

# Updated Resettlement Plan

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December 2021

## Viet Nam: Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP)

Package CW9 PR 175 section (km 0+000-km 20+667) in Van Yen district, Yen Bai province

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A4T	Aus4Transport
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Affected Person
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BIM	Building Integration Model
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DDD	Detailed Design & Documentation Consultant
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOC	Department of Construction
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOF	Department of Finance
DOT	Department of Transport
DPC	District People's Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
(C)-EMP	Environnemental Management Plan / Contractor - Environnemental Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FS	Feasibility Study
FSW	Female Sex Worker

GAP	Gender Action Plan
GOA	Government of Australia
GOV	Government of Vietnam
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HHTAP	HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Awareness Program
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IDU	Injection Drug User
IEC	Information Education Campaign
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOT	Ministry of Transport
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMPTCP	Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project
NH	national highway
NTP	Notice to Proceed
PAC	Provincial AIDS Centre
PE	Peer Educators
PMC	Project Managing Contractor (A4T: DT-Global)
PMU2	Project Management Unit No. 2 (Ministry of Transport: DOT)
PPC	Province People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PR	provincial road
PID	Project Implementation Division
RP	Resettlement Plan
SAP	Social Action Plan
SP	Service Provider

STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TCQM	Transport Construction Quality Control and Management bureau
TCVN	Vietnamese national standards
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainor
USD	United States Dollar
VAAC	Vietnam Administration for HIV/AIDS Control
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VND	Vietnam Dong
WU	Women's Union
YU	Youth Union



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

support, etc. which, depending on the type and severity of their losses, are due to the DPs to restore their economic and social base.

**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 persons to approximate or exceed the level it was before the development project.

**Income restoration program**

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

**Inventory losses**

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

	the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	Occurs when affected person do not have the right to refuse land acquisition and are displaced, which may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment as well as social stress.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	Refers to the process whereby an organization, household, individual, overseas Vietnamese is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
<b>Meaningful consultation</b>	<p>A process that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;</li> <li>- provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to DPs;</li> <li>- is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;</li> <li>- is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and</li> <li>- enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	This refers to additional support provided to AHs/DPs losing productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
<b>Relocation</b>	This is the physical relocation of an AH/DP from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.
<b>Replacement cost</b>	The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
<b>Replacement cost study</b>	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
<b>Resettlement</b>	Means all social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets by change in the use of land or restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project

	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any, and all, adverse impacts of a subproject on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed
<b>Resettlement plan (RP)</b>	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
<b>Severely affected household</b>	<p>This refers to affected households who will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets,</li> <li>- or have to relocate, or</li> <li>- lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerable group</b>	<p>These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and include:</p> <p>(1) female headed households with dependents:</p> <p>Poor widows, with children under 16 years of age, breadwinner, or those whose husbands are in state of poor health</p> <p>(2) disabled household heads</p> <p>Household with members with a disability. The level of disability significantly affects the income earning capacity of the household either directly on ability to engage in work or indirectly due to need to provide high level of care to disabled household member. Type of disabilities include: disability caused by sickness/ill health, war invalids, soldiers in poor health, Agent Orange victims will be certified by the Commune/Ward People's Committee about the level of disability and considered granting the certification by Commune/ Ward/ Town under Government Decree No. 28/2012/ND-CP dated 10 April 2012;</p> <p>(3) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty;</p> <p>Should have Certificate of Poor Household issued by DPC. (Includes poor and near poor.)</p> <p>(4) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support</p> <p>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</p>

will become effective from 1 June, 2017) will be certified by the CPCs and the elderly from 60 years old and above who are household heads (under the Elder Law No. 39/2009/QH12 dated 23 November, 2009).

(5) Indigenous people or ethnic minorities;

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

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

(7) policy beneficiary households

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Government of Vietnam (GOV) requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the implementation of the Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP) that aims to enhance the access to the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) corridors in the north-western Region of Vietnam. The NMPTCP consists of 11 civil work (CW 1-11) packages spread in the provinces of Lai Chau, Yen Bai, and Lao Cai.

2. The project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of 52.671 km is subdivided into three construction packages namely: CW-9; CW-10; CW-11; as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which CW-9 is considered a priority project scheduled for implementation in the last quarter of 2021, thus, this Updated RP specifically covers CW-9.

3. The updated RP has been prepared to identify all impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement involving landowners, non-landowners, owners of businesses and organizations. This updated RP will also assess the socio-economic context of affected people in the area and present measures to fully mitigate impacts.

4. **Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts.** To minimize negative impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on local people, the measures taken during technical design are as follows: (i) improving the road based on the existing alignments; (ii) temporary use of land may be considered to avoid more loss for local people. The APs were informed early about the land acquisition schedule so that they would not plant crops that cannot yet be harvested by the time of land acquisition for construction and also would not construct and/ or setup new houses and structures within the ROW. Other negative impacts during the subproject construction process have been determined such as noise, dust, and effect on traffic flows during the construction. However, when mitigation measures are applied, the negative impacts will be mitigated.

5. **Project Land Requirement and Resettlement Impacts.** As the final DMS results, the land acquisition for this package CW9 will impact on total of 921 AHs and 11 public organizations in 3 communes in Van Yen district and Yen Bai city. Out of 921 AHs, 133 households (558 persons) are classified as severely affected (23 households<sup>1</sup> have to relocate and 121<sup>2</sup> households will lose from 10 -30% of their productive landholdings, but 11 displaced HHs also lose more than 10% of agricultural land area, therefore the total of severely AHs is 133). Besides, 267 AHs belong to vulnerable groups (215 EM households, 7 poor households, 28 female headed household with dependents and 6 disable headed household and 15 policy HHs, 1 elderly household, however, there are 5 HHs are categorized in 2 criteria) therefore, total of vulnerable households is 267 households). There are 12 households whose businesses are affected. All 12 affected businesses are associated with affected houses with the business being located in the house.

6. Approximately 357,341.6 m<sup>2</sup> of land of which 166,714.3 m<sup>2</sup> of land belong to individual HHs, generally categorized as residential land, productive land such paddy, annual, perennial, aquaculture, need to be acquired. Of which, 11,953.2 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land from 666 HHs; 2,902.0 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land used for growing rice from 33 HHs; 7,610.9 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land used for growing annual or seasonal crops such as vegetables, maize, sugar cane, legumes from 73 HHs and 2 organizations (120m<sup>2</sup> of 2 communes); 143,073.4 m<sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land used for growing perennial plants and crops such as tea, cinnamon, fruit trees from 405 HHs; 1,174.8 m<sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land from 8HHs. The remaining of 190,627.3 m<sup>2</sup> are public land area including

<sup>1</sup> 13 out of 23 are EM households with total of 57 persons

<sup>2</sup> 22 out of 121 are EM households with total of 86 persons



river, stream, unused land, market land area etc. from 8 organizations. A total of 23 main houses with 1,524.6m<sup>2</sup> will be totally affected. Therefore, all 23 AHs must to relocate. In addition, a total of 75,610 trees will be cut affecting 626 households of which 310 households lost 72,123 timber trees and 3,487 fruit trees owned by 316 households. A total of 3,621m<sup>2</sup> of annual crops and paddy will be affected, of which 2,428 m<sup>2</sup> of rice belong to 16 HHs; 260 m<sup>2</sup> of affected vegetables owned by 19 HHs and 934 m<sup>2</sup> of other crops owned by 42 HHs. Various types of secondary structures will be affected. The most common types of losses are paved yards affecting 303 households, followed by fence affecting 124 households.

7. Public facilities to be affected by the project that include a total of 27m<sup>3</sup> concrete road in Dai Son commune; 21.5 m<sup>2</sup> concrete yard, 122m<sup>2</sup> school yard; 14.5 m<sup>2</sup> yard of cultural house; 12m<sup>2</sup> of post office yard to be affected in An Thinh commune. No public assets to be affected in Mo Vang commune.

8. **Socio-economic information and profile.** The population of the project area of influence is 17,757 with an average household size of 4 persons per household. The area with the largest population is An Thinh commune with 9,708 while 24% or 615 are ethnic minority. Out of the 4,451 HHs, there are 2,339 EM households. A total of 436 are covered by the Socio-economic Survey (SES) of which 100% or 133 household of the severely affected and 267 vulnerable HHs and 77 HHs of the marginally affected (non-vulnerable), and 41 HHs are both vulnerable HHs and severely AHs).

9. **Information disclosure, consultation, and participation.** Information dissemination and consultations were conducted in all the affected communes in November 2020 prior to updating of this RP with project stakeholders, local communities and affected households. A total of 335 people participated across the four venues consisting of 205 men (61.2%) and 130 women (38.8%). Out of the 335 attendees, 315 or 94 % are ethnic minorities. Another round of stakeholder engagement was conducted with the local authorities who are directly involved in the implementation of the RP and related activities in Yen Bai province on March 18, 2021. The objective of this engagement was to socialize the Entitlement Matrix prior to finalization; to clearly explain the updated detailed design/concept of the project and the requirements of ADB for the local authorities to have a common understanding of the procedures in the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and the compensation and entitlements to be applied for the Project to facilitate the smooth implementation of the RPs.

10. This Updated RP will be disclosed to APs and communities as well as be publicly disclosed on ADB website once approved both by the ADB and the GOV. An updated Public Information Booklet (PIB) setting out key principles, forms of assistance, GRM (with contact information) and an updated project schedule will also be publicly posted in each commune following approval of the updated RP.

11. **Resettlement Policy.** The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the provisions of the policy and legal framework of the GOV and ADB (ADB SPS 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2 and 3 and cross-cutting policy themes included in OM/F1/OP updated in October 2013), likewise, this RP follows the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) and RP that have been approved for the project during PPTA in 2018.

12. **Compensation, Entitlement, Assistance and Benefit.** Entitlement and compensation are determined according to the nature of the impacts. A range of entitlement is provided in the project Entitlement Matrix.

**13. Grievance Redress Mechanism<sup>3</sup>.** To facilitate resolution-building from affected persons' concerns, complaints or general grievance related to the implementation of the NMPTCP (the project), a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) built on existing government regulations is established. This GRM was presented during the Stakeholder Training Workshop in August 2020 conducted in the province of Yen Bai to concerned local authorities and staff from PMU2/MOT. The GRM was also presented during public consultations in all communes covered by the project. The GRM will be readily accessible to ensure that grievances shall be handled and resolved, if possible, at the lowest level as quickly as possible, failing which the complaint will go through a structured process of hearings, with final recourse to the judicial system, whose judgement will be final. The Mechanism will provide a framework within which complaints about environmental, social, gender and safety issues can be handled, grievances can be addressed, and disputes can be settled promptly. The GRM is in place prior to related resettlement activities and commencement of civil works.

**14. Relocation and Resettlement.** All 23 relocated HHs will self-relocated in their commune/district area, thus, no resettlement site area is constructed and developed by project. As project policy, these households will be provided the supports for relocating such as house rent, transportation and resettlement assistance etc. (Please see more detail in entitlement matrix).

**15. Livelihood Restoration Program.** The indicative numbers who would be eligible to participate in the LDP is 359<sup>4</sup> out of the 921 affected households. Total cost for the implementation of the LDP is VND 2,040,838,000. This cost includes the management cost, consultancy cost and all income restoration activities. The estimated cost is prepared based on the need's assessment and in consultation with Yen Bai Provincial Agricultural Extension Centre (under DARD).

**16. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion.** 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.

**17. Institutional arrangement.** The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). The People's Committee will take the overall responsibility for the resettlement activities. Other key institutional stakeholders include 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. Also, Communes Peoples Committee and DOLISA/DARD (Provincial Agricultural Extension Centre) will play a lead role in the design and implementation of the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2. The DDD Consultant or CSC will have a social safeguards team that will

<sup>3</sup> This GRM is different with the GRM indicated in the RP approved during PPTA in 2018, however, ADB has accepted to use this GRM in all updated RPs and EMDPs for the project during implementation stages.

<sup>4</sup> 41 HHs are both vulnerable HHs and severely AHs



provide technical assistance to PMU 2 and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the RP.

18. **Implementation Schedule.** The uRP will be implemented right after the approval date, tentatively started in December 2021 and finished when the package is completed and the objectives of the uRP is obtained.

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 monitoring consultant (EMC).

20. **Resettlement Budget.** The estimated resettlement budget is VND 61,071,833,972 (US\$ 2,681,530) and this will be part of the government counterpart. The compensation rates used in the estimated budget are derived from the land replacement costs approved by Yen Bai PPC as Decision No. 3654/QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the specific land prices applied for Dai Son commune and Decision No. 3702 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the specific land prices applied for An Thinh commune, Decision No. 3703 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the specific land prices applied for Mo Vang commune; and Decision No. 2210 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the asset on land, crop, tree, animals, structures when the government acquire land in the NMPTCP area. PMU2/MOT will be responsibility to ensure that the resettlement budget will be transferred adequately and timely for resettlement implementation.

## A. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Project Introduction

21. **The project.** The Northern Mountain Provinces Transport Connectivity Project (NMPTCP), that aims to enhance the access to the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) corridors in the north-western Region of Vietnam, will be implemented by the Government of Vietnam (GOV) through a Loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project owner with overall responsibility for implementation. MOT have assigned Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2) as the Project Implementing Agency responsible for the Project implementation at the national level.

22. The Project will improve and upgrade two national highways and two provincial roads with approximately 199 kilometers (km) in length, connecting several towns and districts in the provinces of Lai Chau, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai and from the towns and districts to the Noi Bai–Lao Cai Expressway.

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

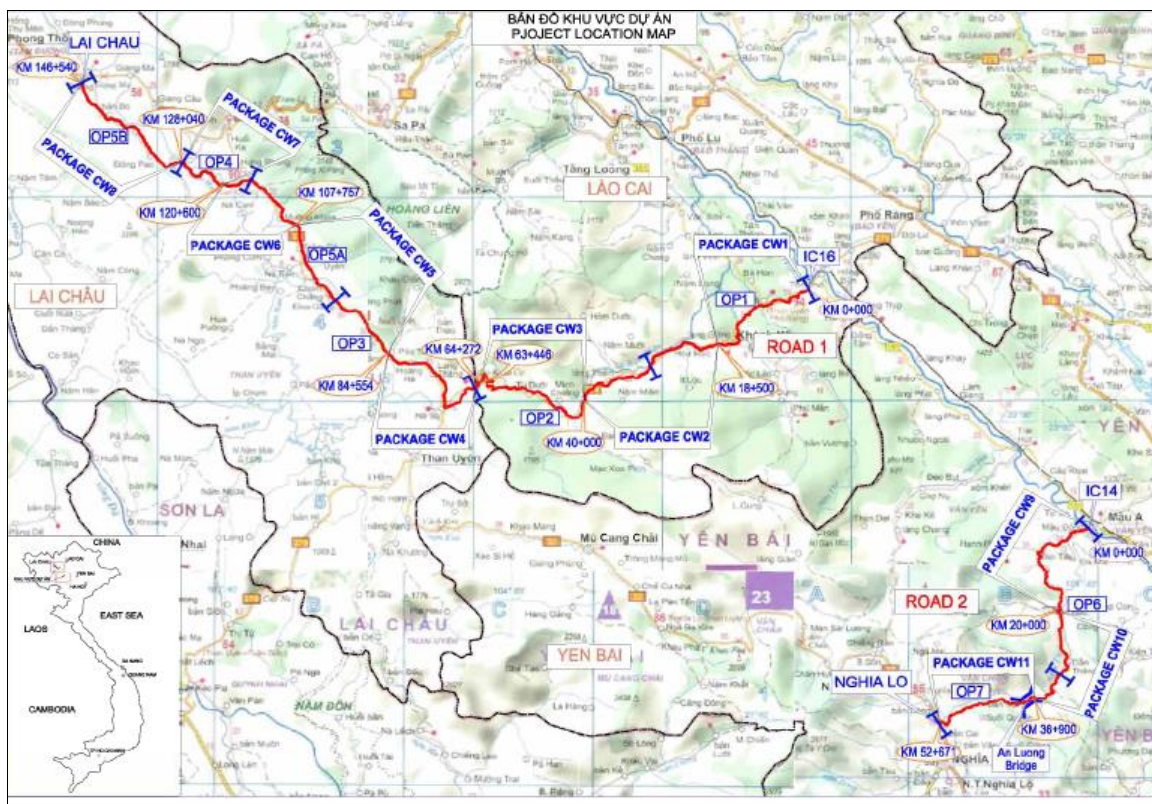


Figure 1 - Map of Civil Works Packages in North-West Vietnam





Table 1. Construction package information of the project

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

## 1.2 Summary of CW9 Package

24. Out of the 11 Civil Works (CW) Packages, the project covering Yen Bai Province with a total length of 52.671 km is subdivided into three construction packages namely: CW-9; CW-10; CW-11; on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 the PMU/MOT approved the technical design for the CW-9 as in decision No. 103/QD-BQLDA2, as per Detailed Design Documentation (DDD) of which CW-9 is considered



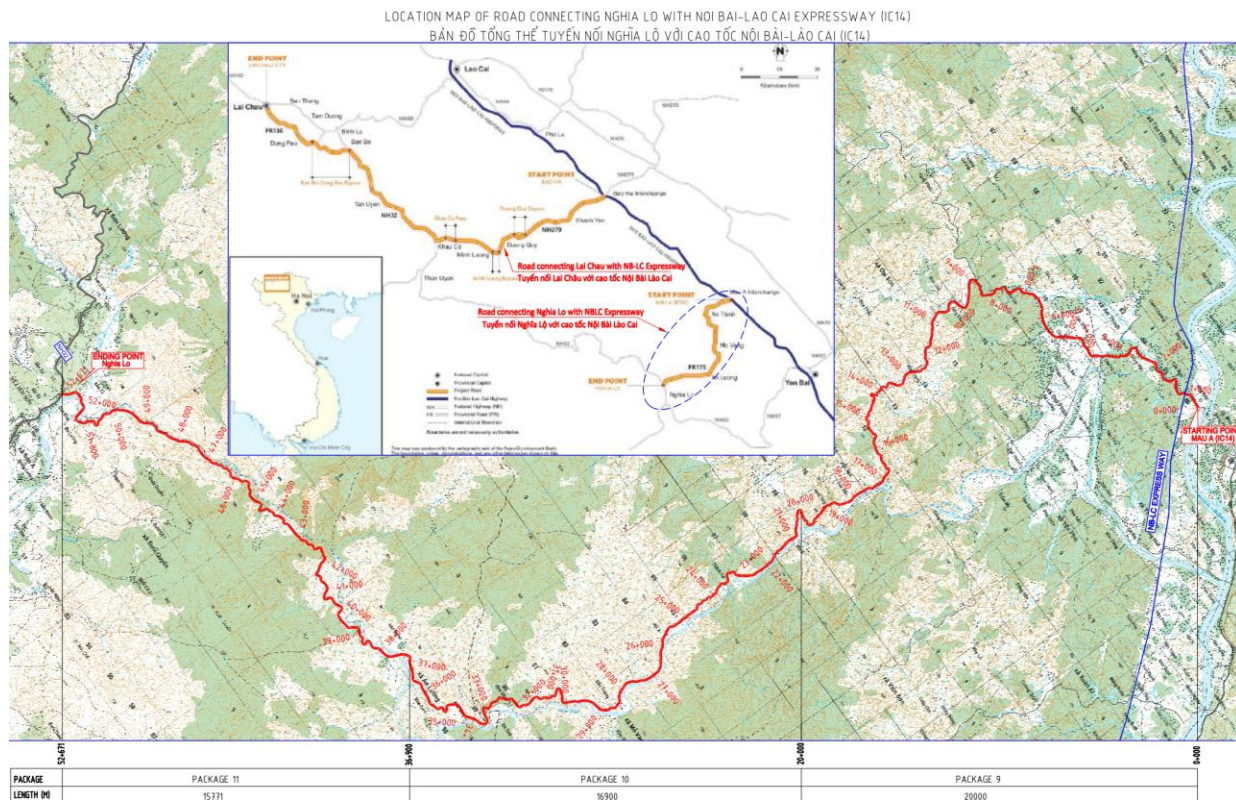
a priority project scheduled for implementation in the last quarter of 2021, thus, this Updated RP specifically covers CW-9.

25. CW-9 Package has sections as indicated in Table 1-1 with a total length of 20 kms traversing one district (Van Yen district) with three communes (Dai Son, An Thinh and Mo Vang)

### Table 2. CW-9 alignment

Package	Starting point	Ending Point	Length (km)	Comments
Package CW9	Km00+000	Km20+000	20,0	PR175 from Mau A (Km0 – FS Km20+667.61)

26. It must be pointed that PR175 stationing is increasing in the opposite direction of the FS and Detailed Design stationing system.



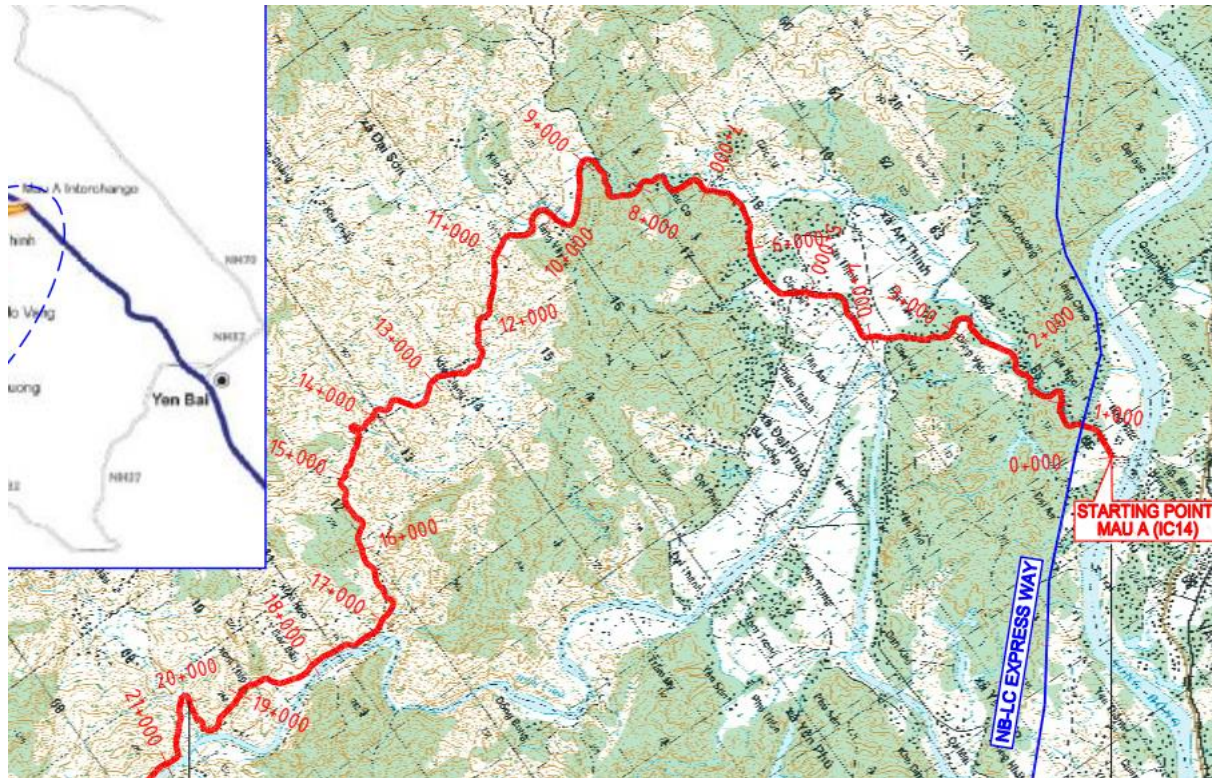


Figure 4: CW-9 Package, Location Map

### 1.3 Rationale of the Project

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

28. The existing mountainous road has many tight curves with radiuses ranging from R30m to R60m which is sub-standard for Class IV (mountainous) road. Horizontal alignment can still accommodate the operating speed of 40km/h with the improvements of these sub-standard curves.





Figure 5: Starting point of Package CW9 at Km00+000



Figure 6: Existing building at KM12+650 to be partially demolished due to tight curve improvement

#### 1.4 Measures taken to minimize negative impacts

29. To avoid potential impacts on the local people, affected households were advised (through consultations) not to cultivate new crops on the land to be permanently and temporarily acquired. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, was distributed to the APs and communities. Other than the aforementioned, the PMU will ensure that the payment of compensation and assistance and relocation for AHs are completed and rehabilitation measures are in place prior to the issuance of notice to proceed to start construction works. During the research, to mitigate impacts due to land acquisition and resettlement, a construction plan was proposed to minimize the affected land area and assets and the number of affected households.

- According to preliminarily detailed design, the corridor of impact of Package CW9 varies in the range of 10.5m to 80m. Corridor of impact is widened locally where there are realignment, deep excavation or high embankment, positions of culverts and bridges. In Package CW9, average COI is about 30m in normal section and maximum COI is 80m at the location of deep excavation. Because of high slope area, at the location of culvert, the COI varies from 40m to 60m.

## 1.5 Objective of Updating the Resettlement Plan of CW9 Package

30. The estimated resettlement impacts identified during the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA)/Feasibility Stage (FS) based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL) are updated and validated after the approval of the Detailed Design laterally with the ROW clearance through Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). Therefore, the objective this RP updates the number of eligible AHs; enumerates the actual assets that would be affected; presents a more accurate number of APs; confirms the budget for implementation of the RP as per Replacement Cost Survey (RCS); and clarifies the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), the institutional framework and mechanism for implementation and the monitoring and evaluation.

31. Project implementation will be contingent on the compliance with the following RP related conditionality along with other safeguards conditions:

- Approval of this Updated RP by ADB
- Full disclosure of at least summary of this approved updated RP to the community or the public
- Complete implementation of the RP including payment of all compensation before land handover
- Internal and external monitoring consultant is in place
- No Objection Letter from ADB for commencement of physical works.

32. In the event that additional impacts will be accounted in the course of civil works due to modification of design or technical engineering considerations, the same procedure to determine compensation and entitlements as those of the other AHs shall be provided.

33. The uRP is prepared following detailed technical design (DED), Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Replacement Cost Survey (RCS), and public consultation with AHs and relevant parties.



## **B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **2.1. Survey Process**

34. The assessment of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts for this package was undertaken through series of activities starting from consultation meeting with local authorities, public consultations with APs, focus group discussions with women headed households and ethnic minorities/vulnerable group and gender assessment. Insights on possible impacts of the project to APs and corresponding recommendations to avoid or minimize these impacts were gathered and the conduct of subsequent activities to further understand and assess those impacts were informed. The policy of the cut-off date and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) were also disclosed during the consultations.

35. The limit of project ROW as per approved detailed design was demarcated to serve as reference for survey team to tag the affected assets inside the demarcated area followed by DMS which intends to assess the severity and magnitude of impacts.

36. Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) were conducted, as a result, replacement cost for affected land and trees are based on current market value while non-land assets are based on current prices of construction materials, labour cost and other associated cost needed to rebuild the affected structures.

37. Socio-economic Survey (SES) were administered using survey questionnaire. The main purpose of conducting the SES is to provide an overview of the socio-economic setting of the project area; to determine the profile of APs including their socio-demographic characteristics, tenure status, livelihood sources, economic status or living standards as well as establishing baseline information of APs, vulnerability of APs, and project perception. Data gathered from this survey will be used to determine eligibility for compensation, other forms of assistance, and budget. Moreover, the APs profile would serve as baseline data to gauge and monitor changes to the quality of life of APs after displacement.

38. Based on the approved detailed design, a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted in the area of CW9 (from March 2021 to August 2021) by the LFDC of Van Yen district, Yen Bai province to identify potential impacts on households and organizations. Besides, the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was also conducted on periods of January to February 2021; and October 2021 to collect socio-economic information of the AHs (including demographic information of the APs, income, livelihood, ethnicity, educational background and their interests) via questionnaire and interviews. The SES has covered a total of 436 affected households. Of which 100% or 133 severely affected household and 267 vulnerable HHs and 77 HHs of the marginally affected, and 41 HHs are both ethnic vulnerable HHs and severely AHs).

39. During the survey, the secondary data was also collected from Yen Bai PPC, Van Yen district as well as project communes.

### **2.2 Permanent impacts of package CW9**

#### **2.2.1 Affected Households and Organizations**

40. As the final DMS results, the land acquisition for this package CW9 will impact on total of 921 AHs and 11 public organizations in 3 communes in Van Yen district and Yen Bai province. Out of 921 AHs, 133 households (558 persons) are classified as severely affected (23 households have to relocate and 121 households will lose from 10 -30% of their productive landholdings, but 11 displaced HHs also lose more than 10% of agricultural land area, therefore the total of severely AHs is 133). Besides, 267 AHs belong to vulnerable groups (215 EM households, 7 poor households, 28 female headed household with dependents and 6 disable headed household and

15 policy HHs and one elderly HH, due to these households are also ethnic minority, therefore, total of vulnerable households is 267 households). Please see below table for more details.

Table 3. Affected households and Organizations

Communes	Total AHs		Vulnerable HHs							Severely Ahs*(losing >10% of productive land area)	Displaced HHs*
	HHs	Org.	Total	EM HHs	Women with dependent HHs	Poor HH	Disable HHs	Policy HHs	Elderly HHs		
Dai Son	229	4	156	152	5	0	0	0	0	29	14
An Thinh	680	6	90	42	23	7	5	15	0	91	7
Mo Vang	24	1	21	21	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

## 2.2.2 Impacts on Land

41. The implementation of CW9 will be affecting an approximately 357,341.6 m<sup>2</sup> of land of which 166,714.3 m<sup>2</sup> of land belong to individual HHs, generally categorized as residential land, productive land such paddy, annual, perennial, aquaculture, need to be acquired. Of which, 11,953.2 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land from 666 HHs; 2,902.0 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land used for growing rice from 33 HHs; 7,610.9 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land used for growing annual or seasonal crops such as vegetables, maize, sugar cane, legumes from 73 HHs and 2 organizations (120m<sup>2</sup> of 2 communes); 143,073.4 m<sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land used for growing perennial plants and crops such as tea, cinnamon, fruit trees from 405 HHs; 1,174.8 m<sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land from 8HHs. The remaining of 190,627.3 m<sup>2</sup> are public land area including river, stream, unused land, market land area. The affected production land of households will be compensated in cash, because the localities do not have any productive land to make compensation by land for land. The reason is that, after the land law was promulgated in 1993, all production land has been allocated to the people and only allocated 5% of the land fund for the CPCs for the construction of public works. Therefore, in addition to land compensation in cash, the households are also provided the cash assistances to change jobs and job creation to ensure their livelihoods and income. Table below presents the affected land by classification in the affected communes.

Table 4. Impact on Land by classification

Commune	Unit	Residential rural land	Paddy land	Annual crop land	Perennial crop land	Aqua. land	Total Land from HHs	Other land (rivers, village road, unused land area, market area)- Public land	Total acquired land area (m2)
Dai Son	HH	142	19	26	163	4			
	Org.			1				3	
	Area(m2)	5,185.5	2,285.1	5,161.8	91,335.3	925.6	104,893.3	91,114.7	196,008.0
An Thinh	HH	516	10	47	223	3			
				1				4	
	Area(m2)	6470.3	162.3	2279.1	39955.5	230.5	49267.7	86,681.2	135,948.9
Mo Vang	HH	8	4		19	1			
	Org.							1	
	Area(m2)	297.4	454.6		11782.6	18.7	12553.3	12,831.4	25,384.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>	
	<b>Org.</b>								
	<b>Area(m2)</b>	<b>11,953.2</b>	<b>2,902.0</b>	<b>7,610.9</b>	<b>143,073.4</b>	<b>1,174.8</b>	<b>166,714.3</b>	<b>190,627.3</b>	<b>357,341.6</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

### 2.2.3 Impacts on Houses

42. A total of 23 main houses with 1,524.6 m<sup>2</sup> will be totally. Therefore, all 23 AHs must to relocate. No temporary house was affected. Please see more details in the below table.

Table 5. Impacts on Houses

District/ Commune	Main house	
	Totally affected	
	House	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Dai Son	13	974.5
An Thinh	7	389.9
Mo Vang	3	160.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,524.6</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

### 2.2.4 Impacts on secondary structures

43. Various types of secondary structures will be affected. The most common types of losses are paved yards affecting 303 households, followed by fence affecting 124 households and all other losses as detailed in Table below.

Table 6. Loss of secondary structures

Item	Unit	CW- 9	
		HHs	Qty
Kitchen	m <sup>2</sup>	11	256.42
Shed	m <sup>2</sup>	9	493.38
Electric meter	m <sup>2</sup>	7	422.74
Water meter	No.	46	46
Fence	m <sup>2</sup>	124	3,370.82
Gate	m <sup>2</sup>	37	411.56
Toilets/	m <sup>2</sup>	10	64.68
bath house	m <sup>2</sup>	25	147.37
Built grave	No.	1	1
Well	No.	21	26
Water tank	No.	12	12
Water pipe	m	108	4381
Yard	m <sup>2</sup>	303	6,687.52
Pond	m <sup>2</sup>	2	124.3

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

## 2.2.5 Impacts on Trees and Crops

44. **Impact on Trees.** A total of 75,610 productive trees will be cut affecting 626 households of which 310 households lost 72,123 timber trees and 3,487 fruit trees owned by 316 households. The commune with the highest losses is Dai Son. Summary of trees to be cut by location is set out below.

Table 7. Affected trees

Commune/district	Unit	Timber tree	Fruit tree
Dai Son	HH	157	82
	Tree/Qty	43,083	511
An Thinh	HH	136	226
	Tree/Qty	26,086	2,111
Mo Vang	HH	17	8
	Tree/Qty	2,954	865
<b>Total</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>316</b>
	<b>Tree/Qty</b>	<b>72,123</b>	<b>3,487</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

45. **Impact on crops.** A total of 3,621m<sup>2</sup> of annual crops and paddy will be affected, of which 2,428 m<sup>2</sup> of rice belong to 16 HHs; 260 m<sup>2</sup> of affected vegetables owned by 19 HHs and 934 m<sup>2</sup> of other crops owned by 42 HHs. Summary of affected crops is presented in table below.

Table 8. Affected crops

Commune/district	Unit	Paddy (m2)	Vegetable (m2)	Others (maize, cassava...) (m2)
Dai Son	HH	12	7	21
	Tree/Qty	1911.3	145	632
An Thinh	HH	1	12	21
	Tree/Qty	80	114.92	301.5
Mo Vang	HH	3		
	Tree/Qty	436.4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>Tree/Qty</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>934</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

## 2.2.8 Impacts on shop/business

46. There are 12 households whose businesses are affected. All of them are associated with affected houses with the business being located in the house. These shops are mostly small-scale trading under the eaves of the house, therefore, there is no any employees who are working for these shops.

Table 9. Impacts on shop/business

District/ Commune	House-cum-shop	Business in front of affected house	Roadside vendors	Total Affected Businesses
Dai Son	7			7
An Thinh	5			5
Mo Vang	0	0		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

### 2.2.8 Impacts on public facilities

47. There are public facilities to be affected by the project that include a total of 27m<sup>3</sup> concrete road in Dai Son commune; 21.5 m<sup>2</sup> concrete yard, 122m<sup>2</sup> school yard; 14.5 m<sup>2</sup> yard of cultural house; 12m<sup>2</sup> of post office yard to be affected in An Thinh commune. No public assets to be affected in Mo Vang commune. The detail of the affected public structures is presented in table below.

Table 10. Impacts on public structures

District/ Commune	Other public works (specify)
Dai Son	Concrete road (27m <sup>3</sup> );
An Thinh	Concrete yard: 21,5 m <sup>2</sup> ; School yard: 122 m <sup>2</sup> ; Yard of cultural house: 14,5 m <sup>2</sup> ; village gate: 3m <sup>3</sup> ; Village concrete road: 3,6m <sup>3</sup> ; Yard of post office: 12 m <sup>2</sup>
Mo Vang	None

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

### 2.2.8 Impacts on Vulnerable households/Ethnic Minorities

48. Households are defined as poor or near-poor using the Government-set national poverty line of average monthly per capital income together with consideration of deprivation of access to social services. A poor household in a rural area is one that satisfies either of the two following criteria: (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 lack of three or more indicators measuring the lack of access to basic social services (Total is 12 indicators<sup>5</sup> according to Decree 07/2021 stipulating the multidimensional poverty line for the 2021-2025 period of the Government officially took effect from March 15, 2021). A poor household in an urban area is one that satisfies either of the two following criteria: a monthly per capita income of VND 900,000 or lower; or a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900,000 and VND 1,300,000 and lack of three or more

<sup>5</sup> Twelve indicators measuring the extent of basic social service shortages include: 1. Employment, 2. Dependents in the household; 3. Nutrition; 4. Health insurance; 5. Education level of adults; 6. School attendance status of children; 7. Housing quality; 8. Housing area per capita; 9. Domestic water source; 10. Hygienic latrines; 11. Using telecommunications services; 12. Means for accessing information.

indicators measuring the lack 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 lack of three or more indicators measuring the lack of access to basic social services. A near-poor household in an urban area is one that has a monthly per capita income of between over VND 900,000 and VND 1,300,000 and lack of three or more indicators measuring the lack of access to basic social services. (Decision No 59/2015/QĐ-TTg issued by Prime minister<sup>6</sup>).

49. The SES collected information on vulnerability of households that may experience greater challenges in restoring their living standards than others or may need additional assistance to improve their living standards. The vulnerable HHs recognized during the SES is 267 and 215 are ethnic minorities, of which 7 are poor HHs and 6 household with disable person and 28 female headed household and 15 policy HHs and 1 elderly HH. During interview with all the vulnerable HHs, they expressed their belief that the road upgrading would yield benefits for their small businesses and/or their households. Summary of the SES result on vulnerable HHs is presented in table below.

Table 11. Vulnerable HHs<sup>7</sup>

Communes	Total AHs		Vulnerable HHs						
	HHs	Org.	Total	EM HHs	Female headed HHs	Poor HHs	Disable HHs	Policy HHs	Elderly HHs
Dai Son	229	4	156	152	5	0	0	0	0
An Thinh	668	6	90	42	23	7	5	15	0
Mo Vang	24	1	21	21	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: DMS results provided by LFDCs in October 2021

## 2.2.9 Summary of Impacts

Table 12. Summary of impacts by package CW9

No	Type of impacts	Unit	Quantity	Notes
I	Total affected land	m2	357,341.6	
1	Residential land	m2	11,953.2	666 HHs
2	Paddy land	m2	2,902.0	33 HHs

<sup>6</sup> Decree 07/2021 stipulating the multidimensional poverty line for the 2021-2025 period of the Government officially took effect from March 15, 2021, has changed the criteria for identifying poor households compared to the criteria for identifying poor households. Currently, according to Article 2 of Decree 07, from January 1, 2021, the multi-dimensional approach poverty line will continue to be implemented in the 2016-2020 period according to Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg

<sup>7</sup> 267 AHs belong to vulnerable groups (215 EM households, 7 poor households, 28 female headed household with dependents and 6 disable headed household and 15 policy HHs, 1 elderly household, however, there are 5 HHs are categorized in both criteria) therefore, total of vulnerable households is 267 households)

No	Type of impacts	Unit	Quantity	Notes
3	Annual crop land	m2	7,610.9	73 HHs
4	Perennial trees land	m2	143,073.4	405 HHs
5	Aquaculture land	m2	1,174.8	8 HHs
6	Public land	m2	190,627.3	3 CPCs
<b>II</b>	<b>Total affected households</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>921</b>	
1	Households losing less than 10% of their productive land	HH	336	
2	Households losing by 10% or more of their productive land	HH	121	
3	Households with partially impact on residential land	HH	643	
4	Households with fully impact on residential land with house built on and have to relocate	HH	23	
5	Vulnerable households	HH	267	
6	Ethnic minority households	HH	215	
<b>III</b>	<b>Impacts on houses</b>			
1	Totally impacts on houses	m2	1,524.6	23 households
2	Marginal impacts on houses	m2	-	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Impacts on secondary structures</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>303</b>	
<b>V</b>	<b>Impacts on graves</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>VI</b>	<b>Impacts on trees and crops</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>703.0</b>	
1	Annual crops	m2	3,621	77 HHs
2	Fruit trees	Tree	3,487	316 HHs
3	Timber trees	Tree	72,123	310 HHs
<b>VII</b>	<b>Impacts on businesses</b>	<b>HHs</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Impacts on public facilities</b>	<b>Structure</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3 Orgs</b>



### 2.2.10 Temporary impacts

50. In the process of construction of package CW9, there will be other impacts including dust emission; noise, vibration; generation of domestic wastewater, construction wastewater; generation of solid waste; impacts on traffic; impacts due to Covid 19 pandemic. These negative impacts directly affect to the workers as well as the local people living on the construction road. These temporary impacts can be mitigated by application of the following measures: (i) Comply with the mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plan; (ii) Arrange workers for traffic divergence; (ii) Reasonable arrangement of construction time; (iii) successive construction method (section by section, complete one section before starting the other); (iv) Collect and classify construction solid waste at the end of the working session; and (v) water the construction site or on the transportation route in densely populated locations in hot and dry conditions; (vi) In addition, during construction, potential impacts or damage may affect to the assets of the AHs (houses, buildings, other assets). However, during the public consultation, the AHs discussed and agreed that during the construction period, if such impacts or damage occurs to their property, the project will carry out the payment compensation and allowances to AHs according to the policy framework of the whole project and current regulations.

51. In addition, temporary use of land for regrouping materials, machines, and equipment: as designed, the contractors can use vacant/unused public land for regrouping materials, machines, and equipment during the construction period. However, in cases they need additional land/ land lots from households for temporary use, the civil works contract will include the following provisions, (i) the contractor has to pay rental charge for any land required for construction work based on negotiation with and concurrence of AHs; (ii) to the extent possible, only unused land will be used as construction work space; and (iii) temporarily used land will be restored or returned to its pre-project condition.

## C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

### 3.1. Socio – economic information of project areas

52. Yen Bai is a northern mountainous province located in the center of the northern midland and mountainous region of Vietnam, bordering Lao Cai and Lai Chau Provinces to the northwest; Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang Provinces to the East and Northeast; Phu Tho Province to the Southeast and Son La Province to the West, about 200km from Hanoi.

53. The total natural area of province is 6,886.28 km<sup>2</sup>, with topographic characteristics gradually increasing from the Southeast to the Northwest. The terrain is quite complicated but it can be divided into two large areas: high and low area. The highland has average altitude of 600m or more, accounting for 67.56% of the province's area. This region has low population, potentials for land, forestry and minerals, capacity of socio-economic development. The lowland has elevation below 600m, mainly low mountainous terrain, valley, accounting for 32.27 % of the province's area.

54. The whole province has 9 administrative units, including districts: Tram Tau, Mu Cang Chai, Van Chan, Van Yen, Luc Yen, Tran Yen, Yen Binh, Yen Bai City, Nghia Lo Town, with 180 Communes, Ward, Town

55. Yen Bai is one of the difficult provinces. However, Yen Bai's economy has developed and achieved important results, with high economic growth rate, positive changes in economic structure, well-developed socio-economic infrastructure. The average GDP economic growth rate is 5.41%/year, the per capita income in 2020 will reach 38 million VND. The economic structure changed in a positive direction, the proportion of agriculture and forestry reached 22.3%; industry – construction 26.3%; services 47.7%. All economic sectors and fields have developed in the direction of commodity production. A number of concentrated agricultural and forestry production areas have been formed, with prospects for economic and social efficiency;

56. Food production increased in terms of area, productivity and output; total grain food production reached 305 thousand tons. The fresh tea was 75,000 tons (high quality fresh tea was 18,000 tons.

### 3.2 Demographics of Project Area

57. The population of the project areas under CW9 is 17,757 persons with an average household size of 4 persons per household; Mo Vang commune with population of 4,700 and household size of 4.7 persons and the commune with largest population of 9,708 persons is An Thinh commune (3.7 persons/household). The lowest populations with 3,349 persons are in Dai Son commune. See more detail in table below:

Table 13. Population of Project Communes

No.	Commune	Total household	Total population	Household size	EM household	EM population	% EM
1	An Thinh	2,589	9,708	3.7	615	2333	24.0
2	Dai Son	854	3,349	3.9	751	3011	89.9
3	Mo Vang	1008	4,700	4.7	973	4560	97.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2339</b>	<b>9904</b>	<b>55.8</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020

58. There is a high proportion of ethnic minorities in the project communes with majority population of 97.2 % in Mo Vang commune followed by Dai Son of 90.2 % as summarized in table below.

Table 14. Ethnic Minority Groups in the Project Communes (%)

Communes	EM rate (%)	Ethnic minority rate by group (%)				
		Dao	Tay	Hmong	Nung	Other
An Thinh	24.4	5.2	17.0		1.3	0.6
Dai Son	90.2	75.0	9.0	5.7		0.2
Mo Vang	97.2	57.8	8.4	30.3		0.5
<b>Average (%) of CW9</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2020 and CEMA report

### 3.3. Socio-economic information of affected households

59. The Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was also conducted on periods of January to February 2021; and October 2021 to collect socio-economic information of the AHs (including hic information of the APs, income, livelihood, ethnicity, educational background and their interests) via questionnaire and interviews. The SES has covered a total of 436 affected households. Of which 100% or 133 severely affected household and 267 vulnerable HHs and 77 HHs of the marginally affected and 41 HHs are both vulnerable HHs and severely AHs). During the survey, the secondary data was also collected from Yen Bai province, Van Yen district as well as project communes.

Table 15. Coverage of SES

Commune	Total Number of HHs Interviewed		Total severe HHs	Vulnerable HHs	Marginal HHs	HHs with 2 criteria (vul. & serv. HHs)
	Total HHs	Total HH Members				
Dai Son	180	758	34	156	16	26
An Thinh	232	755	75	90	60	13
Mo Vang	24	116	4	21	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

60. Out of the 436 covered by SES with a total household member of 1,629 (835 male and 794 female). Even in the age groups, the percentage of female is lower as summarized in table below.

Table 16. Age-Sex Disaggregation of Survey Population

District/ Commune	Unit	HH members	< 18 Yrs.	18-30 Yrs.	31-40 Yrs.	41-50 Yrs.	51-60 Yrs.	>60 Yrs.	Total from 18-60 Yrs.	% of 18-60 yrs. to total population	Total surveyed HHs
Dai Son	M	389	130	74	70	53	35	27	232	59.6	180
	F	369	114	71	76	46	36	26	229	62.1	

District/ Commune	Unit	HH members	< 18 Yrs.	18-30 Yrs.	31-40 Yrs.	41-50 Yrs.	51- 60 Yrs.	>60 Yrs.	Total from 18-60 Yrs.	% of 18- 60 yrs. to total populatio n	Total surveye d HHs
An Thinh	M	388	117	73	70	57	28	43	228	58.8	232
	F	367	111	57	62	43	41	53	203	55.3	
Mo Vang	M	58	21	12	13	8	2	2	35	60.3	24
	F	58	23	15	11	5	3	1	34	58.6	
CW9	M	835	268	159	153	118	65	72	495	59.3	436
	F	794	248	143	149	94	80	80	466	58.7	
	SUM	1,629	516	302	302	212	145	152	961	59.0	
	% M	51.3	51.9	52.6	50.7	55.7	27.8	47.4	51.5		
	% F	48.7	48.1	47.4	49.3	27.3	55.2	52.6	48.5		

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

### 3.4 Education, livelihood, and Participation in Community Organization

#### 3.4.1 Educational attainment

61. The SES gathered information on the highest education of the household members. No education or illiteracy levels are significant or 13.80% in the surveyed commune, 16.37% are in primary (not completed), 15.57 % are in primary completed, 27.84% are in lower secondary school, 22.01 % are upper secondary and 4.41% have completed for university. Please see more details in below table.

Table 17. Educational Attainment of Household Members

Commune	Unit	No education	Primary, not completed	Primary completed	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University & Other	Total
Dai Son	%M	15.9	18.0	17.0	23.9	22.6	2.6	100.0
	%F	17.5	19.9	14.3	27.5	15.9	4.9	100.0
	%Total	16.7	18.9	15.7	25.7	19.3	3.7	100.0
An Thinh	%M	9.3	12.4	15.5	28.4	29.6	4.9	100.0
	%F	10.6	13.6	15.0	29.4	25.3	6.0	100.0
	%Total	9.9	13.0	15.2	28.9	27.5	5.4	100.0
Mo Vang	%M	13.8	25.9	15.5	36.2	5.2	3.4	100.0
	%F	25.9	17.2	19.0	34.5	1.7	1.7	100.0
	%Total	19.8	21.6	17.2	35.3	3.4	2.6	100.0
Total of CW9	% M	12.69	15.93	16.17	26.83	24.67	3.71	51.2
	% F	14.95	16.83	14.95	28.89	19.22	5.15	48.8
	%Total	13.80	16.37	15.57	27.84	22.01	4.41	100.0

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

### 3.4.2 Livelihood

62. The SES revealed that most of the affected household members are engaged in agriculture with 272 (151 male and 121 female). Following is hired labours with total of 216 (135 male and 81 female) and 69 persons with no job and 61 persons are engaged in forestry. On this basis, the proposed activities for IRP should be involved to agricultural production to match the ability and experience of the households. See table below for the summary of household members' occupation.

Table 18. Main Occupation of Household members

Commune	Unit	Agri. production	Forestry	No job	Hired labor	Services	Government staff	Retired / housework	Other	Total
Dai Son	Total	192	0	30	127	54	15	40	3	461
	Male	90	0	11	82	27	6	15	1	232
	Female	102	0	19	45	27	9	25	2	229
An Thinh	Total	201	55	35	88	11	10	12	19	431
	Male	106	27	17	53	7	6	2	10	228
	Female	95	28	18	35	4	4	10	9	203
Mo Vang	Total	49	6	4	1	2	0	1	6	69
	Male	25	4	1	0	1	0	1	3	35
	Female	24	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	34
Total of CW9	Total	272	61	69	216	67	25	53	28	961
	M	151	31	29	135	35	12	18	14	495
	F	121	30	40	81	32	13	35	14	466

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

### 3.4.3 Living conditions

63. The 97.9 % (427 households) reported earning an average monthly income of upper VND 1million per month, 0.5% (2 households) reported earning an average monthly income of from 700,000 VND to 1 million per month and 1.6 % (7 households) reported earning monthly income below VND 700.000 as summarized below.

Table 19. Average monthly income of surveyed households<sup>8</sup>

Commune	Total survey HHs	Under VND 700,000/ month		From VND 700,000 - 1 million/ month		Upper VND 1 million/ month	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Dai Son	180	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	179	99.4%

<sup>8</sup>Norms for measuring multidimensional poverty line for 2021 remain unchanged as the Government extends the implementation of Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg dated November 19, 2015 on multidimensional poverty line for 2016-2020 period. Poor household in rural areas is recognized as is the one that satisfies either of the two following norms:

- Having a monthly per capita income of VND 700,000 or lower;
- Having a monthly per capita income of between over VND 700,000 and VND 1.000. 000 and deprived of at least 3 indicators measuring deprivation of access to basic social services.

Commune	Total survey HHs	Under VND 700,000/ month		From VND 700,000 - 1 million/ month		Upper VND 1 million/ month	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
An Thinh	232	7	3.0%	1	0.4%	224	96.6%
Mo Vang	24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	100.0%
<b>Total CW9</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

64. Majority reported that their income was sufficient to meet expenditure 87.6% reported having enough income to save; only 1.6% reported income met expenditure and 10.8% revealed that their income was not enough for expenditure.

Table 20. Income VS expenditure

Commune	Total	HHs who have savings (income > expenditure)		HHs who have no saving (expenditure = income)		HHs expenditure > income	
	HH	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%
Dai Son	180	159	88%	1	1%	20	11%
An Thinh	232	204	88%	4	2%	24	10%
Mo Vang	24	19	79%	2	8%	3	13%
<b>Total CW9</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

65. The surveyed households also revealed that they applied for loan in the bank to invest in agriculture and business and for family consumption. Below table presents the HHs in three communes the amount loaned in the bank.

Table 21. Loan investment

Commune	No. of HHs	Average amount (million VND)	Source of loan (million VND)			
			Bank	Other organizations	Individuals	Others
Dai Son	180	72.48	13,046.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
An Thinh	232	94.89	22,013.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mo Vang	24	76.99	1847.7	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total CW9</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>84.65</b>	<b>36,908.56</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

66. For the surveyed households, 31.7% applied loan to invest in agricultural production/farming; 17.9% spend for business/trade investment; 15.8% for children's education.

Table 22. Purpose of the loans

Commune	Total HHs (with loan)	Spend for the family		Invest in agricultural production, farming		Invest in business/ trade		Build/ repair the house		Spend for children's education		Other	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Dai Son	180	19	10.6%	51	28.3%	18	10.0%	12	6.7%	24	13.3%	3	1.7%
An Thinh	232	29	12.5%	81	34.9%	57	24.6%	17	7.3%	41	17.7%	5	2.2%
Mo Vang	24	2	8.3%	6	25.0%	3	12.5%	2	8.3%	4	16.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Total CW9</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

### 3.4.4 Participation in Mass Organization

67. HHs participate in a variety of local mass organizations and participation of women is high in the Elderly Association with 237 HHs, followed by Veteran Association with 52 HHs, and Farmer Association with 25 HHs.

Table 23. Membership of Mass Organizations

Commune	HHs joined (%)	Women Union		Elderly Assoc.		Veteran Assoc.		Farmer Assoc.		Others		Number of HHs	HHs joined
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%		
Dai Son	62%	3	2%	89	49%	8	4%	6	3%	55	31%	180	111
An Thinh	78%	1	0%	139	60%	27	19%	19	8%	72	31%	232	180
Mo Vang	38%	0	0%	9	38%	0	0%	0	0%	5	21%	24	9
<b>Total of CW9</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>300</b>

Source: SES results by Oct 2021

### 3.4.5 Project Perception

68. All the HHs were asked of their perception of the project. Survey result shows that they understand the purpose of the project and the benefits that it will eventually bring to the community. The perceived project benefits identified by the respondents include improved comfort and convenience to passengers, improved access to workplace, markets and schools, and opportunities for work and business among others.

69. In terms of issues and concerns, the primary concern among households is their productive land to be acquired and their houses to be demolished and relocated. They are also concerned that their business will be disrupted resulting to lose income.

70. To lessen the impact of the perceived issues and concerns, households recommended to redesign the project to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement, just compensation for assets to be acquired, provide financial assistance to displaced households and provision of relocation.



### 3.4.6 Gender equality and social inclusion

71. 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.

72. Women in the project areas are very busy, carrying a large part of family work and care duties within the home as well as earning a living. Some responsibilities fall to a greater extent on women alone, such as cooking and 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.

73. 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.

74. Adult women in the surveyed households have been afforded much less opportunity for formal education than men. Women in surveyed households have significantly lower education attainment than men and are overrepresented in the proportion of illiterate adults.

75. 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.

76. 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 on 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 are collected in the socio-economic survey and must be collected in the inventory of loss.

77. 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 leave home to work 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.

78. 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.



79. Land acquisition for the project will affect numerous households and create severe impacts in the form of relocation and loss of productive resources. Women often earn their livelihoods 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 that need to be incorporated, as well as issuing invitation letters for public consultations to both spouses during updating of the resettlement plans.

**The following gender sensitive measures are included in the design and implementation of the Updated RP:**

- 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, such as resettlement arrangements and design of, as well as needs assessment for the detailed LDP, 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 are incorporated in consultation records, participation in livelihood development as well as monitoring and evaluation.

### **3.5 Assessment of Social impacts**

80. Suitable measures in the process of implementing DMS, Replacement Cost Survey (RCS), SES required in updating this RP are ensured to be suitable for cultural, environmental, and vulnerable aspects. Community consultation meetings are organized in favourable locations for people.

81. Positive and negative impacts caused by the project and impact mitigation measures will and have been carried out. Benefit channels are presented in the table below:

Table 24. Summary of impacts caused by the project

<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Positive/ negative (+/-)</b>	<b>Mitigation measures/ support channel</b>
Land acquisition and resettlement	-	Mitigation through updating and implementation of updated Resettlement Plan
Risk of HIV transmission and human trafficking	-	Risk of HIV transmission and human trafficking is high, HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness program (HHTAP) will be implemented through a Service Provider
Traffic safety due to increase of speed of vehicle participating in traffic	-	Mitigation measure is implemented through combination of road safety in technical design of the project, including measures for reducing speed in residential area. A Road Safety Awareness program will be carried out.
Accessibility to services and market	+	Improved road condition will improve traffic condition, especially in rainy season
Improvement of health condition	+	Reduce of dust and improvement of accessing to health services
Improvement of economy	+	Benefit of improving economic condition is longer than expectation due to increasing traffic flow, reducing transport cost and saving travelling time.
Consultation, participation and redressing of complaint/grievance	+	Local community will be informed and consulted about all aspects/impacts caused by the project on them in suitable manner with culture. Reputable persons should participate in consultation.  Grievance redressing mechanism is operated in suitable manner with culture.

Impacts	Positive/ negative (+/-)	Mitigation measures/ support channel
Covid 19 epidemic	-	Mitigation measure is implemented through EMP of the contractors as regulations of government on Covid 19

## D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Objectives of Consultation and Participation

82. Meaningful consultation is an integral element of the 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. Consultation is a continuous process that is undertaken before, during and after the implementation of the RP.

83. This process enables communities and APs 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 Consultation and Participation Conducted

#### 4.2.1 Information dissemination and public participation during preparation phase

84. During the preparation of the RP in 2018, seven consultations were held in all the affected communes from 2-10 February 2018. The consultations were facilitated by social and environmental safeguard consultants. Attendance included potentially affected households, representatives of local authorities and mass organizations. The information presented included general information about the project design and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. A total of 291 people participated consisting of 162 men and 129 women (27% of total).

Table 25. List of Consultation Meetings during project preparation

Commune	Date	Participants	No. of Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Lien Son Town	Feb 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	18	10	8
Suoi Quyen Commune	Feb 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	63	35	28
An Luong commune	Feb 5 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	65	36	29

Commune	Date	Participants	No. of Attendees		
			Total	Male	Female
Son Luong commune	Feb 6 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	23	13	10
Mo Vang commune	Feb 7 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	29	16	13
An Thinh Commune	Feb 8 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	49	27	22
Dai Son commune	Feb 10 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Potentially affected households Local government representatives: the commune office, youth union secretary, commune cadastral officials, village heads Project consultant	44	25	19
<b>Total</b>			<b>291</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>129</b>

85. Issues raised by attendees included resettlement related matters, such as the need for adequate compensation, livelihood restoration, and transparency in resettlement planning. There were also some environment and design related comments.

#### 4.2.2 Information dissemination and public consultation during the RP updating

86. Another round of information dissemination and consultations were conducted in all the affected communes in November 2020, prior to updating of this RP with project stakeholders, local communities and affected households identified through the assistance of concerned local authorities based on the detailed design and the road Right of Way (ROW) Plan.

87. Another round of stakeholder engagement was conducted with the local authorities who are directly involved in the implementation of the RP and related activities in Yen Bai province on March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The objective of this engagement was to socialize the Entitlement Matrix prior to finalization; to clearly explain the updated detailed design/ concept of the project and the requirements of ADB for the local authorities to have a common understanding of the procedures in the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and the compensation and entitlements to be applied for the Project to facilitate the smooth implementation of the RPs.

88. The consultations were facilitated by the DDD safeguards consultants (Social/Resettlement Experts, Environmental Experts and Gender Experts). The information presented included general information about the salient features of the project; requirements of the funding institution (ADB) and the GOV as far as environmental, social and gender considerations and the likely impacts; schedule of activities and anticipated land requirements, types of land acquisition and resettlement impacts as well as approach to mitigation and policy principles. In addition, the GRM to be adopted for the project was disclosed and a Public Information Brochure (PIB) setting out key information was disseminated.

89. A total of 335 people participated across the four venues consisting of 205 men (61.2%) and 130 women (38.8%). Out of the 335 attendees, 315 or 94 % are ethnic minorities. (Please see the

sample of minutes of consultation meetings with AHs in **Appendix 1** and selected pictures during RP updating in **Appendix 2**).

Table 26. List of Consultation Meetings Conducted in Affected Communities

Commune	Date	Participants	No. Attendendees		
			Total	M	F
Yen Bai Province					
Dai Son commune	Nov 19, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Potentially affected households</li><li>- Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer, Hamlet Leader</li><li>- Representatives of mass organizations: Chairman of communal Fatherland Fronts; Chairman of Communal Women's Union; Communal Youth Union Secretary; Chairman of Communal Veterans' Union.</li><li>- Project consultant</li></ul>	108	60	48
An Thinh commune	Nov 18, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Potentially affected households</li><li>- Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, cadastral officer</li><li>- Representatives of mass organizations: Chairman of communal Fatherland Fronts; Chairman of Communal Women's Union; Chairman of Communal Veterans' Union.</li><li>- Project consultant</li></ul>	142	76	66
Mo Vang commune	Nov 18, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Potentially affected households</li><li>- Representatives of local authorities: Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Cadastral Officer; Hamlet Leader</li><li>- Representatives of mass organizations: Chairman of communal Fatherland Fronts;</li><li>- Project consultant</li></ul>	145	69	16
		<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>130</b>
		<b>%</b>		<b>61.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>

90. The issues and concerns raised during the dissemination and public consultations are summarized below:

Table 27. Summary of feedback from public consultation meetings

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project
Resettlement Related	

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project	
Determination of compensation and entitlements for affected assets such as forest land of Doan Ket hamlet, relocated households and affected land fund of hamlet (Dai Son and Mo Vang commune)	The application of compensation and entitlements of affected assets will be based on the reconciliated policies of ADB and GOV, or in principle paid at replacement cost	
Provision of compensation and assistance to the affected persons should be on-time, satisfied and before the time of land acquisition and construction activities (Mo Vang commune)	PMU2 must ensure that fund for compensation and assistance is available and ready for release	
Housing on non-residential land were being reviewed to identify non-entitlement	The eligibility for the provision of entitlement will be presented in the Matrix.	
Concerns about investments on land, and how the project will compensate the reclaimed land on the COI	Refer to relevant Articles under Land Law and relevant decrees issued by respective provinces.	
Limitation of agriculture and set up of facilities along the COI by local people while civil works of the project have not yet started	Cut-off date will be announced. Any structures or facilities introduced after the cut-off date will not be compensated	
Acquisition of unused land area after acquisition due to no roads or too small land area (Dai Son, Mo Vang commune)	The project will consider in the process of preparing the compensation plan to decide on the acquisition of the remaining area	
In cases where affected persons have no place to re-organize (Mo Vang commune)	The Project or the government must provide resettlement site	
It is necessary to reinforce the road upward slope to ensure the safety of houses close to slope ( Mo Vang commune).	The design team of the project will review and consider to come up with a suitable design solution to ensure the safety of a household's house close to the road upward slope	
Livelihood restoration measures for households whose houses are lower than the road surface and will be flooded due to enhanced roads (An Think commune)	The design team of the project will review and consider to come up with a design solution to reduce flooding for roadside households	
<b>Affected during construction period</b>		

Issue Raised	Response/ How Addressed in the Project	
Disturbance of water facilities and other water bodies during drainage construction or slope protection works (Son Luong and Mo Vang commune)	The Project or contractor will ensure that proper construction methodologies will be adopted, or execution of civil work will be done with care to avoid damaging water lines or any other facilities	
Proposing the contractor to have a compensation plan for landslides during the construction process (Vang Ngan village, Mo Vang Commune).	PMU2 will coordinate with the District Land Fund Development Center and the Commune People's Committee to request and supervise the contractor to compensate for impacts arising from the construction of the project.	
Dust and Noise pollution during the construction period	An environmental management plan is developed to mitigate negative impacts of the project	
<b>Issues related livelihood</b>		
Propose to raise chickens and pigs, cultivars and animals, techniques and care afford to restore livelihoods (Mo Vang commune).	A livelihood restoration program will be developed for the Project and this will be discussed to affected households and local authorities	
<b>Design Related</b>		
<p>- Signboards should be installed at curves, intersections of residential roads and project roads, schools, clinics (Dai Son, Mo Vang)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There should be a signboard of the project with a hotline phone number so that people can call when needed.</li> <li>- Adjust the route to avoid densely populated places or a house too close to the road (An Thinh)</li> </ul>	The project will pay attention to consider adjusting and supplementing the detailed design	
<b>General</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People and local authorities support the road project</li> <li>- The project is very useful for the commune. Which brings high quality transportation and local socio-economic development. The proposed road will be improved on the existing road</li> </ul>		



### **4.2.3 Information disclosure during implementation**

91. The Updated RP will be disclosed to APs and communities as well as be publicly disclosed on ADB website once approved both by the ADB and the GOV. An updated Public Information Booklet (PIB) setting out key principles, forms of assistance, GRM (with contact information) and an updated project schedule will also be publicly posted in each commune following approval of the updated RP.

92. The PIB will be translated in two or multiple languages – Kinh languages and ethnic minority languages to enable the AHs/APs and local communities of the associated impacts of the project, their benefits and compensation accorded to AHs.

## **E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

93. A Grievance Redress Mechanism<sup>9</sup> will be established for the project to address grievances and requests. The principles and procedures of the grievance redress mechanism are based on The Law on Grievances 02/2011 dated 13/11/2011; Circular 07/2014 on Procedures for Addressing Grievances, Denunciations, Requests; and the Land Law 2013.

### **5.1 Key Principles and Procedures for Grievances or Requests Directly Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

94. Grievances or requests that are directly related to land acquisition and resettlement, such as land acquisition decisions, compensation, assistance, resettlement or other similar matters are to be addressed and processed in accordance with the measure described above and directed to the following specific agencies:

- a. If an affected person has any query, request or grievance they can seek advice from legal cadre at the respective Commune or District People's Committee office. If after guidance and explanation the affected person wishes to submit formal request or grievance, they must do so within 90 days of the relevant decision or becoming aware of the issue of concern.
- b. Requests or grievances will be submitted in the first instance to the complaints receiving office of the relevant District People's Committee (DPC). The DPC complaints receiving officer will refer the request or grievance to the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) for consideration and recommendation if the matter is related to eligibility, DMS, land categorization, payment of compensation and assistance or resettlement entitlement. The DCARB composition will include representatives of relevant local agencies including CEMA and Women's Union as well as representatives of affected households. The DCARB will request the participation of the relevant Commune People's Committee Chair or Vice Chair. The DPC will refer any matters requiring a decision from the provincial level to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE). The DPC will issue the decision addressing the request or grievance. If the matter is related to compensation rates, the request or grievance will be referred by the complaint receiving officer to the District office of environment and natural resources for review.
- c. If the person submitting the request or grievance is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC and wish to pursue their request further, they may submit their grievance or request directly to either Provincial DONRE.
- d. If a person submitting a grievance is still not satisfied with the decision issued, they may submit their grievance to the court having jurisdiction over administrative matters
- e. .

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<sup>9</sup> This GRM is different with the GRM indicated in the RP approved during PPTA in 2018, however, ADB has accepted to use this GRM in all updated RPs and EMDPs for the project during implementation stages.

## 5.2 Regulations on Complaint Letter

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

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

97. If the complaint relates to land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, the complainant must be the person whose name is in the decision of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. If the complainant represents a group of people who exercise the right to complain to file the complaint, there must be a written authorization from the authorizers (enclosed with their original signature) as prescribed by laws. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court.

## 5.3 Order and Procedures for Settling First-Time Complaints

98. Stage 1. Receiving complaints

- a. Complainant shall send their complaint letter and relevant documents (if any) to most relevant receiving unit (Residents Receiving Unit of the relevant District People's Committee).
- b. If the complaint does not fall under the settling competence of the receiving unit, the receiving unit shall have to forward the complaint to a competent agency for settlement and notify the complainant in writing of the forwarding.
- c. Receiving agency shall inform the unit that has forwarded such complaint in writing and the complainant of receipt of complaint and expected date of review and response.

99. Stage 2. Acceptance of complaints for settlement

- a. Within 10 days after receiving a complaint under its competence, PMU 2, District People's Committees or Residents Receiving Unit of District notify the acceptance in writing to the complainant. In case of refusal to accept the complaint, responsible agency must clearly state the reason thereof.

100. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents

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

**101. Stage 4. Issuance of first-time complaint settlement decision**

- a. The relevant District People's Committee must issue the first-time complaint settlement decision within 03 working days counting from the date sending the acknowledgement to the complainant (if verification of complaint contents is not required) or from the date of completion of verification of complainant content (if verification of complainant content is required) and send the first-time complaint settlement decision to the complainant and the complained subject.
- b. If the complainant disagrees with the decision of the District People's Committee, he/she may lodge a second-time complaint to the Provincial People's Committee or an administrative lawsuit at court in accordance with laws.

**5.4 Order and Procedures for Settling Second-Time Complaints****102. Stage 1. Receiving complaints**

- a. The second-time complaint shall falls under the competence of the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee under Article 20.21 of the Law on Complaints, the complainant must send a second-time complaint enclosed with the first-time complaint settlement decision and relevant documents to the Provincial People's Committee (through Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee).

**103. Stage 2. Acceptance of complaints for settlement**

- a. Within 10 days after receiving a complaint, the Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee must accept such complaint for settlement and notify the acceptance in writing to the complainant. In case of refusal to accept the complaint, the Residents Receiving Unit of the Provincial People's Committee must clearly state the reason thereof.

**104. Stage 3. Verification of complaint contents**

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

**105. Stage 4. Issuance of second-time complaint settlement decision**

- a. The Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee must issue the second-time complaint settlement decision within 07 working days counting from the date sending the acknowledgement to the complainant (if verification of complaint contents is not required) or from the date of completion of verification of complainant content (if verification of complainant content is required) and send the second-time complaint settlement decision to the complainant, the complained subject, the first-time complaint settler and the agency that has forwarded the complaint.

- b. If the complainant disagrees with the decision of the Provincial People's Committee, he/she may lodge an administrative lawsuit at court in accordance with law.

106. APs may lodge a written complaint directly to the Department of Southeast Asia through the Resident Representative Office of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Vietnam. If AP remain disagrees with the response of Southeast Asia Department, and only as a last option, APs can access ADB's Accountability Mechanism via [https:// www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main](https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main).

## **F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

107. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the provisions of the policy and legal framework of the GOV and ADB (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 Relevant Laws and Regulations of Vietnam**

108. 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 defence and security, national interest, public interest, and economic development.

109. Ownership rights in Vietnam are mainly land use rights, which means that they have the right to use but cannot 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 have the right to expel others out of the land for which 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 to guarantee their right to use the land, for real estate transactions, access to credit and for legal protection of land use rights.

110. 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 with land use rights recognized by the State; (4) domestic households and individuals are allocated or leased land by the State, with recognized land use rights and entitlement 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 land; (8) Foreign organizations and individuals investing in Vietnam may have land leased by the State.

111. In addition, the government also promulgated several 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) 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 for 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.
- (ii) Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing land price.
- (iii) Decree No.104/2014/ND-CP dated 14/11/2014 on Land price framework.
- (iv) Decree No. 45/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for the collection of land use fees.
- (v) Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for collection rental fee for land and water surface.
- (vi) Decree No.47/2014 dated 15 May 2014 by the Government providing for compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State.
- (vii) Decree No.84/2013/ND-CP dated 25/7/2013 on development and management of resettlement housing.
- (viii) Decree No.46/2015 dated 12/5/2015 on administering the quality and maintenance of building structures.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Decree No.75/2012 / ND-CP dated 03/10/2012 detailing some articles of the Law on Complaints.
- (xi) Decree No.123/2017/ND-CP dated 14th November 2017 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Decrees regulating the collection of land use fees, collection of land rent, water surface rent.

#### **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 laborers who are impacted by agricultural land acquisition.

**d. Circular**

- (i) Circular No.23/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulating land use right certificates, house ownership rights and other land-related assets.
- (ii) Circular No.24/2014/BTNMT dated 19 May 2014 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regarding cadastral records.
- (iii) Circular No.25/2014/BTNMT dated May 19, 2014, of MONRE regulating cadastral mapping.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Circular 29/2014/BTNMT dated 02/6/2014 of MONRE regulating in detail the preparation and adjustment on land use planning.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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 DecreeNo.27/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 of the Government.
- (xiii) Circular 07/2014/TT-TTCP dated 31 October 2014 on procedures for settling complaints and denunciations.
- (xiv) Circular No.333/2016/TT-BTC dated 26/12/2016 to revise Circular No.77/2014/TT- BTC dated June 16, 2014, guiding a number of articles of Decree No. 46/2014/ND- CP dated May 15, 2014, of the Government stipulating the collection of land rents and water surface rents.
- (xv) Circular No.332/2016/TT-BTC dated 26/12/2016 for amending and supplementing a number of articles of Circular No. 76/2014/TT-BTC dated 16 June 2014, of the Ministry of Finance guiding a number of articles of Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated 15 June 2014 by the Government regulating the collection of land use fees.



## 6.2 Local Regulations on compensation, assistance, and resettlement

### Decisions of Yen Bai province

- (i) 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;
- (ii) Decision No.28/2019/QĐ-UBND dated 30 December 2019 of Yen Bai PPC, issuing the regulation of land price at Yen Bai province of the year 2020. This land price table is applied for the 5 period 2020-2024
- (iii) Decision No.24/2020/QĐ-UBND dated 21/12/2020 of Yen Bai PPC, issuing the regulations on compensation of cultivation, price unit for plants when the land in Yen Bai province is acquired by the Government.
- (iv) Decision No.01/2021/QĐ-UBND dated 08/01/2021 of Yen Bai PPC, stipulating the compensation for houses and other construction works on land in Yen Bai province which is acquired by the Government.
- (v) Decision No.16/2021/QĐ-UBND date 20/8/2021 of Yen Bai PPC on detailing some articles of Land Law and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 , Decree 01/2017/ND-CP dated 6<sup>th</sup> January 2017 and Decree No. 148/2020/ND-CP dated 18<sup>th</sup> December 2020 of the Government on providing for compensation, assistance for resettlement when the Government recovers land;
- (vi) Decision No.3654/QĐ-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Dai Son commune.
- (vii) Decision No. 3702 /QĐ-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for An Thinh commune,
- (viii) Decision No. 3703 /QĐ-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Mo Vang commune; and
- (ix) Decision No. 2210 /QĐ-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the asset on land, crop, tree, animals, structures when the government acquire land in the NMRP area

### 6.3 Laws and regulations of the GOV that pertain to Ethnic Minority

- (x) 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 minorities. 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 neighbouring ethnic groups.
- (xi) 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).

- (xii) 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.

#### 6.4 ADB Safeguard policy and requirements

112. 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.

113. 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).

114. 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.

115. 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 organizations. 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.

116. 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 considered 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.

117. Individuals or households without formal legal rights nor recognized 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.

## **6.5 Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policy on Resettlement**

118. 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 URP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Article

45 of the Decree 56/2020/ND-CP (25<sup>th</sup> May 2020), which regulates the management and use of official development assistance.

119. The comparison and differences (gaps) between the Government of Vietnam's laws and decrees and ADB Safeguards Policy about 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: Gap Analysis between the Government National Laws, province Decisions and ADB Policy

No.	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 determine specific land prices. 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 eligibility for compensation for affected land.	Persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to affected land they occupy are to be compensated for the loss of assets other than land and non-land assets, such as dwellings, crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements to the land at full replacement cost, provided they occupied the land prior to the project cut-off date for eligibility.	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 for 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.



No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				<p>If acquired land is not eligible for 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>
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 be considered.</p> <p>Houses built on land ineligible for compensation are entitled to be fully</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</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</p>

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		compensated provided that such non- land assets are present before the project cut-off date.	of land recovery by a competent state agency takes effect. (Land Law Articles 92, 64 and 65) Calculation of compensation for affected houses and other structure may take depreciation into account.	depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. 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.
4	Identification of severely impacted APs who lose productive land	Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets  ADB Safeguard category definitions: <a href="https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories">https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories</a>	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.	HHs to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement
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

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				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. 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 productive assets owned by others (e.g. labourers,</p>

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				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 extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels.	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 <sup>10</sup> .) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.
8	Disclosure	Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Disclose	Before issuing a decision on land recovery, at least 90 days	Some additional requirements in ADB

<sup>10</sup>Vulnerable 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).

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		draft and updated resettlement plans in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	<p>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. (Land Law Article 67 Clause 1) 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. (Land Law Article 69 Clause 1 Point a).</p> <p>Organizations responsible for compensation and site clearance who are assigned by the provincial-level People's Committees and district-level People's Committees for resettlement arrangement shall notify</p>	<p>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"> <li>· ADB will publicly disclose the agreed draft and final versions of RP as well as monitoring reports related to the implementation of the RP on its website.</li> <li>· 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 publicly posted at the local Commune/Ward Peoples Committee Office.</li> <li>· Translated versions of the agreed draft and final RP shall be made available at the local Commune/Ward People's Committee as well as District People's Committee offices for public access.</li> </ul>

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			<p>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. (Clause 1, Article 86 of the Land Law 2013).</p>	
9	Ethnic Minority Peoples	<p>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 mitigate adverse impacts.</p> <p>Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Ethnic Minority Peoples communities and concerned Ethnic Minority Peoples</p>	<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 contributed to the revolution;</p>	<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 participation. The project design and</p>



No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
		<p>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. (Principle 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. (Para 33, Appendix 2)</p>	<p>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. (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. (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</p>	<p>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 are maintained. Additional benefits for ethnic minority peoples as prescribed by Government regulations shall be applied.</p>

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
			use rights after 10 years from the date of issuance of the decisions on land allocation in accordance with the Government's regulations. (Land Law 2013, Article 192)	
10		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, 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"> <li>• Women to be included in consultations as described elsewhere and in the GESI Plan matrix;</li> <li>• Composition of the DCARB to include representatives of the Women's Union;</li> <li>• Compensation to be provided to both spouses;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable</li> </ul>

No.	ISSUE	ADB SPS	National Laws/ Provincial Decisions	Application for this Project
				female- headed households in relocation and livelihood development.

## **G. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

120. 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, decisions, 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.

121. 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.

122. 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 acquisition takes effect. (The cut – off dates for Package CW9 includes: 12<sup>th</sup> March 2021 for Dai Son commune, 18<sup>th</sup> April 2021 for An Thinh commune and 8<sup>th</sup> April 2021 for Mo Vang commune).

123. 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.

124. The Entitlement Matrix is reviewed and updated during the process of updating the resettlement plan as presented in matrix below.

Table 28. Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>I</b>	<b>PERMANENT LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>				
I.1	Agricultural Land (457 HHs)	Losing less than 10 percent of total productive landholding (336HHs)	AH with LURC or in the process of obtaining it; those who are eligible to obtain LURC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost. Free from taxes and transaction costs.</li> <li>- Entitled to assistances and supports as stipulated in Item V.</li> </ul>	<p>If the remaining portion of land is not viable for continued use either due to remaining area for farming economically or due to small parcel or irregular shape, the AP may opt to be compensated for the entire plot. The Project owner of land acquisition sub-project will hire professional valuation consultancy organization<sup>11</sup> (an independent professional and legal appraiser) to determine the current market price for the affected land. The determination of specific land price must be based on the site survey, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods.</p> <p>- LURC for the remaining land will be adjusted or provided at no cost to the AP. (According to the ADB' safeguard policy)</p> <p>AHs shall be informed three months in advance before the Notice of land recovery. (Land Law 2013, Article 67, Clause 1).</p>

<sup>11</sup> As required under Article 114 Land Law

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
I.2		Losing 10 percent or more of total productive landholding (121HHs)	AH with LURC or in the process of obtaining it; those who are eligible to obtain LURC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost. Free from taxes and transaction costs.</li> <li>- Entitled to assistances and supports as stipulated in Item V.</li> </ul>	<p>AHs shall fully receive the compensation and allowance at the replacement cost before site clearance. (ADB'SPS 2009)</p> <p>If the remaining portion of land is not viable for continued use either due to remaining area for farming economically or due to small parcel or irregular shape, the AP may opt to be compensated for the entire plot. The Project owner of land acquisition sub-project will hire professional valuation consultancy organization<sup>12</sup> (an independent professional and legal appraiser) to determine the current market price for the affected land. The determination of specific land price must be based on the site survey, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database; based on suitable valuation methods.</p> <p>- LURC for the remaining land will be adjusted or provided at no cost to the AP. (According to the ADB' safeguard policy)</p> <p>AHs shall be informed three months in advance before the Notice of land recovery. (Land Law 2013, Article 67, Clause 1).</p>

<sup>12</sup> As required under Article 114 Land Law



	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
					AHs shall fully receive the compensation and allowance at the replacement cost before site clearance. (ADB'SPS 2009)
I.3	Agricultural land managed by CPC	Loss of any agricultural land managed by CPC (3 CPCs)	CPC managing the affected land.	No compensation for affected productive land but support equivalent with 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, if any.	Decree 47/2015 Article 24 states that support amount is used for communal infrastructure and local public interest. Article 21. Decision 16/2021/UBND of Yen Bai PPC
<b>II</b>	<b>PERMANENT LOSS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND/ RESIDENTIAL LAND</b>				
II.1	Non-agricultural land/Residential land	Partially impact on residential land/non-agricultural land (643 HHs)	AH with LURC or in the process of obtaining it; those who are eligible to obtain LURC.	- Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost. Free from taxes and transaction costs. - To be entitled to cash compensation for assets on land as stipulated in Item III as in Land Law Article 75,77,79	The Project owner of land acquisition sub-project will hire professional valuation consultancy organization <sup>3</sup> (an independent professional and legal appraiser) to determine the replacement cost for the affected land. The replacement cost for land must be based on the site survey, collection of information about land parcels, market land prices and information on land price in land database and based on suitable valuation methods. AHs shall be informed six months in advance before the Notice of land recovery. (Land Law 2013, Article 67, Clause 1). AHs shall fully receive the compensation and allowance at the
		Fully impact on residential land with house built on and have to relocate (23 AHs)	AH with LURC or in the process of obtaining it; those who are eligible to obtain LURC.	If APs opt to be compensated in cash: - Cash compensation for affected residential land at replacement cost. - To be entitled to receive minimum resettlement package as stipulated in Item V below if self-relocation. OR If APs opt to relocate in resettlement site, they will be	

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				allocated land plot with minimum residential land quota. If the compensation and support amount is not enough to purchase a minimum land plot in resettlement site, they will be assisted enough money to purchase a minimum resettlement plot. The level of support will be as regulated by PPC. LURC will be adjusted for the remaining land or provided for land in resettlement site at no cost to the AP.	replacement cost before site clearance. (ADB'SPS 2009) Eligibility criteria for compensation for affected land set out in Land Law Article 75, 77, 129.
II.2	Non-agriculture land managed by CPC	Marginal/severely affected (3 CPCs)	People's Committee of locality managing the affected land.	No compensation for affected land but cash compensation at replacement cost for affected assets on land	All service facilities on affected land will be compensated at replacement cost and must be restored before taking the land to ensure the services are always available for the people.  In case if the service facilities owner has an agreement when using the corridor land or public land, the agreement shall be followed, but, must be restored before taking the land to ensure the services are always available for the people
<b>III</b>	<b>IMPACT ON HOUSES AND STRUCTURES</b>				
III.1	House/Building	Marginally affected house/building (unaffected	House/building owners regardless of land ownership; with or without building permit	<u>The households are entitled to:</u> - Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected portion, with no depreciation and	All affected households, persons including renters will be given advance notice at least 6 months before land recovery

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		portion of house is still viable for use) (None HHs)		no deduction for salvageable materials. - Repair allowances equivalent to actual cost for restoration.	
III.2		House/Building fully affected and relocation is required (23 AHs)	Affected persons whose house/ building they are residing in is acquired and they have to relocate. Structure with or without building permit	<p><u>The households are entitled to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation to affected house/building at full replacement cost without depreciation and deduction for salvageable material;</li> <li>- Transportation allowance as regulated in Item V.</li> <li>- Compensation for income loss during transition period as regulated in Item V if the household is running business in such house/building.</li> <li>- Rental assistance for HHs without other place to live for a transition period while new house is being constructed as regulated in Item V.</li> </ul> <p>Purchase land plot in resettlement site if they are eligible for receiving a relocation land plot according to provisions at Clause 1 and 2 of Article 79, Land Law 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resettlement assistance (in case of self-relocation) from VND 200 - 300 million/HH of 4 members and 0.2% for each incremental member of HH) .</li> </ul>	As for poor and other vulnerable households who are not eligible for compensation for land, 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 amount of land purchase 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 cannot pay their debts within the prescribed period, 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. Article 19, Decision 16/2021/UBND of Yen Bai PPC

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
III.3	Other non-land assets	Secondary structures (303 HHs)	Owners of structures, regardless of land ownership	Cash compensation / assistance at full replacement cost with no depreciation and no deduction for salvaged materials.	
III.4	Affected public facilities/ communal assets	Marginally / or severely affected structures Concrete road: 27m3; Concrete yard : 21,5 m2; School yard: 122 m2; Yard of cultural house: 14,5 m2; village gate : 3m3; Village concrete road: 3,6m3; Yard of post office: 12 m2	Owners of infrastructure	Compensation at replacement cost. OR restoration OR relocation of affected assets and Project will bear all the related costs.	Agency in charge of implementing land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement will carry out cost estimate to submit to competent authority for appraisal and approval and make the payment to the owner of the affected structures  In case if the service facilities owner has an agreement when using the corridor land or public land, the agreement shall be followed, but, must be restored before taking the land to ensure the services are always available for the people
III.5	Graves	Marginally / or severely affected structures (1 HH with 1 grave)	Owners of graves with or without acceptable proof of ownership of land in which they are located.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocation of new burial plot and cash compensation for cost of exhumation, transfer and construction of new grave along with other reasonable directly related costs.</li> <li>- If owners of graves will arrange themselves the land for reburial of the graves, besides</li> </ul>	Relocation of graves will be closely consulted with the affected households and reflected in the consultation feedback. (Article 16. Decision 16/2021/UBND of Yen Bai PPC

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				<p>receiving compensation for cost of exhumation, transfer and construction of new grave along with other reasonable directly related costs, they will receive the assistance for land arrangement with 10,000,000VND per grave.</p> <p>Graves/tombs to be exhumed and relocated observing traditional custom and culture of AH.</p>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES</b>				
iv.1	Trees, crops, aquaculture products	Owners, regardless of land tenure status (703 HHs)		<p><b>Annual crops:</b> Cash compensation equivalent to the market price of affected annual crops at the time of recovery.</p> <p><b>Perennial trees:</b> Cash compensation at replacement cost based upon their type, age and productive value.</p> <p><b>Aquaculture produce:</b> If cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, cash compensation at the market value of the products in the locality.</p>	
<b>V</b>	<b>ALLOWANCES AND ASSISTANCE</b>				
V.1	Transportation allowance	Fully houses affected and HHs need to temporarily move out during	Relocated households	Households who have to relocate to other place will be entitled to receive this allowance. The cash assistance will be 8,000,000 VND/HH if relocate in Yen Bai province, and 10,000,000	Article 27, Decision 16/2021/UBND dated 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2021 of Yen Bai PPC

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
		reconstruction of the house (23 HHs)		VND/HH if relocate outside Yen Bai province.	
V.2	House rental allowance	Fully houses affected and HHs need to temporarily move out during reconstruction of the house (23 HHs)	Relocated households	Rental assistance for households without alternative housing for period while replacement housing is being constructed.	<p>Rental assistance to be provided according to family size and for period to cover the gap between when the AH receives compensation, hands over the land and reasonable period to obtain alternative land and rebuild the house. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case a household has from 01 to 03 people: Rent support rate = VND 1,490,000 (basic salary as the Government specified at support time )X 06 months.</li> <li>- In case a household has 04 members or more: Level of rental assistance = Number of people / household x 0.3 times of basic salary specified by the Government at support time x 6 months.</li> <li>- In case after 06 months from the date the Ahs handing over the site and has not yet been assigned the resettlement land, it shall continue to approve additional funding to support the house rent according to the actual time arising. Specific rental assistance will follow regulation in Article 23, Decision 16/2021/UBND of Yen Bai PPC</li> </ul>



	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
V.3	Occupation change and job creation	AH losing agricultural land. (457 HHs)	AH directly engaged in farming on the affected land; with LURC or in the process of acquiring it.	Assistance for occupation change and job creation in cash equivalent to 2.5 times the value of the affected agricultural 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 does not to exceed the land quota of locality. This entitlement is not applicable for those who receive land for land compensation for affected land. Article 18, Decision No.16/2021 dated 20th August 2021 of Yen Bai' PPC)
V.4	Income loss due to loss of agricultural land	AH losing 10% and more agricultural land. (121 HHs)	AH using the affected land with LURC or in the process of acquiring it; those who are eligible to acquire LURC.	(i) Stabilization assistance: Cash assistance equivalent to 30kg rice per household member per month for the following periods: - Those losing from 10 up to 30%: + 3 months if not required to relocate; + 6 months if required to relocate; + 12 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions. - Those losing from 30 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% and more: + 12 months if not required to relocate; + 24 months if required to relocate;	Rice price for assistance calculated based on the price announced by the Provincial Department of Finance at the time of compensation. (Article 17, Decision No.16/2021 dated 20th August 2021)

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				+ 36 months if required to relocate to location with difficult socio-economic conditions. (ii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program. Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, appropriate technology, etc. based on government and PPC programs and policies.	
			AH using the affected land with no LURC and those who are not eligible to acquire LURC.	Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	
V.5	Income loss due to impacts on other productive assets	Permanent loss of income from existing business (12 HHs)	Owners of relocating business / shops	(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. (ii) Material transportation allowance equivalent to actual cost of dismantling, moving and re-installing their facilities	In accordance with Clause 4, Article 19 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP promulgating the conditions for being provided living stabilization assistance. Household business combined with housing, if there is a certificate of business registration or confirmation of business, and certified for tax payment, they will be supported VND 2,400,000/household
			Owners of business / shop combined with house that is required to relocate (e.g. house-cum-shop)	In addition to entitlements (i) and (ii) as stipulated above, the owners are entitled: (iii) Entitled to participate in project livelihood development program.	In accordance with Article 21 Decree 47/2014/ND-CP.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
V.6	Higher risk of impoverishment of vulnerable affected persons due to land acquisition and resettlement impacts.	Regardless to level of impacts (267 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.	<p>(i) Entitled to participate in project income and livelihood restoration program.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance for provision of agricultural production inputs in form of planting materials, fertilizers, and appropriate technology and training.</p>	<p>Vulnerable households who are identified between the time of DMS until the time of ILRP implementation will be entitled to participate in the livelihood development program.</p> <p>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 3,000,000VND.</p>
V.7	Incentive Bonus		AHs losing land and assets on land	If AHs hand over the affected land immediately to project after receiving compensation and allowances will be awarded an incentive bonus of 5,000 VND per m <sup>2</sup> but not over 5,000,000 VND per household.	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,
VI	Impacts during construction period.	Impacts on assets caused during construction	Owners of affected assets.	<p>Compensation of losses or impacts by the contractor consistent with principles set out elsewhere in this entitlement matrix.</p> <p>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</p>	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 set out in Environment Management Plan for the project.

	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible AP	Project Entitlement Policy	Implementation Issues
				irreparable damages to the affected land.	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 withheld until compensation is fully made.
VII	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.

## **H. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **8.1 The relocating households**

125. A total of 23 households will be displaced and need to be relocated, 13 displaced households in these communes are ethnic minorities. The households will get compensation for affected land and houses at replacement cost. In addition, displaced households will receive other assistances in cash including (i) materials transport allowance which will be equivalent to the actual cost of moving (vehicle and labor) assets to the new place (ii) resettlement assistance (in case of self-relocation) and (iii) house rental allowance.

### **8.3 Resettlement Demands of AHs**

126. As above mentioned, a total of 23 AHs will be entirely impacted on their houses and have to relocate. Therefore, many consultations have been conducted for these 23 relocating households on the selection and needs for relocation options. The results showed that, 23 households have chosen self-relocation in the area. All households will receive allowances for renting house within 6 months and support for dismantling and material transportation, in addition to the land compensation at replacement cost, each relocated HHs will get assistance of VND 200 million – VND 300 million (depend on the land quota limitation regulated by PPC at the time of acquiring land) for HH of 4 members, each person increase will be supported at the ratio of 0.2 % of that amount.

### **8.2 Project Resettlement Site**

127. All of 23 displaced HHs agreed to self-relocation, thus, no resettlement site area is constructed.

### **8.4 Impacts on the Host Community**

128. The 23 displaced HHs will self-allocate in the same communes/district where there are available infrastructures and public utility services as well as social services, such as health centres, schools, markets and commercial centres. In addition, the relocating households by land acquisition for subproject are also living in same areas, therefore no impact on the host community is anticipated if these relocating AHs relocate to the area. As results of consultation with AHs, the AHs can be easy to buy the replacement land in the commune with same price for compensation of affected land, meanwhile for some case, if their productive land is already included in the master plan for residential purpose, they will be supported by local authorities to convert their land from productive land to residential land.

## I. LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

### 9.1 Objectives of LDP

129. 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.

130. The project's livelihood development strategy has been prepared based on 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" <sup>13</sup>. The main approach of the LDP will build on existing government 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.

### 9.2 Scope of Income Restoration Program

131. Beneficiaries of the livelihood development program are severely affected households and those considered as vulnerable. For 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 (including households with fully affected houses to be rebuilt on residual land) and those losing income due to business affected by land acquisition. Also, the impacts of land acquisition may fall disproportionately on those considered vulnerable households who may face greater challenges in restoring their living conditions. 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.

132. There are 12 households whose businesses are affected, 12 household businesses are in the house or just right in front of the house which are mostly small-scale trading like fruits shops or groceries and a laundry shop under the eaves of the house. The impacts are expected to be temporary in nature. The 12 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.

### 9.3 Analysis of Participation Needs

133. Eligibility to participate in the LDP is based on an incremental needs-based approach. Entitlement factors are being: (i) severely affected; (ii) affected vulnerable groups. 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. An affected ethnic minority household would accrue one entitlement. However, a household that is both severely affected and vulnerable would accrue two participation entitlements.

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<sup>13</sup> Sub-project under TA-7566 REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems



134. The assessment of severely affected and vulnerable households was undertaken as part of updating resettlement plan through the DMS. Out of the 921 affected households, 121 households are severely affected by loss of productive land, 23 households will be displaced, 12 households will be affected by businesses and 267 households belong to vulnerable group. However, many households have more than one criterion, therefore, the total of households are eligible for taking part of the LDP is 359 households<sup>14</sup>.

135. Based on income restoration need survey during carrying out of SES, most of the HHs requested to participate in technical training on:

- Pure rice intensive farming model
- Cinnamon cultivation and taking care
- Chicken raising under biological safety orientation
- Feedlot beef fattening

136. The cost estimation for livelihood development program is prepared based on the need's assessment and in consultation with Provincial Agricultural Extension Centre (under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development) as presented in table below. Total cost of LDP is VND **2,040,838,000** that include the management cost, consultancy cost and all income restoration activities.

Table 29. Estimated LDP Budget

No.	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Benefited HHs	Total cost	Note
<b>I</b>	<b>Pure rice intensive farming : 38 ha/2 crops</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,356,275,000</b>	This support for 359 AHs with total of 76 ha. So, each HH will benefit about 2,211.7 m2
	<b>Agricultural inputs:</b>				<b>1,196,240,000</b>	
	Rice variety				182,400,000	
	Fertilizer				1,013,840,000	
	<b>Implementation</b>				<b>160,035,000</b>	
	Training 2 classes/place x 3 places				87,096,000	
	Detail for 1 class - 1 day/class				14,589,000	
	<b>Review</b>				<b>43,767,000</b>	
	Review - 80 participants/place				43,767,000	
<b>2</b>	<b>Expenditure for facilitators</b>				<b>58,350,000</b>	
<b>II</b>	<b>Technical training for farmers</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>344,423,000</b>	

<sup>14</sup> Due to 267 vulnerable HHs and 133 severely Ahs, but 41 HHs of them are classified in both criteria thus the total of LDP entitlement HHs are 359

No.	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Benefited HHs	Total cost	Note
	-Technical training on cinnamon cultivation and taking care	Class	5	72	172,211,500	72 HHs/class/3 days
	-Technical training on chicken raising under biological safety orientation	Class	3	120	103,326,900	120 HHs/class/3 days
	- Technical training on feedlot beef fattening	Class	2	180	68,884,600	180 HHs/class/3days
4	<b>Total direct cost</b>				<b>1,700,698,000</b>	
5	<b>Contingency (10%)</b>		<b>10%</b>		<b>170,069,800</b>	
6	<b>Implementation cost (10% of direct cost for LDP)</b>		<b>10%</b>		<b>170,069,800</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>					<b>2,040,838,000</b>	<b>(rounded)</b>

#### 9.4 Implementation plan

137. The implementation plan and timeframe for implementing the livelihood development program are described in detail in the table below.

Table 30. LDP implementation schedule

No	Activities	Timeframe
1	Signing the contract with implementation agency in local	Q1/2022
2	Conduct needs assessment based on the proposed activities and the list of beneficiaries as project's regulation	Q1/2022
3	Summary of activities, budget and implementation schedules	Q1/2022
4	Public posting in public places and announcement on the loudspeaker system in the locality	Q1/2022
5	Appraisal and approval of the detailed LDP	Q1/2022
6	Implementation	Q2/2022

138. With the support of the Consultant, the needs assessment will be conducted for affected households who are entitled to take part in the livelihood development program (LDP) and implementation agency will prepare and submit the proposal with income restoration activities and its budgets to the PMU2/MOT and stakeholders for consideration and approval. The income restoration

activities and funding will be adjusted according to actual needs at the time of deployment. The budgets for the implementation of the income restoration program will be part of the cost of land acquisition for the subproject.

#### 9.4 Monitoring and additional measures

139. **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 CSC. External monitoring will be conducted by qualified external experts engaged by the project on an intermittent basis.

140. **Review:** The appropriateness and effectiveness of the LDP design and implementation will be reviewed. Proposed milestones include completion of model establishment and application of skills after initial rounds of training. Reviews of LDP design and effectiveness will enable adjustments as/if required to enhance the success of the program.

141. **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 established 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.

## J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### 11.1 Replacement Cost

142. The resettlement plan is to be financed by the Government of Vietnam. The compensation rates used in the estimated budget for this updated RP are derived from the land replacement cost survey carried out in September 2021 by Join venture between Asian Technology Development and Planning consulting Joint Stock Company and Deloit Appraisal and Inspection joint Stock Company aim to determine the replacement cost value while RCS to determine the current market prices of structures, crop, tree, animals, was carried out in September 2021 by by Join venture between Asian Technology Development and Planning consulting Joint Stock Company and Deloit Appraisal and Inspection joint Stock Company. Accordingly, PPC of Yen Bai has issued Decision No. 3654/QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Dai Son commune and Decision No. 3702 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for An Thinh commune, Decision No. 3703 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the land prices applied for Mo Vang commune; and Decision No. 2210 /QD-UBND of Yen Bai PPC dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on approving the asset on land, crop, tree, animals, structures when the government acquire land in the NMRP area. During preparation the compensation plans for AHs and updating this RP, these replacement costs have been consulted with the AHs and all of AHs have agreed on these compensation rates.

### 11.2 Estimated Cost for RP implementation

143. The estimated resettlement budget is VND 61,071,833,972 (US\$ 2,681,530) and details are presented in table below.

Table 31. Estimated resettlement costs

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation and support for Ahs</b>			<b>52,487,585,189</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Land, structures/crops/trees compensation</b>			<b>32,394,930,997</b>
	<i>Rural residential land</i>	<i>HH</i>	666	8,421,967,700
	<i>Agricultural land for HHs</i>	<i>HH</i>	457	4,710,429,400
	<i>Agricultural land for organization (public land)</i>	<i>Commune</i>	2	4,560,000
	<i>Compensation for trees and crops</i>	<i>HH</i>	703	13,006,831,930
	<i>Compensation for assets and structures (individuals)</i>	<i>HH</i>	303	6,109,891,967
	<i>Compensation for assets and structures (public assets)</i>	<i>Commune</i>	2	145,810,000
<b>II.</b>	<b>Supports</b>			<b>20,092,654,192</b>
	<i>Support for changing jobs and finding job</i>	<i>Person</i>	989	11,427,656,192
	<i>Support for livelihood stabilization in 3 months</i>	<i>HH</i>	121	2,227,680,000
	<i>Support for business affected HHs</i>	<i>HH</i>	12	28,800,000
	<i>Support for vulnerable HHs</i>	<i>HH</i>	267	801,000,000
	<i>Support for assets relocation</i>	<i>HH</i>	23	184,000,000

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Amount (VND)
	<i>House rent</i>	<i>HH</i>	23	263,518,000
	<i>Support for resettlement relocation</i>	<i>HH</i>	23	5,160,000,000
<b>B</b>	<b>Livelihood Development Program</b>			<b>2,040,838,000</b>
	<b>Sub-total (A+B)</b>			<b>54,528,423,189</b>
<b>C</b>	<i>Management cost (2%)</i>			1,090,568,464
<b>D</b>	<i>Contingency cost (10%)</i>			5,452,842,319
<b>E</b>	<b>Total (A+B+C+ D)</b>			<b>61,071,833,972</b>

## K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 12.1 Ministry of Transport

144. The Ministry of Transport (MOT) is the Project Executing Agency for the Project, through the Project Management Unit 2 (PMU2). As such MOT and PMU2 are generally responsible for the implementation of the project. They will be responsible for the approval of the detailed design, disbursement of funds, monitoring of the project implementation and coordination with ADB, and 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 Provincial Peoples Committee

145. The People's 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, DONRE and related agencies to check and supervise the organization and implementation of the RP and 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; and
- 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.

### 12.3 Project Management Unit

146. 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.

147. The PMU2 will have specialist staff (or sign contract with a qualified and experienced agency/unit), which will be responsible for updating the RP and 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 and EMDP with support from the Construction Supervision Consultant;
- Coordinate with the People's Committee in the formulation and implementation of the RP/EMDP and updated RP and EMDP. Recommend to MOT for submitting the RP and EMDP and updated RP and 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 and 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 and EMDP formulation and implementation, and the funding for compensation, support and resettlement, is 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 and 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 and EMDP implementation and ensure that the resettlement activities comply with the agreed RP and EMDP. Submit quarterly social safeguards internal monitoring reports to ADB and report of RP and 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 and EMDP; and
- Engage a qualified appraiser to conduct the replacement cost study.

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

148. 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 PMU2 per commune.

149. 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.

150. 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.

## **12.5 Agriculture extension center (DARD)**

151. The agriculture extension center (DARD) with support from stakeholders to design and implement the project's Livelihood Development Program (LDP) together with PMU2. Specifically, agriculture extension center will undertake the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Collaborate with PMU, DD Consultants, and relevant local agencies at the provincial and local levels in the development of the project's LDP Program during updating of RP.
- Together with PMU2, determine and establish an effective management structure for the LDP that includes key stakeholders.
- Agriculture extension center will collaborate closely with the stakeholders 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 the lead in the implementation of the LDP in close collaboration with PMU2 and relevant agencies. 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).
- Monitor and report on implementation of the LDP, including implementation of specific LDP activities, participation of affected persons, and outcomes of LDP activities.

## **12.6 Commune People's Committee**

152. 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 and Documentation (DDD) Consultant and Construction Supervision Consultant**

153. The DDD Consultant or CSC will have a social safeguards team that will provide technical assistance to PMU 2 and the major stakeholders in the updating and implementation of the RP

154. The social safeguards tasks of the DD Consultant/ CSC 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 monitoring consultant, ensuring that its findings and recommendations are discussed with PMU 2 and the DCARB for appropriate action
- Assist PMU2 in the preparation of quarterly social safeguards internal monitoring reports. The PMU2 will be responsible for its submission to ADB and MOT.

## **12.8 Capacity of Local Agencies**

155. PPC and the project districts have experience in working for the WB-financed projects, but not with ADB projects. The consultation results with the districts show that they are 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.

156. Capacity building training mentoring and on the job, support will be provided to PMU and local government agencies during RP and EMDP updating and implementation by the Construction Supervision Consultant.

## L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

157. ADB will not approve bidding and award of any civil works of the funded component unless its final uRP is based on DMS results.

158. PMU2 should ensure that contractors will not be allowed to implement any construction work unless (i) compensation payment and relocation of affected people are completed. and (ii) assistance for rehabilitation and restoration to affected people are provided and site clearance is completed.

159. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in the table below including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the uRP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and (iii) internal monitoring activities.

Table 32. Implementation schedule of resettlement and compensation activities

Activities	Time
Final uRP to be approved by ADB	Nov - Dec, 2021
Public uRP on ADB website and at SP's locality	Dec, 2021
Approval the compensation plans and payment	Dec, 2021
Land acquisition and site clearance	Dec, 2021
Bidding and award of civil works	December, 2021
Commencement of civil works	Beginning of December, 2021
Internal and external monitoring of PMU	From having DMS results until completion of all social safeguards activities

## M. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

160. 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 monitoring consultant (EMC).

### 13.1 Internal Monitoring

161. Internal monitoring of the implementation of the RP will be the responsibility of the PMU2 and a monthly report will be prepared as part of the Monthly Progress Report (MPR). Internal monitoring and evaluation will assess the implementation of the RP according to the following criteria:

- a. Assessing if mitigation measures and compensation are enough.
- b. Identifying methods of responding expeditiously to mitigate problems through remedial actions.
- c. Smooth transition between RP activities and civil works.
- d. The grievance redress mechanism is functioning.
- e. Safeguard contractual obligations of the civil works contractor are adhered to.
- f. Provisions of the loan covenant are met.

162. Moreover, 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 program designed and implemented, 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.
- 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. [SEP]
- Identify and address any unanticipated impacts and impacts caused by the contractor during construction.
- Grievance cases logged in each level of project GRM and appropriate redress actions applied,
- Progress on LDP implementation

### 13.2 External Monitoring

163. External monitoring will be carried out by an independent External Monitor Agency (EMA) to be engaged by the project. The EMA will submit quarterly reports to ADB. Its tasks include the verification, evaluation, and review of the following:

- 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 RP 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 based on IOL and DMS
- 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 plan;
- 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 and EMDP;
- Level of satisfaction of APs/ethnic minority people with the provisions and implementation of the RP and 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 and EMDP implementation; and,
- Adequacy of budget and human resources<sup>15</sup> 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 establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMC to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs, from identification to agreement on DMS results. The EMC 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 EMC will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMC will submit a resettlement audit report upon completion of compensation payment to APs.
- Review of socioeconomic data<sup>16</sup> prepared during the Technical Assistance Loan. With this review, the DMS data, and additional data compiled, the EMC 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.
- 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

<sup>15</sup> Assessment of human resources is in terms of both number of staff assigned, as well as capacity

<sup>16</sup> Possible data sources include: census, inventory of loss-socioeconomic survey (IOL-SES), village records/documents



restoration and relocation<sup>17</sup>; 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

164. 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).
- 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

165. 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 and EMDP. PMU 2 will hire (select) consultant to perform this task. Fees paid to EMC are to be deducted from the counterpart fund of the project. The

<sup>17</sup> 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

EMC will be responsible for preparing periodic reports on progress and recommending solutions to issues arising during the monitoring process.

166. 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.

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

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

Table 33. Sample Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>PROCESS INDICATOR</b>	Consultation, Participation	Number of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place</li> <li>- Effectiveness of compensation delivery system</li> <li>- Number of land transfers effected</li> <li>- Coordination between implementing agencies and other agencies</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>	Buildings	Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired Number, type and size of community buildings acquired
	Trees and Crops	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	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
	Livelihood Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livelihood Development Program established and operating in a timely manner;</li> <li>- Needs assessment undertaken and model establishment incorporates APs needs and preferences</li> <li>- Models are effective in conveying new skills;</li> <li>- Training in support of models and new skills are provided;</li> <li>- New skills are successfully applied.</li> <li>- Eligible APs are able to avail of non-farm vocational training if preferred.</li> </ul> <p>Beneficiary entitlement regime applied as per RP description.</p>
<b>IMPACT INDICATOR</b>	Changes to Status of Women	<p>Participation in community-based programs</p> <p>Participation in project construction</p> <p>Participation in commercial enterprises</p> <p>Participation in livelihood development program</p>
	Changes to Status of Children	<p>School attendance rates (male/female)</p> <p>Participation in project construction</p>
	Settlement and Population	<p>Growth in number and size of settlements</p> <p>Growth in market areas</p>
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<p>Number of households affected (for land, buildings, trees, crops);</p> <p>Number of owners compensated by type of loss;<sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p>Amount compensated by type and owner;<sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></p> <p>Number and number of allowances paid;</p> <p>Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners;</p> <p>Number of replacement businesses constructed by concerned owners;</p> <p>Number of owners requesting assistance to purchase replacement land, and number of purchases effected;</p> <p>Number of individual sites and levels of development of sites; Number of entitlements delivered;</p>

		<p>Number of entitlements used by APs;</p> <p>Suitability of entitlements to affected households as per RP objectives;</p> <p>Number of EM and Female Headed Households that are relocated in the same village and communes;</p> <p>Houses in the relocation sites that are built by the affected EM households and Female Headed Households according to their choices;</p> <p>Number of non-titled affected households receiving replacement land; and</p> <p>Number of severely affected, very poor or other vulnerable households receiving special assistance and participating in livelihood development programs.</p>
	Household Earning Capacity	<p>Employment status of economically active members;</p> <p>Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop;</p> <p>Selling of cultivation land;</p> <p>Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post-disturbance;</p> <p>Changes to income-earning activities (farm and off-farm) – pre- and post-disturbance; and</p> <p>Amount and balance of income and expenditures.</p> <p>Change in poverty rates.</p>
	EMDP	<p>% affected ethnic minority women participate in public consultation;</p> <p>% affected ethnic minority households participating in the ethnic minority development plan activities;</p> <p>% affected ethnic minority households participating in the livelihood restoration program;</p> <p>Participation of provincial/district ethnic minority agency in project activities;</p> <p>Budget for EMDP is provided sufficient;</p> <p>Communication modes are accessible, effective and understandable.</p>

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Sample of MOMs with AHs during RP updating

Yen Bai, 19th November 2020

**MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING**Commune: **Dai Son commune**, Disitric: Van Yen, Provine: Yen Bai**I. Participants**

## 1. Representative of PMU2

- Mr. Tran Nhat Phong      Position: PMU Deputy Head division

## 2. Representative of SMEC

- Mrs. Tran Thi Le Tam

## 3. Representative of Dong Dong ward

- Mr. Giang A Chinh:      Position: PPC vice-chairman
- Mrs. Nguyen Quang Bach      Position: Statistic staff
- Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tam      Position: Doan Ket chief village

## 4. Representative of mass organizations

- Mr. Bui Anh Hien      Position: Chair man of Father Land Front
- Mrs. Hoang Thi Thinh      Position: Chairman of Women Union
- Mrs. Dang Thi Trinh:      Position: Youth Union secretary
- Mr. Ly Ton Nam      Position: Chair man Father land front

5. Representative for the Ahs and communities in the project area: Mr. Ly Van Liem :  
LanG Moi chief village.**II. Content of public consultation meetings**

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

Discuss with local authorities, mass organizations and local people on the above mentioned issues, representative of PMU2 and consultants work with local authorities in term of land acquisition, compensation , support, evaluate the implementation steps, collect the feedback and recommendation of Ahs , communities and local authorities to the implementation of the project:

Environment, compensation, support and resettlement, land acquisition and other ethnic minorities related issues, gender, community, other social impact during project implementation

### III. Discussion

- Local people support the project.
- Specific comment of affected HHs:
  1. Bùi Văn Quân, Đoàn Kết village: install traffic signs at location of the curves as regulation on traffic of transport sector. It is not necessary to install the speed humps but the attention signs at the end of access road where connects to project road.
  - Local people do not understand well road safety and traffic rule
  - House built on agricultural land is popular in the commune
  - Road construction will affect to cinnamon hill, acquire large productive land area.
  - The main income source of households here is from cinnamon planting and harvest
  2. Mr. Ly Minh Thanh, Doan Ket village: invest in the land for production forest:

For the stream close to the newly built road, the household built a culvert, if the project remove the culvert, please compensate it to household or rebuild the culvert to household.

3. Tào A Chua, Doan Ket village: household just has bought the land close to the road. Nowadays, project stakes land- marking for entire house, household ask for allocate the land for building house.
4. Trần Chung Thành, Lang Moi village:

Land was excavated, and leveled but the house has not been built on, will household be compensated for land as residential land?

If the land to be acquired for construction of culvert, how will it be compensated?

The land-markings for locations of culverts were not staked yet.

5. Triệu Văn Lý, Làng Mới village: household has bought an agricultural land plot, leveling 240m<sup>2</sup> for preparation of ground for housing, at present, project has staked the land-markings half of land plot, how project will provide the compensation and support to household?
6. Nguyễn Hữu Chiến, Làng Mới village: along the road, there are two kinds of land markings. Are all the land acquisition land markings of project?

Road section was widened many times and households who live along the road were acquired the land many times. 10 years ago, state acquired land 10m of width, nowadays, 3m of width will be acquired. Request the compensation for land to be acquired in the past to widen the road.

7. Bàn Phúc Thanh: land is legalizable and being appraisal for LURC by division of environment and natural resource. Will the land be compensated if it is acquired for project?
8. Bàn Kim Tiến, Đoàn Kết village: household has a land plot with 4,000m<sup>2</sup> for planting cinnamon. The proposed road goes in the middle of land plot. Two remaining parts at two sides of the proposed road cannot be used further as they are part of talus.
9. Tạ Văn Sơn, Đoàn Kết village, land of household after road construction will located on high slope talus, household is concerned that it cannot be used any more as no path to climb to the land.
10. Quảng Thị Hiệp, Làng Mới village: household has land along the road. Below the down hill slope, 03 years ago, the household has filled the land for cultivation, will they be compensated or assisted for land improvement?
11. Vũ Thị Duyên, Đoàn Kết village: project stakes the land-markings on productive forest land where is planting big cinnamon trees that have not been harvested yet, when the compensation and land acquisition will be?

#### **vi. feed back and Conclusion**

- Project has the program to enhance the road safety and traffic rule to local community
- Compensation for land as per land type. House and structures built on land will be compensated at full replacement cost.
- Consultant team well noted recommendation of local authority and people on alternatives for livelihood restoration.
- Project besides provide compensation for affected assets will provide assistances to households. Who are severely affected will receive more assistances from project e.g AHs who lose 70% and more, besides receiving rice assistance in 12 months for each member of HH, will be entitled to participate in livelihood income restoration program.
- The investment will only be compensated when there are evidences: bank records, construction minutes, receipts etc.
- LFDC will verify the original of land use and decide the compensation or assistance to be provided to the AHs for the affected land based on regulations of government (Land Law 2013 and relevant decrees) and of Yen Bai province and ADB regulation



**Representative of PMU2****Signed****SMEC consultant****Signed****Local Authority****Signed****Mass organization****Signed****Community****Signed****Ahs****Signed**



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

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

.....Ngày 19 tháng 11 năm 2020

**BIÊN BẢN**

**HỌP PHÓ BIÊN THÔNG TIN VÀ THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Xã: Đại Sơn....., huyện Văn Yên....., tỉnh Yên Bái.....

**I. Thành phần tham gia:**

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

Ông/bà: Trần Nhật Phong..... Chức vụ: Phó phòng.....  
Ông/bà:..... Chức vụ:.....

**2. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn SMEC:**

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

**3. Đại diện UBND xã: Đại Sơn.....**

Ông/bà: Hoàng D. Chính..... Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch xã.....  
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Quý Bách..... Chức vụ: Cán bộ chủ chốt xã.....  
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Thị Tâm..... Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn đoàn kết.....

**4. Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể:**

Ông/bà: Trần Anh Biên..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội dân tộc và người dân tộc thiểu số.....  
Ông/bà: Hoàng Thị Minh..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã.....  
Ông/bà: Đặng Thị Trinh..... Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên.....  
Ông/bà: Lý Văn Năm..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội cựu chiến binh.....

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

Trưởng các thôn/bản: Lý Văn Năm: Trưởng thôn Làng Mới.....



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

### III. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin và tham vấn:


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


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


### III. Ý kiến thảo luận

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

[illegible]







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

Đề xuất viết:

- Ta Văn Sơn - Đoàn Kết: đất nằm trên taloc cao không sử dụng kiến trúc và không có đường lên. Xứ đoàn dân lúc dọn tích đất nằm vượt trên taloc của lại.
- Đường thị Hợp (Chàng Kẻo): Có đất ở, vậy đường, dân thường là hương lương, có đất ở, cần tác trước đây 3 năm, có được? họ không.
- Vũ Thị Duyên - Đoàn Kết: cầm qua đất ruộng, nhà có nhiều cây quế ta chưa biết thời gian lâu thường?
- Người dân địa phương: chưa nắm rõ luật gìn rừng

**III.3 Các vấn đề Môi trường**

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**VI. Trả lời và Kết luận**

- Người dân địa phương: nắm rõ luật
- Đặc sản cá chướng: trước kia bị phá hủy luật An toàn giao thông.







**ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA2**



Tran Khiet Phung

**ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN**



Tran Thi La Tam

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHỨC QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG**




**PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH**  
**Giăng A Chinh**

**ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC TỔ CHỨC ĐOÀN THỂ**



ly van Thang



Ban Anh Tien

**ĐẠI DIỆN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ**



Ban Cam Quan

**ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG**



Tran Van Lee



List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
1	Le Thi Hang	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
2	Tran Van Hai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
3	Vu Thi Huyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
4	Be Hai Hung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
5	Cao Duyet	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
6	Pham Quang Thieu	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
7	Nguyen Cong Chuc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
8	Doan Xuan Quy	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
9	Pham Van Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
10	Pham Van Tien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
11	Tran Thi Sinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
12	Tran Van Luc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
13	Nguyen Xuan Truong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
14	Vu Manh Tuan	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
15	Vu Thang Long	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
16	Nguyen Thi La	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
17	Nguyen Thi Ha	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
18	Pham Thi Nguyet	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
19	Nguyen Thi Ly	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
20	Nguyen Van Manh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
21	Nguyen Van Van	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
22	Pham Van Ban	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
23	Nguyen Van Doan	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
24	Nguyen Van Hung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
25	Dang Ngoc Cong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
26	Pham Van Trinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
27	Do Van Hai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
28	Nguyen Huu Tu	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
29	Pham Van Hoang	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
30	Nguyen Thi Mung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
31	Pham Van Thuan	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
32	Dang Van Lap	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
33	Pham Van Quyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
34	Bui Thi Hai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
35	Doan Xuan Quy	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
36	Pham Van Manh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
37	Hoang Thi Suu	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
38	Nguyen Thi Sinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
39	Pham Thi Nga	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
40	Pham The Hung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
41	Nguyen Quoc Van	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
42	Cao Duyet	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
43	Nguyen Thi Men	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
27	Nguyen Thi Vien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x



List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
45	Pham Thi Thang	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
46	Tran Thi Quyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
47	Dinh Thi Mo	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
48	Nguyen Thi Ngat	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
49	Do Thi Lien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
50	Nguyen Hoang Thai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
51	Nguyen Thi Mai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
52	Tran Van Thuong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
53	Pham Thi Thom	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
54	Bui Thi Huy	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
55	Dang Van Quyet	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
56	Vu Thi Vui	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
57	Nguyen Huu Uoc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
58	Nguyen Van Hien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
59	Nguyen Cong Chuc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
60	Nguyen Thi Diep	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
61	Pham Thi Tuat	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
62	Pham Thi Que	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
63	Pham Van Minh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
64	Pham Thi Lien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
65	Pham Thi Hao	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
66	Nguyen Minh Su	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
67	Hoang Van Hoanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
68	Nguyen Van Giang	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
69	Hoang Thi Dong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
70	Do Thi Thanh Hau	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
71	Vu Thi Oanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
72	Nguyen Van Ky	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
73	Tran Van Hoan	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
74	Mai Thi Ly	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
75	Tran Thi Sinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
76	Nguyen Ngoc Oanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
77	Tran Thi Hong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
78	Nguyen Thi Huyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
79	Nguyen Thi Huong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
80	Vu Xuan Hien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
81	Nguyen Van Hai	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
82	Nguyen Ngoc Ba	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
83	Nguyen Manh Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
84	Tran Van Thoi	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
85	Mac Van Hung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
86	Hoang Thi Xuyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
87	Nguyen Thi To Linh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
88	Truong Thi Thanh Ly	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
89	Nguyen Thi Huong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
90	Nguyen Tien Hung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
91	Tran Van Duc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
92	Tran Quang Hien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
93	Ngo Thi Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
94	Nguyen Thi Hong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
95	Ly Van Bach	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
96	Pham Van Tuong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
97	Bui Thi Tranh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
98	Nguyen Van Minh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
99	Nguyen Thi Hanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
100	Nguyen Thi Oanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
101	Nguyen Thi Oanh Khen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
102	Nguyen Thanh Luan	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
103	Nguyen Thi Xam	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
104	Tran Minh Phuong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
105	Phan Thi Xuyen	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
106	Ngo Ngoc Hong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
107	Ngo Ngoc Duong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
108	Bui Van Nghia	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
109	Nguyen Tri Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
110	Nguyen Thi Chung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
111	Ly Van Trinh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
112	Ly Van Bach	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
113	Nguyen Dinh Chung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
114	Nguyen Ba Han	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
115	Hoang Van Truc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
116	Nguyen Thi Hong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
117	Phan Thi Huong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
118	Tran Quoc Bao	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
119	Pham Van Bac	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
120	Nguyen Thi Hien	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
121	Do Thi Duong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
122	Nguyen Thi Nga	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
123	Nguyen Tien Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
124	Hoang Thi ven	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
125	Nguyen Thi Son	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
126	Pham Van Duc	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
127	Nguyen Van Quyet	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
128	Nguyen Chi Dung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
129	Bui Van Ngia	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
130	Ngo Ngoc Hong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
131	Nguyen Thi Chung	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
132	Bui Thi Hue	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
133	Nguyen Van Hanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
134	Nguyen Ut Khuong	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
135	Pham Thi Thach	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
136	Le Thi Van	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
137	Nguyen Thi Ngot	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
138	Do Thi Hang	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
139	Tran Trong Luat	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
140	Nguyen Cong To	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
141	Nguyen Thi Thanh	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
142	Hoang Thi Kieu	An Thinh Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
	DAI SON COMMUNE				
1	Pham Thi Bac	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
2	Tran Thi Bien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
3	Le Thi Hang	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
4	Giang A Chinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
5	Ban Anh Tien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
6	Hoang Thi Thinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
7	Dang Thi Trinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
8	Ly Ton Nam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
9	Nguyen Quy Bach	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
10	Dang Kim Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
11	Dang Thi Ton	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
12	Nguyen Thi Nga	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
13	Ban Phuc An	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
14	Nguyen Quang Hop	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
15	Nguyen Thi Yen	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		x
16	Ly Huu Thien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
17	Ban Ton Leo	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
18	Tran Chung Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
19	Dang Nho Chu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
20	Ly Phuc Tien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
21	Ly Phuc Tien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
22	Ban Thi Phay	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
23	Phan Thi Nghia	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
24	Le Thanh Quy	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
25	Ta Thi Que	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
26	Nguyen Thi Huong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
27	Thao A Ting	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
28	Dang Dang Son	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
29	Ban Phuc Tai	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
30	Tran Van Thien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
31	Tran Van The	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
32	Pham Van Nhac	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	x	
33	Ly Thi Mui	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
34	Dang Thi Chinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
35	Hoang Thi Thinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
36	Ly Thi Tang	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
37	Trieu Thi Nhi	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
38	Dang Thi Phang Phom	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
39	Vu Thi Duyen	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
40	Vu Thi Hang	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
41	Ban Thi Lieu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
42	Dang Thi Duc	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
43	Trieu Thi Lieu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
27	Trieu Ton Tang	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
45	Dang Thi Dien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
46	Hoang Thi Hao	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
47	Dang Phuc Lam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
48	Nguyen Thi Nu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
49	Ngo Thi Tam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
50	Vu Hoai Chau	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
51	Duong Thi Mai	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
52	Do Thi Hinh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
53	Luu Thi Huong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
54	Nguyen Thi Lien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
55	Hoang Van Hoan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	



List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
56	Dang Nho Vuong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
57	Ly Thi Tam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
58	Dang Thi Ten	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
59	Dang Dich Tuan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
60	Duong Van Duc	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
61	Dang Thi Liu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
62	La Thi Tien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
63	Nguyen Duc Hanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
64	Dang Nho Phi	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
65	Vu Van Xuan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
66	Ban Phuc Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
67	Cu A Diu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
68	Tran Duc Huan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
69	Trieu Xuan Truong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
70	Bui Thi Phuong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
71	Thao A Mieng	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
72	Thao A Vu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
73	Thao A Chua	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
74	Ly Seo Ban	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
75	Vu Dinh Tau	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
76	Ly Seo Xi	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
77	Bui Van Quan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
78	Hoang Van Thao	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
79	Dang Nguyen Phuc	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
80	Trieu Van Luc	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
81	Ly Kim Tho	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
82	Ly Kim Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
83	Ban Tien Hieu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
84	Dang Phuc Hien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
85	Hoang Van Minh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
86	Ly Thi Si	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		x
87	Trieu Van Ly	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
88	Dang Thi Hong Thu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
89	Ban Kim Xuan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
90	Le Thi Dao	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
91	Doan Thi Thu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
92	Vu Thi Tuyet	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
93	Nguyen Thi Nam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
94	Hoang Thi Ven	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
95	Ban Phuc Lam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
96	Dang Thi huong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
97	Ly Van Thang	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
98	Le Van Tam	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
99	Trinh Thi Lan Chi	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
100	Tran Van Tho	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
101	Tran Thi Lan	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
102	Dang Nguyen Minh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
103	Tran Trung Thanh	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
104	Ban Phuc Chieu	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
105	Hoang Dong Thuong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
106	Hoang Vu Tuan Truong	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
107	Hoang Thi Diep	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020		X
108	Ban Kim Tien	Dai Son Commune, Van Yen District	19/11/2020	X	
	MO VANG COMMUNE				
1	Le Thi Hang	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
2	Phi Hung Son	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
3	Dang Ton Diet	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
4	Ban Ton Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
5	Trieu Thi Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
6	Trieu Ton Chiem	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
7	Hoang Van Hiep	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
8	Trieu Thi Sinh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
9	Dang Nho Quan	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
10	Hoang Phuc Ly	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
11	Ban Ton Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
12	Dang Thi Ly	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
13	Dang Nho Uon	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
14	Tran Van Duy	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
15	Tran Quang Diep	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
16	Cu A Mua	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
17	Dang Nguyen Kim	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
18	Trieu Thua Tai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
19	Dang Thi Lieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
20	Mua Thi Sang	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
21	Dang Miu Lai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
22	Hoang Van Kieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
23	Ban Thua Huyen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
24	Dang Van Thoi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
25	Ban Thi Tet	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
26	Dang Van Da	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
27	Dang Kim Thanh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
28	Dang Thi Nga	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
29	Phung Thi Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
30	Trieu Văn An	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
31	Trieu Huu Quyen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
32	Vu Van Hung	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
33	Dang Thi Nga	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
34	Dang Thi Lieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
35	Dang Thi Phuong Linh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
36	La Van Khe	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
37	Le Van Ruyen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
38	Dang Thi Phay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
39	Ly Thi Ba	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
40	Trieu Thi Suong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
41	Trieu Thi Mui	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
42	Phung Thi Cai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
43	Ban Thi Ghen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
27	Dang Thi Mui	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
45	Dang Thi Khe	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
46	Phan Thi Hong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
47	Hoang Thi Huong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
48	Dang Thi Tua	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
49	Trieu Phuc Bao	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
50	Phung Vinh Tien	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
51	Hoang Phuc An	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
52	Ban Thi An	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
53	Hoang Van Hiep	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
54	Ly Hieu Tho	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
55	Ban Kim Ly	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
56	Nguyen Kim Luong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
57	Dang Phuc Khoa	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
58	Phung Van Bao	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
59	Nguyen Van Tuan	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
60	Phung Thua Ly	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
61	Pung Thua Phin	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
62	Ha van Tham	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
63	Dang Van Sau	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
64	Dang Thi Mui	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
65	Dang Thi Hot	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
66	Dang Thi Nay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
67	Pham Thi Luu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
68	Hoang Thi Tam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
69	Dang Thi Ton	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
70	Hoang Thi Kieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
71	Dang Thi Mui	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
72	Dang Thi Ton	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
73	Hoang Thi Ton	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
74	Dang Thi Ghen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
75	Ban Mui Phay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
76	Dang Thi Nga	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
77	Dang Van Nay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
78	Ban Thi Lieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
79	Phung Thi Sinh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
80	Dang Thi Sinh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
81	Dang Thi Ban	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
82	Tran Thi Lien	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
83	Nguyen Thi Hai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
84	Trieu Thi Rat	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
85	Dang Thi Ly	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
86	Phung Vinh Minh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
87	Phung Vinh Son	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
88	Phung Xuan Hung	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
89	Dang Thi Muong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		x
90	Ly Huu Minh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		
91	Trieu Thi Ten	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
92	Dang Thi Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
93	Pham Thi My	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
94	Trieu Thi Phi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
95	Dang Thi Chay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
96	Dang Thi Nga	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
97	Dang Qui Phuc	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
98	Dang Nho Tho	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
99	Trieu Van Hao	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
100	Dang Hieu An	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	



List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
101	Dang Thi Rat	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
102	Ly Thi Phay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
103	Ly Thi Bay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
104	Dang Thi Ton	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
105	Phung Thi Nam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
106	Phung Van On	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
107	Ly Van Khe	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
108	Dang Van Lai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
109	Trieu Xuan Tuyen	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
110	Dang Van Sinh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
111	Dang Van Ba	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
112	Dang Nho Hien	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
113	Phung Van Dang	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
114	Dang Van Lau	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
115	Dang Nho Phu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
116	Dang Van Khe	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
117	Dang Van Nhi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
118	Dang Van Sinh	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
119	Vang A Pao	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
120	Phung Thua Thu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
121	Dang Van Lieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
122	Dang Van Lo	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
123	Dang Kim Thang	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
124	Dang Dang Chu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
125	Hoang Van San	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
126	Tong Thi Chieu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
127	Dang Van Chung	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
128	Dang Nguyen Chu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
129	Nguyen Thi Linh Chi	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	X	
130	Dang Thi Ton	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
131	Ly Thi Bay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
132	Dang Thi Dam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
133	Ban Thi Lai	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
134	Ly Thi Phay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
135	Ban Thi Luu	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
136	Phung Thi Nam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
137	Ban Thi Vuong	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
138	Ly Van Khe	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
139	Ha Van Hoa	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020	x	
140	Tran Thi Nam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
141	Dang Thi Nam	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
142	Dang Thi Man	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
143	Dang Thi Chay	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X
127	Do Thi Nga	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

List of consultation participants -CW9 - Yen Bai Province					
NO.	Full name	Address	Date	Male	Female
145	Dang Thi Van	Mo Vang Commune, Van Yen District	18/11/2020		X

**Appendix 2. Selected pictures during RP updating**

Consultation meeting with AHs in An Thinh communes



Consultation meeting with AHs in Dai Son



Consultation meeting with AHs in An Thinh commune



Consultation meeting with AHs in Mo Vang



Suite 10-03, 10th floor, HCO Building  
44B Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi – Vietnam

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