

Resettlement Plan

August 2018

VIE: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project

Yen Bai Province

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 August 2018)

Currency unit	–	Vietnamese Dong (D)
D1.00	=	\$0.000043
\$1.00	=	D23,290

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person/s
AH	Affected Household/s
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Households
HIV / AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HTAP	HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (survey)
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	U.S. Dollar
VAAC	Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control
VND	Vietnam Dong
WU	Women's Union
YU	Youth Union

Definition of Terms

Consent of affected ethnic minority (EM) or indigenous people (IP) community

- This refers to a collective expression by the affected EM Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities. The consent from the affected EM communities will include the formal agreements reached with EM Peoples communities and/or EM Peoples' organizations.

Cut-off date

- The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation, assistance and resettlement will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect in the affected area. 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 finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.

Affected persons (APs)

- In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are 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) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Entitlement

- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Eligibility

- Means any person who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation – will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.

Ethnic minority (EM)/ indigenous people (IP)

- The term ethnic minority or indigenous people is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees
 - self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
 - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
 - customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
 - a distinct language, often different from the official language of

the country or region.

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

Income restoration

- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.

Income restoration program

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

Inventory of losses

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

Land acquisition

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

Meaningful consultation

- A process that
 - (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 DPs;
 - (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;
 - (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Rehabilitation

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

and quality of life.

Relocation

- This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement cost

- The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.

Replacement cost study

- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

Resettlement

- Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are
 - (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets
 - (ii) by change in the use of land
 - (iii) restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project.

This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

Resettlement plan (RP)

- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Severely affected household

- This refers to affected households who will
 - (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, or
 - (ii) have to relocate, or
 - (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject

Vulnerable group

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

- (i) female headed households with dependents:

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

- (ii) disabled household heads

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

- (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for

poverty;

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

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

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

(v) indigenous people or ethnic minorities;

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

(vi) landless households

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

(vii) 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.

Executive Summary

1. **The project.** The VIE: Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project aims to enhance the access to the GMS corridors in the north-western Region through upgrading national and provincial highways where the economic and social development conditions, the transport network, the topography and the climate change effects are the most difficult in comparison with other regions in the country. Project works include upgrading of National Highway 32 in Lai Chau Province; National Highway 279 in Lao Cai Province; and Provincial Road 175 in Yen Bai Province. The project in Yen Bai Province will involve the upgrading of Provincial Highway 175 from intersection with NH 32 to the intersection with PR 151 over a total length of 51.375km. The project will follow the existing alignment.
2. **Land acquisition and resettlement impacts:** In Yen Bai Province, the project is expected to affect an estimated 291 households comprised on 1,250 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (264 households, 1,030 persons) followed by impacts on houses (148 households, 577 persons), loss of productive land (106 households, 413 persons) and impacts on businesses (68 households, 265 persons). None of the 148 households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. However, the resettlement plan anticipates that 71 households (comprising 277 persons) will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.
3. The project is expected to affect an estimated 206 ethnic minority households comprised of 803 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (186 households) followed by impacts on houses (119 households), loss of productive land (93 households) and impacts on businesses (36 households). None of the 119 ethnic minority households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. However, the resettlement plan anticipates that 65 ethnic minority households will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods. 92 households are affected on both residential land and productive land. 172 households are affected on residential land only; 14 households are affected on productive land only. 13 households are affected only on other structures built on public land (such as kitchen, yard, and fence).
4. **Socio-economic context:** The population of the immediate project area is 29,216. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities most of the project communes. Most communes have majority ethnic minority populations. There are five ethnic minority groups in the project areas: Thai, Dao, Hmong, Tay and Muong. Overall the most populous ethnic minority groups are Thai and Tay. However, some of the communes are comprised mainly of one or more of these groups, such as Dao in Suoi Quyen, Dai Son and Mo Vang communes where they comprise 62% to 99% of the population; or Thai comprising 78% of Son Luong commune. Hmong and Tay also make up significant proportions of An Luong and Mo Vang communes. The most common main occupation of household members is agriculture. Women were equally engaged in occupations as men, and there was no significant difference between men and women within the occupation groups. The socio-economic survey estimates the proportion of vulnerable households as 22% female headed households and 22% poor or near-poor.
5. **Consultation, Participation and Disclosure.** Meaningful consultation is an integral element of RP preparation and implementation for this project RP. Information dissemination and consultations were conducted with affected households identified through the IOL. Seven consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes January to February 2018. 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 (44% of total). Salient features of the project, project impacts, mitigation measures and grievance redress were disclosed to affected households and relevant local Government agencies through consultation meetings. A public information brochure (PIB) setting out key information was disseminated to potentially affected people at the time of the consultations. The agreed draft RP will be disclosed in the project areas as well as publically disclosed on the ADB website.

6. **Grievance Redress.** A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the project to address grievances and requests. The GRM is to be accessible, timely and effective in addressing issues of concern. The GRM consists of options to elevate grievances to higher levels as well as courts of law. 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 is not satisfied with the response of Southeast Asia Department, and only as a last option, APs can access ADB's Accountability Mechanism.
7. **Legal and Policy Framework.** The Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework for the project is based on laws of the Government of Vietnam and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB, 2009). The overall objectives of the Project with respect to land acquisition and resettlement and ethnic minority peoples in the project areas are as follows: Land Acquisition and Resettlement -The objectives are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to 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; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Ethnic Minority Peoples -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 so that they (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (c) can participate actively in projects that affect them.
8. **Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** The Project compensation and entitlement policy is designed to cover compensation for lost land and non-land assets and provide assistance to restore or enhance livelihoods of all affected persons. They cover compensation for losses as well as assistance measures to ensure stable relocation and restoration of income generation capacities. Entitlements and eligibility adopted are based on GOV policies and decisions and ADB policies. Key elements include compensation at replacement cost, transitional assistance and livelihood restoration support.
9. **Relocation:** Relocation of housing is not expected for this project. All affected houses are partially affected and affected persons have sufficient land on which to rebuild/repair their houses. Provisions in terms of entitlement and strategy for relocation are incorporated in to the RP in the event of any subsequent changes to design. Entitlements to assist households that have fully affected houses that can be rebuilt on remaining land include: compensation for affected land and house at replacement cost; site preparation assistance; rental assistance during the time the house is being rebuilt; and material transport assistance for household goods. As needed site preparation assistance will also be provided.
10. Livelihood restoration and development:
11. Why the livelihood restoration and development is required: The Livelihood Development Program (LDP) is required to assist households experiencing severe loss of productive resources to restore their income generating capacity to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable households, the LDP program is aimed at improving their living standards.

12. Affected persons permanently losing 10% or more of their productive resources (such as farming land); vulnerable households, and ethnic minority households.
13. The livelihood development strategy consists of monetary and material assistance along with training. In addition to compensation for lost property, various forms of monetary and material assistance will be provided to APs whose livelihoods are affected simultaneously with payment of compensation including occupational change assistance of 1-5 times the value of acquired agricultural land, agricultural inputs as well as stabilization assistance if losing 10% or more of agricultural land. Affected businesses will also receive stabilization and material transport assistance.
14. The livelihood development program will primarily focus on diversification of farming through introduction of new farming techniques and improving skills in existing farm practices. The program will be built on existing state programs in rural livelihood development to build capacities amongst affected households so that they can effectively invest their compensation and assistance money in combination with other forms of support from the project. The main elements of the livelihood development strategy are training, model development, ongoing mentoring and monitoring combined with AP contributions based on detailed needs assessment. Implementation will be led by DOLISA and DARD. A detailed LDP document will be prepared as part of updating the RP.
15. **Gender Strategy.** The design and implementation of the RP will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the needs of vulnerable women, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation, resettlement assistance and assistance to restore their living standards. Gender sensitive measures included in the design and implementation of the RP include: (i) consultation and participation strategies and activities to ensure the meaningful participation of women; (ii) DCARBs to include representatives of the Women's Union; (iii) compensation provided to both spouses; (iv) priority for new land titles in the names of both spouses; (v) special attention paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households; and (vi) sex-disaggregated data incorporated in reporting as well as monitoring and evaluation.
16. Institutional arrangements:
 - Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU 2). MOT is also specifically responsible for working with ministerial or provincial level authority on resettlement policies, ensuring funds, and providing guidance on resettlement policy in cases which require clarification on application of policy on specific issues. Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) is responsible for overall coordination in land acquisition and resettlement matters as well as technical matters regarding demarcation in the field as well as disbursement.
 - Provincial People's Committees (PPC) will take the overall responsibility for the resettlement activities within their management authorities.
 - Provincial Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) will play lead roles in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2.
 - Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF) will be responsible for Implement land acquisition, compensation, support and other resettlement activities in the district according to the agreed RP.

- Commune People's Committees will support RP activities and participated in the DCARB as required.
- Detailed Design Consultants and the Project Supervision Consultant will include a social safeguards team that will provide technical assistance to PMU and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the RP.

17. Implementation schedule: The Project will be implemented over the period of 5 years. Following detailed design, RP updating will be carried out by district. As soon as the updated RP is completed, it will be submitted by PMU to ADB for review and approval. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and agreed by ADB. PMU will not allow construction activities in specific sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the site is free of all encumbrances. The indicative schedule of key related activities is set out below.

Activities	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
Project loan effective															
Corridor of works drawing available															
Land acquisition boundary demarcation															
Handover of land acquisition markers to DPCs															
Land acquisition decision issued by DPCs															
Detailed Measurement Survey															
Consultations with APs															
RP updating															
Submission/ approval updated RP															
Disclosure Updated RP															
Implementation of updated RP															
Disbursement of compensation and assistance															
Land Acquisition															
Implementation of Livelihood Dev't															
Civil works															
Internal Monitoring															
External Monitoring															

18. Budget and financing: The Resettlement Plan budget is estimated at VND **168,036,434,244** (approximately USD **7,405,749**). The budget covers direct costs covering entitlements required under the entitlement matrix (compensation, allowances and assistance), livelihood development program, resettlement assistance together with administration costs of 3.5% and contingency of 30% of direct costs. Compensation is to be based on the principle of replacement costs. During RP updating, an external appraiser will be engaged by PMU through the Project Supervision Consultant to conduct a replacement cost survey to determine compensation rates at replacement cost. Details of impacts will be verified during the detailed measurement survey to be conducted prior to updating of the RP.

19. Monitoring and Evaluation The implementation of the RP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective. The monitoring will be done at two levels, internal monitoring to be done by the PMU, and external monitoring to be

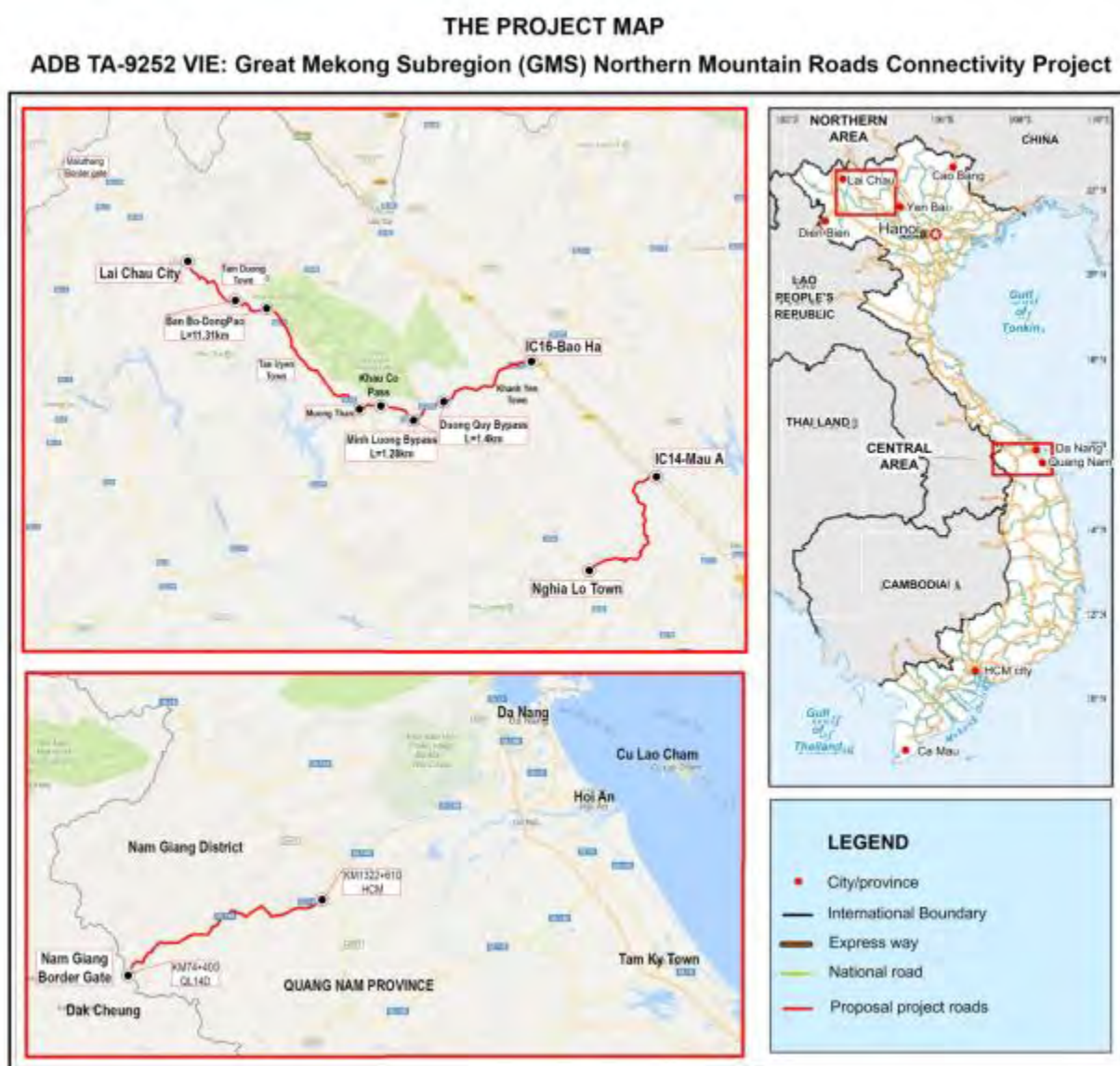
undertaken by an external monitor. Monitoring reports will be prepared on a semi-annual basis.

20. The RP has been prepared based on the preliminary design at the scale of 1/10000th and inventory of losses data. The RP will be updated when the detailed engineering design of the road is available and with DMS data and replacement cost study results and additional consultations.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1. The VIE: Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project

21. The VIE: Northern Mountain Roads Connectivity Project aims to enhance the access to the GMS corridors in the north-western Region through upgrading national and provincial highways where the economic and social development conditions, the transport network, the topography and the climate change effects are the most difficult in comparison with other regions in the country. Project works include upgrading of National Highway 32 in Lai Chau Province (82.485km from San Thang to Khu Co); National Highway 279 (63.88 km from intersection with NH 32 to Hanoi – Lao Expressway); and Provincial Road 175 in Yen Bai Province (51.375km from intersection with NH32 to intersection with PR 151). A Map of the roads considered in the PPTA are set out below.



1.2. Project Components in Yen Bai Province

22. The project in Yen Bai Province will involve the upgrading of Provincial Highway 175 from intersection with NH 32 to the intersection with PR 151 over a total length of 51.375km. The project will follow the existing alignment.

Table 1-1: List of Main Project Works

Highway	Location	Description	Length (km)
PR 175	Yen Bai Province. From intersection with NH32 to intersection with PR 151.	Existing alignment	51.375

23. PR 175 traverses 2 districts, Van Chan and Van Yen, covering 8 communes and 1 district-level town.

Table 1-2: Locations Traversed by PR175 Upgrade

Province	District	Commune/ Town
Yen Bai	Van Chan	An Lương Sơn Lương Sùng Đô Sung ĐôngT Liên Sơn Town
	Van Yen	An Thành Đn Thành Mn Thành Mn Thàn

24. The upgrading of roads to grade-IV roads in the mountainous areas, with a road cross section of 7.5m. The typical cross section consists of road surface of 7.5m and 5.5m for road shoulder and safety buffer to give a typical corridor of impact for land requirements of 13m.
25. In addition to the above, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan for Yen Bai Province will include the construction of a small-scale farm bridge and access road to replace a bamboo bridge at Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District to improve access to the project road. The bridge was identified as a priority transport infrastructure need as the community's access to the highway is made difficult due to a small river with no solid bridge. The bridge will serve an estimated 120 households located in Mo Vang Commune. Further summary details are set out below.

Table 1-3: Summary Information of Mo Vang Farm Bridge and Access Road

Location	Prov	Yen Bai
	Dist.	Van Yen
	Communes	Mo Vang
	Chainage	Km32+800
	Section	ADB-CR2
Existing Condition	Distance from project road	320 - 3000
	Estimated numbers of households	120
	Existing Access	Bamboo bridge
Proposed Pedestrian/ Farm Bridge and Access Road Details	Bridge Location/ Coordination (WGS-84)	21.694008°, 104.635146°
	Bridge's length (m)	100
	Access/ approach Road (m)	280
	Bridge type	cable stay bridge, 2m overall width, 100m length for span;
	Access road	2m width, PCC pavement (C20) 10cm thickness, crushed base course 15cm;

(source: PPTA consultant)

26. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts for this activity is not yet known. During detailed design and updating of the RP, the land acquisition impacts for this, will be assessed. The same principles and entitlements as set out in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework for this project will apply. Any associated resettlement impacts and mitigation measures will be covered under the updated RP.

1.3. Rationale for the Project and Description of the Project Area

27. In the recent past, ADB activities in the Transport sector in Viet Nam mainly focused on supporting the government to develop the key GMS expressway infrastructure. This network expansion either almost complete or is under implementation and further expressway expansion is increasingly being considered under public–private partnership/build-operate-transfer (PPP/BOT) modality. Attention needs to be broadened to other road priorities as put forward in the transport sector assessment, strategy, and road map. In Northwestern Viet Nam, the Noi Bai-Lao Cai expressway is part of the GMS Kunming–Hai Phong Transport Corridor that connects the Ha Noi region to Yunnan Province in the PRC. The next-tier road network connecting to these GMS corridors is still underdeveloped. Provinces in the corridors' proximity have not fully benefitted from the improved GMS corridors and have generally developed at a slower pace than the rest of the country.

28. The project roads that are currently considered for further analysis under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) include three highways (NH32, NH279 and upgraded PR175) in Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Lao Cai provinces connecting to Noi Bai-Lao Cai Expressway. All three roads are located in the most difficult terrain crossing high mountains or large rivers with lower class technical standards that do not meet the

increasing transport demands and do not provide all-year accessibility. The proposed project roads are prone to climate change effects such as flash flooding and increasing temperature variations. The project will upgrade the design class, ensure standard is consistent over the entire length and integrate climate resiliency features (reinforced slope protection, increased drainage capacity, etc.) in the design of the proposed roads.

1.4. Minimization of Impacts

29. Impacts have been minimized by exploring alternative designs and alignment options. The design approach maximizes use of existing road alignment and has avoided inclusion of realignments. An alternative alignment to bypass An Luong Commune centre had been considered. However, the alternative bypass would have considerably increased the amount of productive land permanently acquired and so was chosen for the project alignment.

1.5. Introduction to the Resettlement Plan

30. The resettlement plan is a time-bound action plan prepared to identify all impacts associated with land acquisition for the project, assess the socio-economic context of affected people and present agreed measures to fully mitigate impacts.

Chapter 2 - Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

2.1 Description of the Inventory of Losses Survey

31. The Inventory of Losses survey was conducted on site from December 2017 to January 2018. Measurement of losses was based on project design information with a typical corridor of impact of 13m. Initial identification of land and property impacts was based on superimposed project design information (centerline, road widening requirement compared to existing road, etc) on local maps and compared against cadastral records. For sections that require additional widening due to the topographical conditions (e.g. next to the river, spring, etc.), the scope of land acquisition due to widening at the sections towards positive or negative talus was calculated with the coefficient of 1.5.
32. For houses and structures, initial screening and identification was made based on review of household registration books managed by CPC against land identified as being affected, and ocular inspection. Detailed information on non-land household losses (structures, trees, crops, etc) was obtained through a household-based survey using a questionnaire and visual inspection. The household survey was undertaken by contracted surveyors together with the respective households and accompanied by local authorities.
33. Following completion of the IOL and at the latter stage of project preparation, there was a modification to road design with the augmentation of surface of pavement due to the additional lanes in some ramps and slopes. This resulted in an increase of land required of an estimated 36,600m². This additional land requirement has been treated in the RP by assigning the area to annual cropping land in four communes: Mo Vang, Son Luong, An Luong and Suoi Quyen. The estimated impacts on people for this additional land have not been assessed in this version of the RP. The associated impacts will be included in updated resettlement plan based on the detailed measurement study.

2.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

34. In Yen Bai Province, the project is expected to affect an estimated 291 households comprised on 1,250 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (266 households, 1,038 persons) followed by impacts on houses (148 households, 577 persons), loss of productive land (106 households, 413 persons) and impacts on businesses (68 households, 265 persons). None of the 148 households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. However, the resettlement plan anticipates that 71 households (comprising 277 persons) will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.

Table 2-1: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Households

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Van Yen District	122	504	115	25	25	34		17
Dai Son	44	183	40	10	10	11		7

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Mo Vang	29	132	28	12	9	5		10
An Thinh	49	189	47	3	6	18		0
Van Chan District	169	746	149	81	123	34		54
Lien Son Town	18	59	15	2	14	6		2
Son Luong	23	102	21	11	15	2		9
An Luong	65	276	60	24	44	25		21
Suoi Quyen	63	309	53	44	50	1		22
Total	291	1,250	264	106	148	68		71

(IOL)

2.2.1 Impacts on Land

35. An estimated **21.81** ha of land is expected to be acquired for the project. The vast majority (93%) is productive land of various types (agricultural, forestry). The locations experiencing the greatest losses of productive land are An Luong Commune (6,16ha) and Suoi Quyen Commune in Van Chan District (5,95ha).

Table 2-2: Summary of Land Acquisition

	Residential land		Productive land		Total
	m2	as %	m2	as %	
Van Yen District	6,386	10%	60,526	90%	66,912
Dai Son	2,845	6%	42,630	94%	45,475
Mo Vang	1,231	9%	12,300	91%	13,531
An Thinh	2,310	29%	5,596	71%	7,906
Van Chan District	9,058	6%	142,160	94%	151,218
Lien Son Town	1,179	45%	1,420	55%	2,599
Son Luong	1,560	7%	19,550	93%	21,110
An Luong	2,888	4%	61,610	96%	64,498
Suoi Quyen	3,431	5%	59,580	95%	63,011
Total	15,444	7%	202,686	93%	218,130

(IOL)

36. A total estimated 1.54ha of residential land will be acquired affecting 264 households. All residential land losses are marginal, meaning that the remaining portion is still viable for continued use.

Table 2-3: Loss of Residential Land

District/ Commune	Unit	Residential
Van Yen District	HH	115
	m2	6,386
Dai Son	HH	40
	m2	2845

District/ Commune	Unit	Residential
Mo Vang	HH	28
	m2	1231
An Thinh	HH	47
	m2	2310
Van Chan District	HH	149
	m2	9,058
Lien Son Town	HH	15
	m2	1179
Son Luong	HH	21
	m2	1560
An Luong	HH	60
	m2	2888
Suoi Quyen	HH	53
	m2	3431
Total	HH	264
	m2	15,444

(IOL)

37. A total of 106 households will lose some form of productive land. An estimated 20.2ha of productive land will be acquired. Productive land comprises paddy, annual cropping, perennial, other agricultural land, and forestry land. The largest losses are in An Luong Commune (6.16ha) and Suoi Quyen Commune in Van Chan District (5.95ha). The categories of productive land with the greatest losses are perennial (12.36ha) and annual crop land (3.8ha). Of the 106 households losing land, most of impacts are marginal with 71 households being severely affected. The severity of loss of productive land is discussed later in this chapter (see section 3.5).

Table 2-4: Loss of Productive Land

District/communes	Unit	Paddy Land	Annual crop land	Perennial land	Forest land	Total
Van Yen Dist.	HH	7	4	13	4	
	m2	3,476	3,550	47,000	6,500	60,526
Dai Son	HH	4	2	4		
	m2	1,780	350	40,500	0	42,630
Mo Vang	HH	1	2	8	2	
	m2	100	3,200	5,500	3,500	12,300
An Thinh	HH	2		1	2	
	m2	1,596		1,000	3,000	5,596
Van Chan Dist.	HH	23	4	59	12	
	m2	6,550	35,000	76,610	24,000	142,160
Lien Son Town	HH			2		
	m2			1420		1,420
Son Luong	HH	1		7	3	
	m2	50	6,000	8,500	5,000	19,550
An Luong	HH	9		21	6	
	m2	2,710	9,600	33,300	16,000	61,610

District/communes	Unit	Paddy Land	Annual crop land	Perennial land	Forest land	Total
Suoi Quyen	HH	14	4	29	3	
	m2	3,790	19,400	33,390	3,000	59,580
Total	HH	31	8	72	16	
	m2	10,026	38,550	123,610	30,500	202,686

(IOL)

38. Note: paddy land is used for growing rice; annual cropping land is used for growing annual or seasonal crops such as vegetables, maize, sugar cane, legumes; perennial land is used for growing perennial plants and crops such tea, coffee, fruit trees; forest land is production forest (typically upland, sloping) used for growing timber trees, cinnamon and certain types of fruit trees.

2.2.2 Impacts on Main Structures

39. Impacts on main structures are limited to impacts on houses. There is a total of 148 households (577 persons) with 148 affected houses consist of 28 Multi-floors house with concrete roof; 29 Brick house with tile roof; 8 House on stilts/ Traditional house; 83 Grade-IV wooden house. All houses were assessed during the IOL as being partially affected, meaning that the residual portion is still technically viable and after repairing can be continued to be used.

40. The IOL distinguishes two main types of houses. Type-1 are houses associated with the claim on the affected land. Whereas type-2 houses are extra houses built on the same affected land plot. Type-2 houses typically include houses of married children built on the same plot as the parents – the owners of house type-1 on the plot. While both types are subject to compensation for the house along with resettlement assistance if relocation is required, compensation for land is provided to the holder of the LURC for the land. For planning purposes, it is assumed that the affected houses are the soles residences of the households living there.

Table 2-5: Loss of Main Structures

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally		Partially		Totally		Partially			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	House	m2
Van Yen District	-	-	24	553	-	-	1	10	25	563
Dai Son			10	232					10	232
Mo Vang			8	162			1	10	9	172
An Thinh			6	159					6	159
Van Chan District	-	-	119	2,491	-	-	4	60	123	2,551
Lien Son Town			13	261			1	10	14	271
Son Luong			15	236					15	236
An Luong			42	1,049			2	30	44	1,079
Suoi Quyen			49	945			1	20	50	965
Total	-	-	143	3,044	-	-	5	70	148	3,114

(IOL)

41. Details of affected houses by category and floor area are set out in Appendix 1.

2.2.3 Impacts on Businesses

42. There are 68 affected businesses. Thirty-six of these are associated with affected houses, with the business being either located in the house (4 house-cum-shops) or the household business is conducted immediately in front of the house. The latter are mostly small-scale trading conduct under the eaves of the house. In addition, there are 32 roadside traders affected. These cases typically operate from moveable tables and stands.

Table 2-6: Affected Businesses

District/ Commune	House-cum-shop	Business in front of affected house	Roadside vendors	Total Affected Businesses
Van Yen	0	5	29	34
Đại Sơn		1	10	11
Mỏ Vàng		2	3	5
An Thịnh		2	16	18
Van Chan	4	27	3	34
TT Liên Sơn	1	3	2	6
Sơn Lương	1	1	0	2
An Lương	2	22	1	25
Suối Quyền		1	0	1
Total	4	32	32	68

(IOL)

43. A total of 68 households are expected to have impacts on their businesses. Of the affected businesses, 37 are formally registered and 31 unregistered.

Table 2-7: Registration Status of Affected Businesses

Commune	HHs	Business Registered	
		Yes	No
Van Yen District	34	22	12
Dai Son	11	7	4
Mo Vang	5	4	1
An Thinh	18	11	7
Van Chan District	34	15	19
Lien Son Town	6	1	5
Son Luong	2	1	1
An Luong	25	12	13
Suoi Quyen	1	1	
Total	68	37	31

(IOL)

44. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. As all impacts on houses are partial with no relocation required, the 36 households with businesses associated with affected houses are anticipated to be able to recommence their businesses once their houses are repaired and business space rearranged. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise

expected to be temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

2.2.4 Secondary Structures, Trees and Crops

45. Various types of secondary structures will be affected. The most common types of such losses are paved yards (affecting 198 households), fences and gates (affecting 40 and 15 households, respectively). No graves will be affected. A summary of the loss of secondary structures is presented below by district. A detailed table by commune is in Appendix 1.

Table 2-8: Loss of Secondary Structures

Item	Unit	Van Yen District		Van Chan District		Total	
		HH	Quantity	HH	Quantity	HH	Quantity
Kitchen	m2	3	128	2	60	5	188
Shed	m2	3	165	2	30	5	195
Electric meter	unit	4	5	12	12	16	17
Water meter	unit	0	0	1	1	1	1
Fence	m2	14	512	26	1,176	40	1,688
Gate	m2	9	99	6	102	15	201
Toilets/ bath house	m2	0	0	1	10	1	10
Soil grave	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Built grave	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desk phone	unit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Well	unit	1	1	0	0	1	1
Water tank	m3	2	1,205	1	10	3	1,215
Water pipe	m2	1	20	1	10	2	30
Yard	m2	89	1,514	109	2,483	198	3,998
Pond	m2	3	31	0	0	3	31
Workshop	m2	1	15	2	140	3	155

(IOL)

46. A total of 14,997 productive trees will be lost. The areas with the greatest losses are An Luong, (Van Chan District) followed by Suoi Quyen Commune (Van Chan District) and Dai Son Commune (Van Yen District). 142 HHs (553 persons) lost 14,594 Papaya, banana, cinnamon, and other trees; 26 HHs (101 persons) lost 258 timber trees; 31 HHs (121 persons) lost 48 Coconut, mango, apple ... trees; 22 HHs (86 persons) lost 50 Longan, orange, pomelo, custard apple, cherry,... trees; and 21 HHs (82 persons) lost 47 Guava, cashew, pepper, dragon fruit,... trees. A summary of trees lost by location and general tree grouping is set out below.

Table 2-9: Loss of Productive Trees

	Unit	Coconut, mango, apple ...	Longan, orange, pomelo, custard apple, cherry,...	Guava, cashew, pepper, dragon fruit,...	Papaya, banana, cinnamon, and other	Timber trees
Van Yen District	HH	17	19	18	45	18

	Unit	Coconut, mango, apple ...	Longan, orange, pomelo, custard apple, cherry,...	Guava, cashew, pepper, dragon fruit,...	Papaya, banana, cinnamon, and other	Timber trees
	Tree	26	46	44	2,252	219
Dai Son	HH	3	4	2	18	12
	Tree	8	4	3	1,153	207
Mo Vang	HH	6	7	7	12	2
	Tree	9	21	18	542	6
An Thinh	HH	8	8	9	15	4
	Tree	9	21	23	557	6
Van Chan District	HH	14	3	3	97	8
	Tree	22	4	3	12,342	39
Lien Son Town	HH				8	
	Tree				70	
Son Luong	HH	5		2	12	
	Tree	9		2	277	
An Luong	HH		3		32	2
	Tree		4		6,500	15
Suoi Quyen	HH	9		1	45	6
	Tree	13		1	5,495	24
Total	HH	31	22	21	142	26
	Tree	48	50	47	14,594	258

(IOL)

47. Affected crops are overwhelmingly vegetables and losses mostly in Suoi Quyen Commune (Van Chan District) and Dai Son Commune (Van Yen District). There are 01 HH (4 persons) lost 20 sugarcane trees; 01 HH (5 persons) lost 01 tea tree; 01 HH (4 persons) lost 7m2 of rice and 03 HHs (11 persons) lost 601 vegetable furrows.

Table 2-10: Loss of Crops

Commune	Rice (m2)	Maize (m2)	Vegetables (in furrows)	Tea (Tree)	Sugarcane (tree)
	m2	m2	Furrow	Tree	Tree
Van Yen District	0	0	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	20
Dai Son			1	1	
			1	1	
Mo Vang					1
					20
An Thinh					
Van Chan District	1	0	2	0	0

Commune	Rice (m2)	Maize (m2)	Vegetables (in furrows)	Tea (Tree)	Sugarcane (tree)
	m2	m2	Furrow	Tree	Tree
	7	0	600	0	0
Lien Son Town			1		
			100		
Son Luong					
An Luong					
Suoi Quyen	1		1		
	7		500		
Total	1	0	3	1	1
	7	0	601	1	20

(IOL)

2.3 Legal Status of Affected Land

48. The legal status of affected land is based on the eligibility for land user rights certificates (LURC). Surveyed households were asked if their land has already been issued a LURC, is in the process of being issued a LURC, or has no LURC (including not in the process of being issued). Not having a LURC may be due to ineligibility or not having yet applied even though potentially eligible. Ineligibility may be based on such factors as land being used is state or encroached land. The adjudication on the legal status will be finalized during updating of the resettlement plan.
49. For residential and garden land, 15.2% of plots (40 HHs) have no LURC and for productive land the average rate is 17.1%. The categories of land with higher proportion of non-issuance of LURC are paddy and upland rice (5 HHs) and perennial crop land (15 HHs), located almost entirely in Van Chan District. The proportions of forestry and annual cropping land without LURC are 3 HH and 1 HHs, respectively. Details of plots by legal status and location are set out in Appendix 1.

2.4 Severity of Impact

50. All impacts on main structures are partial and the occupants can continue residence upon repairing the houses. No shops are affected. (See above for details.)
Impacts on the 68 affected small businesses are expected to be temporary in nature. (See above for details.)
51. All residential land is marginally affected, with the residual portion being viable for continued use.
52. For productive land, losses are considered severe if the loss represents 10% or more of total productive land. There are 71 households (277 persons) losing 10% or more productive land, comprising 40 households (156 persons) losing 10-30%, 20 households (78 persons) losing 30-50%, 4 households (16 persons) losing 50-70%, and 7 households (27 persons) losing over 70%. The majority of severe impacts are located in Suoi Quyen

Commune (22 HHs, 86 persons), An Luong Commune (21 HHs, 82 persons) both in Van Chan District and Mo Vang (10 HHs, 39 persons) in Van Yen District.

Table 2-11: Severity of Impact on Affected Land

Commune	AHs	Residential land		Productive land				
		Totally	Marginal	Under 10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	Over 70%
Van Yen District	122	0	115	8	12	3	0	2
Dai Son	44		40	3	5			2
Mo Vang	29		28	2	7	3		
An Thinh	49		47	3				
Van Chan District	169	0	149	27	28	17	4	5
Lien Son Town	18		15		2			
Son Luong	23		21	2	4	5		
An Luong	65		60	3	7	6	4	4
Suoi Quyen	63		53	22	15	6		1
Total	291	0	264	35	40	20	4	7

(IOL)

2.4.1 Vulnerable households

53. The socio-economic survey (SES) collected information on vulnerability of households across six categories that may experience greater challenges in restoring their living standards than others or may need additional assistance to improve their living standards.
54. The SES survey sample covered 100% of affected vulnerable households. There are 15 female headed households, 142 ethnic minority households only, 58 households that are poor or near-poor, and 04 disabled people households. Locations with higher than average poverty rates were An Luong (19 HHs), Mo Vang (13 HHs), and Suoi Quyen (8 HHs).
55. Being poor or near-poor is based on the Government-set national poverty line of an average monthly per capital income together with consideration of deprivation of access to social services. A poor household in rural areas is one that satisfies either of the two following norms: (i) Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower; or (ii) Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700,000 and VND 1.000. 000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A poor household in urban areas is one that satisfies either of the two following norms: Having a monthly per capita income of VND 900,000 or lower; or Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900,000 and VND 1.300.000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A near-poor household in rural areas is the one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700.000 and VND 1,000,000 and is deprived of less than 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. A near-poor household in an urban area is the one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900.000 and VND 1,300,000 and is deprived of less than 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services. (Decision No 59/2015/QĐ-TTg issued by Prime minister)

Table 2-12: Vulnerable Households

District/ Commune	Vulnera ble househ olds	Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Households					Vulnerable Kinh Households			
		Ethnic Minority Househol ds only	Female Headed Househ olds	Poor / near - poor	Disa bled peop le	Total	Fem ale Head ed Hou seho lds	Poor / near- poor	Disa bled peop le	Toal
	72	38	3	17	2	60	3	7	2	12
Dai Son	28	21	1	3	1	26	1	1		2
Mo Vang	28	13	1	13	1	28				0
An Thinh	16	4	1	1		6	2	6	2	10
	147	104	8	34	0	146	1	0	0	1
Lien Son town	7	6				6	1			1
Son Luong	14	6	1	7		14				0
An Luong	64	41	4	19		64				0
Suoi Quyen	62	51	3	8		62				0
Total	219	142	11	51	2	206	4	7	2	13

(SES Survey)

2.4.2 Impacts on Public Assets

56. A total of 8ha of public land will be acquired comprising right of way land either side of the existing alignment in all 7 communes.

57. No public structures or facilities were noted as being affected.

Table 2-13: Affected Public Land

Commune	chainage	Public land (m2)
Đại Sơn	KM 8+800-Km 18+100	15,259
Mỏ Vàng	Km 18+100-Km 31+600	26,062
An Thịnh	Km 0-Km 8+800	16,258
TT Nông trường	Km 47+100-Km 47+815	717
Sơn Luong	Km 47+815_Km 48+815	2,684
An Lương	Km 31+600-Km 36+900	7,165
Suối Quyền	Km 36+900-Km 47+100	11,355
Total		79,500

2.5 Land Acquisition Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

58. This section presents disaggregated resettlement impact data with respect to ethnic minority households.

59. The project is expected to affect an estimated 206 ethnic minority households comprised of 803 people. The most common impact is loss of residential land (186 households) followed by impacts on houses (119 households), loss of productive land (93 households) and impacts on businesses (36 households). None of the 119 households with affected houses are expected to require relocation. However, the resettlement plan anticipates that 65 households will have severe permanent impacts on their livelihoods.

Table 2-14: Summary of Impacts by Location and Number of Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	HH	Persons	Residential Land	Productive Land	House	Business	Require Relocation	Permanent Severe Impact on Livelihood
Van Yen District	60	234	56	19	15	6		14
Dai Son	26	101	23	8	5	1		5
Mo Vang	28	109	27	11	9	4		9
An Thinh	6	23	6		1	1		0
Van Chan District	146	569	130	74	104	30		51
Lien Son Town	6	23	6		6	3		0
Son Luong	14	55	13	8	8	2		6
An Luong	64	250	59	23	43	24		23
Suoi Quyen	62	242	52	43	47	1		22
Total	206	803	186	93	119	36		65

60. A total of 93 households will lose some form of productive land. An estimated 14.9ha of productive land will be acquired. Productive land comprises paddy, annual cropping, perennial, other agricultural land, and forestry land. The largest losses are in An Luong Commune in Van Chan District and Dai Son Commune in Van Yen District). The categories of productive land with the greatest losses are perennial and forest.

Table 2-15: Loss of Productive Land for Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	EM HH	Unit	Residential	Rice Growing Land	Annual Cropping Land	Perennial Cropping Land	Forestry Land	Total Agricultural Land
Văn Yên	60	HH	56	3	4	11	2	19
		m2	3193	1600	550	45500	3500	51150
Đại Sơn	26	HH	23	2	2	4		8
		m2	1,786	1,500	350	40,500		42,350
Mỏ Vàng	28	HH	27	1	2	7	2	11
		m2	1,191	100	200	5,000	3,500	8,800

District/ Commune	EM HH	Unit	Residential	Rice Growing Land	Annual Cropping Land	Perennial Cropping Land	Forestry Land	Total Agricultural Land
An Thịnh	6	HH	6					
		m2	216					
Văn Chấn	146	HH	130	24	4	53	11	74
		m2	7588	6550	1400	68390	22000	98340
TT Liên Sơn	6	HH	6					
		m2	359					
Sơn Lương	14	HH	13	1		4	3	8
		m2	1,030	50		2,700	5,000	7,750
An Lương	64	HH	59	9		20	6	23
		m2	2,868	2,710		32,300	16,000	51,010
Suối Quyền	62	HH	52	14	4	29	2	43
		m2	3,331	3,790	1,400	33,390	1,000	39,580
Total	206	HH	186	27	8	64	13	93
		m2	10,781	8,150	1,950	113,890	25,500	149,490

(IOL)

61. Of the 93 households losing land, 65 households are severely affected by loss of 10% or more of productive land. Most of the severe losses are in Suoi Quyen and An Luong Communes in Van Chan District with a total of 43 severely affected households.

Table 2-16: Severity of Impact on Affected Land for Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	EM HHs	Residential		Productive					Total Severely Affected
		Fully	Partial	< 10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	>70%	
Van Yen	60	0	56	5	9	3	0	2	14
Đại Sơn	26		23	3	3			2	5
Mỏ Vàng	28		27	2	6	3			9
An Thịnh	6		6						0
Văn Chấn	146	0	130	26	30	12	4	5	51
TT Liên Sơn	6		6						0
Sơn Lương	14		13	2	4	4			8
An Lương	64		59	3	7	6	4	4	21
Suối Quyền	62		52	21	19	2		1	22
Total	206	0	186	31	39	15	4	7	65

62. There is expected to be 119 households with partially affected houses. There are no fully affected house structures. The houses will be fit for continued residence after repairs are made.

Table 2-17: Loss of Main Structures for Ethnic Minority Households

District/ Commune	House #1				House #2				Total	
	Totally		Partially		Totally		Partially			
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2
Van Yen District	-	-	14	392	-	-	1	10	15	402
Dai Son			5	195					5	195
Mo Vang			8	162			1	10	9	172
An Thinh			1	35					1	35
Van Chan District	-	-	100	2,180	-	-	4	60	104	2,240
Lien Son Town			5	89			1	10	6	99
Son Luong			8	127					8	127
An Luong			41	1,029			2	30	43	1,059
Suoi Quyen			46	935			1	20	47	955
Total	-	-	114	2,572	-	-	5	70	119	2,642

Table 2-18 Affected Business Operations of Ethnic Minority Households

Location		EM HH with Affected Business Operation	Business Operation Registered?	
Dist	Commune		Yes	No
Văn Yên		6	4	2
	Đại Sơn	1	1	
	Mỏ Vàng	4	3	1
	An Thịnh	1		1
Văn Chấn		30	15	15
	TT Liên Sơn	3	2	1
	Sơn Lương	2	1	1
	An Lương	24	11	13
	Suối Quyền	1	1	
Total		36	19	17

Chapter 3 - Socio-Economic Information

3.1 Introduction to the SES

63. This chapter provides an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area as well as provide baseline information of affected households. The information is based on the results on a socio-economic survey and secondary sources, such as government statistics.

64. The socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted together with the inventory of losses based on a sample of the household surveys from December 2017 to January 2018. The SES survey covered 100% of affected households.

3.2 Demographics of the Project Area

65. The population of the immediate project areas is 28,160 with an average household size of 3.8 persons per household. The areas with the largest populations are Lien Son Town (5,065) in Van Chan District and An Thinh Commune (8,559) in Van Yen District.

Table 3-1: Population and Average Household Size

District/ Commune	HHs	Persons	Ave Persons/ HH
Van Yen District	4,199	16,154	3.8
Dai Son Commune	855	3,491	4.1
Mo Vang Commune	961	4,104	4.3
An Thinh Commune	2,383	8,559	3.6
Van Chan District	3,305	12,006	3.6
Lien Son Town	1,325	5,065	3.8
Son Luong Commune	836	3,483	4.2
An Luong Commune	827	1,736	2.1
Suoi Quyen Commune	317	1,722	5.4
Total	7,504	28,160	3.8

(Source: Commune records)

66. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities most of the project communes. Communes with majority ethnic minority people are An Luong, Suoi Quyen (100% each), Mo Vang (98%), Son Luong (93%), Dai Son (88%). While Lien Son town and An Thinh have 36% and 24%, respectively.

Table 3-2: Ethnic Minority Population in the Immediate Project Areas

District/ Commune	Total HHs	EM HHs	% EM HHs
Van Yen District	4199	2265	54%
Dai Son	855	752	88%
Mo Vang	961	943	98%
An Thinh	2383	570	24%
Van Chan District	3305	2397	73%

District/ Commune	Total HHs	EM HHs	% EM HHs
Lien Son Town	1325	480	36%
Son Luong	836	774	93%
An Luong	827	827	100%
Suoi Quyen	317	316	100%
Total	7,504	2,853	38%

(Source: Commune records)

67. There are five ethnic minority groups in the project areas: Thai, Dao, Hmong, Tay and Muong. Overall the most populous ethnic minority groups are Thai and Tay with 13% of the average project area population. However, some of the communes are comprised mainly of one or more of these groups, such as Dao in Suoi Quyen, Dai Son and Mo Vang communes where they comprise 62% to 99% of the population; or Thai comprising 78% of Son Luong commune. Hmong and Tay also make up significant proportions of An Luong and Mo Vang communes.

Table 3-3: Ethnic Minority Groups in the Immediate Project Areas by % Local Population

District/ Commune	Thai	Dao	Hmong	Tay	Muong
Van Yen District	0%	33%	7%	14%	0%
Dai Son	0%	75%	4%	9%	0%
Mo Vang	0%	62%	25%	11%	0%
An Thinh	0%	6%	0%	18%	0%
Van Chan District	29%	19%	7%	11%	7%
Lien Son Town	23%	4%	0%	0%	9%
Son Luong	78%	0%	3%	0%	12%
An Luong	0%	31%	26%	43%	0%
Suoi Quyen	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%
Total	13%	3%	7%	13%	3%

(Source: Commune records)

68. In the overall SES household population, females represent half of the population. However, in the age groups 18-30 years and 51-60 years, the percentage is lower at 43%. Women in the age-group 18-30 are consistently below half for all the project communes. Possible explanations for this trend are: statistical error range due to sample size, outward migration to other communes for marriage (given that most of the ethnic groups are patrilocal), outward migration for employment or marriage. This age-group should be monitored given higher susceptibility and risk to unsafe migration and human trafficking.

Table 3-4: Age-Sex Disaggregation of Survey Population

		<18	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	Total	% F 18-30
Van Yen District	M	83	83	32	37	29	7	271	
	F	68	52	33	46	22	12	233	39%
Dai Son	M	26	29	14	14	10	3	96	
	F	28	18	15	17	6	3	87	38%

		<18	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	Total	% F 18-30
Mo Vang	M	26	23	4	10	6		69	
	F	19	19	7	12	3	3	63	45%
An Thinh	M	31	31	14	13	13	4	106	
	F	21	15	11	17	13	6	83	33%
Van Chan District	M	122	77	73	45	25	17	359	
	F	137	70	86	45	19	30	387	48%
Lien Son Town	M	7	7	8	4	5	3	34	
	F	5	2	6	7	1	4	25	22%
Son Luong	M	9	7	11	4	3	2	36	
	F	32	10	13	4	4	3	66	59%
An Luong	M	51	30	22	21	8	7	139	
	F	39	26	35	20	6	11	137	46%
Suoi Quyen	M	55	33	32	16	9	5	150	
	F	61	32	32	14	8	12	159	49%
Total	M	205	160	105	82	54	24	630	
	F	205	122	119	91	41	42	620	
	Both	410	282	224	173	95	66	1,250	
	%F	50%	43%	53%	53%	43%	64%	50%	

(SES survey)

3.3 Education, Livelihood and Participation in Community Organization

3.3.1 Education attainment

69. The SES survey gathered information on the highest education attainment of household members. For most, the highest education attainment was primary and secondary school (26% and 35%, respectively) while 10% had completed high school. The average of those who responded as being illiterate was 6%. The highest proportions of illiteracy were in Mo Vang (11%), Suoi Quyen (9%), followed by Lien Son Town and Son Luong (5% each).

Table 3-5: Education Attainment of Household Members

District/ Commune	Illiterate	Primary school	Secondary school	Not finish High school	High school	College	University and above	Under school age	Total
Van Yen District	5%	23%	38%	7%	12%	3%	4%	9%	100%
Dai Son	3%	27%	30%	11%	12%	3%	5%	8%	100%
Mo Vang	11%	23%	41%	3%	2%	2%	1%	16%	100%
An Thinh	2%	17%	43%	5%	19%	3%	5%	6%	100%
Van Chan District	6%	28%	34%	8%	9%	3%	3%	11%	100%
Lien Son Town	5%	22%	41%	3%	15%	2%	3%	8%	100%

Son Luong	5%	22%	37%	9%	10%	1%	7%	10%	100%
An Luong	3%	23%	34%	10%	7%	6%	3%	13%	100%
Suoi Quyen	9%	36%	31%	6%	9%	0%	1%	9%	100%
Total	6%	26%	35%	7%	10%	3%	3%	10%	100%

(SES survey)

3.3.2 Livelihood

70. The survey found that the most common main occupation of household members was agriculture (64%) followed by business/service (7%). Women were equally engaged in occupations as men, with the most common occupations in which women were represented being agriculture and business/ service. Based on the survey results, no household members of working age were unemployed. Women were more likely than men to be represented in the occupation categories of worker and private sector.

Table 3-6: Main Occupation of Household Members

	Sex	Agriculture	Livestock breeding	Business/ Service	Restaurant	Worker	Public sector	Private sector	Housewife	Hired labor	Freelancer	Other	Total
Van Yen District	M	123	1	17	1	1	8	1	0	8	24	27	211
	F	123	0	19	1	4	5	1	1	2	6	22	184
Dai Son	M	45		6			6			6	5	12	80
	F	44		6	1	1	4	1		1	1	4	63
Mo Vang	M	36		3						1	5	8	53
	F	43							1		2	8	54
An Thinh	M	42	1	8	1	1	2	1		1	14	7	78
	F	36		13		3	1			1	3	10	67
Van Chan District	M	171	3	15	6	2	14	2	0	9	15	29	265
	F	187	3	12	3	3	8	3	7	5	16	34	281
Lien Son Town	M	16	1	2	1					3	4	2	29
	F	12		2						2	4	4	24
Son Luong	M	20				1	1	1		1	5	4	33
	F	22	1			2	3	1	1	3	6	6	45
An Luong	M	49	2	13	5	1	8	1			6	13	98
	F	63	1	9	3	1	5		5		6	6	99
Suoi Quyen	M	86					5			5		9	105
	F	90	1	1				2	1			18	113

	Sex	Agriculture	Livestock breeding	Business/ Service	Restaurant	Worker	Public sector	Private sector	Housewife	Hired labor	Freelancer	Other	Total
Total	M	294	4	32	7	3	22	3	0	17	39	56	477
	F	310	3	31	4	7	13	4	8	7	22	56	465
	Σ	<u>604</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>942</u>
Occupation as % of Total		<u>64%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>100%</u>
% F in Occupation		51%	43 %	49 %	36 %	70 %	37 %	57 %	100 %	29%	36 %	50%	49%

(SES survey)

71. The following table shows household primary income sources. The largest income source is agriculture (82% of households), followed by hired labour (48% of households) and then by livestock and trading (25% and 22% of households, respectively).

Table 3-7: Main Household Income Sources

District/ Commune	Unit	surveyed HHs	Agriculture	Trading	Business/ service	Manual labor	Salary	Transport	Livestock breeding	Social allowance	Real estate rental	Support from relatives	Hired labor	Other - cinnamon making	Total
Van Yen District	HH	122	99	35	11	2	23	5	39	4	2	1	61	26	308
	%		81	29	9	2	19	4	32	3	2	1	50	21	
Dai Son	HH	44	34	12	4		9	1	15	1			22	11	109
	%		77	27	9	-	21	2	34	2	-	-	50	25	
Mo Vang	HH	29	29	4	2		1	2	9	1			20	11	79
	%		100	14	7	-	3	7	31	3	-	-	69	38	
An Thinh	HH	49	36	19	5	2	13	2	15	2	2	1	19	4	120
	%		74	39	10	4	27	4	31	4	4	2	39	8	
Van Chan District	HH	169	140	28	8	3	23	1	33	-	-	-	79	11	326
	%		83	17	5	0	14	1	20	-	-	-	47	7	
Lien Son Town	HH	18	10	6		2	2	1					9		30
	%		56	33	-	11	11	6	-	-	-	-	50	-	
Son Luong	HH	23	15	2	2	1	4		3				13		40
	%		65	9	9	4	17	-	13	-	-	-	57	-	
An Luong	HH	65	55	18	6		11		6				34		130
	%		85	28	9	-	17	-	9	-	-	-	52	-	
Suoi Quyen	HH	63	60	2			6		24				23	11	126
	%		95	3	-	-	10	-	38	-	-	-	37	18	
Total	HH	291	239	63	19	5	46	6	72	4	2	1	140	37	634
	%	100	82	22	7	2	16	2	25	1	1	0	48	13	100

(SES survey)

3.3.3 Participation in Mass Organization

72. Households participate in a variety of local mass organizations. The most common participation is the Farmer's Association (128 persons) and Women's Union (85 persons).

Table 3-8: Membership of Mass Organizations (persons)

District/ Commune	No. of AHs	Women Union	Youth Union	Farmer Assoc.	Veteran Assoc.	Other
Van Yen District	122	23	5	47	15	32
Dai Son	44	6	2	19	4	13
Mo Vang	29	4	2	11	3	9
An Thinh	49	13	1	17	8	10
Van Chan District	169	62	1	81	4	21
Lien Son Town	18	3	1	10	1	3
Son Luong	23	12		11		
An Luong	65	18		29	2	16
Suoi Quyen	63	29		31	1	2
Total	291	85	6	128	19	53

(SES Survey)

3.4 Living Standards

3.4.1 Income

73. Around half of surveyed households (47%) reported earning an average monthly income of over VND 5 million. This was followed by 29% in the VND 3-5 million range; 18% in the VND 1-3 million range and 6% with less than VND 1 million per month. The total average monthly income was VND 3,093,072 per household. The areas with proportions of households over the average for incomes over VND 5 million were An Thinh, Dai Son and Suoi Quyen Communes. Lien Son Town and Son Luong Commune had higher proportion of those with incomes under VND 1 million compared to the average.

Table 3-9: Grouping of Household Monthly Income Ranges

District/ Commune	Total	<1 million VND	1 - under 3 million VND	3 -5 million VND	>5 million VND
Van Yen District	122	6	15	34	67
Dai Son	44	4	2	14	24
Mo Vang	29		6	10	13
An Thinh	49	2	7	10	30
Van Chan District	169	11	36	51	71
Lien Son Town	18	2	2	7	7
Son Luong	23	4	3	10	6
An Luong	65	3	19	16	27
Suoi Quyen	63	2	12	18	31
Total	291	17	51	85	138

(SES survey)

Table 3-10: Grouping of Household Income Ranges (as %)

District/ Commune	<1 million VND	1 - under 3 million VND	3 -5 million VND	>5 million VND	Total
Van Yen District	5%	12%	28%	55%	100%
Dai Son	9%	5%	32%	55%	100%
Mo Vang	0%	21%	34%	45%	100%
An Thinh	4%	14%	20%	61%	100%
Van Chan District	7%	21%	30%	42%	100%
Lien Son Town	11%	11%	39%	39%	100%
Son Luong	17%	13%	43%	26%	100%
An Luong	5%	29%	25%	42%	100%
Suoi Quyen	3%	19%	29%	49%	100%
Total	6%	18%	29%	47%	100%

(SES survey)

74. A large majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure. Twenty percent reported having enough income to save; income met expenditure for 53%; meeting expenditure needs with income was difficult for 21%; and 6% reported that their income was not enough for expenditure.

Table 3-11: Income Versus Expenditure

Dist/ Commune	No. of surveye d HHs	Possible savings		Enough for expenditure		Difficulty balancing expenditure and income		Not enough for expenditure	
		HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Van Yen District	122	39	32%	72	59%	7	6%	4	3%
Dai Son	44	17	39%	25	57%	1	2%	1	2%
Mo Vang	29	3	10%	21	72%	4	14%	1	3%
An Thinh	49	19	39%	26	53%	2	4%	2	4%
Van Chan District	169	19	11%	82	49%	55	33%	13	8%
Lien Son Town	18	3	17%	12	67%	1	6%	2	11%
Son Luong	23	3	13%	6	26%	11	48%	3	13%
An Luong	65	9	14%	27	42%	24	37%	5	8%
Suoi Quyen	63	4	6%	37	59%	19	30%	3	5%
Total	291	58	20%	154	53%	62	21%	17	6%

(SES)

75. In Table 3.12 below shows that for average monthly expenditure, 45% is spent on food. Surprisingly an average of 15% is spent on ceremonies such as weddings and funerals.
76. Almost half of those surveyed (138 out of 291 respondents or 47%) reported having loans. The overwhelming majority (84%) were loans with banks followed by 16% being loans from relatives. (See Table 3.13)
77. Half (50%) of the loans were for agricultural production, 27% were for business purposes, 24% were for building or repairing houses and only 4% spent on children's education. (See Table 3.14)

Table 3-12: Household Monthly Expenditure

No.	District/Commune		No. of AHs	Monthly expenditure															Total ('000 VND)
	District	Commune		Food	Electric bill	Telephone bill	Water bill	Gas	Petroleum	Repairing, parking	Health examination	Education	Entertainment	Clothes	Wedding, funeral	Shopping	Hiring maid	Other	
1	Van Yen		122	45%	4%	4%	0%	2%	5%	1%	1%	8%	2%	7%	14%	5%	0%	0%	903,631
1.1		Dai Son	44	43%	4%	5%	0%	2%	5%	1%	1%	9%	2%	8%	14%	5%	0%	0%	238,760
1.2		Mo Vang	29	46%	4%	4%	0%	2%	5%	1%	1%	8%	2%	8%	14%	5%	0%	0%	367,280
1.3		An Thinh	49	46%	4%	3%	0%	3%	4%	2%	2%	6%	3%	6%	15%	4%	0%	0%	297,591
2	Van Chan		169	45%	4%	5%	2%	2%	7%	0%	2%	11%	1%	4%	15%	2%	0%	0%	734,895
2.1		Lien Son Town	18	44%	8%	4%	2%	3%	10%	1%	4%	5%	1%	5%	12%	2%	0%	0%	86,725
2.2		Son Luong	23	44%	5%	5%	11%	2%	5%	0%	2%	8%	0%	2%	15%	1%	0%	0%	96,500
2.3		An Luong	65	42%	6%	5%	0%	3%	5%	0%	2%	16%	1%	4%	14%	1%	0%	0%	327,270
2.4		Suoi Quyen	63	51%	1%	5%	0%	1%	8%	0%	2%	8%	0%	4%	17%	2%	0%	1%	224,400
	Total		291	45%	4%	4%	1%	2%	6%	1%	2%	9%	2%	6%	15%	3%	0%	0%	1,638,526

(SES)

Table 3-13: Household Loans

No.	District/Commune		No. of AHs	No. of HHs in debt	Total of debt	Sources of loan			
	District	Commune				Banks	Other organizations	Relatives	Other
1	Van Yen		122	66	7,285,000,002	74.15%	0.00%	25.24%	0.60%
1.1		Dai Son	44	23	1,356,000,000	76.84%	0.00%	23.16%	0.00%
1.2		Mo Vang	29	19	708,000,000	89.41%	0.00%	10.59%	0.00%
1.3		An Thinh	49	24	5,221,000,002	71.38%	0.00%	27.77%	0.84%
2	Van Chan		169	72	6,644,000,000	94.28%	0.53%	5.19%	0.00%
2.1		Lien Son Town	18	10	2,988,000,000	96.15%	0.00%	3.85%	0.00%
2.2		Son Luong	23	12	543,000,000	86.19%	6.45%	7.37%	0.00%
2.3		An Luong	65	27	2,093,000,000	90.92%	0.00%	9.08%	0.00%
2.4		Suoi Quyen	63	23	1,020,000,000	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total		291	138	13,929,000,002	83.75%	0.25%	15.68%	0.32%

(SES)

Table 3-14: Purpose of Loans

No.	District/Commune		No. of AHs	No. of HHs in debt	Purposes of loan				
	District	Commune			Agriculture production	Business, trading	Children education	House repairing, building	Other
1	Van Yen		122	66	27	21	5	19	2
1.1		Dai Son	44	23	11	5		8	1 (Give money to children)
1.2		Mo Vang	29	19	9	3	1	8	
1.3		An Thinh	49	24	7	13	4	3	1 (Purchase land)
2	Van Chan		169	72	42	16	0	14	5
2.1		Lien Son Town	18	10	2	5		3	2 (Purchase land)
2.2		Son Luong	23	12	6	2		5	

No.	District/Commune		No. of AHs	No. of HHs in debt	Purposes of loan				
	District	Commune			Agriculture production	Business, trading	Children education	House repairing, building	Other
2.3		An Luong	65	27	14	9		4	2 (Purchase land)
2.4		Suoi Quyen	63	23	20			2	1 (Purchase land)
	Total		291	138	69	37	5	33	7

(SES)

3.4.2 Water, Energy Sources, Sanitation, Assets and Health

78. The majority of households source their drinking water from rivers and streams (63%). While 13% used dug wells and only 6% had piped water.

Table 3-15: Sources of Water for Drinking

	Unit	Rainwater	Dug well water	Drilled well water	Tap water	Piped water	Pond, river, lake	Other	Total
Van Yen District	HH	1	30	3	5	10	71	2	122
	%	1	25	3	4	8	58	2	100
Dai Son	HH		3		1		38	2	44
	%	-	7	-	2	-	86	5	100
Mo Vang	HH	1					28		29
	%	3	-	-	-	-	97	-	100
An Thinh	HH		27	3	4	10	5		49
	%	-	55	6	8	20	10	-	100
Van Chan District	HH	4	7	0	15	7	112	24	169
	%	2	4	-	9	4	66	14	100
Lien Son Town	HH		2		5	1	8	2	18
	%	-	11	-	28	6	44	11	100
Son Luong	HH		4		10	6	3		23
	%	-	17	-	44	26	13	-	100
An Luong	HH		1				42	22	65
	%	-	2	-	-	-	65	34	100
Suoi Quyen	HH	4					59		63
	%	6	-	-	-	-	94	-	100
Total	HH	5	37	3	20	17	183	26	291
	%	2	13	1	7	6	63	9	100

(SES survey)

79. Most reported the quality of their drinking water as acceptable (67%) or good (29%).

Table 3-16: Household Self-Assessment of Water Quality

		Good	Acceptable	Not good	Other	Total
Van Yen District	HH	72	45	4	1	122
	%	59	37	3	1	100
Dai Son	HH	25	17	2		44
	%	57	39	5	-	100
Mo Vang	HH	19	8	1	1	29
	%	66	28	3	3	100
An Thinh	HH	28	20	1		49
	%	57	41	2	-	100
Van Chan District	HH	13	151	3	2	169
	%	8	89	2	1	100
Lien Son Town	HH	6	11		1	18

	%	33	61	-	6	100
Son Luong	HH	3	20			23
	%	13	87	-	-	100
An Luong	HH		63	1	1	65
	%	-	97	2	2	100
Suoi Quyen	HH	4	57	2		63
	%	6	91	3	-	100
Total	HH	85	196	7	3	291
	%	29	67	2	1	100

(SES Survey)

80. The vast majority of households (83%) have either a tank toilet or toilet in the house with a septic tank. Eight percent reported having no toilet and 7% have toilets but that the outflow leads to a water source.

Table 3-17: Household Sanitation

		Tank toilet	Toilets in house with septic tanks	No toilets	Public toilets	Toilets beyond fish pond	Toilets in house leading to water source	Toilets in house leading to wastewater source	Other	Total
Van Yen District	HH	32	84	5	1	-	-	-	-	122
	%	26	69	4	1	-	-	-	-	100
Dai Son	HH	10	30	4						44
	%	23	68	9	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mo Vang	HH	15	12	1	1					29
	%	52	41	3	3	-	-	-	-	100
An Thinh	HH	7	42							49
	%	14	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Van Chan District	HH	74	53	18	-	3	21	-	-	169
	%	44	31	11	-	2	12	-	-	100
Lien Son Town	HH	4	10	2		1	1			18
	%	22	56	11	-	6	6	-	-	100
Son Luong	HH	10	13							23
	%	44	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
An Luong	HH	15	24	5		2	19			65
	%	23	37	8	-	3	29	-	-	100
Suoi Quyen	HH	45	6	11			1			63
	%	71	10	18	-	-	2	-	-	100
Total	HH	106	137	23	1	3	21	-	-	291
	%	36	47	8	0	1	7	-	-	100

(SES Survey)

81. For energy for lighting, the overwhelming majority (83%) of households have electricity from the national grid while the energy source for 17% is a private generator.

Table 3-18: Household Sources of Energy for Lighting

District/ Commune	Unit	National grid	Private grid	Private generator	Gas/petrol	Gas cylinder	Total
Van Yen District	HH	121	-	1	-	-	122
	%	99	-	1	-	-	100
Dai Son	HH	44					44
	%	100	-	-	-	-	100
Mo Vang	HH	28		1			29
	%	97	-	3	-	-	100
An Thinh	HH	49					49
	%	100	-	-	-	-	100
Van Chan District	HH	120	-	47	-	2	169
	%	71	-	28	-	1	100
Lien Son Town	HH	17		1			18
	%	94	-	6	-	-	100
Son Luong	HH	21		1		1	23
	%	91	-	4	-	4	100
An Luong	HH	64		1			65
	%	99	-	2	-	-	100
Suoi Quyen	HH	18		44		1	63
	%	29	-	70	-	2	100
Total	HH	241	-	48	-	2	291
	%	83	-	17	-	1	100

(SES Survey)

82. For cooking, most families use wood/straw (69%) with gas cylinder being used by around one-quarter.

Table 3-19: Household Sources of Energy for Cooking

District/ Commune	Unit	Electric	Gas/ petrol	Gas cylinder	Charcoal	Wood/ Straw	Other	Total
Van Yen District	HH	3	4	44	-	71	-	122
	%	3	3	36	-	58	-	100
Dai Son	HH		2	10		32		44
	%	-	5	23	-	73	-	100
Mo Vang	HH		2	3		25		30
	%	-	7	10	-	83	-	100
An Thinh	HH	3		31		14		48
	%	6	-	65	-	29	-	100
Van Chan District	HH	4	10	26	-	129	-	169
	%	2	6	15	-	76	-	100
Lien Son Town	HH	1	5	5		7		18
	%	6	28	28	-	39	-	100

Son Luong	HH	1		6		16		23
	%	4	-	26	-	70	-	100
An Luong	HH	2	5	13		45		65
	%	3	8	20	-	69	-	100
Suoi Quyen	HH			2		61		63
	%	-	-	3	-	97	-	100
Total	HH	7	14	70	-	200	-	291
	%	2	5	24	-	69	-	100

(SES Survey)

83. The SES collected information on household assets to use a relative household wealth proxy indicator for baseline data, presented below.

Table 3-20: Household Assets

District/ Commune	Unit	Bicycle	Motor bike	Car	TV	Fridge	Washing machine	Air- conditioner	Gas/ Electric stove	Rice cooker	Computer	Mobile phone	Valuable wood furniture
Van Yen District	HH	32	113	7	112	94	64	14	103	110	15	118	77
	%	26	93	6	92	77	53	12	84	90	12	97	63
Dai Son	HH	7	44	1	43	39	28	3	40	39	2	44	24
	%	16	100	2	98	89	64	7	91	89	5	100	55
Mo Vang	HH	9	29		28	18	8		19	28		28	10
	%	31	100	-	97	62	28	-	66	97	-	97	35
An Thinh	HH	16	40	6	41	37	28	11	44	43	13	46	43
	%	33	82	12	84	76	57	22	90	88	27	94	88
Van Chan District	HH	52	156	3	133	68	41	11	76	103	20	152	114
	%	31	92	2	79	40	24	7	45	61	12	90	68
Lien Son Town	HH	10	17	1	17	15	10	3	15	16		17	16
	%	56	94	6	94	83	56	17	83	89	-	94	89
Son Luong	HH	14	22		23	17	9	2	20	22	3	20	17
	%	61	96	-	100	74	39	9	87	96	13	87	74
An Luong	HH	21	60		59	27	19	4	32	55	16	64	40
	%	32	92	-	91	42	29	6	49	85	25	99	62
Suoi Quyen	HH	7	57	2	34	9	3	2	9	10	1	51	41
	%	11	91	3	54	14	5	3	14	16	2	81	65
Total	HH	84	269	10	245	162	105	25	179	213	35	270	191
	%	29	92	3	84	56	36	9	62	73	12	93	66

84. The most common reported ailment during the previous 12-month period was cold and flu (87%) followed by respiratory diseases (8%). Intestinal and other diseases were three and two percent, respectively.

Table 3-21: Common Ailments During Previous 12 Months

District/ Commune	Unit	Flu	Respiratory disease	Digestive and intestinal diseases	Other
Van Yen District	HH	103	16	2	1
	%	84	13	2	1
Dai Son	HH	38	5	1	
	%	86	11	2	-
Mo Vang	HH	26	3		
	%	90	10	-	-
An Thinh	HH	39	8	1	1
	%	80	16	2	2
Van Chan District	HH	150	6	8	5
	%	89	4	5	3
Lien Son Town	HH	13	3	1	1
	%	72	17	6	6
Son Luong	HH	19		4	
	%	83	-	17	-
An Luong	HH	58	2	3	2
	%	89	3	5	3
Suoi Quyen	HH	60	1		2
	%	95	2	-	3
Total	HH	253	22	10	6
	%	87	8	3	2

(SES Survey)

3.5 Gender

85. In the project areas, both men and women are actively engaged in the workforce. The most common livelihood activities were farming with general labour also a common income source. Women were more likely than men to be represented in the occupation categories of worker and private sector.

86. Women in the project areas are very busy, carrying a large part of family work to care of duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and taking care of children and the elderly in the family. In other activities, both husbands and wives mostly share such as farming, forestry work and conducting retail or service businesses as noted in tables above related in occupations.

87. Most of household decision-making was reported by surveyed households to be shared between husbands and wives. However, where one or the other is the main decision maker, it tended to be the husband. Land registration in the name of both spouses is not uniform. There remains a sizable proportion of households in some areas for which land is registered in the name of husbands only.

88. Adult women in the surveyed households had been afforded much less opportunities for formal education than men. Women in surveyed households have significantly lower education attainments than men and are over represented in the proportion of illiterate adults. (Refer to table related to education attainment above.)

89. The tables below show the gender division of labour within surveyed households.

Table 3-22: Household Division of Labour

District/ Commune	Shopping			Cooking			Cleaning house		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Dai Son	0%	70.5%	29.5%	0%	54.5%	45.5%	0%	59.1%	40.9%
Mo Vang	3.4%	82.8%	13.8%	0%	82.8%	17.2%	0%	79.3%	20.7%
An Thinh	0%	87.8%	12.2%	0%	71.4%	28.6%	0%	46.9%	53.1%
Van Yen	0.8%	80.3%	18.9%	0%	68%	32%	0%	59%	41%
Lien Son	16.7%	61.1%	22.2%	11.1%	61.1%	27.8%	11.1%	72.2%	16.7%
Son Luong	4.3%	82.6%	13.1%	4.3%	82.6%	13.1%	4.3%	82.6%	13.1%
An Luong	0%	47.7%	52.3%	0%	56.9%	43.1%	0%	40%	60%
Suoi Quyen	3.2%	93.7%	3.2%	1.6%	95.2%	3.2%	1.6%	95.2%	3.2%
Van Chan	3.6%	71%	25.4%	2.4%	75.1%	22.5%	2.4%	69.8%	27.8%

Table 3-23: Household Division of Attending to Children and Elderly

District/ Commune	Taking care of children, elder			Taking children to school			Tutoring children		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Dai Son	4.5%	11.4%	84.1%	0%	6.8%	93.2%	2.3%	6.8%	90.9%
Mo Vang	0%	13.8%	86.2%	0%	10.3%	89.7%	0%	6.9%	93.1%
An Thinh	0%	14.3%	85.7%	4.1%	4.1%	91.8%	2%	4.1%	93.9%
Van Yen	1.6%	13.1%	85.2%	1.6%	6.6%	91.8%	1.6%	5.7%	92.6%
Lien Son	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%	5.6%	27.8%	66.7%	22.2%	16.7%	61.1%
Son Luong	8.7%	30.4%	60.9%	8.7%	17.4%	73.9%	8.7%	17.4%	73.9%
An Luong	1.5%	21.5%	76.9%	3.1%	20%	76.9%	1.5%	7.7%	90.8%
Suoi Quyen	1.6%	38.1%	60.3%	1.6%	17.5%	81%	12.7%	4.8%	82.5%
Van Chan	3.6%	30.2%	66.3%	3.6%	19.5%	76.9%	8.9%	8.9%	82.2%

Table 3-24: Household Division of Responsibility for Income, Decision Making and Property Registration

District/ Commune	Working to generate income			Making important decisions			Property registration		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Dai Son	2.3%	4.5%	93.2%	13.6%	4.5%	81.8%	6.8%	4.5%	88.6%
Mo Vang	3.4%	6.9%	89.7%	24.1%	6.9%	69%	37.9%	10.3%	51.7%
An Thinh	4.1%	4.1%	91.8%	6.1%	12.2%	81.6%	34.7%	12.2%	73.5%
Van Yen	3.3%	4.9%	91.8%	13.1%	8.2%	78.7%	23.5%	8.3%	68.2%
Lien Son	27.8%	16.7%	55.6%	22.2%	16.7%	61.1%	27.8%	27.8%	44.4%
Son Luong	8.7%	17.4%	73.9%	8.7%	13%	78.3%	17.4%	17.4%	65.2%
An Luong	4.6%	0%	95.4%	4.6%	0%	95.4%	0%	1.5%	98.5%

District/ Commune	Working to generate income			Making important decisions			Property registration		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Suoi Quyen	12.7%	4.8%	82.5%	7.9%	17.5%	74.6%	6.3%	19%	74.6%
Van Chan	10.7%	5.9%	83.4%	8.3%	10.1%	81.7%	7.7%	13%	79.3%

Table 3-25: Household Division of Attendance in Community Activities

District/ Commune	Meeting at residential cluster			Participating in community activities			Attending funerals, weddings		
	M	F	B	M	F	B	M	F	B
Dai Son	6.8%	4.5%	88.6%	11.4%	4.5%	84.1%	0%	4.5%	95.5%
Mo Vang	6.9%	6.9%	86.2%	3.4%	6.9%	89.7%	0%	6.9%	93.1%
An Thinh	8.2%	4.1%	87.8%	2%	10.2%	87.8%	6.1%	10.2%	83.7%
Van Yen	7.4%	4.9%	87.7%	5.7%	7.4%	86.9%	2.5%	7.4%	90.2%
Lien Son	33.3%	22.2%	44.4%	22.2%	16.7%	61.1%	16.7%	33.3%	50%
Son Luong	26.1%	8.7%	65.2%	8.7%	21.7%	69.6%	4.3%	13%	82.6%
An Luong	24.6%	0%	75.4%	1.5%	1.5%	96.9%	0%	1.5%	98.5%
Suoi Quyen	11.1%	20.6%	68.3%	0%	12.7%	87.3%	4.8%	17.5%	77.8%
Van Chan	20.7%	11.2%	68%	4.1%	10.1%	85.8%	4.1%	12.4%	83.4%

90. The overall level of support for the project is high in the survey responses. Ninety-six percent fully support. There were, however, around 4% of those surveyed how did not provide a response.

Table 3-26: Level of Support for the Project

District/ Commune	No. of AHs	No. of AHs answered	Totally support		Partially support		No support	
			HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Van Yen District	122	117	117	96%	0	0%	0	0%
Dai Son	44	41	41	93%		0%		0%
Mo Vang	29	29	29	100%		0%		0%
An Thinh	49	47	47	96%		0%		0%
Van Chan District	169	161	160	95%	1	1%	0	0%
Lien Son Town	18	18	18	100%		0%		0%
Son Luong	23	22	21	91%	1	4%		0%
An Luong	65	61	61	94%		0%		0%
Suoi Quyen	63	60	60	95%		0%		0%
Total	291	278	277	95%	1	0%	0	0%

(SES)

Chapter 4 - Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

4.1 Information dissemination, consultation and participation requirements

91. Meaningful consultation is an integral element of RP preparation and implementation for this project RP. 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) 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. Consultations commenced during the preparation of resettlement plan with consultations held before, during and after the implementation of the IOL and SES. Consultations, including individual consultations will continue during preparation of and after approval of the updated resettlement plan.
92. This process enables communities and affected persons to be fully informed about the decisions that will affect their way of life and living standards. 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 Information dissemination and consultation during the preparation of the Resettlement Plan

93. Information dissemination and consultations were conducted with affected households identified through the IOL.
94. Seven consultation meetings were held in all the affected communes 2-10 February 2018. The meetings were facilitated by social safeguards and environmental safeguards consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 291 people participated consisting of 162 men and 129 women (44% of total). Summaries of these consultation meetings along with issues raised are in presented below. A more detailed record is presented in Appendix 4.

Table 4-1: List of Consultation Meetings Conducted with Affected Communities

Commune	Date	Participants	No. Attendendees		
			Total	M	F
Yen Bai Province					
1. Lien Son Town	Feb 2, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of local authorities: town vice-chairman, cadastral official. - Project consultant	18	10	8

Commune	Date	Participants	No. Attendees		
2. Suoi Quyen Commune	Feb 3, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of local authorities : commune vice-chairman, cadastral cadastral officer, village chief, secretary of the cell. - Project consultant	63	35	28
3. An Luong Commune	Feb 5, 2018	- Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads - Project consultant	65	36	29
4. Son Luong Commune	Feb 6, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of local government: commune chairman, land officer, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune - Project consultant	23	13	10
5. Mo Vang commune	Feb 07, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of local government: Commune Chairman, land officers, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune, commune office staff - Project consultant	29	16	13
6 . An Thinh commune	Feb 08, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of Local Government: Chairman of the commune, cadastral officer, Secretary of the Party Committee, office staff, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune. - Project consultant	49	27	22
7 . Dai Son commune	Feb 10, 2018	- Potentially affected households - Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer - Project consultant	44	25	19

95. Issues raised by attendees at the meetings 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 addressed by the project is summarized below.

Table 4-2: Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project
Resettlement Related	
- The compensation and support must be clear and avoid to losses to the affected people. For households doing business along the road who lose their land, other roadside land should be	Compensation and support will be provided based on the impact degree of each household and after the compensation plan is prepared, the plan

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project
compensated for them to start over. (Lien Son Commune)	will be posted at the CPC office and village cultural house for the affected person; For affected businesses along the road in addition to receiving compensation for lost assets, other assistance will be provided, including support for temporary or permanent suspension of business.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details of the house impacts and relocation plan should be provided. (Suoi Quyen Commune) - 100% of people want to receive cash compensation for the construction and repair of the house. (Lien Son Commune) - Decisions to relocate or stay depend on the more details of compensation plan (An Luong Commune) 	<p>When the project is implemented, detailed design and detailed plans on compensation, support and resettlement will be announced.</p> <p>Desires to receive compensation for affected houses and structures will be met by the project so that people can build or repair their own homes according to their needs;</p> <p>People will be consulted on the relocation options. In the case of remaining residential land has enough area in accordance with the regulations of the PPC on the minimum residential land area, people have the right to rebuild their house on the remaining land.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issue of compensation should be taken seriously and accurately. The current price specified by Yen Bai province is too low. (Son Luong Commune) - Compensation price must be agreed on negotiation, while according to the regulations of Yen Bai province, the current price is VND 27mil/ha. (Suoi Quyen Commune) - Strict and transparent measurement of loss and fair compensation. (An Luong Commune) 	Fair compensation for land and non-land losses: Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. Assistance will be provided for culturally appropriate reburial on a plot provided by the project. If the remaining portion of land is unviable, the entire parcel of land will be acquired in accordance with Government regulations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns on impacts and compensation on rice fields and unregistered land. (Suoi Quyen Commune) - Concerns on compensation for land with and without right title. (Mo Vang Commune) 	Compensation for land will be based on legal status of the land – whether is has or is eligible for LURC. Regardless, all affected people will receive compensation for non-land assets and assistance for relocation (if displaced) and assistance for livelihood restoration (if severely affected) and applicable transitional assistance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational training for young people is needed. (Lien Son Commune) - Need to have job support for rice farmers who lose farming land. (Son Luong Commune) 	Livelihood restoration assistance will be aimed at supporting them to restore their livelihoods or seek new opportunities. The RP includes a livelihood development program that will be detailed during RP updating. The main focus of the program will be farming livelihoods as well as provide opportunities for other vocational

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project
	training. As part of the program, counselling will be provided on use of compensation money as well as viable vocations for those who wish to undertake vocational training. The livelihood development program will promote the active participation of women. Women will be separately consulted on their needs and preferences.
Design Related	
- Plant trees along the road when operated. (Lien Son Commune)	Tree planting along the bothsides of the road will be decided by Department of Transport and District People's Committee
- 100% of households want to keep the existing road alignment which does not affect land for production. (An Luong Commune)	The project will upgrade the existing alignment Households can keep the remaining area (residential land, business land). Compensation will be paid to households for lost assets so they can repair affected houses or structures.
- The widening of the road should not take much land so the business people can the remaining land and receive cash for home repair. (Son Luong Commune)	
General	
- 100% of people support the road project. (Lien Son Commune)	Project implementation plan is scheduled to start in 2020 and compensation, land acquisition can be conducted in 2019. The Project implementation plan will be disclosed to authorities at all level, affected households and community after the Project is approved.
- The implementation of the project is fully supported by local people. (Dai Son Commune)	
- The road expansion is quite convenient because of previous planning for road widening. (An Thinh Commune)	
- The situation of roads is very difficult and the road improvement is welcome. (Son Luong Commune)	
- Questions about the project implementation period. (An Thinh Commune)	

4.3 Information Disclosure

96. The resettlement plan (draft and updated versions) are required to be publically disclosed and information from the resettlement plans disclosed to affected people in a timely manner and in an accessible and understandable form.

4.3.1 Disclosure of the draft resettlement plan

97. Salient features of the project, project impacts, mitigation measures and information about the GRM were disclosed to affected households and relevant local Government agencies through consultation meetings presented above. A public information brochure (PIB) setting out key information was disseminated to potentially affected people at the time of the consultations. A copy of the PIB is attached as Appendix 2.

98. The agreed draft RP will be disclosed in the project areas as well as publically disclosed on the ADB website. An updated PIB setting out key principles, forms of assistance, grievance redress mechanism (with contact information) and an updated project schedule will also be publically posted in each commune following approval of the draft resettlement plan.

4.3.2 Disclosure of the updated resettlement plan

99. During RP updating, relevant information will be conveyed and disclosed to affected people, communities in the project areas as well as relevant Government agencies through public consultations and public information brochures. The agreed updated RP will be disclosed to affected people, and communities as well as be publically disclosed on ADB website.

4.4 Resettlement Plan Consultation, Communication and Disclosure Plan

4.4.1 Modes of communication and consultation

100. Various means of communication can be applied depending of the communication objectives as well as constraints in time or resources. The following participation techniques can be used:

- **Information Dissemination and Information Sharing Using Media:** this technique can be used to inform the stakeholders on project status, action taken, results of activities and similar. This technique can use either written (information brochures, fact sheets, newsletter, newspaper, radio, and website). Public notice boards, such as at district and commune offices can be used to publically post written information. Public information, education and communication printed material, should incorporate posters and brochures which drawings and diagrams.
- **Consultation and Discussion Meetings:** These involve face-to-face meetings with stakeholders. Public or small group meetings targeting the community should be held in convenient locations and times to promote participation. Community level meetings have the advantage of overcoming gaps in literacy capabilities and enable the use of local ethnic languages.
- **Information Gathering:** quantitative and qualitative information about projects, needs, best practices, etc., can be gathered either in written form (i.e. questionnaire surveys) or in face to face interactions (meetings, focus group discussions). When dealing with information elicited from community representatives, use culturally appropriate techniques such as focus group discussions; women's gatherings etc., in local language; and ensure that information is collected separately from different segments of community (elders, youth, women etc.);
- **Two-way knowledge and information exchange:** should be applied throughout the project with all key stakeholder representatives and potentially affected or involved communities.

101. Communication needs to recognize the language needs of different audiences. There are 18 ethnic minority groups residing in the provinces of the project areas making up a significant proportion of the local populations. While Vietnamese is commonly spoken in addition to their own ethnic languages, levels of understanding, ability to converse as well as read Vietnamese vary considerably. Literacy in local ethnic languages is not common. Community meetings should take consideration of this, using appropriate vocabulary and local languages. Public information, education and communication printed material, should incorporate posters and brochures which drawings and diagrams.

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

and consideration given to conducting dedicated meetings for women if participation levels are low.

4.4.2 Roles and responsibilities of communication and consultation

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

Table 4-3: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
Following Approval of Draft RP				
Disclosure of agreed RP	Affected households, communities in project areas; Stakeholders.	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	PMU/ DONRE/ DPCs DPCs/ CPCs	Following formal approval and concurrence from Government and ADB
	General public	Public disclosure on ADB's website Uploading on MOT website	ADB MOT	
During Updating of RP				
Resettlement	Relocating AHs	Group and individual discussions with relocating AHs on options details and assistance entitlements.	DCARB, CPC	Following DMS
Livelihood development	AHs eligible for LDP	Group and individual discussions on LDP strategy, including proposed options. Needs and preference assessment. (Feedback informs final design of LDP.)	LDPSC, LDPMB, DCARB	Following DMS
Entitlements, eligibility and compensation rates	AHs	Public consultation meetings. Distribution of the PIB to APs	DCARBs, CPC with support from PMU	Following DMS and replacement cost study
Disclosure of draft updated RP and entitlements	Affected households	Posting the compensation and support plan in commune and village public areas. This plan	DCARB	

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
		covers all project entitlements for APs as well details of GRM. AP feedback on compensation plans to be collected and recorded at least 20 days following disclosure		
Disclosure of agreed updated RP	Affected households; Communities in project areas.	Translated resettlement plan publically accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website and MOT website.	-PMU, DCARB with support of DD Consultant. -PIB disseminated by CPCs. -ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP
Implementation schedule of resettlement plan and civil works	Affected households	Public consultation meetings	DCARB, PMU, CPCs	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.
Compensation disbursement schedule	Affected households	Notices to individual households	DCARB and local PCs	Minimum 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation arrangements	Households required to relocate	Group discussions and individual consultations as needed.	DCARB	Commencing upon final approval of updated RP until resettlement satisfactorily completed.
Disclosure of periodic External Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations	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)

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public	Uploaded on ADB website.	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU (semi-annual)

Note: DD Consultant = Detailed Design Consultant; DCARB = District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board; DOLISA = Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs; PMU = Project Management Unit; EIA = Environment Impact Assessment; EMP = Environment Management Plan; LDP = Livelihood Development Plan; PIB = public information booklet; WU=Women's Union.

Chapter 5 - Grievance Redress

5.1 Project Grievances

104. A project grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived project-related problem that gives ground for complaint by an affected person (AP). As a general policy, the EA (Ministry of Transport - MOT) and IA (Project Management Unit No.2- PMU2) will work proactively to prevent grievances through the implementation of impact mitigation measures and community liaison activities that anticipate and address potential issues before they become grievances. Nonetheless, it is possible that unanticipated impacts may occur if the mitigation measures are not properly implemented or unforeseen issues occur.
105. To address complaints, a project grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be developed in accordance with ADB requirements and Government procedures. A GRM is a systematic process for receiving, recording, evaluating and addressing AP's project-related grievances transparently and in a reasonable period. The GRM will be established by PMU2 prior to the commencement of any land acquisition or resettlement activities, and will operate during the pre- construction, construction and operation phases.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

106. The proposed GRM integrates resettlement, environment and technical issues into a single structure. The structure considers Vietnamese laws and provisions for complaint handling as well as nuances of the operating environment and cultural attitudes toward lodging complaints. Specifically, the structure enables the GRM to:
- provide a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting;
 - build trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
 - enable a systematic identification of issues or problems, facilitating corrective actions and pre-emptive engagement.
107. The proposed GRM includes the following elements:
- a grievance receipt and registration system to provide ways for community members to register complaints and confirm they have been received;
 - grievance eligibility assessment to determine if the issues raised in the complaint fall within the mandate of the GRM and if the complaints are legitimate;
 - grievance assessment and investigation to clarify concerns raised in the complaint, to gather information on the situation, and to identify how the issues might be resolved;
 - joint problem-solving, in which all relevant project stakeholders engage in a dialogue and action planning to resolve the problem;
 - grievance tracking, including maintenance of written records of grievances, monitoring, public information disclosure and reporting to the affected people; and
 - grievance closure, including community feedback and confirmation of resolution of the problem.
108. APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of affected environment, land acquisition and resettlement, such as noise, pollution, entitlements, rates and payment and procedures for resettlement, income restoration programs, etc.

109. The principles and procedures of the GRM are based on provisions of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29/11/2013; Law on Grievances No. 02/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011; Law on Denunciations No. 03/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011; Law on Receiving of Residents No. 42/2013/QH13, dated 25/11/2013; Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP, dated 03/10/2012 of the Government Stipulating Detailed Regulations on Some Articles of Law on Grievance 2011; Decree No. 76/2012/ND-CP, dated 03/10/2012 of the Government Stipulating Detailed Regulations on Some Articles of Law on Denunciation 2011; Circular No. 06/2013/TT-TTCT, dated 30/9/2012 of the Government Inspectorate Stipulating Procedures of Denunciation Settlement, Circular No. 07/2014/TT-TTCT, dated 31/10/2014 of the Government Inspectorate Stipulating Procedures of Settling Grievances, Denunciating Letters and Letters of Requests; ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). According to the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, a grievance must be submitted within 90 days of the time they receive the decision of land acquisition or become aware of the actions of the administrative action in question. In circumstances, such as sickness, natural calamity, or required to work or study in a distant location or other objective constraints, that time will not be counted within the 90 days mentioned above.
110. The GRM consists of several escalating stages. Complaint resolution and decision making are undertaken by PMU2's Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) in consultation with the District Grievance Redress Units of Than Uyen, Tan Uyen, Lai Chau City, Tam Duong (Lai Chau Province), Van Yen, Van Chan (Yen Bai Province), Van Ban (Lao Cai Province) then by a Provincial-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) of respective provinces, if required. The roles and responsibilities of PMU2 ESU, DGRU/CGRU and GRC are presented below.
111. **Environment and Social Unit of PMU2 (PMU2 ESU):** The unit consists of social and environmental staff at PMU2, supported by staff members, preferably one or two members based in respective Districts. Staff of PMU2 ESU will (i) receive all complaints from APs seeking access to the GRM; (ii) register the complaints; (iii) determine complaint eligibility; (iv) send confirmation of eligibility to the complainant; (v) forward the complaint to relevant contractor (during construction) or facility operator (during operation), DGRU/CGRU and GRU; (vi) follow up with the DGRU/CGRU and the GRC on status of complaint redress; (vii) investigate the complaint and identify corrective actions that are within the mandate of MOT; (viii) inform AP on the proposed corrective action; (ix) track and record all decisions taken; (x) maintain a complaint registration, tracking and monitoring system; and (xi) report to MOT, respective districts (07) and provinces
112. (03) on the implementation and result of the corrective action plans.
113. **District/City Grievance Redress Units (DGRU/CGRU) (07):** The Unit consists of 6 officers of six relevant District/City divisions: Center for Land Fund Development, Natural Resources and Environment, Inspectorate, Finance, Construction, and Resident Receiving Office. The Units are chaired by the Vice Chairmen of 07 respective District People's Committees/City People's Committee. The DGRU/CGRU will (i) determine eligibility of complaints relating to resettlement and environment, (ii) conduct an assessment of complaints that relate to resettlement and environment, (iii) send confirmation of eligibility to the AP in case the complaint is related to resettlement and environment, with copy to PMU2 ESU; (iv) identify the corrective action plan and send it to the AP with copy to PMU2 ESU for further processing; (v) execute the plan and report the implementation, result of the plan implementation to PMU2 ESU; (vi) participate in GRC meetings if invited; (vii) monitor implementation of grievance resolution processes under their jurisdiction.
114. **The Grievance Redress Committees of respective Provinces of Lai Chau, Yen Bai and Lao Cai (GRC):** The Committee consists of 5 officers of five relevant provincial

departments: Natural Resources and Environment, Inspectorate, Finance, Construction, and Resident Receiving Office. The Committee is chaired by the Vice Chairman of respective PPC. The Committee will (i) determine eligibility of appeals; (ii) conduct the assessment of appeals; (iii) send confirmation letter of eligibility to the AP with a copy to PMU2 ESU; (iv) identify corrective action plans for appeals; (v) manage and supervise the implementation of the plan; and (iv) inform PMU2 on the decision of the corrective action plan.

115. The GRM stages are presented below.

Stage 1: Submission of complaint.

- a. The AP submits a written complaint to PMU2 ESU staff, or as letter, or email (with attached signed letter). Contact details of PMU2 ESU will be posted at the construction sites. A registered and legally recognized civil society organization (CSO) with valid representation authorization may file a complaint on behalf of an AP through PMU2 ESU.
- b. Complaints can also be sent directly to the works contractor (during construction through a hotline number that will be posted for construction-related matters (such as noise, dust, access to property and other matters) which require immediate action, or to the operator (during the operation phase). Contractors are required to register the complaint, and report to PMU2 ESU on complaints received and actions taken.

Stage 2: Registration, Eligibility Assessment, Confirmation of Eligibility [max. 5 working days]

- a. PMU2 ESU registers the complaint in a grievance registry and identifies the nature of the complaint. If the complaint relates to resettlement (case 1), PMU2 ESU forwards the complaint to the relevant DGRU/CGRU for further processing. If the complaint relates to other matters such as environment, project design, damage to property or others (case 2), PMU2 ESU proceeds to the next step.
- b. The DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) determines whether the complaint is eligible for the GRM using the screening procedure.
- c. If the complaint is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
- d. If the complaint is deemed eligible, the DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) identifies how the complaints should be investigated and addressed and who will be responsible for these actions, and informs the relevant parties accordingly. Options include: (i) the works contractor (during construction phase); (ii) the operator (during operation phase); (iii) the Center for Land Fund Development; (iv) the DGRU/CGRU; (iv) PMU2 ESU; (v) others.
- e. The DGRU/CGRU (case 1) or PMU2 ESU (case 2) sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant, with copy to PMU2 ESU for case 1. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

Stage 3: Assessment and Identification of Action [max. 10 working days]

- a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 2(d) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the complaint to determine how it might be resolved.
- b. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage 2(d) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process.
- c. The entity identified under Stage 2 (d), in consultation with PMU2 ESU, drafts a time-bound action plan including responsibilities for plan implementation.

- d. The entity identified under Stage 2(d) submits the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. PMU2 ESU is copied in the letter.

Stage 4: Confirmation by AP, or First Appeal [max. 10 working days]

- a. The complainant confirms in writing consent with the proposed action plan to execute immediately the action plan.
- b. The complainant may submit an appeal to GRC of respective Provinces in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within 30 days after acknowledgement of the complaint; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision under Stage 3.

Stage 5: Review, Eligibility Assessment and Confirmation of Appeal by GRC of respective Provinces [max. 5 working days]

- a. The GRC informs PMU2 ESU/concerned DGRU/CGRU that the complainant appealed the decision, and requests all relevant documents and issued decisions from PMU2 ESU/concerned DGRU/CGRU. The GRC, in consultation with the DGRU/CGRU determines whether the appeal is eligible using their own screening procedure.
- b. If the appeal is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
- c. If the appeal is deemed eligible, the GRC identifies who and how the complaint should be investigated and addressed, and informs the relevant parties accordingly.
- d. The GRC sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant with copy to PMU2 ESU for registration. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

Stage 6: Assessment and Identification of Action by GRC [max 10 working days]

- a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 5 (c) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the appeal to determine how it might be resolved.
- b. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage 5 (c) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process. For cases involving ethnic minority complainants, CEMA will participate as a party to the assessment and decision making process.
- c. The entity identified under Stage 5 (c), in consultation with PMU2 ESU, drafts a time-bound action plan including responsibilities for plan implementation.
- d. The entity identified under Stage 5 (c) submits the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. The DGRU/CGRU and PMU2 ESU are copied in the letter.

Stage 7: Confirmation by AP, or Second Appeal [max 10 working days]

- a. The complainant confirms agreement in writing with the Decision and the proposed action plan.
- b. The complainant may appeal to the local court in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within the 30 days after acknowledgement of the appeal; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision in Stage 6. In fact, at any time in the GRM the AP may appeal to the local court system if they so choose.
- c. If the AP is not satisfied with the outcome of the GRM, they may send their grievance directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Viet Nam Resident Mission. If the AP is not satisfied with the responses of SERD, APs can

access ADB's Accountability Mechanism via <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>¹. The AP should first try to resolve the complaint with the relevant authorities and project team. Use of the Accountability Mechanism is the last resort.

Stage 8: Implementation of Action, Monitoring, and Reporting [duration: as defined in the Decision and time-bound action plan]

- a. Implementation of the Decision and action plan commences, with close collaboration of relevant project stakeholders depending on the type of complaint.
- b. PMU2 ESU monitors the implementation of actions and records findings, to be filed through the grievance administration system. As part of the monitoring process, PMU2 ESU consults the relevant project stakeholders, as needed.

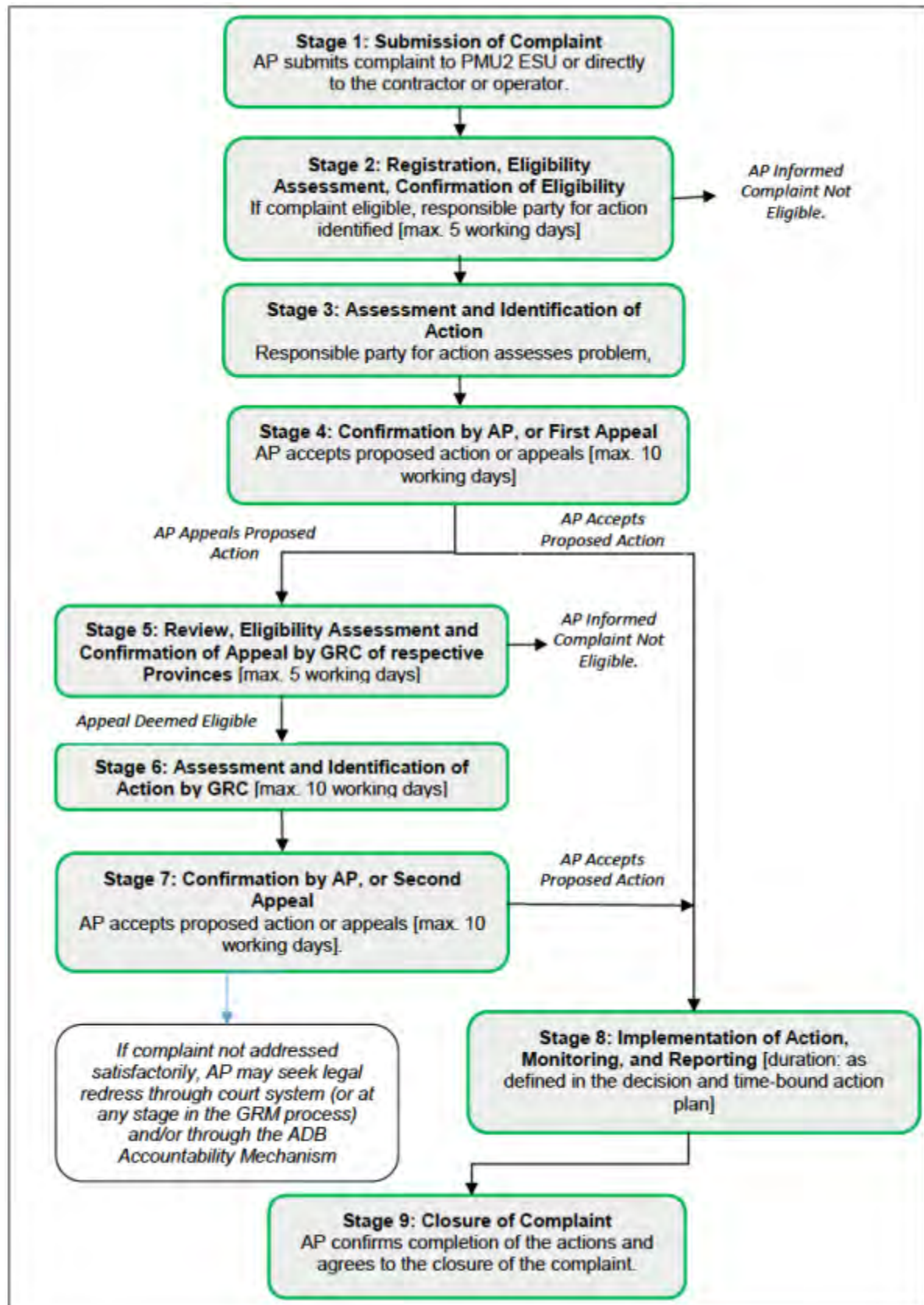
Stage 9: Closure of Complaint

- a. When the decision/actions are implemented and when monitoring is completed, PMU2 ESU prepares a final report which is shared with the complainant, DGRU/CGRU and GRC, and filed.
- b. The complainant confirms completion of the actions and *agrees* to the closure of the complaint. The grievance dossier is closed and filed in the project archive.

116. The AP will not have to pay any fee for his/her case (official or unofficial). APs will be encouraged to use the above GRM. However, the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies by APs, at any stage, if they so wish.

¹ Vietnamese version: <https://www.adb.org/vi/documents/accountability-mechanism-policy-2012>

Figure 1. Project GRM



Chapter 6 - Legal and Policy Framework

117. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the provisions of the policy and legal framework of the Government of Vietnam and Asian Development Bank (ADB SPS 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2 and 3 and cross-cutting policy themes included in OM/F1/OP updated in October 2013). The RP follows the approved Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) which concerns all subprojects under this investment program and requires compliance with the following safeguard objectives:

- Land Acquisition and Resettlement: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- Ethnic Minority Peoples: (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, and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

6.1 Government of Vietnam Laws, Regulations and Policies Pertaining to Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance, Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Peoples

118. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted in 2013 confirms that ownership and protection of ownership of citizens of their houses. According to the Constitution 2013, land in Vietnam belongs to the population as a whole, and is administered by the state on the public's behalf, citizens and organizations rely upon land-use rights, but do not own land. The law allows the state to acquire land used by citizens for a wide range of purposes, including national defense and security, national interest, public interest and economic development.

119. Ownership rights in Vietnam are mainly land use rights, which means that they have the right to use but can not own the land. The right to use includes the right to a land use right certificate (LURC) granted by the State, the user has the right to sell, lease, exchange, mortgage and leave the right to use and expel others out of the land that they have the LURC. The State may grant land use rights and users may obtain legal use rights through rent, inheritance or grant from family members and purchase. LURCs are necessary for the recognition of the rights of users and the guarantee of their right to use, real estate transactions, access to credit and legal protection of land use rights.

120. Some types of legal title may have land use rights. The State may grant user rights through allocation or lease and some rights require users to pay fees or rent. Under the law, the type of "land user" includes: (1) domestic organizations (political organizations and people's armed forces units), which the State allocates, leases land or recognizes land use rights; (2) economic organizations are permitted to transfer land use rights; (3) communities granted with land or recognized by the State on land use right; (4) domestic households and individuals are allocated or leased land by the State, and are recognized on land use rights or entitled to transfer such rights; (5) religious organizations are granted and recognized land use rights by the State; (6) foreign diplomatic missions have land leased by the State;

(7) some Vietnamese residing overseas are allocated or leased with land; (8) Foreign organizations and individuals investing in Vietnam may have land leased by the State.

121. In addition, the government also promulgated a number of laws, decrees and regulations to create a legal framework for land acquisition, assistance, compensation and resettlement. The main documents include:

a. Law and Ordinance

- (i) Land Law 2013, No.45/2013/QH13 approved by the National Assembly on 29/11/2013;
- (ii) Law on Complaints (2011) No.02/2011/QH13 approved by the National Assembly dated 21/11/2011;
- (iii) Construction Law No.50/2014/QH13 dated 18/6/2014;
- (iv) The Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 of the National Assembly dated April 20, 2007 on exercise of democracy in communes, wards and townships and contents to be publicized to people including: "Investment projects and works, order of priority, implementation schedule, schemes on compensation, support for land clearance and resettlement related to projects and works in the commune area".

b. Government's Decree

- (i) Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 06/01/2017 amending and supplementing a number of decrees guiding the Land Law, such as Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP issued on May 15, 2014 detailing a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on promulgation of land prices and Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/05/2014 on compensation, support and resettlement at land acquisition by the State;
- (ii) Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government specifying the implementation of a number of articles of the Land Law No.45/2013/QH13;
- (iii) Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing land price;
- (iv) Decree No.104/2014/ND-CP dated 14/11/2014 on Land price framework;
- (v) Decree No. 45/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for the collection of land use fees;
- (vi) Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for collection rental fee for land and water surface;
- (vii) Decree No.47/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;
- (viii) Decree No.84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing;
- (ix) Decree No.46/2015 dated 12/5/2015 on administering the quality and maintenance of building structures;
- (x) Decree No.16/2016/ND-CP dated 16 March 2016 on the management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and preferential loans by donors;

- (xi) Decree No.75/2012 / ND-CP dated 03/10/2012 detailing some articles of the Law on Complaints

c. Decision

- (i) Decision No.1956/QD-TTg of November 17, 2009 of the Prime Minister approving the scheme on vocational training for rural laborers up to 2020
- (ii) Decision 63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 September 2015 on vocational training and job referral policy for labors who are impacted by agricultural land acquisition.

d. Circular

- (i) Circular No.33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 29/9/2017 of the MONRE guiding in details for implementation of the Decree No.01/2017/ND-CP dated 06/1/2017 of the Government to edit, supplement some Decrees guiding in details the implementation of Land Law and some Articles of Circulars guiding implementation of Land Law.
- (ii) Circular No.23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulating land use right certificates, house own right and other land-related assets.
- (iii) Circular No.24/2014/BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regarding the cadastral records.
- (iv) Circular No.25/2014/BTNMT dated May 19, 2014 of MONRE regulating cadastral map.
- (v) Circular No.28/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of MONRE regulating land statistics and inventory and establishing maps on current status of land use.
- (vi) Circular 29/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of MONRE regulating in details the preparation and adjustment on land use planning;
- (vii) Circular 30/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's on land allocation, lease, change of land use purpose and land recovery;
- (viii) Circular 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 of MONRE on detailed methodology for valuation of land, construction, adjustment for land price, specific valuation of land and consultancy for land valuation.
- (ix) Circular No.37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30/6/2014 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;
- (x) Circular No.76 dated June 16, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding some provisions in Decree No.45/2014/ND-CP on the collection of land use tax;
- (xi) Circular No.77 dated June 16, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance guiding Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP on land rent, water surface rent;
- (xii) Circular 74/2015/TT-BTC dated 15 May 2015 of the MOF guiding preparation of cost estimation, using and settling costs for compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation when land is acquired by the State;
- (xiii) Circular No.02/2015/TT-BTNMT dated January 27, 2015 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment guiding in detail some provisions of Decree No.

43/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 of the Government;

- (xiv) Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCT dated 31 October 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations.

e. Decisions of Yen Bai province

- (i) PPC Decision 17/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 17 September 2014 of Yen Bai PPC, Issuing Detailed Regulations Matters and Articles of the Land Law Dated 29 November 2013 and Decree 47/2014/NĐ-CP Dated 15 May 2014 of the Government Regulating Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement when the State Acquires Land.
- (ii) Decision No.25/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21/12/2017 of Yen Bai PPC amending and supplementing a number of articles and clauses detailing some articles of the Land Law dated 19 December 2017 November 2013 and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on providing for compensation, assistance for resettlement when the State recovers land issued with Decision No. 17/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 17 September 2014 by Yen Bai PPC;

122. Law and regulations of the Government of Vietnam pertain to Ethnic Minority Peoples

- (i) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted on 28 November 2013 recognizes the 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 ethnic minority. The Constitution defines indigenous people based on the following criteria: (i) a language other than the national language; (ii) has long lived on that land, or has a relationship with that land; and a long-standing social organization; (iii) self-sufficient production system; and (iv) distinct cultural identities and identified as a distinct cultural group recognized by neighboring ethnic groups. Article 5 of Constitution 2013 recognizes the following general principles:
- (ii) The Land Law of 2013 (No.45/2013/QH13) enacted on 10/12/2013 recognizes the right of communities residing together, sharing the same customs and practices or same family line to have land use rights recognized by the State. It also states that such communities have rights to use land compensated for acquired land and non-land assets. The same law states that ethnic minority communities can be allocated or have long term and stable use of agricultural land recognized in order to preserve national identities associated with the traditions and customs of the people. (In the project affected areas, ethnic minority households tend to have individual rather than collective land use rights).
- (iii) The Government of Viet Nam has issued various policies on ethnic minority development issues, which can be divided into three groups of basic policy solutions, namely, (i) relating to facilitating agricultural settlement for ethnic minority people (ii) relating to facilitating the overall socio-economic development of the ethnic minority people in the uplands; and, (iii) relating to land allocation and land use in upland areas formerly inhabited by ethnic minorities.

6.2 ADB Policies and Requirements

- 123.** The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) consolidates three existing safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), and environment. The objectives of the IR policy are to: (i) where possible, avoid involuntary resettlement; (ii) explore design alternatives to avoid or reduce impacts; (iii) restore livelihoods and (iv)

improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. The IP policy objectives are to: (i) design and implement projects that foster full respect for IP's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by IPs themselves; and (ii) ensure that IPs 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.

124. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The new safeguard policy and requirements also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (March 2005), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2003).
125. Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas - regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Moreover, the Policy also applies to involuntary resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.
126. Subprojects financed by ADB that are financed by the Government or other sources, are expected to observe the following policy principles:
 - i. Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organisations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the subproject especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
 - iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of subproject benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women head of households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- vii. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix. Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- x. Conceive and conduct involuntary resettlement as part of a development subproject or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of subproject's costs and benefits. For a subproject with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the subproject as a stand-alone operation.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.
- xiii. In case of Indigenous people/Ethnic Minority population, undertake meaningful consultations with affected EM Peoples communities and concerned EM 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 EM Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance EM Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the EM Peoples' concern.
- xiv. Ascertain the consent of affected EM Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of EM 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 EM Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected EM 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.
- xv. Continue consultation with the affected EM Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that EM 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.

127. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interests, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account when recovering structure, asset of the household, individual or private company. For assets recovered by the organization, the assets formed by the state budget will calculate the depreciated value of assets and structures to compensate. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.
128. Individuals or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

6.3 Harmonization of the Vietnamese and ADB policies

129. With the issuance of Land Law 45/2013 and Decree 47/2014 regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State, the policies the Government have been significantly improved and are becoming more consistent with ADB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Paragraph 51 of the Decree 16/2016/ND-CP (16 March 2016), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.
130. The comparison and differences (gaps) between the Government of Vietnam's laws and decrees and ADB Safeguards Policy with regard to land acquisition and resettlement as well as ethnic minority peoples, and how to address these gaps for this project are shown in the following table.

Table 6-1: Matrix of Government National Laws, Province Decisions and ADB Policy

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
1	Entity that conducts the valuation of acquired assets	Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets	The provincial-level land administration agency is entitled to hire organizations	Qualified organization(s) will be recruited by the organization implementing site clearance to conduct specific land prices and prices of assets attached to land. The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods.
2	Compensation for non-land assets and other forms of assistance for those not eligible for compensation for affected	Persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to affected land are not eligible for compensation for land but are to be compensated for non-land assets, such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements to land at full replacement cost provided they occupied the land prior to the project cutoff date for eligibility. (Paras. 8,12 Appendix 2)	The Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally-run cities shall consider providing such support on case-by-case basis. (Article 7, Article 251, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP)	APs ineligible on compensation for land that they occupy will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets they own and remaining improvements to or investment on land. For house and other main structures to be deemed ineligible for compensation due to non-compliance with state regulations, evidence of written warnings/ sanctions by relevant authorities to affected persons at or near time of construction is required. If acquired land is not eligible for

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
	land.			<p>compensation APs shall be considered for other assistance for acquired land to ensure stable living conditions and livelihood development, including</p> <p>(a) Support for stabilizing livelihood and production;</p> <p>(b) Support for training, occupation change and job seeking for cases of recovery of agricultural land from households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production, or of recovery of land which is a combination between residential land and land for trading and services of households and individuals that have to be relocated;</p> <p>(c) Support for resettlement in case of recovery of land from APs who have to be relocated.</p>

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
3	House structure, other structures,	<p>Affected structures compensated at full replacement cost for the affected house/ structures and depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (Para. 10, Appendix 2).</p> <p>Houses built on land ineligible for compensation are entitled to be fully compensated provided that such non-land assets are present before the project cut-off date. (Para. 8, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>The Land Law prescribes cases ineligible for compensation for land-attached assets upon land recovery by the State due to being constructed illegally or are created after the notice of land recovery by a competent state agency takes effect. (Land Law Articles 92, 64 and 65)</p> <p>Calculation of compensation for affected houses and other structure may take depreciation in to account.</p>	<p>Affected house and other structures that are legally built will be compensated at replacement cost (specific prices) prescribed by the PPC according to degree of impact (full or partial) with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.</p> <p>For house and other main structures to be deemed ineligible for compensation due to non-compliance with state regulations, evidence of written warnings/ sanctions by relevant authorities issued to affected persons at or near time of construction is required. In such cases appropriate assistance for vulnerable households will be provided to ensure stable resettlement.</p>
4	Definition of severely affected households losing productive land	Severely affected households are those who will be physically displaced or will lose 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets.	Decree 47/2014 regulating on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is recovered by the State regulates that severely affected households are those who lose 30% or more of their productive land.	Affected persons who lose 10% or more of their agricultural land will be considered as severely affected households and will provided with additional assistance similar to those losing 30% or more of their land.

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
5	Unregistered businesses	Promptly compensate all economically displaced persons for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost, and assist through credit facilities, training and employment opportunities.	Compensate and support only registered manufacturing and business enterprise or households	Assist affected persons/households who do not fall under registered business by providing assistance in cash or in-kind during transition period at replacement cost.
6	Loss of employment	Compensation for loss of income and assistance to restore income-earning capacity.	Assistance for job disruption for labourers under labour contracts	<p>Persons losing employment with labour contract of non-fixed term entitled to cash assistance equivalent to redundancy pay requirements specified in the Labor Code.</p> <p>Any persons experiencing permanent loss of employment due to loss of at least 10% of productive assets, eligible to participate in the project's livelihood development program. The level and duration of assistance is to be adequate for reasonable expectations for alternative livelihood.</p> <p>Actual loss of employment due to loss of productive assets owned by others (e.g. labourers, employees without labour contract) to be confirmed by local authorities.</p> <p>Entitlement subject to certification from local authorities that affected persons have lost employment due to loss of</p>

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				productive assets owned by others (e.g. labourers, employees without labour contract).
7	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, propose and implement targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development. For vulnerable persons and households affected, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide	The Chairperson of the PPC, based on the actual local conditions can determine additional forms of assistance to ensure that those affected by land acquisition have secure settlement, stable living conditions and livelihoods as well as equity. (Decree 47/2014 Article 25) The Land Law provides for exemption from and reduction of land use levy or land rental for poor households and ethnic minority peoples in certain circumstances. (Land Law 2013 Article 110)	Vulnerable APs to comprise the following groups: Female-headed households with dependents; Disabled household heads; Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; Ethnic minorities; Landless households. (As defined in detail below ² .) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.

²Vulnerable Groups Definition/Criteria:- (a) Female-headed households with dependents (Poor widow, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or husband in poor health); (b) Disabled household heads (Head of household with disability who has difficulty in working. Type of disability includes: disability caused by sickness/accident, wounded soldier, Agent Orange victims); (c) Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty (Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC and includes poor and near poor); (d) Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless (Headed by children 16 years old and below, as per GOV law on Children Care and Protection, with certification of CPC; Headed by elderly, 60 years and older, as per GOV law on elderly care); (e) Ethnic minorities (Husband and/or the Wife are/is ethnic minority or Family Book specified that the household belongs to the ethnic minority household. Includes ethnic minority households (i) still being involved in traditional/shifting farming, subsistence agriculture or communal forest activities; or (ii) living in areas considered as having hard conditions; or (iii) living in a community still governed by traditional (*gialang*) patriarchs.; (f) Landless households (Includes households without LURC or not eligible to get LURC or rural households who lost all their productive land or left with productive land which is below the average productive land in the area -i.e. no longer viable).

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels.		
8	Disclosure	Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Disclose draft and updated resettlement plans in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	<p>Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land and 180 days prior to the recovery of non-agricultural land, competent State agencies shall notify the land users of the land recovery. The contents to be notified include the recovery plan, investigation, survey, measurement, and inventory.</p> <p>(Land Law Article 67 Clause 1)</p> <p>Land recovery notices shall be published on the local mass media, posted up at head offices of commune-level People's Committee, at public places of residential areas of which land is recovered, must be sent to every land user whose land is recovered, publicized in the meetings with people in the recovered area.</p> <p>(Land Law Article 69 Clause 1 Point a).</p> <p>Organizations responsible for compensation and site clearance who</p>	<p>Some additional requirements in ADB SPS on disclosure of draft and final resettlement plans. In addition to information dissemination and disclosure requirements under Government regulations, the following additional disclosure arrangements shall be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ADB will publically disclose the agreed draft and final versions of RP as well as monitoring reports related to the implementation of the RP on its website. · Key elements of the draft and final RP will be disseminated to affected persons and their communities in the form of a public information brochure, which is also publically posted at the local Commune/Ward Peoples Committee Office. · Translated versions of the agreed draft and final RP shall be made available at the local

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			<p>are assigned by the provincial-level People's Committees and district-level People's Committees for resettlement arrangement shall notify persons having land acquired and those who have to be relocated about the proposed relocation arrangement plan and post the plan at the offices of the commune-level People's Committee, at public places of the residential areas and at resettlement areas for at least 15 days before competent state agencies approve the plan.</p> <p>The contents of the notice shall include the location, size of the land fund, resettlement fund, design, area of each land parcel, apartment, land price, resettlement house price; proposed resettlement arrangement for people whose land is acquired.</p> <p>(Clause 1, Article 86 of the Land Law 2013).</p>	Commune/Ward People's Committee as well as District People's Committee offices for public access.
9	Ethnic Minority Peoples	Undertake a social impact assessment to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Ethnic Minority Peoples and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or	<p>Exemption from and reduction of land use levy or land rental may be applied in the following cases:</p> <p>To use land for implementation of policies for house and land for people</p>	Some additional requirement in ADB SPS to assess and mitigate project impacts on ethnic minority communities and to ensure culturally appropriate means of consultation and

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		<p>mitigate adverse impacts. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples organizations to solicit their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects.</p> <p>(Principles 2 Indigenous Peoples Safeguards)</p> <p>The borrower/client will explore to the maximum extent possible alternative project designs to avoid physical relocation of Ethnic Minority Peoples that will result in adverse impacts on their identity, culture, and customary livelihoods.</p> <p>(Para 33, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>contributed to the revolution; poor households; EM individuals/ households in areas with particularly difficult socio-economic conditions, border areas and islands; To use land for the construction of social houses according to the regulations of law on house, residential land for displaced persons when the State recovers land due to the threat to human life; To use agricultural land for EM households and individuals.</p> <p>(Points b and c, Art. 110 of the Land Law 2013).</p> <p>The State may allocate or recognize long term and stable use of agricultural land by ethnic minority communities to preserve national identities associated with the traditions and customs of the people.</p> <p>(Land Law 2013, Articles 125 and 131).</p> <p>Households and individuals of ethnic minorities using allocated land under the support policies of the State may transfer or donate land use rights after 10 years from the date of issuance of</p>	<p>participation.</p> <p>The project design and implementation will aim to avoid or minimize impacts on the communities. Project aspects, which pose risks or have negative impacts, will be mitigated in consultation with local communities.</p> <p>Assets including land and structures of the affected ethnic minority communities will also be compensated at replacement cost regardless of tenure status of these affected assets. Consultations will be undertaken with ethnic minority communities in a culturally appropriate manner in forms and means best suited to the local conditions.</p> <p>Resettlement arrangements will be undertaken in a way to ensure social and cultural networks and maintained. Additional benefits for ethnic minority peoples as prescribed by Government regulations shall be applied.</p>

	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			the decisions on land allocation in accordance with the Government's regulations. (Land Law 2013, Article 192)	
10	Gender	Pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. (Para 18, Appendix 2)	In case land use rights, or land use rights and the ownership of houses and other land- attached assets, or the ownership of houses and other land- attached assets are) is the joint property of husband and wife, the full names of both husband and wife must be recorded in the certificate of land use rights and ownership of houses and other land-attached assets, unless husband and wife agree to record the full name of only one person. (Land Law 2013, Article 98)	The following gender sensitive measures shall be included in the design and implementation of the RP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women to be included in consultations as described elsewhere in the gap matrix; • Composition of the DCARB to include representatives of the Women's Union; • Compensation to be provided to both spouses; • New land titles or registration of new assets to be in the names of both spouses jointly residing in the same household as specified in national regulations; • Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households in relocation and livelihood development.

Chapter 7 - Entitlements

131. This section sets out the entitlements to compensation and assistance based on type of impact experienced by affected persons and according to eligibility criteria. The Entitlement Matrix below is based on an assessment of anticipated impacts and the project policy presented in the above section which incorporates Government legislation, decision and policies as well as ADB Safeguards Policy Statement requirements. The forms of compensation and assistance set out in the Entitlement Matrix are aimed at fully mitigating project impacts resulting from land acquisition and providing conditions for poor and vulnerable affected persons to improve their living standards compared to pre-project levels.

132. The scope of eligibility under this resettlement plan covers those affected by land acquisition or restricted land use as a direct result of the project. This includes, but is not limited to, those whose land is acquired for the project civil works needs as well as those whose land may be acquired for preparation of resettlement site plots.

133. To be eligible for compensation and assistance, the affected person and their affected assets need to be present in the affected area prior to the project cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation will be the date that notice of land recovery takes effect in the affected area.

134. Those affected households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits:

- Households splitting from a family with minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons; and
- Endorsement by the District/commune authority, with verification of Commune People's Committee that the household has split.
- Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures for life stabilization.

135. The Entitlement Matrix will be reviewed and updated as needed during the process of updating the resettlement plan after the detailed measurement survey is conducted. The entitlement standards presented below may be improved if needed, but will not be lowered.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
I.1	Agricultural Land (106 HHs)		AH with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC. (88 HHs)	Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	<p>If the remaining portion of land is not viable for continued use, either due to remaining area being not economically viable for farming or due to irregular shape, the AP may opt to be compensated for the entire plot.</p> <p>The Project owner of land acquisition subproject will hire organization “having consultancy functions on the determination of specific land prices”³. The determination of specific land price must be based on the investigation, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods. An independent professional and legal appraiser shall be mobilised to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land.</p> <p>If house built on affected land and land is not residential land, APs can choose between 2 options for basis of calculating compensation: (i) land compensated as per registered land use purpose; or (ii) request that the land be compensated as residential land (within the quota of allocation of residential land in the locality</p>

³ As required under Article 114 Land Law

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					<p>where the land is recovered) and APs will pay for the financial obligations associated with the land use purpose change.</p> <p>Where people who have acquired land arranged for resettlement, the compensation and support money is not enough to purchase a minimum resettlement plot, they will be assisted enough money to purchase a minimum resettlement plot. The level of support as regulated by Provincial People's Committee. (Land Law 2013, Article 86, Clause 4).</p> <p>For partially affected plots of land, adjustment will be made to LURC at no cost to the AP.</p>
I.2			AH with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC. (18 HHs)	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining improvements on affected area and entitled to other forms of assistance, including livelihood development assistance.	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee can decide to support other measures under paragraph 2 of Article 4 and Article 25 Government Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP.
I.3			AH with lease agreement over the affected land with authorized state agency. (0 HHs)	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash compensation equivalent to value of remaining investment on affected area.	The DPC will assist the AP to identify alternative state land, if such is available.
II.1	Non-agricultural / residential land	Marginal or severe loss of non-	AH with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who	Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost, free	Compensation at full replacement cost will be determined through a replacement cost study.

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
	(264 HHs)	agricultural/ residential land. (264 HHs)	are eligible to acquire LURC. (224 HHs)	from taxes and transaction costs.	<p>For partially affected plots of land, adjustment will be made to LURC at no cost to the AP.</p> <p>Eligibility criteria for compensation for affected land set out in Land Law Article 75, 77, 129.</p> <p>If house built on affected land and land is not residential land, APs can choose between 2 options for basis of calculating compensation: (i) land compensated as per registered land use purpose; or (ii) request that the land be compensated as residential land (within permitted maximum areas for residential land) and AP will pay for the administrative and tax costs associated with the land use change.</p> <p>An independent professional and legal appraiser shall be mobilised to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land.</p> <p>Where people who have acquired land arranged for resettlement, the compensation and support money is not enough to purchase a minimum resettlement plot, they will be assisted enough money to purchase a minimum resettlement plot. The level of support as regulated by Provincial People's Committee. (Land Law 2013, Article 86, Clause 4).</p>
II.2			AH with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee can decide to support other measures under paragraph 2 of Article 4

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
			LURC (squatter/encroacher); (40 HHs)	improvements ⁴ on affected land.	and Article 25 Government Decree No. 47/2014 / ND-CP
II.3			AH with lease agreement over the affected land with authorized state agency. (0 HHs)	No compensation for affected land, but entitled to cash assistance equivalent to value of remaining improvements ⁵ on affected area.	
III.1	Agricultural land used for public purposes (7 CPCs)	Loss of any agricultural land used for public purposes (7 CPCs)	People's Committee of locality managing the affected land. (7 CPCs)	Cash compensation for affected land according to land type at full replacement cost, free from taxes and transaction costs.	Decree 47/2015 Article 24 states that compensation is to be used for communal infrastructure and local public interest.
IV.1	House structure. (148 HHs)	Marginally affected (unaffected portion of house / structure is still viable for use), or structure fully affected but can rebuild on remaining portion of	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit. (148 HHs)	(i) For affected portion, cash compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. (ii) Repair allowances equivalent to actual cost of restoration	For cases of fully affected houses where the remaining area is not on residential land, but is eligible for new building license, the PPC/DPC will favourably consider AH application to change land use purpose to residential land and for new building license. All fees for LURC granting will be covered by the Project.

⁴ Examples of remaining improvements to land include things such as earth canals, land contours and dykes that are still existing and functional.

⁵ Examples of remaining improvements to land include things such as earth canals, land contours and dykes that are still existing and functional.

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		affected land and no relocation is required. (148 HHs)			
IV.2(a)			Affected persons whose house they reside in is acquired and they are not entitled to compensation for the affected land. Structure owners with or without building permit. (0 HHs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to full replacement cost for entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvaged materials.	Chairman of the provincial People's Committee decided to support other measures under Article 25 of Decree Government No. 47/2014 / ND-CP
				(ii) Entitled to purchase resettlement site plot provided by state	Eligible for receiving resettlement site plot set out in Clause 1 and 2, Article 79 of Land Law 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13). As for poor and other vulnerable households who are not eligible for compensation, OR if compensation for land is not sufficient to afford a minimum resettlement land plot, they will be provided options to be relocated in the resettlement site with a land plot at a minimum area or equal to 2 times of minimum area when allocating residential land and splitting land parcel (In case the PPC has no regulations on minimum area for resettlement lot). The purchase of land will be debited to financial obligations on the LURC and after 5 years, repayment will begin in the form of annual installments. Repayment period is made in the next 5 years with no interest. In cases where households can not pay their debts within the prescribed period,

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					they have the right to continue paying debts within the next 5 years at an interest rate equal to the interest rate of the Social Policy Bank for poor households to develop production.
IV.2(b)			Renters registered in the locality. (0 HHs)	(i) No compensation for affected house; (ii) Entitled to purchase resettlement site plot provided by state	Eligible for receiving a relocation land plot under provision at Clause 1 and 2, Article 79, Land Law 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13). All affected persons, including renters, will be given advance notice of intention for land recovery at least 6 months in advance of displacement.
V.1	Other non-land assets (291 HHs)	Secondary structures (291 HHs)	Owners of structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land. (291 HHs)	Cash compensation / assistance at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvaged materials.	
V.2		Trees, crops, aquaculture products (142 HHs)	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (142 HHs)	Annual crops: Cash compensation equivalent to the market price of affected annual crops at the time of recovery. Perennial trees: Cash compensation at replacement cost based upon their type, age and productive value. Aquaculture produce: If cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, cash compensation at the market value of the products in the locality.	
V.3		Graves (0 HH)	Owners of grave / tomb with or without	Allocation of new burial plot and cash compensation for cost of	

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
			acceptable proof of ownership of land in which they are located. (0 HHs)	exhumation, transfer and construction of new grave along with other reasonable directly related costs. Graves / tombs to be exhumed and relocated observing traditional custom and culture of AH.	
VI	Impacts related to relocation and resettlement (148 HHs)	Fully affected houses/ Partially affected houses but HH need to temporarily move during reconstruction. (148 HHs)	Structure owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land; with or without building permit. (148 HHs)	(i) Relocation assistance ;	Material transport allowance rates set out in PPC decisions.
				(ii) Rental assistance for those without alternative housing for period while replacement housing is being constructed.	Rental assistance to be provided according to family size and for period to cover the gap between when the AH receives compensation and reasonable period to obtain alternative land and construct house.
VII.1	Income loss due to loss of agricultural land (106 HHs)	AH losing agricultural land. (if losing less than 10%) (35 HHs)	AH directly engaged in farming on the affected land; with LURC or in the process of acquiring it. (35 HHs)	(i) Occupational change assistance: - cash assistance at 2.5 times the value of the affected land. The specific amount of assistance is determined by the locality of the affected land as set out in PPC Decisions.	Area counted for assistance for occupational change assistance not to exceed the permitted maximum area in the locality. This entitlement is not applicable for those who receive land for land compensation for affected land.
VII.2		AH losing 10% or more of	AH using the affected land with LURC or in the process of	(i) Occupational change assistance: Cash assistance at 2.5 times the	Area counted for assistance for occupational change assistance not to exceed the permitted maximum area in

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		agricultural land. (71 HHs)	acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC. (53 HHs)	<p>value of the affected land. The specific amount of assistance is determined by the locality of the affected land as set out in PPC Decisions.</p> <p>(ii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.</p> <p>(iii) Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, appropriate technology, etc. based on government and PPC programs and policies.</p> <p>(iv) Stabilization assistance: Cash assistance equivalent to 30kg rice per household member per month for the following periods: - Those losing from 10% up to 70%: + 6 months if not required to relocate; + 12 months if required to relocate; + 24 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions. - Those losing 70% or more: + 12 months if not required to relocate; + 24 months if required to relocate; + 36 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.</p>	<p>the locality. This entitlement is not applicable for those who receive land for land compensation for affected land. Decree 47/2014 Articles 20,21</p>
VII.3		AH losing	AH using the affected	Entitled to participate in project	

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		10% or more of agricultural land. (71HHs)	land with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC. (18 HHs)	livelihood development program.	
VIII	Income loss due to impacts on other productive assets (68 HHs)	Permanent loss of income from existing business (0 HHs)	Owners of relocating business / shops (0 HHs)	(i) Production stabilization assistance equivalent to 30% of average annual net income after tax, based on income level of 3 consecutive years that is confirmed by the local tax office	In accordance with Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP promulgating the conditions for being provided living stabilization assistance. In the absence of the tax document, the income loss will be based on the minimum wage in the project area for 4 months.
				(ii) Material transportation allowance equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities	
			Owners of business / shop combined with house that is required to relocate (e.g. house-cum-shop) (0 HHs)	(iii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	In accordance with Article 21 Decree 47/2014/ND-CP. In addition to entitlements (i) and (ii) above.
		Temporary loss of income (for example businesses, shops temporarily affected). (68 HHs)	Owners of business / shop combined with house must suspend business due to the project. (68 HHs)	Support for lost income equivalent to net income during business interruption for rebuilding or reorganization. ;	Business interruptions period will be estimated during the detailed measurement survey. Support level is decided by the PPC which will determine a reasonable period of support for period of disruption and time required for rebuilding and reorganizing. The total income loss will be

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					determined on the basis of the average annual income after tax, based on the three-year consecutive income level confirmed by the local tax office. In the absence of the tax document, the income loss will be based on the minimum wage in the project area.
IX	Higher risk of impoverishment of vulnerable affected persons due to land acquisition and resettlement impacts. (219 HHs)		Vulnerable APs Female-headed households with dependents; Disabled household heads; Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; Children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; Ethnic minorities; Landless households; and Policy Households. (219 HHs)	(i) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	Vulnerable households who are identified between the time of DMS until the time of LDP implementation will be entitled to participate in the livelihood development program.
				(ii) Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, and appropriate technology and training.	Assistance to be detailed in livelihood development program in updated RP. Incremental levels of support will be provided to those with multiple vulnerability factors (such as being ethnic minority and poor). Each vulnerable household will be supported 2,000,000 VND.
X	Affected public facilities/ communal assets (CPCs, electric company, telecom company)		Telecom owners, Irrigators Association, Community assets, etc. (tbc)	Compensation, replacement, restoration or relocation of affected assets funded under the RP.	Agency/unit performing compensation, support and resettlement will carry out work related to the cost estimate to submit to the competent authority for appraisal, approval and payment to the managing unit of the affected structure/work.

	Type of Loss*	Application*	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
	(tbc)				
XI	Incentive bonus (291 HHs)		Affected households losing lands and assets on land (291 HHs)	If AHs hand over the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be awarded an incentive bonus of VND 5,000,000.	
XII	Other assistance measures under the jurisdiction of PPC (tbc)		Household, individual or organization (tbc)	Based on the actual local situation, the Chairman of the PPC will make a decision on other assistance measures to ensure the stable residence, stable living conditions, and production for those whose land is acquired as per request of the DONRE.	DONRE will chair in collaboration with the Departments and District Agencies to agree on other assistance measures and submit them to the PPC for its review and decision.
XIII	Impacts during civil works.	Impacts on assets caused during construction	Owners of affected assets.	Compensation of losses or impacts by the contractor consistent with principles set out elsewhere in this entitlement matrix. Full restoration of temporarily affected land by the contractor. In the event that such affected land is not restored to pre-impact conditions, the affected person will be entitled to compensation by the contractor for the extent of the irreparable damages to the affected land.	These impacts include land and non-land assets, livelihood or residence resulting from temporary land occupation or use during civil works or other unanticipated impacts of the contractor. Such impacts are the responsibility of the contractor and the contractor is responsible for any associated costs. These responsibilities of the contractor are to be set out in the Environment Management Plan for the project. The contractor must inform the PMU of any new IR impacts occurring during construction. Construction Contractors are responsible to compensate to all the impacts caused during civil works. Payment for the contractors may be

	Type of Loss*	Application *	Eligible AP*	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					withheld until compensation is fully made to the impacts that emanated during civil works.
XIV	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts		Eligible affected persons.	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).	Entitlements to be prepared in such circumstances are subject to approval of the Borrower (Ministry of Transport) and concurrence by ADB.

* Note: the number of HHs affected by various types of losses and number of HHs eligible under various categories are only estimates based on limited information and are expected to change greatly when the RP is updated. Actual land to be acquired will only be known following detailed design and detailed measurement survey. Eligibility for LURC can only be confirmed later.

Chapter 9 - Relocation Strategy

9.1 Summary of Impacts

136. Relocation of housing is not expected for this project. All impacts on houses are initially assessed as being marginal with house owners being able to repair the existing structure for continued use. Furthermore, all impacts on residential land are marginal with residual portions viable for continued use.

Table 8-1: Degree of Impact on Housing and Residential Land

District/ Commune	Impact of Houses		Impact on Residential Land	
	Totally	Partially	Totally	Marginal
	HH	HH	HH	HH
Van Yen District	-	25	0	112
Dai Son		10		38
Mo Vang		9		27
An Thinh		6		47
Van Chan District	-	118	0	127
Lien Son Town		13		16
Son Luong		14		21
An Luong		41		55
Suoi Quyen		50		35
Total	-	143	0	239

9.2 Assistance to be provided

137. Entitlements to assist households with partially affected houses include compensation for affected property at replacement cost plus repair costs for affected houses.

138. In the event that there are houses fully affected, the compensation and assistance provisions related to resettlement set out in the entitlement matrix of this RP and provisions set out in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework shall be applied.

Chapter 10 - Livelihood Restoration Strategy

10.1 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Strategy

139. Households experiencing significant loss of productive resources are expected to face challenges in restoring their livelihoods, income generating capacity and living standards. For ethnic minority households and vulnerable households, there is an opportunity within the project to contribute to improving living standards. The purpose of the Livelihood Development Program (LDP) is to assist severely affected to restore their income generating capacity to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable households, the LDP is also aimed at improving their living standards.
140. The project's livelihood development strategy has been prepared based on a preliminary assessment of affected households needs, review and capacity assessment of existing state programs, including strengths and gaps in addressing the livelihood needs of these households within the project timeframe. The LDP strategy also draws on good practices drawn together through ADB technical assistance to Vietnam Expressway Corporation "Sharing Good Practice and Lessons Learned on Livelihood Development Programs from Expressway Projects in Vietnam"⁶. The main approach of the LDP will be to build on existing state programs in rural livelihood development to strengthen capacities amongst affected households so that they can effectively invest their compensation and assistance money in combination with other forms of support from the project. The strategy presented below will be updated and refined in to a detailed livelihood development program during updating of the resettlement plan.

10.2 Summary of Beneficiaries

141. Beneficiaries of the livelihood development program are severely affected households and those considered as vulnerable. For the purpose of the livelihood development program, severely affected households include those losing 10% or more of their agricultural land or other productive resources and those required to relocate. Also, the impacts of land acquisition may fall disproportionately on those considered vulnerable households who may face greater challenges in restoring their living condition. Vulnerable households include (a) female-headed households with dependents; (b) disabled household heads; (c) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (d) children and elderly households, solitary and helpless; (e) ethnic minority households still being involved in traditional/shifting farming, subsistence agriculture or communal forest activities or living in areas considered as having especially hard conditions; (f) landless households; and Policy Households.
142. There are 68 affected businesses. Thirty-six of these are associated with affected houses, with the business being either located in the house (4 house-cum-shops) or the household business is conducted immediately in front of the house. The latter are mostly small-scale trading conduct under the eaves of the house. In addition, there are 32 roadside traders affected. These cases typically operate from moveable tables and stands.
143. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. As all impacts on houses are partial with no relocation required, the 36 households with businesses associated with

⁶ Sub-project under TA-7566 REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems

affected houses are anticipated to be able to recommence their businesses once their houses are repaired and business space rearranged. Impacts on roadside vendors are likewise expected to be temporary. During updating of the resettlement plan, detailed consideration will need to be given to reorganizing sites for their continued trading while roadworks are ongoing.

10.2.1 Participation Eligibility Approach

144. Eligibility to participate in the LDP is based on an incremental needs-based approach. Entitlement factors are being: (i) severely affected; or (ii) being a vulnerable household. An affected household would accrue a LDP participation entitlement for each factor. For example, a household that is severely affected but not vulnerable would accrue one participation entitlement. However, a household that is both severely affected and vulnerable would accrue two participation entitlements. In this way, locations and households with greatest impacts and needs would receive more benefit.

145. A preliminary assessment of severely affected and vulnerable households was undertaken as part of preparing the draft resettlement plan through the IOL. Out of a total of 291 affected households, 06 are severely affected (excluding 65 severely ethnic minority AHs) by loss of productive land, 206 are ethnic minorities (including 65 severely ethnic minority AHs) and 13 are (excluding ethnic minority AHs) estimated to be vulnerable. The number of household participation entitlements would therefore be 225. However, at this stage this number is indicative and will be assessed in more detail and updated during the updating of the resettlement plan. The indicative numbers of severely affected and vulnerable households who would be eligible to participate in the LDP are presented below.

Table 9-1: Estimate of Livelihood Development Program Participants

District/ Commune	AHs	LDP Participation Entitlement			Total
		Losing >10% Agricultural Land (excluding 65 severely EM AHs)	Vulnerable Households (excluding Ethnic Minority AHs)	Ethnic Minority Households (including 65 severely EM AHs)	
Van Yen District	122	3	12	60	75
Dai Son	44	2	2	26	30
Mo Vang	29	1	0	28	29
An Thinh	49	0	10	6	16
Van Chan District	169	3	1	146	150
Lien Son Town	18	2	1	6	9
Son Luong	23	1	0	14	15
An Luong	65	0	0	64	64
Suoi Quyen	63	0	0	62	62
Total	291	6	13	206	225

(IOL)

146. Households losing less than 10% of productive land and who are neither ethnic minority or vulnerable will benefit from monetary occupational change assistance and agricultural inputs (see section 9.3.1). In addition, they will also benefit from the presence of model farms in their locality that will introduce new farming techniques developed under the LDP. There are four such affected households.

10.3 Livelihood Development Program

10.3.1 Monetary and Material Assistance

147. Various forms of monetary and material assistance will be provided to APs whose livelihoods are affected simultaneously with payment of compensation or soon thereafter. The scale of the cash assistance received is generally commensurate with the scale of the impact experienced. Details regarding eligibility criteria are set out in the entitlement matrix.

- Stabilization assistance: APs losing 10% or more of agricultural land will receive cash assistance equivalent to 30kg rice per household member per month for the following periods:
 - ü Those losing from 10% up to 70%: 6 months if not required to relocate or 12 months if required to relocate, or 24 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.
 - ü Those losing 70% or more: 12 months if not required to relocate, or 24 months if required to relocate, or 36 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions.
- Occupational change assistance: Those losing agricultural land, including those losing less than 10% of their land, will receive cash assistance equivalent to 2.5 times the value of the affected land.
- Agricultural inputs: APs losing agricultural land will receive assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, appropriate technology, etc. based on government and PPC programs and policies.

148. These forms of assistance contribute to the means for APs to restore their income generating capacity. However, without relevant skills, organization and focused effort to reinvest their compensation and assistance appropriately there is a risk that these funds will eventually be depleted without having achieved their objective of restoring living standards in the long term.

10.3.2 Review of Main Existing State Programs in Livelihood Development

149. The Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development have well established training programs specifically aimed at improving rural livelihoods through training and extension in local communities. Below is a summary of their programs, together with some noted constraints.

3.2.1.1 Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA)

150. DOLISA currently provides vocational training and employment referral services. Vocational training consists of both agricultural and non-agricultural vocational training delivered through its vocational training centres (provincial centre and District Towns) as well as outreach training in rural communes. Outreach training is based on Government priorities, needs and demands of would-be trainees. Government priorities include ethnic minorities and those affected by land acquisition. For outreach training, there is a requirement that the locality has a venue for training and opportunities for hands-on training. Agricultural skill training includes such production skills as husbandry, fruit production, forestry and increasing productivity of existing farm practices. Trainers are sourced from related centres or agencies with the required expertise in the province.

151. While DOLISA's training program has made significant contributions to improving human capital, a number of factors still pose constraints. A common observation amongst local leaders in the affected areas is that training in non-agricultural skills for those residing in more remote rural areas faces challenges being applied in local communities if local demands and opportunities for that service are not taken into consideration. Other factors noted as limiting the extent of successfulness of these vocational training measures include: length and scope of training provided; vocational equipment/tools beyond the basics provided as part of training; trainee knowledge about either local markets for produce or labour market for vocational skills; limited availability or investment of capital to make new forms of production viable; and support provided to trainers (e.g. costs for travel and in some cases accommodation).

3.2.2.1 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

152. DARD's Extension Centre provides ongoing agricultural extension services in rural areas through establishing models, provision of training and support from local extension cadre. The extension programs include improving productivity of existing farming practices; training in new techniques for similar type of farming practices (e.g. introduce other annual cropping practices for those producing rice); and animal husbandry. DARD has extension stations in the district centres as well as extension cadre stationed in each commune. In determining the types of models to develop and training to be provided the Centre assess viable options for locality based on natural conditions, results of needs and preferences assessment as well as directions from central/provincial levels or on agreement with external development agencies. Prior to training the Centre makes clear to the participants their roles and responsibilities as well as commitments regarding their contributions. Assistance provided to trainees by the Extension Centre include seeding stock (seedlings, piglets, etc) (100% subsidized); fertilizer and pesticides (50% subsidized); starting food and medicine for husbandry (100% subsidized); and travel fee assistance. The Extension Centre has a long-standing practice of collaborating with DOLISA on training. The Centre provides short training inputs (typically 3-4 days) to DOLISA's training programs (which typically last considerably longer – such as 3 months), extension cadre provide post-training follow up support and monitoring of DOLISA's training. Funds for such collaborative engagement are sourced from DOLISA's "new countryside" program (nong thon moi).

153. Some challenges and constraints noted in applying extension assistance in a sustainable manner include: insufficient length of training for some leads to stock (e.g. pigs) being raised according to traditional methods; too small scale of production of new skill (e.g. husbandry) to make it viable due to insufficient capital or investment on the part of the trainees; lack of reinvestment on the part of the trainees to sustain the improvements or new techniques.

10.3.3 Livelihood Development Program Approach

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

- **Consultation, information dissemination and needs assessment.** APs will be provided detailed information on the LDP from early in the preparatory stages of the detailed LDP and will be consulted on preferences and LDP design. Information dissemination will include counselling on effective use of compensation and assistance money, the requirement for AH contribution, ongoing programs as well as benefits,

challenges and risks of various livelihood options. A detailed needs assessment of eligible APs will inform the design of the detailed LDP.

- **The LDP will consist of training, model development, ongoing mentoring and monitoring combined with AP contributions.** Where appropriate, support will be provided to enable APs to organize and collaborate. Priority will be for training to be provided in local communities and be suited to local conditions and likelihood of success. APs will also be able to avail of vocational training in existing training centres in lieu of locally based training if they prefer this. Training in non-agricultural vocational skills should be based on a realistic understanding of where and how to make a living from the skill. Training in rural livelihoods will incorporate use of models – either existing in the local area or newly developed. The LDP will provide support to models to promote their effectiveness and sustainability. Model owners will be incorporated in the training and mentoring regime of the LDP to promote sustainability of training outcomes. Training will include modules on financial management.
- **Livelihood development activities will be delivered through DOLISA and DARD.** These organizations have existing ongoing programs in the project areas as well as an ongoing presence. Both are experienced in providing outreach training programs and establishment of models. DARD has permanent extension services which extend to the commune level. DOLISA and DARD will take the lead in establishing an effective LDP management and coordination structure at the provincial and district levels. It is expected that DOLISA will be the lead agency.
- The LDP will **incorporate capacity building** and arrangements **for ongoing support** such as mentoring and monitoring for locally-based training programs, such as from model owners and local extension cadre.

10.4 Preparation of the Detailed LDP and Implementation Arrangements

155. Actions required to prepare and implement the detailed LDP are set out below.

10.4.1 Preparation of Detailed LDP

156. During updating of the resettlement plan the following tasks will be undertaken to prepare the detailed LDP.

- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of agencies responsible for LDP detailed design and implementation.
 - ü Confirm institutional arrangements: PMU with support of PSC will work together with PPC and DPCs and relevant agencies to reassess and confirm participation and roles and responsibilities of participating agencies/organizations. Decide management, coordination and reporting mechanisms, including financial management and accountabilities. Management and coordination mechanisms are expected to include a provincial-level LDP Steering Committee (LDPSC) and district-level LDP Management Board (LDPMB). Upon confirming the management and implementation structure the PPC will issue a decision establishing the LDPSC (or similar) and the respective DPCs will issue decisions establishing the LDPMBs (or similar). DOLISA and DARD as key service providers are expected to be lead agencies.
 - ü Undertake capacity training and planning: Training will cover LDP planning, design and implementation arrangements including (i) participation eligibility; (ii) undertaking needs assessment; (iii) model and training design and selection; (iv) budget planning, design and LDP financial management; (v) consultation and community development issues relevant to LDP implementation; (v) monitoring, review and

evaluation. Training and planning will be undertaken first at the provincial level structure and will be undertaken by PMU (with support of Project Supervision Consultant) and lead agencies, followed by training at the district level structures.

- Consultations and needs assessment. Information will be provided to all affected households on the project's livelihood development strategy and eligibility criteria through public consultations as part of the consultation and disclosure processes during the preparation of the updated resettlement plan. Following the detailed measurement survey, eligible households will be consulted on needs and preferences for livelihood development assistance and be provided. These consultations will also include information on current available areas of training and support; discussions on additional options and forms of support required to enable them to improve their livelihoods; and expectations of beneficiary contribution. The consultations and needs assessments will include various methods, including presentations of existing programs and proposed activities along with focus group discussions (of those with similar profiles), key informant interviews and broader consultations with larger groups. The consultation process will ensure the inclusion of women as well as men and vulnerable groups. The consultations will be undertaken principally by the LDPMB with support of PMU and PSC as well as other resource persons as invited by the LDPMB.
- Prepare detailed LDP document. The LDP document will be prepared by LDPSC and LDPMBs in consultation with PMU and PSC. Design of the detailed LDP will be based on an iterative process of assessing the needs and preferences of eligible affected persons, available resources of existing service providers (human resources/skills, programs and delivery mechanism), resources of eligible affected persons (land, existing skills, financial capital), and gaps that need to be filled through additional resources/support from the project. The LDP document will contain the following elements: (i) eligibility requirements; (ii) details of available programs and training; (iii) contribution requirements from trainees; (iv) management and delivery arrangements; (v) indicative implementation schedule; (vi) budget estimate and financial management arrangements; and (v) monitoring, review and evaluation arrangements. The draft LDP document will be presented to affected households for discussion and comment. The detailed LDP document will be submitted to the PPC and DPCs for review and approval. It will form part of the updated RP/EMDP which in turn will be endorsed by PPC and MOT and submitted to ADB for concurrence.

10.4.2 Implementation Arrangements

157. Following approval of the updated resettlement plan, the following tasks are undertaken to implement the LDP.

- Sign LDP implementation contracts. Once the LDP is agreed on by ADB and, PMU (through the working group) prepares the LDP implementation contract that will be signed by Provincial LDPSC.
- Open bank account at the State provincial/district treasuries. The established provincial LDPSC opens a bank account that will be used to receive management and administration costs.
- Finalize the LDP document. The LDP document is updated and finalized based on detailed information of participant registrations and detailed budget of implementation. The LDP document will be prepared by LDPSC and LDPMBs in consultation with PMU and PSC and submitted for approval following these key steps:
 - ü Households register for the LDP. LDPMB ensures that all interested eligible AHs officially register for participation in the LDP. The registration gives AHs the chance

- to change the livelihood development activity preference they had previously expressed interest in during preparation of the LDP.
- ü Finalize detailed budget based on training registrations as well as costings of training programs, models, material support, and other implementation costs (including administration).
- ü Submit the finalized detailed LDP to PPC for review and approval and to ADB for review and concurrence.
- Contract local service providers to provide LDP materials and support.
- Organize trainings for participating households
- Verify preparation and contributions of households for livelihood development activities
- Hand-over of LDP support and materials
- Monitoring, review and evaluation.
 - ü Monitoring: Primary responsibility for monitoring and review of the LDP implementation rests with the LDPSC and LDPMBs. The project will conduct internal and external monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, including the LDP. Internal monitoring will be conducted on an ongoing basis by PMU with support of the PSC. External monitoring will be conducted by qualified external experts engaged by the project on an intermittent basis.
 - ü Review: The appropriateness and effectiveness of the LDP design and implementation will be reviewed at critical milestones that will be specified in the detailed LDP document. Proposed milestones include completion of model establishment, application of skills after initial rounds of training and other critical points that will be determined during detailed LDP preparation. Reviews of LDP design and effectiveness will enable adjustments as/if required to enhance the success of the program.
 - ü Evaluation: Baseline data of participating households' income sources and livelihood practices, income levels (which may include proxy indicators) will be collected at the commencement of the LDP. At the completion of the LDP, evaluation against indicators set at the commencement of the LDP and against the baseline data will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the LDP and produce lessons learned. The lessons learned are aimed at assisting the Province, PMU and other agencies in future similar programs.

10.4.3 Preliminary Model Options

158. DOLISA and DARD Extension Centre have various options for models based local conditions and successful previous experience. Detailed assessment of model options will be conducted during the preparation of the detailed LDP.

Table 9-2: Sample Models and Associated Establishment Costs

Model	Approximate establishment cost (million VND)
Swine raising	300
Duck raising	400
Fruit tree model (2ha)	120
High yield rice cultivation	200
New horticulture techniques	100
Clean vegetable production. 'Clean vegetable' cultivation is	200

Model	Approximate establishment cost (million VND)
production of vegetables with safe standards of chemicals and minimal biological risks. Production requires organization of participants in cooperative groups, purchase of equipment for packaging and adherence to certification standards. Certification is provided by DARD. There are existing models in the northwest region and a ready market for produce in metropolitan areas.	

10.5 Estimated LDP Budget

159. The estimated direct costs of the LDP is VND 4,200,000,000, including costs for model establishment, training, project material inputs. Contingency and administration costs are incorporated in the total estimated resettlement plan budget.

Table 9-3: Estimated LDP Budget

ITEM	UNIT	# UNITS	AVE COST	TOTAL (VND)
Model establishment*	Model	5	300,000,000	1,500,000,000
Livelihood training*	Person	225	10,000,000	2,250,000,000
Material inputs for trainees (project contribution)	Person	225	2,000,000	450,000,000
Total Direct Costs				4,200,000,000

* For planning purposes, an indicative number of models is estimated. The final locations and types will be determined during resettlement plan updating. Livelihood training, covers the costs for DARD/DOLISA to provide the training program.

Chapter 11 - Gender-Specific Actions

160. In the project areas, both men and women are actively engaged in the workforce. The most common livelihood activities were farming with general labour also a common income source. Women were more likely than men to be represented in the occupation categories of worker and private sector.
161. Women in the project areas are very busy, carrying a large part of family work to care of duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and taking care of children and the elderly in the family. In other activities, both husbands and wives mostly share such as farming, forestry work and conducting retail or service businesses as noted in tables above related in occupations.
162. Most of household decision-making was reported by surveyed households to be shared between husbands and wives. However, where one or the other is the main decision maker, it tended to be the husband. Land registration in the name of both spouses is not uniform. There remains a sizable proportion of households in some areas for which land is registered in the name of husbands only.
163. Adult women in the surveyed households had been afforded much less opportunities for formal education than men. Women in surveyed households have significantly lower education attainments than men and are over represented in the proportion of illiterate adults.
164. The design and implementation of the resettlement plan is to pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the needs of vulnerable women, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance redress mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.
165. Participation and involvement of the Women's Union at all levels is encouraged especially for supervision and monitoring of the resettlement process and its implementation, and to help inform communities and women's groups as to subproject potential impacts. Women are to have full and equitable access to the subproject's resources and benefits including income restoration programmes and skills training. Adequate resources including a financial and social safeguard specialist must be allocated to support the resettlement process and its implementation. Women must be present during consultations made when conducting the detailed measurement survey and visit to resettlement site. This is to ensure that all information and opinions can be collected and that they include the women's perspectives. Names of both husband and wife must be in the land use rights certificates. Women must be present when compensation payments are made to ensure that any decisions regarding use of compensation monies will be open to decisions made by husband and wife. Sex-disaggregated data must be collected in the socio-economic survey and inventory of loss.
166. Women, including ethnic minority women face gendered prejudices, minority status, and isolation in mountainous locations and often face heightened cultural barriers restricting their participation in decision-making. Women in the project area face situation of low income from agricultural production and lacking jobs to do at the leisure times in between two rice

crop seasons. Therefore, many of them have to leave home working in other provinces or big cities to contribute to family incomes. Inequitable treatment of women, especially women in the remote, mountain communes still happens in the society and in the families. Accordingly, ensuring that women of severely affected and vulnerable households have full access to the livelihood development activities is of critical importance.

167. Development projects can impact differently on men and women. The impacts on women are often overlooked when mitigation measures focus solely on the nominal heads of households alone to the exclusion of other household members. Several key areas of risks related to women are highlighted as particular need for focused attention.

168. Land acquisition for the project will affected numerous households and created severe impacts in the form of relocation and loss of productive resources. Women's livelihoods are often located in the informal sector – the impacts on which can often be overlooked. The project is expected to have significant negative impacts on the livelihoods of women as well as men and also on livelihoods which are not formally registered. The compensation process associated with land acquisition has the potential to alienate women from household assets if compensation is not made to both spouses heading households. For example, as noted above, most land registrations are in the names of male heads of families only. Female headed households face additional challenges associated with resettlement – especially where they are reliant on extended family and social networks for care and socialization of children. The resettlement plans will include gender specific measures to ensure that women are not marginalized through the process. Such measures will include paying compensation to both spouses heading households, issuing any new land certificates to both spouses, separate consultations with women on livelihood restoration and relocation given that women often have differing needs required to be incorporated, as well as issuing invitation letters for public consultations to both spouses during updating of the resettlement plans.

169. The following gender sensitive measures are to be included in the design and implementation of the RP/EMDP:

- Consultation and participation strategies and activities will ensure the meaningful participation of women. Both spouses of households are to be invited to attend public consultation meetings. Where specific views of women need to be considered carefully separate consultations will be held with women, such as resettlement arrangements and design of, as well as needs assessment for, the detailed livelihood development plan, separate consultations will be held with women.
- Composition of the DCARB will include representatives of the Women's Union.
- Both spouses are to be advised on the compensation and assistance amounts to be paid and timing of payment. Both will be invited to attend the compensation payment.
- New land titles or registration of new assets will be in the names of both spouses jointly residing in the same household, unless they specifically request registration in the name of one spouse only, in accordance with the Land Law and the Law on Marriage and Family.
- Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable female-headed households in relocation and livelihood development.
- Sex-disaggregated data will be incorporated in consultation records, participation in livelihood development as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter 12 - Institutional Framework

170. The following section sets out the roles and responsibilities of various agencies and bodies in updating and implementing the RP/REDMP.

12.1 Ministry of Transport (MOT)

171. MOT is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU 2). As such MOT and PMU 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. MOT is also specifically responsible for the following tasks: working with ministerial or provincial level authority on resettlement policies; approving the land marker drawings; ensuring funds; providing guidance on resettlement policy in cases which require clarification on application of policy on specific issues; facilitating the land acquisition and resettlement process in case of delays (follow Clause 1, Article 33 Decree Government 47/2014/ND-CP dated 05/15/2014)

12.2 Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2)

172. PMU2 is responsible for overall coordination in land acquisition and resettlement matters as well as technical matters regarding demarcation in the field as well as disbursement.

173. The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign contract with a qualified and experienced agency/unit), which will be responsible for updating the RP/EMDP. PMU2 will engage a social safeguards specialist appropriately qualified in involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority safeguards. Their tasks include the following:

- Updating the RP/EMDP with support from the Project Supervision Consultant;
- Coordinate with the People's Committee in the formulation and implementation of the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP. Recommend to MOT for submitting the RP/EMDP and updated RP/EMDP to ADB for the review and approval;
- Carry out the development and implementation of training programs for the People's Committees of districts, communes on the RP/EMDP implementation and grievance redress with support from DD consultants;
- Monitor the recruitment of a qualified price survey/ appraisal company by the PPC to perform the replacement cost survey. Monitor the development and approval of the unit prices by the People's Committees of the Province.
- Reporting the status of funding matter to MOT to ensure that the budget for the RP/EMDP formulation and implementation, and the funding for compensation, support and resettlement, must be available and adequate;
- Provide information to, and work closely with the relevant departments and local governments in the implementation of the project and the RP/EMDP;

- Monitor and report the settlement of complaints relating to the project and that the grievance redress mechanism operates effectively. Record and assistance to facilitate to the finding of complaint solution.
- Implement the internal monitoring of the RP/EMDP implementation and ensure that the resettlement activities are in compliance with the agreed RP/EMDP. Submit semi-annual social safeguards internal monitoring reports to ADB and report of RP/EMDP implementation progress in the project monitoring reports;
- Coordinate with PPC and other relevant agencies in the project areas to ensure the dissemination of resettlement information and consultation with affected people. The consultant will support these activities;
- Recruit an independent monitoring consultant (including resettlement, ethnic minorities, livelihood restoration and gender experts) to conduct external monitoring. Coordinate with the independent monitoring consultants for the conduct of external monitoring of the implementation of the RP/EMDP.
- Engage a qualified appraiser through PSC to conduct the replacement cost study.

12.3 Provincial People's Committees (PPC)

174. The People Committee of the respective provinces will take the overall responsibility for the resettlement activities within their management authorities. Their main responsibilities are:

- Implement information dissemination to raise the awareness of the project development to the relevant agencies and administrative levels;
- Direct relevant agencies such as the Finance Department, the Transportation Department and the DONRE and related agencies to check, supervise the organization and implementation of the RP/EMDP; and report to the PPC;
- Approve the detailed unit prices in the replacement cost survey report proposed by the Replacement Cost Survey Consultant to provide a basis for the preparation of compensation plans;
- Resolve complaints and problems as well as enforcement of resettlement when necessary. Convene the Grievance Redress Committee to assess and adjudicate complaints, and oversee implementation of action plans to resolve complaints.

12.4 Provincial Department of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA)

175. DOLISA will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2. Specifically, DOLISA will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Collaborate with PMU, DD Consultants, and relevant local agencies such as Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (especially Extension Centre) and other relevant stakeholders at the provincial and local levels in the detailed design of the project's LDP Program during updating of RP.

- Together with DARD and PMU, determine and establish an effective management structure for the LDP that includes key stakeholders.
- In undertaking detailed design DOLISA will collaborate closely with the DARD Extension Centre as well as consult with DCARB and other relevant organizations in the project areas. The design of the LDP should be based on a needs assessment of eligible affected persons and local conditions to ensure effectiveness of the LDP in restoring income levels.
- Take lead in the implementation of the LDP in close collaboration with DARD Extension Centre. Consult and guide affected persons on training options, options to access credit, market outlets for products and other forms of material support (such as inputs for farming). Together with DARD Extension Centre deliver LDP activities and training programs in the local areas.
- Monitor and report on implementation of the LDP, including implementation of specific LDP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of LDP activities.

12.5 Organization in charge of Compensation implementation, District People's Committee (DPC); District Compensation and Resettlement Board (DCARB) and Centre for Land Development Fund (CLDF)

176. The DCARB led by the Vice President of the District People's Committees will include the Directors of Centre for Land Development Fund (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 as follows:

- Disseminate information about the RP;
- Implement the DMS, prepare individual compensation plans, approve RP compensation plans and budget;
- Implement land acquisition, compensation, support and other resettlement activities in the district according to the agreed RP;
- Conduct the consultations, livelihood development program and coordinate with the concerned agencies in the implementation of the RP;
- Pay the compensation and support after the updated RP is agreed. Ensure prompt payment of compensation, support and other benefits of households;
- DCARB to support the DPC in resolving complaints at the district level;
- Coordinate with other agencies in the design and implementation of livelihood development measures and resettlement;
- Carry out clearance of the land that will be handed over after the affected households have received full compensation and benefits and moved to resettlement areas;
- Report periodically on the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to PMU 2 per commune.

177. The DCARB will set up the following groups: (i) mapping and DMS, (ii) compensation calculation, (iii) resettlement, (iv) baseline data management (land acquisition, DMS, payment, resettlement arrangement, complaint settlement, etc.), (v) livelihood restoration (vi) grievance redress mechanism.
178. In provinces where a dedicated Centre for Land Development Fund is established in lieu of a District Resettlement and Assistance Board, the functions of DCARB described above will be undertaken by the Centre.

12.6 Commune People's Committee

179. The responsibilities of the CPC relative to resettlement include the following:
- Assign commune officials to assist the DCARB/CLDF to conduct surveys, consultations, mobilize mass organizations and affected people as required in the updating of the RP and its implementation;
 - Identify replacement land for the AHs;
 - Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
 - Assist in the resolution of grievances; and
 - Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.
 - Participate in the GRM as assigned by the DPC. Provide information and assessments on issues related to assessment of AP eligibility and needs to support grievance resolution.

12.7 Detailed Design Consultants (DD Consultant) /Project Supervision Consultant (PSC)

180. The DD Consultant or PSC 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 RP.
181. The social safeguards tasks of the DD Consultant/ PSC include:
- Prepare the updated RP and EMDP under the direction of the PMU;
 - Assess the capacity of the concerned institutions involved in project implementation at the central and project levels, including the training and capacity building activities provided during the Loan, and continue to implement necessary capacity-building interventions. Provide training on safeguard policy and GRM implementation for PMU staff, DPC/Centre for Land Development Fund staff and contractor (on GRM and safeguard requirement during civil works). Provide support to PMU in providing oversight and input to the GRM process;
 - Review and assess the consultation and disclosure activities that have been carried earlier, and revise the approach as necessary to ensure the transparent, continuous and active involvement of the AHs and all stakeholders. Assist local authorities to disclose the updated RP/EMDP;

- Support the detailed design of the project's livelihood development program (LDP) under the RP. Monitor and review LDP implementation and provide advice, as needed, to ensure the effectiveness of the LDP in restoring income earning capacity of eligible affected persons.;
- Assist the DCARB in the implementation of the ethnic minority and gender strategies as described in the updated RP;
- Coordinate with the external monitor, ensuring that its findings and recommendations are discussed with PMU 2 and the DCARB for appropriate action; and
- Assist PMU 2 in the preparation of quarterly progress reports and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring on resettlement and ethnic minority development plan implementation, including the preparation of a Resettlement Completion Report. The Resettlement Completion Report includes a documentation of actual resettlement impacts, resettlement activities, and an evaluation of the RP implementation. Said report will be based on internal and external monitoring reports, post- implementation evaluation report, and ADB Review Mission Aide-Memoirs and Memoranda of Understanding.
- Prepare the EMA TOR. Review the EMA reports for PMU required actions.

12.8 Capacity of Local Agencies

182. PPC and the project districts have experience in implementing ODA-funded projects by ADB (Noi Bai-Lao Cai Highway Project, Yien Vien-Lao Cai Railway Upgrade Project) and World Bank (Poverty reduction project).
183. The consultation results with the districts show that they are well aware of the gaps between the policies of the Government, provinces and donors in compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the state. However, they have informed that if the resettlement framework or resettlement plan has been approved, they will comply with the RPF/RP.
184. Capacity building training mentoring and on the job support will be provided to PMU and local government agencies during RP/EMDP updating and implementation by the Project Supervision Consultant.

Chapter 13 - Implementation Schedule

185. The Project will be implemented over the period of 5 years. Following detailed design, RP updating will be carried out by district. As soon as the updated district-level is completed, it will be submitted by PMU to ADB for review and approval. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Land acquisition and relocation of affected households cannot commence until the updated RP has been reviewed and agreed by ADB. PMU will not allow construction activities in specific sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place, and that the site is free of all encumbrances. The table below summarizes the various inter-related activities associated with the updating and implementation of the RP.

186. The implementation process for resettlement works is as follows:

- i. Preparation of land application procedure for the Project: After loan approval, detailed design will be undertaken. Once sufficient information regarding the limit of works is available from the technical design, this information will be handed to the province and respective districts to arrange issuance of the land acquisition decisions and for the DCARBs to arrange demarcation of the land acquisition boundaries.
- ii. Establishment of the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Boards (DCARBs) in the respective districts: Within 15 days from receiving the PMU request, the respective districts will establish the DCARBs for the Project.
- iii. Training for resettlement staff: After the DCARBs have been formed, PMU, with the help of the PSC, will develop and implement a training program for the updating and implementation of the RP. The training will include at least an orientation on the agreed RP, roles of agencies in RP implementation, progress report preparation, complaint handling/recording/reporting, Affected persons participation/consultation, gender-responsive resettlement, and resettlement internal monitoring/reporting. Target participants to the training include representatives from the PPC, DCARBs, DPCs, Women's Unions, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs.
- iv. Engagement of External Monitoring Agency: PMU will engage the services of an external monitor to carry out independent monitoring and evaluation of RP preparation and implementation activities. Semi-annual progress reports will be submitted by the external monitor to PMU and ADB.
- v. Information campaign before DMS: According to the national policy, before land acquisition, within 90 days in case of agricultural land and 180 days in case of non- agricultural land, the DCARBs must send written notices to affected land owners to inform them of the reasons for land acquisition, date/time and plan of displacement, compensation/resettlement options, land clearing and resettlement.
- vi. Before inventory and detailed measurement, PMU in cooperation with local authorities of districts and wards will provide Project information to residents in the Project area. Information will be broadcast via the public-address system of the locality in combination with other multi-media outfit such as radios, television, and print media; brochures or letters delivered to households to be posted in public areas.
- vii. Consultation meetings will be held in the Project affected communes/wards to notify the affected community about the scope and scale of the project, impacts, policies and rights for all kinds of damages, implementation schedule, responsibilities for organization, and complaint mechanism. Brochures such as the Public Information Bulletin (PIB) that contains

basic information on the Project, its policies, implementation schedule and contact persons, will be prepared, posted in the commune bulletin board, and distributed to the participants of the consultation meetings.

- viii. Conduct of Replacement Cost Survey by a Qualified Appraiser. A qualified appraiser will be engaged by PMU through the PSC. The results of the replacement cost study (RCS) are subject to the approval of the PPC prior to their use in the preparation of the compensation plan for each affected District.
- ix. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be undertaken once detailed design is finalized. These surveys will be the basis for the preparation of compensation plan and for preparation of the updated RP.
- x. Preparation of Compensation Plan. DCARBs are responsible for applying prices and preparing compensation tables for each affected commune/ward. The People's Committees of districts will appraise these tables in respect to prices based on the approved market price as per RCS, quantities of affected assets, allowances and special assistance that the Project displaced persons are entitled to. The unit rates are presented to the affected households and posted in the commune offices. Rates may be adjusted based on the feedback and comments made by the affected persons. All tables of compensation price application must be checked and signed by the affected persons to signify their concurrence.
- xi. Preparation of Livelihood Development Program (LDP) and Relocation Site Plan. The LDP Steering Committee and District LDP Management Boards with the assistance of the PMU and PSC will carry out needs assessment to design detailed livelihood development plan. Detailed resettlement and relocation plan will be prepared following the DMS based on consultation with relocating households on their preferences together with a detailed assessment of technical requirements.
- xii. Submission of Updated RP to ADB and ADB concurrence. PMU with support from the PSC will prepare an updated RP and disclose key information to the affected people and submit the document to ADB for review and concurrence.
- xiii. Disclosure of the agreed RP. Once the Updated RP receives ADB's concurrence, it will be publically disclosed on ADB's website and as well disclosed in the project affected areas.
- xiv. Updated RP Implementation. Compensation and assistance will be paid directly to the AHs at their local Commune People's Committee office under the supervision of DCARBs, commune/ward authorities and representatives of affected peoples. Livelihood development program and relocation site plan will be implemented by the LDPSC and LDPMBs in close consultation with the AHs and concerned agencies.
- xv. Issuance of Notice of Possession for Construction of Specific Sections. PMU will not issue a notice of possession of site for any expressway section until the head of DCARB has officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the affected households and Livelihood Development Program is in place as per Updated RP agreed between MOT and ADB; (ii) already-compensated AHs have cleared the area; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances. Once the ROW had been thus secured by PMU over a given section of the road alignment, a Notice of Possession may be issued for any civil works contractor to commence construction works.
- xvi. Monitoring. Internal monitoring and external monitoring will be implemented from updating through to completion of implementation. Grievances received will be addressed through the grievance redress mechanism set up for the project.

Table 12-1: Indicative Schedule for Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation

[illegible]

Chapter 14 - Budget & Financing

187. The Resettlement Plan budget is estimated at VND **168,036,434,244** (approximately USD **7,405,749**). The budget covers direct costs including entitlements required under the entitlement matrix (compensation, allowances and assistance), livelihood development program, resettlement assistance together with administration costs of 3.5% and contingency of 30% of direct costs. Units are based on information gathered through the inventory of losses. The unit compensation rates estimated based on a rapid replacement cost survey undertaken at the same time as the inventory of losses.

188. Compensation is based on the principal of replacement cost. During RAP updating process, qualified agency(s) will be hired (selected) by organization in charge of site clearance to verify specific land price and submit to PPC to issue Decision on specific land price as basis for approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plan. The compensation rates are to be valid at time of disbursement of compensation. Details of impacts will be verified during the detailed measurement survey to be conducted prior to updating of the RP.

189. The resettlement plan is to be financed by the Government of Vietnam.

190. The compensation rates used in the estimated budget for the draft resettlement plan are derived from a rapid replacement cost study undertaken by subcontracted consultants in December 2017 to January 2018 aimed at determining replacement cost values. The methodology of the rapid replacement cost study involved: (i) questionnaire survey, (ii) secondary data collection, (iii) cross-check of information with affected and non-affected households, and (iv) review of available documents (including decisions on land prices, decisions on compensation rates for affected structures, trees and crops issued by the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) together with information published on newspapers). The Rapid Replacement Cost Study Report is in Appendix 3.

191. A summary of the cost estimates for the RP budget are presented in the table below.

Table 13-1: Estimated Resettlement Plan Budget

No.	Category	Unit	Quantity	Rate	In amount (VND)
A	Yen Bai Province (I+II+III)				122,728,567,067
	Compensation and assistance(I+II)				118,578,325,668
I	Compensation (1+2+3+4+5)				77,870,168,978
1	Compensation for land (1.1+1.2+1.3+1.4+1.5+1.6)	m2	218,130	-	39,103,820,000
1.1	Urban residential land	m2	15,444.00		22,591,100,000
	Dai Son	m2	2,845.00	1,250,000	3,556,250,000
	Mo Vang	m2	1,231.00	150,000	184,650,000
	An Thinh	m2	2,310.00	4,200,000	9,702,000,000
	Lien Son town	m2	1,179.00	4,000,000	4,716,000,000

	Son Luong	m2	1,560.00	550,000	858,000,000
	An Luong	m2	2,888.00	1,000,000	2,888,000,000
	Suoi Quyen	m2	3,431.00	200,000	686,200,000
1.2	Compensation for rice growing land	m2	10,026.00		1,166,200,000
	Dai Son	m2	1,780.00	140,000	249,200,000
	Mo Vang	m2	100.00	-	0
	An Thinh	m2	1,596.00	-	0
	Lien Son town	m2	-	140,000	0
	Son Luong	m2	50.00	140,000	7,000,000
	An Luong	m2	2,710.00	140,000	379,400,000
	Suoi Quyen	m2	3,790.00	140,000	530,600,000
1.3	Compensation for annual crop land	m2	1,950.00		117,000,000
	Dai Son	m2	350.00	60,000	21,000,000
	Mo Vang	m2	200.00	60,000	12,000,000
	An Thinh	m2	-	-	-
	Lien Son town	m2	-	-	-
	Son Luong	m2	-	60,000	-
	An Luong	m2	-	60,000	-
	Suoi Quyen	m2	1,400.00	60,000	84,000,000
1.4	Compensation for perennial land	m2	123,610.00		10,136,020,000
	Dai Son	m2	40,500.00	82,000	3,321,000,000
	Mo Vang	m2	5,500.00	82,000	451,000,000
	An Thinh	m2	1,000.00	82,000	82,000,000
	Lien Son town	m2	1,420.00	82,000	116,440,000
	Son Luong	m2	8,500.00	82,000	697,000,000
	An Luong	m2	33,300.00	82,000	2,730,600,000
	Suoi Quyen	m2	33,390.00	82,000	2,737,980,000
1.5	Compensation for forest land	m2	30,500.00		2,897,500,000
	Dai Son	m2		95,000	-

	Mo Vang	m2	3,500.00	95,000	332,500,000
	An Thinh	m2	3,000.00	95,000	285,000,000
	Lien Son town	m2	-	95,000	-
	Son Luong	m2	5,000.00	95,000	475,000,000
	An Luong	m2	16,000.00	95,000	1,520,000,000
	Suoi Quyen	m2	3,000.00	95,000	285,000,000
1.6	Compensation for annual crop land	m2	36,600.00		2,196,000,000
	Dai Son	m2		60,000	-
	Mo Vang	m2	3,000.00	60,000	180,000,000
	An Thinh	m2	-	-	-
	Lien Son town	m2	-	-	-
	Son Luong	m2	6,000.00	60,000	360,000,000
	An Luong	m2	9,600.00	60,000	576,000,000
	Suoi Quyen	m2	18,000.00	60,000	1,080,000,000
2	Compensation for crop and tree	m2			5,138,480,578
	Compensation for crop	m2	48,576.00	67,000	3,254,592,000
	Compensation for fruit tree	tree	14,338.00	127,792	1,832,288,578
	Compensation for timber tree	tree	258.00	200,000	51,600,000
3	Compensation for structure	m2	17,950.00		28,234,041,200
	Multi-floos house with concrete roof	m2	4,482.00	2,620,000	11,742,840,000
	Brick house with tile roof	m2	3,920.00	2,412,000	9,455,040,000
	House on stilts/traditional house	m2	1,115.00	514,000	573,110,000
	Grade IV wooden house	m2	8,433.00	766,400	6,463,051,200
4	Compensation for auxiliry structure				4,209,827,200
5	Compensation for transportation	HH	148.00	8,000,000	1,184,000,000
II	Assistance		205,361.00		40,708,156,690
1	Suport for public land	m2	79,500.00	10,000	795,000,000
2	<i>Assistance for job change and job creation</i>	m2	202,686	177,415	35,959,536,690
3	<i>Assistance for life stablization</i>	person month	1,824	300,000	547,200,000

4	Assistance for affected business HH	HH	68	2,400,000	163,200,000
5	Assistance for vulnerable HH	HH	225	2,000,000	450,000,000
6	Support for customary house moving rituals/procedures	HH	119	500,000	59,500,000
7	Bonus	HH	291	5,000,000	1,455,000,000
8	House rental assistance	HH	148	8,640,000	1,278,720,000
III	Other cost				4,150,241,398
1	Compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation cost (3.5%*I)				4,150,241,398
B	Livelihood restoration program				4,620,000,000
	Direct cost				4,200,000,000
	Implementation cost for LRP				420,000,000
C	External monitor (1.5%*(A+B))				1,910,228,506
	Subtotal (A+B+C)				129,258,795,573
D	Contingency (30%*(A+B+C))				38,777,638,672
E	Total (Subtotal + D)	VND			168,036,434,244
		USD			7,405,749

* for purpose of budgeting, agricultural land indicated in Table 2.4 has been included with annual cropping land.

Chapter 15 - Monitoring & Evaluation

192. The implementation of the RP/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.

15.1 Internal Monitoring

193. The Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) will conduct regular monitoring of the project, including implementation of the RP/EMDP. The PMU will maintain a file of all data gathered in the field, including a database on the affected households. The PMU2 will submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to MOT starting from the commencement of RP /EMDP updating, which coincides with the conduct of the detailed measurement survey and other RP/EMDP updating activities. Social monitoring reports will be prepared on a semi-annual basis. The PMU2 will also include updates on resettlement progress in its periodic project reports to ADB and MOT. Social monitoring reports will be provided to AHs and submitted to ADB for updating on website. An outline of the internal monitoring report is presented in Appendix 5.

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

- Compensation and other entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed RP.;
- Affected households are paid their compensation and other entitlements as per agreed updated RP, ensuring that all entitlements are delivered as planned and agreed, including compensation in cash or in kind, allowances and resettlement assistance;
- Livelihood development programs designed and implement, including details of any modifications in the programs; additional assistance by cash and in-kind for AHs, if necessary;
- Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved updated RP;
- Affected public facilities and infrastructure are restored promptly; and
- The transition between resettlement and commencement of civil works is smooth and that sites are not handed over for civil works until affected households have been satisfactorily compensated, resettled and livelihood development programs in place.
- Identify and address any unanticipated impacts and impacts caused by the contractor during construction.
- Grievance cases logged in each level of project GRM,

- Progress on LDP implementation, and
- Progress on EMDP activities.

15.2 External Monitoring

195. An external monitor Agency (EMA) will be engaged by the project to conduct an external assessment of the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives are being met. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To verify internal monitoring information
- To verify whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- To assess the extent to which implementation of the RP⁷ complies with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS):
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify methods of emergency responding to mitigate problems and appropriate consult the MOT.
- To verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of affected persons (APs), including those of the non-titled displaced persons, are restored or improved;

196. The external experts will address specific issues such as the following:

- Verify the DMS database generated by the PMU, identify differences in IOL and/or DMS recorded in the RP, and document changes to the database;
- Confirm that all APs are eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives; Payment of compensation, allowances and other assistance are as per approved RP;
- Confirm timing of disbursement of payment; and assess that the level of compensation is sufficient to replace their losses.
- Public consultation and awareness of key information in the resettlement plan⁸;
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- Construction of replacement houses and structures on remaining land, relocation sites (outside the remaining land), and self-selected land;
- Implementation of gender and/or indigenous peoples measures as indicated in the RP/EMDP;

⁷ Including updating of the RP

⁸ Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts, Entitlement Matrix, Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Level of satisfaction of APs/ethnic minority people with the provisions and implementation of the RP/EMDP;
- Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism (accessibility, documentation, process, resolution);
- Effectiveness, sufficiency, impact and sustainability of entitlements, assistance and income restoration programs and the need for further improvement and corrective measures for both RP and EMDP, if any;
- Resettlement site development (civic infrastructure and community services as required), identification and selection of sites in consultation with APs and host communities, equivalent or enhanced access to livelihood opportunities; process and timeliness of providing land titles/certificates;
- Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;
- Effe
- Involuntary resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- Participation of APs in RP/EMDP implementation; and,
- Adequacy of budget and human resources⁹ at executing agency/implementing agency level for resettlement activities, including internal monitoring.

197. The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- Review of detailed measurement survey (DMS) process to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs, from identification to agreement on DMS results. The EMA will also evaluate the DMS process to determine and assess whether DMS activities was carried out in a participatory and transparent manner.
- Resettlement audit is conducted during monitoring. The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.
- Review of socioeconomic data¹⁰ prepared during the Technical Assistance Loan. With this review, the DMS data, and additional data compiled, the EM will provide the baseline data to be used in comparison to the post-resettlement survey. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. Sampling will include at least 20% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 10% of all other APs. Special attention will be paid to the inclusion of women, the poor, the landless and other vulnerable groups, with set questions for women and other target groups. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability and ethnicity.

⁹ Assessment of human resources is in terms of both number of staff assigned, as well as capacity

¹⁰ Possible data sources include: census, inventory of loss-socioeconomic survey (IOL-SES), village records/documents

- Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information, identifying existing or potential problems, and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, and non-governmental organizations; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as ethnic minority specific actions, compensation payment, income restoration and relocation¹¹; c) community public meetings to discuss community losses, integration of resettled households in host communities; d) direct field observations, for example, of resettlement site development; e) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, and vulnerable groups to monitor and assess the progress the APs are making to restore their living standards, APs' perceived need for additional assistance (and type of assistance), and their individual satisfaction with current economic activities; and, f) in-depth case studies of problems identified by internal or external monitoring that required special efforts to resolve. The PRA will also focus on good practices in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement objectives, approaches, and implementation strategies.
- Review the results of internal monitoring.

198. Post-completion Evaluation

199. A post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. For the post resettlement evaluation, the EMA will:

- Carry-out a survey of affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if income of affected households and other living conditions have been restored as pre-project. The survey will cover at least 20% of severely affected households, 100% of affected poor, landless and female headed households, as well as at least 10% of all other affected households. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity.
- Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information identifying remaining/outstanding problems and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, NGOs and Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as outstanding issues related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation; c) direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development; d) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.
- Discuss with the EA and IA on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the remaining/outstanding issues and commitments on actions, timeframe, resources and reporting of EA and IA to completely resolve the remaining/outstanding issues (if any).

¹¹ 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

- Review the results of the mid-term and final evaluation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program and Community-based Road Safety Awareness Program

200. Schedule & Team Composition

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

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

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

204. All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a semi-annual basis.

Table 14-1: Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
PROCESS INDICATOR	Consultation, Participation	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place - Effectiveness of compensation delivery system - Number of land transfers effected - Coordination between implementing agencies and other agencies
OUTPUT INDICATOR	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired - Number, type and size of community buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and type of private trees acquired - Number and type of government/community trees acquired - Number and type of crops acquired - Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) - Number of owners compensated by type of loss - Amount compensated by type and owner - Number and amount of payment paid

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Livelihood Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood Development Program established and operating in a timely manner; - Needs assessment undertaken and model establishment incorporates APs needs and preferences - Models are effective in conveying new skills; - Training in support of models and new skills are provided; - New skills are successfully applied. - Eligible APs are able to avail of non-farm vocational training if preferred. - Beneficiary entitlement regime applied as per RP description.
IMPACT INDICATOR	Changes to Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in community-based programs - Participation in project construction - Participation in commercial enterprises - Participation in livelihood development program
	Changes to Status of Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School attendance rates (male/female) - Participation in project construction
	Settlement and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth in number and size of settlements - growth in market areas
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households affected (for land, buildings, trees, crops); - Number of owners compensated by type of loss; - Amount compensated by type and owner; - Number and amount of allowances paid; - Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land, and number of purchases effected; - Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites; - Number of entitlements delivered; - Number of entitlements used by APs; - Suitability of entitlements to affected households as per RP objectives; - Number of EM and Female Headed Households that are relocated in the same village and communes; - Houses in the relocation sites that are built by the affected EM households and Female Headed Households according to their choices; - Number of non-titled affected households receiving replacement land; and - Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable households receiving special assistance and participating in livelihood development programs.

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment status of economically active members; - Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop; - Selling of cultivation land; - Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance; - Changes to income-earning activities (farm and off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance; and - Amount and balance of income and expenditures. - Change in poverty rates.
	EMDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % affected ethnic minority woman participate in public consultation; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the ethnic minority development plan activities; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program; - Participation of provincial/district ethnic minority agency in project activities; - Budget for EMDP is provided sufficient; - Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.

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Appendix 1: Detailed Impacts Tables

Table 15-1: Classification of affected Houses

No.	District/Commune		Unit	Affected house #1						Affected house #2						No. of affected houses		
				Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roof	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roof	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house		Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house
1	Van Yen District		HH	0	8	7	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
			Area	0	1072	550	315	545	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	2532
1.1	Dai Son		HH		2	4	2	2									10	
			Area		302	270	200	160										932
1.2	Mo Vang		HH			3	2	3				1					9	
			Area			280	115	385				50						830
1.3	An Thinh		HH		6												6	
			Area		770													770
2	Van Chan District		HH	0	18	20	4	77	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	123
			Area	0	3310	3260	800	7638	0	0	0	50	110	0	250	0	0	15418
2.1	Lien Son Town		HH		3	3		7					1					14
			Area		60	180		518					50					
2.2	Son Luong		HH			6		9										15
			Area			270		800										
2.3	An Luong		HH		12	9	4	17				1			1			44
			Area		2880	2670	800	2445				50			250			
2.4	Suoi Quyen		HH		3	2		44					1					50

No.	District/Commune		Unit	Affected house #1						Affected house #2						No. of affected houses		
				Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roof	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house	Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house	Mansion	Multi-floors house with concrete roof	Brick house with tile roof	House on stilts/ Traditional house	Grade-IV wooden house		Cottages with soil wall	Temporary house
			Area		370	140		3875				60					4445	
Total			HH	0	26	27	8	82	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	148
			Area	0	4382	3810	1115	8183	0	0	0	100	110	0	250	0	0	17,950

Table 15-2: Loss of Secondary Structures

No.	District/ Commune		Unit	Kitchen	Shelter	Electric meter	Water meter	Fence	Gate	Toilets/ bath house	Soil grave	Built grave	Desk phone	Well	Water tank	Water pipe	Yard	Pond	Worksho p
				m2	m2	Item	Item	m2	m2	m2	Item	Item	Item	item	m3	m2	m2	m2	m2
1	Van Yen District	HH	3	3	4	0	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	89	3	1
		Qty	128	165	5	0	512	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1205	20	1514.9	31
1.1	Dai Son	HH		1			7	2							1		31	2	
		Qty		30			395	48							1200		491.9	21	
1.2	Mo Vang	HH	1	1	2		4	1							1		24		
		Qty	10	30	2		82	3							5		341		
1.3	An Thinh	HH	2	1	2		3	6						1		1	34	1	1
		Qty	118	105	3		35	48						1		20	682	10	15
2	Van Chan District	HH	2	2	12	1	26	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	109	0	2
		Qty	60	30	12	1	1176	102	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	2483	0
2.1	Lien Son Town	HH	1				5	3	1						1		10		1
		Qty	50				350	36	10						10		215		120
2.2	Son Luong	HH			10		13										19		
		Qty			10		360										435		
2.3	An Luong	HH			1	1	4	1									37		
		Qty			1	1	240	51									967		
2.4	Suoi Quyen	HH	1	2	1		4	2								1	43		1
		Qty	10	30	1		226	15								10	866		20
Total		HH	5	5	16	1	40	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	198	3	3
		Qty	188	195	17	1	1688	201	10	0	0	0	0	1	1215	30	3997.9	31	155

Table 15-3: Legal Status of Residential and Garden Land

Commune	LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC	Total
Van Yen District	79	30	6	115
Dai Son	27	10	3	40
Mo Vang	18	9	1	28
An Thinh	34	11	2	47
Van Chan District	94	21	34	149
Lien Son Town	5	4	6	15
Son Luong	18	1	2	21
An Luong	35	7	18	60
Suoi Quyen	36	9	8	53
Total	173	51	40	264

(IOL)

Table 15-4: Legal Status of Paddy and Upland Rice Land

Commune	LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC	Total
Van Yen District	1	3	3	7
Dai Son	1	2	1	4
Mo Vang			1	1
An Thinh		1	1	2
Van Chan District	11	11	2	24
Lien Son Town				-
Son Luong	1			1
An Luong	8		1	9
Suoi Quyen	2	11	1	14
Total	12	14	5	31

(IOL)

Table 15-5: Legal Status of Annual Cropping Land

Commune	LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC	Total
Van Yen District	1	3	-	4
Dai Son		2		2
Mo Vang	1	1		2
An Thinh				-
Van Chan District	3	-	1	4
Lien Son Town				-
Son Luong				-
An Luong				-
Suoi Quyen	3		1	4
Total	4	3	1	8

Table 15-6: Legal Status of Perennial Cropping Land

Commune	LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC	Total
Van Yen District	-	12	1	13
Dai Son		3	1	4
Mo Vang		8		8
An Thinh		1		1
Van Chan District	25	20	14	59
Lien Son Town	2			2
Son Luong	1	3	3	7
An Luong	12	4	5	21
Suoi Quyen	10	13	6	29
Total	25	32	15	72

Table 15-7: Legal Status of Forestry Land

Commune	LURC	Granting LURC	Without LURC	Total
Van Yen District	-	3	1	4
Dai Son				-
Mo Vang		1	1	2
An Thinh		2		2
Van Chan District	5	5	2	12
Lien Son Town				-
Son Luong		1	2	3
An Luong	4	2		6
Suoi Quyen	1	2		3
Total	5	8	3	16

(IOL)

Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Question 1: What is the ADB Project?

Answer: The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has approached the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for support to international and national transport connectivity of underdeveloped provinces of Viet Nam by improving their accessibility to GMS corridors. This project expands the benefits of Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) corridors to adjacent provinces with high poverty incidence. The project comprises upgrading National Highways (NH) to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions and supporting Department of Roads Viet Nam (DRVN) of Ministry of Transport (MOT) in road asset management.

Question 2: How will the ADB Project affect the local population?

Answer: The upgrading the national highways to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions will/may require some land acquisition. However, their design will attempt to avoid or at least to minimize the negative impacts on households and communities. The final location of road link alignments will be selected after public consultations have been carried out.

If land acquisition is necessary, the Project displaced people will be properly compensated for their affected land, houses, structures, crops and/or trees. Relocation and income restoration assistance will also be provided to Displaced Persons (DPs) who will be severely affected by the Project. Details are included in a Resettlement Plan that is available at your commune office. Please also refer to other relevant Public Information Brochures.

Question 3: What is the main objective of resettlement plan?

Answer: The main objective of the Resettlement Plan is to ensure that all Displaced Persons will be at least as well-off, if not better-off than they would have been in the absence of the Project.

Question 4: What if my land is affected by the project?

Answer: If land is available, your affected land will be replaced with land of equal area and productive capacity and at a location suitable and acceptable to you; *or* if, after being fully informed about your options, you prefer cash, compensation can be paid in cash at replacement value at current market prices, *or* a compensation partly in cash and partly in land might be possible.

Question 5: Do we need to have a land title in the order to be compensated?

Answer: No, lack of formal legal rights to land does not prevent any Displaced Persons (DPs) from receiving compensation or assistance measures. Those DPs who possess a land use rights certificate (LURC) or any other form of written or verbal agreement to utilize the land are entitled to compensation for the lost land as well as assets on the land. Those DPs who do not have legal/legalize or temporary/lease rights for land will still be compensated for the assets on the land, such as any structures, crops and trees.

Question 6: Is the compensation applied for affected houses and structures?

Answer: Yes. Compensation will be applied for all affected assets including houses, shops and other structures as well as other fixed assets at replacement value at current market

prices (including material and labour) without any deductions for building depreciation or salvageable building materials. This will ensure that the Displaced Persons are able to reconstruct houses and other structures of better or at least the same quality as before.

Question 7: What about affected crops and trees?

Answer: Affected crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences will be compensated in cash at current market prices. Compensation for non-harvested crops will be based on the average production in the past 3 years multiplied by current market prices. Compensation for trees will be based on the type, age and productivity of trees. A Replacement Cost Survey will be conducted during detailed design of the Project to establish market prices for compensation. If there are delays in paying compensation, prices will be updated to take inflation into consideration.

Question 8: Besides the compensation, how can the project help?

Answer: In addition to compensation for loss of land and other assets, the Project will provide rehabilitation assistance to eligible Displaced Persons (DPs) to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved after the Project. Eligible DPs for rehabilitation assistance include:

Severely affected households: Households that lose more than 10% of their total productive landholdings will receive an economic rehabilitation package in accordance with provisions of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

Households that relocate: Households that must relocate to new residential land will receive a transition subsistence allowance equivalent to 30kg of rice per person per month for six months for during transition; if have to be relocated, or for 3 months if have to rebuild main house on the remaining land behind; a transportation allowance of between VND 5,000,000 and 15,000,000 in cash or assistance from the District Resettlement Committee; and, an incentive bonus if DPs demolish their affected houses or structures in a timely manner.

Business owners that lose income while they relocate or rebuild their shops/businesses: Households with small, unregistered businesses will receive cash compensation equal to the provincial minimum wage for three months. Owners of registered businesses will receive cash compensation at maximum equal to 30% of their after-tax annual revenue as provided by Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

Employees and hired labourers who lose their jobs: will receive cash compensation for lost salary/wages for each month they cannot work, if the loss is temporary; or, if the loss is permanent, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial minimum wage for six months or cash compensation for remaining contract period whichever is higher.

Question 9: does that mean that anybody in our community can claim for compensation?

Answer: No. Entitled Displaced Persons (DPs) are those persons or households that are surveyed during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) activities. The DPs and local authorities will be informed of the cut-off date for the sub-project. Anyone moving into the Project area after cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

Question 10: What if I have been told to move but was not included in the survey?

Answer: During the detailed design of the Project, some minor changes may occur. This could

affect the results of original inventory of losses. These DPs will be entitled to the same compensation as all other DPs. Once the actual position and alignment of the road are known, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted in the presence of DPs to inventory the losses for compensation and rehabilitation.

Question 11: How will DPs be consulted and informed?

Answer: A consultation and public information program will be organized in your commune to ensure that DPs receive complete and timely information about the Project. DPs will be provided information on project components, impacts, their rights and entitlements, grievance mechanism, rights of participation and consultation, resettlement activities, responsibilities of institutions and implementation schedule. DPs will participate in resettlement planning and implementation and they will also be consulted on the following issues: a) resettlement options according to their entitlement, b) training and training preferences in current or new occupations, c) other project aspects.

This program will enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program to meet the needs of DPs, and help DPs to make informed decisions about compensation and relocation. Consultations with DPs and local authorities will reduce the potential for conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays, and maximize the economic and social benefits of the Project.

Question 12: If there are any disagreements or problems about land acquisition, compensation or other general disputes during project implementation, do DPs have the right to voice their complaints?

Answer: Yes, Displaced Persons (DPs) can voice their complaints (in verbal or written form) to responsible local authorities and resettlement committees. Their complaints can be filed first at the ward or commune level, and can be elevated to the district and provincial level and taken to district court if the DPs are not satisfied with the decision of lower levels. DPs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees. All complaints of DPs on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and implementation will be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner.

Question 13: as a resident in the project area, how can I help?

Answer: We would like you to participate in all consultation meetings and other project related activities in order to ensure that you are fully informed and consulted. Your active participation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and implementation will allow us to determine measures to mitigate impacts, to identify problems or potentials problems and to identify ways of responding immediately to solve these problems.

Question 14: How will you know if the objectives of this project are met?

Answer: PMU will ensure internal monitoring all Project activities. In addition, PMU will engage an independent external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring of resettlement activities during Project implementation. Every 6 months, the independent monitoring agency will submit a report to PMU and ADB on resettlement implementation progress. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will assess whether negative impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project standards of living of DPs have been restored as a result of resettlement and the Project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUGGESTIONS –

Please contact the PMUs, DCARCs where you live:

Project Management Unit:

Address:

Person in charge:Tel.....

District Compensation, Assistance Resettlement Committee (DCARC) of ... District:

Address:

Person in charge:Tel.....

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

**ADB TA-9252 VIE: Greater Mekong
Sub-Region (GMS) Corridor Connectivity
Enhancement Project (CCEP)**

**REPORT ON
REPLACEMENT COST STUDY
IN YEN BAI**

Hanoi, 2018

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A. Project Background

1. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has approached the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for support to international and national transport connectivity of underdeveloped provinces of Viet Nam by improving their accessibility to GMS corridors. This project expands the benefits of Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) corridors to adjacent provinces with high poverty incidence. The project comprises upgrading National Highways (NH) to enhance connectivity of provinces in the Northwestern and Central Regions and supporting Department of Roads Viet Nam (DRVN) of Ministry of Transport (MOT) in road asset management.

2. In the recent past, ADB activities in the Transport sector in Viet Nam mainly focused on supporting the government to develop the key GMS expressway infrastructure. This network expansion either almost complete or is under implementation and further expressway expansion is increasingly being considered under public-private partnership/build-operate-transfer (PPP/BOT) modality. Attention needs to be broadened to other road priorities as put forward in the transport sector assessment, strategy, and road map. In Northwestern Viet Nam, the Noi Bai-Lao Cai expressway is part of the GMS Kunming-Hai Phong Transport Corridor that connects the Ha Noi region to Yunnan Province in the PRC. In Central Viet Nam, the GMS East-West Economic Corridor connects Tien Sa port in Danang city to Savannakhet Province in Lao PDR. The next-tier road network connecting to these GMS corridors is still underdeveloped. Provinces in the corridors' proximity have not fully benefitted from the improved GMS corridors and have generally developed at a slower pace than the rest of the country.

3. The project roads that are currently considered for further analysis under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) include three highways (NH32, NH279 and upgraded PR175) in Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Lao Cai provinces connecting to Noi Bai-Lao Cai Expressway and NH14D in Quang Nam province connecting to GMS East-West Economic Corridor. All four roads are located in the most difficult terrain crossing high mountains or large rivers with lower class technical standards that do not meet the increasing transport demands and do not provide all-year accessibility. The proposed project roads are prone to climate change effects such as flash flooding and increasing temperature variations. The project will upgrade the design class, ensure standard is consistent over the entire length and integrate climate resiliency features (reinforced slope protection, increased drainage capacity, etc.) in the design of the proposed roads.

B. Objectives of Rapid Replacement Cost Survey

4. The Consultant verifies and determines the compensation rates for affected land, structures, trees and crops in order to calculate the total investment cost for the implementation of RP to ensure that the project affected people are compensated at the replacement cost.

C. Methodology

5. Using the definition of term of ADB on replacement cost¹ and market price, the Consultant will conduct field surveys to collect information.

1. The term used to determine the value sufficient 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 advantages, taxes and/or transport expenses.

6. **Questionnaire Survey.** A questionnaire for rapid replacement cost survey is designed to conduct face-to-face interviews with the households;

7. **Secondary Data Collection.** The secondary data on transactions of land, houses, trees and crop are collected from different sources including commune cadastral officers, land transaction offices, and land auction results, and so on.

8. **Cross-check Method.** The information collected from the affected and non-affected households are used to cross check and eliminate irrelevant information regarding land prices, house prices, and so on.

9. **Review of Available Documents.** The documents collected and analyzed include decisions on land prices, decisions on compensation rates for affected structures, trees and crops issued by Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee (PPC) together with information published on newspapers.

a. Survey area

10. The RCS area for the Provincial Road 175 (PR175) covers the project affected communes, including seven communes of two districts and one town in Yen Bai Province.

b. Sample size and information to be collected according to types of assets

b.1. Land

11. The objective of determining the replacement costs is to determine whether the unit price issued by the province is sufficient to buy a land plot of the same area and profitability. Compensation for land loss is based on market value. The best way to obtain this market value is to collect data on a number of land transactions that have been successfully implemented. However, the transfer of land use rights is not always documented by local authorities. The investigators have done their best to collect evidence of land sales to assist in verifying the price of the province. In addition, basic information collected from direct interviews with land users in the project area, including affected and non-affected persons. Interviews will cover the followings:

- Current land use rights transfer in the area;
- The transferred price that the land users (affected and non-affected persons) are willing to sell their land..

12. In addition to determining prices for different types of land, the valuers also need to determine the associated transaction costs such as administrative fees, taxes, and registration fees. The valuers should note that when determining replacement costs for each asset, transaction costs should be clearly defined and shouldered by the project.

13. Sample size:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| • Affected land users | 5 households each commune |
| • Non-affected land users (next to the affected land or of the similar location) | 5 households each commune |

b.2. Structures

14. The objective of establishing the replacement cost for affected structure is to determine whether the unit price of the province allows the affected people to rebuild their affected structures. Establishment of compensation costs for affected structures is based on the replacement cost principle. Information for determining compensation costs will be primarily collected from direct interviews with stakeholders, including structure owners (both affected and non-affected owners), and contractors specializing in housing construction.

15. Interviews have been conducted based on the interview guidelines prepared, covering the followings:

- **Interviews with structure owners:**

- a) Construction materials:

- The main material used for the existing structures
- The type of store where they buy building materials
- Transport distance
- Origin of materials
- Cost of materials

- b) Labor cost

- Who built the structures: owner or contractor; if the owner built, they used their own workers or hired other people.

- **Interviews with construction contractors:**

- The main materials used by local people for the construction of the structures;
- Prices of main materials;
- Labor costs;
- Average cost of construction (cost per square meter floor area) for different types of houses;
- Confirmation of construction cost of the province (cost per square meter floor area for each type).

16. The structures include but are not limited to:

- House
- Kitchen (in case of separated from the main house)
- Latrine, bathroom (in case of separated from the main house)
- Any other structure associated to the main house

17. Sample size:

- Owners of private houses affected by the Project 3 households per commune

- Owners of structures which are not affected by the Project 3 households per commune
- Construction contractors:
 - Private construction companies/groups 3 companies/groups
 - Construction materials retail stores 10 shop owners

18. Regarding other public structures, such as electric poles, water supply system, water pipeline, the determination will be based on replacement cost. Similarly, in the case of structures, the cost of building these structures will be determined to verify whether the compensation is sufficient to restore them. The information that will be used as the basis for the evaluation will be conducted with the staff in charge of constructing such facilities to determine the cost of raw materials and labor costs.

b.3. Trees

19. The objective of determining the replacement cost is to determine whether the compensation price issued by the PPC is equivalent, lower, or higher than the average market price. The consultant has determined the average market price for each tree based on the production value of the tree. Information for determining replacement cost will be collected from:

- Secondary sources:
 - Publications of Provincial Statistical Office.
 - Publications of the People's Committee and other relevant government agencies.
- Primary sources:
 - Interviews with other people who have the same types of trees in the area. The interviews cover (i) the price that the grower is willing to sell and/or the production value of the tree. The value of perennial trees will be differentiated by the age of the tree; and (ii) the consultant will survey the selling prices of different trees in the market.

20. Sample size:

- Owners of affected trees and crops of the project 10 households
- Owners of non-affected trees and crops 10 households
- Sellers 05 persons

21. The sample size of the RCS is summarized in the following table:

Table 1. The sample size of the RCS

No.	District /commune	No. of surveyed people	Category of surveyed people						Total
			Affect ed people	Non Affect ed people	Construct ion workers	Construct ion contracto rs	Construct ion material seller	Commu ne staff	
1	Van Yen	91	34	31	7	8	16	2	98
1.1	Dai Son	21	10	10	1	1	1		23
1.2	Mô Vang	37	15	10	2	4	9	2	42
1.3	An Thinh	33	9	11	4	3	6		33
2	Van Chan	110	43	45	3	3	23	7	124
2.1	Lien Son	36	11	12	1	2	11	2	39
2.2	Thanh Luong	21	10	10	1		2	2	25
2.3	An Luong	30	10	13	1	1	10	2	37
2.4	Suoi Quyen	23	12	10				1	23
		201	77	76	10	11	39	9	222

c. Data processing

22. Collected data is processed using Excel.

D. Findings**a. Information sources**

23. For references, the Consultant has collected documents from different sources, including:

- Decision No. 17/2014/QĐ-UBND by Yen Bai PPC dated 17 September 2014 detailing a number of articles of the Land Law dated 29 November 2013 and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the state;
- Decision No. 25/2017/QĐ-UBND by Yen Bai PPC dated 21 December 2017 adjusting and supplementing a number of articles detailing a number of articles of the Land Law dated 29 November 2013 and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the state attached to the Decision No. 17/2014/QĐ-UBND by Yen Bai PPC dated 17 September 2014;
- Decision No. 39/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2014 by Yen Bai PPC on the land prices in 2015 in Yen Bai Province;
- Decision No. 15/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 15 September 2017 by Yen Bai PPC adjusting and supplementing a number of articles of the regulation on land prices in 2015 in Yen Bai attached to the Decision No. 39/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 31 December 2014 by Yen Bai PPC;
- Decision No. 26/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2017 by Yen Bai PPC regulating compensation for houses and structures on land in the area of Yen Bai Province;

- Decision No. 27/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2017 by Yen Bai PPC regulating compensation for trees and rates for trees upon land recovery by the state in the area of Yen Bai Province;
- Newspapers and information from real estate agencies;
- Consultation with local authorities;
- Land price survey with the affected and non-affected households in the project area; and
- Consultation with the Land Acquisition and Compensation Committee.

b. Replacement cost results of the survey and proposed prices

b.1. Residential land

24. According to the replacement cost survey results, the market price for residential land in affected communes and towns is higher than the price issued by the PPC from two to seven times, except for Dai Son Commune where land transaction value is equal to the level prescribed in the land price list promulgated by Yen Bai PPC. The consultant proposes to use the market price as the unit of calculation and the table below shows the compensation price used for the cost estimate in the Resettlement Plan compared to the price issued by the PPC.

Table 2. Surveyed Residential Land Prices in the Project Area

Unit: 1,000 VND

No.	Area	Land type	Market price	Land price per the Decision No. 39/2014/QĐ-UBND and Decision No. 15/2017 by Yen Bai PPC	Proposed rate
	Mo Vang	Rural residential land	200,000 - 1,250,000	100,000 - 150,000	1,250,000
	Dai Son	Rural residential land	90,000 - 150,000	110,000 - 150,000	150,000
	An Thinh	Rural residential land	2,550,000 - 4,200,000	200,000 - 3,000,000	4,200,000
	Lien Son	Rural residential land	380,000 - 4,000,000	110,000 - 200,000	4,000,000
	Thanh Luong	Rural residential land	350,000 - 550,000	110,000 - 200,000	550,000
	An Luong	Rural residential land	400,000 - 1,000,000	140,000 - 175,000	1,000,000
	Suoi Quyen	Rural residential land	100,000 - 200,000	100,000	200,000

Source: Rapid market price survey results of the Project, 2018

b.2. Agricultural land

25. In the project communes, the transaction of agricultural land for planting annual crops is not much; therefore, the information on the transaction price surveyed by the consultant may not be accurate for all types of agricultural land.

Table 3. Surveyed Agricultural Land Prices in the Project Area

Unit: 1,000 VND

No.	Land type	Location	Market price	Land price per the Decision No. 39/2014/QĐ-UBND and Decision No. 15/2017 by Yen Bai PPC	Proposed rate
1	Rice growing land	Location 1	140,000	35,000	140,000
2	Plain land planted to annual crops	Location 1	60,000	25,000	60,000
3	Upland planted to annual crops	Location 1	40,000	20,000	40,000
4	Aquaculture land	Location 1	102,000	30,000	102,000
5	Perennial cropland	Location 1	82,000	23,000	82,000
6	Production forest land	Location 1	95,000	10,000	95,000

Source: Rapid market price survey results of the Project, 2018

26. In the communes along the road, there is nearly no transaction of annual cropland but some transaction activities of production forest land. The forest land in these transactions is planted to cinnamon. The sales and purchases of agricultural land are in the form of handwritten agreement/paper without the official transaction at the CPC or registration at the District's Land Management Office;

27. The market price for agricultural land is 2.5 to 9.5 times higher than that issued by the PPC. The consultant proposes to use the market unit price to calculate the resettlement cost.

b.3. Compensation rates for structures

28. For the construction of houses and other structures in the project area, prices are calculated according to market prices for building materials needed to build a replacement house with the same area and quality as the old one or to repair the affected structure at the time of compensation cost calculation. Depreciation of assets and materials that can be salvaged or used to calculate compensation costs will not be included.

Table 4. Surveyed Prices of Structures in the Project Area

Structures	Types	Market price	Decision No. 26/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2017 by Yen Bai PPC on compensation for houses and structures on land in the area of Yen Bai Province	Proposed rate
Built house	Grade 4/Type 1	2,500,000	2,412,000 – 2,620,000	According to the decisions issued by the PPC
	Grade 4/Type 2	3,000,000	2,850,000 – 3,068,000	
	Grade 4/two-storey	3,500,000	3,430,000	
	Grade 3/Type 3	4,000,000	3,598,487 – 3,962,428	
	Grade 4/more than two-storey	4,200,000	3,688,400 – 4,097,500	
Wood house	Temporary house	300,000	296,900	
	Ground wooden house	500,000	493,700 – 514,300	
	Stilt house	750,000	654,900 – 766,400	

29. The consultation results show that the compensation rates for structures of the PPC have been established for each type of structures; however, due to the diversity of structures in reality, the unit prices are added if there are structures/components which are different from the standard houses as stipulated in the Decision No. 26/2017/QĐ-UBND issued by the PPC.

30. In terms of compensation for structures, the Consultant proposes to use the unit prices for houses and structures per the Decision No. 26/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2017 by Yen Bai PPC regulating compensation for houses and structures on land in the area of Yen Bai Province because the surveyed prices are equivalent to the rates stipulated in the Decision No. 26/2017/QĐ-UBND.

b.4. Compensation for trees and crops

Table 5. Surveyed Prices of Trees and Crops in the Project Area

Trees	Main types of trees/crops	Market price	Decision No. 27/2017/QĐ-UBND dated 21 December 2017 by Yen Bai PPC on compensation for trees and price list of trees upon land recovery by the state in the area of Yen Bai Province	Proposed rate
Fruit trees	Litchi		20,000 – 900,000	
	Longan	200,000 – 3000,000	15,000 – 1,900,000	
	Persimmon		15,000 – 900,000	
	Jack fruit	120,000 – 1,500,000	15,000 – 650,000	
Industrial trees	Cinnamon	150,000 – 1,250,000	8,000 – 260,000	

31. During the project implementation, the compensation rates will be adjusted based on the replacement cost survey conducted by an independent valuation agency for affected land and assets. The new rates will be approved by Yen Bai PPC specifically for the project.

b.5. Labor costs, taxes and fees

32. The formation of an structures such as houses and in order to obtain a land use right certificate, the owner of the property or the land use right holder must pay a certain amount of tax. Specifically, to apply for a land use right certificate, people will have to pay the following basic fees:

33. Land survey fee, notary fee, and registration fee. The total fees according to regulation are 200,000 VND.

34. In case people want to convert land use purposes from agricultural land to residential land, they must pay a financial obligation of 50% of the land price difference between residential land and agricultural land. The unit price to pay financial obligations at the unit price set by the PPC;

35. The fee for obtaining a construction permit is VND 70,000 and the hiring fee for house design is VND 100,000.

E. Annexes

Questionnaire Survey on Replacement Cost

Table 6. Category of surveyed people

No.	District/Commune		No. of interviewees	Categories						Total
	District	Commune		Affected person	Non-affected person	Construction worker	Construction contractor	Construction material seller	Other	
1	Van Yen District		91	34	31	7	8	16	2	98
1.1		Dai Son	21	10	10	1	1	1		23
1.2		Mo Vang	37	15	10	2	4	9	2	42
1.3		An Thinh	33	9	11	4	3	6		33
2	Van Chan District		110	43	45	3	3	23	7	124
2.1		Lien Son Town	36	11	12	1	2	11	2	39
2.2		Son Luong	21	10	10	1		2	2	25
2.3		An Luong	30	10	13	1	1	10	2	37
2.4		Suoi Quyen	23	12	10				1	23
	Total		201	77	76	10	11	39	9	222

Note: Some interviewees belong to 02 categories

Table 7. Replacement cost for types of land

No.	District/Commune		No. of interviewee	Residential land				Business land				Annual crop land				Perennial crop land				Agricultural land				Forestry land			
	District	Commune		Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee	Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee	Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee	Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee	Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee	Lowest rate VND/m ²	Highest rate VND/m ²	Average rate VND/m ²	No. of interviewee
1	Van Yen District		91				52				31				39				30				24				24
1.1		Dai Son	21	36,000	140,000	104,000	8	140,000	150,000	140,000	7	50,000	90,000	60,000	5	40,000	60,000	50,000	5	50,000	80,000	60,000	4	60,000	70,000	65,000	2
1.2		Mo Vang	37	200,000	1,250,000	850,000	25	500,000	2,500,000	1,375,000	25	100,000	130,000	95,000	16	7,000	100,000	51,000	10	100,000	120,000	100,000	5	90,000	90,000	90,000	8
1.3		An Thinh	33	2,550,000	4,200,000	3,400,000	19	900,000	9,000,000	4,950,000	19	60,000	150,000	107,000	18	8,000	90,000	25,000	15	50,000	120,000	100,000	14	80,000	80,000	80,000	14
2	Van Chien District		110				75				87				50				42				35				3
2.1		Lam Son Truen	38	380,000	4,000,000	1,800,000	35	400,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	25	50,000	150,000	60,000	7	5,000	65,000	35,000	4	40,000	90,000	60,000	1	6,000	8,000	8,000	1
2.2		Sen Luong	21	350,000	550,000	460,000	17	550,000	1,000,000	750,000	17	30,000	60,000	43,000	16	30,000	60,000	41,000	12	30,000	60,000	40,000	12	30,000	60,000	35,000	9
2.3		An Luong	30	400,000	1,000,000	500,000	23	900,000	3,000,000	2,315,000	23	7,000	295,000	115,000	20	6,000	100,000	27,000	19	7,000	200,000	100,000	19	6,000	95,000	14,000	17
2.4		Son Quyen	23	100,000	200,000	160,000	10	180,000	190,000	185,000	2	30,000	100,000	60,000	7	30,000	100,000	60,000	7	40,000	50,000	45,000	3	40,000	50,000	45,000	0
	Total		201				427				118				89				72				98				5

Note: Transaction year: 2016 and 2017

Table 8. Replacement cost for fruit trees

No.	District/Commune		Banana			Guava			Jackfruit			Lemon			Mango			Orange			Pineapple			Pomegranate			Starfruit		
			01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0	01=0	02=0	03=0
1	Van Yen District																												
1.1		Tai Son	10,000	20,000	30,000																								
1.2		Ma Yang	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000
1.3		An Tron	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	30,000	40,000
2	Van Chon District																												
2.1		Van Son Tron	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000
2.2		Son Long	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000
2.3		An Long	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000
2.4		Son Long	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	25,000	35,000

Table 9. Replacement cost for timber trees

No	District/Commune		Tess			Areca palm			Bamboo			Centiano			Chakrasa			Atacia			Chinaberry		
			D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20	D=10	10<D<20	D=20
1	Van Yen District	Commune																					
1.1		Dai Son							20,000	30,000	40,000	120,000	300,000	1,200,000	100,000	250,000	900,000	100,000	250,000	900,000	100,000	250,000	900,000
1.2		Mei Vang		250,000						100,000	100,000	400,000	1,500,000	300,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	70,000	350,000	1,200,000	150,000	500,000	1,600,000	500,000
1.3		An Thinh		350,000						150,000	150,000	500,000	2,000,000	500,000	8,000,000	2,800,000	90,000	350,000	1,500,000	200,000	700,000	2,000,000	700,000
2	Van Chai District																						
2.1		Lam Son Town	10,000	350,000	1,000,000				10,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	1,300,000	300,000	800,000	2,000,000	90,000	300,000	1,200,000	120,000	600,000	2,500,000	600,000
2.2		Sen Luang			1,000,000				10,000	120,000	120,000	400,000	1,400,000	450,000	900,000	2,800,000	100,000	300,000	1,000,000	150,000	500,000	1,800,000	500,000
2.3		An Luang		350,000	1,200,000				10,000	120,000	120,000	500,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	90,000	350,000	1,200,000	120,000	400,000	1,000,000	400,000
2.4		Sao Quyen		400,000	1,300,000				10,000	120,000	120,000	450,000	1,350,000	400,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	70,000	350,000	900,000	150,000	500,000	2,000,000	500,000

Table 10. Replacement cost for crops

No.	District/Commune		Cassava	Maize	Peanut	Potato	Pumpkin	Rice	Sugarcane	Sweet potato	Tomato	Peas
	District	Commune	m ²	m ²	m ³	m ²	m ²	m ²	Trea	m ²	m ²	D+10
1	Van Yen District											
1.1		Dai Son	25,000	23,000	20,000		65,000	60,000	8,000	30,000	30,000	
1.2		Mo Vang	25,000	25,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	8,000	30,000	30,000	
1.3		An Thinh	25,000	24,000	22,000	45,000	65,000	65,000	9,000	25,000	30,000	
2	Van Chan District											
2.1		Lien Son Town	30,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	70,000	60,000	10,000	22,000	25,000	
2.2		San Luang	25,000	20,000	25,000	45,000	65,000	65,000	9,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
2.3		An Luang	25,000	25,000	22,000	45,000	65,000	60,000	8,000	22,000	25,000	
2.4		Suoi Quyen	25,000	25,000	22,000	50,000	60,000	65,000	9,000	25,000	25,000	20,000

Table 11. Construction cost for types of house

No.	District/Commune	Grade - II	Grade - III	Grade - IV	Villa	Factory, warehouse	Temporary house
		Lowest rate	Highest rate	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Lowest rate	Highest rate
1	District	VND/m ²	VND/m ²	VND/m ²	VND/m ²	VND/m ²	VND/m ²
	Commune						
1.1	Van Yen District						
	Dai Son	4,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	1,200,000	700,000
1.2	Mo Yang	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
1.3	An Thinh	3,500,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	1,500,000	900,000
2	Van Chan District						
2.1	Lein Son Town	2,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	800,000
2.2	Son Luang	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	900,000
2.3	An Luang	3,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	5,500,000	2,000,000	800,000
2.4	Suoi Chyem	3,500,000	4,500,000	2,500,000	6,500,000	1,800,000	900,000

Table 12. Construction cost for secondary structures

No.	District/Commune	Dist Hct	Co. (mm)	Based clay using 20x30	Brick laying	Concrete brick laying	Terrazzo tile based brick laying 20x20	Screwing	Brick wall 110 high 2m brick foundation, sub-gutter adjustment	Brick wall 220 high 2m brick foundation, sub-gutter adjustment	Stone masonry retaining wall	Laborer brick twice	Iron flower	Chain-link fencing 1.2m	Barbed wire with pile	Water tank	Well drilling < 15 m	Well drilling > 25m	Grow	Soil grave	Damage ditch with concrete machine cover
1	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
1.1	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
1.2	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
1.3	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
2	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
2.1	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
2.2	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
2.3	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie
2.4	Van Van	Dist Hct	Van	Vie	Dim	Dim	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie	Vie

Table 13. Construction material cost

No	District/Commune		Transportation cost	Truck renting /km	Truck renting /Ton	Cement VNDRm3	Iron Ø 5 VNDRen	Iron Ø 8 VNDRen	Iron Ø 10 VNDRen	Iron Ø 12 VNDRen	Black sand M3	Golden sand M3	Gravels P-run M3	Caustic lime Ton	Brick VNDR1000 items	Tile items	China tile items	Vietnam tile items	Fibro/Tile Piece	Bambo o Tree	
	District	Commune																			
	Van Yen District																				
1																					
1.1		Dai Son		80,000	30,000	1,400,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	150,000	180,000	250,000			1,300,000	100,000	180,000	150,000	55,000	35,000
1.2		Mo Yang			35,000	1,400,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	160,000	160,000	250,000	260,000		1,400,000	120,000	180,000	190,000	55,000	35,000
1.3		An Thinh		100,000	30,000	1,500,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	180,000	180,000	250,000			1,400,000	120,000	160,000	160,000	60,000	30,000
2	Van Chan District		< 10km : free of charge > 10km: 200,000 VNDRen																		
2.1		Len Son Town		100,000	30,000	1,300,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	220,000	220,000	320,000	320,000		1,300,000	130,000	200,000	190,000	60,000	35,000
2.2		Son Luong		80,000	25,000	1,400,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	180,000	180,000	250,000			1,400,000	150,000	150,000	190,000	50,000	35,000
2.3		An Luong			30,000	1,500,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	160,000	160,000	220,000	250,000		1,500,000	120,000	150,000	150,000	55,000	40,000
2.4		Suoi Quyen		100,000	35,000	1,400,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	160,000	180,000	220,000			1,300,000	120,000	150,000	150,000	55,000	35,000

Table 14. Transaction cost

No.	District/Commune		LURC transfer tax	Registration fee for application	Mortgage public fee	Measurement fee	Cadastral fee	Registration fee	Construction permits	Non-agricultural land use tax	Construction tax	House design cost	Other	Reasonable	Higher than regulation	Lower than regulation	Reason for higher or lower
	District	Commune															
1	Van Yen District			VND1trn	VND1trn	VND1m2	VND1m2	VND1trn	VND1m2			VND1m2					
1.1		Da Son	2%						70,000	5%	Free of charge	100,000					
1.2		Mo Vang		90,000	10,000	100,000	Free of charge	Free of charge	70,000	5%	Free of charge						
1.3		An Thieb	2%	10,000	10,000	100,000			50,000								
2	Van Chan District																
2.1		Lien Son Town	2%		10,000	80,000	Free of charge	Free of charge	70,000	5%	Free of charge	90,000					
2.2		Son Luong	2%	20,000													
2.3		An Luong Suoi			10,000	90,000	Free of charge	Free of charge	70,000		Free of charge						
2.4		Quyem	2%				Free of charge	Free of charge		5%	Free of charge	90,000					

List of RRCS Survey Respondents

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province				
No.	Commune	District	Province	Full name
1	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Quế Sơn
2	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Phúc Minh
3	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Xuân Tuyền
4	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Dương Văn Minh
5	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Trường
6	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Bùi Hữu An
7	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Thắng
8	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Ngô Thị Hồng Nhung
9	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Hải
10	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Thị Cúc
11	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Bốn
12	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phản A Chùa
13	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Dương Thị Mai
14	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đen Baihi Mai
15	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Lương
16	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Nho Thọ
17	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Bùi Đức Viện
18	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Chuông
19	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Thọ
20	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Thu
21	Dai Son	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Hoàng Ngọc Quảng
1	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trương Việt Thắng
2	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lý Thị Út
3	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	NguyBại Út Th
4	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Thành
5	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Mùi
6	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	NguyBaiăn Mùi
7	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phạm Hoàng Bình
8	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Chín
9	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Tuấn
10	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phùng Thị Lựa
11	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Triệu Tiến Quang
12	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Nho

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province

				Quyên
13	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Hà Văn Hòa
14	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Mưu
15	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phùng Văn Sơn
16	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Thìn
17	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Hoàng Thị Hà
18	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Hữu Kin
19	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Phúc
20	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Ton
21	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phùng Thị Them
22	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Sút
23	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lý Thị Tâm
24	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lý Văn Định
25	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Triệu Tài An
26	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Lưu
27	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Nho Quyên
28	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phùng Vinh Ngân
29	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Hânnggon
30	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Thủy
31	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Tám
32	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Chín
33	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Hân
34	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đặng Hải Hà
35	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lê Vũ Long
36	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Triệu Quốc Đạt
37	Mo Vang	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lý Thanh Hằng
1	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trương Anh Xuân
2	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trn Baih h Xu
3	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đỗ Văn Vương
4	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trn Baih ương gâ
5	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phạm Thị Thanh Hggo
6	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trn Baih Thanh H
7	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	NguyBaih Tha
8	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phạm Thị Hiếu
9	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Quyên
10	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Hoa
11	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Thị Bích
12	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phạm Ngọc Ngà

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province				
13	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đỗ Quang Long
14	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Vũ Thành Long
15	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	NguyBaih Longa
16	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lê Thị Vân
17	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đỗ Thị Dương
18	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trn Baih Dươ
19	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Phú
20	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Lương Văn Thân
21	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Quang Hiên
22	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Minh
23	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Đỗ Văn Đức
24	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Vũ Thị Hiên
25	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Quang Hải
26	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Cường
27	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Duy Hùng
28	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Pha
29	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Đạt
30	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Phạm Văn Kiên
31	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Tung
32	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Hải
33	An Thinh	Van Yen	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Lân
1	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Hùng Tuấn
2	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Mạnh Tùng
3	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn
4	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Ngọc Đình
5	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trịnh Văn Túy
6	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Dũng Tuyền
7	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hồ Văn Được
8	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Đức Tuy
9	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Tuấn Việt
10	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Huế
11	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lò Thị Huấn
12	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Bùi Hữu An
13	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Ngọc Muộn
14	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province

				Hường
15	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thành Luân
16	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phn BainTruong Li
17	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Quốc Quyền
18	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Thị Thanh
19	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đào Thị Vân Anh
20	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trương Thị Thu Hằng
21	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Kim Hằng
22	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Đức Thịnh
23	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Tuấn Cường
24	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Thị Tình
25	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Cao Thị Anh Đào
26	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Thị Ngọc
27	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phùng Tuấn Quang
28	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lê Thị Xuân
29	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Thị Hoa
30	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Thị Hồ
31	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Thị Nhuận
32	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trương Minh Hữu
33	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hồ Thị Mai
34	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Dũng
35	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Hùng Bắc
36	TT Nong Truong Lien Son	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Hiền
1	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đào Minh Xuân
2	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lý Hữu Bình
3	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lương Thế Bình
4	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Trung Thực
5	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lò Văn Quyết
6	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Thị Vân
7	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Sa Văn Hòa
8	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Quỳnh
9	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province

				Tiến
10	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lưu Văn Đức
11	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Lương
12	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Thoa
13	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Lực
14	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lưu Văn Hoàn
15	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Đức Thịnh
16	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Kim Hằng
17	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Đức Thịnh
18	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Tuấn Cường
19	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Thị Tình
20	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Cao Thị Anh Đào
21	Son Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Toàn Lý
1	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Thán
2	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Phạm Thanh Hiền
3	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Trọng
4	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Cơ
5	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Tiến
6	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lưu Văn Đức
7	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Lương
8	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Thị Thoa
9	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Văn Lực
10	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lưu Văn Hoàn
11	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Đức Thịnh
12	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Đình Lân
13	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Khao
14	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Thanh
15	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Sa Văn Sơn
16	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lương Văn Phương
17	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Sa Văn Đạt
18	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Văn Toán
19	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn

List of respondents on replacement cost study of Yen Bai Province

				Hùng
20	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Sa Thị Thương
21	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Thuyền
22	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Văn Dũng
23	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Đình Quang
24	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nông Thị Ngoan
25	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nông Thị Chinh
26	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nông Đức Trọng
27	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hoàng Thị Xuyên
28	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Thanh Loan
29	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Hà Thị Hoạt
30	An Luong	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lương Thị Thiểu
1	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Hữu Kinh
2	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Trần Truy Kích
3	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Nho Bảo
4	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Thị Còi
5	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Phồn
6	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Uyên
7	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Phúc
8	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Nguyễn Văn Quý
9	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Sinh
10	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lý Minh Châu
11	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Hữu Thịnh
12	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lý Minh Kiên
13	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Nhân Tài
14	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Nho Thành
15	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Văn Châu
16	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Dương Minh Sửu
17	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Quốc Đạt
18	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Thị Hằng
19	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Văn Võ
20	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Lý Thị Hoài
21	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Triệu Thị Bảy
22	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Thị Quỳnh
23	Suoi Quyen	Van Chan	Yen Bai	Đặng Văn Thành

Appendix 4: Record of Public Consultations

The following section provides an outline of information presented in the first round of public consultation meetings.

CONSULTATION ON SOCIETY, THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPENSATION, SUPPORT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES FOR LAND-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE PROJECT

CONTENTS

1. Introduction to the Project
2. Introduction to compensation, support and resettlement policies/plans;
3. Introduction to environmental issues and mitigation measures of the project
4. Community consultation on:
 - § Community feedback about the project;
 - § Resettlement plan;
 - § Income restoration program.
 - § Environmental management plan and mitigation measures
 - § Complaints mechanism of the project related to socio-economic issues

PURPOSE OF THE CONSULTATION

- Introduce the project.
- Collect comments on compensation, support and resettlement policies , resettlement options, compensation and support policies, economic recovery policy, other issues as a basis for planning resettlement and income restoration after resettlement, environmental protection policy of the Government of Vietnam and the ADB.
- Collect comments on the environmental issues related to the project in phases and the proposed mitigation measures
- Introduce complaints mechanism and monitoring the implementation of compensation, support, resettlement and the environment

The objective of the project

- Connect the provinces with the NB-LC highway;
- Promote economic development;
- Provide climate resilience infrastructure;
- Ensure that people can access and use the route for all four seasons;

Information on project design features and alignment presented.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Based on the principle of harmonization between the legal framework of the Vietnamese government, Yen Bai province and the ADB's policy;

General principles to be applied :

- There is a plan to minimize the impact of land acquisition.
- Compensation for affected land and assets at replacement cost, market price.
- Do not deduct assets that the affected households can re-use.
- Support for affected households to at least re-establish their lives as before their land is withdrawn or better.
- Arrange the resettlement site near the previous residence as possible.

Compensation, support and resettlement policy of the Government of Vietnam

Laws

- i. Land Law (2013) 45/2013 / QH13 approved by the National Assembly on November 29, 2013;

Government decrees and decisions

- Decree No. 43/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014, guiding the implementation of the Land Law 2013.
- Decree No. 44/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2015 of the Government promulgating the regulation on land prices.
- Decree No. 104/2014 / ND-CP dated 14/11/2014 on land price bracket;
- Decree No. 45/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government regulating the collection of land use tax;
- Decree No. 46/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government stipulating the collection of land and water surface rents;
- Decree No. 47/2014 / ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State.
- Decree No. 84/2013 / ND-CP dated 25/12/2013 on development and management of resettlement houses;
- Decree No. 46/2015 / ND-CP dated May 12, 2015 on quality management and maintenance of construction works;
- Decree No. 75/2012 / ND-CP dated 03/10/2012 detailing some articles of the Law on Complaints.
- Provincial decisions

ADB requirements

- Early screening project to determine the impact of the project.
- Carry out practical consultation with the affected people, the host community, and the relevant non-governmental organizations.
- Improve, or at least restore the livelihood of all people.
- Provide necessary support packages for affected people about material and economic.
- Support for severely affected households and vulnerable households;
- Dissemination of project information to stakeholders in various forms: consultation meetings, providing documents, leaflets;
- Establish mechanisms for participation and promote the participation of women and communities in project activities;
- Develop complaint settlement mechanisms that are clear, transparent and accessible;
- Project monitoring and evaluation on resettlement, environment;
- Detail the compensation and resettlement policy of the project will be informed to the households after approving.

POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE REMDF

The objective of the Policy Framework

- to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- to 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 the pre-project levels; and
- to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Ethnic Minority:

- To ensure full respect for identity, values, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness whereby minority people are identified when projects are designed and implemented, and
- Minority people would receive social and economic benefits that are appropriate to their culture, are not adversely affected by the project, and can actively participate in the project.

Principles of compensation, support and resettlement in policy framework

Forms of compensation: Compensation can be made in the following forms:

1. Cash compensation for

- Ø Residential land and business land
- Ø House, structures and auxiliary works
- Ø Plants, crops on land;

2. Assistance and Support:

- Ø Support for households with severely affected livelihoods (loss of 10% of productive lands or main income sources)
- Ø Support for vulnerable groups such as poor households, the elderly ...
- Ø Relocation support ...
- Ø Support for life stabilization
- Ø Support for production land (equal to 1 - 5 times of compensation unit price);
- Ø Support for affected business households;
- Ø Support for people having to stop working due to the project;

Compensation Rate

1. Compensation for affected land and assets at replacement cost;
2. Individuals or households not eligible for land use right certificates are still entitled to compensation for asset losses at replacement cost if using affected land or structures on land prior to the cut-off date.

Eligibility for Compensation

1. Affected persons and their affected assets should be present at affected area prior to the project cut-off date.
2. Cut-off date will be effective date of the land acquisition notification.

Grievance and grievance redress

- The complainant submits a complaint. Formal or verbal
- The person who receives complaint must file the complaint, (if verbal complaints); and transfer them to appropriate authorities
- When complaints are received, individuals or authorities have to investigate and verify the facts about complaints and grievance.
- The complaint-settling agency shall reply in writing and publicly post the result of complaint settlement
- Complainants who are unhappy with the settlement results may continue to file a complaint to a higher level or bring their complaint to court (grievance).

Income Restoration

- Economic recovery for severely affected households includes:
 - Severely affected households (loss of 10% of productive land or 10% of income from business establishments);
 - Poor households
- Forms:
 - Development of land-based livelihood models;
 - Development of non-agricultural livelihood activities
 - Participation in vocational training or technical support classes
 - Employment introduction
 - Access to loans support

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
Yen Bai Province							
1. Lien Son Farm Town	People's Committee Office of Lien Son Farm Town Feb 2, 2018	- Representatives of local authorities: town vice-chairman, cadastral official. - Project consultant	18	10	8	- 100% of people support the road project.	Noted
						- The compensation and support must be clear and avoid to losses to the affected people. For households doing business along the road who lose their land, other roadside land should be compensated for them to start over.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records, rate application minutes will be disclosed publicly at the offices of the CPCs and village cultural houses. Affected households will participate in the detailed measurement survey. [The issue of livelihood restoration for roadside vendors is noted and incorporated in the livelihood restoration strategy.]
						- Plant trees along the road when operated.	Tree planting along the bothsides of the road will be decided by Department of Transport and District People's Committee
						- 100% of people want to receive cash compensation for the construction and repair of the house.	Noted. The entitlements for repair and construction of houses are based on cash compensation.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
						- Vocational training for young people is needed.	Livelihood restoration assistance will be aimed at supporting them to restore their livelihoods or seek new opportunities. The RP includes a livelihood development program that will be detailed during RP updating. The main focus of the program will be farming livelihoods as well as provide opportunities for other vocational training. As part of the program, counselling will be provided on use of compensation money as well as viable vocations for those who wish to undertake vocational training. The livelihood development program will promote the active participation of women. Women will be separately consulted on their needs and preferences.
2. Suoi Quyen Commune	Suoi Quyen Commune People's Committee Feb 3, 2018	- Representatives of local authorities : commune vice-chairman, cadastral officer, village chief, secretary of the cell. - Project consultant	63	35	28	- More detailed of the house impacts and relocation plan should be provided.	When the project is implemented, detailed design and detailed plans on compensation, support and resettlement will be announced. Desires to receive compensation for affected houses and structures will be met by the project so that people can build or repair their own homes according to their needs; People will be consulted on the relocation options. In the case of remaining residential land has enough area in accordance with the regulations of the

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
							PPC on the minimum residential land area, people have the right to rebuild their house on the remaining land.
						- Compensation price must be agreed on negotiation, while according to the regulations of Yen Bai province, the current price is VND 27mil/ha.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records. Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
						- Concerns on impacts and compensation on rice fields and unregistered land.	Compensation for land will be based on legal status of the land – whether is has or is eligible for LURC. Regardless, all affected people will receive compensation for non-land assets and assistance for relocation (if displaced) and assistance for livelihood restoration (if severely affected) and applicable transitional assistance.
3. An Luong Commune	People's Committee of An Luong Commune Feb 5, 2018	Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral	65	36	29	- 100% of households want to keep the existing road alignment which does not affect land for production.	Noted. [The project plans to utilize existing alignment]
						- Strict and transparent measurement of loss and fair compensation.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
		officials, village heads - Project consultant					magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records, rate application minutes will be disclosed publicly at the offices of the CPCs and village cultural houses. Compensation will be delivered directly to the affected households with the monitoring of the People's Committees at different levels. Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
						- Decisions to relocate or stay depend on the more details of compensation plan	Noted. [Resettlement is not expected to be required for Yen Bai] When the project is implemented, detailed design and detailed plans on compensation, support and resettlement will be announced. Desires to receive compensation for affected houses and structures will be met by the project so that people can build or repair their own homes according to their needs; People will be consulted on the relocation options. In the case of remaining residential land has enough area in accordance with the regulations of the PPC on the minimum residential land area, people have the right to rebuild

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
							their house on the remaining land.
4. Son Luong Commune	People's Committee of Son Luong Commune Feb 6, 2018	- Representatives of local government: commune chairman, land officer, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune - Project consultant	23	13	ten	- The situation of roads is very difficult and the road improvement is welcome.	Noted.
						- The issue of compensation should be taken seriously and accurately. The current price specified by Yen Bai province is too low.	Compensation will be implemented as per the principles stated in the policy framework. The calculation of compensation value will be based on the magnitude of impacts of each household and compensation rates, as well as detailed measurement survey records, rate application minutes will be disclosed publicly at the offices of the CPCs and village cultural houses. Compensation will be delivered directly to the affected households with the monitoring of the People's Committees at different levels. Compensation will be at replacement cost based on a replacement cost study to be undertaken when the RP is being updated. Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs.
						- The widening of the road should not take much land so the business people can the remaining land and receive cash for home repair.	Efforts are being made to minimize land acquisition requirements. It is expected that businesses can resume trading after construction.
						- Need to have job support for rice farmers who lose farming land	Livelihood restoration assistance will be aimed at supporting them to restore their livelihoods or seek new opportunities. The RP includes a livelihood

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS							
Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
							development program that will be detailed during RP updating. The main focus of the program will be farming livelihoods as well as provide opportunities for other vocational training. As part of the program, counselling will be provided on use of compensation money as well as viable vocations for those who wish to undertake vocational training. The livelihood development program will promote the active participation of women. Women will be separately consulted on their needs and preferences.
5. Mo Vang commune	People's Committee of Mo Vang Commune Feb 07, 2018	- Representatives of local government: Commune Chairman, land officers, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune, commune office staff - Project consultant	29	16	13	- Concerns on compensation for land with and without right title.	Compensation for land will be based on legal status of the land – whether is has or is eligible for LURC. Regardless, all affected people will receive compensation for non-land assets and assistance for relocation (if displaced) and assistance for livelihood restoration (if severely affected) and applicable transitional assistance.
						- The project owner must ensure the environmental impacts minimized for the people and the interests of the business households, must have monitoring units to ensure the environmental compliance.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS

Commune	Meeting place	Ingredient	Number of participants			Opinion of the people	Response/ How Addressed by Project
			total	male	Female		
6 . An Thinh commune	An Thinh Commune People's Committee Feb 08, 2018	- Representative s of Local Governme nt: Chairman of the commune, cadastral officer, Secretary of the Party Committee, office staff, Farmer's Union chairman, Women Union Chairperson, Youth Union Secretary of the commune. - Project consultant	49	27	22	- Questions about the project implementation period.	Project implementation plan is scheduled to start in 2020 and compensation, land acquisition can be conducted in 2019. The Project implementation plan will be disclosed to authorities at all level, affected households and community after the Project is approved.
						- Contractors should water the road regularly to avoid dust during construction. Should set up a community based supervision board.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
						- The road expansion is quite convenient because of previous planning for road widening.	Noted.
						- Should deal with all environmental issues, e.g. drainage ditches during construction.	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan
7 . Dai Son commune	Hamlet 2 Cultural House , Dai Son commune Feb 10, 2018	- Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer - Project consultant	44	25	19	- The implementation of the project is fully supported by local people.	Noted.
						- It is necessary to ensure the environmental impacts minimized. Do not heat asphalt by burning used tires	The comments were noted for inclusion in the Project's Environmental Impact Assessment and Environment Management Plan

Photos of Public Consultation in Yen Bai Province



Public consultation in Mo Vang Commune



Public consultation in Mo Vang Commune



Public consultation in Dai Son Commune



Public consultation in Dai Son Commune



Public consultation in Lien Son Town



Public consultation

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province

NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
1	Phan Thmeonsu	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van	2/02/2018		x

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		Chan District, Yen Bai Province			
2	Tr02/2018ng	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
3	Tr02/2018ngm	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
4	Nguy/2018ng Lien	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
5	Nguy/2018ng Lie	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
6	Phùng Th8ng Lien	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
7	Ph02/2018ng L	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
8	Tr02/Thị Bất	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
9	Hà Văn Thanh	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
10	Hà Văn Tính	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
11	Phan Văn Cao	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
12	Phùng Th8ng Lie	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
13	Nguy/2018ng Lien	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
14	Hà Th2018n	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
15	Hà Th2018	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
16	Nguy/2018ng Lie	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
17	Ph02/2018ng Li	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018	x	
18	Trương Thng Li	Nong Truong Lien Son Town, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	2/02/2018		x
				10	8
1	Lò Th2018ng	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
2	Hoàng Th8 Com	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
3	Sa Văn Hòa	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
4	Nguy/2018 Commun	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
5	Lư02/2018 Comm	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
6	Lư02/2018 Commu	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
7	Nguy/2018 Commu	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
8	Hà Th2018 Co	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
9	Tr02/2018 Comm	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
10	Lư02/2018 Com	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
11	Hà Sơn D8 C	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
12	Lương Th8 Comm	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
13	Đoàn Th18 Comm	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
14	Đào Minh Xuân	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
15	Hà Văn Bái	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
16	Đ602/2018 Comm	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
17	Lý Th2018 Com	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
18	Lư02/2018 Com	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
19	Tr02/2018 Com	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
20	Lê Văn Thơ	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
21	Lê Văn H8	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
22	Hà Văn TuyCo	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018	x	
23	Lê Th2018 C	Son Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	6/02/2018		x
				13	10
1	Đ002/2018 Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
2	Tri2/2018n Comm	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
3	Đ/02/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
4	Tri2/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
5	Đ/02/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
6	Đ/02/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
7	Đ/02/2018n Commu	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
8	Lý Ti2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
9	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
10	Đ002/2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
11	Đ102/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan	3/02/2018		x

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
12	Đ202/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
13	Đ302/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
14	Tri2/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
15	Tri2/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
16	Lý Ti2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
17	Đ702/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
18	Đ802/2018n Commu	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
19	Phùng Th8n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
20	Đ002/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
21	Tri2/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
22	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
23	Đ302/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
24	Tri2/2018n Comm	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
25	Tri2/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
26	Tri2/2018n Comm	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
27	Tri2/2Trung Quý	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
28	Tri2/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
29	Lý Ti2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
30	Đ002/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
31	Lý H/2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
32	La Phúc Th	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
33	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
34	Đ402/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
35	Đ502/2018n Commu	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
36	Đ602/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
37	Tri2/2018n Commu	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan	3/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
38	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
39	Đ902/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
40	Tri2/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
41	Lý Minh Kim	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
42	Đ202/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
43	Đ302/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
44	Lý Ti2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
45	Đ502/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
46	Tri2/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
47	Lý Minh Ch C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
48	Đ802/2018n Com	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
49	Lý My Kim	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
50	Đ002/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
51	Đ102/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
52	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
53	Đư02/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
54	Tri2/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
55	Đ502/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
56	Tri2/2018nMụi	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
57	Đ702/2018n C	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
58	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
59	Lý Th2 Này	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
60	Lý Th2018n	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
61	Đư02/2018n Co	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018	x	
62	Lý Thị Tom	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	3/02/2018		x
63	Hoàng Văn Bun	Suoi Quyen Commune, Van Chan	3/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
				35	28
1	Hà Th2018n	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
2	Nông Văn Himm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
3	Nguy/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
4	Lò Th2018Co	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
5	Hoàng Văn Yên	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
6	Lương Th8Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
7	Bàn Th018Co	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
8	Nông Đ018Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
9	Hà Đình Xương	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
10	Hoàng Văn Von	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
11	Hoàng Văn Hoán	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
12	Hà Th2018Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
13	Lương Văn Hùng	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
14	Hoàng Văn Bôn	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
15	Hà Văn Lương	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
16	Nông Đ018Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
17	Lương Trung Ngne	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
18	Lương Văn Thân	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
19	Hà Th2018C	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
20	L002/2018Co	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
21	Nông Văn Pào	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
22	Hoàng Văn Đôi	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
23	Sá Văn Tình	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
24	Nông Văn An	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
25	Nguy/2018Commu	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
26	Đ602/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
27	Nông Văn Bình	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
28	Hà Đình Tô	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
29	Hoàng Văn Quyun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
30	Hà Tu2018Co	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
31	Hoàng Văn Hưmun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
32	Nguy/2018Commune	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
33	Hà Đình Quang	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
34	Nguy/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
35	Hoàng Th8Commune	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
36	Nông Th18Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
37	Lương Thanh Hoa	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
38	Nguy/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
39	Hà Th2018C	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
40	Nguy/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
41	Lương Văn Tài	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
42	Hoàng Th8Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
43	Hà H/2018Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
44	Nông Th18Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
45	Nông Th18Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
46	Hà Công Thoán	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
47	Hà Đình ĐC	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
48	Lương Th8Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
49	Hoàng Th8Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
50	Nguy/2018Commun	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
51	Hà Văn Cát	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
52	Bàn Th018Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
53	Bàn Th018Co	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
54	Nông Th18Com	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
55	Hoàng Văn Lmm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
56	Nông Th18Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
57	Hoàng Đình Dao	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
58	Nông Th18Thinh	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
59	Nông Đ018Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
60	Hà Thanh Loan	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
61	Hoàng Thị Xuyên	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
62	Lương Th8Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
63	Hà Th2018C	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
64	Hà Thị Sâm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018		x
65	Nguy/2018Comm	An Luong Commune, Van Chan District, Yen Bai Province	5/02/2018	x	
				36	29
1	Lê Th2018C	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
2	Đ/02/2018Co	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
3	Đ/02/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
4	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
5	Tr02/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
6	Tr02/2018Co	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
7	Bùi Th018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
8	Ph02/201 Nhung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
9	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
10	Lương Văn Huân	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
11	Tr02/Văn Sỹ	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
12	Đinh Chí Tumm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen	8/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
13	Đinh Th18Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
14	Nguy/20Văn Vinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
15	Tr02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
16	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
17	Tr02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
18	Ph02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
19	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
20	Tri2/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
21	Tr02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
22	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
23	Đ302/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
24	Tr02/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
25	Đ502/2018C	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
26	Ngô Th018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
27	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
28	Tr02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
29	Tr02/2018Co	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
30	Hà Văn Hòa	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
31	Phùng Th8Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
32	Hoàng Thị Luyến	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
33	Hà Ng2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
34	Đ402/2018C	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
35	Nguy/20Văn Lợi	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
36	Đào Văn Tính	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
37	Đinh Ng18Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
38	Đoàn Xuân Quý	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen	8/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
39	Bùi Th018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
40	Nguy/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
41	Đinh Văn Tuyên	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
42	Đ202/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
43	Tr02/2018Comm	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
44	Lưu Th01Phúc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
45	Ph02/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
46	Nguy/2018Commune,	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018		x
47	Nguy/20Thành Công	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
48	Vương Văn Tumu	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
49	Ph02/2018Com	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	8/02/2018	x	
				27	22
1	Đ202/2018Commune,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
2	Đư/02/2018mmun	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
3	Nguy2/2018mmune, Van	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
4	Đ0/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
5	Bùi Đ/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
6	Nguy2/2018mmune,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
7	Tr/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
8	Đ0/02/2018mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
9	Đ0/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
10	Hoàng Ng18mmune	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
11	Lư/02/2018mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
12	Phùng Th18mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
13	Đ3/02/2018mmune	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
14	Bàn Ti2018mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
15	Nguy2/2018mmune ,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
16	Đ6/02/2018mmune	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
17	Thào A Chùa	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
18	Lý Th/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
19	Thào A Minh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
20	Đ0/02/2018mmun	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
21	Dương Văn Minh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
22	Nguy2/2018mmune ,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
23	Bàn Phúc Văn	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
24	Đ4/02/2018mmun	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
25	Tr/02/2018mmune,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
26	Lý Th/2018	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
27	Đ7/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
28	Hoàng Vũ Tumune, Van	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
29	Lý Th/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
30	Hoàng Đông Thure,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
31	Lý Th/2018mmune,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
32	Đ2/02/2018mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
33	Đ3/02/2018mmu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
34	Nguy2/2018mmune ,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
35	Đ5/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
36	Bàn Phúc Lan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
37	Hoàng Qu18mmune	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
38	Bàn Phúc Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
39	Lý Th/2018	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
40	Bàn Th2018m	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
41	Bàn Ti2018mmun	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
42	Đ2/02/2018m	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018	x	
43	Tr/02/2018mmune,	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
44	Đ4/02/2018mm	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	10/02/2018		x
				25	19
1	Vũ Xuân Thmmu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
2	Đ/02/2018ommun	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
3	Đ/02/2018ommun	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
4	Đ/02/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
5	Đ/02/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
6	Lý Văn Đ8om	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
7	Đ/02/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
8	Đ/02/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
9	Đ/02/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
10	Đ002/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
11	Đ102/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
12	Hoàng Th8ommun	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
13	Đ302/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
14	Đ402/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
15	Đ502/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
16	Phùng Th8ommune	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
17	Hoàng Văn Luân	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
18	Bàn Th018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
19	Tri2/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
20	Đ002/2018omm	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
21	Hà Văn Hòa	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
22	Tri2/2018ommu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen	7/02/2018		x

List of consultation participants of Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
		District, Yen Bai Province			
23	Phùng Vinh Ngân	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
24	Đ402/2018ommune	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
25	Đ502/2018om	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
26	Phùng Văn On	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
27	Tri2/2018ommune	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
28	Hoàng Văn Bmu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018	x	
29	Nguy/2018ommune	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District, Yen Bai Province	7/02/2018		x
				16	13

MEETING MINUTES

Lien Son commune

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÀI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)

Thời gian họp: ngày ..01... tháng ..12... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp:1500 TT. Kien Son, Van Chanh, Van Boi.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): Lương Ngọc Thuận..... Chức danh: Phó TT..... chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Lợi..... Chức danh: CB.Đ.Đ.Đ.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:..... Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án

2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;

3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án

4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:

- Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
- Phương án tái định cư;
- Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
- Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
- Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
-

2.3. Phản thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓

Kết quả thảo luận:

..... người dân này họ cũng làm ruộng.....
..... Văn đi làm ruộng thì các người cũng làm ruộng, cả ruộng lúa và ruộng ngô.....
..... người dân đi thuê nhà ở thì họ thuê nhà ở trong khu vực này, nên họ.....
..... địa điểm này thì họ lấy đất nhà một dự án kinh doanh.....
..... họ chỉ ở nhà cũ gần là một dự án thì họ cho biết.....
..... thì họ.....
..... làm dự án này, nhưng sau này lại thấy.....
..... sau đó họ đi mua một số đất thì họ bắt đầu.....
..... cho việc đi mua đất này.....
..... Đào tạo nghề cho họ, và họ cũng.....

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ

(Ký, ghi họ tên)
CHỦ TỊCH


Lương Ngọc Châu

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TẢI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày 03... tháng 02... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp:*Là B. D. Sơn, L. H. H. V. B. H. Y. B. C.*

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): *Đặng Kim Lý*..... Chức danh: *Ph. L. H. B. D. Xã*... chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): *Lý Văn Tuấn*..... Chức danh: *Trưởng thôn*... *Thôn 1*...

Ông (bà): *Nguyễn Văn Tuấn*..... Chức danh: *L. H. H. B. D. Xã*...

Ông (bà): *Nguyễn Văn Lý*..... Chức danh: *Trưởng thôn*... *Thôn 2*...

Ông (bà): *Nguyễn Văn Tuấn*..... Chức danh: *Ph. L. H. B. D. Xã*... Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
 - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
 - Phương án tái định cư;
 - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
 - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
 - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
 -

2.3. Phản thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

- ### Về Tái định cư:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu ĐDC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓

Anh đã đi đây, đi đó suốt 10 năm.
 Anh đi Tân và bị nhốt ở tù con họ anh. Anh đi đi đó suốt
 10 năm ròng. Các việc này như một cái lưới của ông anh, và
 anh thấy mình rất là đau.
 - Như vậy ông thấy thế nào về cái này? Anh thấy
 - Khi anh đi tù anh đã học được cái là anh quên đi cái gì
 ở tù. Anh biết giá trị của ông anh 27 triệu.
 Ông anh vẫn đang sống ở đó, nhưng anh biết giá trị
 anh quên đi cái gì ở tù. Anh thấy cái này, là anh quên
 Phụng là một người (Thầy có).

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

.....

.....

.....

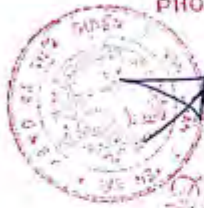
.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

PHO CHỦ TỊCH



[Handwritten signature in black ink]
[Handwritten signature in red ink: Đặng Kim Lý]

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MÊ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)

Thời gian họp: ngày 05 tháng 02 năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: An Luong, Vao, Chau, Yen Bai

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Đình Trọng..... Chức danh: VP..... chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Đình Dora..... Chức danh: Trưởng thôn..... Mam. 1.....

Ông (bà): Khai Đình Khut..... Chức danh: Bí thư thôn.....

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Công..... Chức danh: T. B. Chi..... Chánh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:..... Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
 - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
 - Phương án tái định cư;
 - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
 - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
 - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
 -

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓

Kết quả thảo luận:

- * Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ
ý kiến của dân: muốn tái định cư, nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt, không nhận đất.
Đã có
Nhưng vấn đề: nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt, sau này sống đi, sống về như thế nào.
Đã có sự khác.
- * Về trung tâm Long An: thu hút đầu tư, xây dựng, thực hiện các dự án.
Đã có, phải có M2.
Sẽ xây dựng.
Sẽ xây dựng, nhưng lâu sau như vậy, đầu tư xây dựng.
khó khăn lắm.

đi hàng một mil một dãy hàng ngang, sau 30m
sau 30m là lượt

Herb. Domb. Linnæus:

đj như như từ xưa, giờ ai còn đj mới thì chia từ chung từ
mới lại đj cũ mà xếp theo từ của người đời

gud die, her the the do ban for, get y did pho thu vao is bi
to die many to her thu stuy chind, look Mary Miley her we very
khuoi

4. Play 15 then 20.

= Đến từ rất đông

A. Nicht ja! Nein, nein!

- Khứi nưc nhữn hơ lữn đĩ lữn đĩ. Môt uôn hơ uôn chơ
đĩ uôn, hữn hữn chơ u.

Phước là người dân miền bắc rất trẻ và khỏe
như là một người lính trẻ hay ở lại nhà cũ

1. Wie genau das mit λ nicht, nur mit ν (b) ν $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ sein
soll nicht sein.

Đặt tạo nên và tạo nên quá khứ

Chưa có năm nào, tình hình thế con heo nái đẻ
vỡ người là thế này lại 5.

.....

.....

.....

.....

CHỦ TỊCH



Hà Văn Hùng

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MỀ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)

Thời gian họp: ngày 04 tháng 02 năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: 118 Ng. Xã A Sơn, Huyện Văn Chấn, Yên Bái

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): Hà Văn Hùng..... Chức danh: Lịch Xã..... chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): Hà Văn Vũ..... Chức danh: ĐCT.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:..... Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh:.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà): Trần Văn Tuấn Chức danh: CT Hội nông dân

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà): Lê Văn Tuấn Chức danh: CT Hội phụ nữ

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà): Đoàn Văn Tuấn Chức danh: Chủ tịch Đoàn

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án
2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;
3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án
4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:
 - Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
 - Phương án tái định cư;
 - Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
 - Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
 - Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
 -

2.3. Phản thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:



Handwritten text on lined paper, consisting of approximately 25 lines of cursive script. The text is mostly illegible due to the cursive style and the quality of the scan.

Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

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.....
.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỎI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MỀ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)

Thời gian họp: ngày 07 tháng 02 năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: Ủy ban xã Mo Vang, Vân Yên, Yên Bái

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): Hoàng Ngọc Khương Chức danh: CT Xã chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): Lê Văn Kì Chức danh: VP Xã

Ông (bà): Hoàng Phú Tạng Chức danh: TB TN Chính

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh: Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Nam Chức danh: CT Hội

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà): Lý Thị Kiều Chức danh: CT Hội

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà): Trần Văn Cường Chức danh: BT Đoàn xã

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án

2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;

3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án

4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:

- Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
- Phương án tái định cư;
- Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
- Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
- Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
-

2.3. Phản thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- Khôi phục sinh kế:**

- Các vấn đề khác:**

- ### Kết quả thảo luận:

[illegible]

Das Luf mit Holz a f die zu Holz bei Nag a f

Những cây lúa như đóa hoa đỏ, chng. ta rất yêu mến. Hãy
gặt hái lấy thì được mùa no.
Đã gặt thì cũng phải gieo mạ. Trồng, gieo thì cây mới
về gặt. Bởi vậy cái nghề trồng lúa là nghề
của mùa màng. Cho nên khi gieo mạ, họ phải có đến
gạo để làm mạ. Mùa trồng
lúa, không chỉ là gieo mạ mà sẽ là từ tháng 3 tháng 4
thì các bạn mới sẽ được mùa. Vì
lúa gieo từ tháng 3 thì sẽ gặt được mùa. Vì vậy các bạn

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(Ký ghi họ tên)



Hoàng Ngọc Nhưông

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
ĐO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MỀ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)

Thời gian họp: ngày 08 tháng 02 năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: 10/3/12... 10/3/12... 10/3/12... 10/3/12... 10/3/12...

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà): Trương Văn Xuân Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã, chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông (bà): Chức danh Thư ký cuộc họp

1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà): Chức danh

Ông (bà): Chức danh

Ông (bà): Chức danh

Ông (bà): Chức danh

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà): Chức danh

Ông (bà): Chức danh

Ông (bà): Chức danh

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức danh Chủ tịch UBND xã

Ông (bà): Chức danh

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Văn Lưu Chức danh: CTĐH Hội NĐ

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà): Nguyễn Thị Huệ Chức danh: CTĐH P.N

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà): Trần Văn Luật Chức danh: Đ.T. Đoàn TN

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

e. Đại diện:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

f. Đại diện:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

Ông (bà): Chức danh:

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án

2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;

3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án

4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:

- Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
- Phương án tái định cư;
- Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
- Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
- Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
-

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TDC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự dãi dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓

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4. V.T. the ...



Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

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.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ
(Ký, ghi họ tên)


CHỦ TỊCH
Trương Anh Xuân

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN VỀ XÃ HỘI, MÔI TRƯỜNG, CHÍNH SÁCH
BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ VÀ TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ CHO CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG
DO THU HỒI ĐẤT CHO DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: **TA-9252 VIE: DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG KẾT NỐI HÀNH LANG
TIÊU VÙNG MỀ KÔNG MỞ RỘNG (GMS)**

Thời gian họp: ngày 10... tháng 02... năm 2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp:*Nhà xã Dai Son 2, xã Dai Son, Văn Xương Yên Bái*.....

1. Thành phần tham dự:

1.1. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân cấp xã nơi thực hiện dự án

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh..... chủ trì cuộc họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh..... Thư ký cuộc họp



1.2. Chủ dự án là đồng chủ trì phiên họp

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.3. Đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

1.4. Đại biểu tham dự:

a. Đại diện của Ủy ban mặt trận Tổ quốc cấp xã

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

b. Đại diện Hội Nông dân

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

c. Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

d. Đại diện Đoàn Thanh niên

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

e. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

f. Đại diện.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

Ông (bà):..... Chức danh.....

2. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp:

2.1. Người chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

2.2. Đại diện Tư vấn trình bày các nội dung:

1. Giới thiệu dự án

2. Giới thiệu chính sách/kế hoạch bồi thường, hỗ trợ và tái định cư;

3. Giới thiệu các vấn đề môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu của dự án

4. Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về:

- Phản hồi của cộng đồng về dự án;
- Phương án tái định cư;
- Chương trình phục hồi thu nhập.
- Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu
- Cơ chế giải quyết khiếu nại của dự án liên quan đến các vấn đề MT-XH
-

2.3. Phần thảo luận:

Thảo luận đối với các nội dung:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ:

- ✓ Về bồi thường và hỗ trợ ?
- ✓ Về di dời và tái định cư nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về chương trình phục hồi thu nhập do ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, ảnh hưởng phải tái định cư sau khi TĐC nên như thế nào ?
- ✓ Về các tác động môi trường và biện pháp giảm thiểu?
- ✓ Ý kiến đóng góp khác ?

Về Tái định cư:

Các hộ phải di chuyển sẽ chọn 1 trong 2 phương án:

- ✓ Nhận bồi thường bằng tiền mặt và khoản hỗ trợ tự di dời
- ✓ Bố trí tái định cư trong khu chung cư hoặc khu TĐC do dự án đề nghị và được cấp có thẩm quyền phê duyệt.

Khôi phục sinh kế:

- ✓ Đào tạo nghề hoặc tập huấn kỹ thuật
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất nông nghiệp (trồng trọt và chăn nuôi)
- ✓ Tham gia vào mô hình sản xuất phi nông nghiệp
- ✓ Hỗ trợ vay vốn kinh doanh

Các vấn đề khác:

- ✓ Các vấn đề có liên quan đến khiếu nại, giám sát, đánh giá thực hiện BT-HT-TĐC
- ✓ Tổ chức thực hiện, tham vấn các bên trong quá trình thực hiện.
- ✓

Kết quả thảo luận:

Về bồi thường, hỗ trợ
Về bồi thường của nhà gọi là đền bù, không được trả tiền
lúc không có giải pháp đền bù là? hỗ trợ gia sản nhỏ và khác
vấn đề đền bù mà đã đi và lấy hộ gia đình thì các hộ
đều được đền bù theo chuẩn
Hàng y tế: Đền
Hàng trên nhà bị đền bù 27 triệu tiền là đủ rồi, còn
vấn đề đền bù như thế nào?
Đền bù nhà cửa, chưa đền bù nhà cửa, vừa đền bù tài
sản tại nhà mới đền bù. Đền bù là 100 triệu Yên Bái

tiền ngay tại đây, nhà mình ở phố. Hai ông anh anh Tuấn họ
đi đi trả lương ở phố. Còn tại. Nhưng chúng nó thì thì đang đi
thả bu.

Về môi trường
Cây cối làm môi trường cho người dân, giảm thiểu ô nhiễm, đất
nhỏ, cây ít to đất cây - cây. Nhưng giảm nước đi, cây ít
nhỏ, cây rất nhỏ đất và nhỏ, cây nhỏ ít đất làm nó
giảm nước, cây nhỏ đất, cây nhỏ (cây nhỏ, cây nhỏ)

Khu vực từ thị trấn về phía tây là nơi phân bố chủ yếu
 loại đất này, chúng ta có thể thấy một số khu vực trồng cây lương thực
 như lúa, ngô, khoai, sắn...

1. Vì thế phải biết:

- Cần phải biết nguyên nhân của nguyên nhân gây ra các bệnh.

Chúng ta biết rằng sự sống là sự vận động của các chất.

16/11/2020

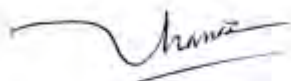
Chủ trì cuộc họp kết luận:

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND CẤP XÃ
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)



Lý Văn Thắng

Appendix 5: Draft Internal Monitoring Report Template

INTERNAL MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

CONTENTS

- I. GENERAL PROGRESS IN RP IMPLEMENTATION WITH RESPECT TO LAND CLEARANCE AND HANDING OVER OF LAND FOR CIVIL WORKS
- II. RESETTLEMENT
- III. EMDP
- IV. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION
- V. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION
- VI. OPERATION OF GRM
- VII. OTHER ISSUES

I. GENERAL PROGRESS IN RP IMPLEMENTATION WITH RESPECT TO LAND CLEARANCE AND HANDING OVER OF LAND FOR CIVIL WORKS

Table: General Progress in Land Clearance and Handing Over of Land for Civil Works

{the purpose of this table is to assess progress and readiness to hand land over for civil works as well as compliance with conditions for handing over}

Project Component/ Location [Dist/ Village, etc]	AHS eligible for compensation ¹ and/or assistance/allowances ²							AHS required to relocate							Remaining encumbrances [Yes/No]	Land hand over for civil works			
	# Ahs			# AHS fully paid			% Progress	Total # AHS			# AHS resettled ³			% Progress			Date handed over ¹²	Expected date to hand over	Civil works contract award date ¹³
	-																		
	Total AHS	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH	Total AHS	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH		Total AHS	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH	Total AHS	# IP AH	# Female-headed AH						
Component A																			
Village 1																			
Village 2																			
Component B																			
Village 3																			
Village 4																			
Total																			

1. All forms of compensation including affected assets (land/ non-land, crops, etc) or loss of income.
2. Includes all types of allowances and assistance except income restoration which is presented separately in [??] section below.
3. Includes HHs provided interim measures agreed in RP such as rental assistance while waiting for completion of resettlement site.

¹² {Note – there may be cases of partial handover such as sections which had no resettlement impacts or those for which certain sections cleared before others. So the column headings may need to be adjusted depending on the nature of the project and loan conditions. Narrative of partial handover of land which had no resettlement impacts may be warranted.}

¹³ {this will vary according to loan conditions – e.g. no award of works contracts prior to approved URP, notice to proceed for civil works, partial site possession possible, etc}

Table: Disbursement and Use of Funds

Location	LAR Budget Requirement	Source of Funding ¹⁴	Allocation Status	Funds Disbursed this Reporting Period	Specific Resettlement activities funded this Reporting Period ¹⁵	Timeliness of Fund Disbursement		Cumulative Funds Disbursement
						Delay in targets for fund disbursement? (Y/N)	Reasons for delay	

{Funds disbursement means from EA, Govt, etc to agency responsible for payment to APs, or otherwise implementing the RP.}

Issues Affecting Timely Land Handover

[Describe issues affecting timely land clearance or handover of land for civil works. For example, grievances (including non-agreement to compensation), unresolved encumbrances, funding constraints, other.]

II. RESETTLEMENT

{The reiteration of actual impacts on houses is important because often there can be a lot of changes from what was estimated in the RP compared to actual impacts – either increase or decrease. Also the numbers of actual physically displaced persons can affect the safeguards categorization, so need to be on top of this.}

Table: Updated Resettlement Impacts

Location	Affected Houses (HHs)	Fully Affected (HHs)			Partially Affected (HHs)	Change in Number of HHs with Fully Affected Houses Compared to URP
		Total	House Built on Land Eligible for Compensation	Of which Vulnerable ¹⁶		

{It is important to confirm actual numbers relocating and how in these reports because information in the URP with respect to resettlement impacts can be subject to change. This may affect the safeguards categorization of the project.}

Table: Confirmed Resettlement Preferences for Households with Fully Affected Houses.

Location	# Fully Affected (HHs)	# Required to Relocate (HHs)	# Opting for Replacement Land (HHs)	# Opting for Self Relocation (HHs)	# Can Rebuild on Remaining Land (HHs)

Table: Resettlement Solutions Implemented for Vulnerable Households

	Indigenous	Landless	Poor	Female	Other [add
--	------------	----------	------	--------	------------

¹⁴ E.g. Province, Central Govt, Loan Funds, etc

¹⁵ E.g. # Resettlement Sites developed, # and type of Community facilities constructed, # of AHs fully compensated; livelihood restoration activities implemented

¹⁶ E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)

	People (HHs)	(HHs)	(HHs)	Headed (HHs)	as needed]
Rebuilt on remaining land					
Rebuilt on another plot of land already owned					
Rebuilt (e.g. moved back) out of COI but on public land					
Rebuilt on other person's land (e.g. relative)					
Purchased replacement land elsewhere themselves					
Provided with plot at resettlement site					
Provided with replacement residential plot (non-resettlement site)					
Solution Pending					

Table: Status of Resettlement Sites Resettlement Site*/ Location	Actual Completion Date	Scheduled Completion Date	Current Status (briefly describe status of completion of infrastructure, etc)	# Plots Allocated for Project	# AHs to be Allocated Plots	# Plots Handed Over to AHs	# AHs Issued Title	# AHs Rebuilt Houses	# AHs Living in relocation site as of reporting pd

* include also separate residential plots to be provided to AHs even if these are not included in resettlement sites.

Other Remarks on Resettlement

[Describe issues identified along with planned and completed remedial actions. Also provide additional information regarding delays in completing resettlement sites, if any, including actions to be taken.]

III. ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Implementation progress and status of implementation of the EMDP activities

[specific indicators to be developed and agreed]

IV. INCOME RESTORATION

Status of Income Restoration Plan

[Provide updated details of income restoration activities to be provided, institutional/implementation arrangements, resource requirements and schedule.]

Consultation with eligible APs

[What consultation activities were undertaken during the reporting period to assess needs and preferences of eligible APs? Describe how women, and vulnerable APs have been included in the consultation process.]

Table: Program Participation (Cumulative)

Location	# Eligible APs	Participation in Livelihood Restoration Activities Disaggregated by Gender and ethnicity ¹⁷ of AP [examples provided below, revise as appropriate for specific IRP]					Total (#APs)	Of which vulnerable ¹⁸	Of which Ethnic Minority
		Agricultural Extension (#APs)	Mechanic Course (#APs)	Sewing Course (#APs)	Small Business Training (#APs)	[other]			
Village 1									
Village 2									
Village 3									

Table: Effectiveness of IRP activities

Location	# Eligible APs	# APs employed in project-related jobs as of this monitoring pd			# APs employed in other jobs as of this monitoring pd (post-resettlement)		Total # Employed APs ¹⁹	Of which vulnerable ²⁰
		(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of Project-related job)	(Specify type of job)	(Specify type of job)		
Village 1								
Village 2								
Village 3								

Other Remarks on Livelihood Restoration

[Please describe any issues encountered and approaches taken to resolve these.]

V. DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION

Disclosure Of Approved Updated RP

{The idea here is for the PMU to demonstrate how the URP has been disclosed to APs. The column headings would represent what ever is indicated in the URP as the means of disclosure.}

Table: Means of Disclosure of URP by Location

Location [Village]	Translated approved URP disseminated to village office? (yes/no)	PIB disseminated to AHs (date/ method*)	PIB posted in public place? (yes/no)	Public meeting to present approved URP (date)	Target date to complete disclosure (date)
Village 1	yes	4/5/14 Handed out in public meeting	no	4/5/14	30/6/14

¹⁷ In projects where there are IP issues

¹⁸ E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)

¹⁹ From those who participated in IRP

²⁰ E.g. # female-headed with dependents; # poor; # IP/EM, etc. (as relevant)

Location [Village]	Translated approved URP disseminated to village office? (yes/no)	PIB disseminated to AHs (date/ method*)	PIB posted in public place? (yes/no)	Public meeting to present approved URP (date)	Target date to complete disclosure (date)
Village 2	Not yet	1/5/14 House-to-house by village chief	yes	Not yet	30/6/14

* Dissemination method such as handed out in public meeting, distributed house-to-house, etc.

Consultations

Table: Consultation/ Information Dissemination Meetings Conducted During Reporting Period

Date	Venue	Participants [disaggregated by gender]	Consultation content	Meeting Minutes with PMU?

VI. OPERATION OF GRM

Table: Summary of Grievance Cases by level of GRM {subject to EA's confirmation that they would like to use such a table}

Location	# Pending grievance from previous reporting period	# of new grievance cases for reporting period	Σ of new grievanc	# cases resolved	# cases progressed to next level
Level 1					
Level 2					
Level 3					

Narrative Summary of Grievances

[Provide a narrative summary of grievance cases by type of issue and location, for example...]

[Where resolution of grievance resulted in any cases of land/assets compulsorily acquired, provide details along with information regarding relevant court or administrative decision and confirmation whether funds due from compensation and assistance have been placed in escrow account or provided to AP.]

VII. OTHER ISSUES

Resolution of Issues

[Provide information on status and/or resolution of issues raised in previous internal monitoring report; ADB monitoring; external monitoring report, etc.]

New Issues

[Provide information on other newly identified issues impacting the implementation of resettlement plan. These may include resource constraints, changes in scope of impacts, etc.]

Institutional Matters and Capacity Training

[report on the follow as applicable]

- Deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMUs. Key activities conducted by PMU safeguards staff during reporting period.
- Capacity development training provided: type and number of trainings, number of staff/officers trained (disaggregated by gender).
- Activities of CBOs/mass organizations (as applicable)
- Adequacy of resources for PMU staff and consultants
- Issues in undertaking roles/responsibilities of different agencies

TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CIVIL WORKS

[Describe temporary impacts during implementation, including quantities of impacts, #AHs, location, types, etc and status of restoring temporarily affected assets as appropriate and the responsible agency.]

Appendix 6: Draft TOR External Monitor

Draft Terms of Reference

EXTERNAL MONITORING AND POST-EVALUATION

Project Background

Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To verify internal monitoring information
- To verify whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the RP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- To assess the extent to which implementation of the RP²¹ complies with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS):
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify methods of emergency responding to mitigate problems and appropriate consult the MOT.
- To verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of affected persons (APs), including those of the non-titled displaced persons, are restored or improved;

The external experts will address specific issues such as the following:

- Verify the DMS database generated by the PMU, identify differences in IOL and/or DMS recorded in the RP, and document changes to the database;
- Confirm that all APs are eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives; Payment of compensation, allowances and other assistance are as per approved RP;
- Confirm timing of disbursement of payment; and assess that the level of compensation is sufficient to replace their losses.
- Public consultation and awareness of key information in the resettlement plan²²;
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- Construction of replacement houses and structures on remaining land, relocation sites (outside the remaining land), and self-selected land;

²¹ Including updating of the RP

²² Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts, Entitlement Matrix, Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Implementation of gender and/or indigenous peoples measures as indicated in the RP/EMDP;
- Level of satisfaction of APs/ethnic minority people with the provisions and implementation of the RP/EMDP;
- Effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism (accessibility, documentation, process, resolution);
- Effectiveness, sufficiency, impact and sustainability of entitlements, assistance and income restoration programs and the need for further improvement and corrective measures for both RP and EMDP, if any;
- Resettlement site development (civic infrastructure and community services as required), identification and selection of sites in consultation with APs and host communities, equivalent or enhanced access to livelihood opportunities; process and timeliness of providing land titles/certificates;
- Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;
- Involuntary resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- Participation of APs in RP/EMDP implementation; and,
- Adequacy of budget and human resources²³ at executing agency/implementing agency level for resettlement activities, including internal monitoring.

The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- Review of detailed measurement survey (DMS) process to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs, from identification to agreement on DMS results. The EMA will also evaluate the DMS process to determine and assess whether DMS activities was carried out in a participatory and transparent manner.
- Resettlement audit is conducted during monitoring. The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.
- Review of socioeconomic data²⁴ prepared during the Technical Assistance Loan. With this review, the DMS data, and additional data compiled, the EM will provide the baseline data to be used in comparison to the post-resettlement survey. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. Sampling will include at least 20% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 10% of all other APs. Special attention will be paid to the inclusion of women, the poor,

²³ Assessment of human resources is in terms of both number of staff assigned, as well as capacity

²⁴ Possible data sources include: census, inventory of loss-socioeconomic survey (IOL-SES), village records/documents

the landless and other vulnerable groups, with set questions for women and other target groups. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability and ethnicity.

- Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information, identifying existing or potential problems, and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, and non-governmental organizations; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as ethnic minority specific actions, compensation payment, income restoration and relocation²⁵; c) community public meetings to discuss community losses, integration of resettled households in host communities; d) direct field observations, for example, of resettlement site development; e) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, and vulnerable groups to monitor and assess the progress the APs are making to restore their living standards, APs' perceived need for additional assistance (and type of assistance), and their individual satisfaction with current economic activities; and, f) in-depth case studies of problems identified by internal or external monitoring that required special efforts to resolve. The PRA will also focus on good practices in land acquisition and involuntary resettlement objectives, approaches, and implementation strategies.
- Review the results of internal monitoring.

Post-completion Evaluation

A post-completion evaluation will be carried out one year following completion of all resettlement activities, including livelihood restoration activities. For the post resettlement evaluation, the EMA will:

- Carry-out a survey of affected households to compare with the baseline survey data to assess if income of affected households and other living conditions have been restored as pre-project. The survey will cover at least 20% of severely affected households, 100% of affected poor, landless and female headed households, as well as at least 10% of all other affected households. The database will disaggregate information by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity.
- Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA), which will involve obtaining information identifying remaining/outstanding problems and finding specific time-bound solutions through participatory means including: a) key informant interviews including representatives of civil society, community groups, NGOs and Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) on specific topics such as outstanding issues related to compensation payment, income restoration and relocation; c) direct field observations, for example, completion of resettlement site development; d) formal and informal interviews with affected households, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups to conclude on the remaining and outstanding issues.

²⁵ 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

- Discuss with the EA and IA on the completion of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the remaining/outstanding issues and commitments on actions, timeframe, resources and reporting of EA and IA to completely resolve the remaining/outstanding issues (if any).
- Review the results of the mid-term and final evaluation of the HIV and Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Program and Community-based Road Safety Awareness Program

Schedule & Team Composition

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

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

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

All reports will be prepared in English and Vietnamese and submitted to MOT and ADB simultaneously on a semi-annual basis.

16.1.1 Timing & Team Composition

External monitoring activities will be carried out for a period of 2 years on a quarterly basis. The quarterly report will summarize the findings of the EMA, including (a) progress of RP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions of the RP; (b) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions to inform implementing agencies and resolve issues in a timely manner; (c) identification of specific gender and ethnic minorities issues, as relevant; and (d) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports.

The domestic team will be composed of one team leader with extensive experience in monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities in Cambodia with strong ability in preparing resettlement reports. He/she should demonstrate good communication skill and have at least a bachelor degree in a relevant field. The team leader will be assisted by at least two (2) social enumerators. All reports will be submitted to the IRC and ADB simultaneously.

Post-evaluation activities will also be carried out one (1) year after the completion of all relocation activities.

16.1.2 Deliverables:

Inception report

- The report will include finalization of indicators, schedule, methodology

Semi-annual monitoring reports.

Post-completion evaluation report. Submission of evaluation report will be within one month after post-evaluation activities.

16.1.3 Expression of Interest

Please prepare an estimation of the time and finances required to undertake this work. Should you be awarded the contract, a price would be negotiated to undertake and initial consultation and investigation with the community, after which a fixed amount contract would be set and agreed.

Expressions of Interest should be addressed to:

[*INSERT* name, office, address]

Expressions of Interest should be received no later than [time, date]

Inquiries may be directed to: [*INSERT* name, position, phone number]

Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
PROCESS INDICATOR	Consultation, Participation	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place - Effectiveness of compensation delivery system - Number of land transfers effected - Coordination between implementing agencies and other agencies
OUTPUT INDICATOR	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired - Number, type and size of community buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and type of private trees acquired - Number and type of government/community trees acquired - Number and type of crops acquired - Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) - Number of owners compensated by type of loss - Amount compensated by type and owner - Number and amount of payment paid
IMPACT INDICATOR	Changes to Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in community-based programs - Participation in project construction - Participation in commercial enterprises - Participation in livelihood development program
	Changes to Status of Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School attendance rates (male/female) - Participation in project construction
	Settlement and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth in number and size of settlements - growth in market areas
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households affected (for land, buildings, trees, crops); - Number of owners compensated by type of loss; - Amount compensated by type and owner; - Number and amount of allowances paid; - Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners; - Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land, and number of purchases effected; - Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites; - Number of entitlements delivered; - Number of entitlements used by APs; - Suitability of entitlements to affected households as per RP objectives; - Number of EM and Female Headed Households that are

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocated in the same village and communes; - Houses in the relocation sites that are built by the affected EM households and Female Headed Households according to their choices; - Number of non-titled affected households receiving replacement land; and - Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable households receiving special assistance and participating in livelihood development programs.
	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment status of economically active members; - Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop; - Selling of cultivation land; - Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance; - Changes to income-earning activities (farm and off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance; and - Amount and balance of income and expenditures. - Change in poverty rates.
	EMDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % affected ethnic minority woman participate in public consultation; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the ethnic minority development plan activities; - % affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program; - Participation of provincial/district ethnic minority agency in project activities; - Budget for EMDP is provided sufficient; - Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.

Appendix 7: Sample Completed IOL Forms

Xin Bào - Suối Quỳ

BẢNG HỎI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ ĐIỀU TRA THIẾT HẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH TA-9252 VIE: Dự án Tăng cường Kết nối Hành lang tiểu vùng sông Mê Kông mở rộng

Mã Bảng hỏi (Điều tra viên không ghi): _____; Ngày khảo sát: ____/____/2018

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH (ĐIỀU TRA VIÊN SỬ DỤNG MÃ SỐ ĐIỀN VÀO Ô)

C1. Các thành viên trong hộ:

TT	Họ và tên (KÉ CHỦ HỘ ĐẦU TIÊN)	Giới tính 1=Nam 2=Nữ	Quan hệ với chủ hộ 1=Chồng/Vợ 2=Cha/Mẹ 3=Con 4=Con rể/Con dâu 5=Cháu họ (trai/gái) 7=Quan hệ khác (bà)	Năm sinh	Dân tộc 1=Kinh 2=Thái 3=Tây 4=Nùng 5=Mông 6=Cơ Tu 7=Dao 8. Khác (ghi rõ)	Nghề nghiệp chính 1= Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=kinh doanh/dịch vụ 4=Nhà hàng, cửa hàng ăn 5=Công nhân 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 7=Làm cho công ty tư nhân 8= Học sinh, sinh viên 9=Nội trợ 10=Làm thuê 11=Lao động tự do 12=Khác (gần 8)	Trình độ học vấn (từ 7 tuổi trở lên) 0=Mù chữ 1=Cấp 1 2=Cấp 2 3=Chưa tốt nghiệp cấp 3 4=Cấp 3 5=Đào tạo nghề 6=Đại học và trên ĐH 7=Khác	Thành viên của hộ 1 = hội phụ nữ 2= đoàn thanh niên 3= hội nông dân 4= hội cựu chiến binh 5= khác (ghi rõ) <i>Các đơn vị</i>
1	<i>Đặng Nho Thọ</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>1983</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
2	<i>Trần Thị Mẫn</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1, 3</i>
3	<i>Trần Thị Tân</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
4	<i>Đặng Toàn Lợi</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
5	<i>Đặng Thị Mui</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C2: Hộ dễ bị tổn thương (lấy số điền vào ô): *[2]4*

(Phụ nữ chủ hộ=1; Dân tộc thiểu số=2; Người tàn tật=3; Hộ nghèo; cận nghèo¹=4; Người già neo đơn=5; Hộ gia đình chính sách xã hội=6; Nghiện hút=7; HIV=8)

¹ Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

II. THÔNG TIN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI

C3: Tiếp cận các tiện ích sinh hoạt của hộ gia đình (Khoanh tròn vào số của phương án đúng)

1	Nguồn nước uống, nấu ăn	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống <input checked="" type="radio"/> 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mỏ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ): _____
2	Nguồn nước tắm giặt	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống <input checked="" type="radio"/> 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mỏ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ): _____
3	Ông (bà) đánh giá thế nào về chất lượng nước (giếng, vòi nước công cộng, nước máy)?	1. Tốt <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Chấp nhận được 3. Không tốt	4. Nếu không tốt, giải thích: _____	
4	Gia đình ông (bà) có loại nhà vệ sinh nào sau đây?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Hố xí thùng 2. Nhà vệ sinh trên ao cá 3. Nhà vệ sinh công cộng 4. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà có hố tự hoại	5. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn đến cống thải 6. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn trực tiếp đến các nguồn nước <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7. Không có nhà vệ sinh 8. Khác (ghi rõ): _____	
5	Gia đình ông (bà) có nhà tắm thuộc loại nào sau đây?	1. Có bồn tắm và bình nóng lạnh 2. Có bình nóng lạnh, không có bồn tắm <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3. Xây thường, không bình nóng lạnh	4. Loại che chắn tạm 5. Khác (ghi rõ): _____	
6	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho chiếu sáng của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện lưới quốc gia 2. Điện lưới tư nhân <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3. Máy phát điện cá nhân	4. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 5. Gas bình 6. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ): _____	
7	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho nấu ăn của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện 2. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 3. Gas bình	4. Than <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5. Củi/rom rạ 7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ): _____	
8	Nếu như sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, gia đình ông (bà) có hay bị cắt điện không?	1. Hàng tuần 2. Hàng tháng 3. Hiếm khi 4. Không bao giờ		
9	Ông (bà) hãy cho biết các bệnh thường gặp?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Cảm cúm 2. Bệnh về hô hấp 3. Bệnh về tiêu hóa, đường ruột 4. Bệnh khác (ghi rõ): _____		

C4: Tiếp cận các tiện ích công cộng của hộ gia đình (ghi số tương ứng với các phương án lựa chọn)

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1. Có	2. Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
a. Dịch vụ sức khỏe							
1.	Trạm y tế xã/phường	1				3	
2.	Bệnh viện/Phòng khám tổng quát		2				
3.	Trạm y tế tư nhân		2				
4.	Nhà thuốc		2				
b. Chợ							
			2				
c. Trường mẫu giáo và trường học							
5.	Mẫu giáo	1				3	
6.	Trường tiểu học	1				3	
7.	Trường THCS	1				3	

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1. Có	2. Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
8.	Trường THPT		2				
9.	Cao đẳng/Đào tạo nghề		2				
d.	Những tiện ích cộng đồng khác						
10.	Nhà văn hóa xã	1				3	
11.	Đình, Chùa, đền thờ, nhà thờ		2				
12.	Trung tâm thể thao, sân vận động	1				3	

C5: Sở hữu tài sản, công cụ và phương tiện lao động của hộ gia đình:

C5.1. Sở hữu tài sản của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

Tên tài sản	Số lượng	Tên tài sản	Số lượng
1. Xe đạp	0	9. Bếp ga/bếp điện/bếp từ	0
2. Xe điện	0	10. Nồi cơm điện	0
3. Xe máy	02	11. Dàn máy đầu video	0
4. Ô tô	0	12. Máy vi tính	0
5. Tivi	1	13. Điện thoại để bàn	0
6. Tủ lạnh	0	14. Điện thoại di động	2
7. Máy giặt	0	15. Giường/tủ/đồ gỗ đắt tiền	3
8. Điều hòa nhiệt độ	0	16. Khác (ghi rõ)	0

C5.2. Công cụ và phương tiện lao động sản xuất của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

TT	Tài sản/phương tiện	Số lượng	Tình trạng
1.	Các thiết bị và công cụ nông nghiệp		
	- Máy cày		
	- Máy kéo		
	- Máy gặt		
	- Khác (ghi rõ)		
2.	Các thiết bị kinh doanh của hộ gia đình		
	- Tủ kính bán hàng		
	- Bàn ghế (Bộ)		
	- Xe đẩy hàng		
	- Khác (ghi rõ)		
3.	Phương tiện đi lại chuyên chở		
	- Xe ô tô tải		
	- Tàu thuyền		
	- Xe kéo		
	- Khác (ghi rõ)		

C6: Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình

C6.1: Nguồn thu nhập của các thành viên hộ gia đình:

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Nghìn đồng/tháng (1000đ)	Nguồn thu từ thành viên của hộ gia đình (lấy mã số THUẬT Ở C1)		
			Thành viên	Chính/thường xuyên	Phụ/không thường xuyên
1.	Nông nghiệp	4000	1	1	
2.	Buôn bán/bán lẻ	0			
3.	Dịch vụ	0			
4.	Lao động thủ công	0			
5.	Lương	0			
6.	Vận tải	0			
7.	Chăn nuôi	2000			
8.	Trợ cấp xã hội	0			
9.	Cho thuê bất động sản	0			
10.	Trợ giúp từ người thân	0			
11.	Làm thuê	0			
12.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____	0			

C6.2: Chi tiêu trung bình/tháng của hộ gia đình (1000đ/tháng). Tổng chi:2907.....nghìn đồng/tháng

Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng	Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng
1. Chi ăn, uống	1500	9. Học hành, giáo dục	100
2. Tiền điện	0	10. Chi nghỉ ngơi, giải trí	0
3. Điện thoại	200	11. Chi mặc	500
4. Nước sinh hoạt	0	12. Chi Hiếu, hỉ	500
5. Gaz, chất đốt	0	13. Mua sắm	0
6. Xăng xe, đi lại	100	14. Thuê giúp việc	0
7. Gửi xe, sửa chữa	0	15. Khác (ghi rõ) _____	0
8. Khám chữa bệnh	0		

C7: Hiện nay gia đình ông (bà) có vay nợ không?

1. Có

2. Không (chuyển C8)

Nếu có, các khoản vay từ nguồn nào:

TT	Các khoản vay	Mức vay/số tiền (1000đ)	Mục đích vay 1=Sản xuất nông nghiệp 2=Kinh doanh buôn bán 3=Cho con ăn học 4=Xây, sửa chữa nhà 5=Khác (ghi rõ)
1.	Vay từ ngân hàng	15.000	1
2.	Vay từ các tổ chức khác	0	
3.	Vay từ họ hàng, bạn bè	0	
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) _____	0	

C8: Cân đối chi tiêu của hộ gia đình

1. Đủ chi tiêu có thể tiết kiệm được (số tiền tiết kiệm/tháng..... nghìn đồng/tháng)
2. Vừa đủ chi tiêu (không tiết kiệm được):
3. Khó khăn trong cân đối thu chi:
4. Thường không đủ chi (chi nhiều hơn thu):

C9: Mức sống của gia đình ông (bà) thuộc diện nào sau đây²:

1. Thiếu ăn 2. Nghèo 3. Cận nghèo 4. Trung bình 5. Khá giả

III. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT

C13: Nhà ở trên đất/khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

[illegible]

Ghi chú: Nếu hộ nào có từ hai nhà trở lên cần ghi rõ số nhà và thông tin từng nhà như bảng trên.

C14. Tình trạng chung nhà ở của gia đình ông (bà):?

1. Rất tốt ③ Trung bình
2. Tốt 4. Kém

C15. Trị giá ngôi nhà của ông (bà)

.....ASA.....triệu đồng

C16: Thông tin các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (nếu có):

- Diện tích các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (m²): _____ m²

² Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

C17. Đất trên khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NEU KHÔNG BI ANH HUONG THI BO QUA CAU NAY]

Hạng mục	Đơn vị	Diện tích tổng	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng	Tình trạng pháp lý: 1. Lâu dài, có Giấy CNQSDĐ; 2. Giao tạm có giấy phép; 3. Không có giấy phép
1. Đất ở + đất vườn (đất nền, đất cơ sở)	m ²	1460	140	3
2. Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Tổng	0		
2.1. Đất trồng lúa nước/lúa nương	m ²	0		
2.2. Đất trồng cây hàng năm (ngô, khoai, sắn)	m ²	0		
2.3. Đất trồng cây lâu năm	m ²	0		
3. Đất sản xuất lâm nghiệp	ha	0		
4. Đất khác (ghi rõ).....	ha	0		

C18: Vật kiến trúc hoặc công trình xây dựng khác (ngoài ngôi nhà chính) trên diện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng [TUNG HANG MUC NEU KHÔNG BI ANH HUONG THI GHI KHÔNG]

Mã	Loại kiến trúc/loại công trình (khoanh tròn về đặc điểm công trình tương ứng)	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1.	Bếp a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
2.	Chuồng trại gia súc a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
3.	Đồng hồ điện	Cái	0	
4.	Đồng hồ nước	Cái	0	
5.	Hàng rào a. Gạch b. Thép gai hoặc gỗ	m ²	0	
6.	Cổng a. Sắt b. Thép c. Gỗ/tre	m ²	0	
7.	Nhà vệ sinh, nhà tắm (xây rời) a. Nhà tạm b. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
8.	Mộ đất a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
9.	Mộ xây a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
10.	Điện thoại (chỉ ghi điện thoại bàn)	Cái	0	
11.	Giếng nước a. Khoan b. Đào		0	
12.	Bồn chứa nước a. Xi măng b. Inox c. Nhựa	m ³	0	
13.	Ống nước - Đường kính....	m		
14.	Sân (Chỉ ghi nếu làm bằng gạch hoặc xi măng)	m ²		
15.	Ao	m ²		
16.	Loại khác (ghi rõ loại tài sản và mức độ ảnh hưởng để có thể tính bồi thường)			

C19: Ảnh hưởng kinh doanh và thu nhập khác (chỉ hỏi hộ/người BAH có kinh doanh buôn bán)

TT	Loại hình kinh doanh 1=Cửa hàng nhỏ 2=Cửa hàng bán lẻ 3=Cung cấp dịch vụ (cắt tóc...) 4=Trạm xăng, gara 5=Nhà kho 6=Xí nghiệp đá 7=Trang trại 8=Loại hình khác (ghi rõ)	Tình trạng đăng ký thuế kinh doanh		Số lượng nhân viên		Thu nhập ròng trung bình hàng tháng (VND)
		Có đăng ký	Không đăng ký	Toàn thời gian 1= có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	Theo thời vụ 1=có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Nếu như cơ sở kinh doanh của ông (bà) bị ảnh hưởng, thì mức độ ảnh hưởng đó như thế nào?

Mã	Loại hình	Mức độ 1000đ/tháng
1	<u>Nhỏ</u> : chỉ một diện tích nhỏ bị ảnh hưởng, vẫn xây dựng trên diện tích còn lại, thu nhập ít hoặc không bị ảnh hưởng	
2	<u>Trung bình</u> : Xây dựng trên diện tích đất còn lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	
3	<u>Nặng</u> : Di dời đến địa điểm mới, hoàn toàn xây dựng lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	

C20: Hoa màu, cây trồng, vật nuôi trên đất bị ảnh hưởng

(Ghi rõ số lượng, chủng loại, quy cách đường kính gốc đối với cây lâu năm/cây lấy gỗ; chiều cao đối với cây cảnh; năng suất, sản lượng, thời điểm thu hoạch đối với thủy sản, mật độ cây trồng trên diện tích theo hướng dẫn và thông báo của Sở Tài chính. Riêng cây trồng trong chậu không kê khai)

Tên cây cối hoa màu	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng/Số lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1. Cây hàng năm, hoa màu			
2. Cây lấy gỗ, cây bóng mát (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
3. Cây ăn quả các loại (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
4. Vật nuôi trong ao (ghi rõ loại và ước tính số lượng)			

III. CÂU HỎI THAM VẤN

C21: 1. 2. 3. 4.	Nếu như bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, thì gia đình mong muốn các chương trình chuyển đổi nghề, tạo việc làm, phục hồi thu nhập nào dưới đây? Tham gia đào tạo nghề Nhận tiền mặt và tự lo việc làm Tham gia các chương trình Chưa quyết định
C22: 1. 2.	Diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại ngoài khu vực dự án của gia đình có đủ để xây dựng lại nhà không? (chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư) Có Không
C23: 1. 2. 3. 4.	Nếu không thể xây dựng lại nhà trên diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại (diện tích còn lại nhỏ hơn 40m ²) hộ gia đình sẽ lựa chọn hình thức di dời nào? (chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư) Gia đình tự lo tái định cư Nhận đất tái định cư Nhận nhà tái định cư Chưa quyết định
C24: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Gia đình dự định sử dụng tiền bồi thường đất/nhà như thế nào? Xây hoặc sửa chữa lại nhà cửa Mua đất mới/nhà mới Mua tài sản khác (ghi tên tài sản) _____ Đầu tư vào việc kinh doanh cũ của gia đình/tái lập cơ sở kinh doanh ở nơi mới Đầu tư vào Kế hoạch kinh doanh mới/chuyển sang buôn bán, dịch vụ Gửi tiết kiệm ở Ngân hàng Chi cho việc học của con cái Dự định khác (mô tả) _____
C25:	Nếu dự định tìm việc mới hoặc đầu tư vào kế hoạch kinh doanh mới thì lựa chọn của hộ gia đình là gì? Lý do (ghi cụ thể) ≈ _____
C26: 1. 2. 3. 4.	Kỹ năng của từng thành viên trong hộ gia đình May Sửa chữa cơ khí Sửa chữa điện tử Khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____
C27: 1. 2. 3. 4.	Kỹ năng mong muốn được đào tạo hoặc nâng cao May Sửa chữa cơ khí Sửa chữa điện tử Khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____
C28: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Gia đình ông/bà đã biết những thông tin nào về dự án? Các thông tin chung chung Thông tin về địa điểm khu Tái định cư Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường Thông tin về thời gian tiến hành bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng Thông tin khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____

C29:	Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?
1.	Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
2.	Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
3.	Từ việc công bố thông tin
4.	Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
5.	Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) \approx
C30:	Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án (1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ))
1.	Họp tổ dân phố/phường: <u>1, 2, 3</u>
2.	Tờ rơi thông tin về dự án: <u>1, 2, 3</u>
3.	Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: <u>1, 2, 3</u>
4.	Khác (ghi rõ) \approx <u>0</u>
C31:	Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?
1.	Vợ
2.	Chồng
3.	Mẹ
4.	Bố
5.	Con gái
6.	Con trai
7.	Người khác (ghi rõ) \approx

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao (lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ	2	1					\approx
2.	Nam giới	2	1					\approx
3.	Thanh niên							\approx
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)							\approx
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)							\approx
6.	Người khuyết tật							\approx

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình (ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ		✓	
2.	Nấu ăn		✓	
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa		✓	
4.	Giặt là quần áo		✓	
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già		✓	
6.	Đưa đón con đi học		✓	
7.	Dạy kèm cho con học bài			✓
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			✓
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	✓		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố			✓

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
11.	Quyết định các vấn đề quan trọng			✓
12.	Tham gia các hoạt động cộng đồng			✓
13.	Đứng tên Sở hữu tài sản			✓
14.	Ngoại giao, dự các đám hiếu, hỉ			✓
15.	Khác (ghi rõ) 28 _____			✓

C34:	Mức độ ủng hộ dự án của gia đình?
1. Hoàn toàn ủng hộ	
2. Ủng hộ một phần	
3. Không ủng hộ	
Nếu trả lời phương án 2 hoặc 3 để nghị nêu lý do ủng hộ 1 phần hoặc không ủng hộ: 28 _____	

Xin chân thành cảm ơn gia đình đã tham gia vào cuộc điều tra.

Họ tên Điều tra viên: _____

Các ghi chú của điều tra viên:

Yên Bái - Suối Luy

BẢNG HỎI ĐIỀU TRA KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÀ ĐIỀU TRA THIẾT HẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH
TA-9252 VIE: Dự án Tăng cường Kết nối Hành lang tiểu vùng sông Mê Kông mở rộng

Mã Bảng hỏi (Điều tra viên không ghi): _____; Ngày khảo sát: ____/____/2018

I. THÔNG TIN CƠ BẢN VỀ HỘ GIA ĐÌNH (ĐIỀU TRA VIÊN SỬ DỤNG MÃ SỐ ĐIỀN VÀO Ô)

C1. Các thành viên trong hộ:

TT	Họ và tên (KẾ CHỦ HỘ ĐẦU TIÊN)	Giới tính	Quan hệ với chủ hộ	Năm sinh	Dân tộc	Nghề nghiệp chính	Trình độ học vấn (từ 7 tuổi trở lên)	Thành viên của hộ
		1=Nam 2=Nữ	1=Chồng/Vợ 2=Cha/Mẹ 3=Con 4=Con rể/Con dâu 5=Cháu 6=Cháu họ (trai/gái) 7=Quan hệ khác			1=Nông nghiệp (làm ruộng) 2=Chăn nuôi 3=kinh doanh/dịch vụ 4=Nhà hàng, cửa hàng ăn 5=Công nhân 6=Cán bộ, nhân viên nhà nước 7=Làm cho công ty tư nhân 8= Học sinh, sinh viên 9=Nội trợ 10=Làm thuê 11=Lao động tự do 12=Khác	0=Mô chữ 1=Cấp 1 2=Cấp 2 3=Chưa tốt nghiệp cấp 3 4=Cấp 3 5=Đào tạo nghề 6=Đại học và trên ĐH 7=Khác	1 = hội phụ nữ 2= đoàn thanh niên 3= hội nông dân 4= hội cựu chiến binh 5= khác (ghi rõ)
1	<i>Đặng Toàn Liền</i>	1	1	1994	7	1	2	2,3
2	<i>Trần Thị Nhi</i>	2	1	1998	7	1	2	1,3
3	<i>Đặng Nhân Thành</i>	1	3	2014	7	8	0	0
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

C2: Hộ dễ bị tổn thương (lấy số điền vào ô): *[2]4*

(Phụ nữ chủ hộ=1; Dân tộc thiểu số=2; Người tàn tật=3; Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo¹=4; Người già neo đơn=5; Hộ gia đình chính sách xã hội=6; Nghiện hút=7; HIV=8)

¹ Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1. Có	2. Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
8.	Trường THPT		2				
9.	Cao đẳng/Đào tạo nghề		2				
d.	Những tiện ích cộng đồng khác						
10.	Nhà văn hóa xã	1			2		
11.	Đình, Chùa, đền thờ, nhà thờ		2				
12.	Trung tâm thể thao, sân vận động	1			2		

C5: Sở hữu tài sản, công cụ và phương tiện lao động của hộ gia đình:

C5.1. Sở hữu tài sản của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

Tên tài sản	Số lượng	Tên tài sản	Số lượng
1. Xe đạp	0	9. Bếp ga/bếp điện/bếp từ	0
2. Xe điện	0	10. Nồi cơm điện	0
3. Xe máy	2	11. Dàn máy đầu video	6
4. Ô tô	0	12. Máy vi tính	1
5. Tivi	0	13. Điện thoại để bàn	0
6. Tủ lạnh	0	14. Điện thoại di động	0
7. Máy giặt	0	15. Giường/tủ/đồ gỗ đắt tiền	0
8. Điều hòa nhiệt độ	0	16. Khác (ghi rõ) ✕	0

C5.2. Công cụ và phương tiện lao động sản xuất của hộ gia đình: (nếu không có thì ghi số lượng là 0)

TT	Tài sản/phương tiện	Số lượng	Tình trạng
1.	Các thiết bị và công cụ nông nghiệp		
	- Máy cày		
	- Máy kéo		
	- Máy gặt		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✕		
2.	Các thiết bị kinh doanh của hộ gia đình		
	- Tủ kính bán hàng		
	- Bàn ghế (Bộ)		
	- Xe đẩy hàng		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✕		
3.	Phương tiện đi lại chuyên chở		
	- Xe ô tô tải		
	- Tàu thuyền		
	- Xe kéo		
	- Khác (ghi rõ) ✕		

II. THÔNG TIN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI

C3: Tiếp cận các tiện ích sinh hoạt của hộ gia đình (Khoanh tròn vào số của phương án đúng)

1	Nguồn nước uống, nấu ăn	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mỏ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) _____
2	Nguồn nước tắm giặt	1. Nước mưa 2. Giếng đào 3. Giếng khoan	4. Nước máy công cộng 5. Nước máy đường ống 6. Sông, hồ, kênh, ao, mỏ	7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) _____
3	Ông (bà) đánh giá thế nào về chất lượng nước (giếng, vòi nước công cộng, nước máy)?	1. Tốt 2. Chấp nhận được 3. Không tốt	4. Nếu không tốt, giải thích: _____	
4	Gia đình ông (bà) có loại nhà vệ sinh nào sau đây?	1. Hố xí thùng 2. Nhà vệ sinh trên ao cá 3. Nhà vệ sinh công cộng 4. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà có hồ tự hoại	5. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn đến cống thải 6. Nhà vệ sinh trong nhà dẫn trực tiếp đến các nguồn nước 7. Không có nhà vệ sinh 8. Khác (ghi rõ) _____	
5	Gia đình ông (bà) có nhà tắm thuộc loại nào sau đây?	1. Có bồn tắm và bình nóng lạnh 2. Có bình nóng lạnh, không có bồn tắm 3. Xây thường, không bình nóng lạnh	4. Loại che chắn tạm 5. Khác (ghi rõ) _____	
6	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho chiếu sáng của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện lưới quốc gia 2. Điện lưới tư nhân 3. Máy phát điện cá nhân	4. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 5. Gas bình 6. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) _____	
7	Nguồn năng lượng chính dùng cho nấu ăn của gia đình ông (bà) là gì?	1. Điện 2. Khí gas/dầu hỏa 3. Gas bình	4. Than 5. Củi/rom rạ 7. Nguồn khác (ghi rõ) _____	
8	Nếu như sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, gia đình ông (bà) có hay bị cắt điện không?	1. Hàng tuần 2. Hàng tháng	3. Hiếm khi 4. Không bao giờ	
9	Ông (bà) hãy cho biết các bệnh thường gặp?	1. Cảm cúm 2. Bệnh về hô hấp	3. Bệnh về tiêu hóa, đường ruột 4. Bệnh khác (ghi rõ): _____	

C4: Tiếp cận các tiện ích công cộng của hộ gia đình (ghi số tương ứng với các phương án lựa chọn)

TT	Tiện nghi/Dịch vụ xã hội	1. Có	2. Không	1= dưới 1 km	2= từ 1 đến 2 km	3= từ 2 đến 5 km	4= trên 5 km
a.	Dịch vụ sức khỏe						
1.	Trạm y tế xã/phường	1				3	
2.	Bệnh viện/Phòng khám tổng quát		2				
3.	Trạm y tế tư nhân		2				
4.	Nhà thuốc		2				
b.	Chợ		2				
c.	Trường mẫu giáo và trường học						
5.	Mẫu giáo	1			2		
6.	Trường tiểu học	1			2		
7.	Trường THCS	1			2		

C6: Điều kiện sống của hộ gia đình

C6.1: Nguồn thu nhập của các thành viên hộ gia đình:

TT	Nguồn thu nhập	Nghìn đồng/tháng (1000đ)	Nguồn thu từ thành viên của hộ gia đình (lấy mã số THƯ TỰ Ở C1)		
			Thành viên	Chính/thường xuyên	Phụ/không thường xuyên
1.	Nông nghiệp	4.000	1,2	4,2	
2.	Buôn bán/bán lẻ	0			
3.	Dịch vụ	0			
4.	Lao động thủ công	0			
5.	Lương	0			
6.	Vận tải	0			
7.	Chăn nuôi	500	1,2	4,2	
8.	Trợ cấp xã hội	0			
9.	Cho thuê bất động sản	0			
10.	Trợ giúp từ người thân	0			
11.	Làm thuê	0			
12.	Khác (ghi rõ)	0			

C6.2: Chi tiêu trung bình/tháng của hộ gia đình (1000đ/tháng). Tổng chi:2.200.....nghìn đồng/tháng

Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng	Khoản chi	1000đ/tháng
1. Chi ăn, uống	1.000	9. Học hành, giáo dục	0
2. Tiền điện	0	10. Chi nghỉ ngơi, giải trí	0
3. Điện thoại	200	11. Chi mặc	300
4. Nước sinh hoạt	0	12. Chi Hiếu, hỉ	500
5. Gaz, chất đốt	0	13. Mua sắm	0
6. Xăng xe, đi lại	200	14. Thuê giúp việc	0
7. Gởi xe, sửa chữa	0	15. Khác (ghi rõ)	0
8. Khám chữa bệnh	0		

C7: Hiện nay gia đình ông (bà) có vay nợ không?

1. Có

2. Không (chuyển C8)

Nếu có, các khoản vay từ nguồn nào:

TT	Các khoản vay	Mức vay/số tiền (1000đ)	Mục đích vay
	1. Vay từ ngân hàng	0	1=Sản xuất nông nghiệp 2=Kinh doanh buôn bán 3=Cho con ăn học 4=Xây, sửa chữa nhà 5=Khác (ghi rõ)
	2. Vay từ các tổ chức khác	0	
	3. Vay từ họ hàng, bạn bè	0	
	4. Khác (ghi rõ)	0	

C8: Cân đối chi tiêu của hộ gia đình

- Đủ chi tiêu có thể tiết kiệm được (số tiền tiết kiệm/tháng..... nghìn đồng/tháng)
- Vừa đủ chi tiêu (không tiết kiệm được):
- Khó khăn trong cân đối thu chi:
- Thường không đủ chi (chỉ nhiều hơn thu):

C9: Mức sống của gia đình ông (bà) thuộc diện nào sau đây²:

- Thiếu ăn
- Nghèo
- Cận nghèo
- Trung bình
- Khả giả

III. TÁC ĐỘNG CỦA DỰ ÁN VỀ THU HỒI ĐẤT**C13: Nhà ở trên đất/khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]**

Cấp nhà ở 1= Biệt thự 2= Nhà tầng đồ bê tông 3= Nhà xây gạch, mái ngói (mái đỏ, mái tôn, proximang) 4= Nhà sàn/nhà truyền thống 5= Nhà cấp 4 bằng gỗ 6= Nhà tre nứa, vách đất 7= Nhà tạm 8= Khác (ghi rõ)	Diện tích toàn bộ (m ²)	Hiện trạng sử dụng		Tình trạng pháp lý	Mức độ ảnh hưởng (m ²)		Khu vực GPMB
		Mã số sử dụng	Hộ kinh doanh có giấy phép không? (đối với hiện trạng sử dụng là 4 và 5) 1=Có 2=Không		Tổng diện tích bị ảnh hưởng (m ²)	1=Một phần 2=Toàn bộ	
5	80	1	2	2	30	1	✓

Ghi chú: Nếu hộ nào có từ hai nhà trở lên cần ghi rõ số nhà và thông tin từng nhà như bảng trên.

C14. Tình trạng chung nhà ở của gia đình ông (bà):?

- Rất tốt
- Tốt
- Trung bình
- Kém

C15. Trị giá ngôi nhà của ông (bà)

.....100.....triệu đồng

C16: Thông tin các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (nếu có):

- Số căn nhà: 0
- Diện tích các căn nhà nằm ngoài vùng dự án (m²): _____ m²

² Hộ nghèo, cận nghèo theo Quyết định của UBND xã năm 2017

C17: Đất trên khu vực bị ảnh hưởng [NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ BỎ QUA CÂU NÀY]

Hạng mục	Đơn vị	Diện tích tổng	Diện tích bị ảnh hưởng	Tình trạng pháp lý: 1. Lâu dài, có Giấy CNQSDĐ; 2. Giao tạm có giấy phép; 3. Không có giấy phép
1. Đất ở + đất vườn	m ²	300	20	3
2. Đất sản xuất nông nghiệp	Tổng	0		
2.1. Đất trồng lúa nước/lúa nương	m ²	0		
2.2. Đất trồng cây hàng năm (ngô, khoai, sắn)	m ²	0		
2.3. Đất trồng cây lâu năm	m ²	500	100	3
3. Đất sản xuất lâm nghiệp	ha	0		
4. Đất khác (ghi rõ).....	ha	0		

C18: Vật kiến trúc hoặc công trình xây dựng khác (ngoài ngôi nhà chính) trên diện tích đất bị ảnh hưởng [TỪNG HẠNG MỤC NẾU KHÔNG BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THÌ GHI KHÔNG]

Mã	Loại kiến trúc/loại công trình (khoanh tròn về đặc điểm công trình tương ứng)	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1.	Bếp a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
2.	Chường trại gia súc a. Nhà tạm b. Cấp 4 c. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
3.	Đồng hồ điện	Cái	0	
4.	Đồng hồ nước	Cái	0	
5.	Hàng rào a. Gạch b. Thép gai hoặc gỗ	m ²	50	
6.	Cổng a. Sắt b. Thép c. Gỗ/tre	m ²	0	
7.	Nhà vệ sinh, nhà tắm (xây rời) a. Nhà tạm b. Kiên cố	m ²	0	
8.	Mộ đất a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	1	
9.	Mộ xây a. Đã cải táng b. Chưa cải táng	Ngôi	0	
10.	Điện thoại (chỉ ghi điện thoại bàn)	Cái	0	
11.	Giếng nước a. Khoan b. Đào		0	
12.	Bồn chứa nước a. Xi măng b. Inox c. Nhựa	m ³	0	
13.	Ống nước - Đường kính....	m	0	
14.	Sân (Chỉ ghi nếu làm bằng gạch hoặc xi măng)	m ²	10	
15.	Ao	m ²	0	
16.	Loại khác (ghi rõ loại tài sản và mức độ ảnh hưởng để có thể tính bồi thường)		0	

C19: Ảnh hưởng kinh doanh và thu nhập khác (chỉ hỏi hộ/người BAH có kinh doanh buôn bán)

TT	Loại hình kinh doanh 1=Cửa hàng nhỏ 2=Cửa hàng bán lẻ 3=Cung cấp dịch vụ (cắt tóc...) 4=Trạm xăng, gara 5=Nhà kho 6=Xi nghiệp đá 7=Trang trại 8=Loại hình khác (ghi rõ)	Tình trạng đăng ký thuế kinh doanh		Số lượng nhân viên		Thu nhập ròng trung bình hàng tháng (VND)
		Có đăng ký	Không đăng ký	Toàn thời gian 1= có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	Theo thời vụ 1=có hợp đồng 0= không có hợp đồng	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Nếu như cơ sở kinh doanh của ông (bà) bị ảnh hưởng, thì mức độ ảnh hưởng đó như thế nào?

Mã	Loại hình	Mức độ 1000đ/tháng
1	<u>Nhỏ</u> : chỉ một diện tích nhỏ bị ảnh hưởng, vẫn xây dựng trên diện tích còn lại, thu nhập ít hoặc không bị ảnh hưởng	
2	<u>Trung bình</u> : Xây dựng trên diện tích đất còn lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	
3	<u>Nặng</u> : Di dời đến địa điểm mới, hoàn toàn xây dựng lại, thu nhập bị ảnh hưởng khoảng	

C20: Hoa màu, cây trồng, vật nuôi trên đất bị ảnh hưởng

(Ghi rõ số lượng, chủng loại, quy cách đường kính gốc đối với cây lâu năm/cây lấy gỗ; chiều cao đối với cây cảnh; năng suất, sản lượng, thời điểm thu hoạch đối với thủy sản, mật độ cây trồng trên diện tích theo hướng dẫn và thông báo của Sở Tài chính. Riêng cây trồng trong chậu không kê khai)

Tên cây cối hoa màu	Đơn vị tính	Khối lượng/Số lượng	Khu vực GPMB
1. Cây hàng năm, hoa màu			
2. Cây lấy gỗ, cây bóng mát (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
<i>Quế</i>	<i>cây</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>✓</i>
3. Cây ăn quả các loại (Ghi các loại cây chính)			
4. Vật nuôi trong ao (ghi rõ loại và ước tính số lượng)			

III. CÂU HỎI THAM VẤN

C21:	<p>Nếu như bị ảnh hưởng kinh doanh, thì gia đình mong muốn các chương trình chuyển đổi nghề, tạo việc làm, phục hồi thu nhập nào dưới đây?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tham gia đào tạo nghề 2. Nhận tiền mặt và tự lo việc làm 3. Tham gia các chương trình 4. Chưa quyết định
C22:	<p>Diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại ngoài khu vực dự án của gia đình có đủ để xây dựng lại nhà không? (chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Có 2. Không
C23:	<p>Nếu không thể xây dựng lại nhà trên diện tích đất thổ cư còn lại (diện tích còn lại nhỏ hơn 40m²) hộ gia đình sẽ lựa chọn hình thức di dời nào? (chỉ hỏi những hộ bị ảnh hưởng nhà/đất thổ cư)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gia đình tự lo tái định cư 2. Nhận đất tái định cư 3. Nhận nhà tái định cư 4. Chưa quyết định
C24:	<p>Gia đình dự định sử dụng tiền bồi thường đất/nhà như thế nào?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Xây hoặc sửa chữa lại nhà cũ 2. Mua đất mới/nhà mới 3. Mua tài sản khác (ghi tên tài sản) _____ 4. Đầu tư vào việc kinh doanh cũ của gia đình/tái lập cơ sở kinh doanh ở nơi mới 5. Đầu tư vào Kế hoạch kinh doanh mới/chuyển sang buôn bán, dịch vụ 6. Gửi tiết kiệm ở Ngân hàng 7. Chi cho việc học của con cái 8. Dự định khác (mô tả) _____
C25:	<p>Nếu dự định tìm việc mới hoặc đầu tư vào kế hoạch kinh doanh mới thì lựa chọn của hộ gia đình là gì? Lý do (ghi cụ thể) ≈ _____</p>
C26:	<p>Kỹ năng của từng thành viên trong hộ gia đình</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May 2. Sửa chữa cơ khí 3. Sửa chữa điện tử 4. Khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____
C27:	<p>Kỹ năng mong muốn được đào tạo hoặc nâng cao</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May 2. Sửa chữa cơ khí 3. Sửa chữa điện tử 4. Khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____
C28:	<p>Gia đình ông/bà đã biết những thông tin nào về dự án?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Các thông tin chung chung 2. Thông tin về địa điểm khu Tái định cư 3. Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường 4. Thông tin về thời gian tiến hành bồi thường giải phóng mặt bằng 5. Thông tin khác (ghi rõ) ≈ _____

C29: Gia đình ông/bà biết thông tin từ nguồn nào?

- ☒ 1. Từ việc tham gia họp tại tổ dân phố/phường
- ☐ 2. Từ cán bộ triển khai thiết kế
- ☐ 3. Từ việc công bố thông tin
- ☐ 4. Từ các phương tiện thông tin đại chúng khác
- ☐ 5. Từ các nguồn khác (ghi rõ) ✕

C30: Khi triển khai dự án, ông bà muốn biết thông tin theo hình thức nào? Ghi mã số sau các phương án (1=Thông tin về địa điểm TĐC; 2=Thông tin về giá cả bồi thường; 3=Kế hoạch thi công; 4=Khác (ghi rõ))

- ☐ 1. Họp tổ dân phố/phường: 1, 2, 3
- ☐ 2. Từ rơi thông tin về dự án: 1, 2, 3
- ☐ 3. Phương tiện thông tin đại chúng: 1, 2, 3
- ☐ 4. Khác (ghi rõ) ✕

C31: Ai là người tham gia các cuộc họp liên quan đến dự án?

- ☒ 1. Vợ
- ☐ 2. Chồng
- ☐ 3. Mẹ
- ☐ 4. Bố
- ☐ 5. Con gái
- ☐ 6. Con trai
- ☐ 7. Người khác (ghi rõ) ✕

C32: Các thành viên của hộ gia đình thích sử dụng phương tiện di chuyển nào sau đây và vì sao (lựa chọn 3 phương án và sắp xếp theo thứ tự từ 1 đến 3, 1 là thích nhất)

TT	Đối tượng	Loại phương tiện						Giải thích
		Đi bộ	Xe máy	Ô tô riêng	Xe buýt	Xe ôm	Taxi	
1.	Phụ nữ		<u>1</u>					✕
2.	Nam giới		<u>1</u>					✕
3.	Thanh niên							✕
4.	Người già (≥ 60 tuổi)							✕
5.	Trẻ em (≤ 15 tuổi)							✕
6.	Người khuyết tật							✕

C33: Phân công lao động trong gia đình (ĐÁNH DẤU VÀO PHƯƠNG ÁN LỰA CHỌN)

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
1.	Đi chợ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.	Nấu ăn		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3.	Dọn dẹp nhà cửa		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4.	Giặt là quần áo		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.	Chăm sóc con cái, người già		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.	Đưa đón con đi học			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Đạy kèm cho con học bài			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	Đi làm tạo thu nhập			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Sửa chữa vật dụng gia đình	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
10.	Họp tổ dân phố/khu phố			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TT	Công việc	Nam giới	Nữ giới	Cả hai
11.	Quyết định các vấn đề quan trọng			✓
12.	Tham gia các hoạt động cộng đồng			✓
13.	Đường tên Sở hữu tài sản			✓
14.	Ngoại giao, dự các đám hiếu, hỉ			✓
15.	Khác (ghi rõ) : _____			✓

C34: Mức độ ủng hộ dự án của gia đình?

☒ 1. Hoàn toàn ủng hộ
☐ 2. Ủng hộ một phần
☐ 3. Không ủng hộ

Nếu trả lời phương án 2 hoặc 3 đề nghị nêu lý do ủng hộ 1 phần hoặc không ủng hộ: _____

Xin chân thành cảm ơn gia đình đã tham gia vào cuộc điều tra.

Họ tên Điều tra viên: _____

Các ghi chú của điều tra viên:

_____ 011285910 _____
