

Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

July 2016

VIE: Support to Border Areas Development Project

Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

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VIE: Support to Border Areas Development Project

***Subproject:* Upgrading and expanding the road to the Bu Prang border gate, Dak Nong province**

Prepared by Planning and Investment Department of Dak Nong for Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)

Exchange rate on April 2016: \$1 = 22,445 VND

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (Meter)	–	Is the <u>base unit</u> of length
m ² (Square meter)	–	A system of units used to measure areas
m ³ (Volume)	–	A system of units used to measure the spaces, that an object or substance occupies.
kg (Kilogram)	–	A decimal unit of weight based on the gram

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
LFDC	-	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
CPC	-	Commune Peoples, Committee
DARD	-	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DONRE	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	-	District Peoples, Committee
DPI	-	Department of Planning and Investment
DTA	-	Development Triangle Areas
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
HH	-	Household
IMO		Independent Monitoring Organization
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultants
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	-	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NTP	-	Notice to Proceed
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
PPMU	-	Provincial Project Management Unit
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
REMDP	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women's Union

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP) / Affected household (AH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. <p>In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.</p>
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means the date of land acquisition announcement made by local authorities for project. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
Ethnic minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.
Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Means the communities receiving physically displaced persons of a project as resettlers.
Income restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement..
Income restoration program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Project area 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 APs will be determined.

Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution 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.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to APs 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 living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (REMDP)	- A plan for resettlement of affected population including ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- All direct economic and social losses resulting from involuntary land acquisition and/or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures.
Natural Habitat	Land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets generating income, and/or (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by

the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) ethnic minority households who are severely affected by project.

Note

The resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The “Upgrading and expanding the road to the Bu Prang border gate, Dak Nong Province” is one of the subprojects of the Support to Border Areas Development Project (SBADP) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project covers five provinces, including Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Binh Phuoc. This road section goes thru four communes of Dak Song district and Tuy Duc district namely Nam N’Jang, Dak N’Drung, Dak Buk So and Quang Truc with total length of 39km. The objective of the subproject is to improve the existing road to connect NH14 and NH14C and to the border with Cambodia. The road after improvement will create arterial roads, traffic corridor connection from NR14, NR14C connecting to Bu P’rang border gate going to other provinces of Cambodia, Laos and connecting to the Northeast of Thailand. When this road is used, it will facilitate for transport, goods transport, commercial connectivity, promote socio-economic development for the areas along the road and create conditions for formation of P’rang Bu border gate economic zones.

2. **Scope of Impacts:** The subproject goes thru four communes but there are only two communes affected namely Dak N’Drung (in Dak Song district) and Dak Buk So (in Tuy Duc district). According to inventory of losses (IOL), there are total 22 households (AH) with 87 persons affected by the subproject. Among 22 AHs, no AH is severely affected due to loss of more than 10% of productive land or have to relocate; no ethnic minority (EM) according to SPS identification will be negatively affected but benefited from the improved roads for transportation and production. No Ah is vulnerable group.

3. The subproject will acquire totally 1,830m² of two kinds of land, of which 20m² of rural residential land and 1,810m² of garden land. This subproject also will affect mainly auxiliary structures of households such as culvert, fence, gate and concrete, no house will be affected because the road will be upgraded within right of way (ROW). Besides, 14 pepper trees and 25 other trees will also be affected by subproject.

4. **Legal and policy framework:** Based on IOL results, there is no affected ethnic person but there are many ethnic minority groups who are beneficiaries in this subproject area, so the Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan of the subproject is prepared according to ADB SPS requirement. It has been prepared based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government, policies and regulations of Dak Nong Province on compensation, assistance and resettlement, and regulations and principles of ADB SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous People (IP). The overall objective of these policies is to ensure that all including ethnic minority people affected by the subproject are able to (i) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-subproject levels; (ii) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (iii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of project, and (iv) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

5. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** In order to ensure that all APs’ grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism is established in this REMDP. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. EA and IAs are responsible for resolving timely and successfully all complaints of APs.

5. **Disclosure, public consultation and participation:** Consultations, public meetings, and village discussions with APs and local officials were carried out during the resettlement planning process. Meaningful consultations with EM people have also been conducted during the social impact assessment and the resettlement planning process. Project policies and alternatives of land compensation and resettlement, EM’s development plan and income restoration have been

discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the affected persons were elicited and incorporated into the REMDP. The grievance mechanism is designed and disclosed to people to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely, culturally appropriate and satisfactory manner. APs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and at the time of compensation.

6. Issues on gender and EMs: A majority of people living in the subproject area are EMs with nearly 60% of the total population in the subproject communes. They are M'ngong, Muong, Tay, Nung and Dao, Thai.... Negative impacts during construction of the subproject have been identified such as dust and noise and traffic but insignificant impact with mitigating measures applied for the negative impacts. There are still gender issues in the subproject area such as low status of women in their respective families and communities and their limited participation in decision-making processes. Rate of illiterate women is higher than that of men. A gender action plan is prepared for this subproject to address concerns of women in order to improve their social status in the subproject area.

7. Institutional Arrangements: Dak Nong Provincial People's Committee as the Executing Agency will allocate provincial budget and direct its departments and district authorities to implement land acquisition as scheduled. Provincial Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) as the project owner will manage project loan allocated to Dak Nong province, be responsible for overall management and coordination of project implementation. Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) will be established under DPI as Implementing Agency to manage and implement subproject and ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. The Land Fund development Center (LFDC)) is established to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement process LFDC.

8. Implementation schedule: This REMDP will be implemented before civil works commence. It is expected that land acquisition will be carried out during 2017 and 2018.

9. Monitoring and evaluation: The subproject is category B in resettlement and ethnic minorities and insensitive subproject, so it is not required external monitoring experts. During resettlement implementation, Dak Nong PPMU will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation to ensure the implementation of the REMDP in compliance with ADB safeguard policy (SPS 2009).

10. Total resettlement cost: The total cost, including administration and contingency cost, is estimated to be VND 248,243,465 equivalent to 11,060 USD. This cost will come from the Dak Nong Province's budget.

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning to fund the Support to Border Areas Development Project (SBADP) to support the objectives of the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam Development Triangle Area (CLV DTA) in Vietnam by improving critical transport infrastructure to increase the connectivity to areas of high economic productive potential with domestic and international market. The project comprises 3 main components: i) Road infrastructure in five VDTA provinces rehabilitated; (ii) VDTA plans and facilities for transport and trade facilitation (TTF) with a focus on inclusive growth developed; and (iii) Institutional Capacity for VDTA Investment Planning, Project Design and Implementation, and Resource Management strengthened. The project will be implemented in five provinces Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Binh Phuoc.

2. Dak Nong is one of five provinces in CLVDTA. Dak Nong province (Vietnam) is located in the southwestern of the Central Highlands, has 130 km of border next to Muldukirri Province, Kingdom of Cambodia, has a strategic position of socio- economic development, as a linkage between the Central Highlands and the key economic zone of the southern and the central coast and the northeastern provinces of Cambodia; has potential and great advantages in many aspects to development, especially in agriculture and ecotourism. Dak Nong has 2 border gates such as Dak Peur and Bu Prang, in which Dak Peur border connects the Dak Mil urban, that is considered as the economic dynamics of Dak Nong province, is expected to create a linkage of economic development among the provinces of Cambodia and other countries in the region through the East - West corridor with the Southern provinces of Central Highlands.

3. *“Upgrading and expanding the road to the Bu Prang border gate, Dak Nong Province”* is one of the subprojects in SBADP. This road section goes thru four communes of Dak Song district and Tuy Duc district namely Nam N’Jang, Dak N’Drung, Dak Buk Soand Quang Truc with total length of 39km (Figure 1). These are poor communes of two districts with many ethnic minority groups living there and specializing in the growing of coffee, rubber, pepper, cashew and cassava in large area. The road after improvement will connect to the border with Cambodia, contribute to social and economic development of these communes, enhance the connectivity of road network in these districts and further contribute to achieve the objectives of project. The beneficiaries of the subproject will facilitate for transport, goods transport, commercial connectivity, promote socio-economic development for the areas along the road and create conditions for formation of P’rang Bu border gate economic zones, as well as ensuring the security and defense of Dak Nong province and the Central Highlands.



Figure 1: Subproject site

Project road to
Bu Prang border

B. Civil works to be undertaken

4. According to preliminary design, this subproject will be constructed with the starting point connecting to NR14 (Km3-Km17 of provincial road No. 6) the expected ending point is Bu P'rang border gate of Tuy Duc district. Total length of this road is about 39 km. The road section from KM 17 to KM3 will be designed in mountainous Grade IV (width: 7.5m, carriage way: 5.5m) and the road section from Dak Buk So to Dak Huyt bridge is mountainous Grade III (width: 9m, carriage way: 6m).

5. **Mitigation measures:** To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on the local people, the measures taken are as follows: improving the roads based on the existing alignments. Realignment will only be undertaken locally where the curves do not meet the design standard. Temporary use of land maybe considered to avoid more loss for local people. The APs will be informed early about the land acquisition schedule so that they will not plant crops that cannot yet be harvested by the time the land is required for construction and also will not construct new houses and structures in the ROW.

B. Objective of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

6. This REMDP ensures that the subproject will (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (iv) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of project; (v) can participate actively in projects that affect them; (vi) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (vii) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

7. Further, this document develops a roadmap for EMs in the subproject area. The objective is to design and implement subproject in a way that fosters full respect for EMs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the EMs themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

8. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's SPS on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns of people for involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities have been integrated in this document and will govern subproject design, implementation, and monitoring. This REMDP includes key issues as follows:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the AH's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of HHs and communities to be adversely affected by the subproject, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them and how and when these measures will be carried out;
- (iii) A plan on how AHs will be involved in the various stages of the Project, including resolution of grievances;
- (iv) An estimate budget for REMDP implementation; and
- (v) A monitoring mechanism on resettlement implementation for the subproject.

9. The REMDP is prepared based on the subproject's basic design that required for the preparation of the subproject's feasibility study to be approved by Dak Nong PPC. The summary of the REMDP is to be included in the feasibility study to ensure the allocation of government counterpart funds for the subproject's implementation. The REMDP may be updated following detailed technical design approved by the PPC and results of DMS and replacement cost survey and meaningful consultation as well.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

10. A social impact assessment survey was conducted in the communes affected by the subproject. The survey comprised of an inventory of loss (IOL) for all AHs and socioeconomic survey (SES) of AHs and none-AHs within the subproject area. Additionally, a rapid replacement cost study (RCS) was also carried out.

11. *Inventory of loss*: It was done for all affected households based on the preliminary design. Land to be acquired has been identified through referencing of commune cadastral records. Affected trees have been determined by actual measurement and counting. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and affected trees will be validated during the DMS that will be done when detailed technical design approved.

12. *Socioeconomic survey*: The SES was conducted by collecting socioeconomic information of affected households (including demographic characteristics of AHs, their income and livelihood, ethnic composition, education levels and on their concerns) by directly interviewing them. The survey also collected statistic data of the Province, District and Communes from Year Books of Province and district, and annual socioeconomic reports of communes.

13. *Replacement cost study*: The purpose of the RCS was to collect information on the market prices of land and non-land assets in the subproject area, in order to apply for compensation to ensure that APs would be compensated at the current market value. In future, during the detailed measurement survey, a replacement cost study will be carried out to determine the unit prices for individual types of asset affected by subproject and submitted to PPC for approval. Such unit prices will be the basis for calculating compensation packages for AHs.

B. Permanent impacts

14. **Impact on households**: The subproject will affect 22 HHs in total, 01 households will be affected their rural residential land but very small and without relocation. Among 21 HHs affected perennial land, no one is acquired 10% or more of their productive land. None of affected household is EM as well as vulnerable group. Impacts of the subproject on households are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Impacts on households

No.	District/ Commune	Number of AHs	Number of marginally AHs ¹	Number of severely affected HHs	Number of vulnerable AHs	Number of affected EM household
A	Dak Song district	16	16	0	0	0
1	Dak ND'Rung commune	16	16	0	0	0
B	Tuy Duc district	6	6	0	0	0
1	Dak Buk So commune	6	6	0	0	0
Total		22	22	0	0	0

Note: ¹ marginally affected household means the household who lose less than 10% of total productive land holding, partial loss of residential land without relocation/rebuilt the house on remaining land.

Source of data: IOL data provided by PPMU of Dak Nong DPI

15. **Impact on lands**: Based on the results of IOL, the subproject will permanently recover 1,830m² of two kinds of land, of which 1,810m² is perennial land (about 86m² per household), and 20m² is rural residential land. Among 1,810m² of perennial land, 1,648m² belongs to 16 households in Dak ND'Rung commune and 162m² of 5 households in Dak Buk So commune,

and 20m² rural residential land of one household in Dak Buk So commune. The result of the inventory of land loss is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Impacts on land of households

No.	Commune	Total affected area	Annual crop land (m2)	Perennial land (m2)	Rural residential land (m2)	Other Public land (m2)
1	Dak ND'Rung	1,648	0	1,648	0	0
2	Dak Buk So	182	0	162	20	0

Source of data: IOL data provided by PPMU of Dak Nong DPI

16. **Impact on structures:** as the subproject will affect 16m of culvert, 20m of fence, 20m² of gate, and 130m² of yard. No household will be affected house and/or have to relocate.

17. The results of the inventory of loss of structures are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Impacts on structures of households

No.	District/ Commune	Fence (m)	Gate (m ²)	Concrete Yard (m ²)	Culvert (m)
1	Dak ND'Rung	16	16	0	16
2	Dak Buk So	4	4	120	0
	Total	20	20	120	16

Source of data: IOL data provided by PPMU of Dak Nong DPI

18. **Impact on crops and trees:** The subproject will also affect 14 pepper trees and 25 other trees (such as avocado, jack-fruit, rambutan...) of 3 households in Dak Buk So commune.

19. **Impact on income and livelihood:** According to IOL results, all households will only be affected marginally their productive land or their auxiliary structures. Therefore, the subproject does not affect livelihood system of local people as well as their income.

20. **Impact on natural habitat and culture of ethnic minority:** The subproject will not affect natural habitat, and livelihood system, cultural practice and ancestral domains of ethnic minorities' people living in the subproject area.

21. Table 4 below is the summary of permanent impacts of subproject.

Table 4: Summary of impacts on land and assets

No.	Category		Unit	Amount
	Affected assets			
1	Land		M²	1,830
		Rural residential land	m ²	20
		Perennial land	m ²	1,810
	Structures			
2		Fence	m ²	20
		Gate	m ²	20
		Concrete yard	m ²	120
		Culvert D30cm-40cm	Each	16
3	Crops and trees			
		Pepper tree (3-4 years)	tree	14
		Avocado tree (> 5 years)	tree	4
		Jack-fruit tree (> 7 years)	tree	8

No.	Category	Unit	Amount
	Rambutan tree (>6 year)	tree	2
	Kapok tree (1 year)	tree	1
	Curry tree (>5 years)	tree	9
	Sapoche tree (>6 years)	tree	1

Source of data: IOL data provided by PPMU of Dak Nong DPI

C. Temporary impact

22. The subproject may cause temporary impacts during construction on the AHs whose land will be used for constructor's temporary yard or temporary roads. However, to ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, in the civil works contract, it will include the following provisions, (i) contractor to pay rent 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 improved to its pre-project condition. With the mitigation measures, the remaining temporary impact will be insignificant.

D. Tenure status of AHs

23. Validation of the land-use right certificate (LURC) was conducted in the affected commune revealing that at the time of IOL, all affected lands are legally owned with LURCs.

E. Vulnerable households and Ethnic Minority households

24. According to IOL results, there is no vulnerable AH identified in the subproject area.

III. GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socioeconomic condition in the subproject area

25. The number of households in Dak Song and Tuy Duc districts in 2015 was 31,675 households and 128,638 people, and the population in 4 subproject communes is 40,020 people with average household size of 3.9 people. The ethnic minority people in the subproject area accounted for 29.7% in Tuy Duc district and 17.2% in Dak Song district.

Table 5: The population in the subproject area in 2015

No.	Name of district/commune	Number of HHs		Population	
		Total of HHs	Of which: EM HHs	Total of population	Of which: EM population
	Dak Nong province	144,132	40,705	603,451	187,414
I	Tuy Duc District	12,871	4,823	52,731	22,928
1	Dak Buk So	2,900	421	10,891	1,807
2	Quang Truc	1,962	922	7,614	3,689
II	Dak Song District	18,804	2,847	75,907	12,616
1	Nam N'Jang	2,763	167	10,525	649
2	Dak N'Drung	2,588	729	10,990	3,043

Data sources: Statistics of poor households and marginal poor households under the new standards of Dak Song District and Tuy Duc PCs in 2015

26. There are 19,444 people at working age in 4 subproject communes with an average number of 1.9 person / household at working age and female labours accounted for 47.7%. Mainly labor force involved in agricultural production (from 78% to 89%).

27. The percentage of trained labor in Dak Song district is low (5%). During 2010 – 2014, Tuy Duc DPC had provided vocational training for 2,640 persons, rate of trained labours was 16.5%. Generally, vocational training work had contributed in increased qualification of the district human resource. The increased rate of qualified labours had contributed in increased income of the local households and in initialized structures of rural economy and labour force.

Table 6: Labour force in the subproject area in 2015

No.	Name of district/commune	Labour		Trained labour (%)
		Total of labour	Female	
I	Tuy Duc District	20,186	9,671	16.5
2	Dak Buk So	4,032	2,085	na
3	Quang Truc	2,104	1,062	15.1
II	Dak Song District	46,276	18,489	5.00
5	Nam N'Jang	6,292	2,894	4.99
6	Dak N'Drung	7,016	3,227	4.99

Data sources: Statistics Division of Dak Song DPC and Tuy Duc DPC

28. **Poverty:** After 10 years of implementing the comprehensive strategy on growth and poverty reduction and the implementation of the National Target Program on sustainable poverty reduction helped reduce the rate of poor household in Vietnam dropped from 29% in 2002 to 14.2% in 2010 and less than 4.5% in 2015 with an average decrease of 2% per year.

29. According to the Steering Committee for the Central Highlands Region, over 35,000 households across the region escaped from poverty in 2015, representing a decrease of nearly 3%. The number of poor households in the Central Highlands region has dropped to 8.5% with the rate among ethnic minority groups standing at 18%.

30. According to the report on survey result of reviewing poor households and near poor households in Dak Nong province in the end of 2015, the poverty rate decreased to 13.8% (according to poverty line for 2011-2015), in which, poor ethnic minority households (EM) accounted for 30.04%. The poverty rate in Dak Nong in the end of 2015 (new poverty line for 2016-2020) was 19.26%, in which the poor ethnic minority households rate occupied 59.8% and female headed households occupied 19.3% of the total of poor households.

31. Early 2015, the poverty rate in Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts was 27.8% and 16.2% (according to poverty line for 2011-2015) and the poverty rate in 4 subproject communes occupied from 6.6% in Nam N'Jang commune to 38.7% in Quang Truc commune and the poverty rate of the poor ethnic minority households and female headed households in Quang Truc commune was highest (66.8% and 31.6%). The main reasons of poverty in Dak Song and Tuy Duc districts were lack of fund (84% and 96.3%, respectively) and lack of production land (27% and 38.4%, respectively).

32. End of 2015, the poor household rate (according to new poverty line for 2016-2020) of Tuy Duc and Dak Song was 51.3% (6,611 households) and 14.9% (2,806 households), respectively, of which the poor households from ethnic minority groups were 3,650 HHs (55.2%) in Tuy Duc and 941 households (33.5%) in Dak Song.

33. The poor households rate in 4 communes in the subproject area at the end of the year 2015 (new poor line for 2016-2020) occupied from 5.36% to 61.77%, in which the poor ethnic minority households rate occupied from 14.9% to 60.4% in the total of poor households. Quang Truc commune had the highest poor household rate (61.77%), and the lowest poor household rate is Nam N'Jang commune (5.3%). The poor rate of female headed household in

Nam N'Jang and Dak N'Drung communes was 38.5% and 11.6% of the total of poor households, and 19.5% and 22.4% in Dak Buk So and Quang Truc communes (Tuy Duc district).

34. Dak Buk So, Quang Truc and Dak N'Drung communes were classified as especially difficult communes received assistance from program 135 such as infrastructure investment (rural road), production development support (fertilizers, equipments and machines) provided for poor households (such as : in Dak Buk So commune : 750 poor households and near poor households were provided 30 tons fertilizers). The Nam N'Jang sub-project commune did not receive assistance under Program 135 but they have been supported from national target program on poverty reduction, Policy on preferential assistance for poor households.

Table 7: Rate of poor households in the subproject area at the end of the year 2014

N o.	District/commune	Total of HHs	Poor households					
			Total of Poor HHs	In which: poor ethnic minority HHs	Female headed HHs	Rate of poor HHs (%)	Rate of poor ethnic minority HHs (%)	Rate of poor Female headed HHs (%)
I	Tuy Duc District	13,324	3,708	2273	762	27.8	61.3	20.6
1	Dak Buk So	3,095	450	124	107	14.5	27.6	23.8
2	Quang Truc	1,752	678	453	214	38.7	66.8	31.6
II	Dak Song District	17,197	2,444	809	585	14.2	33	23.9
1	Nam N'Jang	2,422	160	21	43	6.6	13	26.9
2	Dak N'Drung	2,353	400	185	104	17.0	46	26.0

Source : Report on the survey result of reviewing poor households and near poor households in Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts in 2014 applying for 2015

Table 8: Rate of poor households in the subproject area at the end of the year 2015

N o.	District/commune	Total of HHs	Poor households					
			Total of Poor HHs	In which: poor ethnic minority HHs	Female headed HHs	Rate of poor HHs (%)	Rate of poor ethnic minority HHs (%)	Rate of poor Female headed HHs (%)
	Dak Nong province	144,132	27,761	16,590	5,352	19.26	59.8	19.3
I	Tuy Duc District	12,871	6,611	3,650	1,149	51.36	55.2	17.4
1	Dak Buk So	2,900	752	235	147	25.93	31.3	19.5
2	Quang Truc	1,962	1,212	732	271	61.77	60.4	22.4
II	Dak Song District	18,804	2,806	941	617	14.92	33.5	22.0
1	Nam N'Jang	2,763	148	22	57	5.36	14.9	38.5
2	Dak N'Drung	2,588	492	215	57	19.01	43.7	11.6

Source : Report on the survey result of reviewing poor households and near poor households in Dak Nong province, Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts in 2015 applying for 2016 .

35. **Cause of poverty:** According to the report on the survey result of reviewing poor households in Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts in 2015, most of the poor households in Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts were lack of funds (83.4% and 76.2%), especially in Dak Buk So and Dak N'Drung communes accounted for 100%. The poor households are lack of production land in Dak N'Drung accounted for 64.4%, some ethnic minority households in this commune who had agricultural land but they sold the production land to others. In addition, the poor households have very limited qualifications and awareness of application of scientific advantages into production (40.7% in Dak Buk So commune).

Table 9: Summary of the poor household characteristics in the sub-project area

Unit : HHs

N o.	Commune	Total poor HHs	Lack of fund	Lack of production land	lack of production facilities	lack of labor	Many dependents	Underemployment	Lack production knowledge
I	Tuy Duc District	6,611	83.4	24.1	12.8	5.0	6.2	5.1	10.4
1	Dak Buk So	752	99.9	33.0	46.1	26.7	29.5	34.4	40.7
2	Quang Truc	1,212	44.7	9.2	22.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	15.3
II	Dak Song District	2,806	76.2	46.0	14.7	9.9	7.9	2.5	4.2
1	Nam N'Jang	148	95.3	27.0	18.2	16.9	29.7	11.5	10.6
2	Dak N'Drung	492	100.0	64.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0

Source: Report on the survey result of reviewing poor households and near poor households in Tuy Duc, Dak Song districts in 2015

36. **Land use right:** In 2015, natural land area in Tuy Duc district is 111,924.94ha, of which 93.73% for agricultural land area and a small area (4.21%) of non-agricultural land, mainly used for public infrastructure, road and irrigation schemes. The agricultural land area in two subproject communes in the Tuy Duc district (Dak Buk So and Quang Truc) accounts for 88.77 % and 94.5%. In Dak Song district, agricultural land accounts for 93.52% of total land area. The agricultural land area in two subproject communes in the Dak Song district (Nam N'Jang and Dak N'Drung) accounts for 93.2% and 91.1%. Main crops in these communes are rice, maize coffee, rubber, pepper.

Table 10: Land use status in the subproject area in 2015

Types of Land	Unit	Tuy Duc District	Dak Buk So	Quang Truc	Dak Song District	Nam N'Jang	Dak N'Drung
Total natural land	ha	111,924.94	8,348.94	55,908.96	80,646.24	16,478.67	6,757.38
I. Agriculture land	ha	104,907.77	7,411.16	52,837.94	75,418.4	15,351.69	6,157.34
Ratio (%)	%	93.73	88.77	94.5	93.52	93.16	91.12
1. Agricultural production land	ha	57,167.63	7,079.98	12,512.32	52,608.34	7,062.22	6,083.99
1.1 Land for planting annual crops	ha	16,967.41	1,113.67	6,395.69	12,312.89	1,861.53	1,157.53
- Rice	ha	585.71	38.03	46.76	349.06	1.49	48.14
- Other (maize, sweet potato)	ha	16,381.70	1,075.64	6,348.93	11,963.82	1,860.04	1,109.19
1.2 Land for long term trees (timber, industrial)	ha	40,200.22	5,966.31	6,116.63	40,295.47	5,200.69	4,926.66

Types of Land	Unit	Tuy Duc District	Dak Buk So	Quang Truc	Dak Song District	Nam N'Jang	Dak N'Drung
trees)							
- Rubber	ha	8,010	824	100	1,469	0	15
- Other (coffee, peper, cashew...)	ha	32,190.22	5,142.31	6,016.63	38,826.47	5,200.69	4,911.66
2. Forestry land	ha	47,565.39	202.43	40,315.42	22,238.81	8,261.81	23.64
3. Aquaculture land	ha	174.75	128.75	10.2	570.57	27.66	49.7
II. Non-agriculture land	ha	4,714.61	918.67	900.14	4,938.76	974.63	599.34
Ratio (%)	%	4.21	11.00	1.61	6.12	5.91	8.87
III. Unused land	ha	2,302.56	19.11	2,170.88	289.08	152.35	0.71
Ratio (%)	%	2.06	0.23	3.88	0.36	0.92	0.01

Data sources: Statistics, inventory of land area of Dak Song DPC and Tuy Duc DPC

B. Affected Household Profile

37. A socio-economic survey has been carried out in March 2016 covers 68.2% of total AHs. Secondary data were collected in all two affected communes. Consultations with local authority, mass organizations, AHs were carried out in all two affected commune while in-depth interview via the questionnaire were conducted for 15 households, the affected households work far away from their home town so the in-depth interview could not be carried out.

38. **Demographic characteristics:** A total 22 affected households have been inventoried in the IOL of subproject, out of them, 15 AHs are surveyed. (See the table 11 below)

Table 11: Demographic characteristics of affected households

No	Communes	Total AHs	Total of APs	Male	Female
1	Dak Buk So	6	23	14	9
2	Dak N'Drung	9	36	24	12
Total		15	59	38	21

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

39. Of the 15 affected households surveyed, all of them are male headed households and almost are in labor age (93.3%) (see table 12 below)

Table 12: Surveyed Household headed, Sex and Age

No	Commune	Female headed household (person)		Male headed household (person)		Total (person)
		Under 55	Above 55	Under 60	Above 60	
1	Dak Buk So	0	0	5	1	6
2	Dak N'Drung	0	0	9		9
Total		0	0	14	1	15

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

40. **Educational background:** High percentage of heads of households graduated from secondary school and high school with the same rate (6 persons each). One person has not yet graduated from secondary school and two persons are not yet graduated from high school. Table 13 contains the details of the educational background of surveyed AH heads.

Table 53: Educational background of head of household

Commune	Educational degree of household heads (person)									
	Total	Illiterate	Not yet graduated from primary school	Graduated from primary school	Not yet graduated from secondary school	Graduated from secondary school	Not yet graduated from high school	Graduated from high school	College	Graduated from vocational or college and university
Dak Buk So	6	0	0	0		1	1	4	0	0
Dak NDrung	9	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	0
Total	15	0	0	0	1	6	2	6	0	0

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

41. **Livelihood, occupation and production condition:** The household-heads interviewed were engaged in 3 main livelihood sources including: agriculture, business and salary. Some heads of households even have main income sources from business and salary of government they still do the farming activities as subsidiary income source. According to SES data, 13 household heads interviewed reported farming as their main occupation, 1 persons is engaged in business or service and 1 person has salary because he is worker (Table 14).

Table 64: Main occupation of head of affected households

Main occupation	Total (person)	Dak Buk So	Dak NDrung
Agriculture	13	5	8
Business/service	1	1	0
Handicraft worker	0	0	0
Manual labour	0	0	0
Worker	1	0	1
Government official	0	0	0
Retired	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0
Housework	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	15	6	9

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

42. Main agricultural activities in the subproject area are planting coffee, pepper and cashew therefore productive assets are very important with the households. Almost surveyed households own the water pump. One of them has plough machine and truck. The status of ownership of productive assets of AHs is shown in the Table 15 below.

Table 75: Ownership of productive assets of affected households

No	Type of assets	Dak Buk So	Dak NDrung
1	Plough machine, tractor	1	0
2	Truck	0	0
3	Water pump	5	6
4	Other	0	0
Total		6	6

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

43. **Income, expenditure and debt:** No one of 22 households affected by subproject belongs to poor group. 15 surveyed heads (both female heads) of households have the average monthly income higher than 3.5 million VND.

44. **Housing condition:** Most of AHs live in brick wall with roof from various materials such as fibrocement or corrugated iron – the most prevalent form of construction in this area. Some of AHs live in the bungalows especially the EM households.

45. In general, the living conditions of AHs are improved. Almost all surveyed AHs own TVs, refrigerator, motorbike, electric rice cooker, and telephone (landline or mobile phone), water-heat machine. Many AHs have electric fan, washing machine, VCD/DVD.

Table 86: Ownership of assets of affected households

No	Type of assets	Dak Buk So	Dak N'Drung	Total
1	Motorbike	6	9	15
2	Bicycle	0	2	2
3	Refrigerator	6	9	15
4	Television	6	9	15
5	Electric rice cooker	6	9	15
6	Micro oven	2	3	5
7	Sewing machine			
8	Electric fan	5	8	13
9	Landline, mobile phone	6	9	15
10	Water heater	6	9	15
11	VCD/DVD	2	5	7
12	Washing machine	4	6	10
13	Other			

(Source: SES data collected in March 2016)

46. **Sanitation:** Nearly half of surveyed households (7 HHs) reported that their main source of water is from well. The left is from pipe water. Regarding to sanitation facilities, majority of the affected households (9 Ahs) answered to use septic compartment in the house while 03 households reported to have septic compartment or semi-septic compartment outside the house and 02 other AHs used other kind of toilet. One affected households answered that does not have WC.

47. **Energy:** The most commonly-used power source for lighting is electricity from the national grid, with 100% of the affected households (15) reporting to use it. For cooking, all surveyed households use oil and gas.

C. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

48. **Ethnic minority:** The population in Dak Nong province is 603,451 people, of which, ethnic minority groups account for 31.0% of people in Dak Nong province. They are grouped in 40 categories, native ethnic minority groups accounted for 10.2%.

49. Tuy Duc district has population of 52,731 people, 43.5% of which is ethnic minority (native ethnic minority group is M'Nong group (22.8%) and other ethnic groups of Muong, Tay, Nung and Dao, Thai emigrated from the northern). The ethnic minority groups in Dak Buk So commune accounted for 16.6%, in which 7.8% of M'Nong group. In Quang Truc commune, 51.5% of the Kinh and 34.4% of M'Nong group.

50. In Dak Song district, the population is 75,907 people, of which 16.6% is the ethnic minority groups (M'Nong group is 9.5% and 7.1% is ethnic groups from northern). Dak N 'Dung

is an especially difficult commune of Dak Song district, the commune has 20 villages with 14 ethnic groups (Kinh, M'Nong, S'tieng, Xe Dang, Tay, Nung, and other ethnic groups from northern), 27.7% is ethnic minority people. Nam N'Jang commune has 15 villages with 12 ethnic groups, of which, 93.8% is Kinh people, only 6.1% is ethnic minority people and all most of them from the northern.

Table 17: The ethnic minority population in the subproject area in 2015

No	District/Commune	Total of population	Kinh	Native ethnic minority groups	Other ethnic minority groups
I	Dak Nong province	603,451	416,837	61,627	125,787
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>20.8</i>
II	Tuy Duc District	52,731	29,803	12,016	10,912
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>
1	Dak Buk So	10,891	9,084	849	958
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>
2	Quang Truc	7,614	3,925	2,617	1,072
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>14.1</i>
III	Dak Song District	75,907	63,291	7,216	5,400
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>
1	Nam N'Jang	10,525	9,876	2	647
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>
2	Dak N'Drung	10,990	7,947	2,325	718
	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>

Source: Decision No. 403/QĐ-UBND on survey result of poor households and near poor households in Dak Nong province and Report on the survey result of reviewing poor households and near poor households in Dak Nong province and Tuy Duc, Dak Song districts in 2015

51. In recent years, in Tuy Duc and Dak Song districts has a program on livelihood for ethnic minority groups via the Government's program 135 that has promoted to help people in ethnic minority and mountainous areas overcome poverty, narrow the income gap with other communes in other districts and provinces and eliminate risks for social instability. P135 was designed to address the different causes of poverty particular to ethnic minorities such as: low capacity; small landholdings; lack of knowledge, skills and market information; health problems; large family size; unemployment; and vulnerability to risks (including social problems). The other programs: Policy on directly providing assistance to the poor households living in difficult area, this policy is based on Decision 102/ QĐ-TTg, the project on intersperal settlement and cultivation under Decision 33/2013/QĐ-TTg of the Premier Minister; Policy on visit and spiritual motivation to the pretigious persons in community under Decision 18/2011/QĐ-TTg of the Premier Minister, policy on assistances of residential land and domestic water supply for the E.M poor households, and the poor living in special difficult area under dication 755/QĐ-TTg of the Premier Minister, policy on assisting loan to the poor for production development under Dication 54/2012 QĐ-TTg; Policy on assisting special communes under Resolution 38 of the Provincial people council; All of these programmes are to promote development of household economy. The poor ethnic minority households are entitled to monthly support from the government.

52. **Social and Cultural Systems of the M'Nong - the native ethnic minority group in this subproject area:** Traditionally, the village chief has great prestige and play the role of running collective activities. The M'Nong has a matrilineal custom, that is, the lineage is traced

through the mother rather than the father. In society, men play a more important role but in the family the women have more power. The M'ngong likes to have a lot of children. When their babies are one year old, they must have official name. When they get old, they will live with the youngest daughter.

53. **Language:** The M'ngong has own language and use it in family and in their society. J'Rai students are also learning and studying national languages.

54. **Production activities:** Previously, the M'ngong cultivate mainly on the burnt-over land. Ordinary rice is the stable food. Livestock-breeding develops, covering cattle, pigs, dogs, and poultry. In the past, the M'ngong was very famous about taming the elephants. Men are skillful in basketry, and women in cloth weaving. With the support of government for economic development and forest management of state, such activities are reduced. Nowadays, beside the traditional income generating activities such as planting ordinary rice on their burnt-over land, husbandry, fishing... the M'ngong also plant rubber, coffee, pepper and cashew as King People.

D. Social Impact Assessment

55. **Potential negative project impacts.** A social impact assessment (SIA) has been conducted through a census and Inventory of loss (IOL) and meaningful consultation to identify the subproject impacts both positive and negative, and measures of negative impact mitigation and enhancing subproject benefits to local people. Results of SIA show that land acquisition is insignificant so that it does not much impact on income and livelihood of APs including EMs. The current educational level and vocational skills of EMs in the subproject area are limited. It is therefore probable that any new employment opportunities may be taken by people coming from the outside and not by the local EMs. Moreover, under construction period, exterior laborers may bring health risks to EM peoples, particularly women, for instance, sexually transmitted diseases.

56. **Tourist** component will invest in improvement of existing domestic roads within villages, upgrading traditional markets and traditional community houses and restoration of traditional handicrafts of EM people. This component does not require land and/or restriction of land use of EM people as well as impact on culture and identity of EMs. However, development of tourist may enhance migration from other provinces and increase tourists and traders/middlemen to the villages leading to social evils such as prostitute, HIV/AIDs, women trafficking and environment pollution.

57. Mitigation/minimizing measures will be conducted through the designing, implementation and monitoring of project implementation. In addition, during construction, environmental pollution caused by dust, construction waste, noise may occur and affect people. These effects can be significantly reduced by the proposed mitigation measures through implementation of environment management plan.

58. **Expected Positive impacts.** The subproject will have a lot of positive effects on local people in general and on EM women in particular. These ptential positive impacts were discussed with EM people during meaningful consultation as follows:

- (i) Improving transportation conditions of project communes where the EM people are majority, thus improving accessibility to the market, production locations, health and education locations of local people especially the EM people, reducing the cost and creating more value added to agricultural products;
- (ii) Creating new jobs/works for local people leading to improving income for them, particularly for poor EM women and/or vulnerable persons from the subproject;
- (iii) Providing opportunities to improve the status of women, especially EM women and enhance their participation in community activities through gender action plan; and
- (iv) Directly contributing to poverty alleviation in the subproject commune.

E. Measures taken to minimize the negative impacts

59. In order to mitigate negative impacts on local peoples including EM people, before and during the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information to and conducting meaningful consultation with ethnic minorities to ensure that EM get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject in culturally appropriate manner.

60. The measures to minimize resettlement impacts was applied:

- (i) *alternative location selection*: all components have been selected based on the existing roads and public vacant land.
- (ii) *design solution*: roads will be designed within the existing road's ROW to minimize resettlement impact from households living or cultivating along these roads.
- (iii) *public consultation*: during technical design and updating REMDP, public consultations with local people will be conducted to inform people about project information as well as resettlement impacts. Broad discussion on design solutions, alternative location selection will be carried out aiming on minimizing land acquisition. Local people will be also informed of scope of land acquisition and resettlement implementation schedule, e.g informing 90 days before acquisition of agricultural land and 180 days for residential land acquisition, so that people will not cultivate or construct structures on the land to be acquired.
- (iv) During the construction period, contractors must use measures diminishing dust and noise and restore road quality if transportation vehicles cause damages. It needs measures of propagation on and prevention from risks of sexually transmitted diseases (if necessary).

61. At the IOL stage, the subproject does not affect on livelihoods of the EMs, so no livelihood restoration program is needed. Therefore, no budget is required for implementing this EMDP. The implementation and management costs of EMDP are included in the RP costs.

IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

62. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PPMU will assist the LFDC in publicly disseminating the final REMDP as approved by the PPC and ADB. The subproject information booklet will be made available in the Vietnamese language and EM language (if needed).

63. APs are notified in advance of resettlement activities, including (i) community meetings about the scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan; (ii) detailed measurement survey results; (iii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (vi) other contents such as the grievance mechanism. Notices are posted in the commune PC offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures are delivered individually to APs; and radio announcements.

64. This REMDP will be uploaded in ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the EMs through commune and village meetings. The staff of CPC and mass organizations will translate into EM language (if needed) and disseminate the information to the EMs through loud speakers and other oral communication means in traditional market days as well as in public meetings. Table 18 below shows the different public consultation meetings with different stakeholders conducted during preparation of the REMDP.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

65. Public consultations and community participation is encouraged in all the project cycle, including planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring. The objective of the Public Consultation and Participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project and different stakeholders including APs to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or

offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the Project. The feedback from consultations plays an important role in the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for project-affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

66. The aims of Public Consultation and Participation are to:

- i. provide full and impartial information to affected persons about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- ii. explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure APs participation in the design of mitigation measures;
- iii. gather information about the needs and priorities of APs as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities;
- iv. obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of APs on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, in particular on the location for resettlement, planning and design of housing (if necessary), land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;
- v. provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns and monitoring of implementation; and
- vi. Exploring options for the co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation.

The method of consultation and participation has to ensure two-way exchange of information between the affected community and the project in accordance with the traditional cultural of the locality and Ems as well, taking into account gender issues, social justice and the principle of equality.

67. **Consultation and participation during the REMDP preparation.** 04 consultation meetings were conducted with local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs in March 2016. The objective of the consultation meetings was to provide information, as much as possible, on the subproject to local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs, and discuss and document their comments on subproject issues. Specifically, the following subjects were presented and discussed:

- (i) subproject description: location, size and scope of impacts;
- (ii) the subproject's implementation plan;
- (iii) the Sub-Project's policies in terms of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as eligibility criteria;
- (iv) the Sub-Project's grievance redress mechanism; and
- (v) issues related to EMs, gender, restoration of incomes, livelihood and other support policies

68. The results of observations and public consultation meetings with local authorities, mass organizations and APs are summarized as follows:

- (i) the APs and Non-APs supported and agreed with the subproject for improving the existing road;
- (ii) during the meetings, the potential impacts of the subproject in terms of land acquisition were duly discussed with APs whose lands and assets will be affected; All agreed that the impact of subproject is marginal however all impacts on the assets should be compensated and assisted;

- (iii) the APs agreed with the subproject's principle on compensation and resettlement assistance;
- (iv) during the detailed design phase, it is necessary to consult with communal authority and local people;
- (v) it was noted that the environmental impacts of the subproject during construction are inevitable, but these can be minimized with the proposed mitigation measures in the EMP;
- (vi) it was proposed that meaningful consultation with and participation of women and EMs in the process of REMDP implementation, management and monitoring will be continuously undertaken in next steps;
- (vii) APs proposed that the compensation payment be paid at one time and before the start of construction. The APs also mentioned that the issues on the quality of the subproject be considered and that they are willing to be representative in the Community Monitoring Board during subproject construction;
- (viii) the subproject's grievance mechanism and resolution procedure was consulted with APs. They proposed that their complaints should be resolved timely and successfully.

Table 98: Participants of public consultation meetings

No.	Commune	Location	Participant	No. of participant	No. of EM participant	No. of female participant
1	Dak N'Drung	Dak N'Drung CPC office	Representative of CPC, mass organizations, affected households	16	0	7
2	Dak Buk So	Dak Buk So CPC office	Representative of CPC, mass organizations, affected persons, non-affected persons	13	0	3

69. **Consultation and participation during REMDP implementation.** During the implementation phase, the PPMU in combination with the land fund development center and Commune PC is responsible for the dissemination of subproject information (in local language if necessary) using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings for which subproject APs and beneficiaries are invited. The PPMU will deliver the Project Information Brochure (PIB) and other documents of the subproject to the APs.
70. Local people, especially affected persons have right to work for the subproject as specified in the Gender Action Plan and in this REMDP. All communities have rights to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the REMDP (see part XI – Monitoring and evaluation), and their representatives should be members of the Community Monitoring Board of the commune to monitor the implementation process. They can make grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree as specified in Section V.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

71. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. 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. Grievances redress mechanism of the project will be followed Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13 and regulation on grievance at Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

- **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 45 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DLFDC of any determination made and the DLFDC is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.
- **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.
- **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

72. The grievance redress mechanism has been disclosed to APs during REMDP preparation and will be continuously disseminated to people during REMDP implementation.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAME WORK

73. The legal and policy framework for dealing with the resettlement impacts of the subproject is given based on relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SPS 2009). In this section, the relevant policies and laws of Vietnam, including policies of Dak Nong Province, and policies of ADB are outlined, then if difference between these policies (of Vietnam and of ADB) exist, reconciliation is done to establish policies and principles to be applied under this subproject.

A. ADB Policies

74. **Involuntary Resettlement.** The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts on people, HHs, businesses and others in the implementation of development project. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the

involuntary resettlement must be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives, and enhance or at least restore the living standards of the affected persons to at least their pre-project levels. The SPS June 2009 also stresses on a new objective of improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition those results in displacement.

75. **Indigenous Peoples (IP)/ Ethnic Minorities (EMs).** The main objectives of ADB's IP safeguards policy under the SPS 2009¹ are to: (i) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected persons, where possible; (ii) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected persons when avoidance is not possible; and (iii) assist in strengthening country safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks. The policy is triggered if a subproject directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of EMs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that EMs own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Should ADB projects affect EMs, a set of general policy requirements are observed to maintain, sustain, and preserve their cultural identities, practices, and habitats (SR-3 of SPS 2009). A set of special requirements are in place should projects be (i) within ancestral domains and lands and related natural resources, (ii) commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of EMs; (iii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iv) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact on livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of EMs.

76. The subproject will affect 14 EM households with minor land acquisition, which does not significantly impact livelihood and income of the EMs. The subproject also does not affect identity; culture and custom livelihood system of EMs so Ethnic Minority Development Plan is incorporated with Resettlement Plan of the subproject in a combined document named REMDP with all elements of EMDP are included in the REMDP.

B. National Laws on Involuntary Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities (EMs)

77. **Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement.** The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The principal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29/11/2013, providing Vietnam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 on compensation, assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks in the event of land recovery by the State and Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 providing guidelines on implementation of the Land Law 2013 and Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, and Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 44/2014/ND-CP.

78. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include the Law on Land, No. 45/2013/QH13, Article 67, requiring disclosure of information to the DPs prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands of a minimum of 90 and 180 days respectively.

79. **Ethnic Minorities.** The definition of ethnic minorities in Vietnam is based on the following criteria:

- (i) A language different from the national language;

¹Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

- (ii) Long traditional residence on, or relationship with land, and long traditional social institutional system;
- (iii) A self-provided production system; and
- (iv) A distinct cultural identity and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighboring ethnic groups.

80. Article 5 of the Constitution 2013 clearly indicates that (i) the State of Vietnam is the united state of the various ethnic communities co-habiting on the territory of Vietnam; (ii) All EMs are equality, solidarity, respect and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division; (iii) National language is Vietnamese, every ethnic community has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to promote its fine customs, habits, traditions and culture; and (iv) the State applies a policy of comprehensive development and give good conditions for EMs to promote their internal force for the country development.

81. Articles 58 and 60 of the Constitution 2013 obviously stipulate that (i) the State of Vietnam is in charge of preserving and developing Vietnamese culture of the various ethnic communities; and (ii) the State undertakes priority policies for education development in mountainous areas, ethnic community regions, particularly difficult areas and the State implements foreground programs of health care for mountainous people and EMs.

82. A series of policies related to ethnic minorities was promulgated. Two of the most important policies is the Program 134 (or Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister) and Program 135 (or Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister). The earlier promulgates on some policies on supporting productive land, residential land, housing and domestic water for poor EM HHs. The latter promulgates on approving the program on socioeconomic development in mountainous and remote communes with special difficulties. In addition, Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP of the Government is the very import organization policy related to nationalities issues. This decree defines the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, a ministerial level agency under the Government, performs its functions of state management on EM affairs nationwide, and on public services within its authorities as prescribed by the law.

83. The following lists important policies related to ethnic minorities in Vietnam:

- (i) Decree No. 70/2001/ND-CP of the Government, on detailing the implementation of the marriage and family law. This stipulates that all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife;
- (ii) Decision No. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, on assistance policy for improving legal awareness under the Program 135 – phase II;
- (iii) Decision No. 06/2007/QĐ-UBND of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, on media strategies for the Program 135 – Phase II;
- (iv) Circular No. 06/2007/TT-UBND of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, on guiding implementation of assistance of services, improvement of livelihood, technical support for enhancement of legal awareness, following Decision 112/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister;
- (v) Decision No. 05/2007/QĐ-UBND of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, on recognizing mountain and three EM regions based on development situation;
- (vi) Decision No. 01/2007/QĐ-UBND of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, on recognizing mountainous communes and districts;
- (vii) Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP of the Government, on defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee of Ethnic Minorities;
- (viii) Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP of the Government, on the support program for fast and sustainable poverty reduction in the 61 poorest districts;

- (ix) Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP of the Government, on teaching and learning EM languages in schools;
- (x) Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP of the Government, on EM work; and
- (xi) Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT of the Ministry of Justice and the Committee of Ethnic Minorities, on guiding implementation of legal assistance for EMs.
- (xii) Decision 551/QD-TTg of Prime Minister dated 04/04/2013 on approval to 135 Program for providing the assistance to develop infrastructure, production for especially difficult communes, border communes, communes in ATK zone, especially difficult villages in periods 2012-2015 and 2016-2020.

84. Dak Nong People's Committee Decisions on Land Acquisition and Resettlement. Legal regulations of Dak Nong Province include:

- (i) Decision No. 07/2015/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Dak Nong Province issued on January 29th, 2015 on promulgating regulations on some specific policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement in the event of land acquired by the State;
- (ii) Decision No. 31/2014/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Dak Nong Province issued on December 26th, 2014 promulgating the land price in Dak Nong province to apply for the period 2015-2019.
- (iii) Decision No.14/2015/QD-UBND of People's Committee of Dak Nong Province issued on 13th March 2015 promulgating the k co-efficiency for adjustment of land price in Dak Nong to apply in year 2016.
- (iv) Decision No. 177/2015/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Dak Nong Province issued on January 30th, 2015 on temporarily promulgating various trees prices over the Dak Nong Province area;
- (v) Decision No. 09/2015/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Dak Nong Province issued on February 12th, 2015 on promulgating unit price of compensation for house, secondary structures of HHs, individual in the event of land acquired by the State over the Dak Nong Province area.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and ethnic minority.

85. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013, including Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP, the policies and practices of the national Government have become more consistent with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government policies and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

86. The following table provides a gap analysis of ADB's Policy (SPS 2009) and Government's policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority, and measures for filling gaps applied for the subproject.

Table 109: Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and ethnic minority

Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Policy applied for the Project
Severely impacted APs losing productive land	Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled	The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts,	Losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets and/or relocation shall be considered as threshold of severely

Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Policy applied for the Project
	to livelihood restoration measures.	which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	affected HHs.
APs without LURC	Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and Article 92: Persons who has used land before 1 st July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegal will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, Clause 1, Article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, Article 65 of the Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works.	Those APs without legal title to land will be included in consultations. Ensure that APs without titles to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost. Safeguards cover involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Covers temporary and partial losses.	Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures which are occupied/created before cut-off date and was not violated to the regulations of the land law. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation social support to assist them to improve and or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
Compensation unit price for land	Land Law 2013, Article 114, Clause 3: land price for compensation calculation is price of specific land parcel.	Compensation at full replacement cost.	Compensation at full replacement cost.
Compensation for house and structures	Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1: houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47, article 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some	Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation.

Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Policy applied for the Project
	percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure.		
Compensation for trees, crops and livestock, annual crops, perennial trees	Land Law 2013, Article 90: compensation equal to the value of the output of their crops which will be calculated based on the highest yield of crops season in 3 recent years multiplying with the average local price at the time of land acquisition. Compensation equal to the existing value of the orchard, calculated at the local price at the time of land acquisition excluding the value of land user right.	Compensation at full replacement cost	Compensation at specific cost that appraised by independent appraiser
Prepare Resettlement Plan	Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Article 28: Prepare compensation plan, assistance, resettlement when the State recovers land for the purpose of national defense and security; economic and social development as national interest, public.	Prepare a resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan
Ethnic Minority			
Action planning	No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP	Prepare an EM Development Plan (EMDP) that is based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected EM communities.	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated and consultants will be recruited to assist the EMDP preparation, implementation and monitoring.
Recognition of customary rights	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized.	Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to	Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with particular

Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy (SPS 2009)	Policy applied for the Project
		lands and territories that EMs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	actions to protect or compensate the areas.
Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations	Not required.	The borrower is required to engage an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third party consultant will verify and report on the negotiation and Settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses and village leaders will be attached in the report.
Monitoring	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and EMDP implementation	The IA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.

Note: ¹ Full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.

D. Subproject policies

87. In pursuit of the above resettlement objectives, the following specific principles are adopted:

- (i) Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Temporarily affected land will be restored to pre-Project conditions.
- (ii) RCS shall be carried out by an experienced appraiser to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.
- (iii) Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated open to use of similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse on EMs.
- (iv) Capacity building programs for EMs in the project area will be provided. Meaningful consultations with local EMs will be carried in all stages of the Subproject. The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.

- (v) The Subproject will ensure the rights of local EMs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge.
- (vi) The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible.
- (vii) The REMDP shall be updated and consultants will be recruited to assist the REMDP updating, implementation and monitoring.
- (viii) Key information in the REMDP, including results of IOL or DMS, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the APs in an understandable format and in the local language, such as the posting of the full REMDP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the APs.
- (ix) Meaningful consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated REMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
- (x) Internal monitors of REMDP implementation will be carried out.
- (xi) Civil works will not be issued a notice to proceed (NTP) for any subproject or project component that entails involuntary resettlement in accordance with the approved REMDP for that subproject or component until compensation payment has been satisfactorily completed for that area.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

88. Legal rights to the land concerned determine eligibility for compensation with regard to land. There are three types of APs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in entirety or partially, ii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognized or recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lose land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

89. All APs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (land, structures, trees and crops), and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

90. Non-eligible APs including those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility will coincide with the day of announcement of the land acquisition within subproject areas as declared and published broadly by the District People Committee.

B. Compensation and Assistance

91. The compensation unit price for land, structures and trees and crops applied for resettlement cost estimate of this REMDP is based on the compensation unit price for land (land prices for the period 2015 - 2019), structures and trees and crops issued by Dak Nong provincial People's Committee in recent years. A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to verify the current unit prices of the PPC for land and other assets. Results of the assessment indicate that the current prices for land, houses and structures and crops and trees issued by Dak Nong provincial People's Committee for compensation are acceptable. The compensation prices for lands and non-land assets will be updated at time of resettlement implementation based on

results of replacement cost survey conducted by an independent qualified and experienced appraiser.

92. **Compensation for land:** The compensation unit prices for lands at the time of preparing the REMDP follow the unit prices for lands stipulated in Decision No. 31/2014/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Dak Nong Province for the period 2015 - 2019, and the factor for land price adjustment for year 2016 according to Decision No.14/2015/QD-UBND of People's Committee of Dak Nong Province ($k=1.1$ for the rural residential land in Dak Buck So commune and $k=1.15$ for perennial land).

93. **Compensation for structures:** The compensation unit prices for construction of new house and structures are as stipulated in Decision 9//2015/QD-UBND of Dak Nong PPC.

94. **Compensation for trees:** The compensation unit prices for trees are as stipulated in 177/2015/QD-UBND of Dak Nong PPC.

95. **Assistance for job changing/creation:** For the households who lost the agricultural land: Following the provincial policy, the cash assistance equivalent to 3 times the value of their affected land but not exceed agriculture land quota will be provided to affected households as the assistance for job training and creation.

96. **Land donation:** in case APs donate voluntarily their affected land, following procedures should be applied:

- (i) Voluntary land donation (VLD) is allowed only if a sub-project can be technically implemented in another location than where it is planned. If a sub-project is location specific by nature, land acquisition associated with such a sub-project cannot be considered as voluntary, rather, it is an act of eminent domain. In such cases, an agreed and approved entitlement matrix has to be followed accordingly;
- (ii) VLD is allowed only for very minor impact (about 5% of total land holding) that meets the following criteria:
- (iii) The affected HH are fully informed that they have the right to refuse to donate land and instead receive compensation at replacement cost, and that a grievance redress mechanism is available to them through which they can express their unwillingness to donate;
- (iv) The affected people are encouraged to use the grievance redress mechanism if they have questions or inquiries, either in writing or verbally;
- (v) Adequate measures are in place to protect complainants;
- (vi) Confirmation from face to face meetings and in writing that the affected people are indeed aware that they are entitled to compensation and knowingly agree to donate land or other assets without compensation. The minutes of the meeting, which include confirmation that all conditions for voluntary donations above are met. The voluntary donation form should be attached in the local language (if needed). Once the informed consent of the affected people has been confirmed in writing, both husband and wife of the affected HH sign the form in the presence of the third party, and the affected HH keeps one original signed form;
- (vii) Implementation of sub-projects involving VLD starts only once the assigned authority (village committee, resettlement committee, etc.) has approved the signed voluntary donation forms;

- (viii) If affected people are unwilling to donate assets without compensation, or if impacts go beyond the threshold for voluntary donations occur, compensation should be paid accordingly.

97. The EA/IAs have to ensure meaningful consultation and communication with AHs in VLD. The Resettlement consultant of the project implementation consultant (PIC) shall act as the third party and facilitate between APs and EA/IAs if required or necessary.

98. Unforeseen impacts. If there are any persons or HHs affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, a social impact assessment will be conducted after which the necessary compensation and/or assistance as applicable shall be also extended to them.

C. Entitlement Matrix

99. Entitlement Matrix to be applied for this Sub-Project is presented in the Table 20 below.

Table 2011: Entitlement matrix

Table 20.11: Entitlement Matrix					
No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
I. LAND					
1	Rural residential land	Acquired land with houses/structure thereon	Land user with LURC Total 20 m ² of rural residential land belonging to one HH	- Cash compensation for the acquired land at replacement cost; and -Compensation for house/structure at replacement cost without deduction of salvageable materials	AHs shall fully receive the compensation at the replacement cost before site clearance.
2	Agricultural land of individuals, households	Partially permanent loss (loss of productive land less than 10% and the remaining unaffected portion is viable for continued use)	All individuals, households have LURC or have claim recognized or recognizable by law. Total 1,810 m ² of perennial land belonging to 21 HHs	- Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost. - Compensation for trees, structures (see item II below); and - Provision of job training/creation allowance of 3 times value of the lost land.	AHs shall be informed three months in advance before the land recovery. AHs shall fully receive the compensation and allowance at the replacement cost before site clearance.
3	For the portion of agriculture land to be used temporarily: Cash compensation on average productivity of tree/crop years multiplied by duration of land use. Contractors will negotiate with AHs.				
II	HOUSES AND STRUCTURES AND TREES				
4	Trees	Loss of or damage to trees	Owners regardless of tenure status but crops and trees must be created before cut-off date.	Cash compensation at market price at the time of compensation	APs have the right to use salvageable trees. APs will be given three months notice that the land on which their crops are

No.	Type of Loss/Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			14 pepper trees and 25 other trees will be cut		planted will be recovered and that they must harvest their crops on time. APs will receive cash compensation at current market cost for any un-harvested crops that are near or ready to harvest at the time of land acquisition.
5	Structures	Loss of or damage to houses and structures	Owners regardless of tenure status but house/structures must be built/ created before cut-off date. 20 m ² of fence, 20m ² of gate, 120m of concrete yard and 16m ² of culvert D30-40 will be affected	For the houses and structures: cash compensation at market price for construction of new houses and structures with similar technical standard at the time of compensation.	No depreciation or deduction of salvageable material will be calculated.
III. ECONOMIC REHABILITATION ASSISTANCES					
6	Assistance for job training or job creation due to loss of productive land	Permanent impact	Households that will lose agriculture land Total 1,810 m ² of perennial land belonging to 21 HHs	Assistance for job training/ creation at prices, equal to 3 times of value of agriculture land lost (as provincial regulation)	Assistance will be paid at the same time of compensation payment and before site clearance.

VIII. ETHNIC MINORITY ACTION PLAN

100. According to SIA, EM people will be mainly benefited from the project. Tourist component may cause some negative impacts but be mitigated and managed. A simple EM action plan is necessary to facilitate EM affected people participating in project processes. The plan will provide new opportunities for EM people, increasing their income without making their burdens increase and to raise the social status of EM people in the subproject area. The targets of this plan are as follows:

- (i) Local contractors are required to use local labor (both men and women) especially EM people for unskill work in construction/rehabilitation and maintenance;
- (ii) Local contractors will not use child labors;
- (iii) EM communities are consulted in the design of all project infrastructure improvements;
- (iv) Training on HIV prevention to EM community which will be combined and implemented under Gender Action Plan;
- (v) Include EM labor-age people in agriculture extention training under current agriculture extention program of communes based on EM demand assessment;
- (vi) At least one member of the Commune Supervision Boards will be a representative of EM people.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

101. Replacement cost. A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to verify the rates issued by the PPC and the results indicate that the current prices for houses and structures and crops and trees issued by Dak Nong provincial People's Committee for compensation are acceptable. The compensation prices for lands and non-land assets will be updated at time of resettlement implementation based on results of replacement cost survey conducted by an independent qualified and experienced appraiser. For this REMDP, the selected price for compensation from provincial promulgated price and market price of land and crops are presented in Table 21. All these prices will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement and shall be updated during REMDP implementation.

Table 2112: Replacement costs and provincial prices for land, structures, crops and trees

No.	Items	Unit	K factor	Unit price stipulated by PPC (VND)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
1	Rural residential land	VND/m ²	1.1	460,000	506,000
2	Perennial land	VND/m ²	1.15	16,000	18,400
3	Fence	VND/m ²	1.0	1,309,093	1,309,093
4	Gate	m ²	1.0	757,000	757,000
5	Concrete yard	m ²	1.0	153,000	153,000
10	Culvert D30cm-40cm	m ²	1.0	320,000	320,000
13	Pepper tree (3-4 years)	VND/tree	1.0	420,000	420,000
14	Avocado tree (> 5 years)	VND/tree	1.0	396,000	396,000
15	Jack-fruit tree (> 7 years)	VND/tree	1.0	402,000	402,000
16	Rambutan tree (>6 year)	VND/tree	1.0	517,000	517,000

No.	Items	Unit	K factor	Unit price stipulated by PPC (VND)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
17	Kapok tree (1 year)	VND/tree	1.0	24,000	24,000
18	Curry tree (>5 years)	VND/tree	1.0	110,000	110,000
19	Sapoche tree (>6 years)	VND/tree	1.0	385,000	385,000

102. Budget for resettlement. The estimated budget, including compensation cost for land and assets on the land, assistance and costs for administration and contingency, is estimated according to the above prices to be VND 248,243,465 equivalent to 11,060 USD (Table 22). EM action plan will be implemented action plan will be implemented in combination with gender action plan and current agriculture extention program of communes, so it is no need arrangement of budget for EM activities.

103. The budget for resettlement will be funded by the Dak Nong PPC using the provincial budget and allocated sufficiently and timely based on schedule of subproject resettlement implementation.

Table 132. Compensation budget

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price (VND)	Total cost (VND)
1	Compensation and assistance for land				43,424,000
	Compensation for perennial land of AHs	m ²	1,810	18,400	33,304,000
	Compensation for rural residential land of AHs	m ²	20	506,000	10,120,000
2	Compensation for structures				64,801,860
	Fence	m ²	20	1,309,093	26,181,860
	Gate	m ²	20	757,000	15,140,000
	Concrete yard	m	120	153,000	18,360,000
	Culvert D30cm-40cm	m	16	320,000	5,120,000
3	Compensation for trees				13,113,000
	Pepper tree (3-4 years)	tree	14	420,000	5,880,000
	Avocado tree (> 5 years)	tree	4	396,000	1,584,000
	Jack-fruit tree (> 7 years)	tree	8	402,000	3,216,000
	Rambutan tree (>6 year)	tree	2	517,000	1,034,000
	Kapok tree (1 year)	tree	1	24,000	24,000
	Curry tree (>5 years)	tree	9	110,000	990,000
	Sapoche tree (>6 years)	tree	1	385,000	385,000
4	Assistance				99,912,000
	Job change/ creation	time	3* agricul land value of 1,820m ²		99,912,000

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price (VND)	Total cost (VND)
Total direct cost					221,250,860
Administration cost		2%			4,425,017
Subtotal					225,675,877
Contingencies		10%			22,567,588
Total					248,243,465

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Province Level

104. Dak Nong Provincial People's Committee (PPC) with the role of Executing Agency is responsible for implementation of resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of PPC include:

- (i) Appraise and approve REMDP;
- (ii) Issue decisions for approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- (iii) Provide timely the budget for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (iv) Direct and supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the REMDP.
- (v) Authorize the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (vi) Directing the relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (vii) Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

105. Dak Nong Provincial Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) authorized by Dak Nong PPC as Project Owner, is responsible for:

- (i) Managing the project loan allocated for subprojects in Dak Nong province;
- (ii) Establishing Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU);
- (iii) Directing PPMU to implement all project activities including REMDP according to the regulations of government and ADB policies;
- (iv) Ensuring budget available for implementation of land acquisition in time;
- (v) Coordinating with relevant agencies to ensure timely redress of complaints or grievances of APs;
- (vi) Supervising project implementation.

106. Ethnic minority committee of Binh Phuoc Province will direct EM department of districts and supervise on implementation of EM action plan.

107. Dak Nong Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU), on behalf of project owner is responsible for comprehensive REMDP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of PPMU include.

- (vii) Preparing, updating, and monitoring REMDP implementation of project components;
- (viii) Guiding LFDC to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met;
- (ix) Conducting, in combination with LFDC and CPCs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- (x) Coordinating with relevant agencies to ensure timely providing compensation, support and rehabilitation measures, and resolving of complaints or grievances of APs;
- (xi) Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining resettlement and grievance databases in accordance with procedures and requirements in approved REMDP and providing regular reports to Dak Nong PPC, DPI and ADB;
- (xii) Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring.

B. District Level

108. The DPC undertakes comprehensive management on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The DPC is responsible to the PPC to report on progress, and the result of land acquisition. The DPC's primary task includes:

- (i) Approving the schedule and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with REMDP;
- (ii) Establishing a District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) or LFDC and directing them and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (iii) Approving and taking responsibility on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plans in the local area; Approving cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work;
- (iv) Taking responsibility for acquiring LURC, certificate on land owning right of HHs and individuals who have land, house entirely recovered; adjusting LURC for HHs and individuals who have land, house partially recovered, in accordance with authorization;
- (v) Directing Commune People's Committees and relevant organizations on implementation of various resettlement and EM activities;
- (vi) Resolving complaints and grievances of APs

C. The Land Fund development Center (LFDC)

109. The main responsibilities of the LFDC are the following:

- (i) Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Perform the DMS, consultation and disclosure activities, design and implementation of income restoration program, coordination with various stakeholders;
- (iii) Prepare compensation plan and submit to DPC for approval. Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement alternative; Take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approved REMDP;
- (iv) Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated HHs;
- (v) Lead and coordinate with the CPC in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to AHs; and

- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances.

D. Ethnic minority department of districts

110. The department in combination with PPMU and other agencies is responsible to carry out:

- (i) all mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts of the subproject on EM people;
- (ii) programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the EM community;
- (iii) Information propagation of HIV/AIDS, women trafficking; Information dissemination on social evils and propaganda on indigenous cultural values and preservation of the values.

E. Commune Level

111. The CPC will assist the LFDC in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following:

- (i) In cooperation with District level and local mass organizations at commune level, mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to approved REMDP;
- (ii) To cooperate with LFDC and Working groups to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired; To notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by DPC;
- (iii) Assign Commune officials to assist the LFDC in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement and EM activities;
- (iv) Identify replacement land (if available) for AHs;
- (v) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,
- (vii) Actively participate in all resettlement and EM activities and concerns.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

112. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 22, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the REMDP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and (iii) internal monitoring activities.

Table 142: Initial Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities

Activities	Time
Approval final draft REMDP and disclosure	
Endorse final draft REMDP by PPC and ADB	6/2016
Disclose the endorsed REMDP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and communes	6-7/2016
Implementation of the approved REMDP	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	Quarter II/2017
Conduct Public consultation meeting with APs and EM people	Quarter II/2017
Conduct propagation of HIV/AID and women trafficking for EM people	Quarter II/2017-2018
Conduct DMS and prepare compensation plan (RCS, as required)	Quarter II/2017
Consultations with APs on the compensation plan	Quarter II/2017

Activities	Time
Update the REMDP based on results of DMS (if required)	Quarter III/2017
Submit compensation plan to DPC for review and approval	Quarter III/2017
Disclose approved compensation plan to APs	Quarter IV/2017
Payment of compensation and allowance	Quarter IV/2017
Clearance of acquired land	Quarter IV/2017
Commencing civil works	Quarter I/2018
Monitoring	
Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of RP with LIC's support	Quarter II/2017
LIC support for preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit CPMU and ADB	Quarter II/2017

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

113. The implementation of the REMDP will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the subproject's adverse impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done through community monitoring and internal monitoring. External monitoring is not required for the subproject due to category B and uncomplicated subproject.

A. Community Monitoring

114. Community-based monitoring will be applied for public oversight over the implementation of the subproject's REMDP. The PPMU will encourage people and especially the APs in the subproject area to monitor the REMDP implementation in terms of what they receive as compensation compared what is stated in the REMDP.

B. Internal Monitoring

115. The objectives of internal monitoring (as well as evaluation) is to assess:

- (i) Compliance with the agreed REMDP;
- (ii) The availability of resources and the efficient, effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- (iii) That resettlement institutions are well-functioning during the course of project implementation;
- (iv) Resettlement and EM activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the REMDP;
- (v) To identify problems, if any, and remedial actions.

116. The Primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with the PPMU as the project implementing agency. The PPMU will be responsible for overseeing the formation, function, and activities of each of the provincial and district bodies responsible for resettlement and EMs. The LFDCs will submit monthly progress reports on the implementation of REMDP to the PPMU. The PPMU will consolidate all provincial reports into the project performance monitoring system, which will be used to prepare regular progress reports to submit to ADB. All data will be gender and ethnicity disaggregated.

117. The PPMU will develop an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, procedures and reporting requirements for all subprojects. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports are submitted to ADB for review and upload on ADB website. Internal monitoring indicators will include but not limited to the following issues:

- (i) Displaced persons and compensation: the number of APs by category of impact; the status of delivery of compensation and subsistence, moving and other allowances;
- (ii) Status of rehabilitation and income restoration activities: The number of APs severely affected by a) loss of productive assets and/or b) displacement; the number of vulnerable APs; the status of relocation of displaced APs; the status of assistance for income restoration;
- (iii) Information disclosure and meaningful consultation: number and scope of public meetings and/or consultations with APs; status of notifications to APs; summary of AP needs, preference and concerns raised during meetings and consultations of APs including EM Aps who are benefited from the project;
- (iv) Complaints and grievances: summary of types of complaints received; steps taken to resolve them; outcomes; and, any outstanding issues requiring further management by district or provincial authorities or ADB assistance;
- (v) Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation, operations and other activities; the amount of funds disbursed for each;
- (vi) Resettlement schedule: completed activities as per schedule; delays and deviances, including reasons; revised resettlement schedule;
- (vii) Coordination of resettlement activities with award of contract for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and projected date for award of civil works contracts;
- (viii) Ethnic groups, particularly ethnic women, benefited from the project interventions;
- (ix) Implementation problems: problems that have arisen, reasons and corrective actions to remedy outstanding issues.

ANNEX: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND LIST OF ATTENDEES

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THẢO LUẬN NHÓM TẬP TRUNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
Dự án hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới

I. Thời gian tổ chức: 14h30 ngày 22 tháng 03 năm 2016

II. Địa điểm tổ chức: Hội trường UBND xã Đắk Búk Sô

III. Hạng mục tham vấn: Công trình T h 6.

IV. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/bà Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang chức vụ CB Dự án
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã Đắk Búk Sô

- Ông/bà Trần Trọng Đại chức vụ Phó chủ tịch UBND xã
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

3. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn

- Ông/bà Nguyễn Xuân Nhân chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

4. Đại diện hộ dân/cộng đồng: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện hộ gia đình BAH trực tiếp tại thôn/xóm, xã

Số lượng người tham gia: 07 người (danh sách đính kèm theo biên bản này)

V. MỤC ĐÍCH THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các tuyến đường giao thông.

- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân đối với dự án

VI. NỘI DUNG THẢO LUẬN

1. Giới thiệu nội dung thảo luận

- Giới thiệu dự án / chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ.
- Giới thiệu về qui mô dự án và phạm vi thu hồi đất, tình giá mua đất tại đây của DN đến người dân địa phương.
- Những thuận lợi và khó khăn trong quá trình đầu tư dự án.

2. Những vấn đề liên quan đến Chính sách an toàn TĐC và DTTS

- Đất sử dụng của gia đình đến có sổ đỏ.
- Không có nhà của họ nên bị ảnh hưởng.
- Quá trình thi công nhanh - quên chi trả các hộ gia đình cải tạo lại khuôn viên, đi lại biến bán cho phù hợp.
- Về việc nắm bắt thông tin: người dân chưa nắm bắt thông tin cụ thể? Họ đã cần cung cấp đầy đủ thông tin để người dân nắm bắt.
- Trong vùng dự án người dân tộc thiểu số ít sinh sống tại các mặt hàng tiêu thụ họ nên không tái đầu tư lại đến người dân tộc thiểu số?

3. Mức độ sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân vào Dự án

- Cán bộ và người dân địa phương nhất trí đồng thuận cao với việc triển khai dự án.
- Đề nghị cho triển khai sớm dự người dân sớm hưởng lợi.
- hi dự án
- bà dân kiến đề cho địa phương hoàn thiện thời gian các thủ tục của nhà nước.

VII. KẾT LUẬN

- Xã rất đồng tình và ủng hộ dự án không có vấn đề gì bất lợi cả.
- Rất mong dự án hoàn thành sớm để người dân được hưởng lợi.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc ngày tháng năm 2016

Đại diện cộng đồng

BQL tiểu dự án

Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Trần Trọng Đại

Đại diện Tư vấn

Nguyễn Xuân Nhàn

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM GIA THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

Phường/xã Đak Lak So, tỉnh/thành phố (kèm theo biên bản thảo luận nhóm)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Trần Bích Phượng	Nữ	Chủ tịch HĐND xã	Phạm
2	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	Nam	Chủ tịch UBND xã	Thái
3	Đỗ Thị Ánh	Nữ	CT thôn Phú Mỹ	
4	Trần Văn Năm	Nam	Bí thư Đảng xã	Trần Văn Năm
5	Đỗ Đức Ninh	Nam	CT thôn cũ chiến binh	Đỗ Đức Ninh
6	Trần Phú Văn	Nữ	Phó bí thư Đảng ủy	Trần Phú Văn
7	Trần Trọng Tài	Nam	Phó CT UBND xã	Trần Trọng Tài
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THẢO LUẬN NHÓM TẬP TRUNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số

Dự án hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới

- I. Thời gian tổ chức: 15^{h30} ngày 22 tháng 03 năm 2016
- II. Địa điểm tổ chức: Hội trường UBND xã Đắk Buk so
- III. Hạng mục tham vấn: Công trình TH6
- IV. Thành phần tham dự:
1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:
- Ông/bà Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang chức vụ C.b Dự án
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
2. Đại diện UBND xã Đắk Buk so
- Ông/bà Trần Trọng Đại chức vụ PETUBND xã
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
3. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn
- Ông/bà Nguyễn Xuân Nhàn chức vụ
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
 - Ông/bà chức vụ
4. Đại diện hộ dân/cộng đồng: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện hộ gia đình BAH trực tiếp tại thôn/xóm, xã.

Số lượng người tham gia: người (danh sách đính kèm theo biên bản này)

V. MỤC ĐÍCH THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các tuyến đường giao thông.
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân đối với dự án

VI. NỘI DUNG THẢO LUẬN

1. Giới thiệu nội dung thảo luận

- Giới thiệu về dự án / Chủ đầu tư / Nhà tài trợ
- Giới thiệu lịch trình thực hiện dự án (Dự kiến)
- Giới thiệu về phạm vi thu hồi đất và GPMB
- Giới thiệu về quy mô đầu tư dự án

2. Những vấn đề liên quan đến Chính sách an toàn TĐC và DTTS

- Tác động của dự án đến các hộ dân là rất nhỏ
- Không có hộ nào phải di dời
- Không có tác động Vượt mức đến tầng bao dân tộc thiểu số
- Cây trồng bị ảnh hưởng chủ yếu là Cây ăn trái, cây lương thực và cây vật nuôi
- Mặt đất này là đất của người dân cũng có thể bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án nhưng mức độ tác động không lớn
- Người dân sẵn sàng GPMB di dời và thi công dự án

3. Mức độ sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân vào Dự án

- Đường hiện nay đang rất hẹp, chất lượng xuống cấp gây tai nạn rất nhiều nên người dân rất ủng hộ và mong dự án hoàn thành sớm để người dân bớt vất vả.
- Dự án nâng cấp đường hiện thành sẽ mang lại nhiều lợi ích cho người dân địa phương:
 - + Khi thu mua nông sản thuận tiện hơn, không bị ép giá.
 - + Giao thông đi lại tốt hơn, tai nạn ít hơn.
 - + Dịch vụ du lịch từ đó sẽ phát triển.

VII. KẾT LUẬN

- Tất cả hộ dân tham dự đều rất ủng hộ dự án.
- Người dân mong muốn dự án sớm hoàn thành càng tốt để việc đi lại bớt khó khăn.
- Dự án nâng cấp đường mang lại nhiều lợi ích cho người dân tại khu vực.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc ngày tháng năm 2016

Đại diện cộng đồng

BQL tiểu dự án

Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Trần Trọng Đại
Đại diện Tư vấn

Nguyễn Xuân Nhân

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM GIA THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

Phường/xã....., tỉnh/thành phố (kèm theo biên bản thảo luận nhóm)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Phạm Văn Khang	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	Khang
2	Phạm Hùng	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	Hùng
3	Nguyễn Văn Long	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	Long
4	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	Sơn
5	Đường Hồng An	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	An
6	Phạm Quang Nam	Nam	Xã Đắc Búk So, Tuy Đức	Nam
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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THẢO LUẬN NHÓM TẬP TRUNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số

Dự án hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới

I. Thời gian tổ chức: 10/6 ngày 22 tháng 8 năm 2016

II. Địa điểm tổ chức: Hội trường UBND xã Đak N'Drang

III. Hạng mục tham vấn: Công trình T.L.G

IV. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/bà Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang chức vụ Cán bộ DA
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã Đak N'Drang

- Ông/bà Trần Thị Hà Giang chức vụ Phó CT UBND
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

3. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn

- Ông/bà Nguyễn Văn Mạnh chức vụ Chuyên gia TV
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

4. Đại diện hộ dân/cộng đồng: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện hộ gia đình BAH trực tiếp tại thôn/xóm, xã.

Số lượng người tham gia: 7 người (danh sách đính kèm theo biên bản này)

V. MỤC ĐÍCH THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các tuyến đường giao thông.

- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân đối với dự án

VI. NỘI DUNG THẢO LUẬN

1. Giới thiệu nội dung thảo luận

- Thông tin chung về DA.
- Tài liệu của DA và các biên phiên giải theo, phục hồi các nhà tư tưởng, họ tên và TĐC.
- Tham vấn về các vấn đề CT-XH.
- Sự sẵn sàng của người dân về DA.

2. Những vấn đề liên quan đến Chính sách an toàn TĐC và DTTS

- Không có hồ nào bị ảnh hưởng ^{trên} hồ của hồ già trôi, mà chỉ ảnh hưởng tới tài sản khác như ruộng, nhà.
- Việc di tản đến đến khi tể không còn có thể ảnh hưởng đến đời sống, sức khỏe. Di tản đến vì thuật kê có phải ăn phải lấy với điều kiện đời sống, sẽ hoạt động người dân Trung quốc từ thuật kê để nghỉ tham vấn người dân dọc hai bên tuyến, tham vấn chủ thể với chủ quyền địa phương.
- Hồi ich từ phía này may lại sẽ tốt hơn như có với nghệ thuật bất lợi.
- Thực hiện công tác bồi thường và GPMB cần công khai minh bạch và công bằng.
- Di nghị có thể bị báo cáo bị quy luật địa an và.
- Có 4 Ban (Ban chấp, Ban Trung, Tư Soay, Ban Rwah, Ban Boang) đặc biệt lưu ý trong công tác GPMB.

3. Mức độ sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân vào Dự án

- Người dân sẵn sàng tham gia vào dự án và nhất trí cao với việc dân từ dự án.

VII. KẾT LUẬN

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11^h ngày 22 tháng 8 năm 2016

Đại diện cộng đồng

BQL tiểu dự án

Bach Thị Huyền Trang

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

Đại diện Tư vấn

Nguyễn Văn Hải



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Quản Thị Hà Giang

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM GIA THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

Phường/xã Độc N.Đ. Quỳ....., tỉnh/thành phố (kèm theo biên bản thảo luận nhóm)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Lê Thị Liên		Thị trấn Tân Lạc	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Nguyễn Văn Hải		Thị trấn Tân Lạc	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Nguyễn Thị Liên			<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Lê Thị Như		Thị trấn Tân Lạc	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Lê Văn Hùng		Thị trấn Tân Lạc	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Nguyễn Văn Tân		Độc Tiên	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Nguyễn Văn Lục		Độc Tiên	<i>[Signature]</i>
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CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THẢO LUẬN NHÓM TẬP TRUNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
Dự án hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới

I. Thời gian tổ chức: 08h30 ngày 22 tháng 3 năm 2016

II. Địa điểm tổ chức: Hội trường UBND xã ĐAK N DRUNG

III. Hạng mục tham vấn: Công trình TL6

IV. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/bà Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang chức vụ Chủ DA
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã ĐAK N DRUNG

- Ông/bà Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang chức vụ Phó CT UBND
- Ông/bà Lê Văn Vinh chức vụ Phó BT Đảng ủy
- Ông/bà chức vụ

3. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn

- Ông/bà Nguyễn Văn Mạnh chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ
- Ông/bà chức vụ

4. Đại diện hộ dân/cộng đồng: Đại diện cộng đồng và đại diện hộ gia đình BAH trực tiếp tại thôn/xóm, xã.

Số lượng người tham gia: 09 người (danh sách đính kèm theo biên bản này)

V. MỤC ĐÍCH THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các tuyến đường giao thông.

- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Sự sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân đối với dự án

VI. NỘI DUNG THẢO LUẬN

1. Giới thiệu nội dung thảo luận

- Giới thiệu sơ bộ về DA và nội dung chương trình kinh việc
- Tóm lược về điều kiện kinh tế - xã hội của xã như vị trí địa lý, dân số, cơ cấu kinh tế.
- Giới thiệu danh sách hội viên, hộ gia đình.
- Các biện pháp hỗ trợ phục hồi.

2. Những vấn đề liên quan đến Chính sách an toàn TĐC và DTTS

- Trên địa bàn và do số hộ gia đình nông nghiệp, bao gồm các hộ nông nghiệp, lâm nghiệp và các hộ khác, trong đó có các hộ nông nghiệp có vị trí tương đối.
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo 12%, dân số 870. Tổng số hộ 255 hộ.
- Địa bàn phân bố sản xuất nông nghiệp là vùng đồi núi, sản xuất chủ yếu là lúa, ngô, cây ăn quả, chăn nuôi gia súc, gia cầm.
- Các hộ dân cư sinh sống tại đây chủ yếu là người dân địa phương, có trình độ dân trí thấp, đời sống khó khăn, sản xuất nông nghiệp chủ yếu dựa vào sức lao động thủ công.
- Các khoản phí phải nộp cho các cơ quan, tổ chức, đơn vị khác như: thuế, phí, lệ phí, tiền thuê đất, tiền sử dụng đất, tiền quản lý và sử dụng đất, tiền đăng ký quyền sử dụng đất, tiền cấp giấy chứng nhận quyền sử dụng đất.
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo 12%, dân số 870. Tổng số hộ 255 hộ.
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo 12%, dân số 870. Tổng số hộ 255 hộ.
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo 12%, dân số 870. Tổng số hộ 255 hộ.

3. Mức độ sẵn sàng tham gia của người dân vào Dự án

- Dân từ trước đã luôn định mang lại giá trị cho kết nối tổ BQL là 29 căn, (chính) với các phân khu
- Giao hàng từ hai tháng trước, giao hàng trước, trả tiền sau phân khu, mua lại, mua trước
- Thiết kế và bán lại nhà, không có hộ mới chỉ
- Dân từ trước cấp là mong muốn của người dân
- Nhà từ trước, trước nước hai bên, trả tiền trước
- Dân từ trước cấp trước, trước vì giá trị
- Nhà từ trước, bán cho các hộ, trả tiền, trả tiền, trả tiền
- Nhà từ trước, trả tiền, trả tiền, trả tiền

VII. KẾT LUẬN

- Dân từ trước, trả tiền, trả tiền, trả tiền
- Nhà từ trước, trả tiền, trả tiền, trả tiền

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 17h00 ngày 22 tháng 3 năm 2016

Đại diện cộng đồng

BQL tiểu dự án

Đoàn Thị Huyền Trang

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương







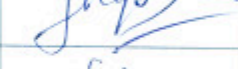
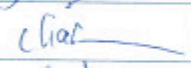

KT/CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Đại diện Tư vấn

Trần Thị Hà Giang
Nguyễn Văn Minh

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM GIA THẢO LUẬN NHÓM

Phường/xã.....Đak N'Drang... tỉnh/thành phố (kèm theo biên bản thảo luận nhóm)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Tiến Thị Hòa Giang		phố CT UBND	
2	Nông Văn Cường		PCT HAND	
3	Điền Kêu		CT MTTR	
4	Điền Quang Phi		phố CT Hời CCE	
5	Bùi Thanh Hải		Cán bộ tư pháp	
6	Nguyễn Thị Liên		Đội Trại Thanh	
7	Điền Phúc		PCT MTTR	
8	Trần Thị Hồng		phụ hành Trạm Y tế	
9	Điền Thị Thanh Thủy		Cán bộ địa chất	
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BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CẤP XÃ

V/v tham vấn xin ý kiến cộng đồng về các hạng mục công trình giao thông thuộc Dự án hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới trên địa bàn xã Suối Trục

I. Thời gian tổ chức: 08/13 ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2015

II. Địa điểm tổ chức: Hội trường UBND xã Suối Trục

III. Hạng mục tham vấn: Công trình đầu tư trên địa bàn xã

IV. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện UBND xã Suối Trục

- Ông/bà T. Xuân Thê' T. Xuân chức vụ Phó CT UBND

- Đại diện của các thành phần được mời tham dự (danh sách đính kèm)

VI. NỘI DUNG THẢO LUẬN

1. Giới thiệu thành viên, mục đích, lý do cuộc họp
2. Giới thiệu tóm tắt về DA hỗ trợ phát triển khu vực biên giới
3. Cung cấp các thông tin kinh tế-xã hội – môi trường trên địa bàn xã
4. Thảo luận các vấn đề liên quan đến quá trình thực hiện dự án

Ý kiến của các thành viên tham gia cuộc họp

- Suối Trục là xã biên giới của huyện Tuy Đức, Đắk Nông
địa thế: nằm trên dãy núi phía Nam Nguyên Thủy
nhập chính của người dân là từ SX nông nghiệp (chủ yếu
lên 80% qua từ SX). Các cây trồng chủ yếu bao gồm
cà phê, tiêu, mủi ca; dịch vụ du lịch và các sản phẩm chủ yếu
là dịch vụ nông nghiệp như phân bón và các sản phẩm
nông sản, xã có 1 RTX thuộc loại đặc biệt
- Tổng dân số toàn xã 2.201 hộ với 7.782 người, tỷ lệ
đo DT kinh 53%, M Nông 34% và các DT khác 13%
- Tỷ lệ hộ nghèo hàng xã là 43,5% đời sống chủ yếu
là người dân chủ yếu làm nông nghiệp do tình
đo kinh tế thấp kém, việc áp dụng khoa học công
nghiệp hạn chế
- Về nhân lực chủ yếu SX nông nghiệp làm tại (1) làm ở
các tác thấp, (2) thuê vốn để đầu tư cho sản xuất;
(3) người học hỏi bên ngoài làm thuê, còn lại chủ yếu

thủ lương hoặc kho chứa do dưới, xấp xỉ (4) thêm nguyên nước
 tươi. Năm xưa có 9 hồ đập thủy lợi dưới nước, thủy triều hiện
 tại chỉ có 1 sả diện tích bị AH do hạn hán, nắng, muối
 cây trồng giảm khoảng 30%
 - Việc tập phân định về qđ, gạo được về bán tại, cũ
 về ăn, ăn tự, đạt 98%
 - Các tác này cấp ki năng mới của việc dân số
 giảm: Thủy thược, đi lại dễ dàng, lưu thông hàng hóa phát triển
 + Phân bổ mua bán gạo, bán tại
 + Phân bổ lương thực, phân bổ
 + An ninh, qđ, được, bảo vệ
 - Có thể có 1 sả lương thực tại, dân tại nạn gạo thược, thược
 cấp, vận chuyển, bán tại
 - AH thu hoạch đạt khoảng 10%, việc tưới, phân, phân
 sả thược, phân, xã có 2 điểm dân cư nằm trên tuyến, khảo
 sát bán tại, chỉ có 1 hộ AH, thược từ xã liên, phân, thược, có hộ AH

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 10h ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2016

Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn





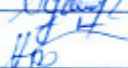





Nguyễn Văn Mạnh

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
 UBND QUẢNG TRUNG H. TUY DUC T. ĐAK NONG
 Trần Thế Tuấn

DANH SÁCH CÁC ĐẠI BIỂU THAM GIA HỢP THAM VẤN

Xã/Phường... Sông Trảng Tỉnh/thành phố... Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên
1	Trần Hồng Quân	Nam	UBND xã Sông Trảng	
2	Trần Thế Tuấn	Nam	UBND xã Sông Trảng	
3	Mai Khắc Tâm	Nam	UBND xã Sông Trảng	
4	Điền Đoàn	Nam	UBND xã	
5	Phạm Văn Chấn	Nam	Phường thành phố	
6	Thị Hết	Nữ	Chợ trời Hết xã	
7	Nguyễn Thị Bích Loan	Nữ	Đoàn chính xã	
8	Phạm Văn Trung	Nam	UBND xã	
9	Trần Văn Việt	Nam	Bưu điện huyện	
10	Điền Thanh	Nam	Hội chợ xã	
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Trần Thế Tuấn

