

# Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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Sector Project-Constructing and Upgrading Gio Linh – Cam Lo Interdistrict Road of Quang Tri Province

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	Đ 22,680

## 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
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
HH	-	Household
IMO	-	Independent Monitoring Organization
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultants
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	-	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NTP	-	Notice to Proceed
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
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)	-	unit of length
m <sup>2</sup> (square meter)	-	a measure of area
m <sup>3</sup> (cubic meter)	-	A measure of volume
kg (kilogram)	-	A measure of weight

### GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP) / Affected household (AH)	-	Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.  In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
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.
Ethnic minority	-	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.
Host community	-	Means communities receiving physically displaced persons of a project as resettlers.
Income restoration	-	Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that

	earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.
Income restoration program	- 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 Labor, 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.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (REMDP)	- A plan for resettlement of affected population including ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- All direct economic and social losses resulting from involuntary land acquisition and/or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures.
Natural Habitat	Land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of

households	their total productive land and/or assets generating income, and/or (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) ethnic minority households.

**Note:**

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces Sector Project (Project) funded by the ADB is implemented in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri. This report concerns the output one representative subproject in Quang Tri province: “Upgrading of Gio Linh – Cam Lo inter-district road). The road passes Xuan Hoa and Hai Thai communes of Gio Linh district and Cam Tuyen and Cam Thanh communes of Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province with a total length of 23.3km. After being upgraded, the road will enhance the transport network linkage in the province; contribute to the development of forestry sector in the locality and transport of industrial plants such as rubber tree, pine tree, melaleuca, timber tree and agriculture products in the territory of two districts of Gio Linh and Cam Lo in particular and Quang Tri province in general.
2. **Scope of Impacts:** the Gio Linh – Cam Lo inter-district road will be upgraded and improved basing on the existing roadbed. Basically, the route direction runs along the old road central line in accordance with grade V of mountainous road. Thus, impacts caused by the improvement and upgrading of the route is insignificant. The subproject will affect land, asset, tree and crop of 160 households with 695 persons in the territory of Gio An and Hai Thai communes of Gio Linh district and Cam Tuyen and Cam Thanh communes of Cam Lo district. Out of 160 affected households, there are 45 households under vulnerable groups, 36 households under ethnic minority groups, 40 poor households, three single women headed households with dependent persons, two households with disable person, (one household may be under vulnerable groups). In addition, the subproject also affects land and asset of seven organizations/enterprises/the State’s agencies. No household has house partially or entirely affected and has to relocate.
3. The subproject is expected to acquire 72,618m<sup>2</sup> of different types of land, including 5,558m<sup>2</sup> of residential land, 7,277m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land, 4,285 m<sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land, 54,840m<sup>2</sup> of production forestry land, 127m<sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land and 531m<sup>2</sup> of other public land. The subproject also causes effect on some auxiliary works and structures of household/organization such as: roof, gate, fence, yard, concrete drainage culvert, electric tower, electric wire and 0.4kV substation. And there are 3,476 m<sup>2</sup> of crop and 6,114 trees of various types affected by the upgrading of the road.
4. **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, regulations of Quang Tri province 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) 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. The terms and principles in this REMDP are in accordance with the current regulations of Vietnam. However, in case of any discrepancy, Asian Development Bank’s (ADB’s) Policy will be followed.
5. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** To ensure that all APs’ grievances and complaints on aspects 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.

6. **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. 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.

7. **Issues on Gender and EMs:** Total number of subproject affected households in four communes is 160 in which Kinh there are 124 Kinh HHs (accounting for 77.5%) and 36 ethnic minority HHs (accounting for 22.5%). There are still remaining issues relating to gender in the subproject area such as position of women in their family and community and their limited participation in decision making process. 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.

8. **Institutional Arrangements:** Quang Tri 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 is responsible for overall management and coordination of project implementation. Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under DPI as Implementing Agency to manage and implement the subproject and will ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. A Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) with representatives from affected persons (AP), will be established to implement the REMDP.

9. **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.

10. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The subproject is category B in resettlement and ethnic minorities therefore, it is not required external monitoring experts. During resettlement implementation, Quang Tri PMU will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation to ensure the implementation of the REMDP in compliance with ADB safeguard policy (SPS 2009) and prepare semi annual internal monitoring report to submit to ADB for review.

11. **Total resettlement cost:** The total cost for implementation of the REMDP, including management and contingency cost, is estimated to be VND **4,405,741,772** equivalent to USD **197,124.91**. The financing will be from Quang Tri province's budget counterpart funds.

## I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Background

12. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning to fund the Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces Sector Project. The objective of the project is to use ODA loan to invest in poor provinces and sub regional economic zones to be a mean to connect and coordinate among provinces to promote economic development. The project is expected to improve the economic competitiveness of the North Central provinces in accordance with socio-economic development plan of the provinces. The Project will: (i) improve transport infrastructure; (ii) improve productive infrastructures for business development; and (iii) professionally

manage the provincial infrastructure. It is consistent with ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2012–2015. (ii) Improve productive infrastructures for business development; and (iii) professionally manage the provincial infrastructure. It is consistent with ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2012–2015.

13. Quang Tri is one of four North Central provinces under BIIG2 in four North Central provinces Sector Project with the representative subproject to improve and upgrade Gio Linh – Cam Lo inter-district road. The road has a total length of 23.3km (starting point at Km0+00 which connects to Ho Chi Minh road in Xuan Hoa village, Gio An commune, Gio Linh district and the ending point at Km23+300 which connects to NH9 at Km 17+380 in Quat Xa village, Cam Thanh commune, Cam Lo district). Most of the route sections will be upgraded basing on the existing roadbed, exception of the section from Ban Chua village, Cam Tuyen commune, Cam Lo district to Trang Rong village, Hai Thai commune, Gio Linh district which will be newly constructed with a total length of 3.5km. The route will be upgraded to grade V of mountainous road in compliance with TCVN 4054-2005.

Figure 1: Map of the subproject location



## B. Civil works to be undertaken

14. According to preliminary design, this subproject has the following specifications: According to the proposal of Quang Tri province, the starting point at Km0+00 of the inter-district route which connects to Ho Chi Minh road in Xuan Hoa village, Gio An commune, Gio Linh district and the ending point at Km23+300 which connects to NH9 at Km 17+380 in Quat Xa village, Cam Thanh commune, Cam Lo district needs to be upgraded to the mountainous V grade with the technical specifications meeting standard TCVN4054 - 05 as follows:

- (i) Width of subgrade: 6.5m
  - (ii) Width of road surface: 3.5m
  - (iii) Width of road shoulder: 2x1.5 m
  - (iv) Width of lined road shoulders: 2x0.5 m
  - (v) Design speed: 30km/h
- I. Mitigation measures

15. To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on the local people, the measures taken are as follows: improving the roads based on the existing alignments. Realignment will only be undertaken locally where the curves do not meet the design standard. Temporary use of land 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. Positive and negative impacts during the subproject construction process have been determined such as noise and effect on traffic. However, when mitigation measures are applied, the negative impacts will be mitigated.

### **C. Objective of Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

16. This REMDP ensures that the subproject will wherever possible (i) avoid involuntary resettlement; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by design solutions; (iii) improve or, at least, restore living conditions of people to their pre-project condition, and (iv) improve living condition of the poor and vulnerable groups.

17. 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.

18. 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.

- (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.

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

## **II. PROJECT IMPACTS**

### **A. Survey process**

20. 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 stakeholders within the subproject area. Additionally, a rapid replacement cost study (RCS) was also carried out.

21. An *Inventory of losses* was prepared 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.

22. *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) through face to face interviews. The survey also collected statistical data from the Province, District and Communes and from the Provincial and District publications including the annual socioeconomic reports of communes.

23. *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 establish the estimated budget for compensation of APs at current market values. In future, during the detailed measurement survey stage, 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

24. **Impacts on households**: The subproject will affect 160 households in four communes of two districts of Gio Linh and Cam Lo, Quang Tri province. Out of the 160 affected households, there are four households having production land adversely affected (losing 10% or more than 10% of their production land area), 36 ethnic minority households, 40 poor households and eight vulnerable households. The subproject causes impact on 160 households in four communes of Gio Linh and Cam Lo, Quang Tri province. There are 46 households under vulnerable groups, 36 ethnic minority households and 40 poor households three single women headed households with dependent persons, two households with disable person, (one household may be under vulnerable groups). The subproject also affects land, tree, crop and structures of seven organizations and enterprises. No household has to relocate. Impacts of the subproject on households and organization/agency are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Impacts on households and organizations**

No.	Commune /district	No.of AHs	No.of insignificantly AHs <sup>1</sup>	No.of adversely AHs <sup>2</sup>	No.of AHs under vulnerable groups	No.of AHs under poor HHs	No.of AHs under ethnic minority groups	No.of affected organization/agencies	Affected enterprise
<b>I</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Gio An	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Hai Thai	23	23	0	2	2	0	2	1
<b>II</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Cam Tuyen	111	107	4	41	36	36	1	1
2	Cam Thanh	21	21	0	3	2	0	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Primarily inventory of losses in December 2016

<sup>1</sup> Marginally affected AHs loose under 10% of total productive land, one part of residential area without relocation or rebuilding of their houses on the remained land areas

<sup>2</sup> Insignificantly affected AHs are those who loss 10% or more than 10% of their total production land area.

25. **Impacts on land:** According to the IOL results, the subproject will permanently acquire totally 72,618 m<sup>2</sup> of various kinds of land, including 5,558m<sup>2</sup> of residential land, 7,277m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land, 4,285 m<sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land, 54,840m<sup>2</sup> of production forest land, 127m<sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land and 531m<sup>2</sup> of other public land. The IOL result is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Impacts on land of households and organizations**

No.	District/commune	Total affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Annual crop land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Perennial crop land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Production forest land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Aquaculture land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Other public land (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>I</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>928</b>	-	-
1	Gio An	413	85	88	-	240	-	-
2	Hai Thai	4,042	-	448	2,906	688	-	-
<b>II</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>	<b>68,163</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>53,912</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>531</b>
1	Cam Tuyen	66,438	5,068	6,233	799	53,912	127	299
2	Cam Thanh	1,725	405	508	580	-	-	232
<b>Total</b>		<b>72.618</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>54,840</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>531</b>

Source: IOL result in December 2016

26. **Impacts on houses and structures:** The subproject does not affect house of households and only affects structure of 38 households in Cam Tuyen and Cam Thanh communes, Cam Lo district. The subproject is expected to affect 1,073m<sup>2</sup> of structures of various kinds, 21 end posts, eight concrete slabs and six culverts. Detailed impacts on structures are presented in Table 3.

27. **Impacts on public assets of companies and organizations:** The subproject is expected to affect 2,030 m<sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land, 130 rubber trees under management of Quang Tri Rubber One member Limited Company; 74 m<sup>2</sup> of production forest land under management of Hai Thai CPC; 105 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land; 232 m<sup>2</sup> of public land under management of Cam Thanh CPC; 4,046 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land; 2,200 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land; 2678 m<sup>2</sup> of production forest land; 299 m<sup>2</sup> of public land under management of Cam Tuyen CPC; 10,878 m<sup>2</sup> of production forest land; 1,200 rubber trees under management of NH 9 Forestry One member Limited Company and 19 electric towers, 900m of electric wire, one 0.4kV station under management of Gio Linh and Cam Lo power companies.

The survey result on impact level on structures is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Impacts on structures of households and organizations**

No.	Area	Animal shed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Concrete yard (m <sup>2</sup> )	End post (tru)	Iron/steel wall (m <sup>2</sup> )	Brick wall (m <sup>2</sup> )	Bush wall (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gate	Concrete slab	Electric tower (tower)	Electric wire (m)	Station (Station)
<b>I</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	-
1	Gio An	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Hai Thai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-
<b>II</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Cam Tuyen	-	58	4	70	60	20	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cam Thanh	14	68	17	198	290	295	6	8	17	800	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: IOL in December 2016

28. **Impacts on trees and crops:** The subproject will affect 3,476m<sup>2</sup> of crop (rice, cassava, peanut, sweet potato) and 6,114 trees of various kinds which include industrial plants, fruit trees, and timber trees in the territory of subproject affected communes.

29. **Impact on income and livelihood:** The subproject is expected to cause adverse impact on production land of four households in Cam Tuyen commune, Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province. Adversely affected households are those who loss from 20% to 29% of their total production land area; thus, income and livelihood of the affected households will be changed when the subproject is implemented.

30. **Impact on natural environment and culture of ethnic minority groups:** The subproject will not affect to the natural environment, livelihood system, cultural practice and ancestral domains, temples and pagodas, spiritual belief areas of people living in the project area in general and of the ethnic community and HHs in the subproject area in particular. The Table 4 below summarizes permanent impacts caused by the subproject.

**Table 4: Summary of impacts on land and asset**

No.	Types of impact		Unit	Quantity
I	<b>Affected land</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>72,618</b>
		Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>	5,558
		Annual crop land	m <sup>2</sup>	7,277
		Perennial crop land	m <sup>2</sup>	4,285
		Production forest land	m <sup>2</sup>	54,840
		Aquaculture land	m <sup>2</sup>	127
		Other public land	m <sup>2</sup>	531
II	<b>Works/structures</b>			
		Stable animal sheds	m <sup>2</sup>	14
		Concrete yard	m <sup>2</sup>	126
		Brick end post	Post	21
		Iron fence	m <sup>2</sup>	268
		Brick fence	m <sup>2</sup>	350
		Bush fence	m <sup>2</sup>	315
		Drainage culvert	Culvert	6
		Concrete slab (0.6m <sup>2</sup> , thickness of 5-7cm)	Slab	8
		Electric tower	Tower	19
		Electric wire	m <sup>2</sup>	900
III	<b>Crop</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,476</b>
		m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	671
		m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	1,024
		m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	1,590
		m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	191
IV	<b>Tree</b>		<b>Tree</b>	<b>6,114</b>
	Fruit tree	Avocado	tree	12
		Areca catechu	tree	6
		Banana	tree	143
		Jack fruit	tree	16
		Longan	tree	4
		Ficus racemosa	tree	2
		Chrysophyllum cainino	tree	3
		Mango	tree	28
		Clausena lansium	tree	2
		Spondias dulcis	tree	1
	Timber tree	Melaleuca	tree	2,919
		Acacia	tree	419
		Meliaceae	tree	89
		Bamboo	tree	108
<i>Dalbergia tonkinensis</i> Prain		tree	15	
	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	tree	20	

No.	Types of impact		Unit	Quantity
		Barringtonia	tree	8
		Other timber tree	tree	8
	Industrial tree	Rubber	tree	2,311

Source: IOL in 12/2016

#### C. Temporary impacts

31. The subproject may cause temporary impacts during construction on AHs whose land will be used for the contractor's temporary yard, temporary roads, temporary site for gathering materials or temporary camp for workers. 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 is assessed to be insignificant.

#### D. Tenure status

32. In the four subproject communes, most households have land under various types affected by the subproject. Determination of effectiveness of Land Use Right Certificate conducted in four communes shows that: by the time of inventory of losses, all households have Land Use Right Certificate.

#### E. Ethnic minority households and vulnerable households

33. Out of the 160 affected households, there are 46 households under vulnerable groups: in which there are 40 poor households, two households with disable person, three single women headed households with dependent person and 36 households under Van Kieu ethnic minority group (one household may be under many vulnerable groups).

### III. GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### A. Socio-economic condition in the subproject area

##### A1. Gio Linh and Cam Lo districts

34. Gio Linh district has a diversified terrain: mountain in the West accounts for 68% of total natural land area, plain in the middle accounts for 26%, coastal dunes in the East account for 6% of the total natural land area.

35. Gio Linh district is bordered by Vinh Linh district to the North, by Trieu Phong and Cam Lo districts and Dong Ha city to the South, by Huong Hoa and Dakrong districts to the West and by East Sea to the East. The district has natural area of 47,067.68 ha where 19,524 HHs with 74,351 persons live. Gio Linh district has 19 communes and two towns. In the district, there are 1,859 households under Van Kieu and Pa Co ethnic minority groups, accounting for 3.1% of total population of the district (2015). According to the statistic in 2016, Gio Linh district has poverty rate of 11.72%.

36. Cam Lo district, located in the middle of Quang Tri province, has semi-mountainous terrain which leans from the West to the East. The district is divided into three distinct areas: (i) the east and northeast areas, having characterized mountain with steep slopes, including Cam Thanh and Cam Tuyen communes are suitable for forestry development; (ii) lowland areas including Cam Nghia and Cam Chinh communes, are suitable for industrial trees such as rubber, pepper and fruit trees; and (iii) plain areas, aggraded by Hieu river, include Cam An, Cam Thanh, Cam Thuy and Cam Hieu communes and Cam Lo town.

37. Cam Lo district has total natural land area of 34,420.72 ha (2015) and is divided into eight communes and one town. There are 12,196 households with 45,532 persons living in Cam Lo

district in which there are 73 households under Van Kieu ethnic minority group (2015). The poverty rate of the district in 2016 is 6.11%.

## A2. Communes in the subproject area

38. The subproject is expected to affect households in four communes of Gio Linh and Cam Lo districts, Quang Tri province. Out of the four affected communes, Hai Thai, Cam Thanh and Cam Tuyen communes have more affected households than the remaining commune and these communes are also directly benefited from the subproject.

39. **Population and ethnicity:** Total population of three subproject affected communes is 16,043 people under 4,225 households. Number of ethnic minority households is 74 with 263 persons. Cam Tuyen commune has more ethnic minority people than other communes. Details of population and ethnicity is presented in the Table below:

**Table 5: Population and households in the subproject communes**

No.	Area	Villages	HHs		Number of persons		Gender	
			General	Ethnic minority	General	Ethnic minority	Male	Female
1	Hai Thai	13	1,107	1	3,918	5	1,787	2,131
2	Cam Tuyen	12	1,226	73	5,238	258	2,514	2,724
3	Cam Thanh	16	1,892	0	6,887	0	3,448	34.39
Total		41	4,225	74	16,043	263	7,749	8,294

*Source: Statistics provided by district and communes in December 2016*

40. Land use status: According to the statistics of communes in 2016, in the territory of four subproject affected communes, determining the effectiveness of land use right certificate shows that by the monitoring time, most of the households have been issued land use right certificate.

41. Education: There are primary schools, secondary schools and kindergarten school in the subproject communes. According to the statistics, people mainly graduate from primary school, secondary school and high school. However, schools are only located in the centre of district or inter-commune points where pupils in the nearby communes are easy to access to the schools.

42. Poverty: According to the information collection result in the subproject communes in 2016, out of the subproject affected communes, Cam Tuyen commune has the highest poverty rate with 21.9% in which poverty rate of ethnic minority people is 43.8%. Cam Thanh commune has poverty rate of 9.6%, Hai Thai commune has poverty rate of 7.74%. And no household is below the national poverty line.

43. Health: All of the subproject affected districts have hospital. And subproject communes all have health stations and doctors/nurses of the health stations go to villages to check health status for people. Most children in the province are vaccinated and people in the province are taken medical care and treatment of common diseases before being introduced to the district hospital or provincial hospital in case of serious illness.

## B. Information on the affected households

44. A sample socio-economic survey was carried out in December 2016 covering 100% of total number of AHs in four subproject communes. Consultations with local authority, mass organizations, AHs were carried out in all affected communes. Secondary data were also collected in all communes. Results of the socio-economic survey are summarized as follows.

45. **Demographic characteristics:** Among 160 affected households with the total of 695 people, there is no significant gender difference with 340 men (48.4%) and 355 women (51.6%). The average size of household in subproject area is 4.11 people.



46. In the territory of four subproject communes, most households are Kinh households, 124 HHs (74.5%). And 36 (25.5%) households living in Cam Tuyen commune are under Van Kieu ethnic minority group.

**Table 6: Ethnicity of household heads**

No.	Commune	Ethnicity of household heads		Total
		Kinh	Van Kieu	
<b>I</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>	<b>28</b>	-	<b>28</b>
1	Gio An	5	-	5
2	Hai Thai	23	-	23
<b>II</b>	<b>Cam lo</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>
1	Cam Thanh	21	-	21
2	Cam Tuyen	75	36	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>Affected HHs</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey in December 2016

47. **Education status:** Education level of subproject affected household heads is quite low, mainly graduating from primary and secondary schools (60%). There are two illiterate household heads in Cam Tuyen commune (1.25%). There are only three household heads having the highest education level (1.88%). Details of education level of household head is presented in the Table below:

**Table 7: Education level of household heads**

Communes/ districts	Education level of household heads								
	Total	Illiterate	Not yet finished primary school	Finished primary school	Not yet finished junior secondary school	Finished junior secondary school	Not yet finished high school	Finished high school	Graduated from vocational school/ college/ university
<b>Gio Linh</b>	<b>28</b>	-	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	-
Gio An	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
Hai Thai	23	-	2	2	8	4	4	3	-
<b>Cam Lo</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
Cam Thanh	21	-	1	2	4	3	5	4	2
Cam Tuyen	111	2	28	31	26	12	8	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	2	31	36	40	20	18	10	3
<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	1.25	19.37	22.50	25.00	12.50	11.25	6.25	1.88

Source: Socio-economic survey in December 2016

48. **Language:** All ethnic minorities in general, and EM affected HHs in particular in the subproject area have their own languages and almost all of them can speak and understand the Vietnamese language, except for some old people who face with difficulties in listening and speaking Vietnamese language.

49. **Ethnic minorities:** The project area are Kinh people mainly, with the exception of about 73 ethnic minority households (Van Kieu people) located in Hamlet Ban Chua of Cam Tuyen commune. Of these, 36 households are affected by the subproject.

### C. Social impact assessment

50. **Potential negative project impacts.** A social impact assessment (SIA) has been conducted through socio-economic survey and Inventory of loss (IOL) and community consultation to identify

both positive and negative impacts caused by the subproject, and measures of negative impact mitigation and enhancing subproject benefits to local people. Results of SIA show that land acquisition is insignificant so that it does not much impact on incomes and livelihoods of APs including EMs.

51. For use of local labor during the subproject implementation process: because the education level and qualification of ethnic minority labor in the subproject's area are limited, so workers from other regions will take job opportunities of local labor in the area. However, these workers may cause risks disease transmission to ethnic minority people, especially women such as sexually transmitted infections like HIV and also social evils like drugs.

52. The construction of the subproject may cause negative impacts on women, especially ethnic minority women. However, these impacts are not significant because a few of workers from outside and construction duration is short. Moreover, mitigation measures will be considered through the processes of design, compensation and resettlement. In addition, during the construction process, environmental pollution such as dust, construction waste and noise may affect people. The impacts can be mitigated through mitigation measures proposed through EMP.

53. **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 and poor 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. Measures taken to minimize the negative impacts**

54. In order to mitigate negative impacts on local peoples including EM people, at all stages of the project, the project staff will disseminate project information to and conduct consultations with ethnic minorities to ensure that EM people get maximum benefit from the subproject outcomes in a culturally appropriate manner such as: mitigation of impacts on land acquisition, avoiding impacts on religious works of people in the locality. 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.

### **IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

#### **A. Information dissemination**

55. 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).

56. 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 (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.

57. This REMDP will be uploaded in ADB websites in English and disclosed to the EMs through commune and village meetings in Vietnamese. 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.

## **B. Public Consultation and Participation**

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. **Consultation and participation during the REMDP preparation.** Four focus group discussions and four consultation community consultation were conducted with local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs in December 2016 and May 2017. 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.
61. Results from observations and consultation meetings with local authority, organizations and affected people are summarized as follows:
- (i) Affected and non-affected people support and agree with the upgrading of Gio Linh – Cam Lo inter-district road;
  - (ii) During the meetings, the potential impacts of the subproject in terms of land acquisition were duly discussed with APs whose lands and assets will be affected; All agreed that the impact of subproject is marginal however all impacts on the assets should be compensated and assisted;
  - (iii) 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, structures of households near the road, structures of CPC, school, bridge and culvert in the territory of communes. During the construction period, the traffic should be controlled so that the disturbances to transportation, production and business of local people as well as enterprises will be avoided.
  - (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) The subproject's grievance mechanism and resolution procedure was consulted with APs. They proposed that their complaints should be resolved timely and successfully.

**Table 8: Participants of public consultation meetings**

No.	Communes	Location	Participants	Number of participants	Number of ethnic minority participants	Number of participating women
1	Gio An	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	11	0	3
2	Hai Thai	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	31	0	13
3	Cam Tuyen	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	56	29	12
4	Cam Thanh	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	32	0	13

62. **Consultation and participation during REMDP implementation.** During the implementation phase, the PMU coordinates with compensation, assistance and resettlement board and Commune PC 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.

63. Local people, especially affected persons have right to work for the subproject as specified in the Gender Action Plan and in this REMDP. All communities have rights to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the REMDP (see part XI – Monitoring and evaluation), and their representatives should be members of the Community Monitoring Board of the commune to monitor the implementation process. They can make grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree as specified in Section V.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

64. 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.

65. **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 60 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

66. **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of

70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

67. **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

68. **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

69. 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**

70. 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 Quang Tri 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. Policy of ADB**

71. **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.

72. **Indigenous Peoples (IP)/ Ethnic Minorities (EMs).** The main objectives of ADB's IP safeguards policy under the SPS 2009<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>3</sup> Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

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.

73. The subproject will affect 36 ethnic minority households out of 160 affected households. With minor land acquisition which does not significantly impact livelihood and income of the EMs. The subproject also does not affect identity, culture and custom livelihood system of EMs so Ethnic Minority Development Plan is incorporated with Resettlement Plan of the subproject in a combined document named REMDP with all elements of EMDP are included in the REMDP.

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

74. **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.

Reference	Date	Title	Description
No. 45/2013/QH13	29/11/2013	Land Law	Comprehensive land administration law
No. 47/2014/NĐ-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
No. 44/2014/NĐ-CP	15/5/2014	Decree: Regulations on Land Prices	Specifies methods for land pricing and land price frameworks
No. 43/2014/NĐ-CP	15/5/2014	Decree Detailing a Number of Articles of the Land Law	Provides guidelines on the implementation of the Land Law
No. 23/2014/TT-BTNMT	19/05/2014	Circular regulating Land Use Right Certificate (LURC)	Clarifies ownership rights of land and assets
No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT	30/06/2014	Circular on land pricing	Guides Decree 44
No. 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
No. 02/2011/QH13	11/11/2011	Complaints Law	Regulates handling of complaints against administrative decisions or acts of state administrative agencies
No. 75/2012/NĐ-CP	03/10/2012	Decree detailing a number of articles of the Law on complaints	Guides Complaint Law 02
No. 22/2013/QĐ-TTg	26/4/2013	Decision	Decision of the Prime Minister on supporting people with meritorious services records in housing
No. 51/2014/QĐ-UBND	26/12/2014	Decision of Quang Tri	On promulgating unit price of



Reference	Date	Title	Description
		People's Committee	types of land from 01/01/2015 to 31/12/2019 in Quang Tri province
No. 38/2014/QĐ-UBND	19/9/2014	Decision of Quang Tri People's Committee	On compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State
No. 01/2013/QĐ-UBND	02/1/2013	Decision of Quang Tri People's Committee	On promulgating unit price for house, structure and crop in Quang Tri province.
No. 922/2016/QĐ-UBND	4/5/2016	Decision of Quang Tri People's Committee	On adjustment coefficient for land price in 2016 in Quang Tri province

75. Ethnic minority. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. 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-UBND 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-UBND 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-UBND 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-UBND 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 Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and ethnic minority**

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 9: 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: <a href="https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories">https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories</a>	APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures. Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:	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>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 2</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/grievances. (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>

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Compensation (general)	<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>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 3</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>SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>Houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost.</p> <p>(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>	<p>Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for all structures. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.</p>
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>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 6</p>	<p>No regulation</p>	<p>Rents and conditions for temporary use of land or assets will be negotiated with land users. Restoration will be to equal or better condition.</p>

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
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 nonland assets.</p> <p>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7</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>	<p>All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending whichever is higher.</p>
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>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8</p>	<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.</p>	<p>REMDPs to be prepared for each subproject</p>



**Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)**

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>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 9</p>	Full disclosure of detailed arrangements and compensation plans to affected persons. (Land Law Article 69)	<p>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.</p>
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.

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
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.

**Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP)**

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
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. The project's policy**

84. In pursuit of the above resettlement objectives, the following specific principles are adopted:
- (i) Poor and vulnerable non-titled land users will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socioeconomic status. The type of assistance will be identified during REMDP preparation as per consultation with APs.
  - (ii) Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
  - (i) Temporarily affected land will be restored to pre-Project conditions.
  - (ii) RCS shall be carried by an experienced valuing unit to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.
  - (iii) Assistance on life and production stabilization will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The subproject will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable persons and will be entitled to participate in an income restoration program, which will be mainstreamed in the District Extension Program.
  - (iv) Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the current Provincial regulations for those below the official poverty line, and for vulnerable groups (e.g. female-headed HHs, elderly headed HHs etc.) as per consultation results.
  - (v) Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated open to use of similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on EMs.
  - (vi) Capacity building programs for EMs in the project area will be provided. Meaningful consultations with local EMs will be carried in all stages of the Subproject. The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.
  - (vii) The Subproject will ensure the rights of local EMs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge.
  - (viii) The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible.
  - (ix) The REMDP shall be updated and consultants will be recruited to assist the REMDP updating, implementation and monitoring.
  - (x) Key information in the REMDP, including measurement of losses data, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the APs in an understandable format and in the local language, such as the posting of the full REMDP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the APs.
  - (xi) Meaningful consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated REMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
  - (xii) Internal monitors of REMDP implementation will be carried out.
  - (xiii) Civil works will not be issued a notice to proceed (NTP) for any subproject or project component that entails involuntary resettlement in accordance with the approved REMDP for that subproject or component until (I) compensation payment and

relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area, and (ii) agreed rehabilitation (income restoration) program is in place.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Eligibilities

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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

88. 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 Quang Tri 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 Quang Tri 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 evaluator.

89. **Compensation for land:** Compensation unit price for land by the time of preparing REMDP is based on Decision No. 51/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 26<sup>th</sup> December 2014 by Quang Tri PPC on promulgating unit price of types of land in the territory of the province in the period of 2015 – 2019. Decisions on promulgating land unit price basing on the result of land price survey are executed by competent departments at all levels of Quang Tri province. The average compensation price for residential land is VND 61,181VND/m<sup>2</sup>; for annual crop land is VND 11,401VND/m<sup>2</sup>; for perennial crop land is VND 9,663VND/m<sup>2</sup>; for aquaculture land is VND 5,100VND/m<sup>2</sup>; for production forest land is VND 2,313VND/m<sup>2</sup>. Total compensation cost for land is VND 266,927,200VND.

90. **Compensation for structures:** Decision No. 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02<sup>nd</sup> January 2013 by Quang Tri PPC on promulgating unit price for houses, structures and various kinds of tree in Quang Tri province. Compensation cost for 1,108m<sup>2</sup> of affected end post/culvert/structure slab is VND 288,835,000.

91. **Compensation for tree and Crop:** Decision No. 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02<sup>nd</sup> January 2013 by Quang Tri PPC on promulgating unit price for house, structure and various kinds of tree in Quang Tri province.
92. Average compensation unit price for a fruit tree is VND 124,502/tree; for timber tree is VND 191,557/tree; for crop is VND 8,301/m<sup>2</sup>. Total compensation cost for tree and crop is VND 930,709,500.
93. **Compensation and assistance for land and asset on public land:** Total compensation and assistance cost for land and asset on land of agencies and organizations is VND 1,112,990,000.
94. **Assistance for life stabilization:** For the households who lost from 10% or more of their agricultural land holding, an assistance in cash equivalent 30kg of rice per person per month within 36 months will be provided. In this subproject, there are four households having agriculture land affected from 10% or more than 10% of their total agriculture land area. For households having agriculture land acquired from 10% to 30% of their agriculture landholding, according to the REMDF, they will be assisted in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month within three months. For this subproject, there are four households with 22 persons under the case and total assistance cost is VND 27,720,000.
95. **Assistance for job changing/creation:** For the households who lost their agricultural land (annual/perennial crop land/production forest land/aquaculture land 48,564m<sup>2</sup>): Following the provincial policy, the cash assistance equivalent to three times the value of their affected land. Total assistance: Đ 520,013,400.
96. **Assistance for vulnerable households:** (i) Poor households: Households or individuals with acquired land, who are under the poor HHs regulated by the Government, Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, & Social Welfare and confirmed by competent PC in each phase, will be provided assistance in cash to improve their socio-economic condition equivalent to VND 2,000,000/one household (applied for insignificantly affected households) and assistance in Severity households (from 10% total of production land/ relocated resettlement), assistance of minimum VND 5,000,000 per household. The assistance for affected households is presented in the entitlement matrix table in accordance with the project's policy; (ii) According to the policy framework of the project, households under other vulnerable groups, not distinguishing the impact level, will be assisted by VND 2,000,000/HH to improve their socio-economic condition or according to the provincial policy, affected HHs will receive assistance with higher value. Households under two or more vulnerable criteria will only receive assistance with the highest value.
97. The subproject causes effect on 46 households under vulnerable groups in which two households under vulnerable groups are adversely affected and 44 households are under other vulnerable groups. Total assistance cost for poor and vulnerable households is VND 98,000,000.
98. **Bonus for handing over the site:** Households handing over the site in schedule will receive bonus equivalent to 10% of total compensation cost. Total bonus cost for handing over the site in schedule is VND 324,519,510.

### C. Entitlement matrix

99. Entitlement Matrix to be applied for this Sub-Project is presented in the Table 10 below
100. **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 10: Entitlement Matrix<sup>4</sup>

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>A. AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
<b>A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Losing 10 percent or more of total productive landholding	<p>a/ As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal in area to affected land up to a maximum of land quota in the locality; (ii) of same category (or productive capacity); (iii) at a location satisfactory to DP; (iv) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (v) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; and</p> <p>b/ Cash compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and</p> <p>c/ Economic rehabilitation package (see E, below);</p> <p>Or, if DP opts, or unavailable land</p> <p>a/ Cash compensation at replacement cost for land and at market price for standing crops; and</p> <p>b/ Economic rehabilitation package (see E, below); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to maximum of 5 times the value of acquired land value but must not exceed the quota of agricultural land allocation in locality.</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.</p> <p>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 the APs</p>
	Losing less than 10 percent of total productive landholding Total 48,544m <sup>2</sup> of production land is acquired by the subproject, including	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and</p> <p>Compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and</p> <p>job training/creation assistance equivalent to maximum of 5 times the value of acquired land value but not exceed quota</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>

<sup>4</sup> In case there are categories of impacts and DPs that are identified during the preparation of the RP/REMDP that are not included in this matrix, appropriate entitlements/compensation will be included in the updated REMDPs and no provision in this matrix can be lowered in the preparation of RP/REMDP.

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
	4,972m <sup>2</sup> of annual crop land, 2,255m <sup>2</sup> of perennial crop land, 127m <sup>2</sup> of aquaculture land and 41,210m <sup>2</sup> of production forest land owned by 129 households.	of agricultural land allocation in locality.	Affected household should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project. Affected HHs will fully receive compensation and allowance by replacement cost prior to site clearance.
Public organizations	There is a total 22,542m <sup>2</sup> of agriculture land under management of Hai Thai, Cam Thanh and Cam Tuyen CPCs	a/ No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with not exceeding 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and b/ Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, If any.	The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune
<b>B. RESIDENTIAL AND/OR NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
<b>B.1. Permanently Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	Loss of residential and/or non- agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon. Total 1,512m <sup>2</sup> of residential land is acquired by the subproject. The land is owned by 53 HHs.	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 DP opts, Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality; and Cash compensation for the area greater than land quota at replacement cost based on current market prices for agricultural land plus an allowance equal to 20 to 50% (as per provincial decision) of the average affected residential land value.	a/ The DRC will determine availability of replacement land and consult with APs b/ If affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation is put in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.  Affected household should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project. Affected HHs will fully receive compensation and allowance by replacement cost prior to site clearance.



Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>C. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSE AND STRUCTURE</b>			
<b>C.1. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.</b>			
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property Total 1,108m <sup>2</sup> /end post/structure slab of various types of 47 households is affected by the subproject. Total compensation cost for affected structures on land of 47 households	Cash compensation at full replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR In-kind assistance to relocate affected structures or property; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures. Costs for repairing the remaining house/structure should be negotiate with DP.
<b>D. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES</b>			
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 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.
	Loss of perennial crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences Total number of 4,784 trees of various types and 3,476m <sup>2</sup> of crop of 151 households is affected by the subproject.	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Compensation must equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred. Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree. APs have the right to use salvageable trees.

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>E. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>E. 1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance</b>			
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: 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 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. And</p> <p>(v) Participation in income restoration programs.</p> <p>There are four households with 22 persons losing from 10% to 30% of their total production landholding in Cam Tuyen. Total assistance cost for stabilizing living of four adversely affected households is VND 27,720,000commune. The households will receive assistance in case equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month within three months = VND 1,260,000 (according to policy framework of the project).</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 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>The assistance will be paid prior to site clearance. Rice price is calculated in accordance with the market price by District's Financial Division by the time of establishing compensation plan</p>

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
	Job training/Creation allowance	<p>Support to vocational training, occupation change and job seeking to be provided according to plans developed and approved concurrently with plans for compensation, support and resettlement. Plan development to be undertaken by Provincial and District level People's Committees who shall organize consultations with, and give explanation and assimilate opinions from, people whose land is recovered<sup>5</sup>. Cash assistance equal to maximum of 5 times of compensation value for affected land area but not exceed land quota in locality<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>If DP requests for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course</p> <p>Households having total agriculture land area acquired by the subproject are specified in Item A1. Assistance cost for occupational training and job creation for households being acquired production land is VND 520,013,400.</p>	<p>Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS. Level of assistance for job training/creation decided by PPC</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of conducting compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p>
<b>E. 2. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</b>			
<p>Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard,</p>	<p>Assistance to poor and vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions. The subproject affects 46 households under vulnerable groups, including 40 poor households, two households with disable persons, three single</p>	<p>a) Poor households: Proposed assistance to poor households: (i) acquired land less than 10% total of production land (slightly affected HHs) VND assistance of minimum 2,000,000 per household; (ii) Severity households (from 10% total of production land/ relocated resettlement, assistance of minimum VND 5,000,000 per household.</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>c) All vulnerable households: participation in income restoration program regardless of severity of impact.</p>	<p>Eligible households are those who are classed as vulnerable under relevant definitions of MOLISA and this document.</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of conducting compensation payment and</p>

<sup>5</sup> Land Law (2013) Article 84

<sup>6</sup> Decree 47/2014/ND-CP (Regulations on Compensation, Support and Resettlement upon Land Expropriation by the State) Article 20

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
(iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.	women headed households with dependent person and. There are 36 households under ethnic minority groups (Van Kieu) (one household may be under many vulnerable groups).		before conducting site clearance.  Using information from the resettlement survey, Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board of District will establish the list of vulnerable persons.
<b>F. Bonus and penalty for violation (policy of Quang Tri province)</b>			
Bonus for handing over the site of acquired land	Household and individual receiving compensation and handing over the site in accordance with the regulation of the law will receive bonus as follows:	<p>a) For households and individual having total compensation amount from VND 40 million to less than VND 100 million:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handing over the site within 10 days from the date of receiving compensation amount will be provided a bonus of VND four million/household;</li> <li>- Handing over the site from 11 to 20 days from the date of receiving compensation amount will be provided a bonus of VND two million/household;</li> </ul> <p>b) For households and individual having total compensation amount less than VND 40 million will be provided a bonus equivalent to 10% of total compensation value if they hand over the site within 10 days from the date of receiving compensation amount, and 5% of total compensation value if they hand over the site within 11 to 12 days from the date of receiving compensation amount.</p> <p>c) For households and individual having total compensation value of VND 100 million or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Handing over the site within 10 days from the date of receiving compensation amount will be provided a bonus of</li> </ul>	<p>The bonus fund for handing over the site in schedule is from the fund of compensation, assistance and resettlement of the project.</p> <p>Organizations and individual having good performance in site clearance will be provided bonus in compliance with regulation of the law; Organizations and individual violating regulation on compensation and site clearance will be penalized in accordance with regulation of the law basing on the violation level.</p>

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
		VND seven million/household; - Handing over the site within 10 to 20 days from the date of receiving compensation amount will be provided a bonus of VND five million/household.	

## VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

101. **Replacement cost.** A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to 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 Quang Tri 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 evaluator. 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 11. All these prices will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement and shall be updated during REMDP implementation process.

Table 9: Replacement cost for land

No.	Items	Unit	Location	Position <sup>7</sup>	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) <sup>8</sup>	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
<b>I</b>	<b>GioLinh</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio An</b>					
1.1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	Trung Du commune	2	96,000	96,000
1.2	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	13,900	13,900
1.3	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	4,500	4,500
<b>2</b>	<b>Hai Thai</b>					
2.1	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	Mountainous commune	2	11,100	11,100
2.2	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	9,200	9,200
2.3	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		3	2,300	2,300
<b>II</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Cam Tuyen</b>					
1.1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	Mountainous commune	3	54,000	54,000
1.2	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	11,100	11,100
1.3	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	9,200	9,200
1.4	Aquaculture land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		1	5,100	5,100
1.5	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		3	2,300	2,300
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Thanh</b>					
2.1	Residential land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	Mountainous commune	2	72,000	72,000
2.2	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		1	14,200	14,200
2.3	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		1	11,000	11,000
2.4	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>		2	2,900	2,900

Table 10: Replacement cost for structures

No.	Items	Unit	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND)	Adjustment coefficient	Unit price multiplied by coefficient (VND) <sup>9</sup>	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
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<sup>7</sup> Adjust ment coefficient k=1

<sup>8</sup> Decision No.: 51/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 26<sup>th</sup> December 2014 by Quang Tri PPC

<sup>9</sup> Decision No.: 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02<sup>nd</sup> January 2013

1	Animal shed	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	320,000		320,000	320,000
2	galvanized metal sheet roof covering	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	290,000	1	290,000	290,000
3	Concrete yard	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	165,000	1	165,000	165,000
4	Brick end post	VND/post	1,480,000	1	1,480,000	1,480,000
5	Iron wall	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	90,000	1	90,000	90,000
6	Brick wall	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	550,000	1	550,000	550,000
7	Drainage culvert	VND/culvert	225,000	1	225,000	225,000
8	Concrete slab (0.6m <sup>2</sup> , thickness of 5-7cm)	VND/slab	650,000	1	650,000	650,000

Table 11: Replacement cost for tree and crop

No.	Type of trees	Unit	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) <sup>10</sup>	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
1	Avocado with more than two years old	VND/tree	190,000	190,000
2	Beetle palm which can be harvested	VND/tree	150,000	150,000
3	Banana which cannot be harvested	VND/tree	50,000	50,000
4	Jack fruit with more than five years old	VND/tree	380,000	380,000
5	Longan with more than three years old	VND/tree	270,000	270,000
6	Ficus racemosa with diameter of (d) 20-30 cm	VND/tree	190,000	190,000
7	Chrysophyllum cainino with more than four years old	VND/tree	270,000	270,000
8	Mango with more than four years old	VND/tree	270,000	270,000
9	Clausena	VND/tree	259,000	259,000
10	Spondias dulcis with more than three years of harvesting	VND/tree	259,000	259,000
11	Rubber from seven to 15 years old	VND/tree	360,000	360,000
12	Melaleuca (1000 trees/ha)	VND/tree	21,500	21,500
13	Acacia d= 20-35cm	VND/tree	80,000	80,000
14	Meliaceae d= 20-35cm	VND/tree	80,000	80,000
15	Bamboo	VND/tree	20,000	20,000
16	Dalbergia Tonkinensis Prain with more than five years old	VND/tree	280,000	280,000
17	Khaya senegalensis d= 30-40 cm	VND/tree	150,000	150,000
18	Ochna d= 10-20cm	VND/tree	290,000	290,000
19	Barringtonia asiatica	VND/tree	50,000	50,000
20	Rice	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	9,000	9,000
21	Peanut	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	9,000	9,000
22	Cassava	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	7,000	7,000
23	Sweet potato	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	7,000	7,000
24	Bush fence	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	29,000	29,000

<sup>10</sup> Decision No.: 01/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 02<sup>nd</sup> January 2013 by Quang Tri PPC

102. **Budget for resettlement: The estimated cost** in accordance with the unit prices above, including compensation for land and asset on land, allowance, cost for maintenance and contingency is VND **4,405,741,772** equivalent to USD **197,124.91** (see Table 14).

103. The resettlement budget is funded by Quang Tri PPC, using the provincial budget and will be allocated sufficiently and on time based on the subproject resettlement implementation schedule.

**Table 12: Estimated cost for compensation**

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Average unit price (VND)	In cash (VND)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for land</b>				<b>266,927,200</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Residential land</b>				<b>92,493,600</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>8,160,000</b>
1.1	Gio An Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	85	96,000	8,160,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>84,333,600</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	405	72,000	29,145,600
2.2	Cam Tuyen Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,022	54,000	55,188,000
<b>II</b>	<b>Annual crop land</b>				<b>56,684,900</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>6,196,000</b>
1.1	Gio An Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	88	13,900	1,223,200
1.2	Hai Thai Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	448	11,100	4,972,800
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>50,488,900</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	403	14,200	5,722,600
2.2	Cam Tuyen Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	4,033	11,100	44,766,300
<b>III</b>	<b>Perennial crop land</b>				<b>21,790,000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>8,059,200</b>
1.1	Hai Thai Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	876	9,200	8,059,200
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>13,730,800</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	580	11,000	6,380,000
2.2	Cam Tuyen Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	799	9,200	7,350,800
<b>IV</b>	<b>Production forest land</b>				<b>95,311,000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>2,492,200</b>
1.1	Gio An Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	240	4,500	1,080,000
1.2	Hai Thai Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	614	2,300	1,412,200
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>92,818,800</b>
2.1	Cam Tuyen Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	40,356	2,300	92,818,800
<b>V</b>	<b>Aquaculture land</b>				<b>647,700</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>647,700</b>
1.1	Cam Tuyen Commune	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	127	5,100	647,700
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for tree and crop</b>				<b>930,709,500</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>331,551,500</b>
1.1	Hai Thai Commune				326,339,000
1.1.1	Tree	VND/tree	1,511	210,304	317,770
1.1.2	Crop	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	1,001	8,560	8,569,000
1.2	Gio An Commune				5,212,500
1.2.1	Tree	VND/tree	100	52,125	5,212,500
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>599,158,000</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune				20,172,000



No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Average unit price (VND)	In cash (VND)
2.1.1	Tree	VND/tree	173	102,642	17,757,000
2.1.2	Crop	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	291	8,299	2,415,000
2.2	Cam Tuyen commune				578,986,000
2.2.1	Tree	VND/tree	3,000	187,039	561,116,000
2.2.2	Crop	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	2,184	8,182	17,870,000
<b>C</b>	<b>Compensation for structures</b>				<b>288,835,000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>288,835,000</b>
1.1	Cam Thanh Commune	VND/sl	896	260,564	233,465,000
1.2	Cam Lo Commune	VND/sl	212	261,179	55,370,000
<b>D</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				<b>645,733,400</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>54,107,800</b>
1.1	Hai Thai Commune				47,198,200
1.1.1	Assistance for occupational training				43,198,200
-	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	448	33,000	14,784,000
-	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	876	27,600	24,177,600
-	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	614	6,900	4,236,600
1.1.2	Assistance for vulnerable groups				4,000,000
-	Poor HH	VND/Person	2	2,000,000	4,000,000
1.2	Gio An Commune				6,909,600
1.2.1	Assistance for occupational training				6,909,600
-	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	88	41,700	3,669,600
-	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	240	13,500	3,240,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>591,625,600</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune				42,307,800
2.1.1	Assistance for occupational training				36,307,800
-	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	403	42,600	17,167,800
-	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	580	33,000	19,140,000
2.1.2	Assistance for vulnerable groups	VND/HH	3	2,000,000	6,000,000
2.2	Cam Tuyen Commune				<b>549,317,800</b>
2.2.1	Assistance for stabilizing living and production				27,720,000
-	Losing from 10-30% of production land	VND/Person	22	1,260,000	27,720,000
2.2.2	Assistance for occupational training and changing job				433,597,800
-	Annual crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	4,033	33,000	133,089,000
-	Perennial crop land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	799	27,600	22,052,400
-	Production forest land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	40,356	6,900	278,456,400
2.2.3	Assistance for vulnerable groups				98,000,000
-	Adversely affected poor households	VND/HH	2	5,000,000	10,000,000
-	Other vulnerable groups	VND/HH	44	2,000,000	88,000,000
<b>E</b>	<b>Public</b>				<b>1,112,990,000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gio Linh</b>				<b>112,066,200</b>
1.1	Hai Thai Commune				112,066,200
<b>2</b>	<b>Cam Lo</b>				<b>1,000,923,800</b>
2.1	Cam Thanh Commune				685,115,000

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Average unit price (VND)	In cash (VND)
2.2	Cam Tuyen Commune				315.808.800
<b>F</b>	<b>Total (A+...+E)</b>				<b>3,245,195,100</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Bonus for handing over the site (10% F)</b>				<b>324,519,510</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Total (F+G)</b>				<b>3,569,714,610</b>
<b>Y</b>	<b>Implementation cost of compensation + assistance + resettlement (2%)</b>	%	2		<b>71,394,292</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Total (H+Y)</b>				<b>3,641,108,902</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Contingency (10% of K)</b>	%			<b>364,110,890</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Total (K+L)</b>				<b>4,005,219,792</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>VAT (10%)</b>				<b>400,521,979</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Total (VND) (K+L)</b>				<b>4,405,741,772</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>				<b>197,124.91</b>

## VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### A. Provincial level

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

- (i) 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.

105. The Quang Tri Provincial Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) authorized by Quang Tri PPC as Project Owner, is responsible:

- (i) To manage the project loan allocated for subprojects in Quang Tri province;
- (ii) To establish Provincial Project Management Unit;
- (iii) To direct PMU to implement all project activities according to the regulations of government and ADB policies;
- (iv) To ensure budget available for implementation of land acquisition in time;
- (v) To coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure timely redress of complaints or grievances of APs;

- (vi) To supervise the project's implementation.

106. The Quang Tri Provincial Project Management Unit, 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 Quang Tri PPC, DPI and ADB;
- (vi) To implement prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring.

#### **B. District level**

107. 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 Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) 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

#### **C. District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) or the Land Fund development center (LFDC)**

108. Members of the CARB include the chairman/deputy chairman of the DPC (to be the head of the CARB), representative of Environmental and Natural Resource Division, Division of Finance, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, chairman of CPC, affected households, members of farmer union and women union. The main role of the CARB 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.

**D. District Ethnic Department**

109. Ethnic minority committees of PPCs will direct EM department of districts and supervise on implementation of EM action plan. Ethnic minority department of districts in combination with PMUs and other agencies is responsible to carry out:

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

**E. Communal level**

110. The CPC will assist the CARB 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 CARB 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 CARB 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.

**IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

111. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 15 including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the REMDP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities and, (iii) internal monitoring activities.

**Table 13: Initial Schedule of Resettlement and compensation activities**

Activities	Time
<b>Approval and disclosure of final draft REMDP</b>	

Endorse final draft REMDP by PPC and ADB	5/2017
Disclose the endorsed REMDP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and communes	5/2017
<b>Implementation of the approved REMDP</b>	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	Quarter II/2017
Conduct public consultation meeting with APs	Quarter II/2017
Conduct DMS and prepare the draft compensation plans (replacement cost survey if required)	Quarter III/2017
Consult APs on the draft compensation plan	Quarter IV/2017
Update the REMDP based on results of DMS (if required)	Quarter IV/2017
Submit compensation plan to DPC for review and approval	Quarter IV/2017
Disclose approved compensation plan to Aps	Quarter I/2018
Conduct all payments of compensation and allowances	Quarter I/2018
Conduct site clearance	Quarter I/2018
Carry out construction	Quarter II/2018
<b>Monitoring</b>	
Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of REMDP	Quarter III/2017
Preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit CPMU and ADB	Quarter III/2017

## X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

### A. Community monitoring

113. Community-based monitoring (CBM) is a form of community monitoring which is boosted by the demand for information and value of local community. The community –based monitoring contributes to increasing quality of social services or contributes to management of all ecological resources. Within the framework of CBM, members of community affected by a social program or environmental changes will have needs, suggestions and criticism and then their feedback will contribute to the implementation of program and management of the subproject.

114. People in the subproject's area are encouraged to participate in monitoring the REMDP implementation, especially affected people in terms of what they receive as compensation compared what is stated in the REMDP.

### B. Internal monitoring

115. 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.

116. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PMU, the project executing agency. PMU will be responsible for pre-determining the establishment, implementation and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in province and district. PMU 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 PMU. PMU 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.

117. PMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence and requirement for report of all subprojects that respond to the REMDF requirements as well as those outlined below.. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports are submitted to ADB for review and upload on ADB website. The internal monitoring indicators include:

- (i) Compensation, assistance and resettlement amount paid to affected households in accordance with agreement in resettlement policy framework and REMDP;
- (ii) Completion of coordination of land acquisition and compensation, and the time of conducting construction as requirement of resettlement;
- (iii) The consent between sequence and procedure of information dissemination to community in comparison with contents in report; and
- (iv) The consent between procedure of grievance redress and the content of grievance redress in report. The sampling indicators will be periodically monitored.
- (v) Affected person and compensation: number of affected people by type of impact; status of compensation and allowance payment, relocation and other assistance;
- (vi) Status of income restoration activity: number of adversely affected or partially affected persons due to (a) lossing production land and/or (b) relocation; number of affected persons under vulnerable group; relocation status of affected persons; status of income restoration assistance;
- (vii) Information dissemination and consultation: number and scope of community consultation meetings and/or consultations with affected persons; status of affected persons; summary of the need of affected persons, aspiration and major concerns of people in the meetings;
- (viii) Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recored grievance; implemention steps for redressing the grievance; and, any arising issue needs to be managed by authority at district level and provincial level or assisted by ADB;
- (ix) Financial management: the amount of fund allocated for compensation and other activities; the amount compensated for each affected household;
- (x) Resettlement progress: completion of activities in accordance with the schedule plan; the delay and reason for the delay; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- (xi) Coordination of resettlement activities with contract award for civil works: the status of completion of resettlement activities and date of contract award for civil works;
- (xii) Implementation issues: arising issues, reason and solution for the arising issues.

## ANNEX I: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MINUTES AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

Quảng Trị, ngày 04 tháng 05 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 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

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

- Thời gian tham vấn: 8h 30 phút ngày 04 tháng 05 năm 2017
- Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Mai Thôn - Gio Linh
- Tên Tiểu dự án: Nâng cấp đường Gio Linh - Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị

**II. Thành phần tham dự:**

**1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:**

- Ông/Bà Hoàng Ngọc Cảnh, Chức vụ Cán bộ SHT-ĐT
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

**2. Đại diện UBND xã:**

- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Đức Anh, Chức vụ CT UBND xã Mai Thôn
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Luật, Chức vụ CT Mặt trận TQ xã
- Ông/Bà Trần Thị Văn, Chức vụ PCT Mặt trận CT Hội phụ nữ
- Ông/Bà Trần Đăng Việt, Chức vụ Ban chấp hành xã
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Hùng, Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Trưng Bông
- Ông/Bà Trần Xuân Quỳnh, Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội Nông dân
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

**3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:**

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quôn, Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TĐC
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Phúc Tâm, Chức vụ.....

**4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA và đại biểu tham dự:**

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 31 người
- Trong đó: Nam 18 Nữ 13 Dân tộc thiểu số 0



### 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, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách 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 thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng 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

Ông: .....  
 giới thiệu thành phần tham gia, nội dung cuộc  
 họp thảo luận.....

Ông: Nhà Đuê Quận Chuyên gia tư vấn Tái định  
 cư, phổ biến các thông tin

+ Dự án Hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển toàn diện  
 4 tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ

+ Tiến độ án đang cấp chứng thư LHK - Cam Lộ  
 tỉnh Quảng Trị

+ Kết quả kiểm tra sơ bộ các tác động của tiến  
 độ án đến đất và tài sản trên đất khi thực hiện



+ Không chuẩn sách của Di an  
 + Có chi nhiều sai và giải quyết như sau  
 + Các vấn đề liên quan đến dân tộc thiểu số  
 Chuẩn sách phải tiến dần từ thiểu số về Quốc  
 - Tham vấn chính quyền địa phương và các gia  
 gia đình bị ảnh hưởng để hiểu các vấn đề đã  
 phải biến rõ các vấn đề liên quan

- Ông Nguyễn Viết Hùng: Trưởng thôn Tổng Rong: Thống nhất và  
 nhất là khi việc thực hiện cuối đều do dân. Tất cả  
 tùy nhiên vào đề bài thường sẽ gặp rồi như như  
 nhiều dân tộc đại trên địa bàn xã Hải Thái thuộc  
 xã Hoàng của các hộ thôn khác. Các thôn dân  
 dân cần dạy đi và xác nhận rõ

- Hoàng Thị Xuân: Là là người Hải Thái tuy di dân từ  
 nơi có đất bên xã Cam Nguyễn không từ cảnh tác  
 lần năm nay từ thị đang chưa có số đi rừng chính  
 sách

- Ông Nguyễn Du Anh: Chủ tịch UBND xã Hải  
 Thái: Theo hướng trình đầu tư của di an chúng ta  
 rất phải hiểu, Nguyên động di dân thực hiện  
 có vai trò rất quan trọng trong giải quyết các vấn  
 đề nạn giải của địa phương

Một di dân thực hiện sẽ không những tạo điều  
 kiện giao thông đi lại cho bà con mà còn tạo điều  
 kiện phát triển kinh tế xã hội cho địa phương  
 giúp người dân vùng xa của xã phát triển sản  
 xuất và khai thác người nông dân nghiệp trên  
 địa bàn

Các cháu trong khu vực thực hiện di an  
 sẽ thôn là trụ đi học, giải được tỉ lệ bỏ  
 học của học sinh, nâng cao trình độ dân  
 trí của người dân

Chúng tôi không mang mệnh gì hơn nữa  
 mà di an dân thực hiện thực sách

bổ thường cũng như tương chửi sách đồ nên  
 và chửi phải trên công khai, như bảch. Người  
 của chửi như tay dư bổ thường họ từ không  
 bị nữa. Thiên thì

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

- Tại địa bàn xã hai thái cũng như các địa dư  
 khác bị ảnh hưởng bởi kiến thức cũ, không có  
 kế hoạch định mà bị ảnh hưởng là người dân  
 từ thiểu số

- Với đặc trưng của xã là xã nông nghiệp, đời  
 sống kinh tế xã hội của người dân còn nhiều  
 khó khăn, thiếu thốn, cần tổ và nhận thức cần  
 ban chỉ đạo định chính quyền địa phương và hội  
 liên hiệp phụ nữ xã thường xuyên tuyên truyền  
 giáo dục, phổ biến cho bà con nói chung, chỉ cần  
 phụ nữ nói riêng. Nhưng hiện thời liên quan đến  
 bình đẳng giới, bạo lực gia đình, chăm sóc sức  
 khỏe giới

+ Mặt dù phụ nữ phải làm việc vất vả hàng ngày  
 nhưng vai trò và thế ngày được nâng cao

+ Các vụ bạo lực gia đình hiện nay không có

+ Chỉ em phụ nữ đặc trưng bị cách thức xã  
 đã như cha bản thân, gia đình và các tôn giáo  
 bình đẳng giới

+ Bên cạnh đó ban chỉ đạo phổ biến của địa



nơi xã Thái Lợi; tài liệu phổ biến, kèm phụ lục  
đồng và đại hội là một tờ xã hội ngày nay. Các  
nhân như nhân

III. Kết luận

- Chính quyền địa phương và các hi dân tham gia  
Cuộc họp đã ủng hộ việc thực hiện nội dung  
và mong tiêu dự án sớm được thực hiện.

- Các hi dân tham gia cuộc họp đồng tình t.đ.  
Khung chính sách của nội dung và điều hòa chấp  
phương án bổ thường, hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt, nông  
mười quá trình bổ thường hỗ trợ công khai, minh  
bạch, đúng, đi và kịp thời.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11h20 ngày 04 tháng 05 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Nguyễn Việt Hưng

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

  
CHỦ TỊCH  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Nguyễn Đức Anh

Đại diện BQL Tiểu dự án

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Trương Ngọc Bình

Đại diện Tư vấn

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn

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

Xã: Hải Thái Huyện: Quỳ Lĩnh Tỉnh: Quảng Trị  
 Tên tiểu dự án: Nâng cấp đường Quỳ Lĩnh - Cam Lộ, Tỉnh Quảng Trị

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Nguyễn Duy Anh	Nam	Kinh	ET URND	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2	Nguyễn Văn Luật	"	"	ET URND	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	Trần Xuân Dương	"	"	ET Dài MĐ	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	Trần Thị Vân	Nữ	"	ET Dài LHM	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5	Trần Đăng Việt	Nam	"	EE Đa Linh B II	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	Nguyễn Việt Hùng	"	"	T. Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	Lê Đức Hùng	"	"	Thôn 7B	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	Đặng Thị Thi	Nữ	"	Thôn 2A	<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	Hà Hải Sơn	Nam	"	Thôn 7B	<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	Lê Văn Tường	"	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	Nguyễn Văn Phú	"	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
12	Hà Sỹ Tường	"	"	Thôn Phú An	<i>[Signature]</i>	
13	Nguyễn Thị Cúc	Nữ	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
14	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	"	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
15	Lê Thị Quýnh	"	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
16	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	"	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
17	Nguyễn Văn Nam	Nam	"	Thôn T. Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
18	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nữ	"	Thôn 4B	<i>[Signature]</i>	
19	Chống thất Lương	Nam	"	Thôn Phú An	<i>[Signature]</i>	
20	Nguyễn Đức Tiến	"	"	Thôn Phú An	<i>[Signature]</i>	
21	Lê Thị Cúc	Nữ	"	Thôn 4B	<i>[Signature]</i>	
22	Lê Đức Thái	Nam	"	Thôn 7b	<i>[Signature]</i>	
23	Lê Thị Nga	Nữ	"	Thôn 7b	<i>[Signature]</i>	
24	Hương Thị Minh	"	"	Trông Rừng	<i>[Signature]</i>	
25	Đường Bá Khanh	Nam	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	
26	Lê Văn Phương	"	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	
27	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Nữ	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	
28	Hương Anh Tâm	Nam	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	
29	Nguyễn Văn Nga	"	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	
30	Lê Thanh Thảo	Nữ	"	"	<i>[Signature]</i>	

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
31	Nguyễn Thị Hân	Nữ	Khơme	Trang Rẫy	<i>[Signature]</i>	

Đại diện cộng đồng  
*[Signature]*  
 Nguyễn Việt Hưng

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương  
**CHỦ TỊCH**  
*[Signature]*  
 Nguyễn Đức Anh





## CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Trị, ngày 09 tháng 05 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 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

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

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 14 giờ Ngày 09 tháng 05 năm 2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Gio An
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: Nâng cấp đường Gio Linh - Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị

## II. Thành phần tham dự:

## 1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Hoàng Ngọc Cảnh Chức vụ Cán bộ SKH-ĐT
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ

## 2. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông/Bà Hồ Xuân Hải Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã Gio An
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Hùng Chức vụ Chủ tịch Mặt trận tổ quốc
- Ông/Bà Trần Thị Thu Hương Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Đức Thuận Chức vụ Đại diện Công an xã
- Ông/Bà Đào Đình Cường Chức vụ Phó thôn Xuân Hải
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ

## 3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quân Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TĐC
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Phúc Tâm Chức vụ //

## 4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA và đại biểu tham dự:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 11 người
- Trong đó: Nam 8 Nữ 3 Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(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, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách 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 thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng 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

Ông: ..... Chủ tịch UBND xã Gio An giới thiệu thành phần đại biểu và nội dung cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng.....

- Ông Nguyễn Xuân Thuận giới thiệu về tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của phổ biến các thông tin:

+ Dự án hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ

+ Tiêu chí ưu tiên cấp đường Gio Linh - Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị

+ Khi quá trình di dời sẽ bỏ các tài sản của người dân như đất đai và tài sản trên đất.



- + Không chính sách của lui an
- + Các vấn đề liên quan đến dân tộc thiểu số và chính sách phải tiến dân tộc thiểu số và lui an
- + Các chủ trương này và giải quyết nhiều vấn đề

- Đến vì đi vấn đề tham vấn chính quyền địa phương và các hệ đoàn tham dự cuộc họp các vấn đề đã được phân bổ và các vấn đề liên quan đến việc chi cấp.

- Ông Hồ Xuân Hải: Chủ tịch UBND xã Cao An: Quá trình triển khai thực hiện việc chi cấp chúng tôi nhận thấy cũng có một số vấn đề chúng tôi muốn đề xuất và thiết kế đường cầu trong giống có trên địa bàn đơn này là giống bị lâu năm cũng cấp nước sạch cho người dân trong thôn. Mùa giải phóng mới bằng chiếc giếng sẽ gây ảnh hưởng đến môi trường hoạt của người dân.

- Trần Văn Tuyên: Đại diện địa vị công tác cao Su Quảng từ: Điều chi cấp thực hiện chúng tôi rất vui mừng có lợi ích cho dân cho phát triển kinh tế xã hội. Mong muốn quá trình thực hiện là đúng theo chính sách, chất lượng công trình tốt, làm nhanh kịp thời.

- Ông Nguyễn Văn Hùng: Chủ tịch mặt trận Tổ quốc châu bị trên địa bàn là rất mừng. Ông nhận được vấn đề phụ cấp của địa phương và thời gian qua năm qua bắt thiết kế cầu bắc vào với địa phương để dân tộc hai bên giao hai bên và tránh gây ảnh hưởng sau thiết kế.

+ Quá trình thi công phải nhanh, gọn tránh gây ảnh hưởng đến giao thông, môi trường.

+ quá trình thực hiện chi cấp, bố trí hàng và kiểm tra số bà phải phân bổ biên soạn, ông nhận suất bạc.



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

Trên địa bàn xã Gio An cũng như các thị trấn khác thì ảnh hưởng bởi triều du vẫn thường có hệ gia đình nào là người dân tộc thiểu số.

Theo chức năng của chính quyền địa phương về các hệ gia đình tham gia các hợp tác xã với vấn đề về giới:

+ Thời gian nữ xã thường xuyên tuyên truyền, giáo dục phổ biến các kiến thức, sử dụng liên quan đến bình đẳng giới, bạo lực gia đình, chăm sóc sức khỏe các chương trình phát triển kinh tế.

+ Vai trò của phụ nữ tại địa phương ngày càng được nâng cao. Người phụ nữ không chỉ phải làm việc nhiều giờ trong ngày đảm giữ các chức năng của xã hội các công việc gia đình với phụ nữ.

+ Chi em phụ nữ cũng đã được trong bộ các kiến thức liên quan đến bạo lực gia đình, chăm sóc sức khỏe.

+ Các vị trí lãnh đạo tại địa phương là chị em phụ nữ nắm giữ ngày một nhiều và với những vị trí có vai trò quan trọng.

Bên cạnh các vấn đề tích cực nêu trên thì vẫn còn tồn tại một số hạn chế như: đời sống kinh tế xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số, các hoạt động văn hóa, thể thao, phi lợi nhuận và tài liệu.

III. Kết luận

Chính quyền địa phương và các tổ chức đoàn thể của hợp tác xã ủng hộ việc thực hiện Dự án và mong tiêu chí của Dự án sớm thực hiện.

Các hộ dân tham gia Dự án cũng đã nhận được các thông tin của Dự án, và cũng đồng tình với chương trình sách của Dự án. Mong muốn quá trình thực hiện Dự án sẽ kịp thời cho người dân.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 16h 35 ngày 04 tháng 05 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

*[Signature]*  
Trần Văn Tuấn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

*[Signature]*  
Hỗ Xuân Hải

Đại diện BQL Tiểu dự án

*[Signature]*  
Hương Ngọc Bình

Đại diện Tư vấn

*[Signature]*  
Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn



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

Xã Giáo An Huyện Giáo Linh Tỉnh Quảng Trị  
 Tên tiểu dự án: Nâng cấp đường Giáo Linh - Cao Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Hồ Xuân Hải	Nam	Kinh	Chủ tịch UBND xã	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Nam	Kinh	Chủ tịch ĐẢNG TOWN	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	Hoàng Đức Thắng	Nam	Kinh	Đầu chính 2	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	Cái Kiệt Chi	Nam	Kinh	CT Hưởng lương	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5	Bàns Thị Thu Sương	Nữ	Kinh	CT Hưởng lương	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	Trần Lương Hải	Nam	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	Trần Văn Thuận	Nam	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	Công ty Cao Su Quảng Trị
8	Đào Đăng Cường	Nam	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	Đào Đăng Cường	Nam	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	Bùi Thị An	Nữ	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	Trần Thị Thanh	Nữ	Kinh	Xuân Hòa	<i>[Signature]</i>	

Đại diện cộng đồng

*[Signature]*  
 Trần Văn Thuận

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



*[Signature]*  
 Hồ Xuân Hải

## CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Trị, ngày 03 tháng 05 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 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

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

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 14h Ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường thôn Quạt Xá - Cam Thành
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: Nâng cấp đường Gia Linh - Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị

## II. Thành phần tham dự:

## 1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Hương Ngọc Cảnh, Chức vụ Cán bộ Sĩ HHD
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

## 2. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông/Bà Trần Nam Hải, Chức vụ PCT UBND Xã Cam Thành
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Chus, Chức vụ CT Mặt trận Tổ Quốc xã
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Duyên, Chức vụ CT Hội phụ nữ xã
- Ông/Bà Mai Thị Phương, Chức vụ Cán bộ địa chính xã
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Lương, Chức vụ Bí thư chi bộ thôn
- Ông/Bà Phạm Phú Quốc, Chức vụ Trưởng thôn
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

## 3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quyền, Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TDC
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Phúc Tâm, Chức vụ "

## 4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA và đại biểu tham dự:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 52 người
- Trong đó: Nam 19, Nữ 13, Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(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, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách 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 thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng 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: Trần Nam Hải: Phó chủ tịch UBND xã Cam Thành giới thiệu thành phần đại biểu xã cùng cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng

- Ông Ngô Đức Quân: Chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư. Phổ biến các thông tin

+ Dự án hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển toàn diện 4 tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ

+ Tiểu dự án Nâng cấp đường Cửa Lĩnh - Cam Lộ tỉnh Quảng Trị

+ Kết quả kiểm đếm sẽ bị các ảnh hưởng của tiểu dự án khi thực hiện



- + Không chú sách của Di an
- + Các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số và luật
- + Thảo vấn chính quyền địa phương và người dân các nơi chung liên quan

- Ông Trần Nam Hải: Phó chi hội xã Cao Thành: Khi bắt đầu chi hướng của Di an thì chính quyền địa phương và người dân địa phương rất phân biệt với mong muốn có giao thông đi lại cho thuận tiện

+ Các hệ ảnh hưởng là không nhiều nhưng 22 hộ chính quyền địa phương và bà con cơ bản ủng hộ và thuận tiện Di an

+ Thông báo đến các hệ gia đình các hộ tiếp xúc trao đổi xây dựng, có nội để tránh gây ảnh hưởng khi Di an thực hiện

+ Các vấn đề về tài chính của xã Di an gây ảnh hưởng tài chính của xã nên có thể đáp ứng được về quy định 5% của xã là làm các

- Ông Phạm Phú Quốc: (Mường Thôn Quyết xã: Bà con phân biệt khi nhận được thông tin Di an thưa hỏi, tuy nhiên các vấn đề về xã hệ ảnh hưởng, trong nội dung như thế nào?

+ Chuyển giao tư vấn hiện tại là việc tìm kiếm vốn xã có những thay đổi khi thiết kế chi tiết được phê duyệt. Còn trong nội dung của theo pháp luật xã các biện pháp giảm thiểu để tránh gây ảnh hưởng đến các hệ dân

- Lê Thị Thìn: Người dân rất phân biệt Di an đầu tư thưa hỏi, không chú sách cũng có đây đó, xã cũng đang tìm những mong muốn gì hơn

- Ông Trần Văn Lương: Bí thư chi bộ thôn Quyết xã Di an đầu tư đang giao thông cho bà con chúng tôi rất phân biệt mong có gì về hiện thực như

và chính sách định cư của chính phủ, công khai, công bằng. Và công mạng muốn công tác xã hội, giải pháp mặt bằng cũng như tương chính sách mà đến vì từ vấn đề biến đổi chính trị.

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

- Trên địa bàn xã Cao Thành cũng như các thị trấn BPH bởi nếu đi ra ngoài có thị trấn là người dân địa phương.

- Cao Thành là một xã Trung bình của tỉnh Quảng Trị. Mặc dù kinh tế còn nhiều khó khăn nhưng các hoạt động giáo dục, tuyên truyền, phổ biến các kiến thức, nâng cao đời sống của chi em thường xuyên được thực hiện. Chưa kể xây dựng các văn hóa xã hội như giáo dục thiếu nhi rất tốt.

+ Tình trạng bất bình đẳng giới. Nhưng còn là rào cản lớn giới như trước đây mà vai trò của phụ nữ trong gia đình ngày càng được nâng cao. Các vị trí lãnh đạo các cấp từ địa phương ngày càng cao.

+ Tình trạng bạo lực gia đình như trước đây còn như trước.

+ Nhân sinh xã hội đang giới. Nhưng cũng phụ nữ mà nhận giới cũng được tuyên truyền.

+ Chi em phụ nữ được trọng thị các hội năng khiếu. Các hội như hội văn hóa và bảo vệ.



III. Kết luận

Lãnh đạo và các hệ gia đình du niên BAM đều ủng hộ việc thực hiện Dự án xã mang tính dài hạn. Sẽ có thực thi hiện.

Các hệ dân cũng rất vui vẻ nhưng chính sách của Dự án Mong cũng tài bồi thường hỗ trợ sẽ được thực hiện theo đúng những chính sách xã của thực hiện công khai, minh bạch.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 17h30 ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

Lai  
Nguyễn Thị Lai

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Đại diện BQL Tiểu dự án

Nguyễn Văn Lâm  
Nguyễn Văn Lâm

Đại diện Tư vấn

Nguyễn Văn Lâm



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

Xã... Cầm Thành ..... Huyện... Cầm Lả ..... Tỉnh... Quảng Trị .....  
 Tên tiểu dự án: Nâng Cấp Đường Giao Liên - Cầm Lả, Tỉnh Quảng Trị

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Trần Nam Hải	Nam	Kinh	Phó chủ tịch UB xã		
2	Nguyễn Chi Chu	Nữ	"	Chủ tịch mặt trận xã		
3	Nguyễn Chi Duyên	"	"	Chủ tịch phụ nữ xã		
4	Điền Quang Thành	Nam	"	Chủ tịch cơ chức bình xã		
5	Mai Thế Phương	"	"	Cán bộ địa chính xã		
6	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Nữ	"	Chủ tịch nông thôn xã		
7	Giáo Văn Lượng	Nam	"	Kí thủ chủ bộ thôn		
8	Phạm Phú Quốc	"	"	trưởng thôn		
9	Phạm Văn Công	"	"	Đại diện hộ dân		
10	Điền Chi Nhung	Nữ	"	"		
11	Điền Chi Thương	"	"	"		
12	Lê Chi Hiền	"	"	"		
13	Quảng Minh Hiền	Nam	"	"		
14	Phạm Công Cảnh	"	"	"		
15	Lê Chi桂	Nữ	"	"		
16	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	"	"	"		
17	Điền Quang Hòa	Nam	"	Bí thư xã đoàn		
18	Lê Chi Chấn	Nữ	"	Đại diện hộ dân		
19	Nguyễn Chi Hào	"	"	Chủ tịch nông thôn xã		
20	Lê Văn Tuấn	Nam	"	Đại diện hộ dân		
21	Nguyễn Chi Thu	Nữ	"	"		
22	Nguyễn Thị Lạc	"	"	"		
23	Mai Chi Ái	"	"	"		
24	Trần Súc	Nam	"	"		
25	Trần Bó	"	"	"		
26	Lê Đình Tú	"	"	"		
27	Trần Quang Hồng	"	"	"		
28	Nguyễn Xuân Quảng	"	"	"		
29	Trần Minh An	"	"	"		
30	Lưu Xuân Trường	"	"	"		

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
31	Lê Hoài Nhiên	Nam	Khơ Me	Thôn Quyết Xá	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>	
52	Lê Văn Dũng	Nam	Khơ Me	"	Dũng	



Đại diện cộng đồng

*TET*  
*Lê Hoài Kiệt*

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



*Đoàn Văn Dũng*

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

Quảng Trị, ngày 03 tháng 05 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 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

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

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 8h 30 phút Ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017.
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội Trường UBND xã Cam Thuận
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: Nông cấp Đường Gõ Liach - Cam Lộ, Tỉnh Quảng Trị

**II. Thành phần tham dự:**

**1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:**

- Ông/Bà Hoàng Ngọc Cảnh Chức vụ Phó phòng KTRV Sứ KHDT
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

**2. Đại diện UBND xã:**

- Ông/Bà Hoàng Liên Sơn Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Chiến Chức vụ Chủ tịch Mặt trận TQ
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Thuý Thương Chức vụ Chủ tịch H.A. Khu xã
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Văn Anh Chức vụ Bí thư Đoàn thanh niên
- Ông/Bà Hồ Văn Nhuận Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Gõ Liach
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Bình Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Tân Quang
- Ông/Bà Vũ Quốc Tiến Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Hữu Bình

**3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:**

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Xuân Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TRC
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Khắc Tâm Chức vụ .....

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

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 56 người
- Trong đó: Nam 44 Nữ 12 Dân tộc thiểu số 29

(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, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiêu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách 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 thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng 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

- Ông Hoàng Liên Sơn: Chủ tịch UBND xã Cẩm Xuyên  
giới thiệu thành phần tham gia và ra: chung với hợp  
tham vấn

- Ông Ngô Đuờn: Chuyên gia tư vấn Tái định cư  
giới thiệu phổ biến

+ Dự án Hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển  
4 tiểu Bắc Trung Bộ

+ Tiêu chí của Nông cấp vùng Gro Link - Cẩm Lệ, Bắc  
Đường ?

+ Kết quả kiểm tra sự bị các tài sản của dự  
án khi thực hiện

+ Phải biến những chiếc sách của du dân, các văn kiện liên quan đến chiếc sách phải tiến dần từ thiên sử vô giới.

+ Tham vấn các ý kiến của chuyên gia và người dân trong và sau khi thực hiện Dự án.

- Ông Hoàng Liên Sơn: Chỉ tịch UBND xã: là chính của Cao ủy viên do huyện đang xây cấp nghiên trong gây sách hướng đến giao thông đi lại, phát triển nước tưới và sử dụng hoạt của các em. Rải vụ và phải khai khi du dân chèo đàu từ chính quyền địa phương.

+ Cao ủy là cơ quan phối hợp thực hiện dự án.  
+ Các kỹ sư cũng giải quyết tất các vấn đề phát sinh cũng như thực hiện tất những chiếc sách của Dự án.

- Nguyễn Văn: người dân thôn Tân Quang: là người biết hướng quản lý cũng biết người bị ảnh hưởng của Dự án. Từ cũng mang muối quả tình thực công các đơn làm của và tài công các hợp lý.

+ Qua buổi bà thường giải phùng một bình cần công nhà nước tách.

- Trần Đình Chiến: Người dân Tân Quang: Qua trình thực hiện dự án cần thông tin xem cha các họ dân để các họ chủ trương trong vấn đề đi lại, phát triển nước tưới.

- Người dân Bản Chua: Bà con chúng tôi là người dân từ trước đây, địa điểm nước tưới khi nhân gia đình xây cấp chi cấp đầu tư người dân phía Nam. Qua trình bà thường mang muối hợp lý và công bằng cho người dân.



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

- Đối với vấn đề về giới: Theo chia sẻ của chính quyền địa phương: Cam Pung là một xã còn khá hẻo lánh của huyện Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị còn thấp mọi địa phương. Quy mô địa phương và địa phương xã Thượng Khe, tập trung huyện Thuận và phố biển, giữa các nơi đông, thông tin, việc làm liên quan đến bình đẳng giới, bạo lực gia đình và sức khỏe. Tuy nhiên đa phần là các nhân, nhân thủ còn hạn chế cho nên vai trò của phụ nữ trong gia đình vẫn chưa cao. Đặc biệt là chỉ số phụ nữ người dân tại thị trấn và thị trấn và tỉnh để nhân thủ và kinh phí hoạt động đang là vấn đề nan giải của xã.

- Vấn đề của xã chỉ có một thôn duy nhất thôn Báo Chua xã có công đồng người dân tại thôn xã sinh sống tại địa phương là xã trung tâm xã, giao thông và kinh tế xã hội khá kém, hiện tại các hộ trong thôn đều là hộ nghèo. Trình độ dân trí thấp. Các hộ trong thôn đều là nghề nông nghiệp là nghề nghiệp cơ bản của các hộ. Người công tác tại thôn thường là từ theo chính sách của Điều lệ xã, chính quyền địa phương và các hộ dân thôn Báo Chua cũng mang đến cả những khó khăn đối với công đồng dân tại

thiền sử của địa phương, như hồ trê, cây trồng, vôi, nước và cây giống, hệ thống xây dựng nhà và các thôn xã đại diện là địa chỉ an sinh thực hiện để người dân cơ giao hàng thuận lợi cho phát triển kinh tế xã hội.

III. Kết luận

- Chính quyền địa phương và các lực dân tham dự của hợp tác xã ứng hệ việc thực hiện kế hoạch an sinh.
- Các hệ gia đình cũng mong muốn được bồi dưỡng và hỗ trợ kinh tế mỗi năm khi giải phóng mặt bằng.
- Trên địa bàn có công đồng dân cư vẫn hiện thực sống tại bản chùa, địa phương như là khi khám và trung tâm giao thông xây dựng, cần có đường chôn cất sách hỗ trợ chi trả công đồng này.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11h ngày 03 tháng 05 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Hònh

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

*[Red official seal]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Hoàng Liên Sơn

Đại diện BQL Tiểu dự án

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Hàng Ngọc Bình

Đại diện Tư vấn

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Ngô Đức Cường



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

Xã... Cam Thuận ..... Huyện... Cam Lộ ..... Tỉnh... Quảng Trị.....  
 Tên tiểu dự án: Nông cấp đường Gia Linh - Cam Lộ, tỉnh Quảng Trị.....

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Trần Tung	Nam	Kinh	Đền Bình 1		
2	Nguyễn Bon	"	"	"		
3	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn	"	"	PCT Hợp CCB		
4	Hồ Văn Nhiên	"	Văn Kiều	Trương T Bản Chua		
5	Nguyễn Thị Văn Anh	Nữ	Kinh	Bị Thụ xã An		
6	Hồ Văn Vũ	Nam	Văn Kiều	Bản Chua		
7	Nguyễn Vi	"	Kinh	Tân Quang		
8	Nguyễn Thị Thủy Thuý	Nữ	Kinh	CT Hợp xã		
9	Ngô Thị Lệ Nhan	"	"	Tân Quang		
10	Trần Văn Bình	Nam	"	T. thôn Tân Quang		
11	Hoàng Liên Sơn	Nam	"	CT UBND xã		
12	Nguyễn Thị Xế Nga	Nữ	"	Đa chính xã		
13	Trần Kim Chiến	Nam	"	CT MTTQVN xã		
14	Lê Ngọc Hoa	"	"	CT HĐND xã		
15	Vũ Quốc Tiến	"	"	T. thôn Đền Bình 1		
16	Hồ Thị Bê	Nữ	Văn Kiều	Thôn Bản Chua		
17	Lê Thị Thanh Mai	"	Kinh	Thôn Đền Bình 1		
18	Trần Hành	Nam	"	Thôn Tân Quang		
19	Hồ Thị Hiền	Nữ	Văn Kiều	Thôn Bản Chua		
20	Hồ An	Nam	"	"	AN	
21	Hồ Thị Ân	Nữ	"	"	ân	
22	Hồ Văn Nữ	Nam	"	"	Nữ	
23	Hồ Văn Nữ	"	"	"		
24	Hồ Văn Linh	"	"	"	Linh	
25	Hồ Xuân An	"	"	"	An	
26	Hồ Văn Bê	"	"	"	Hồ Văn Bê	
27	Hồ Văn Vi	"	"	"	Vi	
28	Lê Nguyễn	Nam	Kinh	Đền Bình 1		
29	Hồ Văn Quý	"	Văn Kiều	Thôn Bản Chua		
30	Hồ Văn Đạt	"	"	"	Đạt	



STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
31	Hồ Văn Đức	Nam	Văn Miêu	Thôn Bón Chảo	Đức	
32	Hồ Văn Quýết	"	"	"	Quýết	
33	Hồ Văn Thuận	"	"	"	Thuận	
34	Hồ Văn Văn	"	"	"	Văn	
35	Hương Thị Nga	Nữ	Khơ	Thôn Tân Quang	Nga	
36	Trần Văn Dũng	Nam	"	Thôn Tân Quang	Dũng	
37	Trần Văn Hoàng	"	"	"	Hoàng	
38	Hồ Văn Thuận	"	Văn Miêu	Thôn Bón Chảo	Thuận	
39	Hồ Văn Châu	"	"	"	Châu	
40	Hồ Nhay	"	"	"	Nhay	
41	Hồ Văn Minh	"	"	"	Minh	
42	Hồ Văn Huệ	"	"	"	Huệ	
43	Hồ Văn Sĩ	"	"	"	Sĩ	
44	Hồ Văn Thuận	"	"	"	Thuận	
45	Hồ Văn Thương	"	"	"	Thương	
46	Hồ Văn Thương	"	"	"	Thương	
47	Hương Thị Thanh	Nữ	"	"	Thanh	
48	Trần Điền	Nam	"	"	Điền	
49	Hương Kim Hòa	Nam	Khơ	Thôn Tân Quang	Hòa	
50	Nguyễn Văn Hào	"	"	"	Hào	
51	Nguyễn Hồng Sơn	"	"	"	Sơn	
52	Trần Văn Hằng	"	"	"	Hằng	
53	Trần Văn Dũng	"	"	"	Dũng	
54	Trần Thị Hoa	Nữ	"	"	Hoa	
55	Trần Văn Quýết	Nam	"	"	Quýết	
56	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Nữ	"	"	Nhung	

Đại diện cộng đồng

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Trần Hải

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Hoàng Liên Sơn

**ANNEX II: LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE SUBPROJECT**

Code	Full name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Vulnerable groups
HT001	Le Duc Hai	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT002	Hoang Thi Tinh	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT003	Nguyen Thanh Nam	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT004	Nguyen Thi Hang	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT005	Ho Sy Truong	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT006	Duong Ba Khanh	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT007	Nguyen Thi Thuy	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT008	Le Van Truong	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT009	Khong Danh Luong	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT010	Nguyen Dinh Tien	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT011	Le Duc Thien	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT012	Le Thi Nga	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT013	Le Thi Quynh	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT014	Nguyen Van Phu	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT015	Le Duc Hung	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT016	Le Thi Gai	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT017	Hoang Thi Mau	Female	Kinh	2A	Hai Thai	
HT018	Dao Thi Tho	Female	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT019	Nguyen Van Hung	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT020	Pham Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
HT021	Le Van Ngoc	Male	Kinh	4B	Hai Thai	
HT022	Le Van Tuan	Male	Kinh	4B	Hai Thai	
HT023	Le Duc Son	Male	Kinh	Trang Rong	Hai Thai	
GA024	Dao Huy Cuong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hoa	Gio An	
GA025	Bui Thi Duc	Female	Kinh	Xuan Hoa	Gio An	
GA026	Tran Thi Oanh	Female	Kinh	Xuan Hoa	Glo An	
GA027	Hoang Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hoa	Gio An	
GA028	Dao Van Cuong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hoa	Gio An	
CTH029	Tran Suc	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH030	Tran Bo	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH031	Pham Cong Tinh	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH032	Le Van Cong	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH033	Le Dang Dung	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH034	Tran Van Luong	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH035	Le Huu Mau	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH036	Le Huu Tuan	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH037	Pham Cong Kiem	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH038	Le Dang Tu	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH039	Tran Quang Hung	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH040	Luu Xuan Truong	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH041	Le Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	Woman headed HH
CTH042	Tran Quang Thu	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH043	Nguyen Xuan Quyet	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	

Code	Full name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Vulnerable groups
CTH044	Le Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH045	Tran Minh Ai	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH046	Tran Minh Hieu	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH047	Le Huu Tich	Male	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH048	Truong Thi Le	Female	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CTH049	Nguyen Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Quat Xa	Cam Thanh	
CT050	Le Quoc Linh	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT051	Nguyen Cu	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT052	Nguyen Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh	Cam Tuyen	
CT053	Tran Van Thang	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT054	Ho Dua	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT055	Hoang Dung	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	
CT056	Le Nhanh	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 2	Cam Tuyen	
CT057	Le Minh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 2	Cam Tuyen	
CT058	Ho Xuan Ly	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT059	Le Quang Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT060	Dao Anh Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT061	Tran Dinh Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT062	Le Thi Tuong Van	Female	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT063	Tran Viet Sy	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT064	Le Ngoc Vinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT065	Tran Quoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	HH with disable person
CT066	Tran Thi Mung	Female	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT067	Ho Van Dan	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT068	Tran Viet Luyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT069	Le Ngoc Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT070	TrN Viet Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT071	Tran Van Manh	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT072	Nguyen Van Thao	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 2	Cam Tuyen	
CT073	Tran Tho Thinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT074	Tran Van Thieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT075	Dang Xuan A	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT076	Tran Minh Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT077	Tran Chum	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT078	Tran Van Chieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT079	Le Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT080	Dao Tham	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT081	Nguyen Van Khoi	Male	Kinh	Tan Hoa	Cam Tuyen	
CT082	Tran Phong Son	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	HH with disable person
CT083	Tran Tung	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	
CT084	Hoang Ngoc An	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh	Cam Tuyen	
CT085	Hoang Minh Duc	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	
CT086	Hoang Kim An	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	
CT087	Hoang Van Chien	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh	Cam Tuyen	

Code	Full name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Vulnerable groups
CT088	Nguyen Thien Chien	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh	Cam Tuyen	
CT089	Le Nguyen	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh	Cam Tuyen	
CT090	Tran Thi Khuyen	Female	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	HH with disable person
CT091	Le Cong Tuan	Male	Kinh	Dau Binh 1	Cam Tuyen	
CT092	Ho Thi Mien	Female	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT093	Ho An	Female	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT094	Ho Thi En	Female	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT095	Ho Van Mu	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT096	Ho Van Tu	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT097	Ho Van Linh	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT098	Ho Bang	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT099	Le Xuan Lo	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT100	Ho Van Xuyen	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT101	Ho Van Bao	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT102	Ho Van Ly	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT103	Ho Van Phong	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT104	Ho Xuan Duc	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT105	Ho Van Be	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT106	Ho Van Vi	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT107	Ho Van Miet	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT108	Ha Van Tinh	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT109	Ha Van Quyet	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT110	Ha Van Dua	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT111	Ho Van Tuyet	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT112	Ho Van Van	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT113	Ho Van Thun	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT114	Ho Van Chinh	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT115	Ho Nhay	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT116	Ho Van Muoi	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT117	Ho Van Khuyen	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT118	Ho Van Vy	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT119	Ho Van Thuan	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT120	Ho Van Thang	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT121	Ho Van Thuong	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT122	Hoang Thi Thanh	Female	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT123	Tran Doan	Male	Van Kieu	Ban Chua	Cam Tuyen	Poor HH
CT124	Tran Thi The	Female	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT125	Tran Cuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT126	Tran Bo	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT127	Hoang Thi Nga	Female	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT128	Tran Minh Vu	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT129	Dang Van Chuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT130	Tran Van Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT131	Tran Kim Thang	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	

Code	Full name	Gender	Ethnicity	Village	Commune	Vulnerable groups
CT132	Tran Kim Linh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT133	Tran Khu Chien	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	HH under preferential treatment policy
CT134	Tran Thi Lien	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT135	Tran Van Luan	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT136	Nguyen Thanh Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT137	Nguyen Hong Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT138	Nguyen Quang	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT139	Tran Hanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT140	Le Dong	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT141	Hoang Kim Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT142	Nguyen Van Hanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT143	Nguyen Hong Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT144	Tran Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	HH under preferential treatment policy
CT145	Nguyen Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT146	Bui Van Tan	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT147	Tran Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT148	Tran Duc Nghia	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT149	Nguyen Thanh Toan	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT150	Tran Thi Nhon	Female	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT151	Tran Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	HH under preferential treatment policy
CT152	Nguyen Van Ngoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT153	Nguyen Duc Phuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT154	Tran Van Nghi	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT155	Tran Thi Ha	Female	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	Woman headed HH
CT156	Tran Minh Quyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT157	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT158	Le Quang Linh	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT159	Tran Van Tuyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	
CT160	Tran Thi Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Quang	Cam Tuyen	

### ANNEX III: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#### SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRES (IOL)

##### Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in North Central 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 <sup>2</sup> )	Affected land area		Status of Land use right	Legal status of the land plot
		Total permanently affected land area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total temporarily affected land area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
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
<b>Total</b>					

### 8. Affected house

Type of houses	Total floor	Impact level	Legal status
----------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

1. Villa 2. One floor house, constructed by brick, tile roof and metal sheet roof covering 3. One floor house with reinforced concrete structure, flat roof 4. Two floors house or more 5. Stilts house with wooden wall and floor 6. Temporary house 7. House combining with business shop 8. Business shop outside house	<b>area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	Affected floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	(partially affected =1; entirely affected=2)	1=with LURC 2=without LURC 3= constructed on agriculture land 4= renting house
<b>Total</b>				

**Remarks:** HHs may have more than one house affected by the project so it needs to fully fill information on the affected houses.

**9. Does your household own other land/house located in the project commune/ward?**

1. Yes, area:.....m<sup>2</sup>;    2. No

**10. Works, structures and tombs on affected land**

<b>Works/structures</b>	<b>Type of works</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1. Separate kitchen outside main house	1. Temporary 2. Stable	m <sup>2</sup>		
2. Separate store outside main house	1. Temporary 2. Stable	m <sup>2</sup>		
3. Separate toilet outside main house	1. Temporary 2. Stable	m <sup>2</sup>		
4. Separate bathroom outside main house	1. Temporary 2. Stable	m <sup>2</sup>		
5. Abat-vent, scaly roof covering		m <sup>2</sup>		
6. Animal shed (Cattle, pigs, goats) / poultry (chicken, duck, goose ...)	1. Temporary 2. Stable	m <sup>2</sup>		
7. Electric meter and estimated wire from the meter to house	Electric meter Wire	Piece m		
8. Water meter and estimated water pipe from the meter to house	Water meter Pipe	Piece m		
9. Stable telephone		Piece		
10. Fence	1. Brick wall, stone wall 2. Iron wall or wooden wall 3. Bush	M		
11. Wall	1. Built wall 2. Iron	m <sup>2</sup>		

Works/structures	Type of works	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
	2. Wood/Bamboo			
12. Earth tomb		Piece		
13. Sarcophagus		Piece		
14. Well	1. Drilling 2. Excavation	Piece		
15. Water tank	1. Brick/concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	Piece		
16. Yard (concrete or brick yard is taken into account only)		m <sup>2</sup>		
17. Fish pond		m <sup>2</sup>		
18. Others (name of works and affected area)				

#### 11. Types of affected trees and crops

Types of tree/crop or agricultural product	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
<b>a) Fruit tree (main tree)</b>	<b>Tree</b>		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
<b>b) Timber (main tree)</b>	<b>Tree</b>		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
<b>c) Agricultural tree ()</b>	<b>Tree</b>		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			



Types of tree/crop or agricultural product	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
<b>d) Crop (main crop)</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
<b>e) Aquaculture (by each main product)</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Other (specify).....</b>			

#### **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 North Central Provinces

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

Works:.....

(vi) Land:

No.	Name of commune	Type of acquired land	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
		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 <sup>2</sup> )
		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

\_\_\_\_\_