

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)

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**VIE: Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in the
Northeastern Provinces Sector Project-Upgrading and
Improvement of the Provincial Road 211 Tra Linh and
Trung Khanh Districts, Cao Bang Province**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 27 April 2017)

Currency unit	-	Viet Nam Dong (D)
D1.00	=	\$0.000044
\$1.00	=	Đ 22,730

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
CARB	-	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
DRC		District Resttlement Committee
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
LFDC	-	Land Fund Development Center
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NTP	-	Notice to Proceed
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
REMDP	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
VND	-	Vietnamese dong

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (Meter)	-	the base unit 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

GLOSSARY

Compensation	-	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	-	Means the date of land acquisition announcement made by local authorities. 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.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	-	With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this REMDP. Total compensation cost shall be calculated after completion of DMS.
Affected person (AP)	-	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other 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 physical displacement. In the case of affected household (AH), it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.
Ethnic minorities	-	People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.
Entitlement	-	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.

- Income restoration program - 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) - 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.

- Households under preferential treatment policy - The households: provided the meritorious services to the revolution, martyrs and wounded soldiers, Mothers of the Vietnamese Heroes, Families of the Heroes of the Public Armed Forces were awarded by the State of Vietnam as stipulated by the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Society.

- 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.

- 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 - Refers to various measures provided to APs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.

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

- 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 and (vi) households under preferential treatment policy

Note:

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	2
GLOSSARY	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	11
A. Background	11
B. Civil works to be undertaken	13
C. Mitigation measures	13
D. Objective of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan	14
II. PROJECT IMPACTS	14
A. Survey process	14
B. Permanent impacts	15
C. Temporary impacts	19
D. Ownership status of households	19
E. Vulnerable households and EM households	19
III. GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE	20
A. Socioeconomic condition in the subproject area	20
a. Brief physical and geographical profile of sub- project communes	22
C. Characteristics of affected households	24
D. Social Impact Assessment	28
IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	31
A. Information dissemination	31
B. Public Consultation and Participation	31
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	34
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	35
A. ADB Policies	35
B. National Laws on Involuntary Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities (EMs)	36
C. Reconciliation of the Government and ADB policies on Resettlement and ethnic minority	38
D. Project policies	44
VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	45
A. Eligibilities	45
B. Compensation and assistance	45
C. Entitlement matrix	46
VIII. RESETTLEMENT	57
IX. INCOME RESTORATION	57
X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND ASSISTANCE	57
A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	60
B. Provincial level	60
C. District level	61
D. District Resettlement Committee/ Land Fund Development Center (DRC/LFDC)	62
E. Communal level	62
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	62
XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	63
A. Community supervision	63
B. Internal monitoring	63
ANNEX I: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES	65
ANNEX II: LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE SUBPROJECT	73
ANNEX III: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	80
SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRES (IOL)	80
ANNEX IV: INVENTORY FORM OF PUBLIC STRUCTURES	85
INVENTORY FORM FOR AFFECTED PUBLIC LAND AND STRUCTURES	85

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: IMPACTS ON HHS AND ORGANIZATIONS/ENTERPRISE.....	15
TABLE 2: IMPACTS OF LAND OF AHS AND ORGANIZATIONS.....	16
TABLE 3: IMPACTS ON HOUSES OF HOUSEHOLDS	16
TABLE 5: IMPACTS ON FRUIT TREES (UNIT: TREES).....	17
TABLE 6: IMPACTS ON TIMBER TREES (UNIT: TREES).....	18
TABLE 7: LAND ACQUISITION PROPORTION OF AFFECTED HHS.....	19
TABLE 8: VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS UNDER THE SUBPROJECT.....	19
TABLE 9: COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN SUB- PROJECT AREA 2015	20
TABLE 10: POVERTY INCIDENCE OF TRA LINH AND TRUNG KHANH DISTRICT 2015- 2016 (%).....	21
TABLE 11: POPULATION AND ETHNICITY IN SUBPROJECT AREA	23
TABLE 12: EDUCATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, ETHNICITY AND SEX DISAGGREGATION	24
TABLE 13: ETHNICITY AND POVERTY OF THE SURVEY	24
TABLE 14: STATUS OF GENDER, AGE AND ETHNICITY OF AFFECTED PERSONS.....	24
TABLE 15: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	25
TABLE 16: AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS	25
TABLE 17: EDUCATION LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	26
TABLE 18: MAIN OCCUPATION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD HEAD.....	26
TABLE 19: ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS IN THE SUBPROJECT’S AREA.....	27
TABLE 21: GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN VIET NAM REGULATIONS AND ADB SPS (2009) AND PROJECT POLICY: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND ETHNIC MINORITY.....	39
TABLE 22: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	48
TABLE 23: REPLACEMENT COST, PROVINCIAL UNIT PRICE FOR LAND, STRUCTURE, TREE AND CROP	57
TABLE 24: HOUSE, STRUCTURE, CROP AND TREE	58
TABLE 25: COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE BUDGET	59
TABLE 26: RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION PAYMENT PLAN	62

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Introduction:** The Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in the Northeastern Provinces Sector Project (Project) funded by ADB is based on FNEP project master development plan. The development plan meets Vietnamese Gov's strategy on investing the ODA fund for remote and poor provinces. The use of sub-regional approach, with the aim at building the relationship among provinces is one of the bases for facilitating growth in remoter areas. As the proposed plan the investment targets on outputs that build regional comparative advantages in terms of increasing the competitiveness of economic activities in the sub-region. The expected impacts are to improve socio-economic efficiency of local communities through the improved financial benefits and through the decrease in the cost of access to public health, education, water supply and market services. The Project will have 4 outputs: (i) enhance FNEP connectivity by developing critical transport infrastructure; (ii) improve rural water supply; (iii) develop agriculture and rural product value chains (ARVC) in Lang Son province; and (iv) Decentralised Public Asset Management Processes Implemented.
- 2. Scope of Impacts:** The subproject will affect 362 households (AHs) with 1,542 people. Out of 362 AHs, there are 7 severely AHs, in which 2 AHs are losing from 10% to 30% of their productive land; 5 AHs have to rebuild their houses on the remaining land. There are eight organizations/enterprises affected by the subproject including six CPCs/towns having public land/asset affected and two power companies of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts having electrical poles and 0.4kv power line affected. There are 358 out of 362 AHs under the vulnerable group and belonging to ethnic minority groups of Dao, Tay and Nung including four female headed HHs with dependents, 86 poor AHs, three disabled AH heads, eight AHs under preferential treatment policy¹. In addition, the subproject has no impact on religious works such as temples or pagodas, graves and other spiritual culture of the local people.
- 3. Impacts on land:** According to the IOL results, the subproject will permanently acquire totally 34,756m² various kinds of land including 2,731m² of residential land; 10m² of cemetery land, 7,327m² of agricultural land for annual crops; 4,137m² of land for perennial trees; 1,238m² of productive forest; 16m² of aquaculture land; 19,297m² of public land including the road corridor and unused land
- 4. Impacts on house and structures:** The subproject will affect 238m² of houses of 12 AHs and totally 1,305 m² of auxiliary works and structures such as gates, fences, culverts, kitchens, shops, yards, toilets, cages, etc. affected by the subproject.
- 5. Impact on crops and trees:** The subproject will affect to 1,714 trees of various kinds including 223 fruit trees and 1,491 timber trees. In addition, around 8,978m² of crops shall be affected by the subproject.
- 6. Legal and policy framework:** The Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Framework of the project has been prepared based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government and ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). The overall objective of these-above mentioned policies is to ensure that all people, including ethnic minority people affected by the subproject shall (i)

¹ Pursuant to the National Assembly and GoV Policies: Resolution No. 494/NQ-UBTVQH13 May 18, 2012 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the results of monitoring the implementation of policies and legislation on people with meritorious services to the revolution and the Decision No. 22/2013/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on supporting people with meritorious services to the revolution in housing

improve or at least restore their living standards to at least pre-Project levels; (ii) receive appropriate culturally socio-economic benefits; (iii) not be negatively affected by the subproject; and (iv) actively participate in projects that have impacts on them.

7. **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 APs can send their complaints in the most satisfactory and convenient way, 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 solution.
8. **Information disclosure, Community consultation and participation:** Community consultation, information disclosure, discussion meetings at village level with APs and local officials have been carried out during the REMDP preparation. Full consultations with the ethnic minority groups have also been carried out during subproject preparation and REMDP preparation.² Project policies, options for compensation, resettlement, and ethnic minority development plan and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and proposals 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.
9. **Issues on Gender and EMs:** People living in the subproject belong to a number of ethnic minority groups with approximately 98.8% of the total population in the subproject communes, belonging to Kinh, Tay, Nung, and Dao. Impacts such as land acquisition, dust, noise and traffic jam during subproject implementation have been identified but these negative impacts shall be mitigated by applying mitigation measures. 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. The illiteracy rate among 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.
10. **Institutional Arrangements:** Cao Bang Provincial People's Committee as the Executing Agency will allocate a provincial budget and direct its departments and district authorities to implement land acquisition as scheduled. Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) as the project owner will manage project loan allocated to Cao Bang province, be responsible for overall management and coordination of project implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under each DPI as Implementing Agency to manage and implement subproject and ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. A District Resettlement Committee/ Land Fund Development Center (DRC/LFDC) with representatives from affected persons (AP), will be established implement the REMDP.
11. **Implementation schedule:** This REMDP will be implemented before commencement of civil works. It is expected that land acquisition will be carried out during 2017 and 2018.

² Details of the Community Consultations meetings with six communes are presented in paragraph 85 of the main report and the minutes of the Community Consultations meetings are included in Annex 1.

- 12. Monitoring and evaluation:** The subproject is category B in resettlement and ethnic minorities; therefore, it is not required external monitoring experts. During resettlement implementation, Cao Bang PMU will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation to ensure the implementation of the REMDP in compliance with ADB safeguard policy (SPS 2009).
- 13. Total resettlement cost:** The total cost for implementation of the REMDP, including management and contingency cost, is estimated to be VND **12,834,506,207** equivalent to USD **574,250.84**.³ This cost will come from the Cao Bang Province's budget.

³ US\$ 1 = VND 22,350

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

14. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning to fund the Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in the Northeastern Provinces Sector Project (Project). The project will improve the economic competitiveness of the four North-Eastern provinces (FNEP) of Bac Kan, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, and Lang Son. The Project will: (i) enhance FNEP connectivity by developing critical transport infrastructure; (ii) improve rural water supply; (iii) develop agriculture and rural product value chains (ARVC); and (iv) decentralised Public Asset Management Processes Implemented. The Project will help to integrate the FNEP into national and subregional frameworks including the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It is consistent with ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2012–2015.
15. Cao Bang is one of four FNEP under the project. The proposed representative road sub-project for Cao Bang is: Rehabilitation and Upgrading of provincial road (PR) 211 from Trung Khanh to Tra Linh. PR211 is 28 km long, running through 6 communes/towns and connecting Trung Khanh and Tra Linh districts. The road was last upgraded during 2000-2002, when it was classified as Class VI MN. Since this time, PR211 has suffered significant degradation, not only to its surface, but also to its base layer and its drainage structures.
16. The subproject will follow the existing alignment, with the exception of a new alignment to cross a river and bypassing the village of Bac Vong town. The PR211 will be upgraded from grade VI_{MN} to IV_{MN}. Along the route there are many residential and agricultural areas growing corn and rice. The likely increase in speed and traffic volume highlights a need for a road safety program. The upgraded road connects two centers of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts both of which borders with China. PR 211 connects to several of roads that link northwards to the auxiliary border gates for cross border trade to and from China. The road also connects with PR206 and PR213 (Trung Khanh district) to Ly Van and Po Leo border gates and continues to the east to the Thac Ban Gioc (waterfall) resort. To the west PR211 connects with the tourism route into Nguom Ngao cave, via PR 210 and NH 34 (Tra Linh district) to Hung Quoc border gate. Other significant sites connected to this network include Gioc Dau spiritual tourism base, Ho Thang Hen tourism base (Tra Linh district), Pac Bo historical relics, Soc Giang border gate (Ha Quang district) and Cao Bang province to create the socio-economic connection between the center of the province and other districts of the province and other neighboring provinces.
17. The PR211 is located along the southern edge of the Special Border Economic Development Zone of Cao Bang province that was formed under the Decision No.20/2014/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister dated 11 February 2014, with a total area of over 30,130ha covering 37 communes and 3 towns, including Tra Linh and Trung Khanh. The provincial government has prioritized the development of the road network in this zone. The road network connecting into the national border gates is completely and highly connected. The rationale for rehabilitating and upgrading PR211 include (i) facilitating cross-border trade through auxiliary gates, (ii) promoting the development of tourism through the east-west linkages between the two major attractions in Cao Bang by substantial reductions in travel times, and (iii) reducing impediments to residents and businesses along and adjacent to the road, to participate in businesses and trade further afield (currently impeded by the poor standard of PR211).
18. The subproject will help to expand the international relationship, facilitate the trade, tourism, import, export of goods. In addition, the road will be upgraded to Class IV_{MN} standard providing a more reliable connection within the provincial road network, with a particular impact upon the

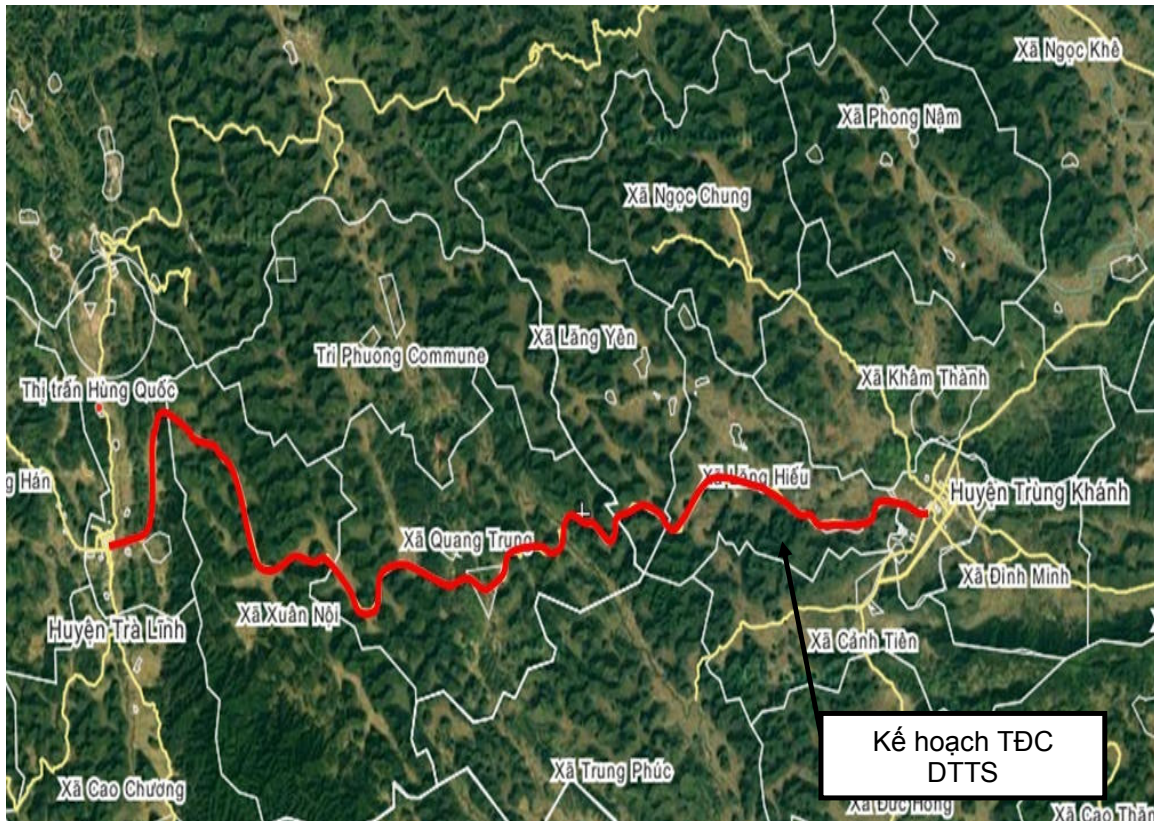
districts of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh (including Hung Quoc town, communes of Xuan Noi, Quang Trung, Tri Phuong of Tra Linh district, Lang Yen, Lang Hieu, Trung Hieu and Trung Khanh town of Trung Khanh district).

- Based on the survey results, it is necessary to upgrade and rehabilitate the PR211 as the further deterioration of the existing road increases transport costs and cause PR211 impossible to meet special demands for cross-border transportation through Tri Phuong auxiliary gate. The degraded road is a big challenge for the development of tourism in the region due to the increase in travelling time and costs. The subproject will enhance the transportation capacity and connectivity between Trung Khanh and Tra Linh districts and other districts in the provinces, contributing to cultural exchange and improve living standards of local people. Other the other hand, the subproject will enhance the connection of district centers to communes, which ensures the border security as well as enhance transaction activities, services of local and foreign enterprises and tourists.

Figure 1: Map of the road subproject



Figure 2: The Subproject Areas Map



B. Civil works to be undertaken

20. The provincial road from Km0+00 to Km28+00 is to be upgraded to Class IV grade mountain roads with the technical specifications meeting standard TCVN4054 - 05 as follows:

- Width of subgrade: 7.5m
- Width of road surface: 5.5m
- Width of road shoulder: 2 x 1.0 m
- Width of lined road shoulders: 2 x 0.5 m

21. Major works envisaged on the route include: (i) Construction of a new bridge over Bắc Vọng River in Bản Sắt village, Quang Trung commune, Trà Lĩnh district. The bridge is designed with prestressed concrete and K=8m width, HL93 design load. Location of construction is 100m upstream from the current to minimize land acquisition.

C. Mitigation measures

22. 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 and one section with the length of 300m will be designed to pass field rice to avoid residential area in Ban Ngan village, Quang Trung commune. Temporary use of land may be 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.

D. Objective of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

23. This REMDP ensures that the subproject will (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by design solution of the project; and (iii) improve or at least restore living of people to the pre-project condition, and (iv) improve living condition of the poor and vulnerable groups.
24. Further, this document develops a roadmap for affected EMs. 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.
25. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) 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, what asset will be compensated and poverty reduction measures.
 - (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.
26. The REMDP is prepared based on the subproject's basic design. 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, results of consultation meetings and replacement cost during updating REMDP.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

27. The social impact assessment (SIA) was conducted in the communes affected by the subproject. The SIA comprised of census and 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.
28. An *Inventory of losses* was done for all affected households based on the preliminary design. Agricultural land to be acquired has been identified through referencing of commune cadastral records. Affected trees and crops have been determined by actual measurement and counting. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and affected trees/crops will be validated during the DMS that will be done when detailed technical design approved.
29. A *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.

30. A *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 by an independently qualified and experienced appraiser 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

31. **Impacts on households**: The subproject will affect 362 households (AH) with 1,542 people. Out of 362 AHs, total (07) seven severely AHs, in which 02 AHs are loss of 10% - under 30% of productive land; 05 AHs have to rebuild their houses on the remained land; 1,305m² of auxiliary works and structures such as gates, fences, culverts, kitchens, shops, yards, toilets, cages, etc. is affected. 8 organizations/enterprises are affected by the subproject including 6 CPCs/towns and 2 power companies of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts who have electrical poles and 0.4kv power line affected. There are 358 out of 362 AHs under the vulnerable group and belonging to ethnic minority groups of Dao, Tay and Nung including four female headed HHs with dependents, 86 poor AHs, three disabled AH heads, eight AHs under preferential treatment policy⁴. Impacts on HHs are presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Impacts on HHs and organizations/Enterprise

No	District/commune	Number of AHs	Insignificantly AHs ⁵	Severely AHs	Number of poor households affected	Vulnerable HHs	Affected organizations/enterprises
A	Tra Linh district	215	209	6	64	213	4
1	Hung Quoc town	37	37	0	8	37	1
2	Xuan Noi commune	77	77	0	21	76	1
3	Quang Trung commune	101	95	6	35	100	2
B	Trung Khanh district	147	146	1	22	145	4
4	Lang Yen	17	17	0	7	17	1
5	Lang Hieu	85	84	1	14	85	2
6	Trung Khanh town	45	45	0	1	43	1
Total		362	355	7	86	358	8

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

⁴ Pursuant to the National Assembly and GoV Policies: Resolution No. 494/NQ-UBTVQH13 May 18, 2012 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the results of monitoring the implementation of policies and legislation on people with meritorious services to the revolution and the Decision No. 22/2013/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on supporting people with meritorious services to the revolution in housing

⁵ Insignificantly AHs are the ones that lose under 10% of total productive land, one part of residential area without relocation or rebuilding of their houses on the remained land areas.

32. **Impacts on land:** According to the IOL results, the subproject will permanently acquire total of 34,756m² various kinds of land including 2,731 m² of residential land; 10 m² of cemetery land, 7,327 m² of agricultural land for annual crops; 4,137 m² of land for perennial trees; 1,238 m² of productive forest; 16 m² of aquaculture land; 19,297 m² of public land including the road corridor and unused land. The IOL results are presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Impacts of land of AHs and organizations

District/ Commune	Unit	Non-agricultural land		Agricultural land				Public land			Total
		Residential land	Cemetery land	Agricultural land		Forest land	Aquaculture land	Non-agricultural land	Unused land	Forest land	
				Annual crops	Perennial trees						
Tra Linh	m2	1,730	0	5,868	1,288	1,176	0	0	7,739	1,520	19,321
	HH	83	0	130	30	18	0	0	3	1	265
Hung Quoc town	m2	633	0	1,230	256	100	0	0	2,379	0	4,598
	HH	20	0	19	4	1	0	0	1	0	45
Xuan Noi	m2	187	0	3,079	253	1,071	0	0	2,110	1,520	8,220
	HH	13	0	65	5	16	0	0	1	1	101
Quang Trung	m2	910	0	1,559	779	5	0	0	3,250	0	6,503
	HH	50	0	46	21	1	0	0	1	0	119
Trung Khanh district	m2	1,001	10	1,459	2,849	62	16	0	7,648	2,390	15,435
	HH	62	1	45	60	1	1	0	3	1	174
Lang Yen	m2	21	0	524	0	62	0	0	2,450	0	3,057
	HH	1	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	19
Lang Hieu	m2	598	0	931	2,757	0	16	0	1,841	2,390	8,533
	HH	18	0	28	51	0	1		1	1	100
Trung Khanh town	m2	382	10	4	92	0	0	0	3,357	0	3,845
	HH	43	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	55
Total	m2	2,731	10	7,327	4,137	1,238	16	0	15,387	3,910	34,756
	HH ⁶	145	1	175	90	19	1	0	6	2	

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

33. **Impacts on houses:** The subproject will affect 238m² of houses of 12 AHs in Quang Trung and Lang Hieu with an affected area of 223 m² and 15 m² respectively. No AHs in 4 remained communes/towns have their houses affected.

Table 3: Impacts on houses of households

No	District/ commune	Totally affected houses		Partially affected houses		Total	
		m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH
1	Tra Linh district	117	5	106	6	223	11
1	Hung Quoc town	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Xuan Noi commune	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁶ One HH may have various kinds of land affected

No	District/ commune	Totally affected houses		Partially affected houses		Total	
		m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH
3	Quang Trung commune	117	5	106	6	223	11
II	Trung Khanh district	0	0	15	1	15	1
1	Lang Yen	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Lang Hieu	0	0	15	1	15	1
3	Trung Khanh town	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		117	5	121	7	238	12

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

34. **Impacts on structures:** There is totally 1,305 m² of auxiliary works and structures such as gates, fences, culverts, kitchens, shops, yards, toilets, cages, etc. affected by the subproject..

35. Impacts on annual crops: The subproject will affect to 8,978 m² of crops including: 5,824 m² of land for rice cultivation, 3,397 m² of land for maize cultivation, 92 m² of land for sweet potatoes cultivation, 155 m² of land for soybean cultivation and 50 m² of vegetable cultivation land of 203 AHs in 6 communes/towns.

Table 4: Impacts on annual crops

District/ commune	Rice		Maize		Sweet potatoes		Soybean		Vegetable	
	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2	HH	m2
Tra Linh district	99	4,766	19	661	3	33	0	0	0	0
Hung Quoc town	15	986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xuan Noi commune	52	2624	9	386	1	20	0	0	0	0
Quang Trung commune	32	1156	10	275	2	13	0	0	0	0
Trung Khanh district	22	518	56	2,736	2	59	1	155	1	50
Lang Yen	0	0	9	273	1	5	0	0	0	0
Lang Hieu	22	518	47	2463	1	54	1	155	1	50
Trung Khanh town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	5,284	75	3,397	5	92	1	155	1	50

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

36. **Impacts on fruit trees:** The subproject will affect 223 fruit trees of various kinds (longan, lychee, banana...) of 54 AHs in 6 communes/towns (see table 6)

Table 5: Impacts on fruit trees (unit: trees)

Trees	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	
Longan	2	1	1	1	4	0	9
Lychee	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Banana	27	0	113	0	0	10	150

Trees	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	
Grape fruit	3	0	4	0	1	0	8
Persimmon	5	0	10	0	0	1	16
Lemon	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guava	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Dracontomelon duperreanum	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Papaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wampee	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jack-tree	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Plum	0	10	3	0	0	0	13
Mango	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Apple	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Orange	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Total	51	11	138	1	10	12	223

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

37. **Impacts on timber trees:** The subproject will affect 1,491 timber trees of various kinds of 60 AHs in 6 communes/towns (see table 7).

Table 6: **Impacts on timber trees (unit: trees)**

Trees	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	
Bead tree	20	34	9	6	1	0	70
Anise	4	10	794	0	0	0	808
Pine/acacia	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Chukrasia tabularis	1	0	152	0	1	0	154
Bamboo	0	32	170	30	75	0	297
Eucalyptus	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Apricot	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
San	0	0	14	48	0	0	62
Cunninghamia	0	5	7	0	0	0	12
Total	25	87	1,228	84	77	0	1,491

Source: Inventory of loss (IOL) and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

38. **Impacts on income and livelihood:** There are two households (01 in Lang Hieu commune and 01 in Quang Trung commune), who are both ethnic minority people, having their production land severely affected by the subproject. Other households only have their production land or ancillary structures slightly affected. Necessary assistance and support to be provided to AHs for their livelihood restoration is presented in the Project's matrix of entitlements {see Table 8}.

Table 7: Land acquisition proportion of affected HHs

District/communes	Acquisition proportion of production land			
	Below 10%	10 - 30 %	30 - 70 %	More than 70%
Tra Linh district	159	1	0	0
Hung Quoc	23	0	0	0
Xuan Noi	72	0	0	0
Quang Trung	66	1	0	0
Trung Khanh	103	1	0	0
Lang Yen	17	0	0	0
Lang Hieu	77	1	0	0
Trung Khanh town	9	0	0	0
Total	262	2	0	0

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

39. **Impacts on natural environment and EM culture:** There will be no impacts caused by the subproject to the environment and livelihood system, culture, customs and religious structures of ethnic HHs in the project area.

C. Temporary impacts

40. The subproject may cause temporary impacts during construction on AHs whose land will be used for the contractor's temporary yard or temporary roads. However, to ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, the civil works contract 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 these mitigation measures, the remaining temporary impact will be insignificant. Detail temporary impacts and mitigation measures will be mentioned in updated REMDP

D. Ownership status of households

41. In 06 subproject communes, the validity verification of land use right certificate (LURC) conducted in affected communes revealed that at the time of preliminary inventory, LURC were issued to the land of most AHs, only about 14 HHs having LURC not yet issued. Regarding land origin, most of the land area has been used and exploited stably for a long time.

E. Vulnerable households and EM households

There are 358 out of 362 AHs under the vulnerable group and belonging to ethnic minority groups including four female headed HHs with dependents, 86 poor AHs, three disabled AH heads, eight AHs under preferential treatment policy⁷ and seven adversely affected households. One household belong to more than one criteria of vulnerable groups but only receives one allowance whichever is higher.

Table 8: Vulnerable households under the subproject

Vulnerable households	Unit	Quantity
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⁷ Pursuant to the National Assembly and GoV Policies: Resolution No. 494/NQ-UBTVQH13 May 18, 2012 by the National Assembly Standing Committee on the results of monitoring the implementation of policies and legislation on people with meritorious services to the revolution and the Decision No. 22/2013/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on supporting people with meritorious services to the revolution in housing

Female-headed households	household	4
Disabled headed households	household	3
Poor households	household	86
Ethnic minorities households	household	358
Households subject to preferential treatment policy	household	8

Source: IOL and Socio-economic survey, October 2016

III. GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socioeconomic condition in the subproject area

Tra Linh and Trung Khanh Districts – Physical Characteristics

42. The districts of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh are located adjacent to the subproject road. The districts are mountainous areas with the average temperature is 25 - 28 degrees C in summer and 16 -17 degrees C in winter. Snow sometimes falls in winter on high mountains of Trung Khanh and Tra Linh. The cool weather combines with many high mountains to create beautiful wintertime scenery. The population density is about 87 person/ km² and 106 person/ km² compared to 78 person/ km² as whole province in 2015. The economy in the two districts where the subproject is located is more developed than other mountainous districts of Cao Bang, because there is border gates and beautiful landscape where attracted tourism and export- import activities
43. Tra Linh district located in the northeast of Cao Bang province as a connection to other provinces with NH34 and NH3. The district covers an area of 25,228.4 hectares, based on its terrain, the district can be divided two sub- regions including the limestone mountainous sub-region where accounts for 60% of total land area and lower earth mountainous sub- regions. The district has an average population of 21,809 people as of end 2015. The district capital lies at Hung Quoc Town where the population density is about 3.5 times compared to average population density of whole district. The district consists of 1 town and 9 communes, and offers a wide selection of beautiful off the beaten path tours.
44. Trung Khanh is a rural district located 63 kilometers far from Cao Bang City. The district covers an area of 45,924 hectares with average population of 51,851 people as of end 2015. The topography of the district is complicated; three ecological sub- regions are recognized being the north and south-western sub- region I with limestone Mountains, the south-eastern sub-region II with earth hills and the sub- region III with small valleys along Quay Son and Bac Vong rivers. Trung Khanh Town is capital of the district. The town of Trung Khanh can be connected with Ly Van, Po Peo border gates, and Ban Gioc Waterfall resort, Nguom Ngao by the provincial road 206, 210 and 213; The district contains of 1 town and 19 communes, of which 8 border communes and 9 extremely difficulty commune under P135.
45. Illustrates composition of population in Trung Khanh and Tra Linh districts. Approximately 79% and 86% inhabitants live in rural area of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh respectively. These districts are home to about 10 ethnic minority groups with range of 97.4% to 98.4%. Tay and Nung are two largest ethnic minority groups with 80% and 27.4% in Trung Khanh district and 51% and 39.6% in Tra Linh District.

Table 9: **Composition of Population in sub- project area 2015**

	Trung Khanh district		Tra Linh district	
	Number of population	Percentage	Number of population	Percentage

	Trung Khanh district		Tra Linh district	
	Number of population	Percentage	Number of population	Percentage
Total	51,581	100	21,809	100
By region				
Rural	44,529	86.33	17,199	78.86
Urban	7,052	13.67	4,610	21.14
By ethnicity				
Kinh	823	1.60	565	2.59
Tay	36,577	70.91	11,143	51.09
Muong	1	0.00	11	0.05
Nung	14,153	27.44	8,636	39.60
Thai	4	0.01	8	0.04
Dao	2	0.00	1	0.00
H'Mong	17	0.03	1,142	5.24
Others	4	0.01	3	0.01
By sex				
Men	25,039	48.54	10,512	48.20
Women	26,542	51.46	11,297	51.80

Source: Data collection from Trung Khanh and Tra Linh Districts, 2016

46. In 2015 poverty rate was 15.07% and 7.48% in Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts respectively compared to 15.86% as whole province. However, the Government of Vietnam set up new poverty-line based on multi-dimension poverty criteria for term 2016- 2020. Accordingly, poverty rate increased to 40.81% and 36.32% in Tra Linh and Trung Khanh district respectively. Table 4 presents poverty rate of sub- project districts in 2015- 2016. The data indicates large disparities of poverty rate between Kinh people and ethnic minorities in each district. Poverty rate remains higher in the rural and remote mountainous areas where poverty is more concentrated in ethnic minority groups with the rate of 95.85% and 99.91% compared to poverty rate as whole of 40.81% and 36.32% in Tra Linh and Trung Khanh respectively. It is found that poverty rate in rural area is more than double higher in urban area in both districts.

Table 10: Poverty incidence of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh District 2015- 2016 (%)

Poverty rate	Tra Linh district		Trung Khanh District		Whole province	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
As whole	15.07	40.81	7.48	36.32	15.86	42.53
By ethnicity						
Kinh People	0.00	4.15	0.22	0.09	0.39	1.08
Ethnic Minority	100.00	95.85	99.78	99.91	99.61	98.92
By Region						
Urban	na	20.82	na	4.87	na	10.75
Rural	na	46.64	na	39.95	na	53.00

Source: Cao Bang DOLISA, 2016

a. Brief physical and geographical profile of sub- project communes

47. The upgraded road runs through four communes and two townships of Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts, namely Hung Quoc Township, Xuan Noi and Quang Trung communes (Tra Linh district) and Trung Khanh Township, Lang Yen and Lang Hieu communes (Trung Khanh District). These communes and township have a total population of 15,484 people of 3,918 households in 68 villages.
48. Hung Quoc is capital town of Tra Linh district with a land area of 1490.3 hectares. The township comprises of 17 villages with population of 4554 people in 1163 households. There are 5 ethnic groups in the township, Tay ethnic group is the largest comprising 742 households approximately 64% of total households. Four larger other ethnic groups who live in Hung Quoc township Nung with 354 households, Muong ethnic group with 2 households, Kinh with 62 household, and 1 household of Thai ethnic minority. Three of seventeen villages are located along the road proposed for upgrading and their population is 1004 people in 254 households, of which 92% ethnic minorities.
49. Xuan Noi Commune is border commune with 6.2 km of border line with China. The commune located in the northeast of Tra Linh district with distance of 7km far from district center. The commune has 11 villages with a population of 1568 people in 390 households. The total land area is 2,939 hectares. There are two ethnic minority groups in the commune. Tay ethnic minority is dominated in the commune with total population of 1043 people in 253 households. Nung ethnic minority account for 33.5% total population (525 people in 137 households). A total of 5 out of 13 villages are expected to benefit from the sub-project comprising 210 households with a total population of 834 people
50. Quang Trung commune located far from Tra Linh district center 14km. The proposed subproject upgrading PR 211 located east- west along the commune. It contains of 10 villages with total population of 1846 people in 426 households. The commune has 2,634.7 hectares of land. The commune is home to 3 ethnic groups. Tay ethnic minority is the largest group with 1679 people (91%) in 379 households. The remaining ones included Nung ethnic minorities (8.8%) and Kinh people (0.2%). Six of these villages with total population of 1287 people will benefit from the proposed upgraded road.
51. Lang Yen commune is border commune, located in the north of Trung Khanh district with distance of 10 km far from district center. The commune comprises of 7 villages with 1290 people in 291 households. Total land area of commune is 1,690 hectares. Two ethnic minority groups of Tay and Nung live together in Lang Yen commune. Nung ethnic group accounts for 74.3% of total population, the remaining 25.7% is Tay ethnic group. The proposed subproject upgraded road PR 211 through the Lang Yen commune about 1.5 km and one out of seven villages is expected to benefit from sub- project with total population of 127 people in 28 households.
52. Lang Hieu commune is an adjacent commune located in the western of Trung Khanh district with distance of 3km far from district center. Lang Hieu commune has total land area of 1431.12 hectares with population of 1951 people in 450 households. There are 8 villages with two ethnic minority groups in the commune. Tay and Nung ethnic groups account for 77% and 23% of total population respectively. All villages of the commune are expected benefits from subproject.
53. Trung Khanh Town is capital of Trung Khanh district with a land area of 451.75 hectares. The PR206 runs through the town and PR211 connects Trung Khanh town to Tra Linh district. The

Township administers 15 villages with total population of 4605 people in 1251 households. The Township has 3 ethnic minority groups including Tay, Nung and Kinh people. Tay ethnic group is the largest group with 73.9% of total population. Nung and Kinh groups account for 21% and 5% total population respectively. There are 51 local government agencies and enterprises located in the Township. Two out of 15 villages with population of 527 people in 143 household will be directly benefited from the subproject.

B. Population, ethnicity and poverty of Beneficiary communes

54. The total population in the two township and four target communes is 15,814 people of 3,971 households in 68 villages but the direct beneficiaries⁸ of the subproject only account for 35% of the total population and are estimated to be 5,433 people in 25 villages out of 68 villages within four communes and two townships. Consistent with the overall population representation ethnic minority account for 97.6% of direct beneficiaries. Table 9 below presents population and ethnicity composition in project area

55. Table 10 presents the poverty incidence in the target communes/townships. The data indicates large disparities of poverty rate between Kinh people and ethnic minorities in each target communes/ townships. Poverty rate remains higher and more concentrates in ethnic minority groups. One hundred percent of the poor in the five out of six target communes and townships are ethnic minorities. Three out of six communes and townships are P135 communes including Xuan Noi, Quang Trung (Tra Linh district) and Lang Yen commune of Trung Khanh district.

Table 11: Population and Ethnicity in Subproject Area

	Whole commune							Beneficiary area						
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh	Total	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh	Total
Number of Villages	17	11	10	7	8	15	68	3	5	6	1	8	2	25
Population (person)	4554	1568	1846	1290	1951	4605	15814	1004	834	1287	127	1654	527	5433
Number of Households	1163	390	426	291	450	1251	3971	254	210	297	28	431	143	1363
<i>By ethnic group</i>														
Kinh	62	0	1	0	0	63	126	20	0	1	0	0	11	32
Tay	743	253	379	78	347	925	2725	137	110	250	28	359	93	977
Nung	354	137	46	213	103	262	1115	97	100	46	0	72	39	354
other	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0		0	0	0	0	0

Source: Annual report of Hung Quoc and Trung Khanh Township, Xuan Noi, Quang Trung, Lang Yen and Lang Hieu commune People's Committees, 2016

56. Education: there are kindergarten, primary and secondary schools in the subproject area. The statistics reveals that the percentage of local people completing primary, secondary and tertiary school in the subproject communes is 10.1%, 38.2% and 41.9% respectively. The illiteracy percentage is around 2.1% of the local population (that are mainly elder and ethnic minorities people). The proportion of people with higher educational degree (vocational school, college and university) is just 7.4%.

⁸ Direct beneficiary is defined as people/households who live in the villages located along the proposed upgraded road. Other villages in communes may access the road through feeder road/track are defined as indirect beneficiaries

Table 12: Education by Economic Status, Ethnicity and Sex disaggregation

Level of education	Survey respondents									
	By poverty classes			By Ethnic group			By Sex		Female headed HH	Total
	poor	near poor	non-poor	Tay	Nung	Other	Women	Men		
Never been to school	1,2	0	0,8	1,7	0,4	0	1,2	0,8	0,4	2,1
Primary school	5,4	3,3	1,7	6,2	4,2	0	2,9	7,5	1,7	10,4
Secondary school	12,9	5,0	20,3	27,0	10,0	1,2	15,4	22,8	5,8	38,2
High school	12,5	7,1	22,4	33,2	8,7	0	22,4	19,5	7,1	41,9
Vocational training	0,4	0	3,3	2,5	1,2	0	2,1	1,7	1,2	3,7
University	0,4	0	3,3	3,3	0,4	0	1,7	2,1	0	3,7
	32,8	15,4	51,9	73,9	24,9	1,2	45,6	54,4	16,2	100

Source: PPTA Consultants- BIIG socio- economic baseline household survey 2016

57. **Poverty:** According to the statistic, the percentages of poor households, threshold households and non-poor households are 32.8%, 15.4% and 51.8% respectively under the poverty ranking of Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs. Poverty reduction has not been sustainable in the project area. Many households who did escape from poverty still have high risk of slipping back. Stagnant economic growth, extreme weather, complex topography, poor infrastructure condition, unpredictable natural disaster, and uneven and low educational level are main reason for local people to slip back to poverty. On the other hand, old habits of some ethnic minorities are also barriers to sustainable poverty reduction in long term.

Table 13: Ethnicity and Poverty of the Survey

Ethnic group	Poor	Near Poor	Non- Poor
Kinh	0	0	1,6
Tay	73,3	73	74,4
Nung	25,3	27	24,0
Other	1,4	0	0
Total	100	100	100
% of survey sample	32,8	15,4	51,8

Source: PPTA Consultants- BIIG socio- economic baseline household survey 2016

C. Characteristics of affected households

58. The sample socio-economic survey was conducted in October 2016 on 83% of AHs in 06 communes. Consultation meetings with local authorities, mass organizations and households are organized with all 06 affected communes where secondary data is also collected. The survey results could be briefed as follows:

59. **Demographic characteristics:** Among 362 AHs with 1,542 people (including 756 males and 786 females) who were surveyed, the number of those above and under 15 years is 1,252 and 290 respectively. Tay ethnic group takes the largest proportion with 1,027 people, followed by Nung ethnic group with 491 people while Thai and Dao groups account for insignificant percentage with 11 people.

Table 14: Status of gender, age and ethnicity of affected persons

District/commune	Total number of persons	By gender		By age		By ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Below 15 years old	Over 15 years old	Kinh	Tay	Nung	Thai	Dao
Tra Linh	919	446	473	165	754	6	556	352	5	0
Hung Quoc	155	74	81	31	124	0	0	155	0	0
Xuan Noi	333	170	163	51	282	4	154	171	4	0
Quang Trung	431	202	229	83	348	2	402	26	1	0
Trung Khanh	623	310	313	125	498	7	471	139	0	6
Lang Yen	90	44	46	17	73	0	90	0	0	0
Lang Hieu	369	186	183	85	284	0	239	124	0	6
Trung Khanh town	164	80	84	23	141	7	142	15	0	0
Total	1542	756	786	290	1252	13	1027	491	5	6

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

60. Households with 3-5 members occupy the largest percentage of surveyed population – 58%, followed by those with 1-3 members who account for 25.4%. The third largest group is households with 5-8 members who make up 15.5% and the lowest percentage of the surveyed group belong to households with more than 8 members.

Table 15: Demographic characteristics of the affected households

District/commune	Person									
	1 - 3 persons		3 - 5 persons		5 - 8 persons		More than 8 persons		Total	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Tra Linh district	50	23.3	129	60.0	34	15.8	2	0.9	215	100.0
Hung Quoc	8	21.6	24	64.9	5	13.5	0	0.0	37	100.0
Xuan Noi	21	27.3	39	50.6	16	20.8	1	1.3	77	100.0
Quang Trung	21	20.8	66	65.3	13	12.9	1	1.0	101	100.0
Trung Khanh district	42	28.6	81	55.1	22	15.0	2	1.4	147	100.0
Lang Yen	1	5.9	11	64.7	4	23.5	1	5.9	17	100.0
Lang Hieu	21	24.7	51	60.0	12	14.1	1	1.2	85	100.0
Trung Khanh town	20	44.4	19	42.2	6	13.3	0	0.0	45	100.0
Total	92	25.4	210	58.0	56	15.5	4	1.1	362	100.0

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

61. Among 362 surveyed HHs, 84.8% of household heads are male and 15.2% are female. It could be easily seen that most household heads in Northern mountain area are male.

Table 16: Age and gender of household heads

District/commune	Gender of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Tra Linh district	86.5	13.5	100

Hung Quoc	70.3	29.7	100.0
Xuan Noi	92.2	7.8	100.0
Quang Trung	88.1	11.9	100.0
Trung Khanh district	82.3	17.7	100
Lang Yen	88.2	11.8	100.0
Lang Hieu	90.6	9.4	100.0
Trung Khanh town	64.4	35.6	100.0
Total	84.8	15.2	100.0

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

62. Generally, the educational level of household heads is mainly at secondary school (about 45% of surveyed people). The percentage of household heads finishing primary and tertiary schools is 19.6% and 19.9% respectively. Household heads who are illiterate only account for 3% while those with higher education level than tertiary school occupy 12.5% of the surveyed people.

Table 17: Education level of household head

Education level of household head	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	
Illiterate	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Not graduating from primary school	5.4	5.2	8.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.1
Graduating from primary school	43.2	16.9	6.9	29.4	8.2	2.2	13.5
Not graduating from secondary school	27.0	24.7	15.8	5.9	17.6	2.2	17.1
Graduating from secondary school	16.2	23.4	31.7	35.3	36.5	17.8	27.9
Not graduating from high school	2.7	2.6	1.0	5.9	2.4	0.0	1.9
Graduating from high school	5.4	11.7	19.8	5.9	22.4	31.1	18.0
Vocational college/college	0.0	0.0	8.9	5.9	3.5	22.2	6.4
University and post university	0.0	1.3	6.9	11.8	1.2	24.4	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IOLand socio-economic survey, 10/2016

63. **Livelihood, occupation and production status:** The surveyed household heads are involved in 03 main livelihood sources including agriculture (69.9%), pension (12.7% and wage (9.7%). Some household heads even have income source from government and business activities but still participate in production activities to generate more income. Income from handicrafts or livestock is insignificant.

Table 18: Main occupation of affected household head

Occupation	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	

Occupation	Tra Linh district			Trung Khanh district			Total
	Hung Quoc	Xuan Noi	Quang Trung	Lang Yen	Lang Hieu	Trung Khanh town	
Cultivation	94.6	90.9	57.4	76.5	80.0	20.0	69.9
Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business	5.4	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.4	8.9	3.0
Retirement	0.0	2.6	18.8	11.8	4.7	42.2	12.7
Workers working in factory	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8
The State's official	0.0	5.2	14.9	11.8	5.9	20.0	9.7
Employee	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	1.7
Handicraft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployment	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.4	1.1
Housework	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

64. **Income, spending and debt:** All 362 surveyed household heads of both genders have monthly income higher than VND 1.5 million.
65. **Housing status:** Most AHs live in their traditional houses: traditional stilt houses, wooden house etc. This is the typical house architecture in the project area, especially where it is home to ethnic minorities groups. In addition, AHs also own television (89%), motorbike (90.63%), electric fan (93.75%), electric cooker (53.75%) and telephone (desk phone or mobile) (93.75%). Many AHs have refrigerator (28.13%) etc.
66. **Hygiene and sanitation:** Most surveyed AHs said that they mainly use water from streams. Regarding toilet, despite most AHs' declaration of their having usage, HHs' toilets are mainly temporary ones or covered with bamboo wattle and only few AHs have permanent toilets or ones with septic tank.
67. **Energy:** The energy source often used for lighting is electricity from national grid with 10% of HHs using this electricity source. The main fuel for cooking is leaves and straw (100%), gasoline and petroleum (78.1%), wood (18.8%). There is only 01 HH using coal as fuel.
68. **Ethnic minority:** Most ethnic minority people living in Tra Linh and Trung Khanh districts and subproject area are Tay, Nung, Dao and some other groups. The largest group in the subproject area is Tay people (66.3%) and Nung people (32%) while Dao and Kinh people account for much lower percentage.
69. In addition to arrangements for local people according to the long term plan, the authorities of the districts have managed to make arrangements for migrators, especially those who are ethnic minority people. However, free migration has also caused significant social impacts to local community such as increased number of poor households, school dropping and social evils. Migrators move to the subproject area from many places due to local land shortage.
70. In addition, the tradition of underage marriage, consanguineous marriage and having many children still persists in ethnic minority communities and migrant ethnic groups. This causes population increase and considerably contributes to population degradation.

Table 19: **Ethnic minority groups in the subproject's area**

District/commune	Ethnic minority groups
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	Kinh		Tay		Dao		Nung		Total	
Tra Linh	2	0.9	132	61.4	0	0.0	81	37.7	215	100.0
Hung Quoc	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	100.0	37	100.0
Xuan Noi	1	1.3	37	48.1	0	0.0	39	50.6	77	100.0
Quang Trung	1	1.0	95	94.1	0	0.0	5	5.0	101	100.0
Trung Khanh	2	1.4	108	73.5	2	1.4	35	23.8	147	100.0
Lang Yen	0	0.0	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	100.0
Lang Hieu	0	0.0	53	62.4	2	2.4	30	35.3	85	100.0
Trung Khanh town	2	4.4	38	84.4	0	0.0	5	11.1	45	100.0
Total	4	1.1	240	66.3	2	0.6	116	32.0	362	100.0

Source: IOL and socio-economic survey, 10/2016

71. Tay people occupy quite a large percentage of Cao Bang province's population. Their unique culture is featured with Luon, Then, Luon Sluong, Luon coi, Luon ngan, Sluong dance (which are kinds of duet), spiritual dance, string instrument (traditional musical instrument). The costumes of Tay men in the past are long indigo shirt, white pants, turban with the top backwards, and cloth shoes. Meanwhile, Tay women often have their hair rolled horizontally, covered with kerchief, wear indigo long dresses or sarongs with copper button on the right, indigo belt with belt string ends straight down on back. All cloths are woven and dyed by themselves.
72. Nung people share the same homeland with Tay people. There are many tribes who are distinguished by costumes and languages, namely Nung Inh, Nung An, Nung Loi, Nung Giang etc. The costumes of Nung people are more diverse given the number of its branches but in general, the basic features are similar. On the other hand, Dao people in Cao Bang are known for their being hard-working. They live in lower upland, cultivate in both farm field and terrace field and are still strictly follow their traditions and customs. Dao people's costumes are very special and diverse in forms and styles. Two main tribes of Dao in Cao Bang are *Dao Tien* and *Red Dao*.

D. Social Impact Assessment

73. **The project's potential negative impacts.** The social impact assessment (SIA) has been conducted via a population census, preliminary inventory of losses (IOL) and consultation in order to identify both positive and negative impacts caused by the subproject, mitigation measures for the latter as well as how to promote the benefits to local people. The SIA result reveal that the land acquisition is minor and thus, it does not cause much impact on the income and life of AHs, including ethnic minority ones. Ethnic people in the project area still have low education level and poor skills, which might cause employment opportunities to be taken by people from other places rather than local ethnic people. Furthermore, during construction phase, migrant labors could bring in health risks to health of ethnic minority people, especially women with sexually transmitted diseases, for example.
74. The project might also cause negative impacts to ethnic minority women, especially with land acquisition, which, however, do not affect the household's life. Additionally, mitigation

measures will also be implemented in design, compensation and resettlement activities. Besides, during construction phase, environmental pollution due to dust, construction waste, noise might occur and cause impacts to local people, which could be significantly mitigated with proposed measures by implementing environmental management plan.

75. Expected Positive impacts. The subproject will bring a lot of positive effects to local people in general and to EM women in particular. The expected positive impacts are as follows:

- (i) To Improve transportation conditions in project communes where the EM people live; improve accessibility to the markets, production locations, health centers and schools of local people especially the EM people; reduce living costs and improve potential for adding value to agricultural products;
- (ii) To create 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) To provide opportunities to improve the role of women, especially EM women and enhance their participation in community activities through gender action plan; and
- (iv) To directly contribute to poverty alleviation in the subproject commune.

D.1. Measures taken to minimize the negative impacts

76. 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 disseminate project information to and conduct meaningful consultations with ethnic minorities to ensure that EM get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject in culturally appropriate manner. During the construction process, the contractor should use dust and noise mitigation measures and restore quality of road if construction vehicles cause damage to the road. The contractor also needs to use measures of disseminating and preventing risks of sexually transmitted infection and discouraging or preventing social evils.

D.2. Action plan for ethnic minority people: based on the analysis above, a simple action plan is necessary for affected ethnic minority people to facilitate them participating in the subproject implementation process. The plan will create new opportunities for ethnic minority people, increase income and reduce the burden for them and improve their social position in the subproject's area. Objectives of the plan are as follows:

- (i) The project-implementing agency coordinates with local authority to communicate with ethnic minority communities so that they could fully grasp and understand the policies, entitlements and benefits from subproject. Communication activities are taken into account to guarantee suitability with ethnic minority people.
- (ii) Detailed, full and adequate inventory and measurement as well as reasonable compensation should be conducted for all affected land and assets.
- (iii) Technical training on agriculture production, livelihood should be fully implemented with focus placed on participation of ethnic minority households.
- (iv) During construction phase, personnel of contractors need to be managed via registration for residence with local authority. Civil contractors are responsible for management of their own labors, communicating to make sure that they understand and respect to customs, traditions and culture of ethnic minority people, cause no impact to community relationship, cultural rituals, security and social order of ethnic people at construction site.

- (v) Local authority should coordinate with social organizations and agencies to provide training to ethnic minority people to enhance their awareness of gender equality, community health, prevention against HIV/AIDS and other social evils to avoid issues coming from relations between contractors' workers with ethnic minority people such as: intimate relationship, prostitution, drug, HIV/AIDS, women and children trafficking.
- (vi) Ethnic minority people should have their representatives in local supervision board during construction phase to guarantee quality of construction items as well as facilitate the construction activities.
- (vii) The contractors should prioritize to hire local labors and ethnic minority people in to do simple works to create employment and income generation opportunities for local community as well as for both genders.

77. The subproject does not affect negatively livelihoods of ethnic minority people. Thus, it is not necessary to establish a livelihood restoration program. Affected ethnic minority households will be benefited from resettlement activity in accordance with the resettlement policy and ethnic minority programs of the province. Thus, implementation and management costs for activities in the EMDP are included in the resettlement implementation cost budget.

D.3 Gender issues

78. In 06 communes and towns, the percentage of women in commune government apparatus is still lower than that of men. Particularly, the proportion of female civil servants in Commune's People Committee is 22.2% lower than that of male ones. The percentage of female members in People Council and in Commune Party Committee is only 20.1% and 19.6% respectively. Meanwhile, leaders of mass organizations are mainly men, except for head of Woman's Union.

79. The barriers to participation of women in subproject activities could be named as: (i) low percentage of women in Community Supervision Board is due to the conception that supervision over construction of infrastructure items is job of men; (ii) common conception shared by the community that house chores should be taken by women and thus, they take over up to 90% of house chores. This is a non-paid job and occupies most of the time for resting or entertaining of women, which limits their chance to enroll in training classes. The voice of women in decision-making process is quite limited compared with men given their much lower percentage in the government apparatus. The key management positions are taken by men while women are only responsible for less important ones such as administrative officer, chairwoman of Woman's Union, head of Culture division etc.

80. The causes of such issues include: (i) women with high education level often pursue higher degree and find jobs in other places; (ii) other women staying in the commune are content with their lots, burdened with housework, have inner complex and give opportunities of taking leading roles to men.

D.4. Potential gender impacts of the subproject:

Positive impacts:

- (i) The subproject will have positive impacts as follows: (i) reduce traffic congestion in flooding and rainy season, fulfill transport and travel needs of local people; and (ii) allow easy access to basic social services such as health care, schools, market, shore etc.
- (ii) Upon completion, the structure shall contribute to living condition improvement via convenient transportation, increased agricultural productivity, generation of income from agriculture

products and mitigation of damages caused by external factors such as floods and easy access to basic social services.

Negative impacts

- (i) During construction phase, there might be some disorders caused to local people's life such as impacts from noise, waste or environmental pollution. For such negative impacts, the PMU will request the construction contractor to make commitment with local authority to minimize potential influence.

Mitigation measures

- (i) Detailed design process requires participation of local authority and residents. The reason is that it's local residents who will point out position of irrigation/drainage culverts as well as exact location of turning directions for convenience in transport activities.
- (ii) The contractors need to prioritize to hire local labors for simple works and mitigate negative impacts during project implementation.
- (iii) Local authority should coordinate with social organizations/agencies to organize training workshops on (i) gender and gender equality; (ii) HIV/AIDS and social evil prevention; and (iii) environmental sanitation.

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information dissemination

- 81. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PMU will assist the CARB 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).
- 82. APs are notified in advance of resettlement activities, including community meetings to disseminate subproject information about the scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan. They are also involved in public meetings to discuss on (i) detailed measurement survey results; (ii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iii) compensation rates and amounts, (iv) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (v) the grievance redress mechanism.
- 83. 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. The community consultation meetings with the stakeholders are presented in Table 16 below.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

- 84. 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. 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.

85. 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.
- (vii) 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 culture of the locality and EMs as well, taking into account gender issues, social justice and the principle of equality.

86. Consultation and participation during the REMDP preparation: 6 community consultation meetings were conducted with participation of local authorities, mass organizations and Aps in communes in April 2017.⁹ 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

87. Results from observation and consultation meeting with local authority, organizations and affected people are summarized as follows:

- (i) Affected and non-affected people support and agree with construction of the provincial road 211;

⁹ The sample minutes of the Community Consultations meetings for one communes of the PR211 subproject are found in Annex 1 of the REMDP report.

- (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 is necessary to have proper construction method especially for the road section running through residential area;
- (vii) Before civil work commencement, it is necessary to check the condition of houses close to the road to avoid the dispute on the cracking of the house;
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) APs proposed that the compensation payment should be paid at one time and before the start of construction. The APs also mentioned that the issues on the quality of the subproject should be considered and that they are willing to be representative in the Community Monitoring Board during subproject construction;
- (x) Complaints of APs should be resolved timely and successfully.

Table 20: Summary of community consultation meetings

No.	Commune	Location	Participant	Number of participants	Number of ethnic minority participants	Number of participating women
1	Hung Quoc town	Hung Quoc Town's PC	Representatives of CPC, union and affected HHS	34	33	14
2	Xuan Noi	Xuan Noi CPC	Representatives of CPC, union	41	41	16
3	Quang Trung	Quang Trung CPC	Representatives of CPC, union and non-affected HHS	70	70	16
4	Lang Yen	Lang Yen CPC	Representatives of CPC, union and affected HHS	18	18	9
5	Lang Hieu	Lang Hieu CPC	Representatives of CPC, union and affected HHS	36	36	12
6	Trung Khanh town	Trung Khanh Town's PC	Representatives of CPC, union and affected HHS	34	31	5

Source: the REMDP Consultant's Community Consultation Results in April 2017

88. Consultation and participation during REMDP implementation. During the implementation phase, the PMU coordinates with DRC/LFDC and Commune PCs to disseminate subproject information (translated into local language if necessary) using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings for which subproject APs and

beneficiaries are invited. The PMU will deliver the Project Information Brochure (PIB) and other documents of the subproject to the APs.

89. 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, 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

90. 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.
- (i) **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** If a household or individual has any complaint he/she can submit a complaint in written or verbal form to the representative of the CPC-community monitoring board (usually the Deputy Chairman of the commune/town). The CPC will work with PMU to solve complaints and a representative PMU will respond in written form to the complainant. The CPC, as a whole body will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and a maximum of 60 days after the lodging of the complaint to resolve the complaint, however, depending upon whether it is a complicated case or case comes from a remote area. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (ii) **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote areas) 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, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or a maximum of 70 days after the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case, however, depending on whether the case is complicated or in remote area. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the District Resettlement Committee (DRC) of any decision made and the DRC is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure that the complainant is notified of the decision made.
- (iii) **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 made 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 a maximum of 70 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. However, depending if the case is complicated or from a remote area The PPC is responsible for maintaining records of complaints received, action taken and outcomes.

(iv) **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, after a period of thirty days, complainants have the right to bring the case to a Court of law for adjudication. The decision of the Court is binding on all parties

91. 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 FRAMEWORK

92. 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 Cao Bang 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

93. **Involuntary Resettlement.** The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is 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.

94. **Indigenous Peoples (IP)/ Ethnic Minorities (EMs).** The main objectives of ADB's IP safeguards policy under the SPS 2009¹⁰ 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.

95. The subproject will affect 358 ethnic minority households with 34,756m² of acquired land area but the effect will not affect livelihood and income of the HHs. The subproject also does not cause effect on the identity, culture and life of ethnic minorities. Ethnic minority development

¹⁰Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

plan combined with resettlement plan of the subproject into a document is termed as Resettlement and Ethnic minority Development Plan.

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

96. **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. Decrees, decisions and legal documents applied for compensation, assistance and resettlement are presented in the Table below:

Reference	Date	Title	Description
45/2013/QH13	29/11/2013	Land Law	Comprehensive land administration law
47/2014/ND-CP	15/5/2014	Decree: Regulations on Compensation, Support and Resettlement upon Land Expropriation by the State	Specifies provisions for compensation and resettlement assistance
No.: 37/2014/TT-BTNMT	30/06/2014	Circular on detailed regulations on compensation, support, and resettlement upon land expropriation by the State	Guides Decree 47
44/2014/ND-CP	15/5/2014	Decree: Regulations on Land Prices	Specifies methods for land pricing and land price frameworks
43/2014/ND-CP	15/5/2014	Decree Detailing a Number of Articles of the Land Law	Provides guidelines on the implementation of the Land Law
23/2014/TT-BTNMT	19/05/2014	Circular regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC)	Clarifies ownership rights of land and assets
36/2014/TT-BTNMT	30/06/2014	Circular on land pricing	Guides Decree 44
494/NQ-UBTVQH13	18/05/2012	Resolution	Resolution of the National Assembly Standing Committee implementation of policies and legislation on people with meritorious service records
22/2013/QĐ-TTg		Decision	Decision of the Prime Minister on supporting people with meritorious services records in housing
02/2011/QH13	11/11/2011	Complaints Law	Regulates handling of complaints against administrative decisions or acts of state administrative agencies
75/2012/ND-CP	03/10/2012	Decree detailing a number of articles of the Law on complaints	Guides Complaint Law 02
40/2014 / QĐ	19 December 2014	Decision of Cao Bang People's Committee	Issuance of a price list for land in Cao Bang province
16/2014/QĐ-UBND	24 June 2014	Decision of Cao Bang People's Committee	Promulgating unit price of house and structure on land to calculate compensation for damage when land is acquired by the State in Cao Bang province
42/2014/QĐ-UBND	19 December 2014	Decision of Cao Bang People's Committee	Promulgating regulation on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Cao Bang province
19/2015/QĐ-UBND	15 July 2015	Decision of Cao Bang People's Committee	Promulgating unit price for affected trees and crop on land when land is acquired by the State in Cao Bang province
42/2015/QĐ-	22 December 2015	Decision of Cao Bang	Promulgating adjustment coefficient

Reference	Date	Title	Description
UBND		People's Committee	of land price to calculate specific land price in 2016 in Cao Bang province.

97. Ethnic Minorities. 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.

99. 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.

100. 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.

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

2016	Decision No.1722/QĐ-TTg approving the national target program on sustainable poverty reduction for the 2016-2020 period. Specifies targets for reduction in incidence of poverty, and refers to districts inhabited by national minorities
2015	Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg approving certain criteria on implementation of MDGs for ethnic minorities in association with national post-2015 sustainable development goals
2015	Decision No. 59/2015/QĐ-TTg on the issuance of the criteria and the poverty line according to the multidimensional approach applies to the period from 2016 to 2020;
2014	Resolution 76/2014/QH13 of the NA on sustainable poverty reduction until 2020;
2014	Decision 2324/2014/QĐ-TTg dated 19/12/2014 on approval of the action plan to implement Resolution 76/2014/QH13;
2014	Decision No. 311/QĐ-MOLISA dated 20/03/2014 on approving the plan to transform from uni-dimensional to multi-dimensional poverty for the period 2016-2020;
2013	Decision No. 2356/QĐ-TTg, dated 12/04/2013 issued action program to implement the

	Master plan on the human resource development ethnic minorities and mountainous areas toward 2020;
2012	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.
2011	Decree No. 80/2011/NQ-CP on sustainable poverty reduction, period of 2011-2020
2011	Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP on the work of ethnic minority.
2010	Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP of government, dated 20 July 2010 on teaching and learning of ethnic minority languages in schools.
2008	Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP of government, dated 27 Dec. 2008 on support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts
2008	Decree No. 60/2008/NĐ-CP dated 9-May-2008 of the government on the functions, tasks, authorities and structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas Affairs.
2007	Decision no. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 05-March-2007 on the policy of assistance for relocation and agriculture for Ethnic Minorities from 2007 to 2010.
2007	Decision no. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 20-July-2007 on the policy of assistance to improve knowledge of laws as a program of 135, phase 2.
2007	Decision no. 01/2007/QĐ-UBDT dated 31-May-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the recognition of communes, districts in the mountainous areas
2007	Decision no. 05/2007/QĐ-UBDT dated 06-September-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on its acceptance for three regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas based on development status
2007	Circular no. 06 dated 20-September-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the decision 112/2007/QĐ-TTg
2007	Decision no. 06/2007/QĐ-UBDT dated 12-January-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the strategy of media for the program 135-phase 2
1998	Decree no. 59/1998/ND-CP dated 13-August-1998 of the government on the functions, tasks, authorities and structure of the committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas

C. Reconciliation of the Government and ADB policies on Resettlement and ethnic minority

102. 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.
103. With regard to policy on indigenous peoples, a key difference is in the definition of Indigenous Peoples. In Viet Nam, the term "ethnic minorities" is used rather than "indigenous people" to refer to all the 53 ethnic groups other than the majority Kinh (Viet) ethnic group.

In the case of development projects, there is no specific requirement under Viet Nam legislation concerning ethnic minorities particularly for: preparation of an indigenous peoples' plan (IPP) to address adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and maximize positive impacts.

104. There is agreement between Viet Nam's laws and ADB's Resettlement Policy especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. Existing legislation provides guidance in (i) determining market/replacement rates and payment of compensation, assistances for various types of affected assets; (ii) options for land-for-land and cash compensation assistance; (iii) provision of relocation assistance and support to displaced households during the transition; (iv) provision of resettlement land and housing with secure tenure; (v) additional assistance for severely affected and vulnerable households; (vi) Assistance to livelihood restoration and training; and (vii) notification/disclosure, consultation, and grievance mechanisms.
105. A point of difference though is that ADB Policy does not consider the absence of legal rights of DPs on the acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for non-land assets and for resettlement assistance. An analysis of gaps between the policy principles set out in the ADB SPS for Resettlement and Viet Nam's resettlement legislation, including measures to address the differences, are outlined in the table below. Importantly however, the Land Law specifically provides for adherence to the frameworks and policies of international funding organizations supporting the projects. Article 87 of the land law states that, for projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that framework policy shall apply.
106. 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 21: Gap Analysis between Viet Nam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and project policy: Involuntary Resettlement and ethnic minority

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Identification of severely impacted APs who lose productive land	Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets ADB Safeguard category definitions: https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories	APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures. <i>Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:</i>	HHS to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
<p>Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs</p>	<p>Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 2</i></p>	<p>Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law article 43).</p> <p>Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law Article 67)</p> <p>On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievance s. (Land Law Article 69)</p>	<p>Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of REMDP preparation throughout project cycle.</p>
<p>Compensation (general)</p>	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 3</i></p>	<p>Provision for cash at or replacement land of the same land use purpose (Land Law Article 74).</p> <p>Provision for valuation by licensed valuers (Land Law Articles 114 to 116 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP).</p> <p>Provision with compensation for cost moving (Land Law Article 91).</p> <p>Provision of interest for compensation in case of late payment (Land Law Article 93).</p>	<p>Land and non-land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. APs are to be consulted in determining arrangements whereby they receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.</p>

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Determination of compensation rates for houses and structures	<p>The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs with no deduction of salvageable materials. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments</p> <p><i>SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement</i></p>	<p>Houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1)</p> <p>Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. (Decree 47, article 9)</p>	Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for all structures. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.
Transparency, consistency and equitability in negotiated settlements	<p>Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 6</i></p>	No regulation	Rents and conditions for temporary use of land or assets will be negotiated with land users. Restoration will be to equal or better condition.
Provisions for APs who do not have LURCs	<p>Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7</i></p>	<p>For displaced households who are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live in project commune, provision is made for the State to sell, lease, provide rent-to-own houses or to allocate land with levy collection (Land Law Article 79).</p> <p>The Land Law (Article 92) permits recovery of land without compensation for lost assets in some cases.</p>	All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending whichever is higher.
Prepare Resettlement Plan	<p>Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8</i></p>	Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. (Land Law Article 67) according to prescribed procedures (Article 69). Contents of plans provided in Decree No. 47/2014/NĐ-CP, Article 28.	REMDPs to be prepared for each subproject

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Disclosure of draft resettlement plan	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 9</i></p>	Full disclosure of detailed arrangements and compensation plans to affected persons. (Land Law Article 69)	Disclose draft REMDPs for each subproject, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Ethnic Minorities			
Action planning	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.	No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented and monitored.
Recognition of customary rights	Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that EMs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC.	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 actions to protect or compensate the areas.
Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations	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.	Not required.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third party consultant will witness 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	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	No monitoring indicators indicated	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.

D. Project policies

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

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- (ii) All subprojects will be screened in terms of impacts related to involuntary resettlement. Safeguards due diligence for existing facilities and previous resettlement activities conducted in anticipation of the Project will also be conducted and corrective action will be prepared in case of non-compliance.
- (iii) Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of acquisition.
- (iv) Severely affected household (SAH) status applies when they are losing 10% or more of the household's productive land or other assets (generating income) or are physically displaced from housing.
- (v) Affected persons (APs) without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- (vi) Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to DPs.
- (vii) Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the APs and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the APs and communities will be taken into account.
- (viii) The REMDP will be disclosed to APs in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons prior to submission to ADB. /REMDPs will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- (ix) Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- (x) Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- (xi) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- (xii) Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.
- (xiii) Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to APs before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- (xiv) Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation and by the project provinces.
- (xv) Reporting and internal monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement. Internal monitoring on implementation of resettlement and ethnic minority development plan should be carried out by the PMUs. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- (xvi) The PMUs will not issue notice of possession to contractors until they have official advice in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the APs and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already-compensated, assisted APs have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

- (xvii) The Cut-off date is the date of notification on land recovery for the subproject by the competent State agency. The notification is sent to every land user, whose land is acquired, publicized in meetings with APs and posted at the offices of the commune-level PCs and common public places. .
- (xviii) All subprojects will be screened for presence of ethnic minorities in the subproject area and impacts on ethnic minorities (EMs). Subprojects with significant adverse impacts on EMs will be excluded.
- (xix) Local patriarchs (zia lang) will be engaged in the conduct of consultations for the preparation of the subproject. In case there are potential adverse impacts (including minor land acquisition), an REMDP will be prepared. For subproject with only positive impacts on ethnic minorities, the subproject preparation and implementation will include measures for ensuring their participation and inclusion in subproject benefits as elaborated in the Project Administration Manual.

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

108. 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, 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.
109. 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.
110. 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

111. 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 Cao Bang 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 Cao Bang 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 valuer.
112. **Compensation for land:** Decision No. 40/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 19th December 2014 by Cao Bang PPC: on promulgating unit price of land in 2015 in Cao Bang province

- to apply in the period of 2015-2019; Decision No. 42/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 22th December 2015 by Cao Bang PPC on promulgating adjustment coefficient of land price to calculate specific land price in Cao Bang province in 2016. A total of 15,459m² of types of land of households living along roadside is affected. Total compensation for affected land is VND 2,034,233,960.
113. **Compensation for house and structure:** Basing on Decision No. 16/2014 dated 24th June 2014 by Cao Bang PPC on promulgating unit price for affected house and structure on land to calculate compensation when land is acquired by the State in Cao Bang province. The subproject is expected to affect 238m² of house and 1,305m² of structures. Compensation cost for affected house and structure is VND 2,446.612,000.
114. **Compensation for tree and crop:** Decision No. 19/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 15th July 2015 by Cao Bang PPC on promulgating compensation unit price for trees and crop when land is acquired by the State in Cao Bang province. There are 1,714 trees and 8,978 m² of crops of households affected with total compensation cost of VND 506,052,500.
115. Compensation and assistance for affected land and asset on land: Total compensation cost is VND 432,348,960.
116. **Assistance for stabilizing living:** For the households who lost from 10% to 30% of their total production landholding will be assisted in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month within three months (VND 1,080,000). Total assistance cost for stabilizing living for households is VND 1,266,840,000.
117. **Assistance for job changing and job creation:** For the households losing their agricultural land holding will be assisted in cash equivalent to four times of compensation value of rice land, three times compensation value for affected annual crop land, and two times of compensation value for perennial crop land and aquaculture land and 1.5 times of compensation value for production forest land. Total assistance cost is VND 2,405,729,040.
118. **Assistance for poor and vulnerable households:** According to REMDF of the project: it will provide a minimum of VND 2,000,000 for poor insignificantly affected household and at least VND 5,000,000 for poor severely affected. Total assistance cost is VND 732,000,000.
119. **Assistance for dismantling, removing and renting house:** Affected households who have to relocate will be provided an allowance for removing house with amount of VND 3,500,000/household in the territory of district, and an allowance of VND 400,000/person/month in maximum of 12 months for relocated households renting house. The subproject is expected to affect five households with 22 persons who have to relocate. Total assistance amount is VND 123,100,000.

C. Entitlement matrix

120. Entitlement applied for the subproject is presented in the Table 24 below.
121. The Entitlement Matrix is based on the original Entitlement Matrix in approved Resettlement Framework for BIIG project. It will be updated during the DMS however no entitlement of affected people shall be downgraded comparing to the original Entitlement Matrix in the RF and REMDP. The updated Entitlement Matrix shall cover all types of eligibility identified by DMS

122. ***Unforeseen impacts:*** If any person or household is affected during the subproject implementation process, a social impact assessment will be conducted and then necessary compensation and assistance will be applied for the household.

Table 22: Entitlement matrix

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
A. PERMANENT AFFECTED AGRICULTURAL LAND				
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p>	<p>Losing 10 percent or more of total productive landholding</p>	<p>a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and at market price for standing crops and trees; and</p> <p>b/ Economic rehabilitation package (see E, below); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to five times of the value of their affected rice land, three times of value of affected annual crop land and two times of value of affected production forest land but not exceed agriculture land quota will be provided to the affected households as the assistance for job training and creation.</p>	<p>If remaining land area is not economically viable i.e. is too small or unshaped to be economically cultivated, the Project will acquire the entire affected land parcel and compensate at replacement cost.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation, decided by PPC.</p> <p>Implemented by DRCs.</p> <p>Implemented by DRCs. If the household head is married, land title will be issued in the names of both the husband and the wife.</p> <p>The DPC will determine availability of replacement land. If the viability of the remaining land is less than the minimum viable unit size as per provincial norms, then the entire parcel of land would be acquired and compensated.</p> <p>The type of training assistance will depend upon the need and priority of the APs and will be designed in consultation with</p>	<p>02 Households expected to be affected 10% to 20% of their total agriculture land holding</p>

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
	Losing less than 10 percent of total productive landholding	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land; if the remaining land is not viable cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and</p> <p>Compensation for standing crops and trees at market price (if any); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to five times of the value of their affected rice land, three times of value of affected annual crop land and two times of value of affected production forest land but not exceed agriculture land quota will be provided to the affected households as the assistance for job training and creation.</p>	<p>the APs</p> <p>AHs will be noticed about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation at replacement cost before site clearing at least 01 (one) month.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation, decided by PPC.</p> <p>Implemented by DRCs</p>	341 AHs
Non-titled user		<p>a/ No compensation for land but compensation for standing crops on the affected land other affected non-land assets and investments on land; and,</p> <p>b/ Economic rehabilitation package (see E, below).</p>	For non-titled APs with no other productive landholdings, local authorities will allocate replacement land with temporary or lease land rights, if land is available	14 AHs
Public organizations		<p>a/ No compensation for affected land but support equivalent to 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and</p> <p>b/ Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops and trees on the affected land, If any.</p>	The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune	06 CPCs

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
B. PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL AND/OR NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND (e.g., commercial)				
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p>	<p>Loss of residential and/or non-agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon.</p>	<p>As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal to area and same type of affected land up to a maximum of land quota in province of project at a location satisfactory to DP; (ii) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (iii) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; or, if AP opts, Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality; and</p>	<p>a/ The DRC will determine availability of replacement land and consult with APs during DMS b/ If affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation is put in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.</p>	<p>145 AHs with 2,731 m2</p>
	<p>Loss of residential land/or non- agricultural landholding with houses and structures built thereon.</p>	<p>AP will be entitled to one of the following options: (i) Stay and rebuild their houses/structures on the remaining land if viable, and cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land area and the affected house/structures and other assests on land without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials, plus package of rehabilitation and relocation allowances (see E); OR (ii) Relocation in resettlement site with cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected house/structures and other assests on land without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials, plus package of rehabilitation allowances (See E). If amount</p>	<p>The resettlement sites are all close to the affected area and with completed infrastructures. PCC decides level of support for leveling for self-relocation If affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation is put in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.</p>	<p>12 AHs</p>

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
		<p>of compensation and assistance is lower than value of a standard plot or apartment in resettlement site, the difference payment is not required; If compensation amount for affected land is higher than the value of replacement land plot, the difference will be paid for AH, OR</p> <p>(iii) Self-relocation with cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and house/structures and other assets on land without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials, plus package of rehabilitation and relocation allowances (see E); and relocation household is entitled to support by cash for preparation of housing foundation equal to the average investment value in infrastructure of a standard plot in resettlement site.</p>		
Public organizations	Loss of non- agricultural land	<p>a/ No compensation for affected land if land use fee is unpaid or paid by state funds, otherwise cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost; and</p> <p>b/ Cash compensation for affected structures at replacement cost and allowance of relocation if any.</p>		02 electric companies
C. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSE AND STRUCTURE				
<i>C.1 Main Structures (Houses and/or Shops)</i>				
Owners of houses/ structures	House/Structure partially affected and remaining portion can be used	a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected portion without deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials; and		

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
		b/ Cost for Repair (see E, below).		
Owners of house or combined house/shop structures	Structure totally affected OR Structure partially affected and remaining portion no longer viable	a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for whole affected structure without deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials; and b/ Relocation and subsistence allowances (see E, below).		5 AHs
C.2 Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.				
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property	Cash compensation at full replacement cost without deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials; OR In-kind assistance to relocate affected structures or property if possible; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of legal status of land use, if structures constructed before cut-off date. Costs for repairing the remaining house/structure should be negotiate with AP.	1,305 m2
D. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES				
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years. No compensation for crops if it can be harvested	A minimum of 3 months' notice to harvest crops; Owners of crops and/or trees are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights Calculation of compensation for crop is based on the highest productivity of one crop during the last 3 years.	8,978 m2 crops

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
	Loss of perennial crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	<p>Compensation must equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred.</p> <p>Calculation of compensation for fruit and timber trees is based on the yield, age and diameter of the tree.</p> <p>APs have the right to use salvageable trees.</p>	1,714 trees
E. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE				
<i>E. 1 Economic Rehabilitation Assistance</i>				
Severely affected DPs (displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their productive, income generating asset irrespective of tenure status.	Assistance to restore livelihoods and incomes following acquisition of agricultural land or other productive assets	<p>AHs directly cultivating on the affected land entitled:</p> <p>(i) Losing from 10 to 30% of agricultural land holding:</p> <p>Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 3 months, if not relocating; for 6 months if relocating; and for 12 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area;</p> <p>(ii) Losing more than 30% to 70% of total agriculture landholding: Cash assistance</p>	<p>Value of in kind assistance to be determined during RP implementation.</p> <p>If necessary, an income Restoration Programs will be designed during project implementation with the assistance of an agency specialized in livelihoods/labor or vocational assistance and with the active involvement of the AHs.</p> <p>Price of rice is the market price</p>	02 AHs losing 10-30%

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
		<p>equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 6 months, if not relocating; for 12 months if relocating; and for 24 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area;</p> <p>(iii) Losing more than 70% of total agriculture landholding: Cash assistance equal to 30 kg of rice (valued at market price) per month per household member for 12 months, if not relocating; for 24 months if relocating; and for 36 months if relocating in a harsh living condition area; AND</p> <p>(iv) In-kind assistance to be decided in consultation with eligible AHs.</p>	<p>at the time of compensation.</p> <p>Forms of assistance may include, but are not limited to agricultural extension assistance and training for non-agricultural occupations.</p>	
	<p>Job training/Creation allowance</p>	<p>Allowance for job training, job creation for APs who directly engaged in agricultural production provided in cash equivalent to four times of value for households losing rice land, three times of value for households losing annual crop land, two times for perennial crop land and aquaculture land, and 1,5 times of value for households losing production forest land as regulated by the PPC. The maximum area to be calculated for this assistance is not larger than agricultural land quota in locality, specifically</p> <p>If AH requests for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course</p>	<p>Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation decided by PPC</p>	<p>285 AHs with 7,327m² of agricultural land for annual crops; 4,137m² of land for perennial trees; 1,238m² of productive forest; 16m² of aquaculture land</p>

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
E. 2. Relocation assistance				
All AHs that relocate	Relocation of households and/or business effects and salvaged and new building materials.	<p>a/ Relocation allowance: VND 3,000,000 cash assistance if AH is relocating within district, VND 5,000,000 of AH relocating within province ;and VND 5,000,000 cash assistance if AH is relocating to another province or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher.</p> <p>b/ Relocating households will be provided assistance for renting house with minimum amount of VND 400,000/person/month with maximum of 12 months.</p>	<p>Eligible AHs include owners of residential structures that are totally or partially affected and remaining portion is not viable; non- titled AHs allocated alternative residential land or housing; tenants; and, businesses and eligible land use/management organizations that relocate.</p> <p>At the time of compensation, the level of allowance will be re-evaluated to ensure the APs have enough assistance to relocate.</p>	05 AHs rebuild in the remaining land
E. 3 Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households				

ENTITLED PERSONS	TYPE & LEVEL OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	EXPECTED IMPACTS
<p>Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) severely ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>Assistance to poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.</p>	<p>a) Poor households: it is proposed minimum assistance of VND 2,000,000 for insignificantly affected household; VND 5,000,000 for severely affected households.</p> <p>b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND 2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher</p> <p>Note: If AHs fall in multi vulnerable groups, only highest assistance will be provided</p>	<p>Eligible households are those who are classed as vulnerable under relevant definitions of MOLISA and this document.</p>	<p>358 vulnerable AHs</p>

VIII. RESETTLEMENT

123. Subproject will affected totally houses of 05 households and they have to relocate. Relocation options of such households will be consulted in detailed and resettlement site will be arranged if required. This section will be prepared in detail during the DMS and updating REMDP.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION

124. Subproject will acquire the agricultural land of 285 households, 2 out of them will be severely affected and their livelihood will be impacted. During the DMS and updating the REMDP, impacts on land shall be updated. Detailed study on the occupation, education and demography of severely affected households will be carried out. Need assessment for income restoration shall be conducted, based on it an income restoration program shall be developed (if needed), acceptably by ADB and available before the civil work commencement.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND ASSISTANCE

125. **Replacement cost.** A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to determine compensation unit price issued by the PPC and the results indicate that the current prices for houses and structures and crops and trees issued by Cao Bang 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 valuer. For this REMDP, the selected price for compensation will be calculated in accordance with the issued unit price. The market price of land and crops are presented in Table 25 below. All these prices will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement and shall be updated during REMDP implementation process.

Table 23: Replacement cost, provincial unit price for land, structure, tree and crop

No.	Items	Communes/town	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND//m ²)	Coefficient of K	Unit price in accordance with Coefficient of K (VND/m ²)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
1	Residential land	Hung Quoc	807,000	1,1	887,700	887,700
		Xuan Noi	179,000	1,1	196,900	196,900
		Quang Trung	210,000	1,1	231,000	231,000
		Lang Yen	152,000	1,1	167,200	167,200
		Lang Hieu	210,000	1,1	231,000	231,000
		Trung Khanh	857,000	1,1	942,700	942,700
2	Annual crop land	Hung Quoc	59,000	1,1	64,900	64,900
		Xuan Noi	55,000	1,1	60,500	60,500
		Quang Trung	55,000	1,1	60,500	60,500
		Lang Yen	70,000	1,1	77,000	77,000
		Lang Hieu	80,000	1,1	88,000	88,000
		Trung Khanh	80,000	1,1	88,000	88,000
3	Perennial crop land	Hung Quoc	52,000	1,1	57,200	57,200
		Xuan Noi	44,000	1,1	48,400	48,400

		Quang Trung	44,000	1,1	48.400	48.400
		Lang Yen	44,000	1,1	48,400	48,400
		Lang Hieu	52,000	1,1	57,200	57,200
		Trung Khanh	52,000	1,1	57,200	57,200
5	Production forest land	Hung Quoc	10,400	1,1	11,440	11,440
		Xuan Noi	8,800	1,1	9,680	9,680
		Quang Trung	8,800	1,1	9,680	9,680
		Lang Yen	10,400	1,1	11,440	11,440
		Lang Hieu	12,200	1,1	13,420	13,420
		Trung Khanh	12,200	1,1	13,420	13,420
6	Aquaculture land	Lang Hieu	37,000	1,1	40,700	40,700

Table 24: House, structure, crop and tree

No.	Items	Unit	Adjustment Coefficient (k)	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
1	One floor house constructed by brick and covered by tiling and metal roof	VND/m ²	1,0	3,121,000	3,121,000
2	House combining with shop	VND/m ²	1,0	2,979,000	2,979,000
3	Temporary store and site	VND/m ²	1,0	1,088,000	1,088,000
4	Stable store and site	VND/m ²	1,0	1,088,000	1,088,000
5	Stable shed	VND/m ²	1,0	1,088,000	1,088,000
6	Brick wall	VND/m ²	1,0	1,819,000	1,819,000
7	Iron wall	VND/m ²	1,0	340,000	340,000
8	Yard	VND/m ²	1,0	107,000	107,000
9	Stable kitchen	VND/m ²	1,0	1,888,000	1,888,000
10	Longan	VND/tree	1,0	600,000	600,000
11	Banana	VND/tree	1,0	60,000	60,000
12	Grape fruit	VND/tree	1,0	280,000	280,000
13	Persimmon	VND/tree	1,0	360,000	360,000
14	Lemon	VND/tree	1,0	180,000	180,000
15	Guava	VND/tree	1,0	120,000	120,000
16	Papaya	VND/tree	1,0	70,000	70,000
17	Jack fruit	VND/tree	1,0	220,000	220,000
18	Mango	VND/tree	1,0	460,000	460,000
19	Plum	VND/tree	1,0	430,000	430,000
20	Lichi	VND/tree	1,0	432,000	432,000
21	Persimmon	VND/tree	1,0	360,000	360,000
22	Orange	VND/tree	1,0	460,000	460,000
23	Dracontomelon duperreanum	VND/tree	1,0	380,000	380,000
24	Apple	VND/tree	1,0	240,000	240,000
25	Clausena lansium	VND/tree	1,0	100,000	100,000
26	Melia azedarach Linn	VND/tree	1,0	90,000	90,000
27	Illicium verum	VND/tree	1,0	420,000	420,000
28	Pine / acacia tree	VND/tree	1,0	216,000	216,000
29	Chukrasia tabularis	VND/tree	1,0	323,000	323,000
30	Bamboo	VND/tree	1,0	40,000	40,000
31	Ochna integerrim	VND/tree	1,0	30,000	30,000
32	Rhacophorus appendiculatus	VND/tree	1,0	219,000	219,000

No.	Items	Unit	Adjustment Coefficient (k)	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
33	Cunninghamia	VND/tree	1,0	316,000	316,000
34	Eucalyptus	VND/tree	1,0	216,000	216,000
35	Rice	VND/m ²	1,0	4,500	4,500
36	Maize	VND/m ²	1,0	3,500	3,500
37	Sweet potato	VND/m ²	1,0	7,000	7,000
38	Soybean	VND/m ²	1,0	7,000	7,000
39	Kale	VND/m ²	1,0	7,000	7,000

126. **Budget for resettlement:** The estimated cost including compensation for land and asset on land, allowance, cost for maintenance and contingency is VND **12,834,506,307** equivalent to USD **574,250.84** (see Table 27).

127. The resettlement budget is funded by Cao Bang PPC, using the provincial budget and will be allocated sufficiently and on timely based the subproject resettlement implementation schedule.

Table 25: Compensation and assistance budget

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (average)	In cash (VND)
A	Compensation for land				2,034,233,960
I	Residential land		2,731		1,310,705,000
1	Hung Quoc	VND/m ²	633	807,000	561.914,100
2	Xuan Noi	VND/m ²	187	196,900	36,820,300
3	Quang Trung	VND/m ²	910	231,000	210,210,000
4	Lang Yen	VND/m ²	21	167,200	3,511,200
5	Lang Hieu	VND/m ²	598	231,000	138,138,000
6	Trung Khanh Town	VND/m ²	382	942,700	360,111,400
II	Annual crop land		7,327		483,054,000
1	Hung Quoc	VND/m ²	1,230	64,900	79,827,000
2	Xuan Noi	VND/m ²	3,079	60,500	186,279,500
3	Quang Trung	VND/m ²	1,559	60,500	94,319,500
4	Lang Yen	VND/m ²	524	77,000	40,348,000
5	Lang Hieu	VND/m ²	931	88,000	81,928,000
6	Trung Khanh Town	VND/m ²	4	88,000	352,000
III	Perennial crop land		4,137		227,554,800
1	Hung Quoc	VND/m ²	256	57.200	14.643.200
2	Xuan Noi	VND/m ²	253	48.400	12.245.200
3	Quang Trung	VND/m ²	779	48.400	37.703.600
4	Lang Yen	VND/m ²	0	48.400	-
5	Lang Hieu	VND/m ²	2757	57.200	157.700.400
6	Trung Khanh Town	VND/m ²	92	57.200	5.262.400
IV	Forestry land		1,238		12,268,960
1	Hung Quoc	VND/m ²	100	11.440	1.144.000
2	Xuan Noi	VND/m ²	1,071	9.680	10.367.280
3	Quang Trung	VND/m ²	5	9.680	48.400
4	Lang Yen	VND/m ²	62	11.440	709.280
5	Lang Hieu	VND/m ²	0	13.420	-
6	Trung Khanh Town	VND/m ²	0	13.420	-
V	Aquaculture land		16		651,200
1	Hung Quoc	VND/m ²	0	0	0
2	Xuan Noi	VND/m ²	0	0	0
3	Quang Trung	VND/m ²	0	0	0
4	Lang Yen	VND/m ²	0	0	0

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (average)	In cash (VNĐ)
5	Lang Hieu	VNĐ/m2	16	40,700	651,200
6	Trung Khanh Town	VNĐ/m2	0	0	0
B	Compensation for tree		1,714		454,554,000
1	Tra Linh district	VNĐ/tree	1,540		433,709,000
2	Trung Khanh district	VNĐ/tree	174		20,845,000
C	Compensation for crop		8,978		51,498,500
1	Tra Linh district	VNĐ/m2	5,460		37,743,500
2	Trung Khanh district	VNĐ/m2	3,518		13,755,000
D	Compensation for land		356		216,479,000
1	Tra Linh district	VNĐ/m2	341		169,664,000
2	Trung Khanh district	VNĐ/m2	15		46,815,000
E	Compensation for houses and structures		238 m2 house 1,305 m2 structures		2,230,133,000
1	Tra Linh district	VNĐ/m2			839,678,000
2	Trung Khanh district	VNĐ/m2			1,390,455,000
G	Assistance				4,527,669,040
H	Public works				432,348,960
Y	Total (A+...+H)				9,946,916,460
J	Implementation cost of compensation, assistance and resettlement 2	%	2		198,938,329
K	Total (Y+J)				10,145,854,789
L	Contingency (15 of K)	%	15		1,521,878,218
M	Total (K+L)				11,667,733,007
N	VAT	%	10		1,166,773,330
	Total (VNĐ)				12,834,506,307
	Total (USD)				574,250.84

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

B. Provincial level

128. The Cao Bang 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 are:

- (i) To appraise and approve REMDP;
- (ii) To issue decisions on approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- (iii) To timely provide the budget for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (iv) To directly supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the REMDP.
- (v) To authorize the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (vi) To direct the relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;

(vii) To direct the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

129. Cao Bang PPC has authorized Investment and Planning Department to be the owner of the project and responsible for:

- (i) Managing the project loan allocated for subprojects in Cao Bang province;
- (ii) Establishing Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU);
- (iii) Directing PMU to implement all project activities 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 the project's implementation.

130. The Cao Bang Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU), on behalf of the project owner is responsible for comprehensive REMDP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of PMU are.

- (i) To prepare, update, and monitor REMDP implementation of subprojects;
- (ii) To guide LFDC to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP; and handle with any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met;
- (iii) To coordinate with LFDC and CPCs, conduct information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- (iv) To coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure timely: providing compensation, support and rehabilitation measures, and handle with complaints or grievances of APs;
- (v) To conduct internal resettlement monitoring, establish and maintain resettlement and grievance databases in accordance with procedures and requirements in approved REMDP and providing regular reports to Cao Bang PPC, DPI and ADB;
- (vi) To implement prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring.

C. District level

131. 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 are:

- (i) To approve the schedule and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with REMDP;
- (ii) To establish a District Resettlement Committee (DRC) or LFDC and direct them and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (iii) To approve and take responsibility on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plans in the local area; To approve cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work;
- (iv) To take responsibility for issuing LURC, certificate on land owning right of HHs and individuals who have land, house entirely recovered; to adjust LURC for HHs and individuals who have land, house partially recovered, in accordance with authorization;
- (v) To direct Communal People's Committees and relevant organizations on implementation of various resettlement activities;
- (vi) To review and confirm the REMDP approved by PPC and ADB;

- (vii) To resolve complaints and grievances of APs

D. District Resettlement Committee/ Land Fund Development Center (DRC/LFDC)

132. Members of the DRC/LFDC include the chairman/deputy chairman of the DPC (to be the head of the DRC/LFDC), representative of Environmental and Natural Resource Division, Division of Finance, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, chairman of CPC, affected households (including women headed affected HHs), members of farmer union and women union. The main role of the DRC/LFDC includes:

- (i) To organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- (ii) To conduct DMS, consultation and information dissemination activities, design and implement income restoration program, coordinate with various stakeholders;
- (iii) To prepare compensation plan and submit to DPC for approval. Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement alternative; to take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approved REMDP;
- (iv) To assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated HHs;
- (v) To lead and coordinate with the CPC in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to AHs; and
- (vi) To assist in the resolution of grievances.

E. Communal level

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

- (i) To cooperate with District level and with local mass organizations at commune level to mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to approved REMDP;
- (ii) To cooperate with DRC/LFDC to present reason of compensation for people with acquired land area; disseminate and disclosure compensation plan to people;
- (iii) To assign Commune officials to assist the DRC/LFDC in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) To identify replacement land for AHs;
- (v) To sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- (vi) To assist in redressing grievances; and,
- (vii) To actively participate in all resettlement activities.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

134. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 27, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the REMDP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities and, (iii) internal monitoring activities.

Table 26: Resettlement and compensation payment plan

Activities	Time
Approval and disclosure of final draft REMDP	
Endorse final draft REMDP by PPC and ADB	4/2017
Disclose the endorsed REMDP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and communes	4/2017
Implementation of the approved REMDP	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	Quarter II/2017

Activities	Time
Conduct public consultation meeting with APs	Quarter II/2017
Conduct IOL and prepare compensation plan (replacement cost survey, if required)	Quarter II/2017
Consult APs on the compensation plan	Quarter II/2017
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
Conduct payment of compensation and allowance	Quarter IV/2017
Conduct site clearance	Quarter IV/2017
Carry out construction	Quarter I/2018
Monitoring	
Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of REMDP with LIC's support	Quarter I/2018
LIC support for preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit CPMU and ADB	Quarter I/2018

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

135. 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 supervision

136. The community based monitoring will be applied to take overall ideas of community on the implementation of REMDP of the subproject. PMU will encourage people, especially affected people in the subproject's area to monitor the implementation of REMDP and compensation amount that they receive in comparison with REMDP.

B. Internal monitoring

137. The objectives of internal monitoring is to assess:

- (i) The compliance with the approved REMDP;
- (ii) The availability of resources and the effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- (iii) If resettlement agencies are well-functioning during the project implementation process;
- (iv) If resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the REMDP;
- (v) To identify problems, if any, and remedial actions.

138. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CPMU, the project executing agency. CPMU will be responsible for determining the establishment, function and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in province and district. CPMU will ensure that information on the resettlement process will be disclosure by compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district. The compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district will submit monthly progress report to CPMU. CPMU will consolidate all reports from the province into the project implementation monitoring system to be the base for preparing periodical report to submit to ADB. All of the reports include gender and ethnic minority issues.

139. CPMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence and requirement for report of all subprojects. Internal monitoring report is semi-annually submitted to ADB and will be posted on the website of ADB. Internal monitoring indicators will include but not limited the following issues:

- (vi) Affected persons and compensation: number of affected persons by type of impact: status of compensation payment, relocation and other allowance;
- (vii) Status of income restoration activity: number of severely affected persons or partially affected due to a) losing production land and/or b) relocation; number of affected persons under vulnerable groups; status of relocation of affected; status of income restoration assistance;
- (viii) Information dissemination and consultation: number and scope of community consultation and/or consultation with affected persons; status of affected persons; summary of need of affected persons, their hobby and concern recorded in consultation meetings;
- (ix) Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recorded complaints; implementation steps of redressing the complaint; and, any arising issue should be handled by district/province level or assistance of ADB;
- (x) Financial management: compensation fund allocation and other activities; amount paid to each affected HH;
- (xi) Resettlement progress: completed in accordance with the schedule; the delay in which what is the reason; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- (xii) Coordination of resettlement activities and award of contract for civil works: status of completing resettlement activities and date of award of contract for civil works;
- (xiii) Implementation issues: arising issues, reasons and resolution.

ANNEX I: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES



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

Cao Bằng, ngày 04 tháng 04 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH ĐÔNG BẮC (FNFP)

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiêu dự án được tham vấn:

- 1. Thời gian tham vấn: 8h 00 ph ngày 04 tháng 04 năm 2017
- 2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội Trường UBND Thị trấn Hùng Quốc
- 3. Tên Tiêu dự án được tham vấn: Nông cấp, cải tạo tuyến đường 211

II. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Dương Kinh Nam, Chức vụ Phòng kinh tế hạ tầng
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông/Bà Sài Văn Mạnh, Chức vụ CT UBND Thị trấn
- Ông/Bà Nông Thị Bích, Chức vụ CT Hội phụ nữ
- Ông/Bà Lương Thị Hồng, Chức vụ CT Hội Nông dân
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Mai Hải, Chức vụ CT Mặt trận tổ Quốc
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Đình Dũng, Chức vụ Trưởng thôn xã Hoàng
- Ông/Bà Phan Văn Cường, Chức vụ Trưởng thôn xã Công
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quyền, Chức vụ cb Tái định cư
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Phúc Tâm, Chức vụ cb Tái định cư

4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 34 người
- Trong đó: Nam 20 Nữ 14 Dân tộc thiểu số 33

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng,
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

- Đồng chí Sĩ Văn Mạnh chủ tịch UBND thị trấn Hùng Quốc
giới thiệu lý do cần họp, giới thiệu thành phần tham
dự:

- Đồng chí Ngô Đôn Quốc đại diện đoàn tư vấn giới
thiệu về các thông tin di dân tái định cư bản cho phố
Tài chính đoàn tác đình đình Bắc, Dự án di dân nông
cấp cải tạo tỉnh là 2M "Trà Lĩnh - Tamag Khánh"
+ Thông báo mục đích ảnh hưởng di dân của Dự án di dân
+ giới thiệu về khung chính sách của Điều di dân
+ Các vấn đề về dân cư thiếu số và giới
+ Vấn đề về bồi thường

- Đồng chí Ngô Đôn Quốc đề thực hiện tham vấn và tranh
quyền địa phương và các vấn đề tái định cư, xin ý kiến
của các hộ di dân bị ảnh hưởng của Dự án di dân

- Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình tham gia buổi

hợp đầu nhất thì rõ mong muốn tiêu chí an dân thực hiện
- về hình thức bồi thường: ai hi cũng thống nhất chọn
hình thức bồi thường bằng tiền mặt.

- Đứng chỉ chủ tịch UBND thị trấn: Nếu điều dư an
khi thực hiện cơ chế phải tái đặt u mà chọn phương
án bồi thường bằng tài sản UBND thị trấn cũng sẽ bồi
trả được vì T1 vẫn còn quy đất ở.

- Đối với vấn đề hỗ trợ phục hồi thu nhập cho các hộ
đang hưởng nghiệm tang, các hộ cũng mong muốn được
hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt.

- khi chia sẻ về vấn đề giá bồi thường đứng chỉ
chủ tịch UBND thị trấn cũng chia sẻ những khi nhận
được hệ giá đất xây dựng nhà ở tiền đất thuê, đất
tăng cây hàng năm, tuy nhiên do chưa làm thủ tục
chuyển nhượng đất đi dùng đất với đất cho thuê quá
trình bồi thường gây ra nhiều vấn đề thái quá, nhiều
nơi như cũng một là đất nhưng giá bồi thường
khác nhau do một là đất ở, một là đất
sử dụng cho nhà công thức bồi thường khi nhận.

+ Vấn đề về khai đất giá thay thế: Các giá trị đất
đất trên địa bàn do muốn giảm chi thuê, phí giá trị đất
đất ở, đất nông nghiệp thì đất giảm mức giá đất trong
hợp đồng và với thuê để cho nên việc khai đất giá
cũng gặp khó khăn, không đồng nhất.

- Tuyên dương thực hiện tốt các hương cấp ngoài nhà ở
trong việc ở lại và giá trị hương tuyên dương cần gây
đi nhiều nơi tuyên như rừng là học học mùa là cây
lạc anh hưởng đến người dân trên địa bàn và đặc
biệt là các hộ học bên đường.

Nhiều bà con cũng đã mong muốn đã an thực hiện
tuy nhiên cũng tái bồi thường hỗ trợ cũng cần được xem
xét cho hợp lý.

Các hộ mong muốn được hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt cũng
tái bồi thường phải công khai, có sự tham gia của
đại diện các bên liên quan và hỗ trợ bồi thường
cho các hộ 1 lần trước khi thực hiện thu hồi
đất. Qua một số lần thực hiện đã có các chính sách tạo
điều kiện cho lao động tham gia vào các thực hiện của
cơ chế thực hiện phải trước khi tái nung và thực hiện

100 gam sai chất lượng công trình.

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

- Khi được hỏi về các vấn đề liên quan đến dân tộc thiểu số, chúng quyết vào các hệ quả định đến của nó. Dân địa bàn thì trên có nhiều công đồng dân tộc thiểu số sinh sống do được sống và phải trải kinh tế tại khu vực trung tâm của huyện cho nên các hệ quả kinh tế như, nhà thuê và dân trí cao hơn so với các địa bàn khác. Tuy nhiên một số hệ quả định ở địa phương xa trung tâm, làm nghề chính là nông nghiệp kinh tế còn khó khăn, diện tích bị hạn chế. Cần có những chính sách hỗ trợ hợp lý giúp các hộ phát triển kinh tế xã hội.

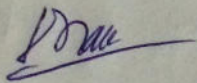
- Đó là khu vực trung tâm của huyện là lãnh của nên nhà thuê và trình độ của người dân cao, vấn đề cần đáng giải quyết được các thôn, vai trò của nữ giới ngày một được khẳng định trong gia đình. Vấn đề khi khởi hiện nay của địa phương là kinh phí hoạt động của hội phụ nữ, sự tham gia của một số phụ nữ còn hạn chế.

III. Kết luận

- Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình dự kiến BMT bãi dự án đầu tư hệ thống xử lý nước thải dự án mong dự án sớm thực hiện.
- Các hộ gia đình cũng đồng thuận lựa chọn phương án bồi thường bằng tiền mặt, tự nhiên phải được bồi thường một lần và trước khi thu hồi đất.
- Các vấn đề về giới và dân tộc thì sẽ không có gì quá phức tạp ngoài vấn đề như nhau và một phần khác cũng sẽ một số hộ như khác địa và trung tâm thị trấn.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11h05 ngày 04 tháng 04 năm 2017

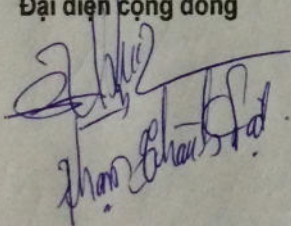
BQL Tiêu dự án


Dương Minh Tâm

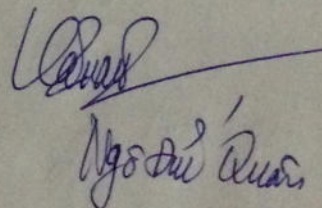
Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Bùi Văn Mạnh

Đại diện cộng đồng


Phạm Văn Đạt

Đại diện Tư vấn


Ngô Đức Quốc


DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN VÀ CỘNG ĐỒNG
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH ĐÔNG BẮC

Xã... TT. Hùng Quốc Huyện... Trà Lĩnh Tỉnh... Cao Bằng
 Tên tiêu dự án: Nâng cấp, cải tạo tuyến đường 2.11 Trà Lĩnh - Trung Khánh

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Chung Hồng Sơn	Nam	Tày	Nà Khương	Kiên (con)	
2	Địch Đình Nam	Nam	Nùng	Phước Hải bị Hà Tông	Địch	
3	Nông Thị Thoa	Nữ	Tày	Nà Khương	Thoa	
4	Hoàng Thị Thanh	Nữ	Nùng	Cốc Công	Thanh	
5	Hoàng Văn Long	Nam	Tày	Nà Khương	H	
6	Hoàng Văn Hiệp	Nam	Nùng	Nà Khương	Hg	
7	Hoàng Thị Bích	Nữ	Tày	//	Bích	
8	Lục Thị Loan	Nữ	//	Cốc Công	L	
9	Bà Thị Sa	Nữ	//	//	Sa	
10	Đặng Thị Ngân	Nữ	//	//	Ngân	
11	Sài Văn Mạnh	Nam	Nùng	Chủ tịch UBND	Mạnh	
12	Là Thị Bà	Nữ	//	Cốc Công	Bà	
13	Hoàng Thị Vinh	Nữ	//	//	Vinh	
14	Nông Văn Đức	Nam	Tày	Nà Khương	Đ	
15	Lê Quang Long	Nam	//	//	Long	
16	Lý Văn Bản	Nam	//	//	Bản	
17	Nông Thị Bích	Nữ	//	CT Hội Phụ Nữ	Bích	
18	Lương Thị Hằng	Nữ	Nùng	CT Hội Nông Dân	Hằng	
19	Huà Văn Hưng	Nam	//	Nà Khương	H	
20	Hoàng Văn Tuấn	Nam	//	Cốc Công	Tuấn	
21	Hà Văn Lương	Nam	//	//	Lương	
22	Phạm Thanh Đạt	Nam	Kinh	Nà Khương	Đ	
23	Lục Thị Bản	Nữ	Nùng	//	B	
24	Đàm Quốc Khánh	Nam	Nùng	Chủ tịch UBND bị trấn	Đ	
25	Hoàng Thị Ngọc	Nữ	Nùng	Bản Khum	Ng	
26	Nông Thị Kính	Nữ	Nùng	//	N	
27	Hoàng Thị Bích	Nam	//	//	B	
28	Lý Thị Long	Nữ	//	//	L	
29	Hoàng Minh Giám	Nam	//	//	M	
30	Hoàng Văn Đạt	Nam	//	//	Đ	

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
31	Tô Văn Lâm	Nam	Nùng	Cư Cánh	Lâm	
32	Tô Văn Bạch	Nam	"	Cư Cánh	Bạch	
33	Ngô Văn Lợi	Nam	"	"	Lợi	
34	Hà Văn Phấn	Nam	"	"	Phấn	
35						

Đại diện cộng đồng

Ngân
Đặng Thị Ngân

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

(/MU EN D THI TRAN
CHỦ TỊCH
ĐẠI HỘI ĐẠI BIỂU QUỐC H. H. CAO BANG
TỈNH BẮC KẠN
ĐẠI BIỂU

Pài Văn Mạnh

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
31	Hoàng Văn Đức	Nam	Tây	TĐ' 2	Đức	
32	Nguyễn Văn Hải	11	Tây	4	Hải	
33	Hoàng Thị Nấm	hũ	ng	4	Nấm	
34	Đinh Thị Loan	nữ	kh	1	Loan	
35						
36						

Đại diện cộng đồng

Triển
Triển Nấm Sếp

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

TM. UBND THỊ TRẦN



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Phùng Thị Phương

ANNEX II: LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE SUBPROJECT

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
XN001	Phan Van Thuong	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN002	Hoang Van Hanh	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN003	Phan Van Ho	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN004	Duong Van Thien	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN005	Truong Van Giap	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN006	Truong Van Lap	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN007	Truong Van Linh	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN008	Truong Van Dien	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN009	Truong Van Dien	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN010	Hoang Van Son	Kinh	Xuan Noi	
XN011	Truong Van Manh	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN012	Truong Van Hoa	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN013	Nong Van Thin	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN014	Truong Van Giap	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN015	Truong Van Quan	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN016	Truong Thi Canh	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN017	Truong Van Lenh	Tay	Xuan Noi	HH with disable person
XN018	Truong Van Tam	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN019	Vi Thi Dem	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN020	Truong Van Thuc	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN021	Luan Van Hieu	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN022	Hoang Thi Loan	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN023	Hoang Tien Dung	Nung	Xuan Noi	HH under preferential treatment policy
XN024	Ly Van Dat	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN025	Phung Van Bong	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN026	Nguyen Ha Thin	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN027	Hoang Quang Tuan	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN028	Hoang Duc Khuy	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN029	Hoang Van Ty	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN030	Hoang Thanh Van	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN031	Hoang Van Niem	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN032	Nong Van Son	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN033	Nong Dinh Son	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN034	Hoang Van Quang	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN035	Hoang Van Thuong	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN036	Hoang Quoc Chuc	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN037	Sai Van Hai	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN038	La Thi Ha	Nung	Xuan Noi	HH with single elderly
XN039	Hoang Van Tien	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN040	Truong Van Quan	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN041	Truong Van Toan	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN042	Be Van Chuc	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN043	Hoang Van Tuong	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN044	Nong Duong Son	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN045	Tran Van Bo	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN046	Lam Van Luan	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN047	Truong Quang Trung	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN048	Duong Van Duc	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN049	Duong Trung Hieu	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN050	Trieu Kim Dong	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN051	Truong Huu Tanh	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN052	Truong Dinh Tu	Tay	Xuan Noi	

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
XN053	Hoang Van Giac	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN054	Truong Sy Trieu	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN055	Hoang Van Toa	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN056	Hoang Van Nguyen	Tay	Xuan Noi	HH under preferential treatment policy
XN057	Truong Huu Nam	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN058	La Van Bao	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN059	Mong Van Dung	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN060	Mong Van Duong	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN061	Mong Van Pao	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN062	Mong Van Truong	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN063	Nguyen Thi Huu	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN064	Mong Van Phuong	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN065	Ly Van Chien	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN066	Ly Van Vinh	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN067	Ly Van Rong	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN068	La Thi Doan	Nung	Xuan Noi	Women headed household with dependent person
XN069	Ly Van Minh	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN070	Ly Van Cung	Nung	Xuan Noi	
XN071	Mong Van Dao	Tay	Xuan Noi	
XN072	Mong Van Tong	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN074	Ly Van Thao	Tay	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN075	Mong Van Lam	Nung	Xuan Noi	HH with disable person
XN076	Ly Van Kien	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN077	Mong Van Dat	Nung	Xuan Noi	Poor household
XN078	Trieu Van Minh	Tay	Xuan Noi	
LY001	Ngo Xuan Dong	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY002	Ngo Van Banh	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY003	Ngo Van Tinh	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY004	Ngo Thi Tien	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY005	Ngo Van Dinh	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY006	Hoang Ngo Khanh	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY007	Duong Ngo Thai	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY008	Ngo Van Bo	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY009	Duong Van Binh	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY010	Ngo Van Hiep	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY011	Ngo Van Bach	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY012	Ngo Van Duong	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY013	Ngo Van Quan	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY014	Ngo Van Rau	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY015	Be Thi Banh	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
LY016	Ha Van Phan	Tay	Lang Yen	
LY017	Ngo Van Loi	Tay	Lang Yen	Poor household
HQ001	Hoang Van Long	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ002	Nong Dinh Duyen	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ003	Luc Thi Ban	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ004	Hoang Dinh Ha	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ005	Nong Van Duc	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ006	Hoang Van Hiep	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ007	Ly Van Ban	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ008	Pham Thanh Dat	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ009	Tran Thi Lien	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ010	Chung Hung Son	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ011	Ha Duc Khanh	Nung	Hung Quoc town	

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
HQ012	Hoang Van Long	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ013	Hua Van Hung	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ014	Hoang Van Thu	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ015	To Van Lam	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ016	To Van Bach	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ017	Phan Van Thuy	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ018	Hoang Van Tung	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ019	Hoang Van Tinh	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ020	Ha Van Luong	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ021	Hoang Thi Nghia	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ022	Nong Van Chi	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ023	Hoang Van Tuan	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ024	La Binh	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ025	Hoang Thi Thanh	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ026	Dam Thi Ben	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ027	Phan Van Tien	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ028	Hoang Van Niem	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ029	Nong Van Loc	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ030	Phan Van Binh	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ031	Hoang Van Du	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ032	Hoang Van Luc	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ033	Hoang Thi Ngoc	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Women headed household with dependent person
HQ034	Hoang Minh Giam	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
HQ035	Hoang Van Ren	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ036	Ly Thi Long	Nung	Hung Quoc town	
HQ037	Tran Van Du	Nung	Hung Quoc town	Poor household
TK001	Hoang Van Dai	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK002	Hoang Thi Bay	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK003	Nong Van Hai	Nung	Trung Khanh town	
TK004	Tran Thi Quy	Kinh	Trung Khanh town	
TK005	Ha Thi Hoa	Nung	Trung Khanh town	
TK006	Hoang Thi Nen	Nung	Trung Khanh town	
TK007	Ly Van Son	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK008	Dinh Thi Loan	Kinh	Trung Khanh town	
TK009	La Duc Than	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK010	Nong Thi Moi	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK011	Nong Thi Khuyen	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK012	Nong Van Rong	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK013	Luc Van Duong	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK014	Chu Van Thuan	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK015	Chu Thi Dao	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK016	Hoa Van Thuoc	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK017	Nong Thi Ben	Nung	Trung Khanh town	
TK018	Luong Van Luon	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK019	Hoang Van Phuc	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK020	Nong Van Hoan	Tay	Trung Khanh town	Poor household
TK021	Nong Thi Tot	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK022	Trieu Van Rom	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK023	Hua Thi Ky	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK024	Luc Van Pa	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK025	Chu Van Thuong	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK026	Hoang Thi Thanh	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK027	Hoang Thi Truong	Tay	Trung Khanh town	

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
TK028	Nong Van Cao	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK029	Nong Van Luoc	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK030	Nong Thi Thom	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK031	Luc Van Pau	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK032	Ha Trong Quan	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK033	Trieu Van Sap	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK034	Nong Cao Tang	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK035	Ha Trung Kien	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK036	Ha Thi Kinh	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK037	Hoang Duc Thanh	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK038	Hoang Hoa Luu	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK039	Hoang Thi Ngon	Tay	Trung Khanh town	HH with single elderly
TK040	Hoang Van Khoa	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK041	Phan Van Lai	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK042	Nong Van Phao	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK043	Dinh Van Quan	Tay	Trung Khanh town	
TK044	Hoang Khac Duoc	Tay	Trung Khanh town	HH under preferential treatment policy
TK045	La Thi Thoi	Nung	Trung Khanh town	
LH001	La Quang Thien	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH002	La Van Binh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH003	Hoang Van Luc	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH004	Tran Ha Tung	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH005	Hoang Van Ton	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH006	To Van Chuyen	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH007	Nguyen Van Le	Tay	Lang Hieu	HH with single elderly
LH008	Tran Ha Ham	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH009	Nguyen Thi Dieu	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH010	Nong The Duy	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH011	Dam Van Banh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH012	La Thi Thanh	Tay	Lang Hieu	HH under preferential treatment policy
LH013	Hoang Van Tac	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH014	La Van Dung	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH015	Dam Van Huu	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH016	La Van Vy	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH017	La Minh Dang	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH018	La Van Tu	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH019	La Van Tien	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH020	Sam Thi Nho	Tay	Lang Hieu	Women headed household with dependent person
LH021	La Van Tac	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH022	Hoang Van Dong	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH023	La Van Hieu	Tay	Lang Hieu	HH under preferential treatment policy
LH024	La Thi Yeu	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH025	Nong Van Thuong	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH026	Duong Van Dam	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH027	Duong Van Chieu	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH028	Dam Van Quyen	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH029	Luong Van Ngan	Dao	Lang Hieu	
LH030	Lieu Van Chieu	Dao	Lang Hieu	
LH031	La Van Toong	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH032	Nong Van Tuc	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH033	La Van Tuan	Tay	Lang Hieu	

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
LH034	Hua Van Kiem	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH035	Hua Hoai Anh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH036	Hua Van Chau	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH037	Dam Van Doan	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH038	Nong Van Chien	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH039	Hua Van Hau	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH040	Hua Van Hung	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH041	Hua Van Long	Tay	Lang Hieu	Minority households affected
LH042	Hua Van Chung	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH043	Hoang Thi Thanh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH044	Hua Van Thong	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH045	Hoang Van Huan	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH046	Nong Van Cuong	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH047	Hoang Van Thang	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH048	Luc Van Thuy	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH049	Phan Thanh Son	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH050	Hoang Van	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH051	Trieu Van Tham	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH052	Trieu Van Ram	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH053	Truong Van Tien	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH054	Hoang Van Hoang	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH055	Hoang Van Binh	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH056	Hoang Van Cuong	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH057	Trieu Van Han	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH058	Hoang Van Bang	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH059	Trieu Van Coong	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH060	Nong Van Tong	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH061	Trieu Van Ke	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH062	Ly Ngoc Bao	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH063	Vi Van Binh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH064	Ly Van Duong	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH065	Ly Van Quang	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH066	Nong Van Ton	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH067	Ly Thi To	Tay	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH068	Ha La Vi	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH069	Hoang Van Chieu	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH070	Nong Thi At	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH071	Vi Van Thanh	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH072	Nguyen Van To	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH073	Tran Ha Toan	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH074	Tran Ha Thu	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH075	Tran Ha Thu	Tay	Lang Hieu	
LH076	Hoang Van Hieu	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH077	Nong Van Cau	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH078	Trieu Van Quyen	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH079	Hoang Van Manh	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH080	Hoang Van Son	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH081	Trieu Van	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH082	Hoang Van Minh	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH083	Trieu Van Bao	Nung	Lang Hieu	
LH084	Hoang Van Duong	Nung	Lang Hieu	Poor household
LH085	Hoang Thi Nom	Nung	Lang Hieu	
QT001	Chu Xuan Bac	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT002	Trieu Tien Quan	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
QT003	Nong Thi Khuyen	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT004	Hoang Van Khanh	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT005	Ha Van Thai	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT006	Ma Thij Diem	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT007	Nong Van Trong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT008	Sam Ngoc Hoang	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT009	Nong Thi Niem	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT010	Sam Van Con	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT011	To Thi Phieu	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT012	Sam Manh Tuan	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT013	Sam NgocThao	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT014	Be Van Luc	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT015	To Quang Thanh	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT016	Nong Thi Thuy	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT017	Duong Van Tren	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT018	Duong Van Nhi	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT019	Duong Van Hoa	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT020	Nong Van Hanh	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT021	Hoang Van Thoa	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT022	Truong Van Thac	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT023	Duong Van Thien	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT024	Duong Hai Luu	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT025	Duong Hai Lun	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT026	Hoang Van Thuy	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT027	Nong Van Lam	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT028	Hoang Van Sau	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT029	Duong Van Truong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT030	Duong Van Chung	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT031	Truong Van Truong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT032	Duong Van Hoa	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT033	Duong Van Hung	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT034	Ha Van Ho	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT035	Truong Van En	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT036	Ha Van Duong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT037	Luu Van Dac	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT038	Long Van Trong	Nung	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT039	Hoang Van Din	Nung	Quang Trung	
QT040	Long Van Lay	Nung	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT041	Nong Van Len	Nung	Quang Trung	
QT042	Long Van Dieu	Nung	Quang Trung	
QT043	Ha Van Ho	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT044	Nong Van Cau	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT045	Vi Thi Diem	Tay	Quang Trung	Women headed household with dependent person
QT046	Vi Van Yen	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT047	Vi Quang Nam	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT048	Hoang Dinh Thuan	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT049	Dinh Ich Hoach	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT050	Ha Van Luong	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT051	Nong Van Quyet	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT052	Vo Quang Dung	Kinh	Quang Trung	
QT053	Ha Van Loi	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT054	Nong Van Van	Tay	Quang Trung	

Code	Name of Head of household	Ethnic group	Commune	Vulnerable groups
QT055	Cam Van Thau	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT056	Cam Van Cau	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT057	Dam Van Nguyen	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT058	Dam Van Truong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT059	Nong Van Rong	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT060	Dam Thi Toan	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT061	Dam Van Tinh	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT062	Hoang Thi Nom	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT063	Dam Van Lap	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT064	Dam Van Van	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT065	Dam Van Hai	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT066	Dam Van Hung	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT067	Luc Van Tai	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT068	Be Van Niem	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT069	Sam Van Cao	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT070	Dam Van Xien	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT071	Nong Van Sai	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT072	Hoang Van Co	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT073	Nong Van Thua	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT074	Nong Quoc An	Tay	Quang Trung	HH under preferential treatment policy
QT075	Nong Van Kham	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT076	Nong Van Tien	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT077	Nong Van Tang	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT078	Nong Van Quan	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT079	Nong Van Dat	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT080	Nong Van Thu	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT081	Nong Van Ha	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT082	Nong Thi Hue	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT083	Nong Van Hiep	Tay	Quang Trung	HH under preferential treatment policy
QT084	Nong Thanh Hai	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT085	Nong Van Thuan	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT086	Nong Van Hung	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT087	Nong Van Tan	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT088	Nong Van Tuan	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT089	Luc Van Vu	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT090	Nong Van Minh	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT091	Be Thi Gai	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT092	Nong Van Thac	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT093	Nong Van Ray	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT094	Nong Van Che	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT095	Hoang Thi Kim	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT096	Sam Thi Biet	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT097	Nong Van Quang	Tay	Quang Trung	HH with disable person
QT098	Nong Quoc Hoan	Tay	Quang Trung	
QT099	Nong Van Van	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household
QT100	Ly Van Ranh	Tay	Quang Trung	HH under preferential treatment policy
QT101	Nong Van Ho	Tay	Quang Trung	Poor household

ANNEX III: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRES (IOL)

Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Northeast Provinces

Code of questionnaire (should not be recorded by surveyor): ___/___/___; Date: ___/___/2016

A-BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name of householder:Age..... Gender: [] (Male=1; Female =2)
 - a) Ethnicity: [] (1=Kinh; 2= Tay; 3=Thai; 4=Dao; 5= Nung; 6=; 7= Muong; 8=H'Mong; 9= Tho; 10=other)
 - b) Education level: [] (0= Illiterate, not attend school; 1=not graduate primary school; 2= graduate primary school; 3= not graduate secondary school; 4= graduate secondary school; 5= not graduate high school; 6= graduate high school; 7= Intermediate college/college; 8=university and post graduate university; 8=other)
 - c) Main occupation: [] (1=cultivation; 2=livestock; 3=business; 4=retirement; 5=worker in factory; 6=the State's official; 7= employees; 8= handicraft; 9= unemployed;10=housekeeper; 11=other)
 - d) Subsidiary occupation:[] (1=cultivation; 2=livestock; 3=business; 4=retirement; 5=working in factory; 6=the State's official; 7= employees; 8= handicraft; 9= unemployed;10=housekeeper; 11=other)
2. Address: Village:Commune:.....District.....Province.....
3. Vulnerable groups: [] (Single women headed HH with dependent person =1; severely affected ethnic minority household =2; HH with disable person =3; Poor HH =4; HH with single elderly =5; HH under preferential policy =6).
4. Number of persons in HH sharing living condition (living and eating activities) []; Male [] Female []
5. Number of persons under the age of 15 years old []; Over the age of 15 years old []
6. Number of persons under ethnicity of: Kinh [] Tay [] Thai [] Dao [] Muong [] Others.....

B. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

7. Acquired land area and legal status of the acquired land area

Type of land	Total land area being used by HH (m ²)	Affected land area		Status of Land use right	Legal status of the land plot
		Total permanentl y affected land area (m ²)	Total temporarily affected land area (m ²)		
1=Residential land 2=Garden land 3=Annual crop land 4=Perennial crop land 5=Aquaculture land 6=Non – agriculture land for business 7=Production forest land 8=Protection forest land 9=Other land				1=Owner of land 2= Tenant	1=with LURC 2=without LURC 3=rent land of the State 4=rent private land

Types of tree/crop or agricultural product	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Timber (main tree)	Tree		
Agricultural tree ()	tree		
Crop (main crop)	m²		
e) Aquaculture (by each main product)	m²		
Other (specify).....			

D. SELECTION OF COMPENSATION OPTION

For households lost agricultural land

- a) Option of land by land (if land fund is available in commune) with the same type of land and equivalent area/nature of land []
- b) Cash []
- c) Not yet decided []

For households lost residential land and relocated

- a) Receive compensation in cash and self-relocate to new place []
- b) Relocate to the resettlement area of the project or area arranged by locality []
- c) Build new house on the remaining land area (if the remaining land area is suitable for planning of residential land) []
- d) Not yet decided []

Option of restoring livelihood and income (for households lost 10% of their agricultural landholding or affected business and service)

- a) Continue to do the current job []
- b) Continue to do the current job combining with new job []
- c) Change into new job []

Surveyor

Representative of household

ANNEX IV: INVENTORY FORM OF PUBLIC STRUCTURES

INVENTORY FORM FOR AFFECTED PUBLIC LAND AND STRUCTURES

Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in four Northeast Provinces

Commune:.....District:.....Province:.....

Works:.....

1. Land:

No.	Name of commune	Type of acquired land	Area (m ²)
		Agricultural land	
		Traffic and irrigation land	
		Religious land	
		Pond, river and stream land	
		Land for doing business and service	
		Forest land	
		Other land (specify)	

2. Affected public asset and works

No.	Name of commune	Type of acquired land	Area (m ²)
		Electric station	
		Electric tower	
		Electrical cable	
		Gate	
		Irrigation ditch	
		Drainage system	
		Communication cable	
		Market	
		Office	
		School	
		Health care center	
		Business/service shop	
		Other (specify).....	

Surveyor

Representative of Agency/organization