

LAO CAI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

LAO CAI PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

SFG2700 REV

2016



**MEDIUM CITIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
LAO CAI CITY SUBPROJECT  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**ETHNIC MINORITIES  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(EMDP)**



ORIENT CONSULTANT AND INVESTMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT JSC



**MEDIUM CITIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
LAO CAI CITY SUBPROJECT: ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(EMDP)**

**Lao Cai, 2016**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	5
DEFINITION.....	6
SUMMARY.....	9
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.....	13
1.1. THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	13
1.2. INFORMATION OF THE SUBPROJECT.....	14
1.3. AIMS OF THE EMDP .....	15
CHAPTER II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY OF THE ETHNIC MINORITIES .....	18
2.1. POLICIES OF EM OF THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT .....	18
2.2. POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF THE WB (OP 4.10).....	20
CHAPTER III. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE AFFECTED AREA.....	22
3.1. OVERVIEW OF ETHNICS IN VAN HOA .....	22
3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMs IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	24
CHAPTER IV: POTENTIAL IMPACTS .....	33
4.1. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AS THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTED.....	33
4.2. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT .....	36
CHAPTER V. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION.....	39
5.1. AIMS OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....	39
5.2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE EMDP .....	39
5.3. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMDP .....	43
CHAPTER VI. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR THE EMS....	45
6.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES .....	45
6.2. Training activities.....	45

6.3. COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION ...	46
6.4. CAPACITY BUILDING.....	46
CHAPTER VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT.....	47
7.1. PMU (Project Management unit).....	47
7.2. PPC (Provincial People’S Committee) .....	47
7.3. CPC (City PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE).....	47
7.4. PCC (PEOPLE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNE) .....	47
CHAPTER VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	48
CHAPTER IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	50
CHAPTER X. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	51
CHAPTER XI. BUDGET AND EXPENSE .....	52



### **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

AH	Affected household
CPC	Commune People’s Committee
EMDP	Ethnic minorities development plan
EMs	Ethnic minorities
FS	Feasibility Studies
NHTG (WB)	World Bank
PAP	Project affected people
PAH	Project affected household
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
RP	Resttlement Plan
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
USD	US dollar
VND	Vietnamese đồng
M2	Square metter
Ha	Hectare

## DEFINITION

<i>Project impacts</i>	means positive and adverse impacts on EMs caused by all project components. Positive impacts can include improvement of the living environment and lifestyle, better conditions for communication and cultural exchanges, the enhancement on production and consumption of products, as well as better quality of local and translocal transportation. Impacts can be adverse, for example, as seen in consequences immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
<i>Project affected people (by land acquisition)</i>	refers to all individuals or organizations, business facilities suffering direct socio-economic impacts by projects financed by the Bank, caused by mandatory acquisition of land and other properties, leading to (i) remove or loss of residential land; (ii) loss of properties or access to properties; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of living, whether the affected people have to move to other place or not. The mandatory land acquisition includes the land ownership when the owner allows and is benefited from ownership/residence in other area. In addition, affected people include those whose livelihoods are negatively affected by mandatory restriction of access to legally designated areas and protected areas. Project affected people can be limited kinship and/or ethnic linkages which may cause weakening collective binding and cultural identities.

<i>Indigenous people</i>	(equivalent to the concept of ethnic minority people in Vietnam) means a separate, vulnerable group of people with separate social and cultural characteristics, having the following features, at various levels: (i) identifying themselves as members of a separate indigenous cultural group and this feature is recognized by other cultural groups; (ii) living in groups in separately geographical areas or in lands inherited from the ascendants in the project area and living closely with natural resources in that residential area and territory; (iii) having separate cultural, social, economic and political institutions compared with similar institutions of the prevailing society and culture, and (iv) having a unique native language, usually different from official language of the nation or region.
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	refers to separate groups of people who may be affected by resettlement more severely or who are exposed to the risk of being far from development process of the society due to impacts of resettlement and include the following specific groups: (i) female householders (widows, whose husband is invalid or lack of labor ability, whose family includes the old or children), (ii) invalids or elderly and lonely people, (iii) the poor (whose living standards are under property threshold), (iv) people without land and (v) ethnic minorities.
<i>Free, prior, and informed consultation</i>	with the affected Indigenous Peoples’ communities” refers to a culturally appropriate and collective decision making process subsequent to 5 meaningful and good faith consultation and informed participation regarding the preparation and implementation of the project. It does not constitute a veto right for individuals or groups.



<i>Collectively binding</i>	refers to the presence and economic binding to the land and territory they have and inherit from previous generations, or they use or own based on customs and habits of several generations of the group of EM people concerned, including areas of special significance, such as sacred areas. “Collectively binding” also refers to the binding of EM people who often move/emigrate to the land they use by season or cycle.
<i>Customary rights to lands and resources</i>	refer to the models of long-term use of land and natural resources of the local communities in accordance with customs, values, habits and traditions of ethnic minority people, including the use by season or cycle, other than official legal rights to land and natural resources issued by the State.

## SUMMARY

### **Introduction:**

While population at cities in Vietnam are rapidly increasing, the provision of infrastructure, especially urban roads, has not kept up with the process of urbanization. This causes adverse impacts on living conditions of the urban residents and hinders economic development of cities. Besides, people living in the cities are facing difficulties in looking for opportunities to increase their incomes due to the lack of linking roads. The Vietnamese State and Governments at various levels are trying to solve the challenges of urbanization.

The Medium Cities Development Project in Vietnam (MCDP) was approved by the Minister of the Vietnamese Government at the document No. 602/TTg-QHQT dated 16 April 2010. On 12 January 2012, the Credit Agreement No. 5031-VN was signed between the Vietnamese Government and World Bank. The project used IDA from the WB and counterpart fund from the provincial budget/the assisting fund from the Central government. The development objective of the project is to increase access to improved urban infrastructure services in Lao Cai City, Phu Ly City, and Vinh City in a sustainable and efficient manner. The MCDP project is implemented in Phu Ly city (Ha Nam province), Lao Cai city (Lao Cai province) and Vinh city (Nghe An province), consisting of 4 components: (1) Urban basic infrastructure and service improvement; (2) Water supply and environmental sanitation; (3) Urban roads and bridges; (4) Project management and technical assistance.

On implementation since 2012, the project is on the right track and steps by steps achieves development indicators. The World Bank has agreed that Lao Cai province can research and propose additional financing. Therefore, the Lao Cai Subproject: Additional items is built. The Subproject continues components as the parent project. In the project area, there are ethnic minority groups in Van Hoa communes, which will be invested with the first project component, namely Urban Basic Infrastructure Upgrading and Service Improvement. The proposed investments will provide basic urban infrastructure services (water supply, electricity, drainage and sewer collection, rehabilitation of local roads and lighting) to improve the living condition for local people and enhance environmental sanitation. So EMDP is developed for the EM communities in Van Hoa commune.

### **Objectives of the EMDP**

As mentioned above, the Component I to be invested in Van Hoa commune will affect residents in Van Hoa, including EM groups living in the commune. Indeed, EM groups here do not satisfy all basic criteria as identified in the WB's OP 4.10. The EMs in Van Hoa, mainly migrants to this area since 1980s and have been interliving with the majority Kinh ever since, do not attach with specific land and/or forest as inherited from their ancestors, maintain no particular cultural, social or political institutions, do not live collectively on kinship or ethnic basis, and all use Vietnamese as the official language in daily conducts. The only one OP 4.10 criterion they satisfy is that they are officially recognized by the authorities and the majority Kinh as the ethnic minorities. However, in comparison to the Kinh, the EMs in Van Hoa are at lower level of income, have limitations in terms of working skills and education, and often have many children thus they may need more assistance than the Kinh. Moreover, some EM affected households will have to relocate due to residential land acquisition and some households will be affected in income is because of parts of agricultural land will be taken. Therefore, this report is prepared to meet OP/BP 4.10 requirements in getting the EMs' broad support, mitigating adverse impacts and bringing about culturally appropriate benefits to the EMs in the project area as well as to ensure their full participation during project preparation and implementation.

The EMs in the project affected area are mainly the Dao, the Giay, the Tay and the Nung in which the Dao takes for highest percentage in the four villages directly affected by the project (Cánh Chín, Giang Đông, Giang Đông 2 và Cánh Đông), and makes up 6,66% of the whole commune's population (277 out of 4,155 persons). As the total there are 158 EM households with 550 persons, making up about 13% of the commune population. EM concentrate in the four directly affected villages, making up about 20% of the total population of the four villages. There are 18 EM households whose residential land and/or agricultural land are affected by land acquisition under component 1. Among 09 households whose residential land is affected, 05 will have to relocate because large portion of residential land is acquired.

- Impacts of the Component I of the subproject. The construction of the urban roads has positive impacts on the people. The urban roads once finished will improve local transportation within four villages Cánh Chín, Giang Đông, Giang Đông 2 và Cánh Đông, strengthen local and translocal linkages, and enhance local economic activities in Van Hoa. These benefits are also shared by the EMs.



The road construction will also have adverse impacts on people since a number of households will be relocated and resettlement occurs. The change in residing position will affect the EM communities' collectively binding, and their daily livelihood which depends on agricultural land. The loss of parts of agricultural land also have impacts on them. The presence of strangers in the locality due to construction activities will affect the local people's daily life, or impacts may arise during construction such as road accidents, conflicts between the workers and the local, and social issues such as gambling, over drinking, or traffic safety.

- The common aims of the EMDP<sup>1</sup> are to: (i) To gain large support from the EMs for the project; (ii) To mitigate and minimize the project's adverse impacts on ethnic minorities' life; and (iii) To ensure that the development has to promote full respect in terms of dignity, human rights and culture of the ethnic minorities in the project affected area and their development demand and desire are taken into consideration; and (iv) To ensure that the EM will participate in and be benefited from the project's investment which is relevant to their culture.

This EMDP is prepared to ensure that benefits from the Subproject will lead to increase in agricultural production and changes in job. The plan is to ensure the EMs will be provided necessary training and education, additional assistance when they have to relocate, and are the subjects of the information disclosure of the Subproject such as raising awareness of the local people on potential emerging social issues and on road safety during the construction process.

- Mitigation measures: The measures are to guide the EMs to choose seeds, plants or tree that have relevant growth with the progress of the construction; to increase the community's awareness of the road safety and of the arising social issues during the construction; to ensure that the contractors will have safe methods to transport their materials and restore all affected works of infrastructure to their original conditions.

### **Information dissemination, public consultation and participation**

All the EM communities were notified in advance about the Subproject.

The consultant in closely cooperation with PMU conducted public consultations in a public and democratic manner in July and August 2016 through a series of meetings with the EM communities living in the affected area of the Subproject. Consultation

---

<sup>1</sup>. In this report, the indigenous people are called ethnic minorities. EMDP, therefore, equivalent to the IPP according to regulations stated in the WB's OP 4.10 policy.

was carried out to estimate impacts on the EMs' livelihood and identify activities and solutions to reduce adverse impacts and relevant compensation measures to meet their demand. The results of consultation have been integrated in the EMDP. The consultation will be organized during the whole process of the project implementation. The benefited EMs in the project area expressed their fully supported the implementation of the project.

### **Solutions for entitlements**

These solutions are proposed so as to protect rights and benefits of the EMs. These solutions are to enhance agricultural production and develop household business. Training courses are designed to ensure that EMs can (i) gain access into training courses and the contents have to be culturally relevant to their communities; and (ii) support women's participation with at least 30% of the total participants.

**Budget and expenses:** The estimated cost of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan is VND **170,500,000** (approximately **US\$ 7,478**). Expenses for compensation and assistance for land acquisition, for vocational training, community consultation, etc have been included in the project's expenses for compensation and resettlement as described in the prepared RP.

## **CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Overview of the project context: While population at cities in Vietnam are rapidly increasing, the provision of infrastructure, especially urban roads, has not kept up with the process of urbanization. This causes adverse impacts on living conditions of the urban residents and hinders economic development of cities. Besides, people living in the cities are facing difficulties in looking for opportunities to increase their incomes due to the lack of linking roads.

The Medium Cities Development Project in Vietnam (MCDP) was approved by the Minister of the Vietnamese Government at the document No. 602/TTg-QHQT dated 16 April 2010. On 12 January 2012, the Credit Agreement No. 5031-VN was signed between the Vietnamese Government and World Bank. The project used IDA from the WB and counterpart fund from the provincial budget/the assisting fund from the Central government.

The development objective of the project is to increase access to improved urban infrastructure services in Lao Cai City, Phu Ly City, and Vinh City in a sustainable and efficient manner.

Brief overview of the MCDP: The project is implemented in three cities, including Vinh, Phủ Lý and Lào Cai. In each city, the Project will be implemented with four components: Component 1: Tertiary Infrastructure Upgrading and Services Improvements; Component 2: Environmental Sanitation Improvements; Component 3: Urban roads and bridge; Component 4: Project implementation support, capacity building and technical assistance.

On implementation since 2012, the MDCP is right on track and steps by steps achieves its developing goals. The MDCP's work items were and are being invested and brought about great economic outcomes, upgraded people's living conditions, created momentum for infrastructure development, changed the interface of cities, and gradually improved city life in terms of beauty and sustainable development.

However, due to the lack of IDA, a number of important invested items of the MCDP in Phu Ly and Lao Cai have not been implemented, causing impacts on the achievement of the Subproject's objectives. Besides, limitation in the distribution of funds resulted in the fact that some essential components of the Subproject in Lao



Cai and Phu Ly have not been included in the MCDP. Lao Cai and Phu Ly proposed the additional financing for IDA to fill in the deduction caused by rate exchange and to boost effects of investments in key components. Phu Ly and Lao Cai asked the WB to continue to provide additional fund to implement these components.

The WB has agreed that Hà Nam and Lào Cai provinces can conduct research and propose for additional financing for additional invested items during 2017-2019.

## **1.2. INFORMATION OF THE SUBPROJECT**

*The Lao Cai Subproject: Additional financing* has the overall anticipated funding of investment at 36.1 millions USD, including WB's IDA and IBRD and the Vietnam's counterpart fund.

Source for counterpart fund: Lao Cai is the province under the State's additional funding plan in the balance of 70%. Based on regulations at item 2 session IV regarding principles, criteria and the quota in distribution of the State's fund for development investment period 2016-2020, issued with the Decision No. 40/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 14/9/2015 by the Prime Minister, Lao Cai province asked the Central government to support at 70% of the total counterpart fund for the IDA. For the counterpart fund for IBRD, the province will take from the local budget.

The Subproject will be implemented at Lao Cai city of the Lao Cai province. It's scope includes: Van Hoa and districts of (1) Lào Cai, (2) Phố Mới, (3) Duyên Hải, (4) Cốc Lếu, (5) Kim Tân, (6) Bình Minh, (7) Bắc Cường, (8) Nam Cường, (9) Bắc Lệnh, and (10) Pom Hán.

It consists of four components that are equivalent with the MDCP, including:

- Component 1: Tertiary Infrastructure Upgrading and Services Improvements;
- Component 2: Environmental Sanitation Improvements;
- Component 3: Urban roads and bridge;
- Component 4: Project implementation support, capacity building and technical assistance.

Proposed work items of the Component I includes:

- Upgrade and improve services for tertiary infrastructure at communities belong to the 40% of the lowest-income population; narrow the gap in infrastructure with other developed areas of the city.

- Construct and upgrade infrastructure for Van Hoa urban area of the Lao Cai city in order to stabilize and upgrade living conditions of the urban residents, contribute to city's unitary urban management, stability, and sustainable development.

In details, 09 main urban roads in the project area are upgraded and built with the total length of 6,141m. Roads are designed with  $E_{yc} \geq 110\text{Mpa}$ ; Road surface will be made of various layers including asphalt concrete, stone layers and soil, etc. The roads are also designed with the water drainage system; the system of clean water supply; lighting; and green trees planted along the roads.

In addition to the positive and adverse impacts as mentioned above, the construction of these urban roads of the Component I will require land acquisition and relocation. There are households whose all residential land will be taken, among them there are people of ethnic minorities. Therefore the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) is to mitigate adverse impact of land acquisition on EMs in addition to other impacts.

### **1.3. AIMS OF THE EMDP**

The building of urban roads directly affects residents living in Van Hoa and preliminary research found that there are EMs within the project area of the Component I though they do not meet all four criteria as defined in OP 4.10 policy of the WB.

Specifically, the EMs concentrating in the four affected villages are mainly of the Dao, the Giay, the Tay, and the Nung. The Dao take for the highest percentage within four villages and account for 6,66% of the whole commune population (277 out of 4,155 persons). See Table 1 for more detailed number of each EM group living in the commune. As the total there are 158 EM households with 550 persons, making up 13% of the commune population. According to OP 4.10, the term Indigenous people can be applied in part for the EMs living in Van Hoa. OP 4.10 lists four basic criteria to identify Indigenous people as follow:

- (i) identifying themselves as members of a separate indigenous cultural group and this feature is recognized by other cultural groups; (ii) living in groups in separately geographical areas or in lands inherited from the ascendants in the project area and living closely with natural resources in that residential area and territory; (iii) having separate cultural, social, economic and political institutions compared with similar institutions of the prevailing

society and culture, and (iv) having a unique native language, usually different from official language of the nation or region.

In considering these four criteria at various levels, the EMs in Van Hoa mainly satisfy the first criterion since they are officially recognized as of ethnic minorities by the authorities and majority Kinh. The rest criteria are not met since they do not live collectively and attach with a specific land or forest inherited from their ancestors. They are actually migrants who found their way to Van Hoa only after 1980s. They have been interliving with the Kinh, maintaining no particular cultural activities such as rituals, festivals, costume, or customs. They also do not perform particular ways in economy in comparison with the ethnic majority. They do not use their own language but Vietnamese in all social communication. However, they are at lower income level as comparing with the majority Kinh due to certain limitations in education, working skills as well as often have many children. Therefore, they will need more assistance than the Kinh.

- Impacts of the Component I of the Subproject. The Component I has positive impacts on people. The construction activities of the 09 urban roads in four villages Cánh Chén, Giang Đông, Giang Đông 2 và Cánh Đông will improve transportation participation, quality of transportation, boost local and translocal linkages, and increase economic development of the four villages and of the commune as a whole. These benefits are shared by the EMs.

There are also some adverse impacts on the EMs living in commune. The construction of 09 urban roads will result in dislocation of some EM households and resettlement is required. The change in residing location will affect the ethnic collectively binding and the daily livelihood which depends on land. The loss of parts of cultivated land will also affect the EMs. Meanwhile, the presence of strangers at the construction site will interrupt their ordinary life. Besides, construction activities may cause other potential impacts, such as emergence of social issues including gambling, over drinking, or road accidents.

- **The overall aims of the EMDP<sup>2</sup> are:** (i) To gain large support from the EMs for the project; (ii) To mitigate and minimize the project's adverse impacts on ethnic minorities' life; and (iii) To ensure that the development has to promote full respect in terms of dignity, human rights and culture of the ethnic minorities in the project

---

<sup>2</sup>. In this report, the indigenous people is alternatively called with people of Ethnic minorities. Therefore the EMDP refers to the IPP according to rules set in the WB's OP 4.10 policy.



affected area and their development demand and desire are taken into consideration; and (iv) To ensure that the EMs will participate in and be benefited from the project's investment which is relevant to their culture.

This EMDP is prepared to ensure that benefits from the Subproject will lead to increase in agricultural production and mitigate adverse impacts. The plan is to ensure the EMs will be provided necessary training and education, additional assistance when they have to relocate, and are the subjects of the information disclosure of the Subproject such as raising awareness of the local people on potential emerging social issues and on road safety during the construction process.

- Solutions for mitigation of impacts: Solutions are provided to guide the EMs to choose relevant seeds which have the time of growth that is relevant with the progress of construction; level up communities' awareness of road safety and avoid emerging social issues during construction; ensure that the constructors have safe methods in transportation of materials and restore affected infrastructure to their original conditions.

## **CHAPTER II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY OF THE ETHNIC MINORITIES**

### **2.1. POLICIES OF EM OF THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT**

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam recognizes the right of the EM in its constitution. Article 5 of the 2013 constitution reads:

“1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a unified nation of all ethnicities living together in the country of Vietnam.

2. All the ethnicities are equal and unite with, respect and assist one another for mutual development; all acts of discrimination against and division of the ethnicities are prohibited.

3. The national language is Vietnamese. Every ethnic group has the right to use its own spoken and written language to preserve its own identity and to promote its fine customs, practices, traditions and culture.

4. The State shall implement a policy of comprehensive development and create the conditions for the minority ethnicities to draw upon/further their internal strengths and develop together with the country.”

In all plans and strategic agenda for socio-economic development, the government pays a special attention to the EMs. There are program directly designed for the EMs, including Program 135 (infrastructure at poor and rural areas) and Program 134 (eradication of low-quality houses). There is a policy on on-site education and healthcare for the EMs. The legal framework is updated with documents relating regional planning, the Program 135 phase II; land management and compensation; Program 135 phase III 2016-2020.

Hereunder are studied legal documents:

- The Directive No. 393/TTg dated 10th June 1996 of the Prime Minister on Population planning, improvement of infrastructure and production restructuring in the regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.
- Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW of the Party's Politburo on a number of policies for the economic-social development in the mountainous areas.

- Decree No. 51/2003/ND-CP of the Government on 16th May 2003 on prescribing the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities.
- Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20th July 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of supporting policies regarding production land, residential land, residential houses and daily-life water for poor ethnic minority households.
- Decision No. 32/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 5th March 2007 of the Prime Minister on providing production loans for extremely disadvantaged ethnic minority households.
- Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 5th March 2007 of the Prime Minister on Policies on supporting Relocation of Ethnic Minority Inhabitants for Sedentary Farming and Settlement in the period of 2007 – 2010
- Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP of the Government dated 20 July 2010 on teaching and learning language of the Ethnic minorities in the public education bases and regular education centers;
- Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP of the Government dated 4 January 2011 on ethnic works. This Decree sets rules for all ethnic activities to ensure and promote equality, unity, and support for development, respect and maintain cultural identities of residing ethnics within the territories of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Decision No. 01/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 31 July 2007 of the Council for Ethnicity regarding recognition of mountainous communes and districts due adjustments of administrative boundaries;
- Decision No. 5/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 06 September 2007 of the Council for Ethnicity regarding recognition of the three ethnic and mountainous areas according to the level of development;
- Circular No. 06/2007/TT- UBND dated 20 September 2007 of the Council for Ethnicity on guidance support on services, improvement, and level up people's life;
- Decision No. 06/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 12 May 2007 of the Council for ethnicity regarding issuance Strategy of communication of the Program 135 phase II;

- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 issued by the National Assembly dated 29/11/2013.

## **2.2. POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF THE WB (OP 4.10)**

The overall objectives of the WB's OP 4.10 policy for ethnic minorities are to mitigate adverse impacts on the indigenous people and increase activities to bring about benefits and protect their traditional culture's values. The WB asks the project to provide full information to the indigenous people (here understood as the EMs) and ensure their free participation and at the same time the project must gain the majority of the affected EM's support. The proposed project has to ensure that no EMs will be adversely affected by development, especially projects funded by the WB, and to make sure that the EMs will enjoy economic and social benefit relevant to their culture.

The term "Indigenous Peoples" refers to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and
- an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region in which they reside.

A specific Social Assessment is needed for projects affecting indigenous peoples (whether positively or adversely) to determine:

- Project's potential positive and adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples;
- Culturally appropriate consultation process with affected Indigenous Peoples;
- Culturally appropriate development measures;
- Mitigation or compensation measures.

In the context of the project, EMs can receive long-term benefits through the improvements of the infrastructure, overall planning, and capacity building yet they can be adversely impacted due to land acquisition and other social impact caused by the project construction process. Specific policy and action to mitigate and minimize

potential impacts due to land acquisition and/or resettlement will be solved through the preparation of the RP. EMDP aims to help reducing other project's impacts beside impacts from land acquisition.

## **CHAPTER III. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE AFFECTED AREA**

### **3.1. OVERVIEW OF ETHNICS IN VAN HOA**

Lào Cai is a mountainous province located in the northern territory where live 29 EM groups, including the Tay, the Thai, the Muong, the Khmer, the Chinese, the Nung, the Hmong, the Dao, the San Chay, the Xo Dang, the San Diu, the Hre, the Mnong, the Tho, the Khor Mu, the Co Tu, the Giay, the Phu Lá, the Ca Dong, the Gie Trieng, the Cho Ro, the Ha Nhi, the Lao, the La Chi, the Khang, the Lu, the Xa Pho, and the Bo Y). The EM takes for 22,9% of the overall population in Lao Cai city (estimates announced by Lao Cai city by 19 January 2011). The city of Lao Cai was established in 2000 with the area of 229,67 km<sup>2</sup> which accounts for 3,6% of the total area of the province of Lao Cai.

Van Hoa Commune is located towards to South-East of the city and only 7 kms away from the city center. Van Hoa is next to Phố Mới district to the North, surrounded by the Red river in the South and the West, and close to Thai Nien commune of the Bao Thang district towards the East. The total natural area of the commune is 2,032ha with 1,437 households and 4,155 people living in 11 villages. The commune has met all criteria and been recognized by the State as "New countryside" in 2014. According to the 2015 socio-economical report of the commune, there are only 14 poor households and 8 households are close to the poverty level.

In term of geography, the South West of the commune is quite flat, close to the Red river where fertile land is ideal for short-term plants and raising cattle. However, annual floods are destroying cultivated land. In the North East, one can see high mountains and hills which are good for forestry. In recent years, with many favourable policies for development of forestry economy, the living conditions of the people are gradually leveled up. By 2014, the GDP was estimated at 20-25 millions VND (around 1,000 USD).

At the moment, there are 10 different ethnics living in the commune, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1: Numbers and Population of Ethnic in Van Hoa commune**

No.	Ethnic	Household	Population	Percentage
1	Kinh	1,279	3605	86,76%
2	Dao	70	277	6,66%
3	Giay	46	120	2,88%
4	Tay	24	84	2,02%
5	Nung	11	36	0,86%
6	Muong	2	15	0,36%
7	Hoa	2	4	0,09%
8	Thai	1	5	0,12%
9	Xa Pho	1	4	0,09%
10	Mong	1	5	0,12%
Total		1437	4155 (2034 women; 2121 men)	100

Source: *Social-economic survey July-August 2016*

The Component I of the Subproject causes direct impacts on four villages in the commune, including Canh Chin, Giang Dong, Giang Dong 2, and Canh Dong. These are villages with highest density of the population, and also villages where most EMs in Van Hoa reside. The total number of EMs in the four villages are 330 out of over 1,600 thus take for 20% of the total population of these villages. As can be seen in table 1, the total population of the commune is 4,155 people with 10 different ethnics. The Kinh accounts for 86,7%, followed by the Dao (6,66%), the Giay (2,88%), the Tay (2,02%), and the Nung (0,86%), etc. EM people make up about 13% of the total population of the commune. The project, if invested, will improve transportation in the commune and increase linkages with the city and surrounding areas thus all residents, including the EMs, will enjoy benefits.

## **3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMS IN THE PROJECT AREA**

### **3.2.1. Common characteristics of the EMs**

#### *- Culture and lifestyle*

Border war between Vietnam and China in 1979-1980 was the main reason for migration and the EMs migrated from the high mountainous areas to the lower lands in Lao Cai. For decades, they integrated with the Kinh here.

Within the four affected villages, the main EMs are the Dao, the Giay, and the Tay.

Previously, the Dao had the habit of collectively binding by kinship and their livelihood depended heavily on forest. In the past, they had the tradition of turning forest into farm and exploiting forest products. Since the State encouraged them to stop living in mobility by 1994, they started to live together in permanent places.

For the Giay, their ancestor came into Vietnam around 200 years ago. There is a part of the Giay living in Lao Cai. They are good at working with watery terraced fields and raising cattle and poultry. They are also talented in handicraft and this is considered a way to get income and to communicate with other ethnics. Traditionally, they lived in house on stilts. They tended to live in groups, making large communities. The family size is not large and emphasized on patriachal model. In terms of cultural festival, they celebrate New Year (Lunar calendar), and festivals in March and May. Now in Van Hoa, they maintain their "Enter the fields" ceremony at the beginning of the year. Their funeral tends to extended to 5-7 days. They worship their ancestor with altar placed in the centre of the living room. Regarding traditional costume, the women used to wear large skirt, tie their hair and with or without scarf. Men used to dress with plain dark blue shirt and have woven scarf on their head. For other daily cultural activities, they liked telling tales or reading poems. They also organized singing festival. They used bronze instrument in ceremonies.

The Tay has the tradition of taking the house on stilts as the center for their daily life. They would reserve the living room for ancestor worship. The prominent ceremony is Offering new rice after crops are harvested in the Autumn. In culture, they like plain costume, singing folk songs. These activities are ways to reinforce community binding and to exchange culture with other ethnics.

In the history of development of Van Hoa, a part of EMs is considered migration groups who see Van Hoa as their long-term settlement. After long time of living together, they get marriage with other ethnics or with the Kinh. The interliving has



significant impact on changes of economic, cultural and social features of the EM households. This is the reason for the broken structure of their traditional society. The fact that the EMs are losing their collective binding affect the preservation of cultural activities and spiritual life. However, the interliving also motivates them to seek new forms of collective binding, for example basing on residing location, profession, age, educational level, instead of ethnicity. In fact, the EMs now in Van Hoa are increasingly linked with the Kinh on the basis of sharing the same residing village or commune.

*- Changes in traditional culture*

The Dao in Van Hoa actually tend to link together by kinship, yet this is no longer compulsory. At the present, they largely reside in Canh Chin, then Giang Dong 2. The Giay now live in interlace with other ethnics, without emphasis on ethnic binding or specific features of festival or costume. There are few Tay in Van Hoa and they are mainly present here because of having marriage with people of other ethnics living in the commune.

Cultures of the the Giay and the Dao have changes, such as: Regarding house, the traditional traits of house design are vanishing. At the present, at Giang Dong 2 and Canh Dong villages, one may see several houses with traditional features. The popular houses they are living in are what made from bamboo and dry grass. They are also build houses with bricks and concrete like the Kinh. All of their supplement facilities are built in the back of the main house.

Male of female Dao, Giay, or Tay no longer use traditional costume in their daily life. They are now dressing like the Kinh, and purchase made-already “modern, Kinh-styled” trousers and shirts at the market.

Regarding traditional festival: Field research reveals that in villages around the commune, no festival of a specific ethnic is organized. Annually, all the EM, along with the Kinh, participate in common activities for all the ethnics organized by the commune authorities, including Spring festival, the Entering Field festival, and the festival at Den Thuong (Upper temple).

*- Change in language use*

EM languages in Van Hoa are significantly vanishing. All the EM families in this area speake Vietnamese. In the project site, 100% EM use Vietnamese fluently in their daily conducts with each other and with the Kinh. However, their own

language is still use internally within the family space, especially among the aged adults.

It can be seen that the main reasons for the vanishing of EM language in Van Hoa are: (a) the heavily influence from the Kinh because of close residence. The place where the EM in Van Hoa living now is actually the flat, not the high mountainous and remoted areas; (b) impacts from the urbanization and more importantly the speeding integration between the mountainous area and the flat delta area; (c) impacts from the market economy which the popular language Vietnamese is compulsory in trading, labour hiring, etc.; (d) The official language used at school is Vietnamese.

In Canh Chin village, there are more Dao living than in other villages. Their daily activities are no different with the Kinh's. However, their level of education and the wealth are lower than the Kinh. No discrimination or inequality in daily behavior and interactions between the authorities and the Dao or between other ethnics and the Dao are recorded.

*- Agricultural activities*

Observation shows that, one of the EM's permanent sources of income though hard to calculate into specific number is from agriculture. Research shows that for households with disadvantages in age, skills or health, the main income is from agriculture, including working on garden and planting crops. This work brings them 80% of the total income. In the commune, the EM are seen as peoples with good health, quite adaptive to climate change or with living and working conditions.

Their agricultural products include:

- Annual crops: The area for rice in Van Hoa is narrowing, because of land acquisition from previous projects or the strategic orientation in production led and assisted by the local authorities. Although in paper the land is marked as "land for rice", in reality, it is land for corn, sweet potato, vegetable and herbs.
- Orchards: On the garden, people plant many types of trees, including longan, grapefruit, madarin, orange and durian. However, the scarcity of water and the sloppy feature of the garden land significantly limits the outputs.
- Perennial trees and timber: Bamboo, cinnamon, and timber trees. Some house holds are still planting these trees on their forest land.

*- Supplementary professions:*

The Dao have good skills in exploiting products from the forest such as harvesting herbal medicine and honey, or catching wild animals. The Dao women in Van Hoa know how to make good chilli for sale. Meanwhile the Giay is experienced in making land make up by the Red river good for annual crops. However, the area of cultivated forest has been narrowed. Land along the river's banks are being taken for the project of building dyke. The EM skills to make additional income are not helpful like before therefore their livelihood has been significantly affected.

*- Health care:*

The commune's station for healthcare have qualified persons in charge and all basic facilities for treatment for local people. National programs to improve community's health such as HIV/AIDS, disease control, Vitamin A for kids, disease control, immunization, and care for mother and children are implemented. EM women and children are equally benefited from these national programs.

However, many people of EM revealed that they would not seek to obtain medicine or treatments from the Station because the usual answer is "running out of medicine". Now, when the people have health problems, they would go to the city stations where they can enjoy better treatment and all kinds of medicine are available.

*- Infrastructure:*

All the affected EM household have access to the national electricity system and use electricity for lighting. Some households are enjoying clean water supplied by state company however the running power is weak and the system is not working properly. The majority source of water comes from wells. Thus the clean water is still a problem here.

Regarding quality of transportation, most internal routes in villages where reside the EM households are degraded. Main routes are covered with asphalt but the quality is poor. The vision is also limited because of trees and bushes or because of uneven surface and these cause difficulties in travelling. The common living environment of the people is therefore affected.

### **3.2.2. Characteristics of the Project-affected by land acquisition EMs (PAHs)**

*- Distribution of EM PAHs*

**Table 2: Distribution of the EMs in four affected villages**

Ethnic	Village			
	Cánh Chín	Giang Đông 2	Cánh Đông	Giang Đông
Dao	43 households (128 people)	22 households (80 people)	0 0	2 households (5 people)
Giáy	4 households (13 people)	11 households (38 people)	4 households (12 people)	0
Tày	3 households (09 people)	5 households (20 people)	1 household (4 people)	0
Mường	0	0	1 household (7 people)	0
Thái	0	0	1 household (3 people)	0
Nùng	0	0	1 household (1 people)	
Total by village	50 households (150 people)	38 households (138 people)	8 household (27 people)	2 households (5 people)
Total	98 households (330 people)			

Data from surveys show that there are 98 EM house hold scattering unevenly in four villages. The EMs in four villages Canh Chin, Giang Dong, Giang Dong 2 and Canh Dong (330 people) account for arroud 20% of the total population in these four villages (over 1,600 people).

*- Demographic characteristics:*

In the project site, there are 117 households who are affected due to acquisition of residential and/or agricultural land<sup>3</sup>. Among those, there are 18 EM households. 9

<sup>3</sup>. Surveys and assessment of project impacts are preliminary, conducted at the time of writing the report and not based on details of planting the finalized milestones. Details of impacts at family level will be assessed and updated in the later measuring stages.

EM households will lose residential land and 5 of them will have to relocate. Other 9 households only have more than 10% agricultural land affected. The total number of affected EM people is 70. On average, there are around 4 members per each household. Distribution of the EMs in four affected villages can be seen in the underneath table:

**Table 3: Population of the PAHs according to ethnicity**

Ethnic	Village			
	Cánh Chín	Giang Đông 2	Cánh Đông	Giang Đông
Dao	4 households (15 people)	2 households (11 people)	0 0	0
Giay	0 0	5 household (17 people)	3 households (9 people)	0
Tay	1 household (3 people)	1 household (4 people)	1 household (4 people)	0
Muong	0	0	1 household (7 people)	0
Total	5 households (18 people)	8 households (32 people)	5 household (19 people)	0

Source: Social-economic survey July-August 2016

These PAHs are present in three villages, including Cánh Đông, Giang Đông 2 và Cánh Chín. 8 households are the Giay which take the largest portion; 6 are the Dao; 3 are the Tay, and 1 is the Muong.

*- Affected household's economic data*

Regarding sources of income: The EMs in the four villages vary in term of economic characteristics. Although most households have agricultural land, their income depends differently on working on this type of land. While some households totally depend on working on agricultural land for income, other do not. Generally speaking, the EM here in Van Hoa have various ways to generate income to stabilize their economic life.

The following table provides information of their main professions:

**Table 4: Main professions of the PAHs at working age**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Agriculture	11	35,4
2	Free worker	14	45,1
3	Home business and services	3	9,6
4	Car driver	3	9,6
Total		31	100%

The Table 4 shows that majority of the PAPs at working age are free workers or hire persons (45%) who are very much depending on actual labour demand. 35% of the PAPs are working on their own cultivated land while only 3 are having small-scaled home bussiness.

Average income: The following data come from investigation at each household. The average income of the affected EM households is 5,100,000 VND per month. Average income by person is 1,300,000 VND per month. This is equivalent to the Government's 2016-2020 standard set for poor people in the countryside who have VND1,300,000 or less per month. The majority of the EM housholds have the main source of income from free worker and argriculture (45.1 and 35.4% respectively). Very few are making product or having business at home or elsewhere. Many people of the working age see themselves as free workers which means they do not have permanent job. They work as hired labour at the border or at the construction sites or working on farm for money. The lower-income households have multiple reasons, ranging from limited education, scarcity of job market that suitable for them, the lack of buyers of products (mostly argricultural products) while their products are not competitive, their cultivated land is being narrowed or they are too old to join the labour market.

For the affected EM household, none is however poor household as recognized and classified and certified by the local governement. There is one household where aged couple are living by allowance from their children; one householder who is actually dependant on his parent; one with handicapped wife and one household where the female householder only stays home to look after the kids while her husband work as a hired person.

In comparison with the non-EM affected households who have 7,400,000 VND per month, the income of the EM household in the same location is lower, at 5,100,000 VND per month.

*- Educational level:*

The educational level of the EM in the affected area is generally not high. Among the people out of the working age, there is one illiterate. The majority only have primary education. There are 31 people in the working age, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5: Educational level of the EMs in working age**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Number of people</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Illiterate	2	6,45
Primary school	5	16,1
Secondary school	16	51,6
High school	7	22,5
Graduate school	0	0
Tertiary	1	3,2
Total	31	100

As can be seen, there are still people of the working age who are illiterate. Those who finished secondary school account for the largest percentage, at over 50%. None have the graduate certification and only one is attending university. These indicators have to be considered as designing programs for training and income restoration for the AHs.

All children have the equal chance to go to school. In all consulted EM household, there is no children who is forbidden going to school.

*- Information on rights on land:*

Within the Subproject's area, 100% of the EM households who owned land before 2001 are granted the legal Certificate of ownership. 14 households (almost 80%) have the certificate of ownership with both names of husband and wife printed and only 4 households only name of husband or wife is printed. There is not a record of land dispute. There are some households in which women's names stand alone in the certificate.

*- The issue of sex and gender:*

Within the affected area, there are 33 men (47%) and 37 women (53%). Thus, the number of women is a bit higher than the number of men. Interviews on sensitive issues of sex and gender reveal the households with men as the owner have income higher than the households with women as the owner. There is no sign of gender inequality in terms of land possession, property, as well as access to financial services, healthcare or education.

There are 3 households with the wife stand as the owner (16%) while 15 others have the men as the owner. It is not always the case that all the women that stand as owner of the household are single mothers. Interviews found that important issues within families are discussed and consensus in solution is achieved. At EM households, men often work outdoor such as farmers or seasonal hired workers, etc. Meanwhile, women tend to stay home to do other job such as weaving, embroiding, or raising animals. If EM women work as hired persons, they would choose the farming job which do not require working far from home. Basically, there is reasonable assignment of work to generate incomes within the EM households.

EM children, male or female, enjoy relatively good care. There is no sign of violence or discrimination on EM women and children.



## **CHAPTER IV: POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

### **4.1. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AS THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTED**

#### *4.1.1. Anticipation of benefits of the project*

As mentioned above, proposed invested items in Van Hoa belong to the Component I which aims at upgrading infrastructure and improving services. According to the views of the people and authorities of Van Hoa, the subproject will have positive impacts on the econo-social development of the Commune, and contributes to the process of urbanization of Van Hoa in conjunction with the overall Lao Cai city planning announced publicly.

These positive impacts include:

- a) The development of the road system according to urban standards will facilitate transportation. This is an important factor that boosts goods exchanges, expanding network of agricultural product consumption. Similarly, the purchase of products essential for daily use and for production or business will be more convenient. It is also very helpful for the task of saving people affected by floods or other natural disasters and providing timely health services when needed.
- b) The road system once completed will facilitate other projects in the future and this is helpful for the urbanization of Van Hoa. Constructions, either by the people or by the authorities are benefited from using these key routes.
- c) A better living environment: At the moment, the sewer system in the commune is in bad conditions. The used water has not been treated according to standard procedure thus causes pollution to the environment. The restructure of the system of used water will create a better living environment and limit the spread of disease within the residential area.
- d) The EMs will be benefited from the provision of public services of the subproject. They will have better access to schools, healthcare services, authorities, parks or neighbour localities.

#### *4.1.2. Adverse impacts of the project*

Apart from positive impacts, there are unavoidable adverse impacts on life of the local residents and EM communities because of permanent land acquisition and relocation.

Within the affected area of the subproject, it is estimated that around 9,5 hectares (94,781.6m<sup>2</sup>) will be taken. Within it, there are 72,894.5m<sup>2</sup> agricultural land (including land for rice, crops, vegetable, planted forest, and garden), 7,992.7m<sup>2</sup> residential land, and 13,894.4m<sup>2</sup> of other types (including public land, no-owner land, and land with water surface). The total area of the four affected villages Giang Đông, Giang Đông 2, Cánh Chín and Cánh Đông is about 130 hectares thus the land acquisition for the subproject would only account for 7.3%.

The area of land that the subproject will take from the EM is about 4,637m<sup>2</sup> with 3,837m<sup>2</sup> agricultural land and 800m<sup>2</sup> residential land.

Research reveals that all 18 EM PAHs have a part of their cultivated land acquired. Among these, 9 PAHs are affected by residential land and 05 of which will have to be relocated as the remaining land is not enough for rebuild the houses.

### **Impacts on Cultivated land**

For affected EM households whose main source of income is from agriculture, the land acquisition for the subproject will cause impacts on their regular income. However, impacts on households are different because each household has different types of land affected. Among the PAHs, the household with largest area of affected land is cultivated land, at 650m<sup>2</sup>. The household with less cultivated land is about 20m<sup>2</sup>.

In fact, previously, the EM households in Van Hoa were those who had large area with various types of land, ranging from cultivated land, forest land, to residential land. For many years, they gradually sold parts of their land, handover land for their children, or had their land taken by different state funded projects. The gradual loss of land because of many different reasons affects the livelihood of the EM and this has to be of concern.

Programs for income restoration will be implement by the PMU so as to ensure that all PAHs are able to maintain and restore their living conditions like before the subproject. Parts of these programs can be seen in the Resettlement Plan report.

### **Impacts on residential land**

Within 61 households which have their residential land affected, there are 09 EM households. Among these, 05 will have to relocate due to the loss of majority of the

residential land and the remaining land is not enough for them to stay. The largest area of residential land taken from the EM is at 229m<sup>2</sup> and the smallest is at 31 m<sup>2</sup>.

During the consultation the AHs, though 100% expressed their support for the project, there are people who were concerned of compensation rate and relocation. The DPs wanted to be relocated in the Resettlement site as close as possible with their cultivated land. A adverse impacts on local residents, including the EM can include:

- a) Land acquisition affects livelihood. At the present, many EM people have no forest to exploit forest products. Meanwhile, majority of land created by Red river have been taken for the project that reinforces banks along the river. Therefore, cultivated land for rice and vegetable have been significantly narrowed. At the same time, land for garden surrounding house is often dry, sloppy and unsuitable for planting and harvesting. The acquisition of various types of land will affect the EM, especially those who rely on cultivated land.
- b) The relocation of the house, change in job will affect the regular income and interrupt the EM's ordinary life. There are EM household have lost almost all types land because of different projects (projects for building the dyke, project for rebuilding internal roads, etc.). Meanwhile, they face challenges in vocational training courses and job seeking.
- c) Misuse of compensation can cause social issues or affect the long-term livelihood. The compensation money will help the households to shift their livelihood. At the locality, as happened with previous projects, there were households took the compensation money and spent without plan for building houses, purchasing expensive items rather than invest for new livelihood. This has to be addressed to by the local authorities.
- d) The permanent or temporary impacts on sources of income from agriculture or business may bring about difficulties for households for a certain period before they find and stabilized new sources of income.

#### 4.1.3. Other impacts

- e) The construction of roads will temporarily affect the daily life and work of the households because of relocation of materials, preparation of surface, dust, noise, smoke and disposal. Internal transportation will be affected, especially prolonged constructions due to unpredictable reasons.
- f) Risk of emerging social issues within community:

- The construction will be in a long time. There will be workers, mainly men, from other localities come to work on site and reside temporarily within the community. This can create risks including the interruption of daily life of families, or negative impacts may occur if the outsiders' behavior with the local residents is not closely watched.
  - Observations from other projects show that there might be conflicts and disputes between non-local workers of the construction and the local people especially the youth. Social issues including drug use, gambling, prostitute, violence may arise when the non-local come to look for job or opportunity to open business.
- g) Work accident and road accident:
- During the implementation of the subproject, the presence of a large quantity of machines and materials may block transportation and cause road accident.
  - Local workers recruited by the contractors may face the risk of having accident at work due to the lack of proper training on work safety.
- h) Population increase: The perfected infrastructure will attract migration to the locality. The increase of population will cast pressure on the use of natural resources, including land of all types.

## **4.2. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

### *4.2.1. Mitigation of land acquisition*

The WB's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) is to avoid where possible or minimize involuntary resettlement and to ensure that the PAPs, especially the EM, will be assisted to maintain their life at least as good as or better than before the project.

Technical design of work items for the roads manage to minimize land acquisition, destroy of property in forms of houses, supplementary buildings and crops. For the areas that land acquisition is unavoidable, mitigation measures have been designed in the RP, including compensation for land lost, money, alternative expenses, training for upgrading capacity for PAHs and forms of additional assistance.

**Regarding the misuse of compensation may cause social issues or affect long-term livelihood**

- Propaganda needs to be implemented for the EM PAPs of the purpose of the compensation in form of money; training course of methods to spend the money for the right purposes and suitable with each family's situation. Training courses will be organized before the subproject pay the compensation and random watch on low-income households will be performed. PMU will collaborate with credit programs to make sure affected EM can approach the programs. During the implementation of the subproject, PMU will carry out training courses for shifting profession and potential sources of livelihood, with special attention to the demand of the EM. These training programs will need to organize along with related activities listed in the RP.

#### **Regarding income restoration measures**

- Provide relevant seeds to boost production on the remaining cultivating land;
- PMU will collaborate with the State Bank of Social Policy to ensure the EM PAHs can approach low-interest loans programs;
- PMU will implement training in shifting professions and indentifying potential livelihood, with special attention paid to the EMs. These activities are meant to happen with related activities listed in the RP.

#### ***4.2.2. Mitigation of temporary impacts on people's daily life and production***

As writtended in the Environmental and Social Impacts Report (ESIA) prepared for the subproject, details of the management of changes in environment and its impacts have been identified in the ESIA. For the EM, the subproject will ensure that they will be informed and understood the process of grievance. Measures proposed including impacts for falling of dirt and stones as moving materials for construction; timely inform the EM of the progress of the work and have collaboration with local authorities to avoid impacts and inconvenience caused by construction.

#### **Regarding the risk of emerging social issues within the community**

- Before taking contract, the PMU needs to have legal binding with contractors that they have to provide sufficient living conditions for the workers and not let them live within the local families; close watch their daily activities during the construction.
- For the constractors:

- Implement fully terms in the contracts to ensure social order and security at the construction site;
- Stay close with the local authorities and related functional organs to organize programs: educate, propagandize the awareness and responsibility for the workers; introduce to the workers the customs and life styles of the local EM so as to avoid misunderstandings in communication and activities;
- Register for the workers' temporary residence with the local authorities;
- Watch and issue fine if workers break the rules in relations with the local EMs;
- Inform and report to the authorities of any rule breaking incidents.
  - For the local authorities, they have to: (i) approve temporary residence for the workers and work closely with the contractors in all activities related to the subproject; (ii) Inform the local EMs of the potentially arising social issues at their community and how to resolve them.

#### **Regarding work accidents and road accidents**

- Apply work safety rules in the plan for construction such as: time and order of work have to ensure stability of all components; order of construction of underground works; arrange relevant routes of work to minimize moving; suitable ground prepared for work to avoid hinderance;
- Measures to ensure work safety for the workers are compulsory. Workers need to be equipped with all necessary safety uniforms and this help minimize their vulnerability.

The contractors have to set up fences around the construction and provide on-site first aid.

- Training of work safety, fire and explosion.

Signalling lights at night must be available.

Organize division of travelling lanes with signs of limited speed and danger.

- The PMU work in conjunction with the local authorities to organize training sessions on road safety for the EMs.

## **CHAPTER V. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION**

### **5.1. AIMS OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

Community consultation with the local EMs and the adversely affected EMs, with the related agencies to mitigate risks of conflicts and unpredicted incidents caused by the construction of urban roads. This is the basis for the investigation of demand and the necessity to bring about economic and social benefits that best suit the EMs.

The consultation team and the PMU have organized community meeting and introduce the subproject to the participants. In addition, when meeting with the households affected by land acquisition, the PAPs are informed of the RP activities, including: (i) contents and scope of the subproject, (ii) list of PAHs eligible for compensation and their entitlements; (iii) measures of compensation, assistance and income restoration; (iv) lists of compensation types and the levels; (v) other issues such as grievance redress mechanism.

### **5.2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE EMDP**

Information disclosure and community consultation including quick assessment with participation of the local cadres including head of the commune police, heads of village, and EM households; visited affected EM families, interviews, carried out social-economic surveys, and collected secondary data were main methods employed to gather data for the building of the EMDP. At the same time, the consultation team have conducted in-depth interviews with the local authorities leaders and staffs. Because all the EMs were excellent in Vietnamese, the language used in consultation was popular Vietnamese.

The consultation team conducted 03 consultations with EM people in the project area in July, August, and December 2016, and directly met to understand and evaluate demands/wishes of EM people, evaluated impacts of the project, as well as discussed of measures to mitigate impacts, identified demands in livelihood restoration of the EMs, and ensured responses from the EMs be reflected in the EMDP.

The first consultation targeted the EM PAHs who will be affected by land acquisition. This took place in July 2016. Consultation team not only informed the

EMs of the project, but also explained its positive and adverse impacts, their entitlements, mechanism in compensation and assistance as well as the opportunity to participate in the making of EMDP and the monitoring of the project.

The second consultation was conducted in August 2016 when the EMs were invited to the Commune house in a community meeting designed for all the PAPs in Van Hoa.

The third consultation was carried out in December 2016 for all the EMs in the four villages which took place in each village's meeting house. All the EMs households were informed of the project and invited to contribute and participate into the EMDP. All the present EM people expressed their full support for the project by signing in a document.

During all these consultation times, all the EM invitees were invited to raise their voice. Especially, women and young people were encouraged to speak up.

Regarding the results, the EMs in the project area verified that they were fully informed of the project. 100% supported the implementation of the project. Hereunder are summaries of typical issues raised by the attendants at community meetings and responses of the consultants:

Issue 1: Regarding the replacement price for compensation: Some EM households expressed their concerns that the rate of compensation as regulated by the Lao Cai province as they had seen in previous projects was lower than the market price, especially the residential land. They asked for compensation with market price for all properties affected.

Consultant's response: The PMU will hire independent specialists to study and propose the rate for compensation at the time of project implementation. This is the most effective way to make sure that the rate is close to the market price.

Issue 2: Regarding position of plot at the resettlement site: Some invitees worried that if the position of the plot at the resettlement site is far from their cultivated land, the productivity would be affected.

Consultant's response: PMU will manage to arrange the new location's position as close as possible to the acquired land. This also reduces breaking community binding of people of the same ethnicity.

Issue 3: Regarding the use of cash compensation. There is an opinion stating that holding a large amount of cash due to compensation without a plan, a PAH may spend it all up before completing a new house.



Consultant's response: Beside paying the cash compensation for the EMs, PMU will organize classes to guide the EMs how to manage and use cash compensation effectively and reasonably and to avoid unwanted risks.

- Issue 4: Regarding programs for livelihood restoration. Representatives of PAHs participated in consultation expressed the views that they would continue planting on the remained agricultural land (as mentioned above). Besides, in order to restore the livelihood, they were much interested in assistance in terms of looking for job and attending vocational classes. However, they worried that these programs may not be effective if not suitable with their real situation. Training programs with technical skills should then be for the youth while more simple jobs are for the middle aged people.

Consultant's response: PMU will arrange to enable local EMs to approach local institutions for vocational training, such as Lao Cai city's center for vocational training, as well as other training institutions including Women association, Youth Association or Farmer Association. A list of all these institutions with specific address will be provided. For PAHs who wish to attend the training courses held by the project at Van Hoa, PMU will work with the course providers to design the contents that best suit the EMs' demands and learning capacity.

- Issue 5: Regarding the progress of project implementation and arising unwanted social issues. There was opinion stating that once the project approved, its timeline has to be strictly followed. If not, daily life would be much affected due to limitations in transportation, production, running business as well as suffering from dust, noise, smoke, and emerging social issues such as gambling, burglary, and violence.

Consultant's response: PMU will work closely with the Community monitoring Board to boost the project implementation following schedules. Representatives from EMs will be invited to participate in this Board to timely provide information to the PMU. This is the foundation for PMU to make timely responses.

Besides, the data from survey at family level shows that many EM family chose some additional forms of assistance to restore/increase their income as seen in the following table:

**Table 5: Demand for income restoration (percentage of responded people)**

<b>Forms of support</b>	<b>Provision of seed trees and breeding stocks</b>	<b>Training courses for cultivation</b>	<b>Training courses for raising animals</b>	<b>Vocational classes</b>	<b>Loans</b>
Number of responded people	4	4	3	8	5
Percentage (%)	22.2	22.2	16.7%	44.4	27.8

To meet these demands, the PMU need to provide seed and livestocks for all the EMs in the project area. PMU need to work with center of seeds and breeding stocks within and without the province to identify the best choice for the local conditions.

PMU will make sure all the training courses regarding cultivating techniques, breeding skills, and vocational classes are provided with easy-to-understand language, contents are customizable, and easy to practise, as well as stay close with real educational and cultural features of the EMs.

For EM families who have demand to apply for low-rated loans to restore their livelihood and improve their income, PMU, through the City People's Committee will issue official document, with the list of demanding households, to the Lao Cai Bank of State social policy and ask the Bank to treat these households with similar mechanisim reserved for people who are eligible to enjoy State social policy.

Further, these following principles need to be unitarily implemented by relating parties to ensure the project will not exclude the EM out of the urban area:

First, the local authorites will give priority to these households in all field such as education, support for taking vocational classes and introduce relevant jobs for capacity and demand of each family.

Second, at present, traditional culture of the EM is only maintained within family sphere. Meanwhile, community cultural activities are no longer held. However,

social capital is still an important source of strength which positively help the EM in livelihood and daily activities. Therefore, when the project is implemented, the PMU needs to avoid actions that may destroy their social binding, minimize impacts that cause changes in their religious activities as moving to the new place. The PMU need to make sure that the EM's traditional social ties are respected.

Third, change in the habit of using clean water, dealing with water disposal and waste will be initial challenges to the EM who will have to move in the new location at resettlement site. PMU needs to ensure information disclosure during project implementation has guidances for methods to effectively use clean water, and how to deal with waste according to urban standard.

Fourth, as the project running, it is necessary to provide the EM within the affected area with basic knowlege of law and legal regulations. Although the EM have been fully informed, they still ask for more information during the implementation of the project. According to their verification, the publicity of information can all be in Vietnamese. Thus, information in EM languages is not necessary.

Fifth, the Community Monitoring Board has to have representatives from EM communities. This is prerequisite condition to maintain tranperancy, objectiveness and to avoid the EMs are subjected to be treat unfairly during project implementation.

### **5.3. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMDP**

The PMU will continue to facilitate community consultation during the implementation of the project. Consultation at family level will ensure the participation of the EM and this contributes to the monitoring of the results, schedule and the methods of the traning programs.

Regarding the places for consultation, the cultural common house or any place of regular community activities are advised. It is necessary to inform the EM 7-10 days prior to the community consultation so that they can arrange time to attend.

Vietnamese will be used during consultations. Information of the subproject should be distributed to the EM in various forms, including flyers, newsletters, the project notebooks and organization of seminars.

At the consultation, the consultants need to be not only the ones who have good understanding of the content of training but also of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the EMs. In that case, they can find the best way to transfer the knowledge in an effective way to the participants. Based on assessment of the educational level, messages to the EMs should be better in forms of images, verbal presentation rather than printed contents only. The repetition of the same messages in different ways is also necessary to help the EMs fully grasp the meanings of the communicating messages.

## **CHAPTER VI. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR THE EMS**

### **6.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

Basing on main characteristics of the EMs, the identification of risks and hinderances may occur during the implementation of the subproject, the proposed suitable measures need to ensure that the EMs will be benefited. If the independant monitoring unit affirms that these underneath measures are not enough to deal with risks, additional measures will be established and a related budget will be arranged.

Specific measures will be implemented through following activities:

### **6.2. TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

Based on community consultation, these activities are agreed:

- Promotion of argicultural production for all the EM households in four villages: for the EMs, activities to promote agricultural production have to be suitable with community and households, including planting that related to training courses and the prediction of the market demand. It is necessary to consider the supply of breeding stocks and seed trees that are suitable with the progress of the subproject and with the progress of livelihood restoration;
- Vocational training and development of new skills to meed the local market demand include skilled workers (mainly for the young people) and workers without skills. These activities are designed for the PAHs whose land is acquired.
- Training of money management, especially for the dislocated EM who recieve compensation in form of money. This includes the making of plans for investment of production so as to prevent risky activities of income restoration;
- Training for the EMs in all four villages for paying new public services such as water and electricity. The EMs in four villages will be trained for prices and ways to save. Management of rusbish and waste is also included;
- When the Component I is completed and put into use, there may be an increase in road accidents. The subproject need to have educational activities for all the EMs households in the four villages to raise the awreness of the important of strictly following travelling rules so as to minimize unwanted risks;

- Training and distribute information for all EMs households of the potential negative impacts on the community as resulted from the increase in presence of strangers at the locality such as gambling and over drinking.

### **6.3. COMPENSATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION**

The material compensation will base on details stated in the RP.

The legal base to implement RP for the EMs is stipulated in the RP.

Programs to restore incomes for the PAHs will need special preference due to the high vulnerability of the EMs. An EM household who lose 10% of their cultivated land will be treated as those non-EM who lose 20% of the cultivated land. Besides, EM households will be given priority in income restoration activities as set in the RP such as: assistance and information for agricultural production; assistance for vocational training and job seeking.

### **6.4. CAPACITY BUILDING**

In order to ensure the EMs are given priority and their needs are reasonably met, leaders who are responsible for the EMDP will be trained. The training plan will include issues relating to WB's safeguards documents and the implementation of the “reinforce of capacity and technical assistance” component as set forth in the parent project (MCDP).

## **CHAPTER VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

### **7.1. PMU (PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT)**

PMU is responsible for the project performance according to the requirements of the Vietnamese government and the WB. Specialists will be hired to implement social development activities of the subproject. A professional team with 5 to 7 experienced members will take the responsibility to realize social safeguard reports, at the same time co-operate with local authorities. PMU will prepare annual plan for the implementation of the EMDP with internal monitoring under the leaders' watch.

### **7.2. PPC (PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE)**

PPC will instruct related departments to help sub departments in implementing the EMDP. Department for EM at provincial level of the Lao Cai province will examine and give assessment of the implementation of the EMDP.

### **7.3. CPC (CITY PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE)**

Co-operates with the PMU and the PPC to implement the EMDP;

Establishes a group of EMs with representatives of all affected ethnics, as well as agents from the city Fatherland Front, Association of Farmer, the Union of Women, and representative of the city residents. These agents will provide feedbacks from their communities to the DPC and higher administrative levels.

### **7.4. PCC (PEOPLE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNE)**

Representatives of the PCC and head of EM within the villages will be key persons in the implementation of the EMDP.

They will help the local residents to overcome difficulties during the subproject implementation. They will organize resident meetings to distribute information of safety rules and of the subproject so as to promote the efficient implementation of the EMDP.

## CHAPTER VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

At present, the EM communities within the project area no longer hold their traditional institutions. Conflicts occurred within community will be solved by applying current legal framework. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism for the EMs will follow the grievance redress mechanism applied for the whole project.

All EM communities or affected EMs' complaints and grievances will be documented and stored at commune/ district/ provincial people's committees where they are lodged to. Grievance documents and reports will be made public accessible. All costs associated with grievance handling process incurred by the claimant and /her/his representatives are to be free of charge.

The MCDP Subproject established an Independent Board or Grievances Redress with these following components: leaders of the city, specialists in social safeguard of the PMU (1-2 persons), civil organizations/CBO/NGO (1-2 persons), bar federation, and representatives of the PAPs to ensure equality during the resolvment of the grievances. The Board operates in multitasking mechanism, with subsidy taken from 2% of the total budget for compensation, site clearance of the project. PMU will report monthly of the compensation, site clearance activities and complaints from the PAPs (if any) for the Board to enable its monitoring of the grievances and grievance redress.

The Independent Board for Grievance Redress of the MCDP was established and this Board will continue until this project for additional items finishes.

According to the mentioned-above structure, an aggrieved affected household can carry out these following stages:

**First stage**, an aggrieved PAP who is unsatisfied with any issue of the rehabilitation program and resettlement plan can express his or her complaint, in verbal or written forms, to the Independent Board for Grievances Redress. The Board has the responsibility to resolve the complaint within 15 days.

The Board will (first step) organize community consultation and/or directly discuss with the complainant; if the first step is not effectively done, the Board will apply the second step by proposing and consulting the City People's Committee to resolve grievances relating land acquisition and site clearance.



**Second stage**, if the complainant is unsatisfied with the decision at the city level, he or she can elevate the complaint to the Provincial People's Committee within 15 days since receiving decision at the first stage. The Provincial People's Committee will issue decision regarding the complaint within 15 days.

**Third Stage**, if the complainant is unsatisfied with the decision of the second stage, or any stage, he or she can elevate his/her complaint to City Court of law arbitrates within 15 days since receiving decision at the previous stage.

The complainant who files his/her case will not be charged for their administrative fee or fee for logging a complaint.

A person from PMU will be assigned to directly work with the PAPs at the first stage to unofficially receive opinions. This person will help the illiterate/vulnerable to express their complaints.

Besides, a deposit account to pay for resettlement will be used if the grievances redress is prolonged to avoid slow progress of the project, at the same time ensure the compensation is implemented after the complain is resolved.

All complains, questions, suggestions will be archived and stored, then sent to the PMU and authorities on monthly basis. Expenses for establishment and maintaince of the Board will be included in the expenses for the project.

This grievance redress mechanism will also be applied to resolve other issues such as impacts caused by dust, temporarily-occupied land, and temporary impacts on doing business.

Besides, to ensure everyone can properly carry out their right to grievance, the PMU needs to provide special assistance for the PAPs who are limited in the ability to pursuit their entitlements. They may be persons who cannot write, or persons with defect on body which prevents them from expressing their complaint. Thus, the PAPs can express their complaint verbally and the staff of the Independent Board for Grievance Redress has the responsibility to translate their verbal complaint into text.

Besides, to ensure the PAPs can properly perform their right to log complaints, the PMU needs to have special assistance for the affected people who have limitations in the execution of this right such as the illiterate, the handicapped, or the EM. This will ensure the EM can verbally express their grievance and put into reports.

## **CHAPTER IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Aims of the monitoring process are (i) ensure that impacts identified in the EMDP and mitigation measures of adverse impacts are implemented effectively; (ii) ensure community consultation and people's participation take place; (iii) ensure all issues will be resolved; (iv). Ensure that the implement of activities set forth in the EMDP. Report of monitoring results will be submitted to the WB every 6 months.

An organization is hired by the PMU to independently monitor implementation of the RP. This organization will also monitor the EMDP implementation. It can be a research institution, an NGO, or an independent consultation company with the conditions that they have competent and experienced staffs and they must be approved by the WB.

Indicators of evaluation include:

- The number of activities of information distributed to the EM in the language that they are good at, according to their request;
- The number of impact mitigation measures negotiated with the EM including: training courses and activities, capacity building, and evaluation of participants in such activities;
- Surveys of at the classes to learn about the attendees' satisfaction with the quality of training at the middle of the course and when the project is completed;
- The number of successful resolves on compensation and effective negotiation among related agents which is reflected in independent monitoring report submitted to the WB and PMU every 6 months.
- The number of complaints and cases resolved.

## CHAPTER X. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

EMDP is implemented as an independent program. Table 7 provides details of the schedule for main activities of the Subproject, consultation and information distribution as well as monitoring and evaluation. Some activities are included in the RP action plan.

**Table 7: Schedule of the implementation of the EMDP**

Activities	Timeline															
	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Consultation and information distribution																
Capacity building																
Training and education																
Monitoring and Evaluation																

**CHAPTER XI. BUDGET AND EXPENSE**

Expenses of activities to assist the EMs of the EMDP are categorized as follows:

- Expenses for training of the project's staffs and the authorities' officials have been included in the Subproject's expenses.
- Fund for the specific training activities for the EMs has been included in the expenses for EMDP (see below);
- Expenses for compensation, assistance and resettlement, as well as income restoration, are a part of the RP's budget, including livelihood restoration such as vocational orientation, training of other skills.

**Table 8: Special cost estimates of the EMDP performance**

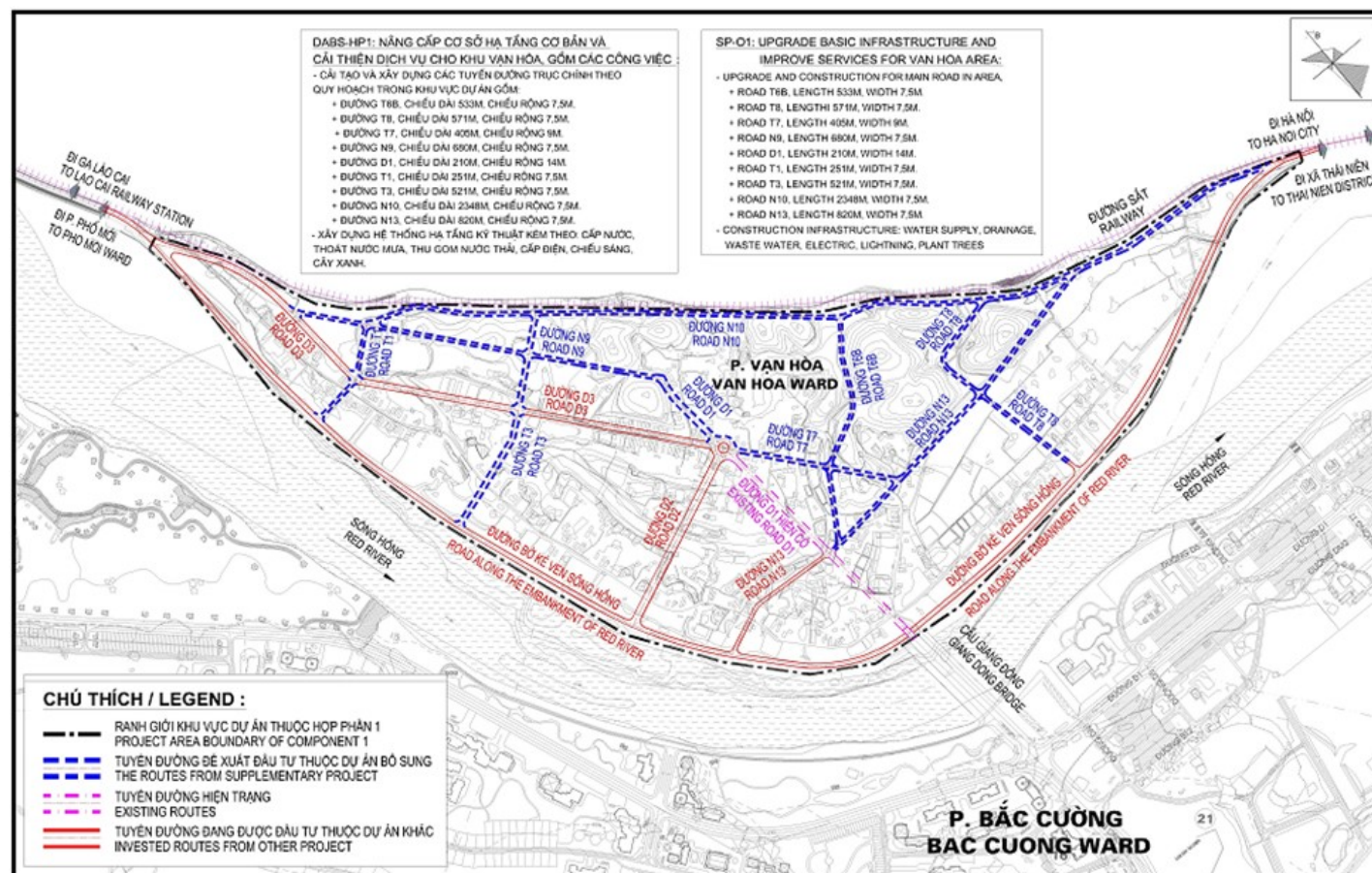
No.	Items	Beneficiaries	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Total (VND)
1	Training for representatives of the local community and local households	All 330 EM people in four villages	One-day long training course	3	5,000,000	15,000,000
2	Training for development of agriculture	330	One-day long training course	6	10,000,000	60,000,000
3	Guide to method and plan of manage and use of the compensation	18 EM household whose land is acquired	Seminar	2	5,000,000	10,000,000
4	Guide to the price list and fees for public services (electricity and water)	330	Seminar	3	5,000,000	15,000,000
5	Training sessions on road safety	330	One-day long training	3	5,000,000	15,000,000

			course			
6	Information distribution	330	One-day long course	3	10,000,000	30,000,000
7	Materials and stationary	330			10,000,000	10,000,000
	Sub total					155,000,000
	Contingency 10%					15,500,000
	Total					<b>170,500,000</b>

**Table 9: Estimates of independent monitoring consultants support the implementation of the EMDP program**

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Total
				(VND)	(VND)
1	Team leader salary	Month_ person	6	30,000,000	180.000.000
2	Specialist salary	Tháng/ người	6	20.000,000	120.000.000
3	Stationery	Monitoring period	8	10.000.000	80.000.000
4	Office, communication	Monitoring period	12	10.000.000	120.000.000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>500.000.000</b>

Appendix 1: Map of construction site:



## Appendix 2: Photos of community consultation





Appendix 3: List of the EM PAPs

No.	Name of PAPs	Address	Ethnicity	Residential land (m2)		Cultivated land (m2)		Relocation
				Total	Affected	Total	Affected	
1.	Lý Thị Hồng	Cánh Chín	Dao	80	X	-	X	
2.	Lý A Hải	Cánh Chín	Dao	100		2686	X	
3.	Lý Thanh An	Cánh Chín	Dao	0		1472	X	
4.	Lý Văn Ngán	Cánh Chín	Dao	200		720	X	
5.	Nông Văn Nùng	Cánh Chín	Tay	400		1050	X	
6.	Nông Ánh Ngọc	Cánh Đông	Giay	200	X	-	X	
7.	Nông Văn Dịu	Cánh Đông	Giay	200	X	1386	X	X
8.	Ngô Thị Bích	Cánh Đông	Tay	200	X	9648	X	X
9.	Vũ Thị Thư	Cánh Đông	Muong	100	X	5720	X	
10.	Nông Văn Cun	Cánh Đông	Giay	200		288	X	
11.	Bạch Ngọc Sáng	Giang Đông 2	Giay	140	X	100	X	
12.	Hồ Mạnh Trường	Giang Đông 2	Giay	150	X	-	X	X
13.	Hồ Thị Nhung	Giang Đông 2	Tay	200		1924	X	



Medium Cities Development Project– Lao Cai Subproject: Additional financing

*Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)*

---

14.	Hồ Văn Dũng	Giang Đông 2	Giay	200	X	3776	X	X
15.	Bàn Thị Hằng	Giang Đông 2	Dao	200	X	-	X	X
16.	Phàn A La/Phàn A Sinh	Giang Đông 2	Dao	200		1260	X	
17.	Nông Văn Rủ	Giang Đông 2	Giay	200		1008	X	
18.	Vi Văn Phong	Giang Đông 2	Dao	200		864	X	

## Appendix 4: Community consultation minutes

UBND THÀNH PHỐ LÀO CAI  
UBND XÃ VẠN HÒA  
Số 236 /CV-UBND

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

V/v: Xác nhận kết quả tham vấn cộng đồng phục vụ lập Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường và xã hội (ESIA) cho Dự án MCDP-Tiểu dự án TP Lào Cai – Các hạng mục bổ sung (AF)

Lào Cai, ngày 01. tháng 01 năm 2016

**Kính gửi: Ban quản lý dự án ODA tỉnh Lào Cai**

UBND xã Vạn Hòa đã nhận được công văn số 1116/BQL-MTXH của Quý Ban v/v Tham vấn cộng đồng để lập các báo cáo về an toàn môi trường và xã hội cho dự án Phát triển các đô thị loại vừa tại Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án TP Lào Cai đối với các hạng mục bổ sung (AF). Do ngân hàng thế giới (WB) tài trợ.

Căn cứ quá trình trình bày, tham vấn, ghi nhận các ý kiến cộng đồng, khảo sát điều tra, phỏng vấn các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp và gián tiếp của dự án do nhóm chuyên gia môi trường của Công ty CP Tư vấn & ĐTXDHT Phương Đông (OCI) thực hiện trong thời gian qua. Chúng tôi có ý kiến như sau:

- Chính quyền địa phương và cộng đồng dân cư đồng ý với nội dung của Dự thảo Báo cáo đánh giá tác động môi trường và xã hội (ESIA) của dự án;
- Cộng đồng dân cư, các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng môi trường trực tiếp và gián tiếp trong quá trình xây dựng công trình thuộc dự án đã hiểu rõ những tác động tích cực và tiêu cực đến môi trường của dự án. Những tác động tiêu cực chỉ là tạm thời và chấp nhận được. Biện pháp giảm thiểu những tác động tiêu cực đến môi trường của dự án là hợp lý và khả thi, tuân thủ quy định hiện hành của Chính phủ Việt Nam và quy định của Ngân hàng Thế giới;
- Chính quyền địa phương và cộng đồng dân cư bày tỏ sự ủng hộ và mong muốn sớm đầu tư xây dựng các tuyến đường giao thông và hạ tầng kỹ thuật kèm theo trong khu Vạn Hòa. Những hạng mục đầu tư này có ý nghĩa to lớn giúp hoàn thiện cơ sở hạ tầng đô thị, nâng cao điều kiện sống của người dân, góp phần phát triển kinh tế xã hội của địa phương.

(Các kết quả họp tham vấn cộng đồng được trình bày trong biên bản kèm theo).

Trên đây là những ý kiến của chính quyền xã Vạn Hòa và cộng đồng dân cư liên quan đến dự án. Kính đề nghị Quý Ban cập nhật hồ sơ để dự án thực hiện các bước tiếp theo.

Trân trọng cảm ơn!

Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Tư vấn OCI;
- Lưu.

T.M ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN  
CHỦ TỊCH



CHỦ TỊCH  
*Trần Quang Hanh*



### DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN

Dự án: “Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa tại Việt Nam (MCDP) –  
 Tiêu dự án thành phố Lào Cai, tỉnh Lào Cai – Các hạng mục bổ sung”  
 Địa điểm: Phường Vạn Hòa, TP Lào Cai

Thời gian: Ngày tháng năm 2016

Địa điểm: Xã Vạn Hòa

TT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Phạm Văn Bình		Thôn Cảnh Đông	Phạm
2	Hồ Văn Dũng		Thôn Giảng Dĩnh 2	Dũng
3	Nguyễn Phúc Minh		Thôn Giảng Dĩnh 2	Minh
4	Đào Văn Vươn		Thôn Giảng Dĩnh 2	Vươn
5	Lưu Văn Hải		Thôn Giảng Dĩnh 2	Hải
6	Lưu Hải Lập		Thôn Giảng Dĩnh 2	Lập
7	Phạm Khắc Thịnh		Cảnh Đông	Thịnh
8	Phạm Lương Hùng		Cảnh Đông	Hùng
9	Hồ Minh Trường		Quang Đông	Trường
10	Đỗ Ngọc Ba		Thôn Cảnh Chấn	Ba
11	Nguyễn Thị Quát		Thôn Cảnh Chấn	Quát
12	Phạm Thị Kiên		Thôn Cảnh Đông	Kiên
13	Ngô Thanh Hằng		Thôn Cảnh Đông	Hằng
14	Vũ Thị Huyền Vân		Thôn Cảnh Đông	Vân
15	Trịnh Thị Ngọc Xuân		Phôn Cảnh Đông	Xuân
16	Trần Thị Nhàn		Phôn Cảnh Đông	Nhàn
17	Hồng Thị Quý		Thôn Cảnh Đông	Quý
18	Phạm Văn Phóng		Phôn Cảnh Đông	Phóng
19	Phạm Văn Hải		Phôn Cảnh Đông	Hải

TT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Đơn vị	Ký tên
20	Nguyễn Thị Lụa		Cảnh đông	Lụa
21	Phạm Tài Bình		Cảnh đông	Bình
22	Tô Ngọc Loan		Cảnh đông	Loan
23	Trần Thị Minh Hài		Cảnh đông	Hài
24	Vũ Thị Lan		giang sông d	Lan
25	Ngô Thị Bích		Cảnh đông	Bích

Xác nhận của UBND Phường

Đại diện Tư vấn



CHỦ TỊCH  
Trần Quang Mạnh





### DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN

Dự án: “Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa tại Việt Nam (MCDP) –  
Tiểu dự án thành phố Lào Cai, tỉnh Lào Cai – Các hạng mục bổ sung”  
Địa điểm: Phường Vạn Hòa, TP Lào Cai

Thời gian: Ngày tháng năm 2016

Địa điểm: Xã Vạn Hòa

TT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Hoàng Văn Ch�ú		Thôn cánh đg	Chú
2	Nông Văn Diu		Thôn cánh đg	Diu
3	Phạm Ngọc Tiên		Thôn cánh đg 1	Tiên
4	Phạm Nhung Nga		Thôn cánh đg	Nga
5	Bùi Thị Mỏ		Thôn cánh đg	Mỏ
6	Phạm Thị Huyền		Thôn cánh đg 1	Huyền
7	Phạm Thị Tân		Thôn cánh đg 1	Tân
8	Phạm Thị Xuyên		Thôn cánh đg 2	Xuyên
9	Đào Thị Giang		Cánh đg	Giang
10	Nguyễn Thị Tuấn		Cánh đg	Tuấn
11	Phạm Thị Huyền		Giang đg 2	Huyền
12	Ngô Văn Thắng		Cánh đg	Thắng
13	Ngô Văn Long		Cánh đg	Long
14	Ngô Văn Thủy		Cánh đg	Thủy
15	Lưu Thị Xuân		guy đg 2	Xuân
16	Lưu Khánh Hiền		guy đg 2	Hiền
17	Hồ Việt Lân		Cánh đg	Lân
18	Trần Thị Thủy		Cánh đg	Thủy
19	Trần Văn Loan		Cánh đg	Loan

TT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Đơn vị	Ký tên
20	Nguyễn Văn Phức		Thôn Giang Đông	Phức
21	Đỗ Quang Phóng		Thôn Cánh Đông	Phóng
22	Đỗ Việt Lưu		Thôn Cánh Đông	Lưu
23	Đinh Thị Khoa		Thôn Cánh Đông	Khoa
24	Phạm Thị Thiệp		Thôn Cánh Đông	Thiệp
25	Đỗ Việt Hồng		Thôn Cánh Đông	Hồng

Xác nhận của UBND Phường

Đại diện Tư vấn



CHỦ TỊCH  
Tonkin Dương Thanh

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

Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa tại Việt Nam  
Tiểu dự án thành phố Lào Cai– Các hạng mục bổ sung (AF)

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

1. Thời gian, địa điểm làm việc:

- Thời gian họp: 8.30 ngày 24/8/2016  
- Địa chỉ họp: UBND xã Văn Hoa

2. Thành phần:

- Đơn vị tư vấn:  
Tr. văn môi trường xã Văn Hoa, đại diện cư và dân tộc thiểu số  
Đại diện Ban Quản lý Dự án ODA tỉnh Lào Cai  
- Số lượng đại biểu tham dự: 69 trong đó: Nam: 31; Nữ: 38  
- Thành phần:  
Chủ tịch UBND xã Văn Hoa, Cán bộ địa chính xã  
Bí thư chi bộ thôn Cánh, Chủ tịch Quang Đông, Quang  
Đông 2, Cánh Đông; Trưởng các thôn  
Đại diện các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng

3. Nội dung tham vấn:

Hội nghị đã triển khai các nội dung tham vấn như sau:

- Giới thiệu về nội dung, các hạng mục công trình của dự án
- Về sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án
- Về các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng và phạm vi ảnh hưởng
- Về tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường, xã hội, đến vấn đề tái định cư và đến các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số
- Các kiến nghị của cộng đồng về các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động của dự án

4. Các ý kiến thảo luận:



a. Về sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án:

Tất cả các tác nhân được mời từ bây  
giờ sẽ nhất trí và ủng hộ cao nên dự án  
được phê duyệt triển khai ngay  
Mong dự án sớm triển khai và hoàn thành  
đúng tiến độ; không phải là dự án treo

b. Về các đối tượng bị ảnh hưởng và phạm vi ảnh hưởng:

Người dân nêu câu hỏi về đối tượng và mức  
độ ảnh hưởng của dự án tới sinh kế và đất đai trong  
thị trấn chưa có giấy sử dụng  
đất đai kinh doanh mong có vị trí tại thị trấn  
và có thể chuyển đổi cho kinh doanh

c. Về các tác động của dự án:

- Tác động tích cực:

Dự án là một hạng mục quan trọng, thực  
hiện thành công sẽ góp phần đẩy nhanh tiến  
độ phát triển kinh tế và văn hóa  
Có nhiều hộ sẽ ở mức độ tăng lên, thuận  
tiện cho sinh hoạt, đi lại, và làm việc

- Tác động tiêu cực:

Sự xuất hiện người lạ, là công nhân, lao  
động tạm thời ở địa phương có thể gây  
ảnh hưởng như xuất hiện các tệ nạn xã



hội, mất an ninh trật tự  
- tiến độ chăm của dự án sẽ làm cuộc sống  
của người phải tái định cư trở nên rất  
khó khăn khi không thể sống ở địa phương  
trước làm an

d. Kiến nghị các biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động của Dự án:

- Cần có sự đền bù thỏa đáng  
- Cần có quy định về giờ thi công, tối  
nhất là theo giờ hành chính, không  
thi công vào ban đêm  
- Cần có ban giám sát các tệ nạn xã hội  
phát sinh  
- Cần có chính sách hỗ trợ bổ sung cho hệ phụ  
thuộc vào đất nông nghiệp, đã cao tuổi không thể làm việc

e. Kiến nghị đối với BQL dự án:

- Cần có kế hoạch hỗ trợ người dân phục  
hồi thu nhập và ổn định cuộc sống một  
cách bền vững  
- Tránh bị chửi rủa những lớp đào tạo những  
người mà học ra không tìm được việc  
làm, làm như máy móc, máy sửa xe máy  
- Cần có cơ chế ưu tiên, có chính sách ưu đãi  
ví dụ tránh hoặc hạn chế người địa phương  
khác mua dưới hình thức đầu thầu đất dịch vụ.  
Cần ưu tiên người địa phương để họ có thu nhập  
ổn định.

T.M ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN  
CHỦ TỊCH



CHỦ TỊCH  
Trần Quang Thanh

Appendix 5: Additional Community consultation minutes

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

**BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

**Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa Việt Nam Tiểu dự án thành phố**  
**Lào cai – các hạng mục bổ sung (AF).**

Hôm nay, vào hồi 9... giờ 30... phút, ngày 11/12/2016, tại hộ gia đình Ông (bà)...Nguyễn Văn Toán.....

Chúng tôi gồm có:

**I. ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA ODA TỈNH:**

1. Ông: Trần Hoàng Hưng Chức vụ: Cán bộ.

2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

**II. ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN:**

1. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: Cán bộ.

2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

**III. ĐẠI DIỆN THÔN**...Cánh Dưng.....

1. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Toán..... Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn.....

2. Ông: Trần Văn Nhuận..... Chức vụ: T.BCT.M.....

**NỘI DUNG:**

Tim hiểu một số nguyện vọng của các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong vùng dự án được triển khai. (Sau khi tư vấn sơ lược tóm tắt dự án).

a. Các ý kiến thảo luận.

.....Nhất là về quan điểm đầu tư dự án để người dân biết chi phí sinh  
sách an sinh xã hội khi phải di chuyển chỗ ở nhân tại địa cư trên  
địa bàn.....

b. Về các tác động của dự án.

.....Dự án này đầu tư sẽ góp phần quan trọng thúc đẩy nhanh tiến  
đi xây dựng khu phố thị trấn dân thôn thành mục tiêu phát  
trung tâm giao sớm nhất thay đổi cuộc sống của nhân dân trong vùng  
GPM.B bên cạnh những mặt thuận lợi cũng có những khó khăn phát  
sinh từ đó là công nhân dân.....

c. Tác động tiêu cực.

.....Dự án triển khai làm xáo trộn cuộc sống hiện tại của nhân dân trong

thư viện về điều kiện toàn vùng, môi trường sống, khả năng tăng tiến kiến  
việc làm cho đồng bào tăng năng nghiệp giữ chuyển sang khu dân  
thay đổi hoàn toàn sẽ xuất hiện người ta đến nhà họ mới bắt đầu tiến  
đi khu an ninh, khai thác sẽ làm cho sống như dân gặp... khả năng  
không yên tâm cơ sở của sống

d. Sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án

Các hộ dân tham dự cuộc họp nhất trí về chủ trương đầu tư  
thực hiện dự án đảm bảo quyền lợi khi thu hồi đất của nhân dân  
nằm trong khu vực dự án để tái định cư

Biên bản kết thúc hội ..... giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, được đọc cho các bên cùng  
nghe và thống nhất ký tên./.

CÁC HỘ ĐƯỢC THAM VẤN

Hưng  
phạm Hồng Hưng

THÔN TRƯỞNG

Nguyễn Văn Tiến

CÁN BỘ THAM VẤN



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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa Việt Nam Tiểu dự án thành phố  
Lào cai – các hạng mục bổ sung (AF).

Hôm nay, vào hồi 8... giờ 00... phút, ngày 21./12/2016, tại hộ gia đình Ông  
(bà).....Phạm Văn Lưu...Phan Quang Dũng.....

Chúng tôi gồm có:

I. ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA ODA TỈNH:

1. Ông: Trần Hoàng Hưng Chức vụ: Cán bộ.  
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

II. ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN:

1. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: Cán bộ.  
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

III. ĐẠI DIỆN THÔN.....Quang Dũng.....

1. Ông: Phạm Văn Lưu..... Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn.....  
2. Ông: Phạm Văn Phê..... Chức vụ: Trưởng ban CS.MT.KPC.....

NỘI DUNG:

Tìm hiểu một số nguyện vọng của các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong vùng dự án được triển khai. (Sau khi tư vấn sơ lược tóm tắt dự án).

a. Các ý kiến thảo luận.

...Các hộ tham dự cuộc họp phát hiện rõ chủ trương đầu tư của dự án...  
...Khen ngợi khi triển khai thực hiện đảm bảo quyền lợi cho người dân...  
...Chờ đợi các kết quả của dự án.....

b. Về các tác động của dự án.

...Ảnh hưởng trực tiếp đến cuộc sống của nhân dân trong vùng và...  
...Việc đầu tư, lao động tự nhiên của dân địa phương sẽ góp phần quan trọng...  
...đến sự phát triển kinh tế xã hội của địa phương và vùng...  
...Phương thức sống của nhân dân có nhiều thay đổi đầy đủ thuận lợi cho...  
...Số hộ tăng thêm đầu tư.....

c. Tác động tiêu cực.

...Số xuất khẩu lao động là công nhân lao động tạm thời đến miền...

khởi đầu công có thể sẽ gây ra các tai nạn xã hội. Phải phải  
thức sản xuất để sản xuất nông nghiệp thuận lợi hơn không cần phải  
sản xuất sẽ dẫn đến khó khăn trong công tác chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp  
thực hiện chủ trương dân phải đi chuyển chỗ ở làm nên khó  
khăn trong việc ổn định cuộc sống.

d. Sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án

Đều ủng hộ việc khai thác thủy điện chủ trương này sớm triển khai đầu  
tư để giải quyết vấn đề chính đáng về con sông xã hội dân  
các hộ phải đi chuyển chỗ ở.

Biên bản kết thúc hội 1h. giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, được đọc cho các bên cùng  
nghe và thống nhất ký tên./.

CÁC HỘ ĐƯỢC THAM VẤN

Hu  
Lý Thị gần Trần Thị Hồng  
Vũ  
Vi Thị Vân.

THÔN TRƯỞNG

Phạm Văn Lập

CÁN BỘ THAM VẤN

- Phay đ<sup>đ</sup> h<sup>đ</sup>u kiện l<sup>đ</sup>o n<sup>đ</sup>c t<sup>đ</sup> sản xu<sup>đ</sup>at n<sup>đ</sup>ng nghi<sup>đ</sup>p thu<sup>đ</sup>o




Tuy cho dù từ qui luật thị trường phải chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp  
từ nông dân sang thủ công để sống nằm trong qui hoạch yêu cầu  
đến phát triển kinh tế xuất hiện thêm công nhân đến một em học  
triat từ xã hội

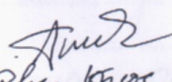
d. Sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án

Bà con nhân dân lúc này tham vấn nhất từ là chủ chúng  
đầu tư thực hiện chủ trương của huyện xã để ngôi xóm tiến khai thác  
hiện đại an không qui hoạch tạo kéo dài


Biên bản kết thúc hội thảo giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, được đọc cho các bên cùng  
nghe và thống nhất ký tên./.

CÁC HỘ ĐƯỢC THAM VẤN

  
Nguyễn Phú Nhân

  
Phạm Ngọc Ba

THÔN TRƯỞNG

  
Phạm Ngọc Ba

CÁN BỘ THAM VẤN

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Dự án phát triển các đô thị loại vừa Việt Nam Tiêu dự án thành phố  
Lào cai – các hạng mục bổ sung (AF).

Hôm nay, vào hồi 10... giờ 00... phút, ngày ...../12/2016, tại hộ gia đình Ông  
(bà)... Lê Thị Phụng .....

Chúng tôi gồm có:

I. ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA ODA TỈNH:

1. Ông: Trần Hoàng Hưng Chức vụ: Cán bộ.
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

II. ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN:

1. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: Cán bộ.
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

III. ĐẠI DIỆN THÔN Công An .....

1. Ông: Bà Lê Thị Phụng ..... Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn .....
2. Ông: ..... Chức vụ: .....

NỘI DUNG:

Tìm hiểu một số nguyện vọng của các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong vùng dự án được triển khai. (Sau khi tư vấn sơ lược tóm tắt dự án).

a. Các ý kiến thảo luận.

Hộ gia đình ông Nguyễn Văn Cường, bà Ma Thị Lây có đất bị thu hồi để  
ngôi, sớm triển khai thực hiện dự án để nhân dân yên tâm ổn định  
cuộc sống.

b. Về các tác động của dự án.

Dự án được triển khai đầu tư góp phần quan trọng trong việc  
lĩnh thành đầu tư có sự hỗ trợ xây dựng lên đô thị văn hóa theo qui  
hoạch đã được phê duyệt  
Tổng thôn dân số tại địa phương hiện là 100 và sớm được công nhận  
lên thành phường thuận lợi cho việc thực hiện và nâng cao chất lượng

c. Tác động tiêu cực.

Số lượng thêm nhiều người là (công nhân đến lao động tại



thời ở địa bàn có thể gây ảnh hưởng đến các tài sản và hồ sơ...  
mặt an ninh trật tự trên địa bàn, đặc biệt là an ninh trật tự...  
nhân dân... phải chuyển đổi... từ... sang... sản xuất...  
nông nghiệp... từ... sang... nông nghiệp... chuyển đổi...  
nông nghiệp... từ... sang... nông nghiệp...

d. Sự đồng thuận đối với việc triển khai dự án

...Sở... Sơn... tham... tại... họp... nhất... về... Chủ...  
từ... của... của... chính... an... xã... cho... con...  
đào... năm... trong... qui... của... Văn... Hoa...

Biên bản kết thúc hội thảo... giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, được đọc cho các bên cùng  
nghe và thống nhất ký tên./.

CÁC HỘ ĐƯỢC THAM VẤN

Công  
Nguyễn Văn Công  
Trần  
Mạnh Cường

THÔN TRƯỞNG

Trần  
Lê Thị Thủy

CÁN BỘ THAM VẤN

## DANH SÁCH CÁC HỘ ĐƯỢC THAM VẤN

DA AF

STT	HỌ VÀ TÊN	ĐƠN VỊ	SỐ TIỀN	KÝ TÊN
1	Lý Thanh an	Phườn Cầu Chín	100N	An
2	Lý Văn Ngân	NT		Umm
3	Bùi Thị Núi	NT		Thư
4	Khướn Thị Hương	NT		Thư
5	Phạm Ngọc Ba	NT		Ba
6	Đặng Văn Hải	NT		Hải
7	Nguyễn Thị Phan	NT		Phan
8	Vũ Văn Dũng	NT		Dũng
9	Lý Văn Phấn	NT		Phấn
10	Đặng Mai Xuân	M		Xuân
11	Nà Thị Bình	Phườn Công Đồng		Bình
12	Nguyễn Văn Cường	NT		Cường
13	Phạm Văn Lợi			Lợi
14	Vũ Văn Phúc	Phườn Công Đồng		Phúc
15	Lê Thị Thuý			Thuý
16	Lý Văn Yên	NT		Yên
17	Ngô Văn Bình	NT		Bình
18	Tân A Quang	NT		Quang
19	Phan A Thặng	NT		Thặng
20	Phan A Lạc	NT		Lạc
21	Lý Văn Tuấn	NT		Tuấn
22	Lý Văn Đức	NT		Đức
23	Phan A Phấn	NT		Phấn
24	Phan Thị Nguyệt	NT		Nguyệt
25	Vũ Văn Văn	Phườn Công Đồng 2		Văn
26	Bùi Thị Hằng	NT		Hằng
27	Lý Thị Yên	NT		Yên
28	Phan Văn Bình			Bình
29	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn			Tuấn
30	Phan Văn Hùng			Hùng
31				
32				

NGƯỜI LẬP

Phạm Khắc Tĩnh