details of the accessibility to public health services in the project area by communes are presented in the table below.

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

No.	Commune	Health station				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	Mo Vang	32.0	65.7	2.3	0	32.0	65.7	2.3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100

No.	Commune	Health station				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
2	An Luong	27.5	71.2	1.3	0	27.5	71.2	1.3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

95. **Education.** All communes have a kindergarten, primary school, and lower secondary school. High schools are located in the district center, above 20 km from the communes. The number of classrooms and teachers in primary schools and secondary schools is enough to meet education demands. Primary schools are compulsory so all children can go to school and they are supported by the Government. In general, children attend up to secondary school and have no or only a small number of dropouts. Children often go to primary and secondary schools by bicycle or on foot (depending on the distance). Access to high schools is limited for the communes due to long distances to the district center.

Table 13. Accessibility to education units (% of EM Respondent)

No.	Commune	Kindergarten				Primary School				Secondary school				High 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	Mo Vang	50.6	30.1	12.0	0	39.7	50.9	9.4	0	19.8	63.2	17.0	0	0	0	0	100
2	An Luong	64.1	35.9	0	0	43.2	55.1	1.7	0	16.9	76.4	6.7	0	0	0	0	100

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

96. The SES collected information on the highest educational attainment of members of households. No schooling or illiteracy accounts for a significant proportion with 28.4% of the members in the surveyed communes; 24.7% of members have secondary school degrees; 22.9% of members are studying at the primary school level (not completed yet). 18.4% completed primary school. 4.5% completed high school, and 1.1% completed an undergraduate degree or a higher degree. Details are as below.

Table 14. Educational attainment of EM household members

No.	Commune	Male/ female	No schooling	Primary, not completed	Primary completed	Secondary school	High school	University & Other
1	Mo Vang	% Male	25.2%	24.3%	18.5%	27.2%	4.1%	0.7%
		% Female	34.2%	22.5%	18.0%	21.5%	2.7%	1.0%
		%Total	29.5%	23.4%	18.3%	24.5%	3.4%	0.8%
2	An Luong	% Male	19.6%	18.6%	18.0%	30.4%	10.3%	3.1%
		% Female	27.8%	23.0%	19.3%	20.9%	8.0%	1.1%
		%Total	23.6%	20.7%	18.6%	25.7%	9.2%	2.1%
	Total	% Male	24.2%	23.2%	18.4%	27.8%	5.2%	1.1%
		% Female	33.0%	22.6%	18.3%	21.4%	3.7%	1.0%

No.	Commune	Male/ female	No schooling	Primary, not completed	Primary completed	Secondary school	High school	University & Other
		% Total	28.4%	22.9%	18.4%	24.7%	4.5%	1.1%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

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

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

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	Mo Vang	50.0	7.1	21.4	21.4	63.0	32.1	4.9	0	0	0	0	100	28.6	28.6	7.1	35.7
2	An Luong	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

3.7 Living standards

98. **Water:** Among the interviewed households, no household uses tap water. The main source of domestic water for households is from rivers/streams/natural flows, with 88.1% of respondents using this water source. Besides, a small number of households use dug-well water (8.0%) and drilled-well water (3.9%).

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

No.	Commune	Dug well (%)	Rivers/ dams/ natural flows (%)	Drilled well (%)	Tap water (%)
1	Mo Vang	8.5%	87.5%	4.0%	0.0%
2	An Luong	5.9%	90.6%	3.5%	0.0%
	Total	8.0%	88.1%	3.9%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

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

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

No.	Commune	Poor (%)	Fairly Good (%)	Good (%)
1	Mo Vang	9.1%	90.9%	0%
2	An Luong	7.5%	92.5%	0%
	Total	8.7%	91.3%	0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

100. **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 respondents)

No.	Commune	Electricity	Wood/ firewood	Coal	Biogas	Oil/ gas	Others
1	Mo Vang	71.9%	98.4%	0.3%	0.3%	87.0%	0.5%
2	An Luong	94.1%	74.1%	2.4%	0.0%	81.2%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

101. **Sanitation.** A large proportion of ethnic minorities (49.8%) uses toilets outside their house. A significant number of households use toilets with septic tanks inside the house (accounting for 30.3%) while 6.9% of respondents responded that they do not have a toilet.

Table 19. Household sanitation (% of EM respondents)

No.	Commune	Toilet outside of house	Toilet inside of house without septic tanks	Toilet inside of house with septic tanks	No toilets	Others
1	Mo Vang	51.5%	0.0%	46.7%	1.9%	0.0%
2	An Luong	42.4%	0.0%	55.3%	2.4%	0.0%
	Average	49.8%	0.0%	48.3%	1.9%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

3.8 Road, drainage, and irrigation system

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

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

No.	Commune	Poor (%)	Fairly Good (%)	Good (%)
1	Mo Vang	11.3%	88.7%	0%
2	An Luong	13.7%	86.3%	0%
	Average	14.9%	85.1%	0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

103. **Drainage.** Among those surveyed, 12.8% of EM households said that they do not have a drainage system, 21.4% of EM households assessed the drainage system as "poor" and 65.8% of households thought of the drainage system under "fair good" condition.

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

No.	Commune	Not available (%)	Poor (%)	Fairly good (%)	Good (%)
1	Mo Vang	12.2%	19.9%	67.9%	0.0%

No.	Commune	Not available (%)	Poor (%)	Fairly good (%)	Good (%)
2	An Luong	15.3%	28.2%	56.5%	0.0%
	Average	12.8%	21.4%	65.8%	0.0%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

104. **Irrigation system.** Among those surveyed, 7.6% of EM households said they did not have an irrigation system, 6.1% of EM households assessed the irrigation system as "poor" and 83.5% thought that the irrigation system as "fairly good" and 2.8% of the HHs assessed the irrigation system as "good".

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

No.	Commune	Not available (%)	Poor (%)	Fairly good (%)	Good (%)
1	Mo Vang	6.6%	5.0%	87.5%	0.8%
2	An Luong	11.8%	10.6%	65.9%	11.8%
	Average	7.6%	6.1%	83.5%	2.8%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

3.9 Livelihood

105. Based on the SES, the main occupation of households is agriculture (59.9%). Agricultural production activities include cultivation, husbandry, fishery, and forestry production. The main annual crops include paddy rice, maize, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetables. Popular perennial industrial crops are cinnamon seedlings, tea, sugarcane, macadamia, and cardamom. Livestock such as buffaloes, cows, pigs and poultry. In recent years, pig and poultry production has decreased sharply because of epidemic diseases (avian influenza in poultry and African swine fever in pig herds). Women are equally engaged in agriculture occupation as men. Women are less likely than men to be engaged as hired labor. The 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		Unemployment		Hired labor		Service		Government staff		Retired / housewife		Other		Total
			People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	People	%	
1	Mo Vang commune	Total	539	55.6%	1	0%	314	32.4%	77	8.0%	15	1.6%	2	0.2%	21	2.2%	1	0.1%	970
		Male	247	51.9%	1	0%	167	35.1%	53	11.1%	6	1.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	-	0.0%	476
		Female	292	59.2%	-	0%	147	29.7%	24	5.0%	10	2.0%	1	0.1%	19	3.8%	1	0.1%	494
2	An Luong commune	Total	138	60.8%	-	0%	37	16.2%	41	18.2%	2	0.8%	1	0.3%	8	3.7%	-	0.0%	228
		Male	68	59.0%	-	0%	37	32.1%	7	5.8%	-	0.0%	1	0.5%	3	2.6%	-	0.0%	115
		Female	71	62.8%	-	0%	-	0.0%	35	30.9%	2	1.6%	-	0.0%	5	4.8%	-	0.0%	113
	Total	Total	678	56.6%	1	0%	351	29.3%	119	9.9%	17	1.4%	2	0.2%	30	2.5%	1	0.1%	1.197
		Male	315	53.2%	1	0%	204	34.5%	59	10.0%	6	0.9%	2	0.3%	5	0.9%	-	0.0%	591
		Female	363	59.9%	-	0%	147	24.2%	59	9.8%	12	1.9%	1	0.1%	24	4.0%	1	0.1%	606

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

3.10 Poverty and income

106. 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 1,500,000 VND 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 2,000,000 VND or lower and at least three indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.
- A medium household in rural areas has a monthly per capita income of between over 1,500,000 VND to 2,250,000 VND.
- A medium household in urban areas has a monthly per capita income of between over 2,000,000 VND to 3,000,000 VND.

107. 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 the 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 27 January 2021 and taking effect on 15 March 2021).

108. Out of the 462 surveyed EM households, 75 are poor HHs. The survey results show that most households reported earning an average monthly income of upper VND 1.5 million per month (83.8%) as summarized below

Table 24. Surveyed EM Household by ranges of monthly income per capita³

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	Mo Vang commune	16.2%	83.8%	2.35
2	An Luong commune	16.5%	83.5%	1.89
	Average	16.2%	83.8%	2.12

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

109. A majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure. 93.9% said they have surplus income to save; 5.2% revealed that their income was not enough for expenditure. 0.9% said that their income was enough for expenditure.

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

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

No.	Commune	Total surveyed HHs	HHs have enough income to save (income > expenditure)	HHs have no ability to save (income = expenditure)	HHs whose income < expenditure
1	Mo Vang	377	354	93.9%	1
2	An Luong	85	80	94.1%	3
	Total	462	434	93.9%	4

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

3.11 Gender

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

111. 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 the tables above related in occupations.

Table 26. Gender-disaggregation of EM workforce by commune (% of EM respondents)

Note: M: Male; F: Female; B: Both Male and Female

No.	Commune	Agricultural Work (%)			Other Economic Work (%)			House Work (%)		
		M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
1	Mo Vang	12.9	4.7	82.4	12.6	4.6	82.8	4.6	34.5	60.9
2	An Luong	19.3	5.4	75.3	12.7	8.6	78.7	5.3	42.1	52.6
	Average	16.1	5.1	78.9	12.7	6.6	80.8	5.0	38.3	56.8

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022.

112. In general, in each EM household, both women and men together participate in agricultural activities. Women do more jobs, especially livestock raising, trading, children care, housekeeping, cooking, ...

Table 27. Gender-disaggregation of activities (% of EM respondents)

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Land preparation	3.8%	17.0%	79.2%
Irrigation	5.8%	15.8%	78.3%
Seedling transfer	27.3%	9.1%	63.6%
Harvest	19.9%	8.8%	71.3%
Forestry	16.4%	15.2%	68.4%

Activity	Male	Female	Both
Aquaculture	11.3%	24.7%	64.0%
Livestock raising	5.7%	43.1%	51.1%
Hired Labor	28.3%	15.4%	56.3%
Small Business Activities	14.3%	12.4%	73.4%
Selling Production	9.1%	15.3%	75.6%
Cooking	3.1%	73.6%	23.3%
Getting Wood for Cooking	17.8%	22.1%	60.0%
Taking Care Children	3.5%	52.9%	43.6%
Taking Care Elders	2.3%	15.7%	81.9%
Household Chores	1.9%	52.4%	45.7%

Source: Socio-economic survey results in April 2022

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Information disclosure, consultation and participation requirements

113. 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.

114. 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 the implementation of the various environmental and social mitigation plans including the GESI plan throughout the project implementation.

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

4.2 Information disclosure and consultation

116. 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

117. **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 of HIV, human trafficking, involuntary resettlement, and road safety.

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

Table 28. Information of group discussions during project preparation

Date	Location	Form	Participants
Nov 9 th 2017	Khe Ngoa Village, Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	Ethnic minority groups	22 EM people
Nov 9 th 2017	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	Women focus group	Village leader, head of commune women's union, 26 women (ethnic minority)
Nov 10 th 2017	Mam 1 Village, An Luong Commune, Van Chan District	General villagers (affected and non-affected)	Commune authority, party representative, Village Women's Union, 56 villagers 65 participants including 55 ethnic minority
Nov 10 th 2017	Mam 1 Village, An Luong Commune, Van Chan District	Women group	27 women, including 23 ethnic minority women
July 31 st 2018	Dai Son commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	10 EM people
August 1 st 2018	Dai Son commune	Tay and Mong Ethnic Minority groups	9 EM people
August 1 st 2018	An Thinh commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	9 EM people
August 2 nd 2018	Lien Son farm town	Thai and Muong group	10 EM people
August 3 rd 2018	Son Luong commune	Thai and Muong group	11 EM people
August 4 th 2018	Suoi Quyen commune	Dao Ethnic Minority group	10 EM people

Source: EMDP approved in 2018 for Yen Bai province

119. 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 group discussions revealed the difficulties in accessing markets and social services as well as the need for improvement of agricultural techniques. Recommendations included agricultural extension and vocational training, provision of breeding stock, employment opportunities during project construction and mitigation of potential disruptions from labor influx.

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

Table 29. Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities during EMDP preparation

Commune	Date	Participants	No. of Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Lien Son Town	Feb 2 nd 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	18	10	8
Suoi Quyen Commune	Feb 3 rd 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	63	35	28
An Luong commune	Feb 5 th 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	65	36	29
Son Luong commune	Feb 6 th 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	23	13	10
Mo Vang commune	Feb 7 th 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	29	16	13
An Thinh Commune	Feb 8 th 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	49	27	22
Dai Son commune	Feb 10 th 2018	Potential affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	44	25	19
Total			291	162	129

121. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendances included Potential 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

122. At the beginning of land acquisition process, based on the list of affected households that have been identified by CLFD to prepare the map of land acquisition for issuing the notice of land acquisition for the package CW10. A total of 2 consultation meetings were held from November 18, 2020 - March 05, 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 197 participants in 02 communes, including 110 males (accounting for 55.8%) and 87 females (accounting for 44.2%). Out of 197 participants, 97 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 49.2%). Please see below table 30 for more information of these consultation (The Minutes of meetings are attached in **Annex 1**).

123. Once the notice of land acquisition issued by local authorities, a total of 3 consultation meetings were held by CLFDs on 27 October 2021 and 24 December 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 482 participants in two communes, including 295 males (accounting for 61.2%) and 187 females (accounting for 38.8%). Out of 482 participants, 453 are ethnic minorities (accounting for 94.0%). The table 30 below lists the meetings held in the project area of Package CW10. (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		197	110	87	97
1	An Luong	March 05, 2021	52	38	14	42
2	Mo Vang	November 18, 2020	145	72	73	55
II	Consultation meetings were held by CLFDs		482	295	187	453
1	Mo Vang	24 December 2021 (2 meetings)	398	247	151	369
2	An Luong	27 October 2021 (1 meeting)	84	48	36	84

124. The purpose of the meeting was to present information about the project and the activities for updating of EMDP; discuss the plan and complete the necessary activities to

update the EMDP. The local authorities affected households and organizations/unions that participated in the meeting committed to actively supporting the project.

125. No language barriers were 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.

126. 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	Resettlement Issues	
1	Determination of compensation and entitlements for affected assets such as productive forest land of Doan Ket hamlet, relocated households and affected land fund of hamlet (Dai Son and Mo Vang commune)	The application of compensation and entitlements of affected assets will be based on the reconciliated policies of ADB and GOV, or in principle paid at replacement cost
2	Provision of compensation and assistance to the affected persons should be on-time, satisfied and before the time of land acquisition and construction activities in Mo Vang commune	PMU2 must ensure that fund for compensation and assistance is available and ready for release
3	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.
4	Concerns about investments on land, and how the project will compensate the reclaimed land on the corridor of impact (COI)	Refer to relevant Articles under Land Law and relevant decrees issued by respective provinces.
5	Limitation of 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
6	Acquisition of unused land area after acquisition due to no roads or too small land area (Dai Son, Mo Vang commune)	The project will consider in the process of preparing the compensation plan to decide on the acquisition of the remaining area
7	In cases where affected persons have no place to re-organize (Mo Vang commune)	The Project or the government must provide resettlement site
8	It is necessary to reinforce the road upward slope to ensure the safety of	The design team of the project will review and consider to come up with a suitable design solution

No.	Issue Raised	Responses/How the Issue is Addressed in the Project
	houses close to slope (Mo Vang commune).	to ensure the safety of a household's house close to the road upward slope
9	Livelihood restoration measures for households whose houses are lower than the road surface and will be flooded due to enhanced roads (An Thinh commune)	The design team of the project will review and consider to come up with a design solution to reduce flooding for roadside households
II	Affected during construction period	
1	Disturbance of water facilities and other water bodies during drainage construction or slope protection works (Son Luong and Mo Vang commune)	The Project or contractor will ensure that proper construction methodologies will be adopted, or execution of civil work will be done with care to avoid damaging water lines or any other facilities
2	Proposing the contractor to have a compensation plan for landslides during the construction process (Vang Ngan village, Mo Vang commune).	PMU2 will coordinate with Center for Land Fund Development of district People's Committee of commune to request and supervise the contractor to compensate for impacts arising from the construction of the project.
3	Dust and noise pollution during the construction period	An environmental management plan is developed to mitigate negative impacts of the project
III	Issues related income	
1	Propose to raise chickens and pigs, cultivars and animals, techniques and care afford to restore income (Mo Vang commune).	An Income Restoration Program will be developed for the Project and this will be discussed to affected households and local authorities
IV	Design Related	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signboards should be installed at curves, intersections of residential roads and project roads, schools, clinics (Dai Son, Mo Vang communes) - There should be a signboard of the project with a hotline phone number so that people can call when needed. - Adjust the route to avoid densely populated places or a house too close to the road (An Thinh communes) 	The project will pay attention to consider adjusting and supplementing the detailed design
V	General	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People and local authorities support the road project - The project is very useful for the commune. Which brings high quality transportation and local socio-economic development. The proposed road will be improved on the existing road 	

127. After the comments of the community on the project implementation as mentioned in the above table are explained and given specific feedback by the project stakeholders such as the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2), the Implementation Support Consultant project (PISC) and other stakeholders. All attendees understood very well about the benefits that

the project will bring to the community. Accordingly, they have agreed on the project implementation, they wanted the project to be implemented soon so that the community could soon benefit from the project. After the meeting, 100% of the attendees have signed the meeting minutes to express their agreement and desire for the project implementation.

128. **Focus Group Discussions:** Two FGDs were held in project communes from 08-10/04/2022 with total of 50 people (all EM people) participated across the two venues consisting of 19 men (38.0%) and 31 women (62.0%). The objective of the FGD is to gather the views and expectations of the positive and negative effects of the NMPTCP to the local population in their daily lives and those of their families and the other villagers. This type of discussion allows the group to interact, allowing more insights than the one-on-one key informant interviews or the responses to the structured short surveys. Different groups, each with participants of similar social characteristics were organized. Group participants were identified with the assistance of the Commune People's Committee, Women's Union, and Village leaders/Father front. The aspects discussed are as below.

- Socio-economic conditions 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

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

130. 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 the implementation of the updated EMDP and project construction activities.

131. An Updated Public Information Booklet (PIB) setting out various project activities, and 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

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

133. 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 population. 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 consider this, 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.

134. Ethnic minority villages often have informal institutions and mass organizations that should be incorporated into the consultation process where these are present. Such traditional leaders and mass organizations will need to be provided training during project implementation to assist the 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, and 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 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 for 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.

135. 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 dedicated meetings should be considered for women if participation levels are low.

4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

136. 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 issues about 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
Issues related to construction and environment					
Consultation on access to rural infrastructure (rural roads/ bridges connecting the villages to the project	PPC, DOT, DPC, communities in the area concerned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with agencies - Consultation meetings with communities. 	PMU, project supervision consultant (PSC), DD Consultant	During detailed design	Project supervision consultant team

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

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
Resettlement Related					
Disclosure of agreed RP	AHs, communities in project areas; Stakeholders.	<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.)	IRPSC, IRP MB, DPC, traditional leaders and mass organizations	Following DMS	Resettlement Plan
Entitlements, eligibility and compensation rates	Affected households	Public consultation meetings. Distribution of the PIB to APs	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 the 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	CLFD		Resettlement Plan

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
		and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure			
Disclosure of agreed updated RP	Affected households; Communities in project areas.	Translated resettlement plan publicly accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website.	-PMU 2, District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) with support of PSC. -PIB disseminated by CPCs. -ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP	Resettlement Plan
Implementation schedule of resettlement plan and civil works	Affected households	Public consultation meetings	DCARB, PMU2, CPCs	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.	Resettlement Plan
Compensation disbursement schedule	Affected households	Notices to individual households	DCARB and local PCs prior to disbursement	Minimum 1 week	Resettlement Plan
Relocation arrangements	Households required to relocate	Group discussions and individual consultations as needed.	DCARB, Affected households	Commencing upon final approval of updated RP until resettlement satisfactorily completed.	Resettlement Plan
Disclosure of periodic External Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, organizations, CEMA, mass	- 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	NA

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing	Source of Funds
				(semiannual)	
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 construction during	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 construction during 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

137. 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

138. According to the results of DMS, the land acquisition of this package will affect a total of 491 AHs and 9 public organizations in Mo Vang commune of Van Yen district and An Luong commune of Van Chan district. In which 406 households and 9 organizations in Mo Vang commune, and 85 households in An Luong commune. Total of 491 AHs, 146 households⁴ out of 402 AHs on land are classified into the severely affected group (88 households have to be relocated and 59 households lost 10% of total production land and above). In addition, there were 462 vulnerable AHs (462 Households are ethnic minority households, 54 households with the household's heads headed by a female and her dependents, 2 households with a disabled person, 75 poor households, 5 households under preferred policies - of which 136 households are in both groups of vulnerable and ethnic minority).

139. 462 affected households with 2,006 people belonging to EM groups out of a total of 491 affected households of the entire package CW10. Out of 462 affected EM households, 139⁵ HHs are severely EM AHs, including 81 households (352 people) have to be relocated, 58 households (252 people) have more than 10% of total agricultural land are acquired and the rest are marginally affected. The land acquisition for project will not impact on any sacred sites or places of significant importance to the EM communities. Details are as below.

Table 33. Summary of affected EM households of package CW10

No.	Commune/ district	Total affected EM HHs	Severely EM AHs			Marginal EM AHs
			Relocated EM HHs	Severely EM AHs (losing >10% of productive land area)	Total	
I	VAN YEN DISTRICT	377	76	22	98	279
1	Mo Vang commune	377	76	22	98	279
II	VAN CHAN DISTRICT	85	5	36	41	44
1	An Luong commune	85	5	36	41	44
	Total	462	81	58	139	323

Source: LDFC in April 2022

5.1.2 Road safety

⁴ Because there is a household who is both the displaced household and severely affected household on agricultural land.

⁵ Out of 139 severely EM AHs, 14 EM AHs are female headed AHs and 27 EM AHs are poor AHs

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

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

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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, and safety awareness in schools.
- School teachers: Provide road safety awareness training to children as part of 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. Guidance on modes of communication to ensure that language use, community mobilization methods and style of IEC materials are conducive to ensuring 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.

146. 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

147. According to statistics from the Center for Disease Control of Yen Bai province, by 31 May 2020, the cumulative number of HIV infections in the province is 5,975 people. Of which, in the first 6 months of 2020, there were 37 new infected cases. The cumulative number of death due to HIV/AIDs is 1,626 people. The infection rate in the province is 0.52%. Out of the infected cases, 40.15% of them were infected via blood-borne transmission, 13.3% via sexual transmission, and 46.05% via other ways. Most of the infected people were found infected in hospitals and in voluntary HIV testing and consulting facilities and were the group of high risk. Cases infected with HIV/AIDS were also found in highland, remote, extremely difficult and ethnic minority areas.

148. From the beginning of 2019 until now, the Yen Bai Provincial Police force has investigated and discovered 2 cases with 4 people engaged in human trafficking. The case was prosecuted and transferred to the People's Procuracy for proposal to prosecute the crime of human trafficking for 2 people. Crimes of human trafficking in Yen Bai often occur in the ethnic minority, remote, highland areas, areas with a low education level, or the living place of Hmong ethnic minorities such as Mu Cang Chai, Tram Tau, Van Chan and Van Yen districts. The perpetrators are usually local Mong people, colluding with other bad people in the neighboring provinces such as Lao Cai and Lai Chau or the acquaintances who are doing business and living in border provinces and in China to commit a crime. These scammers often acquainted their victims via phone, social networks, or face-to-face meetings to invite to do some easy jobs with a high income, or marry a Chinese man and have a happy life, or pretend to love them and ask them to visit their families and then sell them abroad as prostitutes or illegal wives.

Trafficking victims are usually girls and women of Mong ethnic group who are gullible and have a low educational level, poor family circumstances, economic difficulties, and have no job.

149. An assessment of the incidence of HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking in the Project area was conducted as part of the DDD and it was concluded that issues on HIV/AIDS/STI and Human Trafficking are amongst the problems which threaten the North-western region. HIV/AIDS, STIs and Human Trafficking have a close relationship with each other, so one of them can cause another. Significantly, human trafficking contributes to an 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 a lack of means, equipment, professional personnel, and physical facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.4 Disruptions to local communities during construction

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

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

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

- Contractors 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.
- Contractors 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, and 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 the environment and behavior of the workers.
- Contractors will, in collaboration with local leaders, organize regular exchanges between workers and local people.

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

5.1.5 Risk of poor communication/information disclosure

158. 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.

159. Communication needs to recognize the language needs of different audiences. There are various ethnic minority groups residing in the project areas making up a significant proportion of the local populations. While Vietnamese is commonly spoken in addition to their own ethnic languages, levels of understanding, and ability to converse as well as read Vietnamese vary considerably. Literacy in local ethnic languages is not common. Community meetings should consider 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

160. Additional resources will be required for local interpreters of local ethnic languages. The project will allocate costs to engage local interpreters from the community for each main ethnic group for an average of 1 week per month for the duration of the project. Local interpreters are expected to be sourced from local mass organizations such as Women's Union or Youth Union. The local interpreters will be managed by the PMU2.

5.1.6 Unanticipated impacts on EM

161. 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

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

5.2.2 Improved access and mobility

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

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

5.2.3 Opportunities for income improvement

165. 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.

166. 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 counseling on effective use of compensation and assistance money, the requirement for AH contribution, ongoing programs as well as benefits, challenges, and risks of various income options. A detailed needs assessment of eligible APs will inform the design of the detailed IRP.
- **The IRP will consist of training, model development, ongoing mentoring and monitoring combined with AP contributions.** Where appropriate, support will be provided to enable APs to organize and collaborate. Priority will be for training to be provided in local communities and be suited to local conditions and likelihood of success. APs will also be able to avail of vocational training in existing training 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 the sustainability of training outcomes. Training will include modules on financial management.

- **Income restoration activities will be carried out through functional departments of the district** (Center for Land Fund Development, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Development Support Service Center, Center for Vocational Training - 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 settings. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Agricultural Development Support Service Center will be in charge of agricultural models and agricultural technique training. The Center for Vocational Training - Continuing Education will undertake non-agricultural vocational training activities. The Center for Land Fund Development will be the coordinating and managing agency of the IRP.

167. 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.

168. The specific benefits to indigenous peoples are two-fold. First, indigenous peoples who are affected households will benefit from eligibility for the provision of additional training and farming input support. Second, the establishment of models and providing training in each locality has secondary benefits to those who are not the 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

169. 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.

170. Social assessment surveys were conducted during DDD, and 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.

171. 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

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

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

Table 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 upon 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 the 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 (Center for Land Fund Development, Department	Resourced under Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Plan. The RP is subject to updating following detailed design.

IMPACTS ISSUES	ACTION	KEY RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	RESOURCES	RELATED PLANS
		of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Development Support Service Center, Center for Vocational Training - 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

174. A Grievance Redress Mechanism⁶ 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

175. 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 the 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 letters

⁶ 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.

176. Complaint letter must be written in Vietnamese or local language and clearly state the date of writing, full name, address, signature or fingerprint of complainant. The written complaint must clearly state the name and address of complained agency, organization, unit or individual, content and reason for complaint and request of the complainant. The complaints are also accepted by verbally for AHs including EM people who are not able to read or write Vietnamese language.

177. 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.

178. 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

179. Stage 1. Receiving complaints

- The complainant shall send their complaint letter and relevant documents (if any) to the 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.
- The receiving agency shall inform the unit that has forwarded such complaint in writing and the complainant of receipt of the complaint and the expected date of review and response.

180. Stage 2. Acceptance of the complaints to settle

- 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, the responsible agency must clearly state the reason thereof.

181. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

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

182. Stage 4. Issuance of the 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 acknowledgment 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 in court in accordance with laws.

6.4 Order and procedures for settling second-time complaints

183. 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).

184. Stage 2. Acceptance of complaints to settle

- Within 10 days after receiving a complaint, the Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee must accept that complaint 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.

185. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

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

186. Stage 4. Issuance of the 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 acknowledgment to the complainant (if verification of complaint contents is not required) or from the date of completion of verification of the 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 in court in accordance with the law.

187. 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 still disagrees with the response of the 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

188. 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.

189. The updated EMDP specific actions are estimated to cost 151,200,000 VND (7,158 USD), 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 estimates is presented below.

Table 35. EMDP budget estimate⁷

Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures	Cost (VND)	Remarks	Notes
			The objectives of these activities are to support EM people in terms of the following area.
Communication Activities	30,000,000	VND 10 million/ workshop x 3 workshops Mo Vang (2) An Luong (1)	Communicating government and provincial policies for ethnic minorities
			Preservation of traditional culture of ethnic minorities
			Communicating project information from the perspective of ethnic minorities, such as compensation and resettlement, economic development, traffic safety, social safety, etc.
Meaningful consultations	48,000,000	VND 16 million/ consultation x 6 consultations Mo Vang (2) An Luong (1)	Prior to implementation of EMDP
			Consulting solutions to implement income models suitable to ethnic minorities' habits
Capacity Building/ Training	48,000,000	VND 16 million/ workshop x 3 workshops Mo Vang (2) An Luong (1)	Capacity building/training for ethnic minorities to support, manage and monitor income restoration activities for ethnic minorities
Sub-total	126,000,000		
Contingency (20%)	25,200,000		
Total	151,200,000		

⁷ All 462 EM households are located in 2 communes of Mo Vang and An Luong; therefore, all EMDP activities will be carried out only in these communes.

Mitigation/ Beneficial Measures	Cost (VND)	Remarks	Notes
			The objectives of these activities are to support EM people in terms of the following area.
Total in USD	7,158		

H. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

Table 36. Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Transport (MOT)	MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, the People's Committees of the respective provinces and districts of the project areas.
Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)	<p>PMU2 is responsible for the overall coordination of program implementation as well as the disbursement of funds.</p> <p>The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign a 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 matters to MOT to ensure that the budget for the RP and activities covered under the EMDP are available and adequate; • Providing information to, and working closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project; • 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 ensuring that the implementation of activities complies with the agreed EMDP; • Coordinating with PPC and other relevant agencies in the project areas to ensure the dissemination of the 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)	The Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will have an oversight responsibility for the project programs conducted in the project areas within their management authorities. The PPC's responsibilities with respect to the RP are discussed separately in the RP. Their main responsibilities for

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>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.
<p>Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA)</p>	<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 the 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; • 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 cooperates 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, support in translating or interpreter will be provided. The above support is free of charge.
<p>District People's</p>	<p>DPC will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's</p>

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
Committees (DPC)	<p>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 (i.e. Sub-Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agricultural Development Support Service Center, Center of Vocational Training - Continuing Education ...) and other stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's IRP Program during the RP updating process. • 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 the 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 the implementation of the IRP, including implementation of specific IRP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of IRP activities.
Department of Health/Provincial AIDS Centre/District Preventative Medicine Centre	Overall coordination on HIV aspects of the project with respect to district and commune health centers.
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, and safety awareness in schools.
Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Center for Land Fund	DCARB is responsible for the 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.

Key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
Development (CLFD)	
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

191. ADB will not approve bidding and award of any civil works of the funded component unless its final uEMDP is approved by ADB. PMU2 should ensure that all activities for EM people will be implemented. The implementation schedule for EMDP activities for package CW10 is presented in the table below

Table 37. Implementation schedule of EMDP activities

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

K. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

192. 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

193. Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) will conduct regular monitoring of the project, including the 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 the website.

194. 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

195. 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;
- To identify corrective measures in case there are shortcomings in the participation of ethnic minority people are identified, in consultation with ethnic minority people in the project areas, their community leaders, and CEMA;
- To identify problems or potential problems;

196. 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

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

- Surveying affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if the 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) 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

198. 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) a 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.

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

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

201. 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 the 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 livelihood restoration program;
	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. <p>(Improved awareness of HIV and human trafficking issues and prevention and improved awareness of road safety will be monitored and measured separately by HTAP and Road Safety Awareness Programs under their M & E activities.)</p>
Consultation, Participation	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; the number of meetings exclusively with EM women Percentage of vulnerable EM groups represented/attending meetings; the number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable EM groups. Languages used at meetings Consultation and participation progress against the 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 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

Indicators	Examples of indicators
	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 1. Sample of minute of meeting with AHs during EMDP updating prepared by Consultant

MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

and 40 affected households and 12 non-affected households

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

Modified.: No.0

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 package going through An Luong commune has a total length of 2.3 km and a total occupied area of about 2,000 m² of An Luong bridge. Before the project, people on both sides of Ngoi Thia river faced many difficulties in traffic because there was no solid bridge. People are looking forward to the project to improve traffic in the area.
- People want to deploy the site clearance piles soon to understand the scope of influence and the level of compensation.
- People expect to be supported with agricultural materials, plants, livestock, seeds, agricultural extension techniques to restore their lives.
- People want the compensation calculation to be implemented quickly, legally and satisfactorily, the payment needs to be done quickly so that people can soon stabilize their lives.

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

- There are 3 villages affected by the project: Mam village 1: mainly Tay people, Mam 2: Tay people and Khe Trau village: mainly Dao people. All affected households understand and speak Vietnamese very well.
- Working days range from 250,000 to 300,000 VND depending on the nature of the job.
- Commune People's Committee will assist in the labor agreement between people, especially ethnic minority women and contractors to ensure their rights if there is a conflict.
- Ethnic minorities are now integrated and have gender equality with Kinh people. Women and men work together to generate income and participate in community meetings and community activities, so the propaganda effectiveness will be high.

III.3 Environmental issues

1. Mr. Hoang Dinh Giang - Mo Mat village:

- There are many people's water pipes across the road, so the construction process of the bridge must consider the plan to ensure water supply for households along both sides of the road.
- Irrigation canals in many sections of the road crossing may be affected.

2. Mr. Nong Van Tuyen - Mo Mat village:

- Road construction may affect people's travel conditions, especially crosswalks. Contractors and investors need to have a plan to ensure traffic.

3. Mr. Hoang Dinh Long:

- There are canals currently acting as drainage channels (next to Khe Trau stream), which needs to be ensured.

4. Women participating, currently the daily salary is 250,000 - 300,000 VND.

IV. Answer and Conclusion

- The AH's opinions will be considered by the Consultant and there are requirements for payment in each affected case to ensure that the project does not have an impact on the community.
- People and local authorities are very supportive of the project and hope that the project will soon be implemented soon, bringing benefits to traffic and local economy.

Representative of PMU2**SMEC consultant**

Signed

Tran Thi Le Tam

Local Authority**Mass organization**

Signed

Signed

Hoang Van Coi

Nguyen Duc Thinh

Community**AHs**

Signed

Signed

Hoang Dinh Dao

Ly Van Le



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

An Lương Ngày 05 tháng 3 năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỢP PHỔ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Xã/Phường: An Lương, Huyện Văn Chấn, Tỉnh Yên Bái

I. Thành phần tham gia:

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

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

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

Ông/bà Trần Thị Bích Thủy Chức vụ Tư vấn Môi trường SMEC

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

3. Đại diện UBND xã: An Lương

Ông/bà Hoàng Văn Cối Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông/bà Nguyễn Đức Thịnh Chức vụ Địa chính xã

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

Ông/bà Nông Thị Tuyết Chức vụ Chủ tịch MTTQ xã

Ông/bà Hà Thị Dung Chức vụ Chủ tịch HLH P/XH xã

Ông/bà Hoàng Văn An Chức vụ Bí thư Đoàn xã

Ông/bà Hà Đình Sơn Chức vụ Chủ tịch HXXD

Ông/bà Hà Văn Nam Chức vụ Chủ tịch CCB

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản: Mườn 1, Mườn 2, Khe Trầu

và người dân có khả năng bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án 40 (người) và người dân không bị ảnh hưởng 12 (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 và chính quyền địa phương rất ủng hộ dự án và mong muốn dự án thực hiện sớm.
- Gần 1 km qua xã An Lương có tổng chiều dài tuyến là 2,3 km và tổng diện tích chiếm dụng là khoảng 2000 m² của An Lương. Trước dự án, người dân khai khẩn bờ sông Ngòi Thia gặp nhiều khó khăn trong giao thông đi lại để chữa ở cầu, kênh ở Ngòi Thia rất nguy hiểm dự án để các tuyến giao thông trong khu vực.
- Người dân mong muốn triển khai sớm cơ giới phòng một băng rôn sau để nhà được phục vụ ảnh hưởng và mức độ được bồi thường.
- Người dân mong được hỗ trợ và rất hi vọng nghề nghiệp, cây trồng, vật nuôi, giống, khuyến nông để phục hồi đời sống.
- Người dân mong muốn nơi hình thành đến lại được triển khai nhanh chóng, đúng luật và theo đúng việc chi trả an ninh khác nhau đồng để người dân ổn định đời sống.

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

- Có 3 bài bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án: Bài Mắm 1: chủ yếu là người Tay, bài Mắm 2: Người Tay và bài Mắm 3: Chủ



yên lỗ ngựa Draw. Atkstein nói và hiện' tiếng Việt rất rõ.

- Ngay cng lao đng dao đng hi 250 000 VNĐ - 300 000 VNĐ tng tng tnh chất cng nci)
- UBND xã sẽ hỗ trợ trong việc thuê huyen lao đng giun ngun dân nhit là phụ nữ người DTTS và nhit tnh đt báo đnh 'quyền lợi cho bà con nhit có xung đt xảy ra.
- Ngun dân tnh huyen sẽ huyen đt hoà nhp và có sĩ binh tnh giun giun bang ngun kinh. Như nữ và nam giun giun tham gia lao đng tạo thu nhp và tham gia vào các công vci gng đng, huyen đng cng đng nhit huyen qu huyen tnh sẽ cao







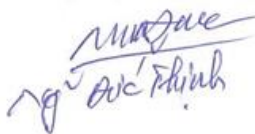

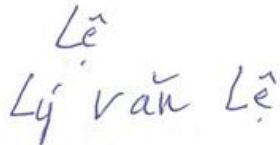
III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

1. Anh Hoàng Đình Ngọc - thôn Mã Mát
- Có một ruộng cấy gần nước cấy được gần 10 công, chỉ
nuôi quai trăn thì cũng gần phải thêm xấp xỉ 10 công
bón cấp nước cho các hộ gia đình dọc hai bên đường
kinh mễng thủy là ruộng của ông ông qua đường cũ thì
biết ruộng
2. Anh Nguyễn Văn Tuyên - thôn Mã Mát
Thị trấn Tuyên Quang có thể gây ảnh hưởng đến dân
trên các loại quả được dân địa phương là người ở ra
cây → như thóc là chủ dân thì sau có ruộng của dân
trên ruộng
3. Anh Hoàng Đình Lạc - có kinh mễng ruộng gần đây loại địa
là kinh thoát nước (cải tạo khu vực) → ruộng của dân
trên ruộng
4. Phụ nữ tham gia: ruộng ruộng cấy như: 250.000 - 300.000 VND

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận

→ Các cấp xã sẽ chia từ văn bản xem và có các yêu cầu về biên bản hoàn tự trị hợp lệ của hội đồng dân phố xã để an pháp giao các địa phương địa phương

- Người dân và chính quyền địa phương rất ủng hộ dự án và mong muốn dự án sớm triển khai thực hiện sớm, mang lại lợi ích cho người dân địa phương

		
<p>ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2</p>	<p>ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN</p>	
	 Trần Thị Lê Tân	
<p>ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG</p>	<p>ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ</p>	
  CHỦ TỊCH Hoàng Văn Cội	 Ngô Đức Thịnh	
<p>ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ</p>	<p>ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG</p>	
 Hoàng Đình Đan	 Lê Văn Lễ	

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ

Activity/ Tên hoạt động: NMPTCP-DDD

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

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

Village/ Thôn:; Commune/ Xã: Dã Lũng; District/ Huyện: Văn Chấn; Province/ Tỉnh: Yên BáiDate/ Ngày: 5/08/2021

#	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	Hoàng Văn Côi	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Hà Đình 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Lý Văn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Nông Thị 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Bà Văn Lanh	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Hà Đình Long	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Nông 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Hoàng Văn An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>

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9	Nông Văn Tuyên	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Trần Anh 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Trần Đình 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Nông Bá Pao	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Nguyễn Văn Lồng	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Lại Văn Huệ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Nông Văn Nhâm 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Nông Đức Bân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Lý 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Lý Văn Hồng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Trần Văn Nhâm	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Nông Văn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	<i>[Signature]</i>

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21	Lý Văn Tạng	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Tạng
22	Trần Văn Phụng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phụng
23	Xuân 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đò
24	Nông Văn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thanh
25	Bàn Văn Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Bảo
26	Lý Văn Lê	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lê
27	Xuân Văn Thành	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thành
28	Đặng Thị Đức	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đức
29	Nông Văn Công	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Công
30	Hương Anh Dao	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đào
31	Hà Văn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sáng
32	Nông 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Dũng

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33	Hàng 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Loan
34	Hàng Thị Thọ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thọ
35	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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
36	Hà Thị Chấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Chấn
37	Nông Thị Sừng	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Sừng
38	Nguyễn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thanh
39	Hàng Thị Miên	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Miên
40	Lộc Thị Đình	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đình
41	Bàn 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Đại
42	Nông Thị Thành	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thành
43	Hà Đăng Khoa	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Khoa
44	Trần Đình 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Dân

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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
45	Nông 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
46	Hà Văn Nam	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
47	Nông Đức Tạng	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
48	Hà Thị Dung	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
49	Nguyễn Đức 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
50	Nông Văn Xứng	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
51	Hà Xuân 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	
52	Lê Văn Đoàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Trần Thị Lê Tâm

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2



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

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Mỏ Vàng Ngày *18* tháng *11* năm 2020

BIÊN BẢN

HỢP PHỎ BIẾN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

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

I. Thành phần tham gia:

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

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

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:

Ông/bà *Ngô Thuý Quỳnh* Chức vụ *Chuyên gia TĐC SMEC*

Ông/bà *Trần Thái Lê Tâm* Chức vụ *Chuyên gia TĐC SMEC*

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

3. Đại diện UBND xã: *Mỏ Vàng*

Ông/bà *Đặng Tôn Đạt* Chức vụ *Chủ tịch UBND xã*

Ông/bà *Phạm Anh Giảng* Chức vụ *Cán bộ địa chính xã*

Ông/bà *Phùng Xuân Hùng* Chức vụ *Trưởng thôn Trung Tâm*

4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:

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

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

Ông/bà..... Chức vụ.....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản.....

Phùng Xuân Hùng, Vinh Sơn, thôn Giàn Dầu



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

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

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

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

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

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

- Ý kiến Anh Thọ <Thôn Cảnh Điền 1>: Mong dự án sớm khởi công để người dân biết & có kế hoạch làm nhà chỗ khác.
- Đất quý của thôn bị thu hồi làm trường & nhà cho học sinh cấp 1, giờ bị lấy đất thi s& bồi thường cho ai?
- Cần chú ý cấp đất làm ruộng cho dân trong thời gian thi công, không lập mô nước, có 2 khu ruộng nước của bản đang canh tác.
- Có 1 số hộ dân đang sống trên đ&, khi dự án mở rộng t& luy thi đường xuống quá d&.



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

- Ông Hoàng Phúc Lý: Tại vị trí trường học, trạm xe cần có biển báo & lối đi.
- Ông Đặng Như Quan <Thôn cánh Tiên> Ngày thu hoạch đất được xác định như thế nào?
- Ông Phạm Quang Hiệp: sẽ bị lấy nhà, bị hủy hoại nhà, muốn di dời hỗ trợ đất sản xuất để ổn định cuộc sống.
- Người dân muốn chăn nuôi gà, lợn, muốn được hỗ trợ giống, kỹ thuật, công chăm sóc. Đối với hộ muốn trồng quế, muốn hỗ trợ phân bón & giống, cần hỗ trợ kỹ thuật.

III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường

VI. Trả lời và Kết luận



ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2


Trần Nhật Hưng


ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN


Trần Thị Lê Tâm


ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG


Đặng Tôn Dắt

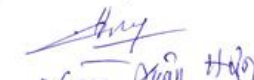
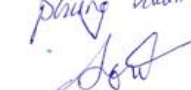
ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ


Phùng Văn Oa

ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ


Hoàng Phúc Lý

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG


Phùng Xuân Hợp

Phùng Văn Sơn

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: Mỏ Vàng; District/ Huyện: Vân Yên; Province/ Tỉnh: Yên BáiDate/ Ngày: 18/11/2020

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
1	Lê Thị Hằng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Me</i>
2	Phạm Hùng 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	<i>Son</i>
3	Đặng Tôn Đạt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>LD</i>
4	Ban Tôn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Nhị</i>
5	Đặng Thị Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Th</i>
6	Trần Tôn Chiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Chiến</i>
7	Hồng Văn Hiệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Hiệp</i>
8	Trần Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Sinh</i>

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#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
9	Đặng Nhị Quan	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Đặng Nhị Quan</i>
10	Hương Phú Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Hương Phú Lý</i>
11	Ban Tôn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Nhị</i>
12	Đặng Thị Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Đặng Thị Lý</i>
13	Đặng Nhị Kiên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Đặng Nhị Kiên</i>
14	Tôn Văn Duy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Tôn Văn Duy</i>
15	Tôn Quang Diệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Diệp</i>
16	Cù B. Mưa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Mưa</i>
17	Đặng Nguyễn Kim	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Kim</i>
18	Trần Thừa Tài	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Tài</i>
19	Đặng Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	<i>Liên</i>

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2

Consultation form

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

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3

Consultation form

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

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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
42	Phùng Thị Cái	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Cái
43	Bàn Thị Ghén	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ghén
44	Đặng Thị Mùi	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Mùi
45	Đặng Thị Khế	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	50000	Khế
46	Phạm Thị Hồng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hồng
47	Hoàng 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	40000	Hương
48	Đặng Thị Tú	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tú
49	Trần Phú Bảo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Bảo
50	Phùng Vĩnh Tiến	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tiến
51	Hoàng Phúc An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	An
52	Bàn Thị Sơn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sơn

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
53	Hoàng Văn Hiệp	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hiệp
54	Lý Xuân Thọ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	40000	Thọ
55	Bàn Kim Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
56	Nguyễn Kim Lương	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Lương
57	Đặng Phú Khoa	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khoa
58	Phùng Văn Báo	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Báo
59	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tuấn
60	Phạm Thừa Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý
61	Phạm Thừa Phấn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	30000	Phấn
62	Hà Văn Thám	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thám
63	Đặng Văn Sĩ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sĩ

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2

Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
64	Đặng Thị Mui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mui
65	Đặng Thị Thốt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thốt
66	Đặng Thị Nặng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nặng
67	Đặng Thị Lân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lân
68	Hoàng Thị Tâm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tâm
69	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
70	Hoàng Thị Kiên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Kiên
71	Đặng Thị Mui	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Mui
72	Đặng Thị Tôn (kết hôn)	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
73	Hoàng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
74	Đặng Thị Ghin	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ghin

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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
75	Bà Mui Phay	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phay
76	Đặng Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga
77	Đặng Văn Nặng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nặng
78	Bà Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên
79	Phạm Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sinh
80	Đặng Thị Sinh	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Sinh
81	Đặng Thị Bàn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bàn
82	Trần Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên
83	Nguyễn Thị Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Liên
84	Trần Thị Rốt	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Rốt
85	Đặng Thị Lý	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lý

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2

Consultation form

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

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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
✓ 97	Đặng Quý Phước	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phước
✓ 98	Đặng Nho Thọ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Thọ
✓ 99	Trần Văn Hào	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hào
✓ 100	Đặng Hữu An	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	An
✓ 101	Đặng Thị Rát	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Rát
✓ 102	Lý Thị Phụng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phụng
✓ 103	Lý Thị Bấy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bấy
✓ 104	Đặng Thị Tôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tôn
✓ 105	Phùng Thu Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
✓ 106	Phùng Văn Ôn	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ôn
✓ 107	Lý Văn Khé	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khé

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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 108	Đặng Văn Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lai
x 109	Trần Xuân Thuận	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Thuận
x 110	Đặng 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	70.000	Sinh
x 111	Đặng Văn Ba	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Ba
x 112	Đặng Nhỏ Hiền	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Huân
x 113	Phùng 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	70.000	Đại
x 114	Đặng Văn Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Lai
x 115	Đặng Nhỏ Phúc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phúc
x 116	Đặng Văn Khê	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Khê
x 117	Đặng Văn Nhị	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Nhị
x 118	Đặng 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	70.000	Sinh

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
x 119	Vương A Pao	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Pao
x 120	Phùng Thuận Phúc	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Phúc
x 121	Đặng Văn Liên	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Làm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70.000	Liên
x 122	Đặng Văn Lơ	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Lơ
x 123	Đặng Kim 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	Thông
x 124	Đặng Đăng Chư	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chư
x 125	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	70.000	Sơn
x 126	Tổng Thư Chiêu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chiêu
x 127	Đặng Văn Chặng	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chặng
x 128	Đặng Nguyễn Chư	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chư
x 129	Nguyễn Thị Linh Chư	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 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	Chư

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Consultation form

#	Name Họ và tên	Gender Giới tính	Age Tuổi	Ethnicity Dân tộc	Occupation Nghề nghiệp	Inside affected area Nhà nằm trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng bởi công trình	Amount Số tiền	Signature Chữ ký
130	Đặng Thị Ton	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Ton
131	Lý Thị Bảy	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Bảy
132	Đặng Thị Vân	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Vân
133	Bà Thị Lai	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lai
134	Lý Thị Phay	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Phay
135	Bà Thị Lưu	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Lưu
136	Phùng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
137	Bà Thị Tường	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Tường
X 138	Lý Văn Khê	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Khe
		1. 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 ngoài	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
X 139	Hà 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. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Hòa
X 140	Bà Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 141	Đặng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 142	Đặng Thị Năm	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Năm
X 143	Đặng Thị Chay	1. 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 ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Chay
X 144	Đỗ Thị Nga	1. Nam 2. Nữ 3. Khác	1. ≤ 17 2. 18-59 3. ≥ 60	1. Kinh 2. Dân tộc khác	1. Cán bộ nhà nước 2. Lâm ngoài	1. Bên trong 2. Bên ngoài	70000	Nga

145 Đặng Thị Vân

Nữ

2

2

2

2

1

70000

Đặng

Implementer Signature/ Chữ ký của người tham vấn

Nguyễn Thị Lê Tâm

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Annex 2. Sample of minute of meeting with AHs during EMDP updating prepared by local authorities**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM****Independence - Freedom - Happiness**

Van Chan dated 27 October 2021

MINUTES OF MEETING**DISSEMINATING THE PLAN OF LAND ACQUISITION, INVESTIGATION, MEASURE,
DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY**

The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government, route connecting Nghia Lo with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, section passing through Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

Location: An Luong commune, Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

Pursuant to the Land law of November 29, 2013.

Pursuant to Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated May 25, 2014 of the government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land; Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of detailed regulations on the implementation of the Land law;

Pursuant to the Circular No. 30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 2, 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on documents of land allocation, land lease, repurposing of land use, and land acquisition; Circular 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment detailing compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land; Circular 33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated September 29, 2017 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment detailing Decree 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of decrees detailing the implementation of the Land Law and amending, supplementing a number of articles of the Circulars guiding implementation of the Land Law.

Decision No. 16/2021/QD-UBND dated August 20, 2021 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province promulgating detailed regulations on a number of articles and clauses of the Land Law dated November 19, 2013 and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014; Decree 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017 and Decree 148/2020/ND-CP dated December 18, 2020 of the Government; Decision No. 28/2019/QD-UBND dated December 30, 2019 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province on promulgating land price list in 2020 in Yen Bai province; Decision 13/2020/QD-UBND dated August 10, 2020 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province amending and supplementing Article 10 of land price list 2020 in Yen Bai province issued together with Decision No. 28/2019/QD-UBND dated December 30, 2019 of Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee promulgating regulations on land price list in 2020 in Yen Bai province; Decision 01/2021/QD-UBND dated January 8, 2021 of the People's Committee of Yen Bai province promulgating regulations on compensation for houses and other structure on land when the State acquires land in Yen Bai province; Decision 24/2020/QD-UBND dated December 21, 2020 of the People's

Pursuant to Decision 3948/QĐ-UBND dated October 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Van Chan district on approval of the plan for land acquisition, investigation, and detailed measurement survey for implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government, route connecting Nghia Lo with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, section passing through Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

Today, October 27, 2021 at the People's Committee of An Luong Commune, a meeting was held to disseminate the Decision 3948/QĐ-UBND dated October 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Van Chan district on approval of the plan for land acquisition, investigation and detailed measurement survey for implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government, route connecting Nghia Lo with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, section passing through Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

I. Representative of the People's Committee of An Luong Commune

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Hoang Van Coi | Position: Chairman of the Commune People's Committee |
| 2. Mr. Ha Dinh Long | Position: Commune cadastral officer |

1. Ms. Nong Thi Tuoi Position: Chairman

1. Mr. Nguyen Trung Thanh	Position: Vice Chairman of the council
2. Mr. Nguyen Huu Hoang	Position: Deputy leader of the specialized team
3. Mr. Ngueyn Van Chien	Position: Member of the specialized team
4. Mr. Vu Thanh Luan	Position: Member of the specialized team
5. Mr. Vu Hung Hung	Position: Member of the specialized team
6. Mr. Ha Tien Thanh	Position: Member of the specialized team

1. The total number of affected organizations, households, individuals include:
 - Organizations: 02 (An Luong Commune People's Committee and Xuan Thien Yen Bai Co., Ltd)
 - Households, individuals:
2. Number of participants
 - Number of present AHs:
 - Number of absent AHs: None

B. MEETING CONTENTS

1. Chairman of An Luong Commune People's Committee fully disseminated to the affected organizations, households, individuals the contents Decision 3948/QĐ-UBND dated October 26, 2021 of the People's Committee of Van Chan district on approval of the plan for land acquisition, investigation and detailed measurement survey for implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project financed funded by the Asia Bank (ADB) and the Australian Government, route connecting Nghia Lo with Noi Bai - Lao Cai express way, section passing through Van Chan district, Yen Bai province.

2. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Trung disseminated the State's documents on DMS, policies of compensation, assistance and resettlement; and at the same time provided such documents to land users whose land would be acquired to study and comply with competent state agencies.

(The list with signature is enclosed)

3. The organization in charge of compensation and site clearance recorded the opinions and issues of organizations, households and individuals to guide, explain and clarify them for the people:

Mr. Dang Van Hoc and Mr. Ly Van Don, representative of the households, commented: It is needed to clearly explain if the project might affect the pipeline of clean water for domestic use and water for farming; Mr. Nguyen Trung Thanh replied: Within the scope of the project's, if it affects household's water pipeline, compensation will be paid, even in construction, it is also necessary to ensure safety and ensure daily activities of people; the work of relevant units should ensure compliance with regulations, arising events need to be clearly explained to people about the scope of impact as well as the relevant basis.

4. Opinions of stakeholders:

4.1 Opinions of representative of the Vietnam Fatherland Front of commune

It was agreed with the project investment policy; It was requested the compensation, assistance and resettlement council promptly carry out related work.

4.2 Opinions of departments, organizations.

5. Chairman of the Commune People's Committee concluded the meeting:

It was agreed with the project investment policy; It was requested the compensation, assistance and resettlement council promptly carry out related work.

The minutes ended at on the same day. The minutes was made in 04 copies. Representatives of affected households, representative of the People's Committee of An Luong Commune, representative of the compensation, assistance and resettlement council each kept 01 copy. 01 copy was sent to the district of Natural Resources and Environment.

COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND
RESETTLEMENT COUNCIL

THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF AN
LUONG COMMUNE

NGUYEN TRUNG THANH/VICE CHAIRMAN

HOANG VAN COI/ CHAIRMAN

HA DINH LONG, VU THANH LUAN: Member
of the compensation, assistance and

resettlement council

Signed

Signed

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FATHERLAND
FRONT COMMITTEE OF AN LUONG
COMMUNE

NONG THI TUOI/CHAIRMAN

Signed

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

Văn Chấn, ngày 27... tháng 10... năm 2021

BIÊN BẢN HỌP
PHỔ BIẾN KẾ HOẠCH THU HỒI ĐẤT,
ĐIỀU TRA, KHẢO SÁT, ĐO ĐẠC, KIỂM ĐỂM

Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với Cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái

Địa điểm: Xã An Lương, huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái.

Căn cứ Luật Đất đai ngày 29 tháng 11 năm 2013;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 43/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết thi hành một số điều của Luật Đất đai; Nghị định số 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất; Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi, bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai;

Căn cứ Thông tư số 30/2014/TT- BTNMT ngày 02/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định về hồ sơ giao đất, cho thuê đất, chuyển mục đích sử dụng đất, thu hồi đất; Thông tư số 37/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 30/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất; Thông tư số 33/2017/TT-BTNMT ngày 29 tháng 9 năm 2017 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai và sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của các thông tư hướng dẫn thi hành Luật Đất đai;

Quyết định số 16/2021/QĐ-UBND ngày 20 tháng 8 năm 2021 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái ban hành Quy định chi tiết một số điều, khoản của Luật Đất đai ngày 19 tháng 11 năm 2013 và Nghị định số 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15 tháng 5 năm 2014; Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 và Nghị định số 148/2020/NĐ-CP ngày 18 tháng 12 năm 2020 của Chính phủ; Quyết định số 28/2019/QĐ-UBND ngày 30 tháng 12 năm 2019 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc ban hành Quy định bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái; Quyết định số 13/2020/QĐ-UBND ngày 10 tháng 8 năm 2020 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái Sửa đổi, bổ sung Điều 10 Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 28/2019/QĐ-UBND ngày 30 tháng 12 năm 2019

của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái ban hành Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái.; Quyết định số 01/2021/QĐ-UBND ngày 08/01/2021 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành Quy định về bồi thường nhà, dự án xây dựng khác gắn liền với đất khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái; Quyết định số 24/2020/QĐ-UBND ngày 21/12/2020 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái Ban hành Quy định về bồi thường đối với cây trồng; Bộ đơn giá bồi thường đối với cây trồng khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 3948/QĐ-UBND ngày 26/10/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân huyện Văn Chấn về việc phê duyệt Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm, để thực hiện Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với Cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái.

Hôm nay, ngày 27 tháng 10 năm 2021, tại UBND xã An Lương, tổ chức họp phổ biến Quyết định số 3948/QĐ-UBND ngày 26/10/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân huyện Văn Chấn về việc phê duyệt Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm, để thực hiện Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với Cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái, cụ thể như sau:

A. THÀNH PHẦN:

I. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã An Lương.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ông: Hoàng Văn Cội | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã. |
| 2. Ông: Hà Đình Long | Chức vụ: Công chức địa chính xã. |

II. Đại diện Mặt trận Tổ quốc Việt Nam xã An Lương

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ông (Bà): Nông Thị Tươi | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|

III. Đại diện HDBTHT&TĐC:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ông: Nguyễn Trung Thành | Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch TT Hội Đồng. |
| 2. Ông: Nguyễn Hữu Hoàng | Chức vụ: Tổ phó tổ chuyên trách |
| 3. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Chiến | Chức vụ: Tổ viên. |
| 4. Ông: Vũ Thành Luân | Chức vụ: Tổ viên. |
| 5. Ông (Bà): Vũ Hùng Lương | Chức vụ: Tổ viên. |
| 6. Ông (Bà): Hà Tiến Thành | Chức vụ: Tổ viên |

IV. Các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bị thu hồi đất và đại diện Thôn Khe Trầu Ông: Lý Văn Đồng

1. Tổng số tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bị thu hồi đất;
Trong đó:
 - Tổ chức: 02 (UBND xã An Lương và Công ty TNHH Xuân Thiện Yên Bái)
 - Hộ gia đình, cá nhân:
2. Số lượng tham gia buổi họp.

- Số lượng có mặt:
- Số lượng, tên các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân vắng mặt: Không.

V. Các thành phần khác có liên quan:

B. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP

1. Chủ tịch Ủy ban nhân dân xã An Lương phổ biến đầy đủ các nội dung Quyết định số 3948/QĐ-UBND ngày 26/10/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân huyện Văn Chấn về việc phê duyệt Kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm, để thực hiện Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với Cao tốc Nội Bài - Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái cho các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân có đất thu hồi.

2. Ông Nguyễn Trung Thành Phổ biến các Văn bản quy định đo đạc, chính sách thực hiện bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư của nhà nước; đồng thời cung cấp các tài liệu đó cho các chủ sử dụng đất có đất bị thu hồi tìm hiểu, nghiên cứu, chấp hành cơ quan nhà nước có thẩm quyền.

(Có danh sách ký nhận kèm theo)

3. Tổ chức làm nhiệm vụ bồi thường, GPMB ghi nhận các ý kiến tham gia, nội dung còn vướng mắc của các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân hướng dẫn, giải thích và làm rõ các nội dung vướng mắc của người dân:

Ông Đặng Văn Học và Ông Lý Văn Dôn Đại diện nhóm hộ Có ý kiến: Cần giải thích rõ về vấn đề dự án có thể làm ảnh hưởng đến đường ống nước sạch sinh hoạt và nước canh tác; Ông Nguyễn Trung Thành trả lời: Trong phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án nếu ảnh hưởng đến đường ống nước của bà con thì sẽ bồi thường, cả trong công tác thi công cũng cần đảm bảo an toàn, và đảm bảo các vấn đề sinh hoạt của bà con; các công tác của đơn vị liên quan cần đảm bảo đúng quy định, các sự việc phát sinh cần giải thích rõ cho bà con hiểu về phạm vi ảnh hưởng cũng như các căn cứ liên quan.

4. Ý kiến của các thành viên trong buổi làm việc:

4.1. Ý kiến của đại diện MTTQVN xã, phường, thị trấn.

Nhất trí với chủ trương đầu tư dự án, đề nghị Hội đồng BHTT&TĐC sớm triển khai các công việc liên quan.

4.2. Ý kiến của đại diện các ban, ngành, đoàn thể.

5. Chủ tịch Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã kết luận buổi làm việc:

Nhất trí với chủ trương đầu tư dự án, đề nghị Hội đồng BHTT&TĐC sớm triển khai các công việc liên quan.

Biên bản kết thúc cùng ngày được mọi người nhất trí ký tên. Biên bản được lập thành 04 bản đại diện các hộ dân có đất bị thu hồi giữ 01 bản; Ủy ban

nhân dân xã giữ 01 bản và tổ chức làm nhiệm vụ bồi thường giữ 01 bản; 01 bản gửi phòng Tài nguyên và Môi trường./.

**HỘI ĐỒNG BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ
VÀ TÀI ĐỊNH CƯ DỰ ÁN**



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Trung Chánh

CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Vũ Thành Luân
Huỳnh Đức Long

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ
(PHƯỜNG, THỊ TRẤN)**



CHỦ TỊCH

Hoàng Văn Cội

**ỦY BAN MẶT TRẬN TỔ QUỐC
VIỆT NAM XÃ**



Nông Thị Tươi

HỘ GIA ĐÌNH, CÁ NHÂN THUỘC DIỆN THU HỒI ĐẤT
(Có danh sách kèm theo)

DANH SÁCH HỘ GIA ĐÌNH, CÁ NHÂN MỜI DỰ HỌP

Địa điểm: Xã An Lương, huyện Văn Chấn, tỉnh Yên Bái

Về việc:

STT	Họ và Tên chủ hộ (Người có đất bị thu hồi) (Householder)	Họ tên và Quan hệ của người Thay chủ hộ đi họp (Relation with householder)	Địa chỉ nơi cư trú (Address)	Địa chỉ thửa đất	Giới tính (Sex)	Số điện thoại (No. Phone)	KÝ TÊN XÁC NHẬN DỰ HỌP VÀ NHẬN CÁC VĂN BẢN LIÊN QUAN (To Sign) (HOẶC ĐIỂM CHỈ)
I	GÓI 10						
1	Bản Đức Thịnh		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Thịnh
2	Bản Quang Phong	Hồng Thị Thìn (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Thìn
3	Bản Văn Bảo	Trần Thị Bô (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Bô
4	Bản Văn Đệ (Luyện)	Hồng Thị Bân (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Bân
5	Bản Văn Đều	Đặng Thị Liễu (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Liễu
6	Bản Văn Phương	Đặng Thị Ly (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Ly
7	Bản Văn Sự	Đặng Thị S (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		S
8	Bản Văn Tâm		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Tâm
9	Đặng Đình Xuyên	Hồng Thị Hợp (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hồng Thị Hợp
10	Đặng Thị An		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Đặng Thị An
11	Đặng Thị Điều		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Điều
12	Đặng Thị Dọn		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Đặng Thị Dọn
13	Đặng Thị Vân		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0328491227	Vân
14	Đặng Thị Xuân		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
15	Đặng Văn Bền	Mỹ Thị Liên (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Liên

STT	Họ và Tên chủ hộ (Người có đất bị thu hồi) (Householder)	Họ tên và Quan hệ của người Thay chủ hộ đi họp (Relation with householder)	Địa chỉ nơi cư trú (Address)	Địa chỉ thửa đất	Giới tính (Sex)	Số điện thoại (No. Phone)	KÝ TÊN XÁC NHẬN DỰ HỌP VÀ NHẬN CÁC VĂN BẢN LIÊN QUAN (To Sign) (HOẶC ĐIỂM CHỈ)
16	Đặng Văn Bích		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Bích
17	Đặng Văn Cảnh		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0327747616	Cảnh
18	Đặng Văn Chuyển	Đặng Thị Tuyền (con gái)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Tuyền
19	Đặng Văn Dân	Chị Thị Mai (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Mai
20	Đặng Văn Hoàn	Đặng Thị Tâm (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Tâm
21	Đặng Văn Học		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0369731459	Học
22	Đặng Văn Kim		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Kim
23	Đặng Văn Minh (Đặng Thị Chanh)	Chanh (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Chanh
24	Đặng Văn Minh (Lý Thị Vân)		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Minh
25	Đặng Văn Nam		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0338656536	Nam
26	Đặng Văn Nhị		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Nhị
27	Đặng Văn Nhuận		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Nhuận
28	Đặng Văn Quan		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Quan
29	Đặng Văn Tài	Đặng Thị Duyên (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Duyên
30	Đặng Văn Thác		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	032632077	Thác
31	Đặng Văn Thân	Trần Thị Liên	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0972756960	Thân
32	Đặng Văn Thanh	Vợ Đặng Thị Hoàn	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0333259600	Thanh
33	Đặng Văn Thiên		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Thiên

STT	Họ và Tên chủ hộ (Người có đất bị thu hồi) (Householder)	Họ tên và Quan hệ của người Thay chủ hộ đi hợp (Relation with householder)	Địa chỉ nơi cư trú (Address)	Địa chỉ thửa đất	Giới tính (Sex)	Số điện thoại (No. Phone)	KÝ TÊN XÁC NHẬN DỰ HỢP VÀ NHẬN CÁC VẤN BẢN LIÊN QUAN (To Sign) (HOẶC ĐIỂM CHỈ)
34	Đặng Văn Thù	Ban Tài Eo (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Eo
35	Đặng Văn Tuấn	Ban Tài mai (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0962 421410	Ma
36	Hà Mạnh Hùng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hùng
37	Hà Thị Quyết		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Quyết
38	Hà Thị Sỏi		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Sỏi
39	Hà Văn Tính		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Tính
40	Hoàng Thị Thắm		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Thắm
41	Hoàng Văn Bình	Hoàng Tài Cúc (Con gái)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Cúc
42	Hoàng Văn Đóa	Sơn Tài Phụng (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Phụng
43	Hoàng Văn Dũng	Lê Tài Nguyên (V)	Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Nguyên
44	Hoàng Văn Ngoay	Đặng Tài Nguyên (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Nguyên
45	Hoàng Văn Toàn	Hoàng Văn Toàn (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Toàn
46	Hoàng Văn Út	Lý Tài Vinh (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0528 375795	Vinh
47	Hoàng Văn Yết (X)	Hoàng Xuân Tăng (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hoàng Xuân Tăng
48	Hoàng Xuân Tăng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hoàng Xuân Tăng
49	Lộc Văn Tú (V)	Đặng Tài Nguyên (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Nguyên
50	Lục Văn Tứ	Ban Tài Mân (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Mân
51	Lý Quang Hạnh		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hạnh
52	Lý Văn Đại		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0385036395	Đại

3

STT	Họ và Tên chủ hộ (Người có đất bị thu hồi) (Householder)	Họ tên và Quan hệ của người Thay chủ hộ đi hợp (Relation with householder)	Địa chỉ nơi cư trú (Address)	Địa chỉ thửa đất	Giới tính (Sex)	Số điện thoại (No. Phone)	KÝ TÊN XÁC NHẬN DỰ HỢP VÀ NHẬN CÁC VẤN BẢN LIÊN QUAN (To Sign) (HOẶC ĐIỂM CHỈ)
53	Lý Văn Dôn		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Dôn
54	Lý Văn Đồng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	037 88-10 645	Đồng
55	Lý Văn Hồng (Hồng)	Ban Tài Hết (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0398017946	Hồng
56	Lý Văn Ngoan		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	035	Ngoan
57	Lý Văn Nhất		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Nhất
58	Lý Văn Phú	Ban Tài Huyền (V)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0346559846	Huyền
59	Lý Văn Quảng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0974 593407	Quảng
60	Lý Văn Quang (Đặng Thị Vui)	Phan → Ban Văn Thanh	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	038 9694625	Quang
61	Lý Văn Quang (Lý Thị Hợp)	V	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Hợp
62	Lý Văn Thái		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Thái
63	Lý Văn Út		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0366968546	Út
64	Nguyễn Văn Các	Nguyễn Văn Các (Con trai)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0326624392	Các
65	Nguyễn Văn Hải		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ	0973288526	Hải
66	Nguyễn Văn Hùng		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Hùng
67	Nguyễn Văn Vui		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		Vui
68	Nông Đức Páo		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ		Páo
69	Nông Đức Toàn		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ	0399 561528	Toàn
70	Nông Văn Bình		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0383032574	Bình

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STT	Họ và Tên chủ hộ (Người có đất bị thu hồi) (Householder)	Họ tên và Quan hệ của người Thay chủ hộ đi hợp (Relation with householder)	Địa chỉ nơi cư trú (Address)	Địa chỉ thửa đất	Giới tính (Sex)	Số điện thoại (No.Phone)	KÝ TÊN XÁC NHẬN DỰ HỢP VÀ NHẬN CÁC VĂN BẢN LIÊN QUAN (To Sign) (HỌ, TÊN, ĐƠN VỊ)
71	Nông Văn Thành	Nông Văn Thành (Con Trú)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0365000826	
72	Nông Văn Thành		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 2	Nam/Nữ	0972019734	
73	Nông Văn Yên		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
74	Sầm Văn Kết		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
75	Trần Văn Máy		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0397951404	
76	Triệu Thị Nhích		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
77	Triệu Văn Kính	Triệu Thị Đức (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
78	Triệu Văn Thắng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
79	Triệu Văn Thủy		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
80	Trương Văn Dạng		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
81	Trương Văn Giám		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0969055092	
82	Trương Văn Thanh		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0383036381	
83	Trương Văn Tình	Ly Thị Thơm (Vợ)	Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ		
84	Vũ Minh Đoàn		Thôn Khe Trầu	Thôn Khe Trầu	Nam/Nữ	0919480928	
	GÓI 11						
85	Hà Đình Quang		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 1	Nam/Nữ		
86	Hà Đình Sân		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 1	Nam/Nữ		
87	Hà Đình Xương		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 1	Nam/Nữ		
88	Hà Thị Tâm		Thôn Mâm 1	Thôn Mâm 1	Nam/Nữ		

<p style="text-align: right;">Mẫu số 02</p> <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;"><i>Văn Yên, ngày 24 tháng 12 năm 2021</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIÊN BẢN HỌP PHÓ BIÊN CHÍNH SÁCH, TRIỂN KHAI KIỂM ĐỂM ĐẤT ĐAI, TÀI SẢN TRÊN ĐẤT THU HỒI</p> <p>Dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái</p> <p>Căn cứ Luật Đất đai ngày 29/11/2013; Căn cứ Nghị định số 43/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết thi hành một số điều của Luật Đất đai; Nghị định số 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất; Căn cứ Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi, bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai; Căn cứ Thông tư số 30/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 02/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định về hồ sơ giao đất, cho thuê đất, chuyển mục đích sử dụng đất, thu hồi đất; Căn cứ Thông tư số 37/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 30/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất; Căn cứ Thông tư số 33/2017/TT-BTNMT ngày 29/09/2017 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06/01/2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai và sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của các thông tư hướng dẫn thi hành Luật Đất đai; Căn cứ Quyết định số 13/2020/QĐ-UBND, ngày 10/08/2020 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Sửa đổi, bổ sung Điều 10 Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái kèm theo Quyết định số 28/QĐ-UBND, ngày 30/12/2019 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái; Căn cứ Văn bản số 1423/TTG-QHQT ngày 16/10/2018 của Thủ tướng 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 2034/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 17/9/2018, của Bộ Giao thông vận tải về việc 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 số 1630/QĐ-BGTVT ngày 30/08/2019 của Bộ Giao thông vận tải về việc phê duyệt điều chỉnh dự án đầu tư kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài</p>	<p>trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Công văn số 372/UBND-XD, ngày 24/02/2020 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Thực hiện công tác giải phóng mặt bằng Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 24/2020/QĐ-UBND, ngày 21/12/2020 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành quy định về bồi thường đối với cây trồng; Bộ đơn giá bồi thường đối với cây trồng khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 01/2021/QĐ-UBND, ngày 08/01/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành quy định về bồi thường nhà, công trình xây dựng khác gắn liền với đất khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 16/2021/QĐ-UBND, ngày 20/08/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành chi tiết thi hành một số điều, khoản của Luật đất đai ngày 29 tháng 11 năm 2013, Nghị định số 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15 tháng 5 năm 2014, Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 và Nghị định số 148/2020/NĐ-CP ngày 18 tháng 2 năm 2020 của Chính phủ;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 355/QĐ-UBND ngày 16/03/2020, của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc thành lập Hội đồng bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư và Tổ giúp việc thực hiện công tác giải phóng mặt bằng: Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái.</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 656/QĐ-UBND ngày 11/05/2020, của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Kiện toàn Hội đồng bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư và Tổ giúp việc thực hiện công tác giải phóng mặt bằng: Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Kế hoạch số 01/KH-HĐBTHT&TĐC, ngày 15/05/2020 của Hội đồng bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư về việc khai phổ biến tuyên truyền khung chính sách an toàn xã hội của ADB, bình đẳng giới và hòa nhập xã hội; Và kiểm kê đất đai, tài sản trên đất thu hồi của các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân giải phóng mặt bằng dự án: Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái.</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 2387/QĐ-UBND ngày 09/12/2020, của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Kiện toàn Hội đồng bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư và Tổ giúp việc thực hiện công tác giải phóng mặt bằng: Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái;</p>
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<p>Căn cứ Văn bản số 797/QĐ-UBND ngày 22/04/2021 của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Phê duyệt kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm để thực hiện Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái; Địa điểm: Tại xã An Thịnh, Đại Sơn, Mỏ Vàng, huyện Văn Yên;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 3164/QĐ-UBND ngày 08/09/2021, của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Kiện toàn Hội đồng Hội đồng bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư và Tổ giúp việc thực hiện công tác giải phóng mặt bằng Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 2210/QĐ-UBND, ngày 08/10/2021 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc phê duyệt giá vật kiến trúc, cây cối hoa màu để tính tiền bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng dự án “Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh Miền núi phía Bắc” do ADB và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ;</p> <p>Căn cứ Thông báo thu hồi đất từ số 4737 đến số 5157/TB-UBND ngày 29/10/2021 của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Thông báo thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án: Công trình kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái; Địa điểm: Tại xã Mỏ Vàng huyện Văn Yên.</p> <p>Vào hồi 08 giờ 00 phút, ngày 24/12/2021, tại Ủy ban nhân dân xã Mỏ Vàng, tổ chức cuộc họp phổ biến chính sách, kiểm kê đất đai, tài sản trên đất thu hồi thực hiện dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái. Cụ thể như sau:</p> <p>A. THÀNH PHẦN:</p> <p>I. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Mỏ Vàng.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Ông: Trần Tuấn Anh</td><td>Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Ông: Đặng Tôn Lây</td><td>Chức vụ: PCT UBND xã</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Ông: Nguyễn Linh Sơn</td><td>Chức vụ: Địa chính XD xã</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Ông: Vàng A Pao</td><td>Chức vụ: Phó thôn Trung tâm</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Ông: Hoàng Thị Thủy</td><td>Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Giản Giầu</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Ông: Phùng Xuân Hưng</td><td>Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Trung tâm</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Ông: Đặng Văn Khế</td><td>Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Thắc Tiên</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Ông: Đặng Văn Long</td><td>Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Khe Hóp</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Ông: Đặng Nho Xiển</td><td>Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Khe Đăm</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>12. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>13. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>14. 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Đại diện Hội đồng BTH&TĐC huyện Văn Yên. * Thành phần Hội đồng BTH&TĐC:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. Bà: Lê Thị Hằng</td><td>Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch TT Hội đồng</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Ông: Trần Thông Nhất</td><td>Chức vụ: PCT Hội đồng</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Ông: Chu Chính Sơn</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Ông: Đỗ Quang Trung</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Ông: Bùi Thị Hương Giang</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Ông: Hoàng Minh Chung</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Ông: Lê Quang Đạo</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Ông: Hoàng Hải Sơn</td><td>Chức vụ: Thành viên</td></tr> <tr><td>9. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Kỳ</td><td>Chức vụ: Tổ trưởng tổ giúp việc</td></tr> <tr><td>10. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>11. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>12. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>13. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>14. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> <tr><td>15. Ông(bà):</td><td>Chức vụ:</td></tr> </table> <p>Và các thành viên Tổ giúp việc của Hội đồng BTH&TĐC huyện Văn Yên</p> <p>IV. Các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bị thu hồi đất: 1. Tổng số tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân bị thu hồi đất, tài sản trên đất: 414 Trong đó: Tổ chức: 08; Hộ gia đình, cá nhân: 406 2. Số lượng tham gia buổi họp. - Số lượng có mặt: 398 - Số lượng, tên các tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân vắng mặt: 16. Lý do: Không có lý do.</p> <p>B. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP 1. Ông Trần Tuấn Anh – Chủ tịch UBND xã Mỏ Vàng. Thông qua nội dung buổi làm việc: Phổ biến Thông báo thu hồi đất từ số 4737 đến số 5157/TB-UBND ngày 29/10/2021 của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Thông báo thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án: Công trình kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái; Địa điểm: Tại xã Mỏ Vàng huyện Văn Yên.</p> <p>Phổ biến Quyết định số 797/QĐ-UBND ngày 22/04/2021 của UBND huyện Văn Yên về việc Phê duyệt kế hoạch thu hồi đất, điều tra, khảo sát, đo đạc, kiểm đếm để thực hiện Dự án kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do Ngân hàng phát triển Châu Á (ADB) và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ, tuyến nối Nghĩa Lộ với cao tốc Nội Bài – Lào</p>	1. Bà: Lê Thị Hằng	Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch TT Hội đồng	2. Ông: Trần Thông Nhất	Chức vụ: PCT Hội đồng	3. Ông: Chu Chính Sơn	Chức vụ: Thành viên	4. Ông: Đỗ Quang Trung	Chức vụ: Thành viên	5. 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<p>Cai, đoạn qua huyện Văn Yên, tỉnh Yên Bái; Địa điểm: Tại xã An Thịnh, Đại Sơn, Mỏ Vàng, huyện Văn Yên;</p> <p>2. Bà Lê Thị Hằng – Phó chủ tịch Hội đồng BTH&TĐC. Phổ biến và tóm tắt các Văn bản quy định về chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư:</p> <p>Luật Đất đai ngày 29/11/2013; Nghị định số 43/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết thi hành một số điều của Luật Đất đai; Nghị định số 47/2014/NĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất;</p> <p>Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06 tháng 01 năm 2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi, bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai; Thông tư số 30/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 02/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định về hồ sơ giao đất, cho thuê đất, chuyển mục đích sử dụng đất, thu hồi đất;</p> <p>Thông tư số 37/2014/TT-BTNMT ngày 30/6/2014 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất;</p> <p>Thông tư số 33/2017/TT-BTNMT ngày 29/09/2017 của Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường quy định chi tiết Nghị định số 01/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 06/01/2017 của Chính phủ sửa đổi, bổ sung một số nghị định quy định chi tiết thi hành Luật Đất đai và sửa đổi, bổ sung một số điều của các thông tư hướng dẫn thi hành Luật Đất đai;</p> <p>Quyết định số 17/QĐ-UBND, ngày 17/09/2014 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc ban hành Quy định chi tiết một số điều, khoản của Luật Đất đai, ngày 29/11/2013 và Nghị định số 47/2014/QĐ-CP ngày 15/5/2014 của Chính phủ quy định về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất;</p> <p>Quyết định số 25/2017/QĐ-UBND, ngày 21/12/2017 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Sửa đổi quy định kèm theo Quyết định số 17/QĐ-UBND, ngày 17/09/2014 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Quyết định số 28/2019/QĐ-UBND, ngày 30/12/2019 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Căn cứ Quyết định số 13/2020/QĐ-UBND, ngày 10/08/2020 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Sửa đổi, bổ sung Điều 10 Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái kèm theo Quyết định số 28/QĐ-UBND, ngày 30/12/2019 của UBND tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành Quy định Bảng giá đất năm 2020 tại tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Quyết định số 24/2020/QĐ-UBND, ngày 21/12/2020 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành quy định về bồi thường đối với cây trồng; Bộ đơn giá bồi thường đối với cây trồng khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Quyết định số 01/2021/QĐ-UBND, ngày 08/01/2021 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành quy định về bồi thường nhà, công trình xây dựng khác gắn liền với đất khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái;</p> <p>Quyết định số 1423/TT-QHQT, ngày 16/10/2018 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc phê duyệt khung chính sách về bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư và phát triển</p>	<p>dân tộc thiểu số dự án Kết nối giao thông các tỉnh miền núi phía Bắc do ADB và Chính phủ Úc tài trợ;</p> <p>Và các Văn bản chính sách khác liên quan đến công tác BTH&TĐC; * Giao các văn bản chính sách quy định về BTH&TĐC cho các chủ sử dụng đất.</p> <p>3. Ý kiến của các chủ quản lý sử dụng đất. Đa số các chủ quản lý sử dụng đất đều nhất trí chủ trương thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án;</p> <p>Đề nghị Nhà nước kiểm đếm và bồi thường đối với những cây cối, hoa màu vượt mặt độ theo Quyết định số 24/2020/QĐ-UBND, ngày 21/12/2020 của Ủy ban nhân dân tỉnh Yên Bái về việc Ban hành quy định về bồi thường đối với cây trồng; Bộ đơn giá bồi thường đối với cây trồng khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất trên địa bàn tỉnh Yên Bái. Lý do: Các hộ trồng vượt mặt độ để tận thu sản phẩm.</p> <p>4. Ý kiến của các thành viên trong buổi làm việc: * Ý kiến của Đại diện UBND xã Mỏ Vàng: Trên địa bàn xã Mỏ Vàng bà con trồng Quế vượt mặt độ là thực tế. Với người dân trồng quế là cây trồng chủ đạo và có thể tăng thu nhập bằng cách trồng dày để nhanh khép tán và sau 2,3 năm bà con chặt tỉa dần bán lấy ngân nuôi dai. Đây không phải trồng quế để trục lợi bởi thường và đây là cách làm lâu năm của bà con địa phương đề nghị Hội đồng xem xét hỗ trợ cây thực tế trên đất cho bà con.</p> <p>Ý kiến các hộ đưa ra tại hội là hoàn toàn đúng với hiện trạng trồng Quế của bà con. Đề nghị Hội đồng bồi thường kiểm kê báo cáo UBND huyện bồi thường cho bà con đối với những cây vượt mặt độ theo quy định.</p> <p>Đối với cây Quế khai thác theo mùa nên đề nghị Hội đồng bồi thường khẩn trương kiểm kê và nên kế hoạch hoàn thiện phương án để bà con kịp thời vụ tận thu sản phẩm.</p> <p>* Ý kiến của đại diện MTTQ xã Mỏ Vàng: Nhất trí các nội dung đã triển khai tại Hội nghị</p> <p>5. Kết luận. Hội nghị đã triển khai: - Phổ biến các văn bản pháp lý, văn bản quy định về chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ, tái định cư thực hiện dự án. - Thông qua kế hoạch kiểm kê đất đai, tài sản trên đất thu hồi - Đa số các chủ quản lý sử dụng đất có đất đai, tài sản trên đất thu hồi nhất trí chủ trương thu hồi đất thực hiện dự án.</p>																																																												

Biên bản kết thúc vào hồi ...giờ...phút cùng ngày được mọi người nhất trí ký tên. Biên bản được lập thành 04 bản đại diện các hộ dân có đất bị thu hồi giữ 01 bản; Ủy ban nhân dân xã giữ 01 bản và tổ chức làm nhiệm vụ bồi thường giữ 01 bản; 01 bản gửi phòng Tài nguyên và Môi trường./

ĐẠI DIỆN TỔ CHỨC LÀM NHIỆM VỤ
BỒI THƯỜNG, GPMB
(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên và đóng dấu)

Như

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ
(PHƯỜNG, THỊ TRẤN)
(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên và đóng dấu)

Trần Tuấn Anh
CHỦ TỊCH
ỦY BAN MẶT TRẬN TỔ QUỐC XÃ
(PHƯỜNG, THỊ TRẤN)
(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên)

Bàn Tôn Nhị
CHỦ TỊCH
Bàn Tôn Nhị

CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA
(Ký, ghi rõ họ tên)

Đặng Tôn Ngọc, Nguyễn Văn, Nguyễn Văn, Nguyễn Văn, Nguyễn Văn, Nguyễn Văn

CÁC HỘ GIA ĐÌNH, CÁ NHÂN THUỘC DIỆN THU HỒI ĐẤT

1. *Phạm Văn Bắp* *Đặng*

2. *Nguyễn Văn Đền* *Đặng*

3. *Hàng Văn Ngàn* *Ngàn*

Annex 3. Summary of FGDs with EM people during EMDP updating*** Mo Vang commune**

Date: 08 April 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 29 EM households (Male: 10 households, Female: 19 households)

The issues discussed are:

- Viewpoints on the project: The households were invited to the meeting of consultation and introduction of the project implementation plan. All households agreed with the project and wished the project to be implemented soon because this was their expectation for a long time to have a good transport connection so that they can travel more easily and improve the economic and social conditions.
- Occupations and income: The main job of local people is agricultural jobs, mainly planting cinnamon trees or working for the households who do that. Some households run small shops. The household income was enough for their basic expenditure; some households may have better earnings from selling high-value cinnamon trees.
- Language: local people in the project area are mainly Dao people. A small number of them are Tay and Kinh people. They can use Vietnamese and their ethnic language and communicate daily with both these languages.
- The EM households' awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: there were several propaganda activities organized by the local authority on infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS. Local people understood and knew basic measures to prevent these diseases. In the locality, there was no case of human/child trafficking.
- Gender equality: Men normally do harder work while women do lighter work. At home, both of them share housework and support each other in doing that.
- Social utilities: the affected households have houses next to the road but the current road is in a very bad condition, and transportation to the facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, and CPCs is inconvenient and difficult. All households use the grid power for lighting; some households use electrical generators for addition. The main water supply of the households is dug-wells, some additional water sources are drilled-wells and stream water sources. Almost 50% of households have toilets in their house, and others use toilets outside the house.
- Participation in the IRP: all households wished to participate in the IRP. Because they mainly engaged in planting and growing cinnamon trees, they would like to receive support in seedlings and fertilizers to do this work.

*** An Luong commune**

Date: 10 April 2022

Participants: Representatives of local authorities and 21 EM households (Male: 9 households, Female: 12 households)

The discussed issues are:

- Viewpoints on the project: The households were invited to the meeting of consultation and introduction of the project implementation plan. All households agreed with the project and wished the project to be implemented soon because the road is in very bad condition now, and this was their expectation for a long time to have a good transport connection so that they can travel more easily and improve the economic and social conditions.
- Occupation, income: The main job of EM people is farming, cinnamon growing, and tea growing. Some of them run small shops or work as freelancers. The average annual income of households is enough to cover their basic expenditures.
- Language: local people in the project area are mainly Dao people, accounting for 80%. A small number are Tay people (about 20%). They can use Vietnamese and their ethnic language and communicate daily with both these languages.
- The EM households' awareness of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking: there were several propaganda activities organized by the local authority on infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS. Local people understood and knew basic measures to prevent these diseases. In the locality, there was no case of human/child trafficking.
- Gender equality: Men normally do harder work while women do lighter work. At home, both of them share housework and support each other in doing that.
- Social utilities: the current road is in a very bad condition, and transportation to the facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, and CPCs is inconvenient and difficult. All households use the grid power for lighting; some households use electrical generators for addition. The main water supply of the households is dug-wells, some additional water sources are rainwater and stream water sources. Almost 50% of households have toilets in their house, and others use toilets outside the house.
- Participation in the IRP: all households wished to participate in the IRP. Because they mainly engaged in planting and growing cinnamon trees, they would like to receive support in seedlings and fertilizers to do this work.

Annex 4. Some photos of public consultation





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