

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

Sau Vo Detention Lake and Sau Vo Access Road Subprojects

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	Department of Finance
	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DONRE	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement
DCARC	Committee
DPC	District People's Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPF	Ethnic Minorities Policy Framework
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Financial Year
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
IOL	Inventory of Lost
LFDC	Land Fund Development Center
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SA	Social Assessment
SES	Socio Economic Survey
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US dollar
VDIC	Vietnam Development Information Center
VND	Vietnam dong
VPFRWWMP	Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project
WB	World Bank
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facilities

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Cut-off-date	The date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. A census survey will be done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households
Eligibility	The criteria to receive benefits under the resettlement program. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will provide general guidance on this but the eligibility criteria will not be definitively confirmed until the implementation of the RAP
Replacement cost	A method of valuation of assets (including land, shelter, access to services, structures, crops, etc.) that helps determine the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, covering transaction costs, which may include taxes, fees, transportation, labor, etc. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.
Resettlement	This RAP, in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), covers the involuntary taking of land that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk	Those who might suffer disproportionately from adverse project impacts and/or be less able to access the project benefits and compensation, including livelihood restoration and assets compensations, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable peoples include: female headed households with dependents, disabled persons, poor households with certificates, children and elderly households who are with no other means of support, and ethnic minority people.
Livelihood (income) restoration	Livelihoods restoration refers to that compensation for PAPs who suffers loss of income sources or means of livelihoods to restore their income and living standards to the pre- displacement levels.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the *Sau Vo Lake Dredging and Sau Vo Access Road Construction Subproject* under the “Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP)” funded by the World Bank (WB). This Resettlement Action Plan was built based on the resettlement policy framework of the VPFRWMP and the results from socio-economic surveys, inventory of losses and public consultation. This RAP also presents the eligibility criteria for compensation of land and assets affected by the subproject, description of the income restoration program, implementation arrangement, implementation plan, estimated cost, monitoring and assessment, participation in consultation of the community and grievance redress mechanism.

2. **Scope of Impacts and Land Acquisition.** The Subproject will be implemented in the area of three communes and one town in two districts, namely BinhXuyen and Yen Lap, of Vinh Phuc Province. The dredging of SauVo Lake and construction of Sau Vo access road along the lake will cause land acquisition impacts in the area of Binh Dinh and Dong Cuong communes (Yen Lac District), Tan Phong Commune and Thanh Lang Town (BinhXuyen District). The subproject would will acquire 2,229,090 m² of land belonging to 1,105 households and Commune People’s Committees (CPCs) of three communes and one town. By land use, nine types of land will be affected; these comprise land grown to rice, irrigation land, transport land, aquaculture land, cemetery land, perennial cropland, unused land, annual cropland, and water surface¹. In addition, the subproject will require the acquisition of 840,065.6 m² of rice growing land but affecting one tree.

(i) A total 1,105 households in the subproject area will be affected due to permanent land acquisition for the purpose of the subproject. In which

- 1.105 households are affected on 840.065,6m² agricultural land;
- 1 household affected on 1 timber tree (low quality wood);
- There is no affected household in its residential land.
- There is no household to be physically relocated;

(i) All of the households are affected in agricultural land and none of them will be affected in their house or any structure;

(ii) 563 households are severely affected by losing 20% or more of their productive landholdings;

(iii) Among the 563, 186 households are identified as vulnerable households, including those headed by single women with dependents, poor households, households with the disable, single elderly households, and social policy beneficiary households.

(iv) 33 households will be affected by temporary land acquisition and 12 households who have fish pond, will be temporarily affected during dredging Sau Vo lake;

(v) All of the affected people belong to the Kinh ethnic group or the mainstream society of Vietnam.

A detailed consultation and Social Assessment will be conducted for households that will be affected by the dredging of the three lakes and the river systems. The consultation and detailed SA will be done when the detailed design and the construction measures are

¹As Land Law 2013, water surface is land has water like a pond and unused land is the land that not yet identified used proposed;

available to facilitate the detailed social assessment – both scope, magnitude of the social impact of the subprojects on the affected households, and mitigation measures. These affected households will include those who do fishing and aquaculture activities in the subproject lakes and rivers, and those who do farming in the riparian, which are using lake and river water for their crops. The SA findings will be used to develop plan to address identified impacts on these households, including impacts related to livelihood, and impacts outside involuntary land acquisition, resettlement, among other things.

3. Mitigation measures for Land Acquisition Impacts. In order to minimize impacts caused by land acquisition, the project design has proposed alternatives to select the optimal option to meet the following criteria (i) causing the smallest possible impacts on land acquisition; and (ii) ensuring optimal drainage purposes; (ii) including consultations' inputs provided by the local authorities and communities in the subproject area.

4. Socioeconomic Profile. The number of communes benefited from the subproject implementation is 20. In the area of three communes and one town in the subproject construction area, farming and livestock rising account for 17% of the people's income while income from wages and salaries represent more than 63% of the total income of the affected households. Poor and near-poor² households account for 2.2%. The monthly per capita income is about VND 6,973,970. The average household size is 4.68. The majority of the household members are secondary school graduates, representing 38.9% while 11.1% of the household members attended vocational colleges and universities.

5. Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix. The Project has prepared an resettlement framework (RPF) based on the current policies and regulations of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank OP 4.12. The general objective of the policies and this RAP document is to ensure that all the people affected by the subproject receive compensation for their losses at replacement cost and their living standards are at least pre-project levels. Support will be provided to severely affected households, relocated households, households losing income sources and vulnerable households so they can restore their income living standard levels are improved or at least pre-project level

6. Consultation and community participation. Inputs and recommendations of participants' public consultations were considered for the preparation this RAP, concerning impacts, policies, and entitlements applied to the project.

7. Implementation Arrangements. Compensation, assistance and resettlement activities are implemented by Vinh Phuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center and Vinh Phuc ODA Project Management Unit (VP-ODA PMU). During the implementation process, there should be close coordination between the implementing agencies such as District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees, PMU, local offices, communal staffs, local social organization and people affected by the subproject. An independent monitoring agency will be hired to carry out external monitoring of this RAP to ensure the desirable outcomes.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism. During the implementation process, any raising concerns, complaints by the affected people will be resolved based on the regulated procedure in the policy framework for compensation and resettlement of the project as well as RAP of the subproject. Complaints will be resolved directly by the local authority and

² According to Decision 09/2011/QĐ-TTg near-household has average income from 401,000 VND to 520,000 VND / person / month for rural area and from 501,000 VND to 650,000 VND/person/month for urban area.

project staff in a fair and transparent manner with participation of the external monitoring agency. Those who file for complaints are not subjected to any administrative fees.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation. Staff from VP-ODA PMU is responsible for overseeing and monitoring of the implementation of the RAP. In addition, external monitoring consultants will be recruited to monitor the implementation process and carry out evaluation on the living conditions of the affected people throughout the implementation of resettlement plan and after the implementation of resettlement action plan is completed.

10. Cost Estimate. It is estimated that the total cost for compensation and assistance is **VND 194,924,016,523.68** (equivalent to about **US\$ 8,682,584.25** with the exchange rate of US\$1=VND 22,400). This cost comprises of compensation for residential land, agricultural land, crop cultivation lands and support for livelihood restoration and implementation of RAP. This cost will be provided by the project counterpart fund.

11. Implementation Schedule. Compensation, assistance and resettlement activities will be carried out during the 1st year period from the fourth quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2016 and the Vinh Phuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center is mainly responsible for the implementation.

I. Introduction

1. Project Background

Vinh Phuc Province

1. Vinh Phuc is a province located in the Northern key economic region. The province is bounded by Thai Nguyen and Tuyen Quang provinces to the North, by Phu Tho Province to the West, and by Hanoi Capital to the East and the South. The province has a total area of 1,231.76 km². According to the 2009 statistical data, Vinh Phuc has a total population of 1,003,047, of which 22.4% of the population live in the urban areas while 77.6% in the rural areas. Per capita GDP was VND 52 million in 2012, higher than the national level of VND 36 million. The provincial poverty incidence in 2012 was 7.3% (GSO, income based measures), lower than the national level of 11.1%. The province consists of nine administrative divisions including Vinh Yen City, Phuc Yen Township, and seven districts, namely Lap Thach, Song Lo, Tam Duong, Tam Dao, Binh Xuyen, Vinh Tuong, and Yen Lac. The capital of the province is Vinh Yen City, 50 km from Hanoi and 25 km from Noi Bai International Airport.



Figure 1. Administrative Map of Vinh Phuc Province

2. Vinh Phuc has become an integral part of the industrial development belt of the Northern provinces, strongly influenced by the growth of the big industrial parks in Hanoi such as Bac Thang Long, Soc Son, etc. The province is also an industrial hub of the Red River Delta and one of the key foreign direct investment (FDI) destinations in the country. The level of its public debt is insignificant and covers the period of 2006-2011, the average value borrowed by Vinh Phuc remained about just one percent of the local receipt.

Despite the fast economic growth, Vinh Phuc is facing a number of challenges, including frequent flooding, regional water pollution, lack of infrastructure and weak institutional capacity, which have become bottlenecks for Vinh Phuc to sustain its further growth.

3. Located in the midstream of Red River system, Vinh Phuc receives water from big rivers including Da River, Thao River, Lo River and Pho Day River. The inland rivers include Phan River, Ca Lo River, Cau Ton River, Hanh River, and Tranh River; the large lakes and ponds

in the province include Vac Lake, Rung Lake, Sau Vo Lake, and Nhi Hoang Lake. These above-mentioned rivers and lakes have the general natures of the river system in the Northern Delta Region. Due to its low elevation in the Red River flood plain, two third of the province is prone to flooding. There is an especially high risk from flooding in the areas of the Phan River basin including Vinh Yen City and most of FDI zones are located.

4. Frequent floods have caused serious impacts on agriculture as well as deterioration of infrastructure in both rural and urban areas including Vinh Yen City and the industrial zones and enterprises. Floods also cause significant losses of agricultural and industrial productivity, impacting on livelihoods and hindering the growth of the province. Initial estimates of the flood damage during the period 2006-2013 are about US\$ 150 million, including significant agricultural production losses of around 30% of total crop values. Flooding also causes significant disruption to traffic in Vinh Yen City and several industrial zones, not to mention health related costs.

5. In addition, there is a lack of capacity and effective and integrated management system to address the issues related to water resources management since the water resource and water quality monitoring systems in the catchment are yet to be established. Furthermore, Vinh Phuc has very limited capacity in floods warning and emergency response. Currently, the Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) have only two automatic water quality monitoring stations. These elements are critical to provide timely and accurate information t for decision making and emergency response, especially in addressing flooding and pollution incidents.

6. The current drainage system in Phan River and Ca Lo River basin in Vinh Phuc Province is only to serve the local drainage system and with the scenario of flowing downstream to Cau River. There is no overall solution for the whole system of Phan-Ca Lo River in Vinh Phuc Province.

1.1. Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management - Project description

7. In order to support Vinh Phuc to address the issues related to water resources management, the central government and Development Partners (DP) are working with Vinh Phuc to address these challenges. The activities have been being implemented include:

- a. Government funded support includes some limited dredging works for the Phan River and the Vac Lake in Vinh Yen City, construction of number of small pumping stations to divert water from fields to the Phan River and pilot water pollution control model in some villages in Phan River catchment.
- b. JICA has constructed a 5,000m³/day wastewater treatment plant and 34km of primary a secondary sewer in Vinh Yen City and plans to expand the second phase of an 8,000m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plants and related sewers.
- c. ADB has planned to help Vinh Phuc through Green Cities Project, including building the tertiary sewer and households' connections to JICA financed WWTP and rehabilitating 150ha of lakes in Vinh Yen City, including dredging and embankments.

8. However, there are still critical gaps to be addressed in relation with flooding in the province and water pollution in the Phan River catchment. The provincial government has approached to the World Bank for requesting support to fill these gaps. The Project named as the Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP) is

being prepared in order to provide a sustainable water environment for the long-term socioeconomic development of Vinh Phuc Province.

9. **The project concept and design is guided by a careful assessment of the topography and related water issues in the province.** Given that the Phan River goes across the province, problems of flooding and water quality in the catchment are interlinked. The current piece-meal approach and standalone interventions by the various departments to tackle these issues are proving inefficient and costly. Hence the project design carefully assembled the components to address the issues holistically, by adopting an integrated basin-wide river management approach. The design concept has a strong buy-in and endorsement of the provincial government and is among the main strategic priorities of the central government. The design followed a thorough analysis and quality review to achieve the sought development objectives.
10. **Given the interlinkages between flooding and water pollution, the proposed project addresses these issues in an integrated manner through an optimal mix of structural and nonstructural measures.** These include (i) supporting structural measures for flooding control and river rehabilitation; (ii) improving wastewater collection and treatment in district small towns and rural villages; (iii) establishing water resource and quality monitoring, and flooding early warning emergency response systems; and (iv) institutional development and training for government departments and water sector practitioners aimed at managing the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

Project Components

Component 1 - Flood Risk Management (estimated cost USD117 million)

11. This component improves flood risk management through structural measures in Basin B (including sub-basins B-1, B-2 and B-3) and Basin C. The measures include (i) construction and rehabilitation of three retention lakes with a total area of 260 hectare to increase regulation capacity; (ii) construction of three drainage pumping stations with total capacity of 145 m³ per second and related canals to divert excessive storm water from basin B to Pho Day and Red River; (iii) dredging key sections along 50 km of the Phan River to increase the discharge capacity; and (iv) construction of two flood control gates with associated embankments to prevent storm water entering Basin B from Basin C.

Component 2 Water Environmental Management (estimated cost USD17 million)

12. This component improves the environmental conditions in densely populated small towns and rural communities as well as the water quality in the Phan River by providing wastewater and drainage services. The measures include the construction and rehabilitation of wastewater collection and treatment facilities in four district towns and 33 rural villages along the Phan River. Given that the source of pollution is mostly from domestic households, this component will focus on intercepting and treating wastewater. Simple and low cost technologies that will not require sophisticated mechanical equipment, high power consumption and complicated operation & maintenance will be applied.

Component 3 Implementation Support, Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening (estimated cost USD16 million)

13. This component supports (i) project implementation including detailed engineering designs, construction supervision , safeguard monitoring and other related activities; (ii) water resource and emergency flood early warning, including consulting services, works, equipment and other related activities; (iii) operation and maintenance (O&M) for assets to be built under the project, including trainings, development of operation manuals, and provision of necessary equipment; and (iv) institutional development for river basin management and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

Project Financing

14. The estimated total project cost is USD220 million with USD150 million proposed to be financed by an IBRD loan. The estimated government counterpart funding is US\$70 million to cover the costs of resettlement, portion of construction, project overhead, front-end fee and interest during construction.

**Table 1. Project Cost and Financing by Component
[To be revised during appraisal]**

Project Components	IBRD or IDA Financing (m)	% Financing	Counterpart Funding
1. Flood Risk Management	USD117	78.0%	
2. Water Environmental Management	USD16.5	11%	
3. Implementation Support, Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening	USD16.1	11%	
Total Costs			
Resettlement and land acquisition			USD35
Interest during construction			USD18
Taxes			USD15
Administrative costs		100%	USD2.0
Front-End Fees	USD0.4		
Commitment Fee			
Interests during Construction			
Total Investment Cost	USD150.0		USD70.0

(See Appendix 2 for details of the project components).

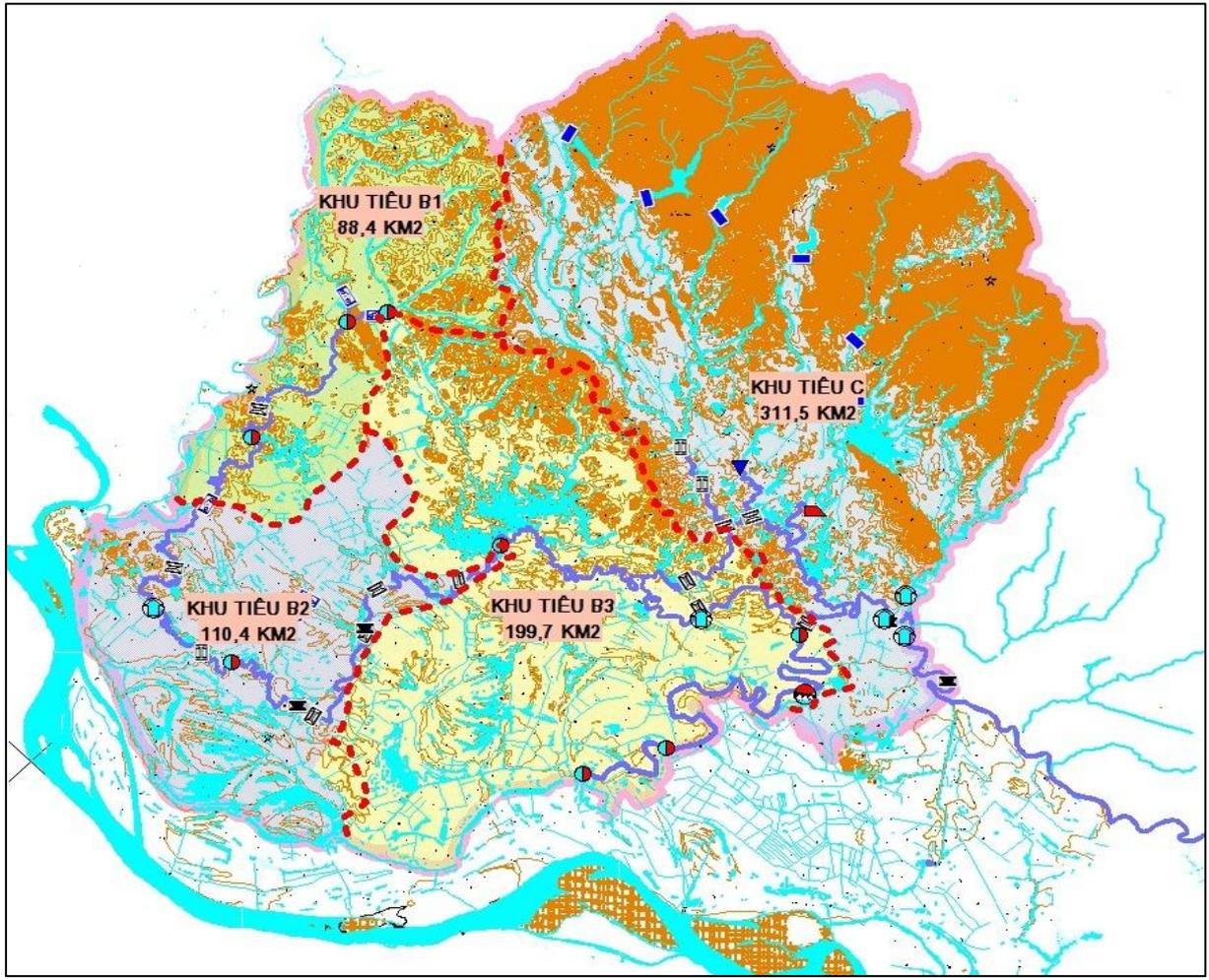


Figure 2. Map of VPFRWMP Project Area

15. The implementation of the Project will bring about overall positive impacts on the socioeconomic development in the medium-and-long term of the project area as well as Vinh Phuc Province. The construction of the infrastructure and improvement of drainage system and water quality will reduce the frequency and severity of floods in the area, improving the infrastructure system and creating benefits for the environment, public health, and socioeconomic development. Improving water management system and polluted water sewage system will facilitate the economic development as well as the growth of services and tourism of the province. The Project will also contribute to creating job opportunities for local people during construction period and improving transport networks, preventing floods, and protecting people's houses from damages caused by frequent flooding, thus facilitating tourism and transportation.

1.2. SauVo Detention Lake and Access Road

1.2.1 SauVo Access Road Subproject

The scope of the SauVo access road is as follows:

- Route 1

The route 1 is located to the West of SauVo Lake. The route 1 starts from the intersection between the lengthened Kim Ngoc road and the National Highway 2 bypass in Vinh Yen City. The route goes in the direction from North to South and

ends at the intersection with the ring road 3 (in accordance with Vinh Phuc urban development planning). The length of the route 1 is about 2.6 km.

- Route 2

The route 2 crosses over SauVo Lake in direction from East to West. The route 2 starts from the ending point of the first route and ends at the intersection with Huong Canh-Tan Phong road. The total length of the route is about 3.1 km.

- According to the design the route 1 is planned to be 35m wide while route 2 is 36m wide and requiring an access road to serve during construction, operation and management of the lake dredging. Therefore, the subproject proposes to build half of the planned section of the road.



Figure 3. Map of Subproject Area - Phan – Ca Lo Basin River

1.2.2 SauVo Lake Subproject

- SauVo Lake comprises of two lakes. The first one is located to the South of the access road, covering about 105.5 ha while the second one is located to the North of the access road with the total area of about 94.9 ha. According to the plan, the dredging area of SauVo Lake is about 180 ha (for the second lake, 74 ha to be dredged). In addition, Dong May canal, located in parallel with SauVo lakeshore, will be rehabilitated while the existing Sau Vo canal will remain the status quo. The canals to the North of the lake will be connected to SauVo Lake through the regulating gate No. 1. The new SauVo canal connecting Vac Lake area across Phan River to Dong May and Vuon Song canals will be rehabilitated before connecting the lake in front of Nguyet Duc pumping station. The regulating gate No. 2, located to the West and at the end of SauVo Lake No. 1, will be connected to Vuon Song canal.

- Scope of dredging area: 179.5 ha including 74 ha of the Northern Lake and about 105.5 ha of the Southern lake. The scope of dredging area is within the boundary introduced in the planning drawing of SauVo Detention Lake and access road, which was approved.
- Scope of embankment:
 - + Northern shore of Sau Vo Lake: embankment of lakeshore (the left side of SauVo canal) with the total length of about 1,500m.
 - + Eastern shore of SauVo Lake: make use of existing earth bank, earth bank near residential areas.
 - + Southern shore of Sau Vo Lake: embankment of lakeshore with the total length of 530m.
 - + Western shore of Sau Vo Lake: use rehabilitated Vuon Song and Dong May canal banks.
- Regulating gates: two gates will be constructed, including:
 - Regulating gate No. 1: is located near the intersection between Dong May canal, Dong Cuong canal and SauVo canal.
 - Regulating gate No. 2: is located at the end, to the Southwestern, of the lake and connects with Vuon Song canal.

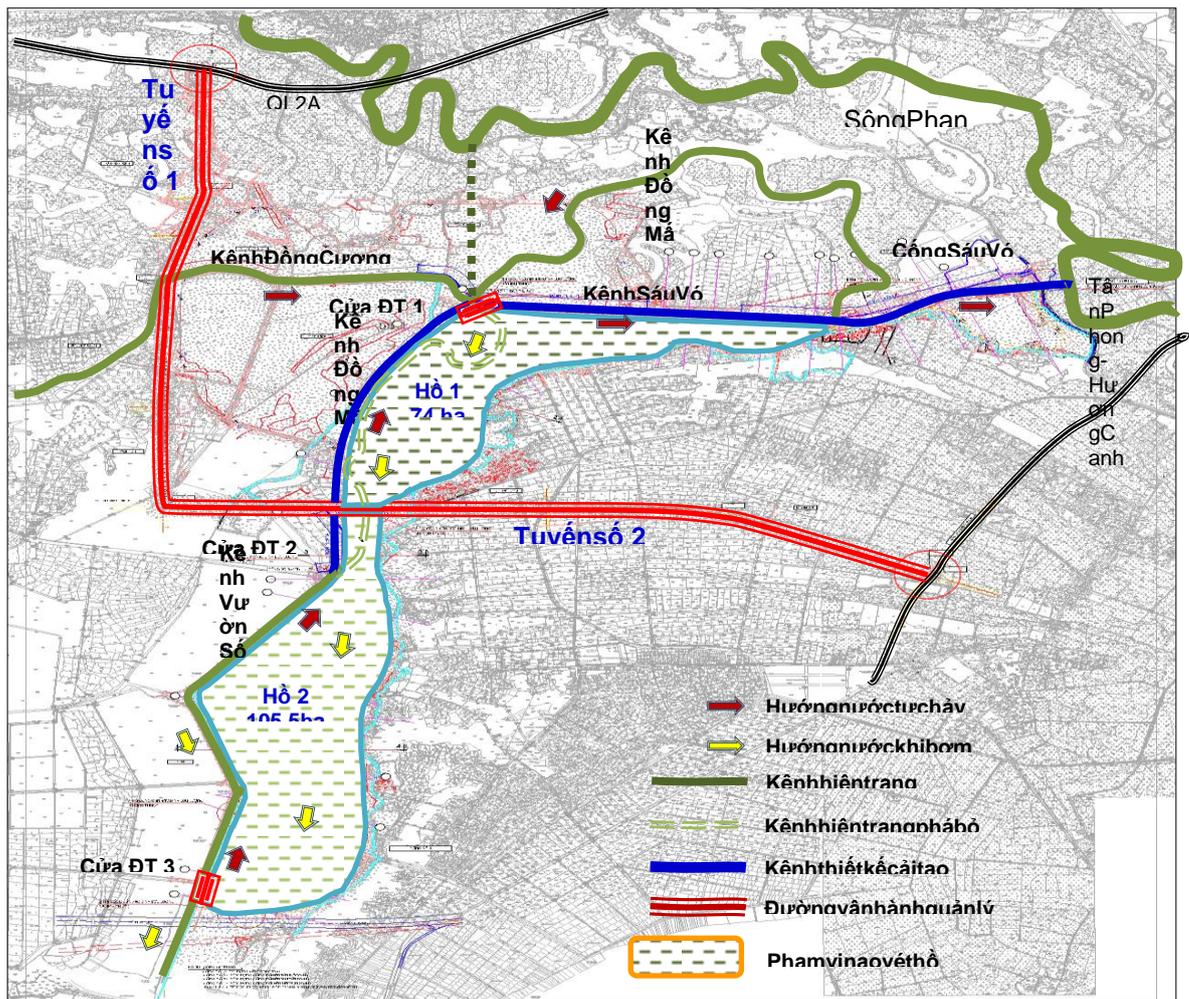


Figure 4. Proposed Planning of SauVo Lake Area

2. Potential Impacts

2.1. Positive Impacts

16. The dredging of SauVo Lake and construction of the access road will facilitate the drainage system of the entire B3 basin of Phan River system; thus, contribute to the investment and development stability by creating better infrastructure to attract economic development investment and minimizing socioeconomic losses as well as environmental pollution. Furthermore, the dredging will improve the water quality of SauVo Lake, which is currently contaminated, thereby increasing the environmental quality and contributing to the protection of living environment and mitigation of disease and infection risks to people due to flood impacts. Besides, the project also helps improve the contaminated groundwater quality and soil quality, which will facilitate the growth of fishery sector. In addition, the construction of the SauVo access road will improve the connection with transport network, hence, increasing tourism development potential.

2.2. Adverse Impacts

17. The construction of SauVo access road and dredging of Sau Vo Lake will cause adverse impacts on the environment and ecology of the lake and surrounding environment. However, these adverse impacts can be minimized and managed as the impact duration is short term, only during construction period.

18. With regards to social impacts, these are mainly caused by land acquisition for the construction of the subproject. These social impacts include both permanent and temporary land acquisition, impacts on trees and crops as well as aquatic life in the lake area as people in the area use these natural resources. The project will not cause impacts on houses and structures or any physical relocation on the part of local people. Project's impacts, involve affecting households in their agricultural land, which could be affecting their source of income and livelihoods.

19. A detailed consultation and Social Assessment will be conducted for households that will be affected by the dredging of the three lakes and the river systems. The consultation and detailed SA will be done when the detailed design and the construction measures are available to facilitate the detailed social assessment – both scope, magnitude of the social impact of the subprojects on the affected households, and mitigation measures. These affected households will include those who do fishing and aquaculture activities in the subproject lakes and rivers, and those who do farming in the riparian, which are using lake and river water for their crops. The SA findings will be used to develop plan to address identified impacts on these households, including impacts related to livelihood, and impacts outside involuntary land acquisition, resettlement, among other things.

20. As part of census and detailed measurement survey, a detailed survey of graveyards in the subproject area will be undertaken during project implementation when the detailed design is available. The RAP will be updated to reflect findings related to graveyard prior to RAP approval and construction.

3. Mitigation Measures, alternatives

21. In order to minimize adverse impacts on land and livelihoods of the affected households, the design of the Vinh Phuc ODA Project Management Unit (PMU) have reviewed and considered alternatives, to select optimal one for the dredging of SauVo Lake and construction of Sau Vo access road. The criteria for selection include the following:

- Land acquisition impacts must be reduced by building and upgrading access road based on the existing roads and embankments;
- Transport network connection in the area must be taken into consideration when designing the road.

22. In order to minimize the adverse impacts on local communities, the construction solution applied is successive construction method, therefore, the subproject only have temporarily affected to 33 households.

23. This RAP preparation involved conducting surveys and public consultations, in coordination with PMU staff to collect opinions and comments on the access road design, as well as with the team preparing the subprojects' design. The opinions of the households in three communes and Thanh Lang Township were incorporated into the final design.

24. The inclusion of both SauVo Lake dredging subproject and Sau Vo access road construction subproject into one Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) aimed at defining mitigation measures for the social impacts. By combining both subprojects in one RAP, the impacts of land are looking at cumulative impacts by both subprojects and including livelihood restoration program for the affected households. The compensation principles are established, which, land-for-land compensation is given priority to those losing productive land. In case the PAPs do not want to receive land, cash compensation will be provided.

4. Objectives of RAP

25. In order to minimize potential impacts caused by the project, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to establish resettlement principles, eligibility requirements for compensation, valuation methods or other forms of assistance, and describe the legal and institutional framework, organizational arrangements, funding mechanisms, and community consultation and participation, and grievance redress mechanism to be applied for the RAPs prepared during project implementation.

26. Thus this RAP, was prepared on the basis of the project's RPF - for the two subprojects, SauVo Lake and Sau Vo access road. The purposes of RAP are to:

- Establish the compensation, assistance and resettlement principles in order to minimize adverse impacts on land acquisition for the construction of the above-mentioned subprojects;
- Assess the scope of land acquisition as well as potentially social impacts;
- Design compensation and assistance measures for the affected people and ensure that the livelihoods of the affected people are improved, or at least, restored to the pre-project level.

27. Following clearance by the World Bank and approval by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committee (PPC), this RAP will be used for implementation of compensation, assistance, and resettlement for the construction of two subprojects, Sau Vo Lake and Sau Vo access road, under the Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project.

II. Legal Framework for Resettlement Policy Framework

1. The Legal Framework of the Government of Vietnam

28. The legal framework with respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is based on the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013), and the Land Law

2013 (revised), and other relevant decrees/guidelines. The principal legal documents applied for the RPF include the followings:

- Constitution of Vietnam 2013.
- The Land Law 2013 which has been effective since July 1, 2014.
- Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP guiding in detail some articles of Land Law 2013
- Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP providing methods for land pricing; adjustment to land price brackets, land price lists; specific land pricing and land price consultancy activities.
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP providing compensation, support, resettlement when land is recovered by the State
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP of 23 April 2013, on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of donors.
- Circular No. 36/2014 / TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014, regulating method of valuation of land; construction, land price adjustment; specific land valuation and land valuation advisory
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014, regulating compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land.
- Decision No. 1956/2009/QD-TTg, dated November 17 2009, by the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on vocational training for rural labors by 2020;
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg, dated November 16 2012, on the support policies on employment and vocational training to farmers whose agricultural land has been recovered by the State;
- Other regulations or administrative decisions related to resettlement plan to be issued by Vinh Phuc Province People's Committee in relation to the Land Law 2014, and its relevant decrees and circulars.

29. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include Land Law, (No. 45/2013/QH13, Article 67, stipulating that before issuing a decision on land recovery, competent state agencies will notify the land users of the land recovery, at least 90 days prior to the recovery of agricultural land or 180 days prior to the recovery of residential land.

30. At local level, the Vinh Phuc Province issued their own decisions on the basis of Land No. 45/2013/QH and other legal documents related to resettlement planning and implementation at provincial level. The above-mentioned requirements are indicated in Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the Vinh Phuc PPC dated 15 August 2014 on issuing regulations on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State acquires land in Vinh Phuc Province and Decision No. 61/2014/QD-UBND dated December 31 2014 by Vinh Phuc PPC on land prices in Vinh Phuc Province for the 2015-2019 period.

2. World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

31. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. The Bank's Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, includes safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement.

32. The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives are the following:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized after exploring all viable alternatives in project design;
- (ii) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the people affected by the Project to share in benefits. Affected Persons should be meaningful consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (iii) Affected Persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3. Comparison between the Government of Vietnam and World Bank Approaches

33. There are differences between the Government of Vietnam's Laws, policies, regulations related to land acquisition/resettlement, and the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The following table highlights the key differences in order to establish a basis for the design of the principles to be applied for compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration support for the affected households, which will be applied under this project.

Table 1. Discrepancies between World Bank Policies and Vietnam Laws

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
Land Property			
Policy objectives	PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	There is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure PAPs have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47). In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement	Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. (Provision 2 Article 77, Land Law 2013). Other cases are considered for assistance by VP PPCs according to regulations of	Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be given to all PAPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
	levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)	Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Decree 47.	terms, at least, to pre-project levels.
Compensation for illegal structures	Compensation at full cost for all structures regardless of legal status of the PAP's land and structure.	PPC consider providing supports according to Article 25, Decree 47.	Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of the land and structure.
Compensation			
Methods for determining compensation rates	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,	Independent land valuers are hired to determine compensation rates, these rates are equal to replacement cost of WB (Provision 4 Article 114, Land Law 2013 and Article 18, Decree 44); For houses and physical structures, compensation rates are calculated according to Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the Vinh Phuc PPC dated 15 August 2014. For special structures, Independent land valuator is hired to determine compensation rates.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by. City People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location)	According to Article 88, Land Law 2013, assistance in respect of income loss is given only for registered businesses. Besides, assistance measures to restore income sources are provided (Article 19, 20 and 21, Decree 47).	All income losses are to be compensated and, where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, development assistance in addition to compensation will be provided.
Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking	It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly	Regulated at Article 88 Land Law 2013; Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Decree 47.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and

Subjects	Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Measures
	upon poor and vulnerable groups.		vulnerable groups.
Livelihood restoration and assistance	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided (Article 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 Decree 47).	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RAP
Consultation and disclosure	Participation in planning and implementation, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms	Consultation with PAPs on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job seeking.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RAP design, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
Grievance redress mechanism			
	Grievance redress mechanism should be independent	According to legal regulations, complainants can go to court at any steps as they wish.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor
Monitoring & Evaluation			
	Internal and independent monitoring are required	Citizens have rights to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

34. As a World Bank member country, the Government of Vietnam has committed that, should the international agreements signed or acceded to by Vietnam with the World Bank contain provisions different from those in the present resettlement legal framework in Vietnam, the provisions of the international agreements with the World Bank will prevail. According to Provision 2, Article 87 of Land Law 2013: "For projects using loans from international or foreign organizations for which Vietnam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support and resettlement, that framework policy will apply". The waiver provisions are prescribed in the Article 46, Item 1 of Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP.

III. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Population

1. Subproject Area

35. The two subprojects cause impacts on three communes and one township of Yen Lac and BinhXuyen districts in Vinh Phuc. The affected communes, namely Binh Dinh, Dong Cuong (Yen Lac District), Tan Phong, and Thanh Lang township (BinhXuyen District) with a total area of 2,988.08 ha, comprising 29 hamlets and residential groups.

Table 2. Area and Population in the Subproject Area

No.	Communes	Total land area (ha)	Administrative divisions (hamlet/group)	No. of households	No. of persons	Ethnicity
I	Yen Lac District					
1	Binh Dinh	772.78	4	2,310	9,620	Kinh
2	Dong Cuong	700.41	5	2,005	7,886	Kinh
II	BinhXuyen District					
3	Tan Phong	544.96	8	1,601	6,406	Kinh
4	Thanh Lang	969.93	12	3,500	14,924	Kinh
	Total	2,988.08	29	9,416.00	38,836.00	

Source: Commune-level Socioeconomic Survey Data, October 2015.

36. The three communes and one township have a total 9,416 households consisting of 38,836 persons not of them belonging to other than the Kinh, the mainstream ethnic society of Vietnam. The annual per capita income in the subprojects area is rather high. In which, the annual per capita income of Dong Cuong Commune is the highest among four communes and town with the average income of VND 34,118,000/person/year, followed by Binh Dinh Commune (with the annual per capita income of VND 26,600,000), Thanh Lang Town (annual per capita income of VND 25,000,000), and finally Tan Phong Commune (with the average level of VND 24,900,000/person/year). Accordingly, the average level of monthly income in all communes and town is VND 497,155/person/month. (Source. Data is provided by Binh Dinh, Dong Cuong, Tan Phong CPC and Thanh Lang Town People Committee).

37. However, in these three communes and Thanh Lang Township, there is still a small percent of poor households. The average per capita income, in Binh Dinh Commune has the highest poverty and near-poverty incidence, with 3.29% (76 households) and 3.59% (83 households), respectively. Dong Cuong Commune and Thanh Lang Town have the poverty incidences of 2.77%, in 50 and 55 households respectively. The percent of near-poor households in Dong Cuong and Thanh Land are 2.77% (50 households) and 2.82% (56 households), respectively. Tan Phong Commune has the lowest near-poverty and poverty incidences, which are 1.18% (19 households) and 1.31% (21 households). (Source. Commune-level Socioeconomic Survey Data, October 2015).

Table 3. Land Use Structure in the Subproject Area

No	Land types*	Commune/Town	Total
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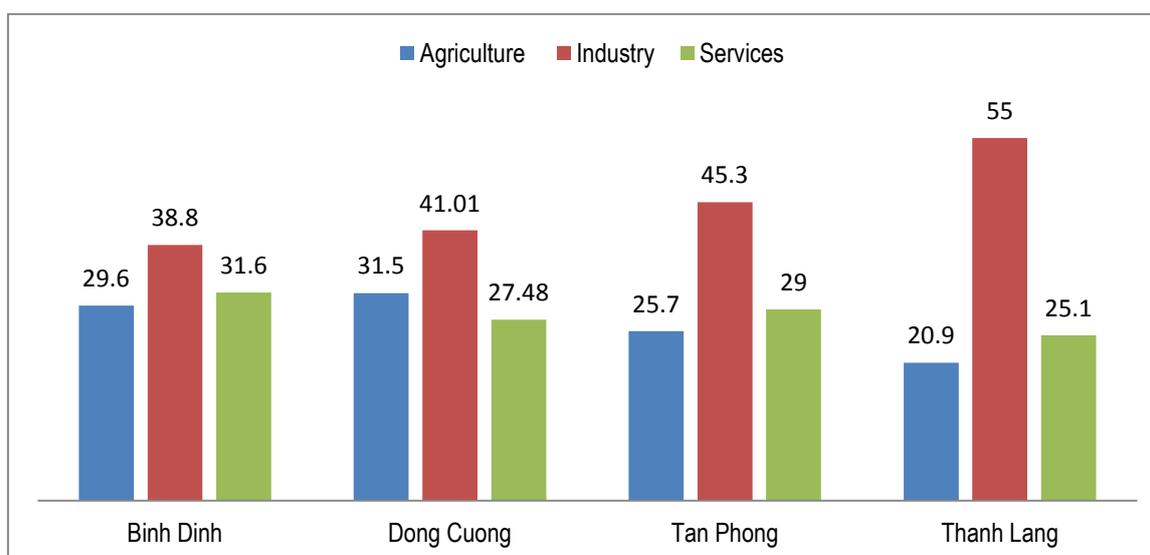
		Binh Dinh	Dong Cuong	Tan Phong	Thanh Lang	(ha)
	Total land area	772.78	700.41	544.96	969.93	2988.08
1	Annual cropland	549.04	401.28	353.96	637.26	1941.54
2	Perennial cropland	-	1.13	27.77	12.07	40.97
3	Forestry land	-	0	0	0	0
4	Aquaculture lands, water surface	42.47	106.57	40.67	50.69	240.4
5	Residential land	73.20	66.68	23.94	86.67	250.49
6	Specially used land (institution, national defense land, etc.)	2.92	29.78	5.43	20.3	58.43
7	Non-agricultural land	1.25	8.47	17.68	10.3	37.7
8	Public land	103.90	86.5	74.23	137.97	402.6
9	Unused land	-	0	1.28	14.67	15.95

Source. Commune-level Socioeconomic Survey Data, October 2015.

38. The total natural land area of the subproject communes and town is 2,988.08 ha. By land use, these comprise 1,941.54 ha of lands for growing rice and seasonal crops, accounting for 64.97% of the total area; 240 ha of aquaculture and water surface lands (8.04%); residential land and specially used land, equivalent to 10.33%; and 15.95 ha of unused land, or 0.53%.

39. Although the land use structure shows that the majority of land area is used for agricultural production, the contributions of the sectors to local income in these communes reveal a high proportion of non-agricultural activities. Agricultural activities, including cultivation, livestock raising and aquaculture, only account for 20.9% to 31.9% of the contributions. The other activities such as construction and industry have contributed from 38.8% to 54.3% and services from 25% to 31.6%.

Figure 2. Contributions by Sectors in the Subproject Area



Source: Commune-level Socioeconomic Survey Data, October 2015.

40. According to the socio economic survey (SES), carried out for the preparation of this RAP, the main crops in the subproject area include rice, peanuts, maize, soybean, sweet potato, potato, pumpkin, and various kinds of vegetable. In which, Dong Cuong and Tan Phong communes have developed more hybrid pumpkin and vegetable growing areas than those in Thanh Lang and Binh Dinh. The primary livestock are cattle, pig, goose and duck taking advantage of water surface. People living near SauVo Lake also develop fish breeding, mainly carp and tilapia.

41. Besides, carpentry in Thanh Lang Town is quite popular, while in Binh Dinh Commune they include popular handicrafts, agricultural product processing, transportation, mechanics and carpentry. In Dong Cuong, most of the households are engaged in making vermicelli, pork pies, and tofu, wine brewery, and civil manufacturing (beds, cabinets, furniture, doors, lime moldings, etc.), mechanical welding, and adobe bricks. In Tan Phong, mechanics and repairs, carpentry and oxyacetylene welding are popular. The services in the subproject are mainly rice milling, grocery, agricultural materials, food and beverage, transportation, and wholesale household goods.

42. Aqua Farming Households:

- Regarding Sau Vo Lake, by the time of RAP preparation, as the dredging area is not identified the socio-economic survey for aqua farming households can not be undertaken. However, the consultation with them has been conducted.
- From the consultation meetings, the aqua farming households understood that the compensation will be made based on their contract with Thanh Lang Town People Committee in the case the dredging is carried out during fish farming season. Moreover, the Project also established provisions on support for these households which are indicated in the RPF and RAP for Sau Vo Lake and its access road. The support will be more elaborated based on actual measurement of their losses before the construction commences.
- The corresponding mitigation measures for those farming households are also proposed in the FS with sequential construction methods by small areas in the lake. Given that the construction will be conducted in the dry season only the HH impacts will be minimized.
- Regarding socio-economic profile of these HHs, (i) neither poor, ethnic minority nor vulnerable , ii) belonging to above average income group and having various sources of income: farming, animal raising, salary, hired wage. The socio-economic survey will be conducted when determining support for them before the construction.
- The survey results for these HHs will be updated in Updated RAP and submitted to WB.

Public Services

43. All communes have health clinics that meet national standards. There are doctors and two nurses at each clinic. The stations are also equipped with sufficient sick-beds for up to eight patients. The accessibility to the health stations is assessed as easy.

Table 4. Access to Public Services in the Subproject Area

No.	Services	Commune/Town			
		Binh Dinh	Dong Cuong	Tan Phong	Thanh Lang
1	Broadcasting system	Yes	Yes		Yes
2	Post Office	Yes	Yes		Yes
3	Cultural house	Yes	Yes		Yes
4	Playground for children	No	No		No

5	Health clinic	Meet standard	Meet standard	Meet standard	Meet standard
6	Market	In the commune	In the commune	In the commune	In the commune
7	Drilled well	100%	100%	100%	94%

Source. Commune-level Socioeconomic Survey Data, October 2015.

44. The communes and town in the subproject area have schools, post offices as well as cultural houses; however, there is no playground for children. Daily markets are located within the communes and town to supply daily necessities to people. Agricultural products and some small-scale items are purchased by the traders. Carpentry products are produced to serve the market of the entire Northern region.

45. In general, three communes and one town in the subproject area have lower poverty incidences than the average rates of Vinh Phuc Province as well as of Yen Lac and BinhXuyen districts. Social services have been established and provided for the households; however, the percent of malnourished children in the subproject area is higher than the province's average. In the subproject area, the percent of people infected with HIV is 0.088% while the overall rate in Vinh Phuc is 0.29%.

2. Affected Population

2.1. Features of the Affected Households

46. The total number of affected households (AH) by both subprojects of the project is 1,105 made up of 5,170 persons. The percent of male members of the AHs is 51.8% while of the female members is 48.2%.

47. The average household size of the AHs is 4.68. However, there are differences among communes and town.

48. Thanh Lang Town has the highest household size with 4.76 persons per household. The number of households comprised of four members in Thanh Lang is 319, accounting for 45.4%; 328 households are made up of from five to seven persons, equivalent to 46.7%; and 55 households have eight or more than eight members, occupying 7.8% of the total affected households in Thanh Lang.

49. With regards to Tan Phong, the average household size in the commune is 4.58. In which, 50.8% of the AHs in the commune are made up of four members while the number of households who have from five to seven people and those with more than eight members are 77 households and 11 households, respectively.

Table 5. Household Size of the Project Affected Households

No	Commune/Town	No. of PAHs	PAPs		Household size						Gender	
			No. of persons	Average HH size	<= 4 pers/HH	%	5 - 7 pers/HH	%	>= 8 pers/HH	%	Male (%)	Female (%)
1	Binh Dinh	182	814	4.47	94	51.6	80	44.0	8	4.4	51.2	48.8
2	Dong Cuong	42	195	4.64	22	52.4	18	42.9	2	4.8	47.2	52.8
3	Tan Phong	179	820	4.68	91	50.8	77	43.0	11	6.1	52.0	48.0
4	Thanh Lang	702	3,341	4.76	319	45.4	328	46.7	55	7.8	52.3	47.7

Total	1,105	5,170	4.68	526	47.6	503	45.5	76	6.9	51.8	48.2
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Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

50. As to Dong Cuong Commune, the average household size is 4.64 while the household size in Binh Dinh Commune is 4.47.

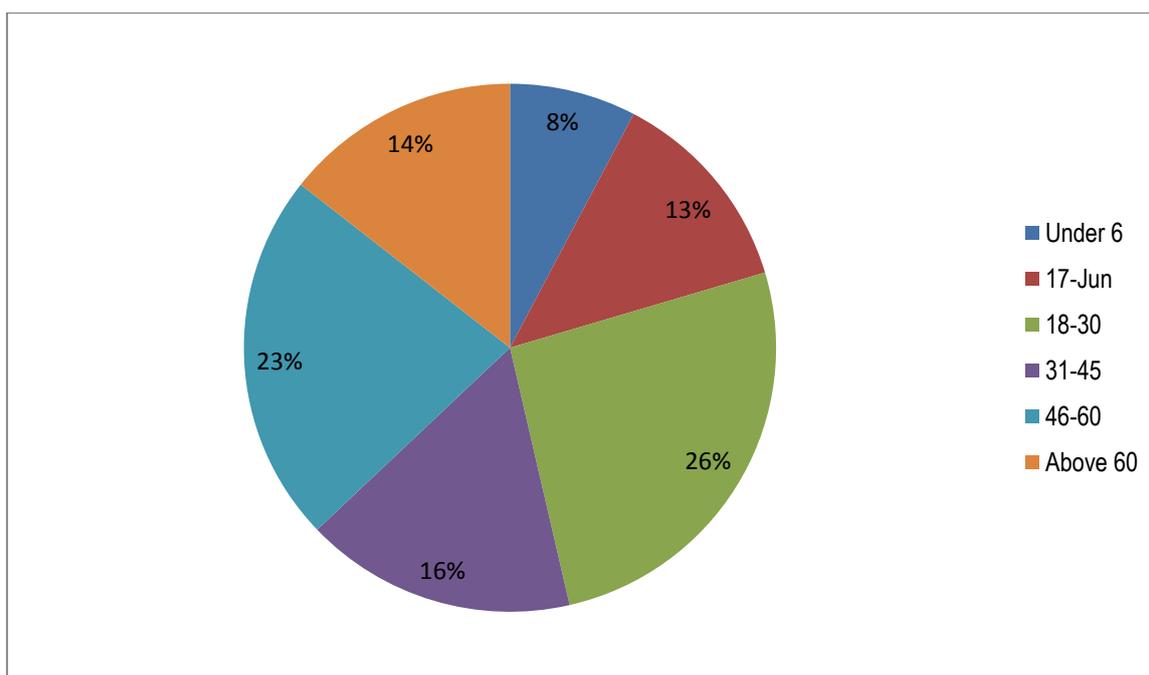
51. The gender ratios in the communes and town also show notable differences. Particularly, in Dong Cuong Commune, the percentage of male population is significantly lower than female population, by 5.6 percent. Meanwhile, in the remaining communes, the percentage of male population is higher than female, especially in Thanh Lang, by 4.6 percent.

52. Among 1,105 households, the male AH heads account for 76.7% while female heads make up 23.3%. All of the PAHs belong to Kinh group from the mainstream society of Vietnam.

2.2. Age Profile of the Affected Population

53. Of the total 5,170 affected people, 1,347 people are in the 18-30 age group, accounting for 26%; 1,171 people in the 46-40 group (22.7%). Followed is the number of people in the 31-45 age groups with 853 people, equivalent to 16.5%. The number of people above 60 is 746 or 14.4% while the number of people in the 6-17 age groups is 656 (12.7%). Children under 6 account for 7.7% (or 397 people).

Figure 3. Affected Population by Age Structure



Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015)

54. The data above show that the majority of the population, 66.2%, is in the working age. The percent of population group above 60 and those from 6 to 17 only account for 27.1%; however, people in this group are still engaged in agricultural activities and handicraft production, particularly carpentry.

2.3. Level of Education

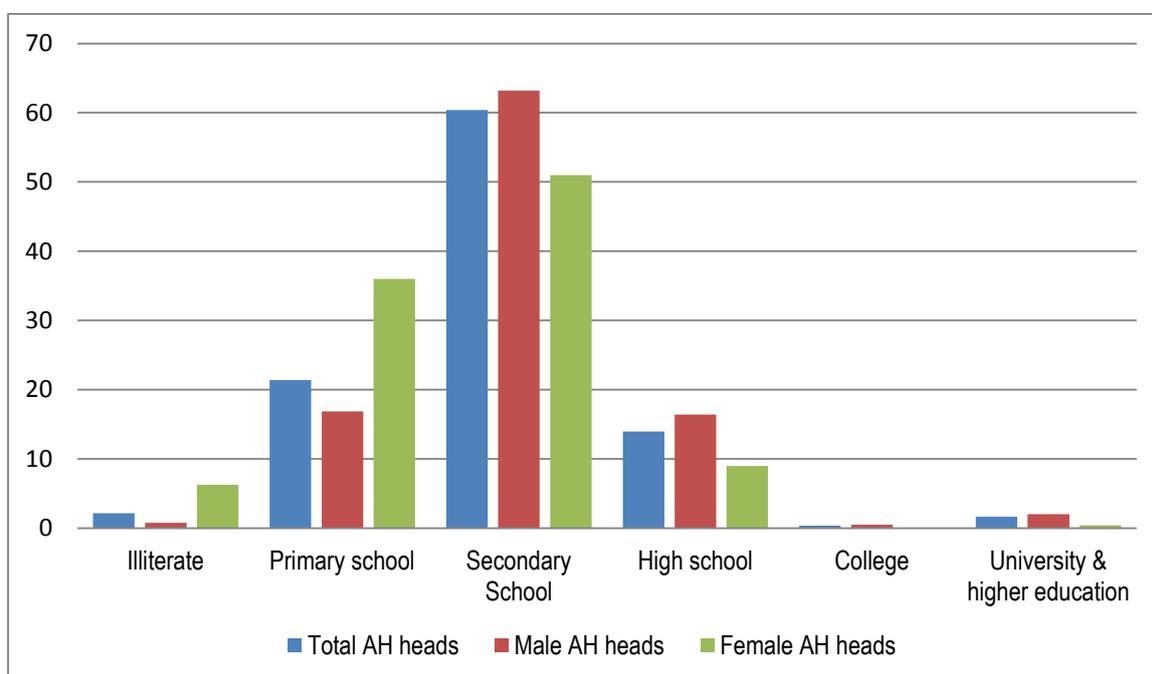
55. The level of education of the affected people (APs) is considered in two aspects, which are (i) education level of the household heads; and (ii) education level of the AH members. These indicators will support the design of dissemination and communications activities as well as livelihood restoration programs.

Education of AH heads

56. Of the total 1,105 AH heads, 851 are male while 254 are female. In which, the majority of the AH heads, 649 people, are secondary graduates, representing 58.7% of the surveyed. 241 AH heads, accounting for 21.8%, finished primary education while 166 households (15.2%) finished high school. The number of AH heads with college education is small, only 5 people, or 0.45% and the number of heads with university and higher education is 18 (1.62%). Particularly, in the subproject area, there are 26 AH heads who are illiterate, making up 2.36%. By gender it is noted that the percent of female heads with lower education level is much higher than male AH heads.

57. Among 851 household heads with secondary education, the male AH heads account for 61% (519/851 people) of the total male heads while female heads represent 51% (130/254 people) of the total female heads. If considering only the AH heads who finished secondary school, 79.9% of them are males while 20.1% are females.

Figure 4. Educational Attainment of the AH Heads by Sex



Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

58. At the lower education level, the percent of female AH heads with primary education is 35% compared to 17.8% of the male heads. For those who finished secondary school, the percent of male AH heads is 63% while this figure is 37% for female heads.

59. The number of male headed AH that finished high school education is significantly higher than the number of female heads. Of the total 166 AH heads with this educational attainment, the percent of male AH heads accounts for 91% while the percent of female heads is only 9%. By sex, the percentage of male AH heads with high school education represents 17.7% of the total 851 male AH heads while the percentage of female heads with the same level of education is 5.91% of the total 254 female heads.

60. The most obvious divergence is shown in the higher level of education as well as in illiteracy rates. Only five household heads had college education and all of whom are male. With regards to university level, of the total 18 household heads with this educational attainment, 17 are male. On the contrary, 19 household heads, of the total 26 heads that are illiterate, are female (Figure 4).

Education level of the AH members

61. 1,105 affected households are made up of 5,170 persons including 2,684 male members and 2,486 female members. The percentage of children under school age represents 7.7%.

62. The proportion of AH members with secondary education is 38.9% with insignificant difference among male and female members. The percentage of people with high school education is 23.5%. At this higher level, there is remarkable difference among male and female members. In which, the percentage of male members with high school level is higher by 5.6 percent. With respect to primary school education, the percentage of AH members attained this level is 17.3% with slightly higher proportion of female members.

Table 6. Educational Attainment of the AH Members by Sex

No.	Area	Total surveyed HHs	Total surveyed PAPs	Level of education of the PAPs													
				Illiterate (%)		Primary school (%)		Secondary school (%)		High school (%)		College (%)		University and higher education (%)		Under school age (%)	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Binh Dinh	182	814	0.12	2.33	10.44	10.93	20.64	21.50	9.71	6.02	2.83	1.60	3.32	2.70	4.18	3.69
2	Dong Cuong	42	195	0.51	0.51	6.15	10.26	16.92	21.03	15.90	12.82	2.56	1.03	2.05	3.08	3.08	4.10
3	Tan Phong	179	820	0.24	0.24	8.66	8.66	20.73	19.39	9.88	7.44	7.93	5.98	1.59	2.07	2.93	4.27
4	Thanh Lang	702	3,341	0.42	1.20	7.49	8.86	19.37	18.47	15.30	11.32	1.86	1.92	3.35	2.66	4.55	3.23
	Total	1,105	5,170	0.35	1.20	8.09	9.21	19.69	19.19	13.58	9.93	3.00	2.48	3.02	2.59	4.18	3.50

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

63. As to higher education levels, quite contrary to the nationwide tendency, in the subproject area, the percentage of male members with college and university education is higher than female AH members. At college level, the percentage is 5.5% of the total members, in which 3% is represented by male members while the number of female members accounts for 2.5%. Similarly, the percentage of AH members at university and higher education level represents 5.6% including 3% of male members and 2.6% of female members.

64. The illiteracy rate among AH members is 1.6% in which the number of illiterate female members is 3 to 4 times higher than that of male AH members (1.2 compared to 0.35). The illiteracy rate is found higher in Thanh Lang Town (BinhXuyen District) and BinhDinh Commune (Yen Lac District).

2.4. Livelihood Occupational Structure

65. Like the above-mentioned indicator, the occupational structure in the subproject area is also assessed in two aspects, which are (i) livelihood occupations of the household heads; and (ii) occupations of the household members.

Livelihood occupations of the AH heads

66. The survey results of the occupational profile of the 1,105 AH heads show that:

- 628 heads of AH, accounting for 56.8%, are engaged in cultivation and livestock raising including 452 male headed HH and 176 female headed HHs. Of the total 628 heads of AHs, seven are specialized in livestock raising and most of them are in the 45-60 age group. However, most livestock raising is not for commercial purpose but for family consumption.
- 183 household heads are engaged in carpentry, representing 16.5%. In which, 180 are male heads while only three are female AH heads. These household heads are primarily found in Thanh Lang Town.
- 161 AH heads have other sources of income including pensions from government cadres, housewives, and those engaged in handicrafts such as vermicelli and pie making, mechanics, etc. These household heads account for 14.6% of the total AH heads including 102 male heads and 49 female heads.
- 51 AH heads are hired labors including 47 male AH heads and four female heads. They mainly do porter work or outwork for carpentry workshops in Thanh Lang Town. In addition, some household heads, primarily in Tan Phong, BinhDinh and Dong Cuong, are engaged in temporary construction workers, bricklayers, and other seasonal work in agriculture.
- 34 household heads are workers at the industrial parks, comprising 30 male AH heads and four female heads. The majority of them are in 30-45 age group.
- 26 household heads are government officials including 22 male heads and four female heads while 17 heads are engaged in small business, selling food and groceries (14 male heads and three female heads). Four AH heads are involved in transportation sector such as driver and driver assistant while only one male AH head is currently engaged in vocational training.

67. In support of the above-mentioned main occupations, the household heads are also engaged in secondary occupations. The highest number of AH heads, 190 people are raising livestock, while 176 household heads are involved in cultivation and 79 household heads are working at carpentry workshops (the number of workdays per year is small), markets and small businesses, etc. as their secondary occupations.

Table 7. Main Occupations of the Household Heads in Working Age (by Sex)

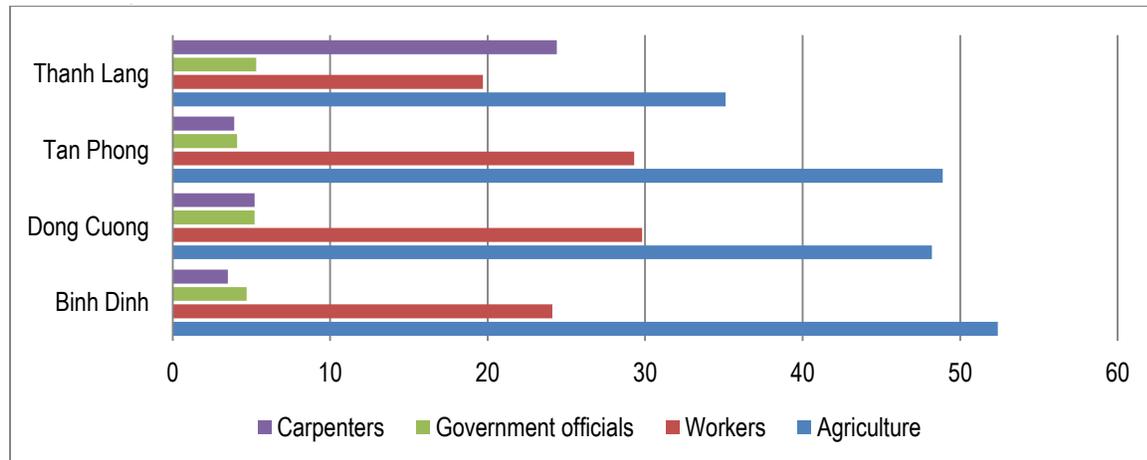
No.	Area	Total surveyed HHs	Main Occupations of the AH Heads																		No. of pers. in working age	Gender ratio	
			Agriculture		Small business		Workers		Government officials		Transportation		Seasonal workers/ Hired labors (%)		Vocational training		Others		Carpentry			M	F
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	BinhDinh	182	118	32	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	10	9	-	-	182	136	46
2	Dong Cuong	42	22	9	-1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	42	31	11
3	Tan Phong	179	125	25	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	12	6	-	-	179	145	34
4	Thanh Lang	702	183	106	12	3	23	2	14	2	2	-	41	2	1	-	78	42	180	3	702	539	163
	Total	1,105	452	176	14	3	30	4	22	4	3	1	47	4	1	-	102	59	180	3	1,105	851	254

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

Occupational structure of the AH members

68. A total 3,426 AH members in the 18-60 age group were surveyed with respect to livelihood occupations, comprising 1,751 male members and 1,675 female members.

Figure 5. Occupational Structure of the AH Members in the Subproject Area



Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

69. A total 1,353 people including 454 male and 899 female members are engaged in agriculture as their main occupations, representing 39.5% of the total population in the working age.

70. The number of people as workers in the private enterprises and factories is rather high, 788 people, accounting for 22.7%. They mostly work at the industrial parks in BinhXuyen area.

71. 5.9%, or 202 AH members, are hired labors in different sectors such as carpentry (mostly youth and the elders) and food making/processing for the demands of the households in the commune area.

72. A total 590 members, equivalent to 17.2%, are engaged in carpentry which is rather popular in Thanh Lang Town. The majority of them, 513 people, are male members while only 90 are female AH members.

73. 164 people are government officials, representing 4.8%, comprising 70 male and 94 female members. Most of them are in the 30-45 age group.

74. Apart from the above-mentioned occupations, 1,893 people are students, making up 5.6% of the total affected population in the working age.

Table 8. Occupations of the PAPs in the Working Age

No.	Area	Main occupations of the PAPs in the working age																		No. of PAPs in the working age	Gender ratio	
		Agriculture		Small business		Workers		Government officials		Transportation		Seasonal workers/ Hired labors		Students		Others		Carpenters				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
1	BinhDinh	123	141	-	3	74	54	11	14	4	-	39	12	12	9	12	7	-	-	530	281	249
2	Dong Cuong	23	32	3	-	16	18	2	4	-	-	3	2	4	1	5	1	-	-	114	56	58
3	Tan Phong	124	149	4	6	88	76	9	14	4	1	29	7	12	12	17	5	-	-	558	288	270
4	Thanh Lang	178	569	28	35	192	260	48	62	6	1	82	28	77	66			513	77	2.224	1,126	1,098
	Total	454	899	35	44	370	408	70	94	14	2	153	49	105	88	37	14	513	77	3.426	1,751	1,675

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

2.5. Income Levels of the PAHs

75. The average monthly household income of 1,105 PAHs is VND 7,916,145. In which, on average, the contribution to the household income of the male AH heads is VND 1,843,456 per month while the average contribution of the female heads is only VND 596,573 per month. The average monthly income level of the household members is VND 1,439,825.

Table 9. Monthly Household Income

N o.	Area	Total no. of PAHs	Average income of the commune (VND)	Average HH income (VND)	Average income of the HH members (VND)	Average income of the male AH heads (VND)	Average income of the female AH heads (VND)	< VND 2 mil. (HH)		VND 2-3 mil. (HH)		>3 VND 3 mil. (HH)	
								HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1	BinhDinh	182	5,816,554	6,695,550	1,419,094	1,750,300	296,834	27	14.8	33	18.1	122	67.0
2	Dong Cuong	42	7,353,017	6,035,317	1,377,626	1,829,032	1,086,363	10	23.8	7	16.7	25	59.5
3	Tan Phong	179	5,436,681	5,970,695	1,271,415	1,825,161	715,093	50	27.9	24	13.4	105	58.7
4	Thanh Lang	614	5,122,950	8,764,018	1,875,179	2,773,644	869,632	69	9.8	40	5.7	593	84.5
	Total	1,017		6,973,970	1,439,825	1,843,456	596,573	150	14.8	120	11.8	705	69.3

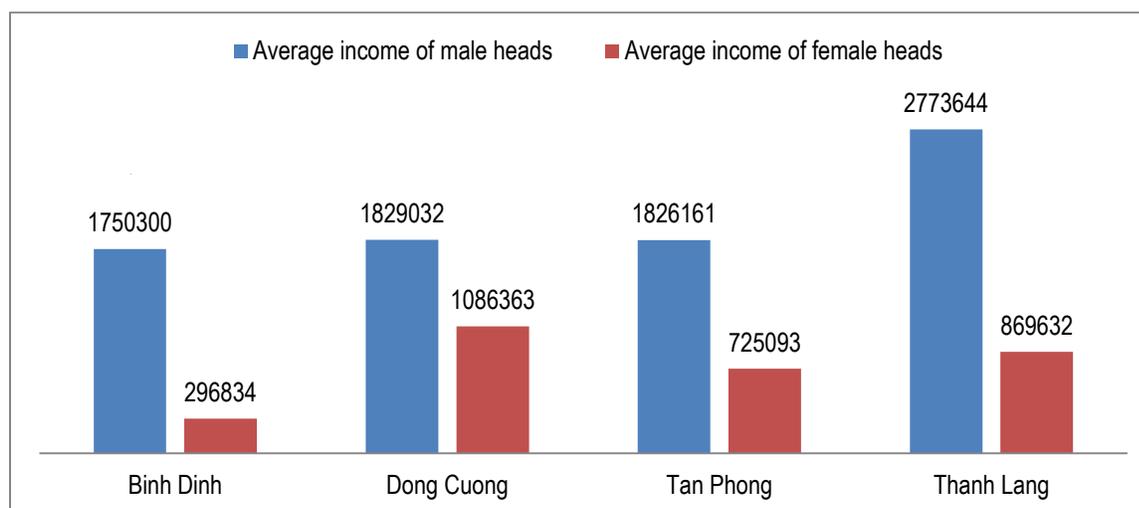
Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

76. By commune, it is noted that the highest average household income level is found in Thanh Lang Town with VND 8,764,018; followed by BinhDinh and Dong Cuong in Yen Lac District with average incomes of VND 6,695,550 and VND 6,035,317, respectively. The lowest monthly household income is in Tan Phong Commune with VND 5,970,695.

77. In comparison with the average income level of the commune, the income of the PAHs is 1.7 times higher in Thanh Lang; 1.15 times in BinhDinh Commune; and 1.09 times higher in Tan Phong Commune. On the contrary, the income level of the affected households in Dong Cuong is only equal to 80% of the average income of the entire commune.

78. It is notable that in the subproject area, most of the female AH heads are at the age of 60 and above. This partly explains for lower income level of the female heads, especially in BinhDinh and Thanh Lang, compared to those of male AH heads.

Figure 6. Comparison of Income Levels among Male and Female AH Heads



Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

79. The incomes of the affected households are derived from four main sources, including agriculture, small business and services, wages, and handicrafts. In which, wages comprise of salaries of the household heads as well as AH members who are workers at the industrial parks or members working in public sector.

80. With respect to income from carpentry, most of these households are residents in Thanh Lang Town. This income source of the PAHs in BinhDinh, Tan Phong, and Dong Cuong communes is only secondary source contributed by younger household members who are hired as seasonal workers at the carpentry workshops.

Table 10. Annual Income Level from Different Income Sources of the PAHs

No.	Area	Agriculture	Business	Wage	Transportation	Remittance	Carpentry and others	Total
1	BinhDinh	18,553,297	2,648,352	55,778,571	1,093,407	247,253	2,114,835	80,435,714
2	Dong Cuong	23,240,476	3,442,857	43,847,619	-	-	5,273,810	75,804,762
3	Tan Phong	18,389,050	2,743,017	46,921,899	1,877,095	156,425	2,090,726	72,178,212
4	Thanh Lang	13,709,446	21,226,775	62,103,134	214,984	1,186,482	1,372,801	99,813,622
	Total	15,793,550	13,914,297	57,545,373	655,851	788,102	1,793,058	90,490,230

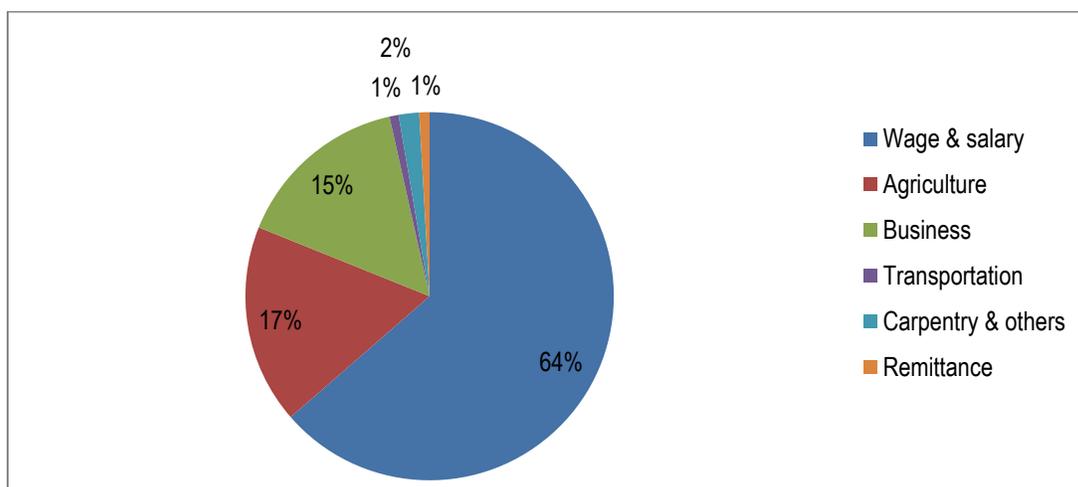
Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

81. Among these income sources, the largest proportion comes from wages and salaries, representing 63.6% of the total incomes of the PAHs in the subproject area. Ranked second is the income derived from cultivation and livestock raising, accounting for 17.5%. Income from small business and services contribute 15.4% of the total income. The smallest contribution is from carpentry; although it is quite popular in the subproject area, it only makes up 1.4% of the total income in Thanh Lang Town.

82. Income from transportation sector only occupies 0.8% of the total income of the PAHs in BinhDinh, Tan Phong, and Thanh Lang.

83. Other sources of income have insignificant contributions to the total income of the affected households due to their instability. For example, income from hired labors and seasonal works in agriculture, carpentry, and market, etc. only represents 0.5% of the total income of the PAHs in BinhDinh and Tan Phong communes.

Figure 7. Income Source Structure



Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

84. Other incomes of the PAHs in the area come from allowances provided by the government and money sent by family members working in other areas. Most of the recipients are elder women or families of the martyrs and wounded soldiers. The proportion of this income source represents 0.9% of the total income of the households in BinhDinh, Dong Cuong, and Thanh Lang.

2.6. Vulnerable Households

85. Of the total 1,105 PAHs, 186 households belong to the vulnerable group as defined in the RPF. By commune, Thanh Lang has 115 vulnerable households, BinhDinh has 35, Tan Phong 29 households and Dong Cuong has seven households.

Table 11. Vulnerable Households in the Subproject Area

No.	Area	Single woman headed HH	HH headed by the disable	Poor HH	Single elderly HH	Martyrs and wounded soldiers' HH	Total
1	BinhDinh	8	3	7	-	17	35
2	Dong Cuong	1	-	2	-	4	7
3	Tan Phong	5	3	3	2	16	29
4	Thanh Lang	13	5	14	6	77	115

	Total	27	11	26	8	114	186
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Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

86. By vulnerability categories, 27 households are headed by single women with dependents. These households are distributed in Thanh Lang Town (13 households), BinhDinh Commune (eight households), Tan Phong (five households), and Dong Cuong Commune (one household).

- 11 household heads are disabled, including five households in Thanh Lang, three households in BinhDinh and three in Tan Phong.
- The number of poor households with poverty certificates is 26, comprising 14 households in Thanh Lang Town, seven households in BinhDinh, three in Tan Phong, and two households in Dong Cuong Commune.
- Eight households are led by single elderly; most of them are single women. Six of them are residents of Thanh Lang Town and the remaining two households are living in Tan Phong.
- 114 households are families of martyrs and wounded soldiers, including 77 households in Thanh Lang, 17 households in BinhDinh, 16 households in Tan Phong, and four households in Dong Cuong Commune.

2.7. Energy and Clean Water

87. 100% of the PAHs are connected to the national power grid. 100% of the households use electricity for lighting purpose while one household uses extra battery.

88. As for cooking purpose, the energy sources used by the PAHs include electricity, gas, biogas, and coal. In which, 94.1% of the households use gas while 3.07% use coal and 0.9% use electricity. The rest uses energy from biogas for cooking.

89. With regards to water resources, 98.2% of the PAHs take water from drilled wells for domestic use (including cooking and drinking). All households have filters for water from drilled wells. More than 1% of the households use rainwater.

2.8. Social Network and support network:

90. On the basis of a) the magnitude and nature of the subproject investment (as presented earlier), and b) the socioeconomic information of the affected households, the subproject impact (both land and non-land related) are assessed as minor for the affected households within this subproject area. The investment itself indeed brings about the intended benefit to the community. Thus, given the minor impact, the **existing social network** (both intra-household and inter-household) are not affected. In term of **social support network**, the existing local mass organizations such as Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Youth's Union, are already in place to support the affected households, if required. At this stage, given minor impact (there is no physical resettlement), the impact at households are addressed through compensation payment, and through additional support provided as per project's Resettlement Policy Framework. During implementation, when the detailed engineering design and the construction measures are available, the RAP will be updated to reflect feedback from affected households.

Where required, in addition to compensation, support directly provided by PMU as per RAP, local mass organization – as existing local support network, will be mobilized to support affected households, particularly for those who are severely affected, or need to physically resettled, if any.

3. Impacts of the Project

91. According to assessment, the impacts caused by the Project include: permanent land acquisition, impacts on trees and crops, and impacts on livelihoods.

3.1. Land Impacts

Permanent land acquisition

92. The project requires permanent acquisition of 2,229,080 m² (equivalent to 222.9 ha) of lands in the subproject area. 1,671,837.51m² out of this total land area is under the management of, the Thanh Lang Town PC and the CPCs of BinhDinh, Dong Cuong and Tan Phong, and 557,243.39m² belongs to the affected households.

93. By land use, the affected area comprises nine types of land, including land grown to rice, irrigation land, transportation land, aquaculture land, cemetery land, perennial cropland, unused land, annual cropland, and water surface area.

- The acquired area of land grown to rice is 840,065.6 m², accounting for 37.68% of the total permanently acquired area. By area, Thanh Lang Town would will be affected the most with the total area of 575,483.1 m², followed by Tan Phong Commune with 146,455.4 m² and BinhDinh Commune with 95,896.0 m². The smallest impact on rice growing land acquisition is in Dong Cuong Commune with 22,231.1 m² of land to be permanently acquired. The affected agricultural area can only grow one crop of rice due to inundation.
- The area of affected aquaculture land is 225,603.0 m² including the area under the management of the Town PC and CPCs as well as area belonging to affected households. This area is ponds for keeping tilapia, butterfish and carp of the households.
- 560,942.0 m² of irrigational land and 52,940.4 m² of water surface area are under the management of the Town PC and CPCs.
- 60,987.3 m² of perennial croplands will be acquired permanently together with 1,539.1 m² of annual croplands. This annual cropland area is only in BinhDinh Commune.
- 288,485.8 m² of unused land under the management of CPCs will also be acquired.
- 224.2 m² of cemetery land will be acquired permanently; however, there is no impact caused by the Project on any grave of the affected households.

Table 12. Permanently Acquired Land Area

No.	Land types	SAU VO LAKE AND ACCESS ROAD								TOTAL		
		THANH LANG TOWN		BINH DINH COMMUNE		DONG CUONG COMMUNE		TAN PHONG COMMUNE				
		Landholding (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Landholding (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Landholding (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Landholding (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Landholding (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Affected area (ha)
1	Rice growing land	674,396.2	575,483.1	179,151.6	95,896.0	40,469.4	22,231.1	172,814.8	146,455.4	1,066,831.9	840,065.6	84.01
2	Irrigation land	562,520.4	552,217.5	49,020.8	5,126.6	12,647.2	1,871.0	1,726.9	1,726.9	625,915.3	560,942.0	56.09
3	Transport land	180,162.4	174,390.5	13,821.8	7,933.6	10,604.4	1,681.0	15,199.9	14,288.4	219,788.5	198,293.5	19.83
4	Aquaculture land	195,436.0	190,890.0	47,318.1	7,856.1	51,925.1	11,422.0	18,479.3	15,434.9	313,158.5	225,603.0	22.56
5	Cemetery land	17.7	17.7	873.9	204.0	2.5	2.5	-	-	894.1	224.2	002
6	Unused land	281,906.9	281,906.9	4,742.2	2,547.9	623.4	445.9	3,634.5	3,585.1	290,907.0	288,485.8	28.85
7	Perennial cropland	58,908.8	58,908.8	-	-	220.5	112.0	2,805.0	1,966.5	61,934.3	60,987.3	6.10
8	Annual cropland	-	-	1,539.1	1,539.1			-	-	1,539.1	1,539.1	0.15
9	Specially used water surface	-	-	-	-			59,658.1	52,940.4	59,658.1	52,940.4	5.29
Total		1,953,348.4	1,833,814.5	296,467.5	121,103.3	116,492.5	37,765.5	274,318.5	236,397.6	2,640,626.9	2,229,080.9	222.91

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

94. The total affected area of the PAHs is 557,243.39 m². By land use, these comprise land grown to rice (538,947.0 m²); aquaculture land (17,068.3 m²); and perennial cropland (1,912.1 m²).

Table 13. Affected Area of the Affected Organizations and Households by Land Use

No.	Land types in m ²	Thanh Lang		BinhDinh		Dong Cuong		Tan Phong	
		PAHs	Town PC	PAHs	CPC	PAHs	CPC	PAHs	CPC
1	Rice growing land	386,318.4	189,164.7	60,820.7	35,075.3	10,036.6	12,194.5	81,771.3	64,684.1
2	Irrigation land	-	552,217.5	-	5,126.6	-	1,871.0	-	1,726.9
3	Transport land	-	174,390.5	-	7,933.6	-	1,681.0	-	14,288.4
4	Aquaculture land	15,275.3	175,614.7	1,033.0	6,823.1	-	11,422.0	76.0	15,358.9
5	Cemetery land	-	17.7	-	204.0	-	2.5	-	-
6	Unused land	-	281,906.9	-	2,547.9	-	445.9	-	3,585.1
7	Perennial cropland	1,740.1	57,168.7	-	-	-	112.0	172.0	1,794.5
8	Annual cropland	-	-	-	1,539.1	-	-	-	-
9	Specially used water surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,940.4
Total		403,333.8	1,430,480.7	61,853.7	59,249.6	10,036.6	27,728.9	82,019.3	154,378.3

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

95. By area, the PAHs in Thanh Lang Town are the most affected with an aggregate area of 386,318.4 m² of land grown to rice of 403,333.8 m² of the total acquired land. Meanwhile, the affected households in Tan Phong will be required 82,019.3 m²; in which the majority is land grown to rice (81,771.3 m²). In BinhDinh Commune, 61,853.7 m² of affected area belong to the households; in which 60,820.7 m² are used to grow rice. In Dong Cuong, only one type of land is affected, which is rice growing land with the total acquired area of 10,036.6 m².

Severity of land impacts and Land tenure status

96. The total 1,105 affected households will lose an aggregate 533,484.4 m² of agricultural land of the total 1,005,423.5 m² of their landholdings.

97. In which, 542 households are insignificantly affected with less than 20% of their agricultural landholdings to be acquired. By area, these consist of 310 households in Thanh Lang, 73 households in Tan Phong, 124 households in BinhDinh, and 35 households in Dong Cuong.

98. The number of households who will experience acquisition impacts of 20% or more on their productive landholdings is 563. As defined by the RPF of the Project, these households are severely affected households.

Table 14. Severity of Impacts on Productive Land

No.	Area	Total agricultural land area (m ²)	Acquired agricultural land area (m ²)	PAHs by severity of impacts					
				<20%	20% - 30%	More than 30%- 50%	More than 50% - 70%	More than 70%	100%
1	BinhDinh	92,891.1	54,869.1	124	31	17	7	1	2
2	Dong Cuong	18,450.5	9,880.4	35	4	-	2	1	-
3	Tan Phong	228,553.9	79,221.0	73	26	37	12	14	17
4	Thanh Lang	665,528.0	389,513.9	310	128	140	60	41	23
Total		1,005,423.5	533,484.4	542	189	194	81	57	42

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

99. The severely affected households will be classified into different levels of impacts as followings:

- 189 households, including 128 households in Thanh Lang, 26 AHs in Tan Phong, 31 AHs in BinhDinh, and four households in Dong Cuong, will lose from 20% to 30% of their productive landholdings.
- 194 households, including 140 households in Thanh Lang, 37 PAHs in Tan Phong, and 17 PAHs in Binh Dinh will experience land loss of 30% to 50% of their productive landholdings.
- 81 households, comprising 60 in Thanh Lang, 12 PAHs in Tan Phong, seven households in BinhDinh, and two households in Dong Cuong, will be acquired from more than 50% to 70% of their total productive landholdings.
- 57 households, including 41 in Thanh Lang, 14 in Tan Phong, one AH in BinhDinh, and one AH in Dong Cuong, will lose more than 70% of their total productive landholdings.
- A total 42 households, made up of 23 households in Thanh Lang Town, 17 AHs in Tan Phong and two AHs in BinhDinh Commune, will lose up to 100% of their productive landholdings.
- A total 13 poor households will lose 10% of their productive landholdings or more, including Thanh Lang town 12 households and Dong Cuong 1 households.

100. According to the regulation, if the remaining agricultural land area is less than 30m² (for each land plot), the plot is considered economically unviable for cultivation; therefore, the remaining area will be acquired. Among 542 severely affected households (losing 20% or more than 20% of their productive land), none of the households has the remaining area less than 30m².

101. Of the total 1,105 households whose agricultural land area will be acquired, 874 households have land use right certificates (LURCs) over their affected area.

- 205 households are without LURCs but eligible to apply for land certificates.
- Four households are without LURCs but not eligible to apply for one.
- 17 households do not give information concerning their legal status over their affected area.

Table 15. Land Tenure Status

No.	Area	Total agricultural land area (m2)	Acquired agricultural land area (m2)	Land tenure status					
				With LURCs	Eligible to the issuance of LURCs	Ineligible to the issuance of LURCs	N/A	Land lease contract	Total no. of PAHs
1	BinhDinh	92,891.1	54,869.1	155	26	1	-	-	182
2	Dong Cuong	18,450.5	9,880.4	42	-	-	-	-	42
3	Tan Phong	228,553.9	79,221.0	99	69	2	9	-	179
4	Thanh Lang	665,528.0	389,513.9	587	110	1	8	-	702

	Total	1,005,423.5	533,484.4	874	205	4	17	-	1,105
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Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

102. One household in Thanh Lang Town is affected on urban residential land with an aggregate area of 182.5 m². This household has LURC over their affected land.

Temporary impacts

103. The dredging of Sau Vo Lake and construction of Sau Vo access road is expected to result in a temporary land acquisition to allow the construction of worker's camps, materials stockpiling, warehouses, and access roads, etc. This could affect an estimated 33 households – just temporarily during the construction. Exact number of affected household will be updated on the basis of the detailed engineering design and construction measures. In case temporary impact could be avoided, compensation for affected peoples will be made as per as per project's RPF. Beside there are 12 households who have fish pond, will be temporarily affected during dredging Sau Vo lake.

3.2. Impacts on Assets Attached to Land

104. The total area of affected rice is 840,065.6 m². Besides, the Project will only affect one timber tree (low quality wood).

A total area of 560,942.0 m² of land (occupied by irrigational canals and managed by Commune's People's Committee (CPC) will be permanently acquired for the subproject purpose. These irrigation canals are currently used for drainage purpose, Compensation for affected canals will be provided to CPC to enable CPC to invest in rehabilitating in-field canals in other areas within the commune.

3.3. Impacts on Livelihoods

Severely affected households.

105. An estimated 1,105 households would be affected by the acquisition of agricultural land, of which 563 (51%) would be severely affected as a result of losing from 20% or more of their existing agricultural land. Of the total 563, 180 households would lose more than 50%, of which 42 households will completely lose their land.

106. However, since most of these households are not relying solely on their agricultural land for subsistence/income generation activities (their income from agricultural land makes up only 17.9% (on average³) of their total family income, they are not severely affected in terms of income. However, as per project's RPF, these households are not only compensated for the land affected but also are supported financially, and supported in job training – as per current government's law, to assist them to fully restore their livelihood (Please see Chapter VI for details).

Table 16. Impacts on Livelihoods of the Severely Affected Households

No.	Area	Losing 20% or more of productive landholdings				
		No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Annual income from	Annual income from	Total annual

³ With a Min of 12.5% and a Max of 25.5%

				agriculture	non-agricultural activities	income
1	BinhDinh	58	290	999,200,000	3,827,640,000	4,826,840,000
2	Dong Cuong	7	35	103,400,000	447,500,000	550,900,000
3	Tan Phong	106	478	2,075,840,000	6,048,060,000	8,123,900,000
4	Thanh Lang	392	1,879	5,113,400,000	35,764,520,000	40,877,920,000
	Total	563	2,682	8,291,840,000	46,087,720,000	54,379,560,000

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

Temporarily affected households (aquaculture)

107. Around 12 households who do aquaculture would be temporarily affected. The magnitude of impact (number of households) could not be estimated at this stage because the scope of impact depends on the time when the construction starts (i.e. dry season), and how the dredging is carried – on an incremental/phasing basis, to keep these impacts at their minimum. Since aquaculture households do not have land use right certificate (the lake is managed by local government as a practice), to extent to which they are affected depends on the agreements they made with local government in their lake rental contracts. In case, aquaculture households are affected, they will be compensated for as per agreements made in the lake rental contract in observance of the legal agreements that have been made the households (renter) and local government (landlord). There are no adverse impacts envisaged for people living downstream the Sau Vo lake given that the impact due to dredging is confined with the construction area. Dredging material will be transported to Dong Mong land field for disposal and affected water is contained within the lake.

108. Sources of livelihoods of other PAHs are summarized below.

Vulnerable households

109. Among 186 vulnerable households of the project, 125 households will lose 10% or more of their agricultural landholdings, in which there are 76 households will lose 20% or more of their agricultural landholdings. The proportion of annual income from agriculture of these households is considerably smaller than annual income level from non-agricultural activities, which represents 17% of the total income of these households.

Table 17. Impacts on Livelihoods of the Disadvantaged Households

No.	Area	Vulnerable HHs losing 10% or more than 10% of productive landholdings				
		No. of PAHs	No. of PAPs	Annual income from agriculture	Annual income from non-agricultural activities	Total annual income
1	BinhDinh	20	104	299,500,000	1,293,540,000	1,593,040,000
2	Dong Cuong	3	14	29,800,000	191,500,000	221,300,000
3	Tan Phong	21	86	328,000,000	1,105,300,000	1,433,300,000
4	Thanh Lang	81	372	1,016,700,000	5,558,404,000	6,575,104,000
	Total	125	576	1,674,000,000	8,148,744,000	9,822,744,000

Source. Data surveys for the RAP preparation (Oct 2015).

Implication of Land Impact related to Land tenure and Land Speculation

110. According to the Constitution 2013, land belongs to the collective ownership of all peoples of Vietnam. In line with this, land will be defined and allocated for use by its purpose in

in accordance with Land Law 2014. Under this project, lands that are typically managed by government (under a land use right certificate/document) include river, lake, damp, agricultural land, forest. However, the government may allocate part of these lands to local peoples for long-term use – under the land use right certificate, or rental contract. Most of the affected land under this project are under use by local peoples, such as agricultural land (for rice farming), and part of the lake (under lake rental contract for aquaculture).

111. The likelihood for land speculation is very small because first, most of the affected lands are agricultural land of one or two crops per year, which is considered less productive and as such is of low economic value for speculation purpose. Second, government does not allow official transaction of agricultural land, which may be risky for speculator as they may be compensated less if they could not prove they are farming their land themselves. Third, land speculation is likely in area that is under urbanization (which may earn speculator more economic value), or where there is prospect for large-scale land use such as plantation, industrial zones, etc. For the project case, most impact are linear. As such, speculation is not economically promising.

112. **Concept of land recovery and its implications for compensation and resettlement under this sub-project.** Land recovery is a term used by the Government of Vietnam to describe a situation where the land (already allocated before for use for a period of time by people, or group of people - through Land User Right Certificates) is recovered/acquired by the Government for different purpose such as local development and/or national security. When land is recovered/acquired, compensation and support will be implemented – as per latest Land Law 2013 to ensure the affected households are not adversely affected and ultimately restore their livelihoods. For this project, compensation and support will be done in accordance with the Land Law 2013 and meanwhile in accordance with the RPF of the project to ensure the objective of Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is met (Please see project's Resettlement Policy Framework) for details on the differences between Land Law 2013 and Bank's OP 4.12 and how these differences are addressed under the RPF to meet the Bank's OP 4.12 objectives.

3.4. Social impacts not covered under OP 4.12

113. Not social impact not covered under OP 4.12

IV. Principles and Policy for Resettlement, Compensation and Rehabilitation

1. General Principles

114. All projects affected people (PAP) who have assets within or reside within the area of project land-take before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or subsistence will be eligible for livelihood rehabilitation assistance based on the criteria of eligibility defined by the project in consultation with the PAPs. If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.

- (a) The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent appraisal of the land/crops/assets (associated with the land) in a timely and consultative manner. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/or houses or businesses. The local authorities will ensure that PAP choosing

relocation on their own, obtain, without additional costs, the necessary property titles and official certificates commensurate with similar packages provided to those who choose to move to the project resettlement sites

- (b) Land will be compensated “land for land”, or in cash, according to PAP’s choice whenever possible. The choice of land for land must be offered to those losing 20% or more of their productive land. If land is not available, Vinh Phuc ODA Project Management Unit (PMU) must assure itself, that this is indeed the case. Those losing 20% or more of their land will have to be assisted to restore their livelihood. The same principles apply for the poor and vulnerable people losing 10% or more of their productive landholding.
- (c) PAPs who prefer “land for land” will be provided with land plots with the equivalent productive capacity for lost lands or a combination of land (a standard land plot) in a new residential area nearby for residential land, and cash adjustment for difference between their lost land and the land plots provided. The resettlement area will be planned properly and implemented in consultation with the PAPs. All basic infrastructures, such as paved roads, sidewalks, drainage, water supply, and electricity and telephone lines, will be provided.
- (d) PAPs who prefers “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in rehabilitating their livelihoods and making their own arrangements for relocation.
- (e) Compensation for all residential, commercial, or other structures will be offered at the replacement cost, without any depreciation of the structure and without deduction for salvageable materials. Structures shall be evaluated individually. Any rates set by category of structure must use the highest value structure in that group (not the lowest).
- (f) The PAPs will be provided with full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands and other properties.
- (g) Compensation and rehabilitation assistance must be provided to each PAP at least 30 days prior to the taking of the assets for those who are not to be relocated and 60 days for those who will have to be relocated. Exceptions should be made in the case of vulnerable groups who may need more time.
- (h) If, by the end of the project, livelihoods have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.
- (i) Financial services (such as loans or credits) will be provided to PAPs if necessary. The installment amounts and the schedule of payments will be within the repayment capacity of PAP.
- (j) Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to PAPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups, in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.
- (k) The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas.

2. Compensation Policies

2.1 Compensation Policies for Permanent Impacts

2.1.1. For Loss of Agricultural Land

Legal Land Users

115. If the lost area represents less than 20% of a Household's (HH's) land holding (or less than 10% for poor and vulnerable groups), and the remaining area is economically viable, compensation in cash will be at 100% replacement cost for the lost area. If the lost area represents 20% or more of the HHs' land holding, (or 10% or more for the poor and vulnerable groups) or the remaining area is not economically viable, then "land for land" compensation should be considered as the preferred option. If no land is available, then PMU must demonstrate this to the World Bank's satisfaction before proceeding.

116. If land is not available, or if the PAP prefers cash compensation, then cash compensation will be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost, and the PAP will be provided with rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources, such as agricultural extension, job training, credit access, provision of non-agricultural land at a location appropriate for running off-farm business or services (Article 83,84 of Land Law and Item 1, Article 15 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014). If the PAPs wish, and there is land of similar value elsewhere, the project should also assist these PAPs to visit these areas and help with legal transactions should they wish.

117. For agricultural land located intermixed with residential areas, and/or garden and pond land located adjacent to residential areas, apart from compensation at the price of agricultural land having the same use purpose, monetary support shall also be provided. The specific support levels being decided by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions (Item 1, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

Users with Temporary or Leased Rights to Use Communal/Public Land (PAPs who Rent Communal or Public Land):

118. Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remained investment put on the land or corresponding to the remained value of the land leased contract, if it exists (Item 1, Article 76, Land Law 2013 and Item 3, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

119. For PAPs currently using land assigned by State-owned agricultural or forestry farms on a contractual basis for agricultural, forestry, or aquaculture purposes (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests), compensation shall be provided for investments made on the land, but not for the land itself, and these PAPs will also receive additional support for income rehabilitation if they are directly involved in agricultural activities as per Government's regulations (Item 3, Article 14 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

Land Users Who Do Not Have Formal or Customary Rights to Affected Land.

120. Instead of compensation, these PAPs will receive rehabilitation assistance at 80% of the land value in cash. Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the Land Law. These PAPs will be entitled to the rehabilitation measures mentioned above, to ensure that their living standards are restored.

121. In cases (i) where the land is rented through civil contracts between individuals, households or organizations, then the compensation for crops, trees or aquaculture products will be paid to the affected land users and VP ODA PMU shall assist the renter to find similar land to rent; (ii) when PAPs utilize public land (or protected areas), with an obligation to return the land to the Government when requested, the PAPs will not be compensated for the loss of use of the land. However, these PAPs will be compensated for crops, trees, structures and other assets they own or use, at full replacement cost.

122. The social and baseline assessment should consider if a physical impediment caused by the VPFRWMP will impose additional costs on PAPs, and whether additional compensation is required to offset these costs.

2.1.2. For Loss of Residential Land

Loss of Residential Land W/O Structures Built Thereon

123. For legal and/or legalizable land users, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at full replacement cost. For land users who have no recognizable land use right, financial assistance will be provided. The amount will be determined by the respective Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees (Article 79 of the Land Law and and Article 3 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014).

Loss of Residential Land with Structures Built Thereon, Where The Remaining (Non-Acquired) Land Is Adequate to Rebuild the Structure (Re-organizing PAP):

124. Compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at (i) full replacement cost for legal and legalizable land users; (ii) Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be provided to land users who do not have recognizable land use rights.

Loss of Residential Land with Structures Built Thereon, And The Remaining Land Is Not Adequate to Rebuild the Structure (Relocating PAP):

(i) For PAPs who have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land:

- A land plot of equivalent size and quality, in a well-developed resettlement site. Where land is not available, an apartment will be provided to the PAP. This will be done in consultation with the PAP. Full ownership title to the land or apartment will be given at no cost to the PAP (*Article 86 and 87 of Land Law, and Item 1, Article 18 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

OR,

- On request of and with full consultation with the PAP, cash compensation at full replacement cost. In case, the household is expected to relocate themselves, it will plus an amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated as an average for each household in a resettlement site (*Item 2, Article 18 of Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

125. In the event that the compensation amount to be paid is less than the cost of a minimum land plot /apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAPs will be given support with the difference needed to allow them to acquire the new land plot/apartment at no additional cost. If a land plot/apartment in the resettlement site is not PAP's chosen option, a financial assistance, equivalent to the difference in the value of the chosen and actually received land plot/apartment will be provided to them (Item 4, Article 86 of Land Law).

(ii) PAPs who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land:

- Financial assistance of an amount to be determined by Vinh Phuc Province People's Committee will be given.
- If the PAP has no place to move, a land plot or an apartment satisfactory to them will be provided in the resettlement site and they can either pay in installment or rent it for living.

126. In case the relocated PAPs belong to poor or vulnerable groups or households, additional assistance (in cash and kind) will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new site.

2.1.3. For Loss of House/Structures

127. Compensation or assistance in cash will be made for all affected private-owned houses/structures, at 100% of the replacement costs for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or a construction permit/license for the affected structure. The compensation/assistance amount will be sufficient to rebuild the affected house/structure of the same quality. As per OP 4.12 cash compensation will be at full replacement cost in local markets. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.

128. If the house/structure is partially affected, a financial assistance will be provided to enable PAPs to repair the affected house/structures to restore it to the former condition, or better, at no additional cost to them.

Tenants

- Tenants of state-owned or organization-owned houses will be: (i) entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of an area at least equal to their affected ones or (ii) provided a financial assistance equivalent to 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. The affected structures built at the PAP's own costs will be compensated for at full replacement costs.
- Tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving assets, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

2.1.4. For Loss of Standing Crops and Trees or Aquaculture Products

129. For annual and perennial standing crops, trees or aquaculture products, regardless of the legal status of the land, cash compensation at full replacement cost will be paid to the affected persons who cultivate the land. The compensation will be sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture products at local market rates. Perennial crops or trees will be compensated at a rate calculated on their life time productivity. Where affected trees can be removed and transported, compensation will be paid for the loss of the tree plus the transportation cost.

2.3.1 For Loss of Income and/or Business/Productive Assets

130. For PAPs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be:

- *Allowance for Business Loss:* All affected businesses and production households whose income is affected will be compensated and/or supported for losses in business

equivalent to 30% of their actual annual income: (i) For licensed businesses the compensation will be based on their average yearly income as declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years, and (ii) For unregistered affected businesses the support will be based on their tax obligations.

- Employees who are affected by acquisition of residential/commercial land acquisition, public land or land of enterprises: Allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the City regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months. Assistance in finding alternative employment will also be given.
- If the business has to be relocated, the project will provide an alternative site with location advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost, and with easy access to a customer base, satisfactory to the PAP. Alternatively, the PAP will receive compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable assets.

2.1.6. Compensation for Graves

131. Compensation for the removal of graves/ tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs which are necessary to satisfy customary requirements. Compensation in cash will be paid to each affected family or to the affected group as a whole as is determined through a process of consultation with the affected community. The level of compensation will be decided in consultation with the affected families/communities. Household and individual graves are considered physical cultural resources (PCR) and even though the costs associated with their relocation will be covered in the resettlement plan, the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources should be triggered and relevant cross references should be made to the Environmental Management Plan or Project Implementation Manual.

2.1.7. Compensation for Other Assets

132. In the case of the affected households is equipped with telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription), well shall be compensated according to unit price of installing new units offer service announcement or relocation costs due to service providers regulations.

2.1.8. Compensation for Loss of Public Structures

133. In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems, medical centers, distribution/transmission, communication and fiber cable are damaged and the community wishes to reuse them, the project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community. Public infrastructure directly related to people's livelihoods and developmental needs, such as irrigation canals, school, clinic, etc. will be restored/rebuilt to pre-project or higher quality levels or compensated at replacement cost, as determined through consultation with the affected community.

2.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impact during Construction

134. When PAPs are adversely impacted by project works on a temporary basis, they are entitled to the following:

- Compensation for all affected assets/investments made on the land, including trees, crops etc., at full replacement cost;

- Cash compensation for rental loss (loss of income as a result of disruption in aquaculture production or any land-based business, or natural fishing activities) which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption. Additional consultation will be conducted with identified affected households during project implementation (when detailed engineering designs are available) to finalize compensation and support package for affected households;
- Aqua-culture households and fishing as secondary income generating activity in Sau Vo, So, Nhi Hoang and Rung retention lakes, who are likely to be impacted, will be involved in public consultations and socio-economic survey. These results are reserved as basis for calculation of compensation and rehabilitation measures to ensure that their livelihood will not be worsened resulting from the project construction

135. **Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures** (e.g. changing alignment of existing drainage and sewerage that may cause temporary flooding and water cut, road safety during construction...): Damaged property will be restored to its former condition by contractors, immediately upon completion of civil works. Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may also be required to pay compensation to the affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that are applied to all other assets affected by the Project.

136. **Secondary PAPs:** This refers to PAPs affected by development of individual resettlement or group resettlement sites. Because all secondary PAPs are likely to be affected in similar ways as primary ones, they will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the impacts on them and according to the same compensation rates and procedures that apply to all PAPs affected in this project.

137. **Compensation for Loss of Community Assets:** In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, bridges, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems are damaged, the project will ensure that these will be restored or repaired at no cost for the community, and be done to a standard that meets the community's satisfaction.

138. **Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation.** Any other impacts identified during project implementation will be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RPF and World Bank OP 4.12. Any disruption of business will be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RPF.

2.3 Allowances and Rehabilitation Assistance

139. Besides the compensation for affected assets, PAPs will be provided with financial assistance to cover their expenses during the transition period. The assistance levels will be adjusted, taking into account inflation factor and price increase to be appropriate to the payment time. They include, but are not limited to:

For Impacts on Residential Land:

- a. *Removal Support:* Organizations and PAPs that are allocated or leased land by the state or are lawfully using land and have to relocate their productive and/or business establishments are entitled to financial support for dismantling, relocating and re-

installation of the establishment. Support levels will be determined by actual costs at the time of removal, based on self-declaration of the organizations and verification by the agency in charge of compensation. (*Item 10, Article 17 of Decision 35/2014/QĐ-UBND dated August 15 2014*).

- b. *House Renting Allowance* or temporary accommodation will be provided to PAPs (i) who may be forced to relocate from their original homes and are still awaiting the replacement land plots or apartments, or (ii) who are re-organizing, but remaining land is not viable for continued living and need for re-building, with amount of 2,000,000VND per month, for period of 6 months. In the case of replacement land plots, the rental allowance will extend to the period during which the new house is being built.

For Impacts on Agricultural Land:

- ***Allowance for Loss of Livelihood (during transition period):***
 - (i) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70% for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided with compensation by three hundred (300) thousand VND /person/month for 6 months if they do not have to relocate, and for 12 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided for a maximum of 24 months;
 - (ii) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted at the above rate for a period of 12 months if they do not have to relocate, and 24 months in case of relocation. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the compensation may be provided up to a maximum of 36 months;
 - (iii) Households *affected by loss of less than 20% of land, where the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use*, will be assisted with the above support plus any additional support as determined, for a period of 12 months. In case of land-for-land compensation, PAPs will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.
- ***Support for Skill/Job Change:*** The project will offer a range of training options in consultation with the affected PAPs and relevant to the market demand and needs of the area. The financial compensation will at most 2.5 times the agricultural land prices established by Vinh Phuc PPC of the acquired agricultural land, but subject to the local land allocation limit as per Government's regulations.
- ***Support for training, apprenticeships on vocational training establishments:*** At least one member of each affected household will be entitled to vocational training and assistance in getting employment in the VP PPC. The PAPs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees. After finishing training courses, they will be given priorities to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.
- ***Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land adjacent to, but not included in the category of residential land:*** will be supported in cash equivalent 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot.

Other allowances/ assistance:

- ***Incentive Bonus:*** All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance, the specific support

levels being decided by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions.

- **Relocated households which eligible for resettlement, but self-accommodation (not wish to receive land in project resettlement site):** will be provided with one-time support. The support is divided into 03 categories, including: (i) VND 50 million for Vinh Yen city and Phuc Yen district town; (ii) VND 60 million for Tam Dao district town and (iii) VND 40 million for other areas (Item 2, Article 18, Decision 35/2014/QD-UBND dated August 15 2014)
- **Households relocating with school-going children** will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated by the Ministry of Education

Allowances/ Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households:

- **For landless households:** Assistance through provision of an apartment with either payment in installment to buy it or rent it for living (at PAP's choice). Additional assistance will be considered if needed to ensure the PAP have a place to live.
- **Social Policy:** (i) Relocated Households which included heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers will be provided with support from 03 to 07 million VND per households regulated by the Vinh Phuc PPC: (ii) Poor Relocated Household or Poor Household whose 10% or more of their productive land affected or where <10% land affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable: 03 mil/HH (to be certified by local authority).
- **Other vulnerable groups:** Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support and ethnic minority households will get the same additional support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy but not less than VND 3 mil per household.
- PAPs who will lose income sources will be entitled to take part in Income Restoration Programs. Rehabilitation measures like agricultural extension services, job training and creation, credit access and/or other measures as appropriate will be given to PAPs losing income sources to ensure their livelihood could be restored to the pre-project level.

140. Apart from the assistances mentioned above, based on the actual situation, the Project may consider other assistances to secure life stabilization, culture, production and livelihoods of PAPs.

3. Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

141. **Project Affected People (PAP).** People directly affected by a project through the loss of land, residences, other structures, business, assets, or access to resources, specifically are:

- Persons whose agricultural land will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose residential land/houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose leased-houses will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;

- Persons whose businesses, occupations, or places of work will be affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial)/ trees will be affected in part or in total by the Project;
- Persons whose other assets or access to those assets, will be affected in part or in total by the Project; and
- Persons whose livelihoods will be impacted (permanently or temporarily) due to restriction of access to protected areas by the Project.

142. ***Identification of vulnerable groups or Households (HHs): the initial rapid socioeconomic surveys, the vulnerable groups will generally include the following:***

- Poor and poorest households as identified by DOLISA and other pertinent national survey results. Poor rural landless households, especially those that are heavily natural resource dependent;
- Poor landholders that have limited productive land (this will be determined by the minimum amount of farm land needed to be a viable farmer in the project area)
- Ethnic minority Households
- Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children and women without assistance;
- Poorest women-headed households or women-headed households with no other support;
- Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or

143. Any additional groups identified by the socio economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation. Cut-off date for the SauVo Lake and Access Road Subproject is November 3rd 2015 when Vinh Phuc Provincial People's Committee announced project to the community in the project area.

144. ***Eligibility:*** The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by asset ownership criteria:

- (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the consideration, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it);
- (ii) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- (iii) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

145. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established

by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

146. **Replacement Cost.** For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset

147. **Entitlements:** With respect to a particular eligibility category, entitlements are the sum of compensations and other forms of assistance provided to project affected persons. Please refer to Annex 1 for the Full Entitlement Matrix.

Newly-identified Households after the Cut-Off-Date:

148. Those households splitting from the large families after the cut-off-date who meet the following conditions will be eligible for resettlement benefits as stand-alone households and are recognized as PAPs:

- a. Households splitting from a family with minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons; and
 - b. Endorsement by the District authority, with verification of commune's People's Committee that the household has split.
- b) Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures outlined in this document.

V. Income Restoration Plan

1. Objectives

149. Restoration program will be implemented to support the PAPs to improve, or at least restore, their living standards, income, and production capacity, to the pre-project level. The program will cover a total of 563 households who lose more than 20% of their agricultural land and 125 vulnerable households who would lose more than 10% of the agricultural land, in which 76 vulnerable households will lose more than 20%. Without double counting, the total number of severely affected households of the subproject is 612.

150. The overall objective of the project is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject can maintain, or improve living standards and income earning capacity of the compensation and rehabilitation support for all types of real estate they lost.

2. Principles

151. According to the policy framework for compensation and resettlement for the subproject and the decision on support and resettlement when the State recovers land in the province of Vinh Phuc and inventory results, 612 households will lose 20% or more (from 10% for the vulnerable households) of their productive landholdings. Hence, the livelihood restoration program is designed and implemented in consultation with those affected during the project implementation.

3. Income Restoration Plan

Financial Source

136. Funding sources for implementation of compensation and resettlement include funds for paying compensation and support, building resettlement sites (if necessary), restoring livelihoods and income, and managing implementation of resettlement as counterpart funds of Vinh Phuc Province.

Program

152. 612 households affected from 20% of productive land (from 10% for vulnerable households) or more, will be receiving support for livelihood rehabilitation:

153. Support for production and life stability in cash equivalent to 30kg of rice/person/month for a maximum period of 12 months for each specific case.

154. Support for vocational training to change job for all affected people in working age (men: 18-55 years old, women: 18-50 years old) who are farming, fishing or similar profession and bear significant impact or major loss of revenue.

155. Facilitating participation in the construction work (the manual work such as excavation, embankment) to increase income.

156. In addition to the above-mentioned support, the implementation phase of resettlement, will hold intensive consultation for affected households to understand the aspirations of households on livelihood restoration, thereby building livelihood rehabilitation plan for the affected households and monitor the recovery process to ensure the livelihood of the household income as before the project.

4. Vulnerable Group

157. The vulnerable households are poor households defined by the government regulations; households led by single women with dependents, households who are beneficiaries of the social policies such as martyrs' and wounded soldiers' families, the elderly, and the disable. These households will be provided with assistance to rehabilitate and improve their livelihoods and income on the case-by-case basis. Assistance will include food and vocational training supports.

158. The vulnerable households or severely affected households who fall under two or more than two categories of vulnerability (for example, poor household who is also beneficiary of social policy, or woman-headed household) will receive an assistance package suitable to their type of vulnerability. There is no ethnic minority household affected by the subproject.

5. Gender Mainstreaming

159. The survey and consultation result showed that the female head-household have income resources lower than the male head-household. In the sub-project area, most female head-household are in 55-year-old or more, their income recourses from agriculture and livestock. The project will affect agricultural land/aquaculture land and thus increase the risk of unemployment for women.

160. Gender strategies designed below will ensure to attract the participation of women in planning and implementing RAP as well as livelihood restoration program. The monitoring consultants, social development experts, and project managers are responsible for developing and guiding the implementation of gender strategies to ensure that these activities are carried out accordingly.

161. The gender strategy incorporating the following gender related issues will be implemented:

1. Create employment opportunities for women to be paid during the construction sub-project;
2. Give priority to vocational training for female headed-households and female members of the families affected to help them have access to the activities of non-agricultural income.
3. Support the expansion of animal husbandry will be implemented for older affected woman;
4. Consult women to determine criterions for replaced land or improving current land, especially in planning for current lands and maintain the family as well as set up the relationship with services and public facilities such as school, health organization, market and economic activities.
5. AHs consultation about proprietary arrangement will ensure that women (including female heads or members of family) know thoroughly about their selections and obligation; and women's opinions are reviewed for decision making.
6. The payment of compensation will be signed by both wife and husband or women who are household heads.
7. Project construction contract includes gender equal commitment: i) ensure not to use child and illegal labor as labor force; ii) not distinguish, against woman labor; and iii) not pay differently between woman and man if they have the same qualifications and work in the same positions.

162. Female AH heads as well as members of Compensation Committee are encouraged and supported to fully participate in the RAP implementation process. These activities are in consistent with the policies on participation defined in the RPF, including:

- DCARB and CPCs will ensure that the grievance redress process will involve the representatives of the Women's Union as well as women who are household heads or members of AHs;
- Representatives of women in the District and Commune CARB will be facilitated to exchange experiences with other projects;

- The affected women and representatives of the Women's Union will provide recommendations in minimizing environmental and social related impacts.

VI. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

1. World Bank Policy on Access to Information

163. Information disclosure for the affected people and involved departments/ organizations is an important part of the project preparation and implementation process. Consultation with the APs and ensure their active participation will reduce the risks of conflicts and delay of the project. This also enables the Project to design the resettlement and livelihood restoration program as a comprehensive development program which is appropriate to the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximize the socioeconomic efficiency of the investment funding. The objectives of the information disclosure and public consultation program include:

164. Ensure that the competent authorities as well as local representatives of those affected, were involved in planning and decision making. Vinh Phuc ODA PMU will work closely with the Province People's Committee, district and communes/town in the project implementation process. The participation of the affected people during implementation were continued by requesting the district to invite representatives of the affected people to be the members of district Compensation and resettlement Council/Board and to participate in resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement, and monitoring).

- Share information on all items and activities expected of the project affected persons.
- Collect information on needs and priority of those affected, as well as receive information about their reaction on policies and activities planned.
- Ensure that those affected can be fully informed decisions directly affect the incomes and living standards, and they had the opportunity to participate in the activities and decisions about issues directly affecting them.
- Achieve coordination and participation of affected people and communities in activities necessary for planning and implementing resettlement.
- Ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and restoration.

2. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

165. The purpose of the information disclosure is to provide information regarding compensation, impacts and assistances to the affected people as well as local communities. In fact, due to the limited social relationships of the farmers and their hesitance when contacting with the local authorities, the concerns related to policies are rarely exchanged between the local authorities and PAPs. Affected people feel comfortable asking about compensation policies and receive documents related to the project at any time, they do not have to wait to hear information dissemination.

2.1 Information Disclosure during RAP Preparation

160. Information disclosure and public consultations are conducted during the project preparation and implementation processes to ensure that the PAHs and stakeholders are timely informed about land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. This is also an opportunity for

the PAPs to participate and express their opinions with regards to resettlement implementation programs.

161. The Resettlement Consultant has coordinated with the representatives of the DPCs, Town PC and CPCs in the subproject area, and leaders of the villages to organize public consultations and information disclosures for the affected households and local communities. The public consultations have been informed beforehand to the households and announced broadly to the local communities to ensure that anyone who is interested in the project can participate in these meetings.

162. In addition, organizations and individuals concerned about land acquisition and impacts on assets attached to land and resettlement can also take part in the public meetings and consultations. Representatives of mass organizations in the subproject area have also attended the meetings and consultations, such as Vietnam Women's Union, Fatherland Front and Vietnam Farmers' Union.

163. The Resettlement Consultant has also coordinated with the design consultant in the public meetings to ensure that the PAPs and affected communities are informed fully and in details about the project as well as the project impacts. The participation of the design consultant also ensures that the opinions of the PAPs and affected communities are considered and incorporated into the project design.

164. Project maps and design will be displayed and posted at the public meetings so that the PAPs and project stakeholders can refer to.

Key topics covered in the public consultations are as followings:

- i. Dissemination of key information related to policies of the World Bank, the Government, and VP-FRWMP applied to the subprojects.
- ii. Project information and World Bank policies on resettlement, environment, gender as well as ethnic minority issues through village loudspeaker system and project information brochures/leaflets.
- iii. Collect opinions and feedback of the local communities regarding the project implementation.
- iv. In the public consultations, information related to the project and safeguard policies of the World Bank is provided. Opinions and comments of the residents on design and resettlement options as well as their aspirations and expectations are recorded.
- v. Questions of the local communities concerning the project and safeguard policies were responded to.
- vi. CPCs and VP-PMU have also provided answers to specific questions of the local residents related to project details or local policies.
- vii. The opinions of local communities and representatives of the CPC as well as other stakeholders were recorded in the meeting minutes.

2.2 Information Disclosure during RAP Implementation

165. The purpose of information disclosure is to inform the affected households and local communities about the impacts, compensation and assistances. There is undeniable fact that, due to limited social relationships and exchanges with the local authorities of the farmers,

issues and concerns related to policy are not discussed in a regular and direct manner with the people.

166. As mentioned above, the Resettlement Consultant has coordinated with the local authorities in the subproject area to organize public meetings and consultations with the affected households in order to share information and discuss the positive as well as adverse impacts likely to occur during the subproject implementation process, the implementation schedule, resettlement, compensation and assistance progress, compensation procedures, and specific policies related to compensation which were included in the RPF. The documents related to the subprojects are distributed to the affected households in the meetings.

3. Public Consultation

3.1 Public Consultation during RAP Preparation

167. Public consultations were conducted in September 2015 in Dong Cuong, BinhDinh, Tan Phong, and Thanh Lang, covering the following topics:

- Inform the local authorities as well as affected people in the subproject area about the subproject in a fully, freely and democratic manner.
- Send RAP preparation announcement to the local authorities at city/district and ward/commune levels.
- Collect feedback from the potentially affected households, including those who are not adversely affected but are beneficiaries.

168. Survey of the affected households, including:

- Impacts of the subproject on people's lives in the area; advantages and difficulties of resettlement. Opinions on compensation and resettlement plan.
- Impacts of construction on people's lives, local infrastructure.
- Comments on the proposed compensation and resettlement plan.

169. The public consultations were attended by the 755 of the PAHs, CPCs, and mass organizations such as Farmers' Union and Women's Union (table 19). The purpose of the consultations was to discuss the proposed subproject and collect opinions of the local communities on design alternatives.

170. Key information disseminated in the meetings included (i) Scope and objectives of the subproject; (ii) processes and procedures related to compensation, assistance and resettlement; and (iii) resettlement impacts.

Table 19. The number of participants on consultations

Area	No. of participants				Consultation contents
	Male	Female	Representatives of local authorities	Representatives of mass organizations	
Thanh Lang	81	373	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disseminate project information; ✓ Introduce the impacts caused by the

Tan Phong	51	84	3	1	project; ✓ Introduce the compensation policies to be applied; ✓ Collect opinions and aspirations of the affected households with respect to resettlement needs, compensation, assistance and resettlement policies, and income restoration programs.
Dong Cuong	18	16	3	2	
BinhDinh	67	46	2	3	
4 communes and town	217	519	10	9	

Source. Summary from consultation records (Oct 2015).

The opinions of the stakeholders included:

171. The PAPs, local authorities, and mass organizations expressed their supports towards the project implementation. However, they also have various concerns and worries. Specifically:

172. The compensation of the project should be consistent, fast, and not be delayed. The PAPs also requested clarification regarding regulations on compensation for permanently affected land as well as temporary impacts (in case if the lake dredging causes impacts on rice fields or leads to fish deaths); impacts emerged during construction period must be compensated; the unviable remaining area must be acquired and policies on reclaimed land area. The biggest concern among PAPs is about “land combination and exchange”, which was carried out, negotiated, agreed and certified by the CPCs; however, when implementing, it will be based on LURCs. Therefore, which approach the project will take? This issue must be discussed clearly. With regard to this matter, the Project will implement compensation and assistance payment on the basis of the CPCs’ certificates.

173. The commune leaders requested that the project owner and Vinh Phuc Provincial Land Fund Development Center should coordinate closely with the authorities during the land clearance process in order to identify accurately land owners and users.

174. The opinions of the mass organizations focused on the responsibilities for the local infrastructure to be affected during the project implementation. The compensation, restoration and maintenance should be carried out before the construction unit leaves the area. The construction activities will affect traffic in the area; therefore, it is requested to have an appropriate plan to address this issue.

175. Public consultations after the completion of the draft RAP will be organized with the aims to provide information and consult with the PAPs and concerned organizations and individuals regarding (i) results of impact calculations; estimated compensation rates; and entitlements; (ii) compensation payment procedures and resettlement activities. Opinions and comments of the PAPs will be collected fully and accurately, thereby, creating opportunities for the PAPs to take part in developing their resettlement plan in order to ensure transparency and democracy in development.

176. All participants agreed and supported the project implementation as well as its policies and expected that the project would be implemented soon so that people would have better opportunities in developing production and improving living standards.

3.2 Public Consultation during RAP Implementation

177. Prior to RAP updating according to the detailed designs, the PMU/PCARC/DCARC will organize public meetings in each affected commune to provide additional information for the APs and give them opportunities to discuss publicly about the resettlement policies and procedures. Invitations are sent to all APs prior to each meeting. The purpose of these meetings is to clarify available information and give APs chance to discuss issues they are concerned. Other information disclosure channels should also be used including posting at the public places, district and commune People's Committees, using local loudspeaker system, radio and newspapers. Both male and female members of the affected households as well as community members who are interested in are encouraged to participate. In the meetings, project information, entitlements of the APs will be explained. The meetings are also a chance for APs to ask questions and raise their concerns. Such meetings will be periodically organized during the project cycle.

3.3. Project Information Brochure (PIB)

178. A Project Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by Vinh Phuc ODA PMU and distributed to the PAPs during the preparation as well as implementation period to ensure that people are aware of the benefits brought by the Project. The PIB also provides details of compensation and assistance policies as stated in the RPF as to minimize social impacts when the subproject involves land acquisition and clearance.

4 Public Disclosure

179. This RAP was disclosed in English at Bank's Infoshop on 19 November 2015, and in Vietnamese locally at project sites (including the website of Vinh Phuc Department of Planning and Investment) on November 24, 2015. The disclosure was completed prior to project appraisal and meets the 120-day Pelosi disclosure requirement.

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

180. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and grievance redress. APs are not required to pay any fee during any of the procedures associated with seeking grievance redress including if resolution requires legal action to be undertaken in a court of law. This cost is included in the budget for implementation of RAPs. The mechanism of complaint and complaint and grievances resolution steps are as below:

First Stage - Commune/Ward People's Committee

181. An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune/Ward People's Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of CPC/WPC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPC/WPC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the CPC/WPC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC/WPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the CPC/WPC.

Second Stage - at District People's Committee (DPC)

182. If after 30 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the APs is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the APs may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DRC of the district. The DPC in turn will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DRC of district of any decision made. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they wish.

Third Stage - At Provincial People's Committee (Vinh Phuc PPC)

183. If after 30 days the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the VP PPC or lodge an administrative case to the District People's Court for solution. The VP PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The VP PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they want.

Final Stage - Court of Law Decides

184. If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the VP PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the VP PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.

185. Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved APs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is solved. After three days, the decision/result on solution is available at commune/ward level and after seven days at district or city level.

186. In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, PMU will cooperate with the District Resettlement Committee to participate in and consult on settling complaints;

187. **Personnel:** The Environmental and Resettlement staff assigned by PMU will formulate and maintain a database of the PAPs' grievances related to the Project including information such as nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status.

188. In case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

189. Environmental and Resettlement personnel selected by VP ODA PMU will develop and maintain a database of the affected people's complaints received related to the Project which will contain the following information: nature of the complaint, source & date of receiving complaints, name and address of complainant, action taken, and current status.

190. The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent monitoring agency may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances. During monitoring the grievance redress procedures and reviewing the decisions, the independent monitoring agency should closely cooperate with the Vietnam Fatherland Front as well as its members responsible for supervising law enforcement related to appeals in the area;

191. The grievance resolution process for the Project, including the names and contact details of Grievance Focal Points and the Grievance Facilitation Unit (GFU), will be disseminated through information brochures and posted in the offices of the People’s Committees at the communes and districts and Office.

192. At the same time, an escrow account for resettlement payments should be used when grievance is resolving to avoid excessive delay of the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

VIII. Implementation Arrangements

193. The following section specifies the key responsibilities of relevant stakeholders with respect to implementation of Resettlement Action Plan for SauVo Lake and Sau Vo Access Road Subproject that will be finalized/determined during project implementation.

1. Responsibilities of Stakeholders

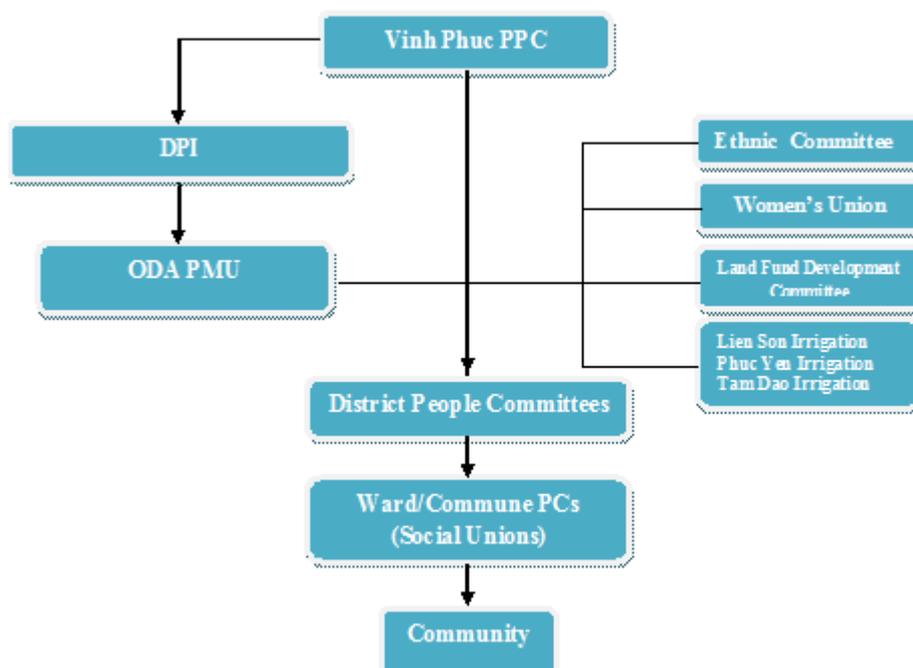


Diagram 1. Chart of Stakeholder Identification

1.1 Vinh Phuc Provincial People’s Committee

194. As a line agency, Vinh Phuc PPC is the project owner and responsible for the overall outcome of any RAP that will be prepared and implemented under this project. VP PPC will maintain an overall oversight of the RAP preparation and implementation, and will provide guidance to relevant Departments, District People’s Committee to ensure effective and timely collaboration and coordination between these agencies in the preparation and implementation of site specific RAP. When a Resettlement Action Plan is prepared, VP PPC will ensure the RAP is prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in the RPF. Once a RAP is concurred by the World Bank (via a No Objection), VP PPC will approve the final RAP, or designate a relevant District PC to ratify the RAP to enable RAP implementation. The VP PPC will also assure it will cover all the costs related to compensation to affected, and their resettlement, if any, under this Project, and ensure the compensation. Resettlement and

livelihoods restoration of affected households will be implemented and monitored in accordance with the RPF.

1.2 Department of Planning and Investment (DPI)

195. The Vinh Phuc Department of Planning and Investment is representative of the project owner and DPI is fully responsible for managing and supporting Vinh Phuc ODA PMU in the project implementation, which includes approval of updated RAP and managing the implementation of RAP.

1.3 Relevant Provincial Departments

196. The Department of Finance (DOF) will be responsible for appraising the compensation rate proposed by the relevant authorities based on results of independent land price appraisal and submitting to the PPC for approval. In the beginning of RP implementation, the DOF will closely coordinate with DOC, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Transport, Department of Industry, District People's Committee in appraising unit prices and proposing PPC to adjust if necessary to ensure that compensation rate is replacement cost at time of compensation for the project-affected persons.

Department of Finance:

- a) Coordinate with the relevant agencies to submit prices of land and assets to the PPC for approval.
- b) Coordinate with Department of Natural Resources and Environment to appraise compensation, assistance and resettlement plan and compensation cost.
- c) Checking the compensation payment, assistance and related costs.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment:

- a) Guiding to determine categories and area of land as well as entitlements to compensation when the State acquires land.
- b) Coordinate with DPI, DOC, and DOF to submit to the PPC for making decision on land acquisition scope.
- c) Being chairman for appraising the compensation, assistance and resettlement option, evaluating and selecting compensation, assistance and resettlement plan and compensation cost.
- d) Submitting to Vinh Phuc Provincial People's Committee for making decision on land acquisition scope.

Department of Construction:

- a) Guiding to determine scope, area and legal status of the structures attached to the acquired land.
- b) Re-appraising quality of houses, structures, museums, ports and other construction works.
- c) Determining price of houses and structures built on land for calculating compensation value to submit to the PPC for approval.
- d) Coordinate with the competent authorities to determine position and scope of the resettlement sites.

1.4 Vinh Phuc ODA PMU

197. Vinh Phuc ODA PMU is under DPI and it shall take general responsibility for the project's operations, including resettlement. The PMU includes technical, financial, accounting, social and resettlement divisions. PMU will be responsible for:

During RAP preparation:

- a) Work closely with the WB to prepare the agreed RAP in accordance with the RPF.
- b) Develop and provide orientation training on the requirements of the RPF to ensure local PC, and relevant stakeholders involved in RAP planning and implementation understand the requirement for RAP – as set forth in the RPF.
- c) Coordinate with the relevant departments under VP PPC and relevant District PC to obtain their comments/suggestions, and their consensus on RAP preparation and implementation.
- d) Ensure the RAP is prepared in accordance with the RPF.

During RAP implementation:

- a) Take lead in recruitment of consultants who will carry out a replacement costs survey, and independent monitoring of RAP implementation.
 - b) Ensure the required budget for RAP implementation is timely allocated and available for compensation payment/resettlement. Update RAP and conduct internal monitoring of RAP implementation as per requirements set out in the RPF.
 - c) Designate staff with profound experience in resettlement and familiar with Bank's OP 4.12 as a social focal point for PMU. This/these staff will provide regular support to provincial governments in RAP implementation. If such experienced staffs are not available, a consultant should be recruited. ToR for this consultant is subjected to Bank's prior review.
 - d) Prepare bi-annual progress reports and submit to the WB
 - e) Conduct training on requirements of project's RPF and RAP; work closely with District's People's Committee and District Resettlement Board in updating RAPs following the completion of detailed measurement survey, consultation, and replacement costs survey.
198. RAP of the Vinh Phuc PPC must reflect the replacement costs surveys, local compensation rates, and consultation with affected households. The RAPs must be submitted to the Bank for prior review and no-objection prior to proceeding with civil works and compensation payment. The budget for recruitment of consultants, agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement and consultants responsible for replacement costs survey is used from counterpart funds. The budget for recruitment of independent monitoring of RAP implementation is used from project funds.

1.5 Binh Xuyen and Yen Lac District People's Committees (DPC)

- a) Directing, organizing, disseminating propaganda and motivating all concerned organizations and individuals to comply with the compensation, assistance and resettlement policies.
- b) Directing the DRC to support the Provincial Land Fund Development Center to prepare and implement the compensation plan.

- c) Coordinating with the departments, divisions, organizations and the Employer to implement the project.
- d) Solving grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement.

1.6 Provincial Center for Land Fund Development (LFDC)

199. Vinh Phuc PPC makes decision on establishing LFDC as resettlement unit fully responsible for the project resettlement implementation. Responsibilities of the LFDC is as following:

- a) Preparing and organizing the implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.
- b) Inspecting and taking responsibility for the compensation calculation for households and summarizing volume of compensation payment to submit to the PPC for appraisal and approval, then directly payment to the affected households right after receiving the compensation fund.
- c) Reflecting expectations and participating in solving DPs' grievances related to compensation entitlements and policies.
- d) Closely coordinating with the independent monitoring agency.
- e) Working under the principle of collective decision by majority rule.

200. Implementation Arrangements regarding the Provincial Center for Land Fund Development (LFDC). The RAPs should clarify the relationship with other agencies, especially ODA PMU, and the legal status of the LFDC.

A Provincial LFDC is a governmental unit that is typically established by the provincial People's Committee (PC) to support provincial People's Committee in doing research, survey, and land acquisition to support urban/rural planning within the province. This is a typical unit established in most provinces in Vietnam to support provincial PC in land use planning in accordance with Land Law 2003 and Decree 181 of Central Government. In Vinh Phuc, the VP LFDC is established under Land Law 2003 and under the Decision of Vinh Phuc PPC (Decision No. 02/2005-QD-UBND dated 2 May 2005). Under this project, VP LFDC will be the key unit supporting VP PMU in day-to-day RAP implementation. It will take lead in conducting census, consultation, detailed measurement survey, disclosure of information, and other governmental procedure to ensure the compensation payment is timely and appropriately done in accordance with the newly released Land Law 2013 (effective as of 1 July 2014) and in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. In doing their works, VP LFDC will work in close relation with other related provincial departments, such as Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Department of Construction, Department of Planning and Investment, and local government offices in district and commune levels.

1.7 Thanh Lang Town People's Committee and Commune People's Committees of Dong Cuong, Tan Phong and Binh Dinh

201. The Town/Commune PC will assist the LFDC in implementing the RAP. Specifically, the Town/Commune People's Committee will be responsible for the followings:

- a) Assist the DPC, LFDC in organizing public meetings, consultations and information dissemination during RAP implementation;

- b) Form working groups at the commune and direct their functions, assign commune officials to assist the LFDC to conduct Detailed Measurement Survey, prepare land acquisition dossiers for the project, prepare and implement resettlement activities;
- c) Identify replacement land for the affected households who are eligible and propose income restoration programs appropriate to the conditions of the people and the locality;
- d) Supervise and implement the resettlement support measures and cooperate with LFDC to find resettlement land for the relocating households;
- e) Resolve complaints at the first level as prescribed by the existing law;
- f) Actively participate in the land acquisition, compensation payments, and in other related-resettlement activities and concerns.

2. Replacement Cost Survey

202. As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Replacement Costs Survey (RCS) will need to be done to establish basis for calculation of replacements costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets that will be affected by the Project. An independent price appraisal consultant is specialized in assessing costs of land/assets/structures to be affected under the Project, will be engaged by Vinh Phuc ODA PMU to conduct replacement costs survey.

203. With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

204. District People's Committee, and Land Fund Development Center will ensure compensation payment proposed to affected households is at the replacement costs (for land and structures), and at market prices (for crops/trees).

3. Implementation Procedures

Implementation Steps

205. The process and procedures for the implementation of compensation and resettlement are in compliance with the Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15 2014, Decree No. 69/2009/ND-CP dated August 13 2009 by the Government, and Circular No. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated October 1 2009 by MONRE.

206. With the above legal base and the organizational structure, coordination of stakeholders, the basic operation of the compensation and resettlement is conducted according to the following steps:

Step 1: Location introduction and land acquisition notice

207. The identification and land acquisition notice is based on the written evaluation letters of land use needs of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment submitted to Vinh Phuc PPC for approving and issuing land acquisition notices (including reasons for land acquisition, area and location of land recovery on the basis of the existing cadastral or detailed approved construction planning; to assign the DPCs for land acquisition notification to the public, to guide compensation, assistance and resettlement in the district level to perform inventory tasks, establish compensation plans). DPCs are responsible for directing the widespread policy of land confiscation, the regulations on land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance when recover of used land for national defense purposes, security, national interests, public interests and economic development.

208. CPCs are responsible to post up a public notice about land acquisition policies at the CPC Offices and at public places in the area involving land acquisition, and broadly announce through commune available loudspeaker system.

Step 2: Prepare cadastral dossiers for land acquisition area

209. Based on documents on land acquisition of the PPC, DONRE will direct the LURC Registration Office at the same level to prepare for cadastral dossiers.

210. Revision of the cadastral map to suit the current situation and make copies of the cadastral map for places which have formal cadastral maps or conduct cadastral measurements for places with no formal cadastral maps.

211. Complete and make copies of cadastral records (land register) to send to the DRCs.

212. Make a list of land parcels to be acquired, covering the followings: number of map, number of land parcel, name of land user, area of the land parcel that has the same land use purpose, and land use purpose.

Step 3: Planning, evaluating and approving the general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement

213. The Project Owner guides the consultant to prepare the general compensation, assistance and resettlement plan (hereinafter referred to as General Plan) based on field survey data and available documents provided by DONRE to be appraised and approved along with approved project investment. The General Plan will contain the followings:

- a. Rationale for plan development;
- b. Integrated data on area of different types of lands, land classifications as to agricultural land, number of map, number of parcel, and estimated value of existing assets attached to land;
- c. Data on the number of households, number of household members, number of labors in the land acquisition area, in which the number of labors that have to change jobs and number of relocating households should be pointed out;
- d. Estimated compensation and assistance and expected locations and area of the resettlement sites or resettlement houses, and resettlement options;
- e. Anticipated job creation measures and training plan for job conversion;
- f. List of structures and scale of structures of the state, organizations, religious establishments, and local communities to be relocated and expected locations;

- g. Number of graves to be relocated and locations;
- h. Estimated cost for plan implementation;
- i. Budget for plan implementation; and
- j. Implementation schedule.

Step 4: Identifying land clearance demarcation

214. After the investment project is approved by the competent authorities, the Project Owner will base on the basic design to determine land clearance demarcation and then hand over to the organization in charge of compensation to implement the next steps of site clearance. During the process of developing and approving technical design (or construction drawing), in case of adjustment of clearance boundary, the Project Owner will coordinate with the implementing agency to adjust accordingly and inform the local authorities regarding the adjustment in a timely manner.

Step 5: Preparing compensation, assistance, and resettlement plan

1. Conducting Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

215. Based on the land acquisition announcement and site clearance demarcation of the project, the implementing agency will conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) and prepare the DMS records for each land acquisition case. The records should cover the following contents: Name, registration of permanent address or temporary address, current address, number of household members, number of members in the working age, number of social policy beneficiaries (if any); area and location of acquired land plot; amount of affected trees and crops, livestock; shape, dimensions, weight, structure, and basic features of assets on land; on-ground and underground structures associated to the acquired land.

2. Identifying land origin of each acquired land plot

216. The organization in charge of compensation co-operates with the LURC Registration Office and Town/Commune PCs, based on the papers related to land use, cadastral records, cadastral map, inventory documents, cadastral books, statistical registration books, LURC issuance books, and tax registration books of the acquired land plot, to identify land origins of each land plot as well as its legal land users.

3. Preparing compensation and assistance plan

217. Pursuant to the DMS records, land origins of the acquired land plots, compensation rates and policies, the implementing agency will prepare the compensation and assistance plan, covering the following contents:

- Name and address of the owner of the acquired land;
- Area, type, location and origin of the acquired land;
- Calculation bases for the compensation and assistance costs including land compensation rates, rates of compensation for houses and structures, number of members, number of people in the working age, number of social policy beneficiaries;
- Amount of compensation and assistance;
- Resettlement arrangement;
- Relocation of governmental works, religious organizations and communities;

- Grave's displacement.
4. Collecting opinions regarding compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:
 - The compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is posted at Town/Commune PC Offices and public places in the area where land acquisition is required so that the PAPs and concerned people can give their feedback and comments;
 - The posting must be made in written form confirmed by representatives of Town/Commune PCs, Town/Commune Fatherland Front, and representatives of the PAPs;
 - The period of posting and receiving comments lasts at least twenty (20) days as from the date of posting.

5. Finalizing the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan:

218. At the end of the plan posting and comments receiving period, the implementing agency is responsible for summarizing the comments in a written document, stating the number of agreements/disagreements and other opinions regarding the compensation plan; then finalizing and submitting the finalized plan including the summary table of comments to the DONRE for appraisal.

219. In case of several disagreement opinions towards the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the implementing agency need to clarify or review and adjust the plan before submitting to the DONRE for appraisal.

Step 6: Appraisal and approval of the compensation and assistance plan

220. The DONRE is responsible for taking the lead and coordinating with the concerned district departments to appraise the compensation and assistance plan as regulated; then submitting to the DPC for approval of the compensation plan.

Step 7: Decision on land acquisition and redress grievances against decision on land acquisition

221. Based on land acquisition announcement, compensation, assistance and resettlement plan which is prepared and approved by the competent authorities, and copies of the cadastral maps, DPC will issue land acquisition decision to the affected households, individuals and communities.

222. During the implementation of land acquisition, if there is any question or complaint from citizens, the Town/Commune PCs will gather queries and complaints and send to the competent authorities for solutions.

223. While a decision of grievance redress is yet issued, the implementation of decision on land acquisition must be continued. In case the responsible state agency concludes that the land acquisition process is not compliant with the laws, land acquisition must be halted. The state agency that issued the land acquisition decision must issue new decision to cancel the previous one and compensate for losses caused by land acquisition decision (if any). In case the responsible state agency concludes otherwise, the AP has to abide by the land acquisition decision.

Step 8: Approval and disclosure of the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan

224. The DPC approves the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan as regulated.

225. Within three (03) days from the date of receipt of the approved compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the implementing agency is responsible for coordinating with the Town/Commune PC to disseminate and post the approved plan at the Town/Commune PC Offices as well as at public places in the area where land acquisition is required. The compensation, assistance and resettlement decision will be sent to the people whose land is acquired. The decisions should clearly state the compensation and assistance amount, resettlement arrangement (if any), time and place of compensation payment, and time for handing over land to the implementing agency in charge of compensation and land acquisition.

Step 9: Compensation payment

226. The Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee will provide compensation and assistance after the decision approving compensation, assistance and resettlement plan is issued.

Step 10: Handover

227. Within twenty (20) days since the date when the implementing agency completes the compensation and assistance payment for the PAPs in accordance with the approved plan, the PAPs is responsible for handing over land to the implementing agency.

4. RAP Updating

228. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) has not been conducted at the moment. When DMS is implemented, all the data should be will be included and updated in RAP. The local authorities, based on RAP, will prepare compensation plan to update compensation rates of affected land, assets and assistances. This will be submitted to the Project Owner and WB for review and clearance before conducting compensation payment.

229. Updated RAP, according to the World Bank Policy on Access to Information, will be disclosed to the affected communities and at the WB Information Center (Infoshop). Draft RAP was submitted to the WB for clearance before disclosing to the affected people.

IX. Implementation Schedule

230. The implementation schedule for the resettlement activities if the subproject is summarized in the following table, including (i) consultation activities; (ii) completed activities for the preparation of RAP; and (iii) external monitoring activities.

Table 18. Implementation Schedule

Activities	Responsible agencies	Timeframe
Preparation		
Approving social safeguard policy documents at the project level and RAP of the subproject	WB and Government/Vinh Phuc PPC	Q4/2015
Uploading the social safeguard documents at the project level and subproject RAP on the website of PPC, and Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC)	VP-ODA PMU	Q4/ 2015
Training and strengthening capacity for the project staff and District Compensation Committees	VP-ODA PMU and Resettlement Consultant	Early of Q2/2016
Recruiting independent monitoring consultant (IMC)	VP-ODA PMU	Q2/2016
Updating RAP	VP-ODA PMU and Resettlement Consultant	By the end of Q3/2016
RAP Implementation		
Disseminating project information to the affected people	LFDCand CPCs	Q2/2016
Conducting DMS and preparing compensation plan	LFDCand CPCs	Q2-Q3/2016
Providing compensation and clearing site	VP-ODA PMU, LFDCand CPCs	Q4/2016
Conducting monthly resettlement internal monitoring and preparing quarterly report	VP-ODA PMU	By the end of Q2/2016
Conducting resettlement external monitoring every six month and preparing monitoring report	EMA	Q3/2016

X. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Purpose

231. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP are important. Good monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will not only enable IMA to identify shortcomings during implementation, thereby making timely corrective actions but also enable them to make sure the objective of the RAP is met when RAP implementation is completed.

232. Good monitoring enables timely and sufficient collection of the right information related to RAP implementation whereas good evaluation of the RAP implementation outcome enables IMA to determine if the objective of the RAP is met upon completion of RAP, and whether or not the livelihoods of affected households have restored to the pre-project level, or even better.

2. Monitoring Methods

233. Monitoring could be done in two ways – internal monitoring by the IMA, and external monitoring by an independent monitoring agency.

Internal Monitoring

234. Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation is the main responsibility of the PMU, inter alia, in addition to project implementation and management. Monitoring of RAP implementation does not only focus on actual RAP implementation, but also on RAP preparation to ensure the RAP is timely and appropriately prepared and implemented in accordance with the project's RPF. Monitoring of RAP implementation is required by PMU, on a monthly and quarterly basis, to ensure the RAP implementation is on track and that any

emerging issues/shortcomings; including complaints from affected households are timely solved.

235. Internal monitoring aims to:

- a. Make sure the RAP is disclosed and disseminated to the PAHs and affected organizations by provincial government prior to compensation payment.
- b. Replacement costs survey is done to establish the compensation rates for affected households, and inform design of the livelihoods restoration.
- c. Ensure that a baseline of living standard of affected households is established (prior to compensation payment/resettlement) to enable monitoring and additional support/intervention from PMU side, if needed.
- d. To ensure all affected households, particularly those severely affected, restore their living standards to the pre-project level, or even improve, as a result of the support from the project.
- e. Ensure a livelihood restoration plan is prepared and implemented, taking into the account the feedback from the affected households, particularly those who are severely affected, to ensure their livelihood is restored to the pre-project level.
- f. Funds for implementing the RAP are provided in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.
- g. Monitor all grievances and their resolution and coordinate with the relevant parties to ensure that complaints are solved satisfactorily in a timely manner.
- h. Monthly and Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports should be submitted to Bank for implementation support, information sharing and coordination purposes.

Independent/External Monitoring and Evaluation

236. In addition to internal monitoring by PMU, an independent monitoring consultant (an academic or a consulting firm with proven track record in resettlement monitoring and evaluation) will be recruited by PMU to carry out monitoring of the RAP implementation.

237. The contracted independent monitoring consultant will provide independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP, focusing on the criteria set forth in Annex 4. The service of independent monitoring will be maintained during project implementation until restoration of livelihoods of affected households has been re-established to pre-project levels.

238. The main indicators of independent monitoring include:

- a. Full payment of compensation for land, housing and other assets to PAPs prior to land acquisition.
- b. Adequacy of compensation in enabling PAPs to replace affected assets.
Provision of technical support for house construction to affected households who rebuild their structures on their remaining land, or build their own structures in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- c. Provision of income restoration support. Percentage of PAHs receiving livelihood restoration support and percentage of PAHs whose livelihoods are restored.

- d. Restoration of productive activities. Percentage of PAHs or number of PAPs changing jobs, participating in vocational training courses, and finding new jobs. New production activities established and developed.
- e. Restoration or replacement of community infrastructure and services.
- f. Operation and results of grievance procedures (to check if the GRM functions properly and if grievances are fully and timely addressed to ensure the objective of RAP is met).
- g. Throughout the implementation process, household income trends will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

239. During RAP implementation, PMU (internal monitoring), PMU's consultant (independent monitoring), and the World Bank's Task Team are expected to work closely with each other. A Terms of Reference for the Independent Monitoring Consultant will be prepared by PMU and approved by the World Bank. Technical support will be provided by the Bank in the finalization of the ToR. Monthly and Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports should be submitted to Bank for coordination and support purpose.

XI. Budget

240. Financial sources for the implementation of resettlement (compensation, support activities ...) of sub-project will use counterpart funds of Vinh Phuc PPC.

241. For purpose of preparing the Project costs, a preliminary budget estimate is prepared. Compensation rates for residential and agricultural land, houses, structures, trees and crops used to estimate resettlement budget are based on a quick replacement cost survey conducted by consultants and staffs of Vinh Phuc ODA PMU. In order to establish a set of reference market prices, affected people and LFDC were consulted on compensation rates. Following Table summarize the estimated resettlement budget of the project.

Table 19. Summary of Cost Estimate for Compensation and Resettlement

No.	Type of Impacts	Quantity/ Area	Rates	Unit	In amount (VND)
I	Compensation and Assistances			VND	166,175,632,160
1	Compensation			VND	72,888,051,880
1,1	Compensation for land	557,243.39	60,000	VND	33,434,603,400
1,2	Compensation for trees and crops	1,191,077.80	5,500	VND	6,550,927,900
1,3	Compensation for aquaculture	225,603.00	7,500	VND	1,692,022,500
1,4	Assistance for public land	650,218.71	48,000	VND	31,210,498,080
2	Assistances			VND	93,287,580,280
2,1	Training, job changing and finding supports	557,243.39	150,000	VND	83,586,508,500
2,2	Life stability support			VND	8,028,585,000
2.2.1	Less than 30%	210,231.00	15,000	VND	3,153,465,000
2.2.2	From 30% to 70%	1,285.00	12,000	VND	2,775,600,000
2.2.3	More than 70%	486.00	12,000	VND	2,099,520,000
2,3	Site clearance support (bonus)	557,243.39	2,000	VND	1,114,486,780
2,4	Assistance for vulnerable households	186	3,000,000	VND	558,000,000

II	Management cost			VND	3,323,512,643.20
1	Cost of implementing unit (2%)			VND	3,323,512,643.20
III	Subtotal (I+II)			VND	169,499,144,803
	Independent monitoring	Lump sum	500,000,000	VND	500,000,000
IV	Contingency cost (15%)			VND	25,424,871,720.48
V	TOTAL (III+IV)			VND	194,924,016,523.68
	USD			USD	8,682,584.25

Exchange rate: 1\$ = VND 22,400

242. The cost for the allowances and resettlement assistance includes of the items which were described in the entitlement matrix.

243. Regarding monitoring cost, Vinh Phuc ODA PMU is responsible for contracting with a monitoring consulting firm, specialized on social sciences or anthropology to carry out the independent monitoring of the project resettlement implementation. Because the cost of monitoring work has not yet detailed norms set by the Government, it is estimated as 4.1 billion VND for 6 quarterly monitoring reports and one post-resettlement evaluation. Interested independent monitoring institution(s) will prepare the technical and financial proposals for bidding and actual cost will be decided through procurement for independent monitoring.

244. All costs be covered by counterpart funds, including monitoring and evaluation, consultants to support implementing agencies, and the independent land appraiser.

ANNEX 1. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
<p>1. Productive land ⁴(Agricultural, garden, pond land, etc.) either in or out of the residential area.</p>	<p>Legal land users 1.1. Marginal loss (<20% of land holding or <10% for vulnerable group) <i>The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.</i> (542 AHs)</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) for the affected area of the land.</p>	<p>Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land acquisition by the Project. The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.</p>
	<p>1.2. Loss >20% or >10% for vulnerable groups (563 AHs)</p>	<p>Land for land compensation should be as the preferred option. If land is not available, or at the PAH's choice, cash compensation can be provided for the lost area at 100% of land replacement cost. The PAH will be provided with the additional rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income sources</p>	<p>Other assistance options which city could decide based on the locality conditions. Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land acquisition by the Project The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board/ has paid compensation and other allowances in full. For poor, vulnerable and severely affected farmers, including landless, allocation of</p>

⁴The sub-categories of productive land such as agricultural, forestry, garden, aquaculture and pond will be compensated at different rates. These will be specified and detailed in the Resettlement Action Plans to ensure the compensation is reflective of current rates and takes into account geographic variation. Land on which businesses are located will be compensated as detailed in the section on relocation of business.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
			arable land equal to per capita arable land in commune, or if there no land available for allocation or, on the PAHs request through informed choice, training/ rehabilitation programs will be provided to at least restore, if not improve, their income and living standards.
	Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land.	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land.	
	Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land	<p>Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the Land Law. In addition to above, rehabilitation/training assistance will be provided.</p> <p>Other cases will be considered by VP PPC to provide supports according to Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Decree 47 for ensuring the entitlements of PAHs.</p> <p>In case the PAH uses public land where there was previous agreement to return the land to the Government when so requested, they will not be compensated for the acquired public land but will be compensated for structures, crops, trees and other assets on the land at 100% of the replacement cost.</p>	
2. Residential land	2.1. Marginal loss (i.e., land is still viable for use and not requiring relocation).	Compensation for loss of land in cash at (i) replacement cost to the legal and legalizable land users; (ii) An financial assistance of an agreed amount to the land users not having recognizable land use right.	Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land acquisition by the Project. The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date LFDC has paid

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	(0 AH)	If PAHs have to rebuild their houses, they are entitled to financial support for dismantling, relocating and re-installation of the establishment, and also receive a house rental allowance for 6 months in recognition of the time needed to rebuild their houses.	compensation in full.
	2.2. Relocated PAHs (0 AH)	<p><i>i) Legal or legalizable land users:</i></p> <p>A land plot in a resettlement site or apartment will be provided to the PAH, in consultation with them. They will have full land title or apartment ownership title without any cost to them.</p> <p>Or, on request of the PAHs through informed choice, cash compensation at full replacement cost. In case, the household is expected to relocate themselves, it will plus an amount equivalent to the value of the infrastructure investments calculated as an average for each household in a resettlement site</p> <p>If the compensation amounts is less than the cost of a minimum land plot/apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAHs will be provided additional supported to enable them to acquire the land plot/apartment (or cash assistance will be provided equivalent to this difference for self-relocated PAHs).</p> <p>(ii) PAHs who do not have formal, or customary rights to the affected land:</p>	<p>Affected household to be notified at least 180 days before land acquisition by the Project.</p> <p>The process of compensation for a plot/apartment for legal and legalizable PAHs at the resettlement site will be as follows:</p> <p>If the selling cost of minimum plot(s)/apartment at the new site is more than the value of the affected residential land, PAHs receive new plot/apartment at no additional cost.</p> <p>If the plot(s)/apartment at the new site is equal the value of affected residential land, PAHs receive new plot/apartment at the new site without any balance.</p> <p>If the plot(s)/apartment at the new site is less than the value of affected residential land, PAHs will receive plot/apartment and the difference in cash.</p> <p>The planning and detailed design for the</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>An identified financial assistance of agreed amount will be provided. If the PAH has no place to move, an apartment in the resettlement site will be provided and the PAH can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living</p> <p>In case the relocated PAH belongs to poor or vulnerable groups or HHs, the project will provide assistance to ensure that the PAH is able to relocate and re-establish by themselves to a new site.</p>	<p>relocation sites will be done by consultant of LFDC in consultation with stakeholders and then approved by the PPC.</p> <p>Detailed regulation on plot/apartment allocation will be developed by LFDC through consultation with commune and PAHs, followed by approval of PPC.</p> <p>For relocating households, assistance is in form of land-for-land of similar characteristics with title at no cost. The replacement land is no less than 50m², or compensation in cash with equal value if PAHs for self-relocation.</p> <p>Area and number of land plot/apartment in resettlement sites will be decided in consultation with PAHs.</p>
			<p>For poor or vulnerable PAHs who have no other residential land in the same as their affected commune, the project will provide an apartment and the PAHs can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living</p>
3. Houses	<p>3.1. Partial impact: Unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical viewpoints, therefore,</p>	<p>If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a house/structure repair cost, in addition to the compensation for affected portion at replacement cost, to enable PAHs to restore it to former or better conditions.</p> <p>Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at</p>	<p>The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.</p>

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	require no relocation. (0 AH)	full replacement cost and will be in cash.	
	3.2. Full impact (i.e., house is partially acquired by the project but no longer viable for continued use or the entire structure is acquired). (0 AH)	<p>Compensation in cash for entire affected structures will be provided at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labor, regardless of whether or not they have title to the affected land or permit to build the affected structure. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild a structure the same as the former one at current market prices. No deductions will be made for depreciation or salvageable materials.</p> <p>Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash.</p> <p>Tenants of state or organization's houses will be: (i) entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of the area at least equal to their affected ones; or (ii) provided an assistance equal 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and houses. Any investments such as structures, trees, crops etc. made on the land by the PAHs will be compensated at their full replacement cost.</p> <p>The tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for moving their assets. They will also be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.</p>	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.
4. Crops and Trees, aquaculture products	Owners regardless of tenure status (1,105 AHs)	For annual and perennial standing crops or trees, aquaculture products regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation in cash will be paid to the affected persons, who cultivate the land, at full replacement cost in local markets to ensure the compensation is sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture	PAHs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		products.	
5. Public structures	Loss of, or damage to assets	Either in (i) cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or (ii) in kind compensation based on the negotiation between District Compensation Board and owners of assets.	For public structures, the displacement will be carried out by the owners prior to the start of works.
6. Communal-owned assets, collective assets	Loss of, or damage to assets of village, ward, commune, district, provincial government unit.	Either (i) cash compensation to cover the cost of restoring the facilities or (ii) in kind compensation based on the negotiation between DCB and owners of assets.	For the communal owned assets directly affecting lives and production activities of the community, restoration must be done prior to the start of works.
7. Graves	Have to move the graves or tombs	All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family. Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways.	
8. Loss of Income/ Livelihood due to loss of productive land	Impacts due to permanent loss of 20% or more of their total productive land or where <20% land affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable. (Legal, legalizable land users and PAHs with lease agreement over the affected land) (1,105 AHs)	Allowance for Loss of Livelihood: (a) Affected households losing 20% to 70% of their agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use, and for 12 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may be given up to a maximum of 24 months; (b) Affected households losing more than 70% of their agricultural land acquired will be assisted for 12 months if the remaining land is viable for continued use, and for 24 months in case the remaining land is rendered unviable and entire land is acquired by the project. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the assistance may extend to a maximum of 36 months; In addition, these PAHs will be targeted for livelihood restoration program;	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>(c) households affected by loss of <20% of land and the remaining land is rendered unviable for continued use, the PAHs will be provided assistance for 12 months;</p> <p>Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land in the residential area adjacent to residential land, but not recognized as residential land: will be supported in cash equivalent 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot.</p> <p>In case of land-for-land compensation, PAH will be assisted with seedlings, agricultural-forestry extension programs, husbandry etc.</p> <p>Vocational conversion assistance: Every PAH affected by loss of productive land, irrespective of the degree of impact, will be provided with additional assistance equivalent to at most 2.5 times the agricultural land price established by PPC/CPC.</p> <p>Support for vocational training and job creation: At least one member of households affected by loss of productive land will be entitled to vocational training and assistance in getting employment in the city. The PAHs participating in such training programs will be exempted from payment of tuition fees course will be paid directly to the vocational training centers. After finishing training courses, they will be given priority to be recruited in local manufacturing industries.</p>	
9. Loss of	Marginal impacts		

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
Income/ Livelihood due to relocation of business	<i>Owner of the affected business and employees</i> (0 AH)	For PAHs losing income and/or business/productive assets as a result of land acquisition, the mechanism for compensating will be: (i) Allowance for Business Loss: All affected businesses and production households whose income is affected will be compensated or supported for losses in business equivalent to 30% of their actual annual income: (a) For licensed businesses the compensation will be based on their average yearly income declared with the taxation agency over the previous three years, and (b) For unregistered affected businesses but have made their tax obligations the compensation will be supported by 30% of the specified (ii) Employees who are affected by acquisition of residential/commercial land acquisition, public land or land of enterprises: Allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the provincial regulations to affected employees during the transition period for a maximum of 6 months, and will be assisted in finding alternative employment.	
	<i>Relocating shop owners regardless of tenure status.</i> (0 AH)	If the business has to be relocated, the project will provide alternative site with local advantage and physical attributes similar to the land lost with easy access to customers base, satisfactory to the PAH, OR compensation in cash for the affected land and attached structures at replacement cost, plus transportation allowance for movable attached assets.	PAHs will be given priority for business relocation at conveniently located in order to maximize their benefit from business opportunities. At the time of compensation, allowances will be adjusted to account for inflation.

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
<p>10. Allowances /Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households</p>	<p>Loss of land and non-land assets Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology (186 AHs)</p>	<p>Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows: For landless households, assistance through provision of an apartment that PAH can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living. Social Policy: (i) Relocated Households that include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers' families will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs from 2 million to 7 million VND per household; (ii) Poor Relocated Households or Poor Households where 20% or more of their productive land is affected or where <20% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable: 3 mil/HH (to be certified by local authority). Other vulnerable groups affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, ethnic minority households) will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy but not less than VND 3 mil per household. These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program</p>	<p>Allowance for households as per Government regulation (social policy households, heroic mothers, wounded, dead soldiers). If the household eligible to more than one additional support allowance for the vulnerable people, only one package with the highest value will be applied</p>
<p>11. Other Allowances/ Assistances</p>	<p>Loss of land and non-land assets</p>	<p>Incentive Bonus: All PAHs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance, the specific support levels being decided by the Vinh Phuc Province People's Committees to suit local conditions The relocating households with children who are going to schools will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated</p>	

Type of Loss/ Impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>by the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Based on the actual situation of the locality, the VP PPC Chairman issues other allowances to ensure accommodation and livelihood restoration for PAHs.</p>	
12. Temporary impacts	<p>Temporary loss of land and assets. (33 AHs)</p>	<p>Compensation for all damaged or lost assets, including trees, crops at full replacement cost</p> <p>Cash compensation for rental loss (loss of income as a result of disruption in aquaculture production or any land-based business, or natural fishing activities) which is at least equivalent to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the period of disruption. Additional consultation will be conducted with identified affected households during project implementation (when detailed engineering designs are available) to finalize compensation and support package for affected households.</p> <p>Restoration of the land within 3 months after use: The contractor is expected to return the land in its original condition within 3 months of the termination of the civil works.</p>	<p>If the quality of land is radically changed when returned to PAHs, requiring PAHs to change in the types of land use; then PAHs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses.</p>
13. Any other impacts that may be identified during implementation	<p>Individuals, organizations in the project area</p>	<p>Entitlements to compensation and other assistance would be provided in accordance with the compensation policy.</p> <p>Secondary impacts on production and business or PAHs isolated from access to resources temporarily have to be compensated and supported in accordance with RAP.</p>	<p>In case of impacts on livelihoods of PAHs, the contractors, construction units have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business.</p>

ANNEX 2. DETAILED LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROJECT COMPONENTS, SUBPROJECTS AND LOCATIONS

No	Components	Construction location (commune)	District
I	Kim Xa pumping station basin area of 8,640 ha		
1	<i>Kim Xa pumping station, estimated capacity of 45m³/s</i>	Hoang Lau	Tam Duong
	Scale of headwork 45 m ³ /s + Culvert through dyke	Hoang Dan	Tam Duong
	Diversion canal	Kim Xa	VinhTuong
2	<i>Dredging So and Nhi Hoang retention lakes</i>	Hoang Lau	Tam Duong
		Hoang Dan	Tam Duong
		Kim Xa	VinhTuong
3	<i>Improving Yen Lap 8-gate culvert</i>	Yen Lap	VinhTuong
4	<i>Spoil landfill</i>	Kim Xa	VinhTuong
II	NguKien pumping station basin area of 11.000 ha		
1	<i>NguKien pumping station, estimated capacity of 45m³/s</i>	NguKien	VinhTuong
	Scale of headwork 45 m ³ /s + Culvert through dyke		
	Outlet canal	NguKien	VinhTuong
		Dai Tu	Yen Lac
		Lien Chau	Yen Lac
2	<i>Phan river from Thuong Lap bridge to Lac Y</i>		
	Dredging	Lung Hoa	VinhTuong
	Embankment	Tho Tang	VinhTuong
		Tan Tien	VinhTuong
		Cao Dai	VinhTuong
		ThuongTrung	VinhTuong
		Vinh Son	VinhTuong
		Binh Duong	VinhTuong
		Vu Di	VinhTuong
		Trung Nguyen	Yen Lac
		BinhDinh	Yen Lac
		Dong Cuong	Yen Lac
		Hoi Hop	Vinh Yen City
		ThanhTru	Vinh Yen City
3	<i>Diversion canal from Phan river to Rung retention lake</i>	Vu Di	Yen Lac
		TuTrung	VinhTuong
		NguKien	VinhTuong
		Van Xuan	VinhTuong
		Yen Dong	Yen Lac
4	<i>Dredging Rung retention lake of 50 ha</i>	NguKien	VinhTuong
5	<i>Spoil landfill</i>	VinhNinh	VinhTuong
III	NguyetDuc pumping station basin of 19,700 ha		
1	<i>NguyetDuc headwork pumping station outlet to Red river, estimated capacity of 75m³/s</i>	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac

	Headwork 75 m ³ /s + Culvert	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac
	Diversion canal	NguyetDuc	Yen Lac
	Outlet canal	TrungKien	Yen Lac
		Trung Ha	Yen Lac
		Hong Phuong	Yen Lac
2	<i>Vo detention lake and access road</i>	Tan Phong	BinhXuyen
		Thanh Lang	BinhXuyen
		Minh Tan	Yen Lac
		Dao Duc	BinhXuyen
		BinhDinh	Yen Lac
		ThanhTru	Vinh Yen City
3	<i>Phan river from Lac Y to Sat bridge</i>	ThanhTru	Vinh Yen City
	Dredging	Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
	Embankment	Son Loi	BinhXuyen
		Dao Duc	BinhXuyen
		Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
4	<i>Improving Sau Vo culvert</i>	ThanhTru	Vinh Yen City
5	<i>Spoil landfill</i>	Huong Canh	Vinh Yen City
IV	TamDao zone 4, BX, PY (Flv= 32.160ha)		
1	<i>Improving, dredging and embankment of low-lying areas, 3-river network in BinhXuyen district</i>	Huong Son	BinhXuyen
		Ba Hien	BinhXuyen
		ThienKe	BinhXuyen
		Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
		Son Loi	BinhXuyen
		Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
		Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
		Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
	<i>Embankment</i>	Huong Son	BinhXuyen
		Ba Hien	BinhXuyen
		ThienKe	BinhXuyen
		Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
		Son Loi	BinhXuyen
		Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
		Nam Viem	Phuc Yen
		Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
2	<i>Building Cau Ton control gate of 80 m³/s</i>	Tam Hop	BinhXuyen
		Son Loi	BinhXuyen
3	<i>Building Cau Sat control gate of 150m³/s</i>	Tien Chau	Phuc Yen
		Son Loi	BinhXuyen
4	<i>Sludge landfill</i>	Huong Canh	BinhXuyen
V	<i>Construction of wastewater treatment stations at four townships</i>		

1	Construction of 3 wastewater treatment stations at Tam Hong Town	Tam Hong Town	Yen Lac
2	Construction of 3 wastewater treatment stations at Yen Lac Town	Yen Lac Town	Yen Lac
3	Construction of 2 wastewater treatment stations at ThoTangTown	Tho Tang Town	VinhTuong
4	Construction of 2 wastewater treatment stations at Huong Canh Town	Huong Canh Town	BinhXuyen
VI	Construction of 50 small-scale wastewater collection and treatment points	Villages/residential groups in the communes along Phan River	

ANNEX 3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MINUTES- SAU VO RETENTION LAKE AND ACCESS ROAD SUBPROJECT

Area	No. of participants				Public consultation topics	Opinions/Feedback
	Male	Female	Local authorities	Representatives of local mass organizations		
Thanh Lang Town	81	373	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disseminate project information; ✓ Introduce the impacts caused by the project; ✓ Introduce the compensation policies to be applied; ✓ Collect opinions and aspirations of the affected households with respect to resettlement needs, compensation, assistance and resettlement policies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the compensation rate for affected land? ✓ If the rehabilitation of SauVo Lake causes indirect/ spreading impacts on the ability of cultivation, will it be compensated? Will the affected area be acquired? ✓ What are the compensation rates between land grown to two rice crops and land grown to one crop? ✓ How is about the reclaimed land? Will it be compensated? ✓ For the remaining area, if it is small and the APs make request for acquisition, will the compensation rate is the same as the original compensation rate? ✓ Documents should be disclosed so that people know and

					and income restoration programs.	<p>supervise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How is about the remaining area that is too small? ✓ List of possibly affected households and affected area is not available? ✓ What is the compensation rate in terms of one pole area (360m²)? ✓ Will married family members included in the population/member declaration?
Tan Phong Commune	51	84	3	1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are the compensation rates between land grown to two rice crops and land grown to one crop? ✓ What are the differences between compensation rates for permanent and temporary affected land? ✓ “Land combination and exchange” was carried out, negotiated, agreed and certified by the CPCs; however, when implementing, it will be based on LURCs. Therefore, which approach the project will take? ✓ Will reclaimed land since 1993 be eligible to compensation? ✓ Road construction will affect local traffic.
Dong Cuong Commune	18	16	3	2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agree and support the project ✓ What are the differences between compensation rates for permanent and temporary affected land? ✓ The construction activities will obstruct the local traffic in the area.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ “Land combination and exchange” was certified by the CPCs. How will it be calculated for compensation? ✓ Will reclaimed land since 1993 be eligible to compensation? ✓ How is the support for poor household calculated?
BinhDinh Commune	51	84	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agree and totally support the project ✓ It is necessary to carry out information dissemination in a consistently top down manner. Dissemination should be conducted within the party committee and among mass organizations so that the project can be implemented smoothly and effectively. ✓ Provide compensation and assistance directly to the affected people, not through agencies as other projects did. ✓ Coc Lam and Yen Quan hamlets may have the most affected land area and embankment area that was carried out since the previous projects? How will it be considered for compensation? This issue must have guidance direction from the competent authority. ✓ The compensation of the project should be consistent, fast to avoid delays and mistakes.

ANNEX 4 – LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Owner	Total of affected area
I	Tan Phong	
1	Bùi Thị Cam - Nguyễn Văn Thị	38.0
		542.4
2	Bùi Thị Sáu -	7.1
3	Bùi Văn Được - Trần Thị Thái	435.2
4	Bùi Văn Hưng - Trần Thị Thuý	594.8
		253.9
		172.6
5	Bùi Văn Khéo - Trần Thị Ninh	653.8
		175.1
6	Đặng Văn Bắc - Trần Thị Khuê	407.9
7	Đặng Văn Giang - Trần Thị Thanh	275.0
		89.8
8	Đặng Văn Tắc - Trần Thị Thanh	378.0
		245.8
		235.8
		113.5
		318.3
9	Đặng Văn Toán - Trần Thị Thuộc	241.2
10	Đặng Văn Tuyển - Tạ Thị Bưởi	1.8
11	Đào Thị Tám -	389.8
		135.1
12	Đỗ Đình Thu - Trần Thị Cống	100.1
		158.9
		551.3
13	Đỗ Thị Hiền -	57.2
14	Đỗ Thị Tuyết -	634.9
15	Đỗ Văn Dân - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	13.5
16	Đỗ Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Chung	12.5
17	Đỗ Văn Long - Lê Thị Hải	30.2
18	Đỗ Văn Mạch - Lê Thị Lự	183.3
19	Đỗ Văn Soan - Nguyễn Thị Thuyét	97.7
20	Đồng sử dụng thôn Trường Thụ	325.2
21	Hà Văn Tâm - Đỗ Thị Hằng Nga	1,947.3
22	Hà Xuân Hữu - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	10,866.0
		2,125.3
23	Hà Xuân Tính - Trịnh Thị Xuân	1,011.9
24	Hồ Thị Hào - Trần Bá Yên	345.3
		652.1
25	Hồ Thị Minh - Nguyễn Hữu Tấn	32.5
26	Hồ Việt Khanh - Đỗ Thị Chè	109.6
		730.3
27	Hoàng Hữu Trung - Trần Thị Luân	81.0
28	Hoàng Thị Vân -	486.2

		108.1
29	Kim Thị Bé -	631.6
30	Lê Anh Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Đào	685.4
31	Lê Thị Nhật - Trần Văn Vụ	818.2
		111.7
32	Lê Thị Sáu - Nguyễn Văn Nở	757.7
33	Lê Thị Tình -	357.3
		89.1
		211.3
34	Lê Thị Tới -	475.5
35	Lê Thị Tuấn - Nguyễn Minh Phương	124.7
36	Lê Văn Bảy - Chương Thị Đề	541.4
37	Lê Văn Chúc - Lê Thị Yến	221.0
38	Lê Văn Chuông - Lê Thị Độ	65.8
		131.2
		344.0
39	Lê Văn Định - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	145.2
40	Lê Văn Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Bình	374.0
41	Lê Văn Hùng - Trần Thị Cần	516.1
42	Lê Văn Hữu - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	81.6
		931.3
43	Lê Văn Kết - Nguyễn Thị Càng	331.0
44	Lê Văn Lư - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	974.9
45	Lê Văn Nho - Nguyễn Thị Cúc	574.8
46	Lê Văn Quân - Nguyễn Thị Hải	266.6
47	Lê Văn Quyết - Đỗ Thị Hào	339.3
48	Lê Văn Tân - Ngô Thị Tân	69.0
		873.9
49	Lê Văn Tạo - Nguyễn Thị Nhân	63.6
50	Lê Văn Trung - Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	154.8
51	Lê Văn Tuyển -	62.1
52	Lê Văn Vinh - Lê Thị Hiệp	402.6
53	Lê Xuân Dinh - Trần Thị Hiền	347.3
		243.7
		115.0
54	Nguyễn Công Cẩn - Nguyễn Thị Hào	258.8
55	Nguyễn Công Cơ - Nguyễn Thị Vinh	308.9
56	Nguyễn Công Mận - Nguyễn Thị Đồng	12.4
57	Nguyễn Công Vi - Nguyễn Thị Khiển	7.8
58	Nguyễn Duy Tước - Nguyễn Thị Lý	620.0
		167.7
59	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ - Trần Thị Vĩnh	272.9
60	Nguyễn Ngọc Kha - Trần Thị Huyền	57.8
61	Nguyễn Ngọc Long - Đỗ Thị Vị	605.3
62	Nguyễn Thế Kỳ - Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	281.2
63	Nguyễn Thế Vụ - Nguyễn Thị Phong	130.5

64	Nguyễn Thị Chế -	1,031.2
		12.9
65	Nguyễn Thị Chi -	291.3
66	Nguyễn Thị Hà - Hà Trọng Phùì	959.4
		216.3
67	Nguyễn Thị Lâm -	520.2
68	Nguyễn Thị Lan - Nguyễn Văn Lễ	154.2
69	Nguyễn Thị Mây - Nguyễn Văn Lược	346.6
70	Nguyễn Thị Thành -	34.8
		189.2
		76.2
71	Nguyễn Thị Thường -	649.9
72	Nguyễn Tiến Thuyết - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	78.7
		124.8
		195.3
73	Nguyễn Tùng Lâm - Lê Thị Đào	99.4
74	Nguyễn Văn Bé - Bùi Thị Thúy	268.5
75	Nguyễn Văn Bốn - Lê Thị Vĩ	433.5
76	Nguyễn Văn Chiêm - Nguyễn Thị Lựu	35.8
77	Nguyễn Văn Chiến - Nguyễn Thị Linh	543.8
78	Nguyễn Văn Chuông - Nguyễn Thị Chung	39.6
79	Nguyễn Văn Đắc - Lê Thị Sinh	269.6
80	Nguyễn Văn Dần - Trần Thị Ngọc	908.0
81	Nguyễn Văn Đích - Nguyễn Thị Giao	1,249.2
82	Nguyễn Văn Đіéc - Nguyễn Thị Quy	1,075.2
83	Nguyễn Văn Dự - Nguyễn Thị Dung	405.3
84	Nguyễn Văn Đường - Nguyễn Thị Gác	1,053.7
85	Nguyễn Văn Giới - Lê Thị Nhung	269.0
86	Nguyễn Văn Hanh - Lê Thị Quýt	182.5
87	Nguyễn Văn Hiệp - Nguyễn Thị vãn	133.0
88	Nguyễn Văn Huấn - Trần Thị Thành	2.8
89	Nguyễn Văn L ấy -	725.2
		649.0
90	Nguyễn Văn Lưu - Trần Thị Cúc	425.6
		339.6
91	Nguyễn Văn Mật - Nguyễn Thị Thân	460.6
92	Nguyễn Văn Năm - Nguyễn Thị Quế	325.5
93	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	232.1
		306.0
94	Nguyễn Văn Nhạc - Lưu Thị Tục	35.2
95	Nguyễn Văn Phẩm - Lưu Thị Ba	760.0
		297.5
		1,264.6
96	Nguyễn Văn Phan - Nguyễn Thị Minh	713.3
		274.3
97	Nguyễn Văn Phượng - Nguyễn Thị La	717.0

98	Nguyễn Văn Quân - Nguyễn Thị Thuý	223.7
99	Nguyễn Văn Quang - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	579.4
100	Nguyễn Văn Tân - Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	679.2
101	Nguyễn Văn Thế - Lê Thị Thân	371.4
102	Nguyễn Văn Thu - Nguyễn Thị Thoa	1,480.9
103	Nguyễn Văn Thuy - Nguyễn Thị Thìn	373.2
104	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Tác	44.7
105	Nguyễn Văn Trâu - Lê Thị Hạt	125.0
106	Nguyễn Văn Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Minh	437.3
107	Nguyễn Văn Trọng - Trần Thị Nhỡ	438.0
108	Nguyễn Văn Ty - Trần Thị Hiệu	918.0
109	Nguyễn Văn ược - Dương Thị Bài	24.0
		675.9
110	Nguyễn Xuân Cúc - Lê Thị Mai	794.1
111	Nguyễn Xuân Kính - Trần Thị Đoan	142.9
112	Phạm Đức Cân - Trần Thị Bình	200.7
		544.9
113	Phạm Đức Doanh - Trịnh Thị Sanh	221.7
		683.6
114	Phạm Đức Huấn - Nguyễn Thị Quốc	232.2
		402.8
115	Phạm Đức Luận - Nguyễn Thị Huyền	143.0
		350.4
		237.2
		81.8
116	Phạm Đức Luyện - Đỗ Thị Hoàn	228.8
117	Phạm Đức Sản - Trần Thị Huệ	482.2
		135.2
		240.6
		264.5
118	Phạm Đức Sáu - Vũ Thị Huệ	149.0
	Phạm Đức Sáu - Vũ Thị Huệ	686.3
	Phạm Đức Sáu - Vũ Thị Huệ	503.0
119	Phạm Đức Tuấn - Đỗ Thị Tuyết	59.9
120	Phạm Tiến Bắc - Lê Thị Thuận	775.3
121	Trần Anh Thạch - Nguyễn Thị Phương	402.5
122	Trần Bá Bàn - Trần Thị Thu	215.6
		286.2
		334.6
		318.9
123	Trần Bá Bào - Nguyễn Thị Quý	124.9
124	Trần Bá Bình - Trần Thị Lự	568.8
125	Trần Bá Đức - Nguyễn Thị Phong	332.8
126	Trần Bá Hải - Trần Thị Hồng	204.2
127	Trần Bá Hạnh - Trần Thị Tú	145.6
128	Trần Bá Hoà - Bùi Thị Chanh	90.2

		741.6
129	Trần Bá Hưng - Trần Thị Hoà	47.8
		378.6
		144.1
130	Trần Bá Huy - Trần Thị Xuyên	413.9
		169.2
		219.2
		494.4
131	Trần Bá Kiến - Vũ Thị Hương	479.0
132	Trần Bá Lương - Trần Thị Bưởi	406.6
		134.0
133	Trần Bá Lượng - Vi	421.7
		468.0
134	Trần Bá Nam - Đặng Thị Chăm	191.4
		338.9
		723.2
135	Trần Bá Ninh - Bùi Thị Hoa	209.7
136	Trần Bá Sáng - Bùi Thị Lan	162.1
		25.6
		172.0
		18.2
		168.7
		36.8
137	Trần Bá Thanh - Trần Thị Anh	119.3
	Trần Bá Thanh - Trần Thị Anh	71.4
138	Trần Bá Thanh - Trần Thị Luật	267.1
139	Trần Bá Thảo - Lê Thị Phương	334.3
		404.6
		229.2
140	Trần Bá Thủy - Nguyễn Thị Chuân	78.1
141	Trần Bá Toán - Lã Thị Hiền	533.5
		664.3
142	Trần Bá Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	221.4
143	Trần Bá Tuấn - Bùi Thị Nhâm	352.6
		306.3
144	Trần Bá Viện - Phan Thị Hương	258.3
145	Trần Bá Viện - Trần Thị ái	300.9
		61.1
146	Trần Bá Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Hường	474.0
147	Trần Bá Vượng - Trần Thị Tồn	954.6
		433.5
148	Trần Công Duẩn - Trần Thị Sang	110.8
149	Trần Công Khả - Lê Thị Hiền	522.9
		335.4
150	Trần Công Tấn - Nguyễn Thị Thu	60.4
151	Trần Công Yên - Trần Thị Hợp	915.1

152	Trần Đình Hà - Trần Thị Huệ	649.4
153	Trần Đình Quốc - Trần Thị Xuyên	766.6
		799.8
154	Trần Đình Thảo - Trần Thị Yến	193.3
		42.3
		357.3
155	Trần Đình Vĩnh - Nguyễn Thị Vy	666.5
156	Trần Đoàn Tình - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	22.3
157	Trần Duy Đông - Nguyễn Thị Loan	210.9
		428.4
158	Trần Duy Hào - Trần Thị Thìn	362.2
159	Trần Duy Kiệm - Trần Thị Dàn	518.4
160	Trần Duy Kỳ - Trần Thị Mùi	298.7
		1,008.3
		92.2
161	Trần Duy Ngọc - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	245.4
		285.2
162	Trần Duy Soi - Trần Thị Hoà	399.1
		568.9
163	Trần Duy Vinh - Trần Thị Thê	361.7
164	Trần Hữu Cường - Lưu Thị Cúc	104.6
165	Trần Khắc Du - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	103.7
166	Trần Khắc Uyển - Trần Thị Hoà	110.5
167	Trần Ngọc Biên - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	89.1
168	Trần Ngọc Dân - Đỗ Thị Chính	119.9
169	Trần Ngọc Định - Nguyễn Thị Măng	76.0
		621.2
		186.0
170	Trần Ngọc Đồng - Trần Thị Thuý	90.6
		164.5
171	Trần Ngọc Đức - Trần Thị Ninh	541.0
		414.9
172	Trần Ngọc Hoa - Trần Thị Hạnh	190.4
		207.9
		404.6
173	Trần Ngọc Kim - Trần Thị Luận	115.2
174	Trần Ngọc Lân - Nguyễn Thị Đạt	334.6
175	Trần Ngọc Lễ - Lã Thị Hoà	647.7
		152.9
176	Trần Ngọc Mạnh -	197.6
177	Trần Ngọc Nghiệp - Phạm Thị Yên	174.5
178	Trần Ngọc Nho - Nguyễn Thị Luân	519.2
179	Trần Ngọc Phong - Trần Thị Tươi	247.6
		581.8
180	Trần Ngọc Phụng - Lê Thị Thẩm	20.0
181	Trần ngọc Quang - Phạm Thị Vân	408.6

		229.3
182	Trần Ngọc Quý - Nguyễn Thị Yến	537.3
		192.7
		120.8
183	Trần Ngọc Quyền - Đỗ Thị Thanh	320.0
		324.5
		352.6
184	Trần Ngọc Ta - Lê Thị Hải	413.8
		912.9
185	Trần Ngọc Tám - Lê Thị Nở	229.8
		197.9
		85.1
186	Trần Ngọc Thắng - Lê Thị Thanh	200.6
		588.2
		21.3
		293.5
187	Trần Ngọc Thanh - Trần Thị Loan	262.8
		148.5
		106.2
		403.2
		187.1
188	Trần Ngọc Thụ - Ngô thị Hồng Phần	532.2
189	Trần Ngọc Thuận - Trần Thị Lan	191.8
		508.6
190	Trần Ngọc Tứ - Trần Thị Anh	174.2
191	Trần Ngọc Tùng - Trần Thị Bé	592.8
192	Trần Ngọc Tuyên - Bùi Thị Độ	514.0
193	Trần Ngọc Vĩnh - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	162.5
		113.0
194	Trần Ngọc ý - Trần Thị Yên	135.5
		201.3
195	Trần Nhật Tân - Trần Thị Thủy	489.1
196	Trần Nho Hà - Trần Thị Doanh	93.3
197	Trần Nho Thành - Trần Thị Minh	762.0
		207.6
198	Trần Quang Minh - Nguyễn Thị Vân	105.2
199	Trần Sinh Bá - Nguyễn Thị Liu	123.4
		260.5
200	Trần Sinh Dân - Ngô Thị Năm	393.3
		290.5
201	Trần Sinh Luyện - Trần Thị Hoa	59.8
202	Trần Sinh Tuấn - Trần Thị Sinh	58.8
		679.9
203	Trần Sinh Vi - Nguyễn Thị Yên	126.5
		449.7
204	Trần Thế Đá - Nguyễn Thị Nhị	484.4

		78.1
		468.4
205	Trần Thế Ngân - Trần Thị út	2,000.8
		722.0
		114.1
206	Trần Thế Nhung - Nguyễn Thị Phúc	103.7
	Trần Thế Nhung - Nguyễn Thị Phúc	408.8
207	Trần Thị Bấy -	175.9
208	Trần Thị Hoà -	170.0
		66.5
209	Trần Thị Hoè -	399.2
		724.1
210	Trần Thị Lịch -	117.9
211	Trần Thị Mơ - Cán Huy Ban	103.8
		388.0
		286.4
		619.9
		76.5
		101.8
212	Trần Thị Mộc - Trần Duy Tường	754.6
213	Trần Thị Nở -	111.8
		93.5
214	Trần Thị Thất -	362.0
215	Trần Thị Thuận -	356.0
216	Trần Thị Tích -	404.8
217	Trần Văn Dân - Nguyễn Thị Tâm	504.7
218	Trần Văn Thái - Lê Thị Giao	411.2
		86.2
		149.0
		263.7
219	Trần Viết Phùng - Nguyễn Thị Nhấn	248.0
220	Trần Xuân Hoà - Trần Thị Ngọt	378.5
221	Trần Xuân Hồng - Kiều Thị Nga	120.2
222	Trần Xuân Huấn - Trần Thị Dung	111.5
		408.8
		168.8
223	Trần Xuân Phong - Bùi Thị Dậu	205.9
		78.9
		511.6
		196.4
224	Trần Xuân Phường - Trần Thị Mận	51.7
		162.4
225	Trần Xuân Phượng - Vũ Thị Hải	205.6
		22.8
		228.5
226	Trần Xuân Quang - Trần Thị Bình	565.1

		312.9
		259.4
227	Trần Xuân Thủy - Nguyễn Thị Huyền	152.3
228	Trần Xuân Tĩnh - Trần Thị Yên	63.6
229	Trần Xuân Trào - Trần Thị Biên	54.4
		225.3
		476.1
		423.4
230	Trịnh Thị Tình -	123.4
231	Trịnh Văn Tộ - Vũ Thị Thủy	308.6
232	Vũ Đình Lư - Trần Thị Khang	596.2
		70.0
233	Vũ Văn Tư - Bạch Thị Hoà	325.7
		676.3
234	Commune People's Committee	2,867.8
		1,204.5
		153.9
		52.4
		854.8
		53.3
		109.3
		7,533.0
		386.6
		3,191.5
		4,680.3
		26.8
		101.7
		7,138.9
		525.1
		164.0
		767.7
		474.0
		379.0
		11.2
		1,396.3
		95.5
		219.8
		297.7
1,253.3		
327.8		
294.5		
712.2		
2,361.8		
133.5		
97.3		
		845.6

	43.9
	730.0
	241.4
	8.3
	19,394.4
	23.4
	163.9
	8.8
	88.0
	1,187.2
	59.9
	714.3
	657.5
	40.7
	21.4
	75.6
	624.5
	137.4
	489.7
	6,291.8
	272.1
	107.7
	86.3
	98.6
	474.2
	197.8
	1,816.9
	44.5
	340.9
	13.5
	104.1
	149.1
	252.0
	482.8
	403.3
	77.9
	283.7
	527.5
	372.2
	3,365.9
	187.6
	243.7
	70.7
	944.0
	8,527.3
	225.0

		57.5
		77.0
		32.9
		17.0
		112.8
		80.4
		183.4
		129.1
		24.5
		11.4
		45.1
		61.5
		21.9
		131.6
		38.4
		73.5
		789.7
		352.5
		55.0
		96.2
		82.1
		30.6
		1,999.4
		133.2
		118.0
		55.8
		1,443.6
		1,044.20
II	Thanh Lang Town	
1	Bà Ngọt	113.5
2	Đỗ Thị Hạnh	214.9
		88.2
3	Đỗ Thị Hương	78.5
		328.7
4	Đỗ Thị Ngọc	279.1
		218.1
5	Đỗ Thị Sáu - Nguyễn Phú Sơn	246.9
		120.9
6	Dương Thị Gái	134.9
		472.6
7	Dương Thị Hồng - Nguyễn Tự Tước	56.7
		201.7
		178.1
		377.7
8	Dương Thị Lụa	128.7
		100.4

		676.2
9	Dương Thị Mận	87.6
10	Dương Thị Niên	427.4
		115.6
11	Dương Thị Thường	478.8
		230.2
12	Dương Thị Tình	290.8
		57.5
13	Kiều Thị Nhân	146.5
		234.3
14	Kim Thị Định	50.7
		197.6
		263.3
15	Kim Thị Liên	378.3
		174.3
		27.6
16	Kim Thị Thanh	140
17	Kim Thị Vân - Đốp	134.1
		40.9
		84.2
		149.7
18	Lê Thị Gái	371.0
19	Lê Thị Tảo	101.2
20	Lưu Thị An	53.6
		245.6
		197.7
21	Lưu Thị Bánh	66.5
22	Lưu Thị Bình	231.3
		146.1
		218
23	Lưu Thị Hiền	44.5
		210.3
24	Lưu Thị Mai-0+Nguyễn Văn Đức-Hiền	199.1
25	Lưu Thị Mỹ	226.9
		125.0
		116.7
26	Lưu Thị Nga	164.1
		275.5
		287.4
27	Lưu Thị Sắc	256.7
		155.9
28	Lưu Thị Thọ - Lim Thị Hiền	75.8
29	Lưu Thị Tình - Nhung	104.2
		180.1
30	Lưu Thị Xuân - Xã	188.2
31	Lưu Thị Xuyên	86.9

32	Nghiêm Thị Vy - Nguyễn Hoàng Nâu	111.8
33	Ngô Thị Ân	164.0
34	Nguyễn Thị Ao	106.1
35	Nguyễn Thị Bằng	332.3
		206.7
		207.2
36	Nguyễn Thị Bảy	10.2
		96.0
		197.0
37	Nguyễn Thị Bé	317.5
		98.6
		249.5
		143.9
		65.6
	215	
38	Nguyễn Thị Bì	82.5
39	Nguyễn Thị Bình	350.4
		79.2
		86.8
		168.8
	234.0	
40	Nguyễn Thị Bỳ	18.3
		47.4
		58.8
		53.8
41	Nguyễn Thị Cách	72.8
42	Nguyễn Thị Cát	102.9
43	Nguyễn Thị Chanh	73.8
		163.3
		228.7
		164.3
	127.2	
44	Nguyễn Thị Chất	68.8
		526.4
45	Nguyễn Thị Đáng	54.1
		141.7
		161.8
		195.7
46	Nguyễn Thị Đào	256.3
		56.4
		126.1
		242.9
47	Nguyễn Thị Đáp	116.5
48	Nguyễn Thị Định	80.2
		97.2
		105.9

49	Nguyễn Thị Đỗ	116.9
50	Nguyễn Thị Đông	346.0
		113.2
51	Nguyễn Thị Đức	134.6
		143.8
52	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	62.2
53	Nguyễn Thị Gái	258.4
		182.3
		184.2
54	Nguyễn Thị Gái - Huyền	199.4
		105.6
55	Nguyễn Thị Gái - Lập	186.3
56	Nguyễn Thị Gái+Tống Thị Hoa	906.2
57	Nguyễn Thị Gia	188.5
		250.0
58	Nguyễn Thị Hào	140.2
		54.7
59	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	373.6
60	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	142.4
61	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	761.8
		85.4
62	Nguyễn Thị Hưng	709.5
		184.9
63	Nguyễn Thị Hưng - Nguyễn Tuấn Thắng	166.2
64	Nguyễn Thị Hương	193.5
		274.2
65	Nguyễn Thị Hường	285.5
66	Nguyễn Thị Khuyếch	36.6
		369.6
		242.0
		588.5
67	Nguyễn Thị Kỳ	138.0
68	Nguyễn Thị Kỳ	94.1
		145.2
		162.2
		218.8
69	Nguyễn Thị Lãm - Nguyễn Huy Tám	326
70	Nguyễn Thị Lân	532.1
		199.3
71	Nguyễn Thị Lịch	91.0
72	Nguyễn Thị Loan	84.4
		118.0
		297.7
		708.3
		320.5
73	Nguyễn Thị Lụa	82.4

		147.2
74	Nguyễn Thị Luận	308.9
		95.9
75	Nguyễn Thị Luận - Quýt	286.7
76	Nguyễn Thị Lý	76.8
		61.7
		51.0
		64.4
77	Nguyễn Thị Lý	38.4
		50.4
		272.6
78	Nguyễn Thị Mạc	277.0
		173.7
79	Nguyễn Thị Miết	267.5
		3,514.4
80	Nguyễn Thị Minh	117.1
81	Nguyễn Thị Mộc	251.3
82	Nguyễn Thị Mùi	82.0
		106.4
83	Nguyễn Thị Năm	181.2
		146.9
		213.5
84	Nguyễn Thị Nảy	328.4
		154.2
		143.5
85	Nguyễn Thị Nghiêm - Tước	136.7
86	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	107.4
		75.9
		158.1
87	Nguyễn Thị Ngự	328.5
		172.2
88	Nguyễn Thị Nguyên-0+Nguyễn Huy Quảng	84.7
89	Nguyễn Thị Nhạ - Nguyễn Văn Nhài	809.2
90	Nguyễn Thị Nhật	393.6
91	Nguyễn Thị Quặm	173.6
		81.9
		248.6
92	Nguyễn Thị Rúc	77.5
		275.6
		87.9
93	Nguyễn Thị Sáu	215.7
		361.6
94	Nguyễn Thị Sợi - Nguyễn Duy Lương	113.9
		197.5
95	Nguyễn Thị Sự	247.4
		181.0

96	Nguyễn Thị Sương - Nguyễn Thị Cách	502.3
97	Nguyễn Thị Tài	170.0
98	Nguyễn Thị Tam	129.8
		146.5
		98.8
		137.9
		184.5
99	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	121.9
		121.8
		112.8
		236.3
100	Nguyễn Thị Thái	116.2
		504.3
101	Nguyễn Thị Thanh - Nguyễn Duy Thành	266.9
		81.8
		164.2
		155.6
102	Nguyễn Thị Thêm	1,576.8
		78.5
		81.5
103	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	220.4
		118.4
104	Nguyễn Thị Thu	355.1
105	Nguyễn Thị Tình	162.4
		96.9
		85.0
106	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	229.3
		216.6
107	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	96.8
		333.9
108	Nguyễn Thị Tít	152.6
		192.5
109	Nguyễn Thị Toan	230.7
		89.6
		226.0
		215.5
110	Nguyễn Thị Tuế	103.0
111	Nguyễn Thị Vân	280.4
		132.2
112	Nguyễn Thị Vi	196.7
		163.6
		47.5
		108.2
113	Nguyễn Thị Vinh - Nguyễn Tuấn Thích	161.0
114	Nguyễn Thị Vỹ	127.9
115	Nguyễn Thị Yên	151.4

		68.7
		167.6
		225.8
		113.5
		429.5
116	Nguyễn Thị Yên - Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng	228.0
		163.6
117	Trần Thị Chất	71
		248.1
		299
		271.2
		146.3
118	Trần Thị Mai	170.5
		266.9
119	Trần Thị Nở	187.0
120	Vũ Thị Biện	379.6
121	Vũ Thị Xuân - Nguyễn Đăng Thắng	133.3
		240.2
		427.4
122	Bùi Văn Hậu - Nguyễn Thị Vòng	159.5
123	Bùi Văn Hoàn - Nguyễn Thị Luyến	150.4
124	Bùi Văn Là - Nguyễn Thị Nheo	259.3
		212.9
125	Bùi Văn Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Sáu	255.9
		547.7
		256.7
126	Bùi Xuân Thái - Kiều Thị Minh	160.2
		150
127	Chất Sệ	91.5
128	Đỗ Ngọc Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Tình	330.7
129	Đỗ Ngọc Mùi - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	563.7
130	Đỗ Ngọc Năng - Nguyễn Thị Tân	389.7
131	Đỗ Ngọc Thân - Trần Thị Vân	174.7
		358.4
132	Đỗ Văn Hạt - Nguyễn Thị Lạc	515.0
133	Đỗ Văn Tình - Kim Thị Lê	209.5
134	Đỗ Viết Phan - Nguyễn Thị Bình	220.1
135	Đỗ Viết Thắm - Lưu Thị Tuân	90.0
		290.5
136	Đỗ Viết Thành - Hà Thị Lý	1,059.4
		370.0
		201.8
		961.2
		1,031.8
		107.3
		515.3

		441.3
		141.2
		291.1
137	Dương Văn Hảo - Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	164
138	Dương Văn Phong - Nguyễn Thị Chung	147.2
		300.1
		75.8
139	Hà Thị Du + Mơ	284.0
140	Hà Văn Đình - Nguyễn Thị Mã	950.6
141	Hà Văn Hàn - Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	254.3
142	Hà Văn Hương - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	99.9
		303.0
143	Hà Văn Năm - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	465.4
144	Hà Văn Sinh - Nguyễn Thị Ninh	154.9
145	Hà Văn Tân - Nguyễn Thị Lạng	111.2
		171.1
146	Hà Văn Tiến - Nguyễn Thị Soán	225.1
		56.7
147	Hải Bờ	153.1
148	Hoàng Lý Lâm - Lưu Thị Tuyên	92.8
		426.5
		99.2
149	Kiều Tế Thực - Nguyễn Thị Thạch	157.9
150	Kiều Văn Bình - Lưu Thị Hào	588.7
151	Kiều Văn Phong - Nguyễn Thị Nhị	453.8
		115.7
152	Kiều Văn Quân - Nguyễn Thị Lý	697.8
153	Kiều Văn Thìn - Nguyễn Thị Thuý	579.9
154	Kim Thế Thực - Nguyễn Thị Thạch	129.5
		153
		85.9
		391.3
		165.6
		90.9
155	Kim Văn Điều - Nguyễn Thị Bằng	217
156	Kim Văn Gia - Nguyễn Thị Điền	213.5
		131.5
157	Kim Văn Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	239.6
		142.0
158	Kim Văn Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Thường	227.0
		60.6
		244.8
		250.7
159	Kim Văn Huấn - Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	119.8
		175.5
		239.9

		244.2
		127.8
160	Kim Văn Lý - Nguyễn Thị Luận	194.2
		102.3
		181.2
		86.6
161	Kim Văn Minh-Vân + Tô	141.4
		109.3
162	Kim Văn Phúc - Trần Thị Độ	47.1
		186.2
		440.3
		154.8
		241.7
163	Kim Văn Sơn - Nguyễn Thị út	414.2
		120.6
		150.5
		169.2
164	Kim Văn Song - Nguyễn Thị Liên	164.7
165	Kim Văn Thế - Nguyễn Thị Mão	158.6
		301
		122
166	Kim Văn Tiến-Huệ +Nguyễn Duy Đoàn-Bà	464.6
167	Kim Văn Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Hợi	197.5
		179.7
		126.2
		50.4
		168.5
168	Lưu Thế Đạo - Trần Thị Hiền	300.2
169	Lưu Thế Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Ninh	155.6
170	Lưu Thế Khai - Nguyễn Thị Bích	59.7
		356.2
171	Lưu Thế Lộc - Nguyễn Thị Lý	151.0
172	Lưu Thế Lộc-Lý+Lưu Thế Tài-Minh	253.8
173	Lưu Thế Mỹ - Lưu ThịQuảng	294.9
174	Lưu Thế Quế - Nguyễn Thị Thái	220.2
		509.5
175	Lưu Thế Tài - Nguyễn Thị Minh	226.5
176	Lưu Thế Thọ - Kim Thị Hiền	495.3
177	Lưu Thế Thu - Nguyễn Thị Thảo	418
178	Lưu Thế Thực - Nguyễn Thị Lý	110.1
		139.7
		220.9
179	Lưu Thế Tuệ - Nguyễn Thị Tư	112.6
180	Lưu Thế Tuệ - Nguyễn Thị Tư	261.2
181	Lưu Thế Tường - Lưu Thị Đức	101.7
		332.6

182	Lưu Thế Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Bình	39.9
183	Lưu Thị An-0 + Tỳ-Nho	203.6
184	Lưu Văn Chinh - Nguyễn Thị Tiếp	60.3
		538.9
185	Lưu Văn Đông - Nguyễn Thị Bé	298.4
		63.8
		101.3
		129.3
186	Lưu Văn Đông - Nguyễn Thị Lập	231
		61.1
		77.9
187	Lưu Văn Đông - Nguyễn Thị San	288.6
		52.3
188	Lưu Văn Kim - Nguyễn Thị Xã	363.1
		114.4
		78.3
		87.3
189	Lưu Văn Nhật-Tèo+Nguyễn Duy Lựu-Lan+Nguyễn Huy	189.3
190	Lưu Văn Quang-Hào+Ng Bá Nghị-0+Trần V San-Năm	345.1
191	Lưu Văn Thu - Nguyễn Thị Thành	121.2
192	Lưu Văn Tĩnh - Nguyễn Thị Luận	62.3
193	Lưu Văn Vân - Dương Thị Sáu	243.1
		288.4
194	Lưu Xuân Trường - Nguyễn Thị Chặt	120.4
		234.7
		262.9
195	Nguyễn Hữu Trụ - Nguyễn Thị Nít	257.0
		251.4
196	Nguyễn Bá Ba - Nguyễn Thị Teo	196.9
		100.4
		207.9
		190.9
197	Nguyễn Bá Bảy - Lưu Thị Thân	264.6
198	Nguyễn Bá Cường - Lưu Thị Thịnh	406.9
		341.6
199	Nguyễn Bá Đào - Nguyễn Thị Nhung	118.5
200	Nguyễn Bá Hiền - Lưu Thị Hội	768.8
		254.2
201	Nguyễn Bá Hiển - Nguyễn Thị Duyên	250.9
202	Nguyễn Bá Hoan - Nguyễn Thị Hào	204.2
		180.8
		119.4
203	Nguyễn Bá Học - Nguyễn Thị Tỳ	197.2
		135.6
204	Nguyễn Bá Huấn - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	170.3
		136.3

205	Nguyễn Bá Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Tam	341.4
		254.1
		257.4
206	Nguyễn Bá Hùng-Tâm+Quảng	149.1
207	Nguyễn Bá Kim - Tống Thị Hoa	172.2
		195.5
		194.3
		201.8
208	Nguyễn Bá Liên - Nguyễn Thị Hữu	122.1
		164.1
		100.4
209	Nguyễn Bá Liên - Nguyễn Thị Liên	231.1
210	Nguyễn Bá Lộc - Nguyễn Thị Thất	638.5
		320.0
		552.2
		527.0
211	Nguyễn Bá Lục - Nguyễn Thị Nguyên	136.6
		186.5
		181.9
212	Nguyễn Bá Minh - Nguyễn Thị Chuyên	175.8
		407.3
		293.2
		163.7
213	Nguyễn Bá Nhân - Nguyễn Thị Lạc	283.8
214	Nguyễn Bá Quảng - Nguyễn Thị Thọ	170.1
		177.6
		43.9
215	Nguyễn Bá Quát - Nguyễn Thị Hợi	97.6
		301.6
216	Nguyễn Bá Sốt - Lưu Thị Quát	201.0
217	Nguyễn Bá Thành - Lưu Thị Hoa	237.2
		462.0
218	Nguyễn Bá Thoa - Bùi Thị Yên	127.6
		457.1
		276.7
219	Nguyễn Bá Tơ - Tuấn	250.4
220	Nguyễn Bá Trung - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	110.6
		188.8
		172.0
		158.5
221	Nguyễn Bá Tư - Trần Thị Gái	162.5
		222.1
222	Nguyễn Bá Tuấn-Mận+Lương+Bé	521.6
		400.2
223	Nguyễn Cao Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	150.2
		199.5

		55.7
		239.9
224	Nguyễn Cao Tựa - Trần Thị Minh	330.2
		208.9
225	Nguyễn Cao Tuế - Nguyễn Thị Lự	116.8
		176.5
		329.6
226	Nguyễn Cao Xuyên - Nguyễn Thị Lan	97.9
		248.1
		367.4
		168.5
227	Nguyễn Công Hiện - Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	106.5
		145.4
		183.6
		176.8
228	Nguyễn Công Nguyên - Nguyễn Thị Hương	393.1
		231.1
		165.4
		421.1
229	Nguyễn Công Tác - Nguyễn Thị Nguyên	24.9
		183.3
		48.3
		102.7
		170.2
230	Nguyễn Công Trường - Nguyễn Thị Loan	567.2
		261.8
		206.1
		169.3
231	Nguyễn Đăng Ba - Nguyễn Thị Khánh	290.3
		49.8
232	Nguyễn Đăng Bùi - Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	77.1
		131.0
		191.5
233	Nguyễn Đăng Chiến - Nguyễn Thị Thức	147.8
		248.3
234	Nguyễn Đăng Cường - Nguyễn Thị Thái	677.8
		77.8
		162.4
235	Nguyễn Đăng Đáng - Lưu Thị Thường	38.5
		58.2
		514.4
236	Nguyễn Đăng Đào - Nguyễn Thị Thạch	101.5
		202.7
		330.6
		349.9
237	Nguyễn Đăng Đạo - Nguyễn Thị Vũng	149.0

		206.0
		217.9
238	Nguyễn Đăng Hà - Nguyễn Thị Lưu	207.6
239	Nguyễn Đăng Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	786.2
240	Nguyễn Đăng Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Duyên	68.2
		416.9
		192.7
		397.0
241	Nguyễn Đăng Hùng-Hằng+Anh+Hùng+Hà+Ba-Khánh	646.9
242	Nguyễn Đăng Hùng-Tuyền+La+Hải+Nhật+Thành	638.9
243	Nguyễn Đăng Ký - Nguyễn Thị Đô	263.7
		57.9
		457.8
		207.1
244	Nguyễn Đăng Lâm - Nguyễn Thị Chất	201
		367.2
245	Nguyễn Đăng Lục-Tam+Nguyễn Huy Tinh-Tĩnh	73.5
246	Nguyễn Đăng Nghị - Nguyễn Thị Láng	113.8
		236.6
		148.4
247	Nguyễn Đăng Nghiệp - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	53.1
		238.1
248	Nguyễn Đăng Ngọt - Kiều Thị Gái	575.6
		95.0
		194.5
249	Nguyễn Đăng Nhọn - Nguyễn Thị Long	61.8
		266.6
		178.4
		59.5
250	Nguyễn Đăng Phúc - Nguyễn Thị Nho	57.4
		250.3
		453.9
		150.2
251	Nguyễn Đăng Quang - Nguyễn Thị Thi	54.3
		381.3
252	Nguyễn Đăng Sỹ - Nguyễn Thị Hảo	217.6
		94.5
253	Nguyễn Đăng Thịnh - Nguyễn Thị Loan	1,018.7
		86.0
		178.7
		205.2
		262.1
254	Nguyễn Đăng Tình - Nguyễn Thị Ty	186.0
		380.0
255	Nguyễn Đăng Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Vân	340.0
256	Nguyễn Đăng Trúc - Nguyễn Thị Ninh	59.0

		132.1
257	Nguyễn Đăng Tự - Nguyễn Thị Bé	186.2
		124.4
258	Nguyễn Đăng Tứ+Lưu V Sơn-Tuyết+Trần V Định-Hoa	121.2
259	Nguyễn Đăng Tự-Bé+Ng Đăng Nghị-Láng	770.2
260	Nguyễn Đăng Vân - Nguyễn Thị Lưu	362.1
		166.2
261	Nguyễn Đăng Việt - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	171.1
		342.5
262	Nguyễn Đăng Xuân - Yên	60.1
		166.6
263	Nguyễn Doãn Cường - Lưu Thị Gia	160.0
		102.8
		79.4
264	Nguyễn Doãn Đào - Vũ Thị Liên	127.2
		597.3
		208.4
265	Nguyễn Doãn Hệ - Nguyễn Thị Liên	245.0
		293.7
		1,404.0
		69.7
266	Nguyễn Doãn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	65.1
		55.1
		169.8
		56.0
267	Nguyễn Doãn Lạc - Nguyễn Thị Chung	220.1
		59.0
		254.7
268	Nguyễn Doãn Lô - Nguyễn Thị Ty	130.7
		166.2
269	Nguyễn Doãn Long - Lưu Thị Lý	156.1
		219.6
270	Nguyễn Doãn Luân - Nguyễn Thị Kẹo	158.5
		198.3
271	Nguyễn Doãn Luật - Lưu Thị Hồng	427.2
		317.7
		572.1
272	Nguyễn Doãn Lục - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	158.0
		92.1
273	Nguyễn Doãn Lựu - Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	231.2
		84.9
		138.4
274	Nguyễn Doãn Quang - Nguyễn Thị Nụ	159.0
		92.6
		150.9
275	Nguyễn Doãn Sự - Kiều Thị Hên	238.6

276	Nguyễn Doãn Thường - Dương Thị Lập	41.9
		112.7
		160.5
277	Nguyễn Doãn Trúc - Nguyễn Thị Nguyên	182.3
278	Nguyễn Doãn Trường - Nguyễn Thị Tám	76.7
		229.1
		244.4
279	Nguyễn Doãn Vũ - Nguyễn Thị Bình	174.4
		144.2
		149.0
280	Nguyễn Đức Càn - Nguyễn Thị Vịnh	172.8
		409.5
		991.6
		924.3
		1,459.6
281	Nguyễn Đức Hà-Tâm+Nguyễn Tuấn Đô-Vụ	830.6
282	Nguyễn Đức Chương - Nguyễn Thị Xây	227.5
283	Nguyễn Đức Cường - Nguyễn Thị Toan	182.6
		203.6
284	Nguyễn Đức Đào - Kiều Thị Hiền	146.0
		121.3
285	Nguyễn Đức Hà - Dương Thị Tâm	212.5
		133.8
286	Nguyễn Đức Hòe - Nguyễn Thị Toàn	91.0
287	Nguyễn Đức Hường - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	82.1
288	Nguyễn Đức Khăng - Nguyễn Thị Gái	205.9
		162.2
289	Nguyễn Đức Khánh - Dương Thị Miết	48.1
		90.2
		59.6
		327.3
290	Nguyễn Đức Khanh - Dương Thị Tình	63.4
		114.8
		265.3
291	Nguyễn Đức Mạnh - Nguyễn Thị Đông	88.1
		142.3
		288.1
292	Nguyễn Đức Sáu-Hào+NgTuấn Vị-Tý+Hở-Tình	577.0
293	Nguyễn Đức Thành - Nguyễn Thị Huê	187.2
294	Nguyễn Đức Thảo - Kiều Thị Tình	198.0
		143.5
295	Nguyễn Đức Toàn - Đỗ Thị Thơm	179.0
		150.0
296	Nguyễn Đức Toán - Nguyễn Thị Lâm	97.5
		191.2
297	Nguyễn Đức Tuấn - Nguyễn Thị Ngân	225.0

298	Nguyễn Duy Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Thắm	229.3
299	Nguyễn Duy Hào-Nhấn+Mai- Sương	224.0
300	Nguyễn Duy Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Kỳ	139.7
301	Nguyễn Duy Kính-Luân+Phùng-Minh	166.2
302	Nguyễn Duy Thích - Kiều Thị Ngọc	218.9
303	Nguyễn Duy Anh - Lưu Thị Năm	295.2
304	Nguyễn Duy Bảo - Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	531.1
		200.8
305	Nguyễn Duy Bình - Cao Thị Nở	85.3
		154.1
		150.7
		109.8
		268.0
306	Nguyễn Duy Bình - Nguyễn Thị Thành	635.6
		454.3
307	Nguyễn Duy Cường - Nguyễn Thị Hương	334.8
		219.8
308	Nguyễn Duy Đài - Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	116.1
		245.4
		351.5
309	Nguyễn Duy Đào - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	92.5
		135.5
		154.6
310	Nguyễn Duy Điềm - Nguyễn Thị Tỳ	285.1
311	Nguyễn Duy Giao - Lưu Thị Thảo	112.0
312	Nguyễn Duy Hải - Nguyễn Thị Định	122.0
313	Nguyễn Duy Hạnh - Nguyễn Thị Thơ	271.6
314	Nguyễn Duy Hào - Nguyễn Thị Nhấn	494.5
315	Nguyễn Duy Hoàn - Nguyễn Thị Tình	149.8
316	Nguyễn Duy Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Kỳ	215.9
317	Nguyễn Duy Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Mão	60.6
		139.6
		146.6
		205.2
318	Nguyễn Duy Huấn-Liên+Ng Thị Thêm	261
		94.7
319	Nguyễn Duy Kết-Thụ+Đỗ Thị Lợi	321.6
320	Nguyễn Duy Lâm - Nguyễn Thị Vừng	120.3
321	Nguyễn Duy Lương - Sơn	316.1
322	Nguyễn Duy Lưu - Dương Thị Lạc	37.7
		219.6
		65.2
		231.6
323	Nguyễn Duy Miêng - Nguyễn Thị Mơ	157.8
		130.7
		114.5

		560.4
324	Nguyễn Duy Minh - Nguyễn Thị Loan	103.6
		142.1
325	Nguyễn Duy Mùi - Nguyễn Thị Nhân	58.4
326	Nguyễn Duy Mười - Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	390.2
327	Nguyễn Duy Năm - Nguyễn Thị Thêm	424.5
		208.6
		242.2
		208.3
		54.7
328	Nguyễn Duy Ngọ - Nguyễn Thị Hào	112.3
		117.8
		40.2
329	Nguyễn Duy Nhất - Nguyễn Thị My	117.8
		491.0
330	Nguyễn Duy Oanh - Nguyễn Thị Bằng	91.3
331	Nguyễn Duy Phái - Nguyễn Thị Vân	91.0
332	Nguyễn Duy Phi - Nguyễn Thị Đức	145.0
		259
333	Nguyễn Duy Phong - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	157.3
334	Nguyễn Duy Quảng - Nguyễn Thị Thuận	52.7
		145.4
335	Nguyễn Duy Quỳnh - Nguyễn Thị Nghệ	204.8
336	Nguyễn Duy Sáu - Nguyễn Thị Thủy	13.8
		65.5
337	Nguyễn Duy Sĩ - Nguyễn Thị Hào	271.4
		6.3
338	Nguyễn Duy Sốt-Đại+Dũng-Hòa_+Thế-Lãm	273.3
339	Nguyễn Duy Sửu - Nguyễn Thị Xây	127.7
		440.0
		149.0
		85.6
		257.6
340	Nguyễn Duy Tá - Nguyễn Thị Xuất	73.7
341	Nguyễn Duy Thắng	212.6
		193.8
		283
342	Nguyễn Duy Thích-Ngọt+Ng Huy Thắng-Hồng	198.7
343	Nguyễn Duy Thực - Nguyễn Thị Bả	65.4
344	Nguyễn Duy Thường - Nguyễn Thị Bé	130.2
345	Nguyễn Duy Thuý - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	300.5
		317.9
		219.8
		282.9
		73.9
346	Nguyễn Duy Tuyên - Nguyễn Thị Đượ	102.8

		169.3
		250.2
347	Nguyễn Duy Tuyết - Nguyễn Thị Lựu	336.0
		102.9
348	Nguyễn Duy Vân - Đỗ Thị Tâm	266
349	Nguyễn Hồng Cẩm - Nguyễn Thị Quát	339.1
		364.4
350	Nguyễn Hữu Minh - Nguyễn Thị Lan	251.4
351	Nguyễn Hữu Bằng - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	153.9
352	Nguyễn Hữu Bảy - Nguyễn Thị Liên	605.7
		433.1
353	Nguyễn Hữu Cách - Riêu	37.2
354	Nguyễn Hữu Định - Kiều Thị Nga	157.9
		148.9
		130.8
		150.3
355	Nguyễn Hữu Dũng - Dương Thị Hoa	108.1
		33.1
		178.1
		320.9
356	Nguyễn Hữu Hải - Kiều Thị Việt	186.1
357	Nguyễn Hữu Hở - Nguyễn Thị Tình	280.2
		875.4
		311.3
358	Nguyễn Hữu Khởi - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	191.5
		90.9
		142.6
359	Nguyễn Hữu Ký - Nguyễn Thị Chật	93.5
		79.2
		85.0
		197.7
		150.9
360	Nguyễn Hữu Lâm - Lưu Thị Hảo	238.0
		206.5
		41.3
361	Nguyễn Hữu Lượng - Đông Thị Mến	60.4
		31.4
		36.6
		162.5
362	Nguyễn Hữu Lựu - Nguyễn Thị Hà	59.7
363	Nguyễn Hữu Miêu - Nguyễn Thị Cách	201.9
		208.0
		1,141.1
		51.4
		61.5
		65.4

364	Nguyễn Hữu Nhi - Lưu Thị Tính	187.1
365	Nguyễn Hữu Phú-Lan+Ng Hữu Hải	148.2
366	Nguyễn Hữu Phương - Trần Thị Cảnh	136.9
367	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn - Lưu Thị Liên	37.5
368	Nguyễn Hữu Tài - Nguyễn Thị Gái	91.2
		105.6
369	Nguyễn Hữu Thái - Nguyễn Thị Thực	153.4
370	Nguyễn Hữu Thành - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	249.9
		137.2
		94.4
		179.6
371	Nguyễn Hữu Thực - Nguyễn Thị Hương	118.5
372	Nguyễn Hữu Thuộc - Lưu Thị Yên	110.7
		136.9
373	Nguyễn Hữu Văn - Nguyễn Thị Thuỷ	265.6
374	Nguyễn Hữu Việt - Nguyễn Thị Tâm	82.3
375	Nguyễn Huy An - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	137.4
		121.8
		164.3
		79.4
376	Nguyễn Huy Bình - Nguyễn Thị Vừng	210.5
		301.7
377	Nguyễn Huy Cẩm - Trần Thị Yên	57.9
		152.0
		231.9
		191.9
378	Nguyễn Huy Chiêu - Nguyễn Thị Thênh	326.6
		125.6
		116.0
379	Nguyễn Huy Chính - Trần Thị Thơm	141.6
		11.7
		167.2
380	Nguyễn Huy Đăng - Lưu Thị Tuất	796.9
381	Nguyễn Huy Đường - Nguyễn Thị Toán	346.9
		355.3
		134.1
		100.2
382	Nguyễn Huy Hải - Lưu Thị Hạnh	292.6
383	Nguyễn Huy Hào - Nguyễn Thị Hà	158.7
		233.0
384	Nguyễn Huy Hào - Nguyễn Thị Tám	209.2
		245.5
		100.3
		153.4
385	Nguyễn Huy Hồ - Nguyễn Thị Thán	85.4
		215.7

		306.7
386	Nguyễn Huy Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	361.0
387	Nguyễn Huy Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Hà	158.3
388	Nguyễn Huy Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	94.7
		153.3
		72.5
389	Nguyễn Huy Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Xoay	246.5
		128.7
390	Nguyễn Huy Kiệt - Nguyễn Thị Thành	116.4
		122.8
		168.7
		60.6
391	Nguyễn Huy Lãm - Nguyễn Thị Thìn	823.5
392	Nguyễn Huy Lệ-Vân + Kết	108.4
393	Nguyễn Huy Lợi - Lưu Thị Luận	421.5
		369.3
		139.5
		242.7
		36.4
		239.9
		338.8
394	Nguyễn Huy Lợi - Nguyễn Thị Hòa	101.3
395	Nguyễn Huy Lưu	466.6
		204.6
		341.3
396	Nguyễn Huy Mạc - Nguyễn Thị Gái	106.6
397	Nguyễn Huy Minh - Nguyễn Thị Thường	119.2
		136.5
		222.6
		167.4
398	Nguyễn Huy Mùi - Nguyễn Thị Năng	404.8
		66.8
399	Nguyễn Huy Ngọ - Nguyễn Thị Hào	182.5
400	Nguyễn Huy Ninh - Kim Thị Quế	33.6
		849.6
401	Nguyễn Huy Quảng - Nguyễn Thị Vân	60.0
402	Nguyễn Huy Sâm - Nguyễn Thị Lượng	97.3
		181.8
		277.4
		224.4
403	Nguyễn Huy Sáu - Bùi Thị Lan	81.7
		338.5
404	Nguyễn Huy Sơn - Nguyễn Thị Lãm	166.5
		256.2
		257.5
405	Nguyễn Huy Sương - Nguyễn Thị Song	604.4

		214.8
		176.7
		465.3
		339.5
406	Nguyễn Huy Tá - Lưu Thị Hồng	87.8
		178.4
		69.9
407	Nguyễn Huy Tám - Dương Thị Hường	50.5
408	Nguyễn Huy Tâm - Nguyễn Thị Hữu	112.9
409	Nguyễn Huy Tấn - Nguyễn Thị Hân	136.1
		191.5
		180.6
410	Nguyễn Huy Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	76.2
411	Nguyễn Huy Thu - Lưu Thị Luyện	326
412	Nguyễn Huy Thư - Nguyễn Thị Đa	350.6
		234.8
		150.0
413	Nguyễn Huy Thực - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	89.2
		196
414	Nguyễn Huy Thường - Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	58.2
		181.6
415	Nguyễn Huy Tình - Nguyễn Thị út	115.4
		187.9
416	Nguyễn Huy Tiu - Nguyễn Thị Dung	234.0
		107.0
		240.0
		132.9
417	Nguyễn Huy Trì - Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	154.7
		143.8
		230.2
418	Nguyễn Huy Tuấn - Lương Thị Bắc	205.8
		102.3
		147.6
419	Nguyễn Huy Vịnh	282.9
420	Nguyễn Huy Vinh - Nguyễn Thị Hương	95.0
		556.3
		207.9
		322.8
		227.2
421	Nguyễn Huy Yên - Nguyễn Thị Tuyền	235
422	Nguyễn Khả Điểm - Nguyễn Thị Hộ	256.0
		217.0
		164.1
		354.1
423	Nguyễn Khả Được - Nguyễn Thị Sơn	162.4
		199.6

		325.5
		410.6
		408.9
424	Nguyễn Khả Hợp - Nguyễn Thị Hằng	278.9
		85.9
		161.2
425	Nguyễn Khả Khuy - Nguyễn Thị Gái	163.0
		86.4
426	Nguyễn Kim Long - Doãn Thị Hằng	175.8
		156.8
		530.2
427	Nguyễn Kim Thành - Nguyễn Thị Yên	512.1
428	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Yên	39.5
		42.5
		211.7
429	Nguyễn Nghĩa Thân - Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	311.8
430	Nguyễn Nghĩa Ty - Hà Thị Phượng	191.3
		215.0
431	Nguyễn Ngọc Lâm - Nguyễn Thị Nhàn	432.9
		388.3
		44.0
432	Nguyễn Ngọc Lựu - Dương Thị Lĩnh	107.9
		130.8
433	Nguyễn Ngọc Thông - Nguyễn Thị Dâu	301.9
		142.7
		466.0
434	Nguyễn Ngọc Thức - Nguyễn Thị Quang	135.4
		294.1
435	Nguyễn Ngọc Trường - Nguyễn Thị Quang	13.3
436	Nguyễn Phủ Hải - Nguyễn Thị Định	144.3
		139.0
		138.2
		74.4
		293.5
		148.9
437	Nguyễn Phủ Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Phiên	122.2
		108.8
		88.5
		208.7
438	Nguyễn Phủ Minh - Dương Thị Hoa	190.8
		270.1
439	Nguyễn Phủ Vinh - Dương Thị Lâm	102.8
		326.9
		155.7
440	Nguyễn Quang Kỳ - Nguyễn Thị Vân	771.2
		155.6

441	Nguyễn Quang Lợi-0 + Phạm Quang Tuấn-Thị	384.9
442	Nguyễn Quang Phú - Nguyễn Thị Sinh	720.0
443	Nguyễn Quang Sáu - Trần Thị Hợi	195.5
		81.7
		176.5
444	Nguyễn Quốc Việt - Nguyễn Thị Liên	409.2
		67.4
445	Nguyễn Tấn Văn - Nguyễn Thị Bộ	179.1
		199.8
		35.6
446	Nguyễn Thanh Vân - Nguyễn Thị Mên	86.2
		300.3
		69.8
447	Nguyễn Thế An - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	59.5
448	Nguyễn Thế Bạo - Nguyễn Thị Kim	175.6
		156.0
		2,741.1
		253.5
		263.8
449	Nguyễn Thế Bậy - Nguyễn Thị Chiến	102.6
450	Nguyễn Thế Bình - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	162.4
		248.8
451	Nguyễn Thế Cách - Lưu Thị Hoan	28.4
		44.8
		239.7
452	Nguyễn Thế Cường - Dương Thị Ba	231.0
		110.0
		288.0
		51.2
		66.6
453	Nguyễn Thế Đạt-Hải+Bàn - Nguyễn Thị Hải	215.4
454	Nguyễn Thế Dũng - Đỗ Thị Tha	189.9
		57.4
455	Nguyễn Thế Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Hằng	193.8
		163.2
		138.0
456	Nguyễn Thế Hùng - Lưu Thị Tùng	326.6
		369.6
		83.7
457	Nguyễn Thế Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Huyền	51.5
458	Nguyễn Thế Lạc - Nguyễn Thị Bộ	91.5
		6,858.0
		1,310.6
		4,864.9
459	Nguyễn Thế Lựu - Kiều Thị Mới	200.5
		350.3

		284.7
460	Nguyễn Thế Ngạc - Nguyễn Thị Đắc	159.8
461	Nguyễn Thế Nghị - Nguyễn Thị Bình	67.0
462	Nguyễn Thế Nghi - Nguyễn Thị Nhuận	303.6
		135.0
463	Nguyễn Thế Ngờ - Nguyễn Thị Thường	1,361.9
		364.5
		186.0
464	Nguyễn Thế Nhung - Nguyễn Thị Thảo	320.2
		147.6
		94.3
465	Nguyễn Thế San - Lương Thị Lan	128.4
466	Nguyễn Thế Tính - Nguyễn Thị Thành	64.5
467	Nguyễn Thị Hường-0+Đồng+Thường+Thảo+Thành	914.5
468	Nguyễn Thị Mộc-0 + Ng Thị Vân	86.5
469	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh-0 + Liên	167.2
470	Nguyễn Thị Tuệ-0+Hùng+Ng Thị Chắt-0+Quy	315.1
471	Nguyễn Tụ Đồng - Dương Thị Thường	81.2
		643.2
		96.1
		42.9
		55.3
472	Nguyễn Tụ Nghiêm-Dương Thị Tước+Bát+Lượng	117.0
		45.3
		87.3
		259.0
473	Nguyễn Tụ Bát - Nguyễn Thị Sáu	385.6
		692.2
		82.0
		281.2
		25.6
		67.0
		224.5
474	Nguyễn Tụ Biên - Dương Thị Hường	93.5
		148.7
		47.5
		58.6
475	Nguyễn Tụ Bút - Trần Thị Can	152.4
		229.3
		254.4
		157.8
476	Nguyễn Tụ Hào - Nguyễn Thị Xuân	148.2
		249.1
477	Nguyễn Tụ Hoè - Nguyễn Thị Bưởi	187.1
478	Nguyễn Tụ Lữ - Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	113.3
479	Nguyễn Tụ Nghiên - Nguyễn Thị La	86.7

		150.0
		232.8
		329.4
480	Nguyễn Tự Thanh - Nguyễn Thị Dần	185.3
		372.1
		266.6
481	Nguyễn Tự Thất - Nguyễn Thị Minh	549.2
		199.2
482	Nguyễn Tự Thị - Nguyễn Thị Khanh	155.9
483	Nguyễn Tự Tình - Kim Thị Luyến	108.9
		190.4
		82.5
		183.1
484	Nguyễn Tự Tư - Dương Thị Chòi	171.9
		152.5
485	Nguyễn Tuấn Bầy - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	151.9
486	Nguyễn Tuấn Biên - Trần Thị Thuận	249.7
		73.5
		63.0
		134.7
		233.6
487	Nguyễn Tuấn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Thanh	215.6
488	Nguyễn Tuấn Chí - Tính	50.2
		156.9
489	Nguyễn Tuấn Chiến - Kiều Thị Huê	303.5
		90.9
		222.6
		309.8
490	Nguyễn Tuấn Đô - Nguyễn Thị Vụ	81.0
		91.5
491	Nguyễn Tuấn Đức - Dương Thị Vi	69
		495.4
		105.6
		144.9
492	Nguyễn Tuấn Hoà - Nguyễn Thị Minh	566.6
		64.9
		227.5
		123.7
493	Nguyễn Tuấn Hùng - Dương Thị Bầy	131.7
		86.9
		123
494	Nguyễn Tuấn Lệ - Nguyễn Thị Mến	213.0
		275.5
495	Nguyễn Tuấn Lợi - Vũ Thị Hoa	178.4
		102.2
		172.7

496	Nguyễn Tuấn Luật - Nguyễn Thị Nhâm	322.9
		566.0
497	Nguyễn Tuấn Mão - Dương Thị Thành	90.1
		156.1
		84.8
498	Nguyễn Tuấn Mao - Lưu Thị Cam	90.9
		57.3
		250.1
499	Nguyễn Tuấn Năm - Dương Thị Kẹo	73.9
		265.5
		318.2
		326.5
500	Nguyễn Tuấn Phúc - Nguyễn Thị Sò	50.7
		112.2
		67.7
		227.4
501	Nguyễn Tuấn Quang - Lưu Thị Hào	53.8
		93.6
		137.8
		206.3
		239.3
502	Nguyễn Tuấn Tá	398.1
503	Nguyễn Tuấn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	187.8
		149.9
		101.4
		179.4
504	Nguyễn Tuấn Thành - Nguyễn Thị Liên	220.3
		245.7
505	Nguyễn Tuấn Thuật	126.2
		234.5
		430.4
		366.9
506	Nguyễn Tuấn Thức-Hào+Ng Doãn Lục-Mùi	892.0
507	Nguyễn Tuấn Thường - Nguyễn Thị Hiền	227.5
		100.9
508	Nguyễn Tuấn Thường - Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	36.1
		240.6
		239.0
		123.5
509	Nguyễn Tuấn Thường-Vĩnh + Thơm	262.3
510	Nguyễn Tuấn Trường - Dương Thị Hiền	136.5
		217.6
		164.5
511	Nguyễn Tuấn Trương - Nguyễn Thị Teo	328.7
		73.5
		393.5

		292.7
512	Nguyễn Tuấn Tửu - Nguyễn Thị Hương	296.6
		401.8
513	Nguyễn Tuấn Vững - Nguyễn Thị Chuyên	58.1
		266.9
		306.2
514	Nguyễn Tuấn Ý - Lưu Thị Lý	92.9
		198.6
515	Nguyễn Văn Bắc - Nguyễn Thị Đạo	293.3
516	Nguyễn Văn Bằng - Trần Thị Cọ	219.3
		367.5
		102.4
		360.8
517	Nguyễn Văn Bật - Nguyễn Thị Tự	224.1
518	Nguyễn Văn Bảy - Nguyễn Thị Cúc	133.9
		71.8
		396.0
519	Nguyễn Văn Bê - Nguyễn Thị Lý	64.7
520	Nguyễn Văn Biểu - Trần Thị Ninh	308.0
		419.8
		259.5
521	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Hợp	368.2
		126.3
522	Nguyễn Văn Bình - Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	164.0
		145.1
		139.8
		318.7
523	Nguyễn Văn Chín - Nguyễn Thị Lan	593.6
		511.8
		159.4
		219.3
		218.4
524	Nguyễn Văn Chặt - Dương Thị Thành	336
525	Nguyễn Văn Cư - Kiều Thị Năm	247.0
526	Nguyễn Văn Cư - Nguyễn Ngọc Lan	399.5
		254.4
		137.9
527	Nguyễn Văn Cường - Nguyễn Thị Bờ	89.0
		175.6
		176.2
528	Nguyễn Văn Cường - Nguyễn Thị Thơm	101.3
		353.1
529	Nguyễn Văn Đạt - Lưu Thị Quy	202.4
530	Nguyễn Văn Điều - Dương Thị Hạnh	53.5
		191.8
531	Nguyễn Văn Định - Nguyễn Thị Lự	55.6

		228.1
		149.2
532	Nguyễn Văn Đình - Nguyễn Thị Lương	436.2
533	Nguyễn Văn Đồng - Nguyễn Thị Nhung	89.0
		281.7
534	Nguyễn Văn Dũng - Nguyễn Thị Năng	72.8
		133.4
535	Nguyễn Văn Đường - Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	117.6
536	Nguyễn Văn Đường - Nguyễn Thị Huyền	684.4
537	Nguyễn Văn Hải-Bờ+Quyết-Luận	293.3
538	Nguyễn Văn Hồng - Nguyễn Thị Liên	339.1
		307.2
		270.0
539	Nguyễn Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Hiệp	287.1
		82.9
		332.4
		67.3
540	Nguyễn Văn Hùng - Nguyễn Thị Sen	156.9
		93.7
		366.8
541	Nguyễn Văn Hùng-Thị+ Bắc-Đạo+ Hòe-Bưởi	1,071.2
542	Nguyễn Văn Hữu - Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	144.1
543	Nguyễn Văn Liên - Nguyễn Thị Hà	236.9
544	Nguyễn Văn Lợi - Nguyễn Thị Kỳ	207.0
545	Nguyễn Văn Long - Nguyễn Thị Tuyến	624.9
546	Nguyễn Văn Luân - Lê Thị Thơm	114.6
		620.5
		120.5
547	Nguyễn Văn Lục-Nhung+Ng Huy Ngũ-Tân	63.7
548	Nguyễn Văn Lưu - Nguyễn Thị Huệ	163.4
		261.8
		260.8
549	Nguyễn Văn Nam - Nguyễn Thị Thân	145.8
		275.9
		829.3
550	Nguyễn Văn Phẩm - Nguyễn Thị Lý	285.1
		426.1
551	Nguyễn Văn Phều - Kim Thị Đậu	84.2
552	Nguyễn Văn Quang - Bùi Thị Quy	68.3
553	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	98.5
554	Nguyễn Văn Quy-Luân + Nam	126.3
555	Nguyễn Văn Rúc - Nguyễn Thị Ném	98.2
		298.4
556	Nguyễn Văn Sương - Nguyễn Thị Mai	85.7
		95.0
		315.4

557	Nguyễn Văn Tài - Nguyễn Thị Mão	356.3
558	Nguyễn Văn Tăng - Nguyễn Thị Điền	223.9
		190.5
		84.0
		92.2
		329.3
		152.5
		315.9
559	Nguyễn Văn Thái - Nguyễn Thị Lý	110.7
560	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Kiều Thị Tấn	176.8
		98.0
		251.3
		440.3
		63.1
561	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Lừng	601.9
		30.7
562	Nguyễn Văn Thắng - Nguyễn Thị Quy	99.1
563	Nguyễn Văn Thanh - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	98.6
		526.7
564	Nguyễn Văn Thêm - Nguyễn Thị Bì	57.1
565	Nguyễn Văn Thiện - Nguyễn Thị Chước	114.3
		270.4
		120.4
566	Nguyễn Văn Thường - Nguyễn Thị Bình	215.0
		365.1
		262.3
567	Nguyễn Văn Tiên - Đỗ Thị Thuận	352.6
		100.3
		190.2
		111.3
		216.7
568	Nguyễn Văn Tiên - Nguyễn Thị Rêu	129.5
		354.2
		331.3
		145.3
569	Nguyễn Văn Tiếp - Nguyễn Thị Ngâu	394.2
570	Nguyễn Văn Tơ - Nguyễn Thị Thơm	30.2
571	Nguyễn Văn Toàn - Nguyễn Thị Đông	147.8
		87.1
		313.5
		173.1
572	Nguyễn Văn Trọng - Nguyễn Thị Mùi	283.0
		88.4
		140.2
573	Nguyễn Văn Trọng - Tâm	42.9
574	Nguyễn Văn Trung - Nguyễn Thị Nhu	158.1

575	Nguyễn Văn Tư - Nguyễn Thị Hào	193.0
		366.8
		164.8
576	Nguyễn Văn Tục - Nguyễn Thị Tường	53.4
577	Nguyễn Văn Từu - Nguyễn Thị Lựu	184.9
		276.1
		298.1
578	Nguyễn Văn Vận - Kiều Thị Xuân	72.3
		671.0
579	Nguyễn Văn Vĩnh - Nguyễn Thị Năm	272.0
		344.1
		370.4
580	Nguyễn Văn Vững - Nguyễn Thị Thắng	240.3
		259.7
		206.1
581	Nguyễn Xuân Bình - Nguyễn Thị Hồng	213.0
		265.5
		291.7
582	Nguyễn Xuân Dũng - Lý	226.4
		181.7
583	Nguyễn Xuân Đường - Trần Thị Lâm	140.1
		238.3
		321.4
584	Nguyễn Xuân Hào-Thân+Hương Mai	152.7
585	Nguyễn Xuân Học - Nguyễn Thị ánh	478.9
		396.0
586	Nguyễn Xuân Liên - Nguyễn Thị Hà	207.8
587	Nguyễn Xuân Tám - Lưu Thị Vân	54.3
		275.6
588	Nguyễn Yên Phụ - Nguyễn Thị Duyệt	586.9
589	Phạm Quang Hân - Nguyễn Thị Thảo	122.9
		208.4
590	Phạm Quang Hoan - Vũ Thị Lan	195.5
		107.7
		402.0
591	Phạm Quang Huân - Lưu Thị Ty	333.6
		267.2
592	Phạm Quang Lợi	236.5
593	Phạm Thanh Lương - Lưu Thị Loan	123.6
		378.8
594	Phan Văn Trà - Nguyễn Thị Loan	777.8
595	Quảng Thọ	149.9
596	Thiều Văn Báu - Nguyễn Thị Đức	149.9
597	Thiều Văn Quý - Nguyễn Thị Gấm	387.7
		478.0
598	Trần Đức Nhuận - Dương Thị Đồn	103.1

		666.3
599	Trần Duy Tâm - Nguyễn Thị Diên	58.5
600	Trần Tân Định - Nguyễn Thị Nga	657.3
		477.8
601	Trần Trọng Thực - Nguyễn Thị Liên	129.9
602	Trần Văn Chính - Nguyễn Thị Toan	211.2
		135.8
		526.2
603	Trần Văn Cừ - Nguyễn Thị Thỉnh	680.5
604	Trần Văn Sự - Nguyễn Thị Hào	173.9
		238.1
605	Trần Văn Thái - Trần Thị Yên	272.0
606	Trần Văn Thìn - Nguyễn Thị Hoa	294.6
		431.1
607	Trần Văn Vinh - Kiều Thị Được	798.9
608	Vũ Như Lệ - Nguyễn Thị Năng	50.0
		183.7
		117.5
		56.3
609	Vũ Như Nam - Nguyễn Thị Hào	107.6
610	Vũ Như Xuân - Nguyễn Thị Đào	218.6
		118.2
		217.3
		159.9
611	Nguyễn Tự Thẩm - Trần Thị Hào	62.4
		211.5
612	Town People's Committee	13,217.7
		59.3
		59.8
		94.5
		44.5
		49.2
		36.8
		90.5
		114.0
		264.1
		113.1
		65.0
		187.8
		133.0
		110.1
		44.4
135.7		
351.6		
145.2		
372.5		

	195.4
	43.5
	95.0
	84.1
	81.5
	40.8
	196.9
	45.3
	102.5
	419.8
	207.3
	99.7
	79.0
	227.2
	86.3
	40.5
	34.1
	47.2
	43.2
	59.2
	45.4
	152.9
	93.7
	84.3
	94.9
	814.6
	1,483.2
	198.9
	300.0
	446.8
	1,709.8
	449.5
	59.1
	129.2
	104.8
	97.6
	389.8
	46.7
	37.4
	809.0
	632.6
	275.5
	940.0
	618.9
	933.5
	1,006.0

	572.7
	192.2
	108.9
	291.4
	84.8
	83.3
	76.1
	220.5
	322.8
	114.5
	50.3
	80.5
	92.9
	154.2
	125.9
	63.2
	111.7
	136.7
	109.2
	131.6
	119.3
	894.1
	645.9
	2,200.3
	1,363.3
	127.9
	115.1
	235.7
	445.2
	997.9
	879.4
	261.8
	157.0
	14,436.8
	6,910.7
	383.9
	2771.2
	218.6
	174.1
	198.9
	280.3
	86.9
	323.3
	424.5
	614.6
	873.4

	1,009.9
	1,355.9
	545.7
	2,116.9
	1,275.1
	1,734.3
	376.9
	368.5
	442.1
	146.8
	173.5
	273.0
	353.8
	157.4
	1007.3
	592.5
	545
	148.9
	136.5
	267.0
	179.8
	104.4
	112.1
	100.8
	75.3
	87.9
	87.9
	175.9
	105.9
	126.1
	86.0
	210.0
	8,872.5
	415.1
	391.6
	191.3
	267.1
	113.0
	108.1
	105.6
	578.6
	191.9
	104.3
	71.6
	151.2
	65.8

	133.7
	182.8
	1,358.5
	417.3
	167.1
	246.6
	76.3
	147.0
	77.5
	824.8
	134.7
	85.5
	117.0
	33.8
	93.7
	77.5
	134.2
	144.3
	147.3
	183.0
	820.2
	184.5
	167.7
	182.3
	263.7
	182.3
	125.6
	93.6
	196.5
	267.4
	244.3
	238.3
	90.1
	115.6
	118.9
	108.6
	56.0
	626.9
	98.6
	244.0
	209.4
	641.4
	245.3
	240.5
	129.3
	715.6

	622.3
	286.5
	99.9
	95.6
	104.5
	498.0
	429.3
	500.9
	400.0
	60.6
	65.7
	686.8
	112.5
	65.0
	248.5
	112.1
	104.9
	273.3
	629.2
	506.9
	603.3
	676.2
	955.4
	987.8
	136.9
	265.4
	137.9
	108.8
	130.8
	69.8
	54.7
	234.8
	336.0
	218.9
	121.2
	56.4
	132.3
	98.0
	203.2
	638.4
	261.6
	40.1
	60.7
	177.7
	56.0
	516.8

	516.8
	1,022.5
	661.1
	242.6
	85.4
	263.1
	712.2
	463.0
	54.9
	575.9
	108.6
	62.2
	102.5
	101.2
	195.3
	87.0
	15.0
	164.1
	67.8
	860.7
	812.3
	70.6
	137.2
	34.7
	209.6
	30.2
	77.7
	101.8
	1,788.8
	60.0
	128.5
	162.9
	38.4
	132.8
	16,232.8
	41.5
	56.0
	27.7
	94.5
	217.1
	112.9
	10,270.8
	32.2
	126.3
	109.5
	92.9

	161.5
	57.2
	214.2
	95.9
	230.7
	80.3
	2,455.7
	28.2
	29.5
	31.0
	4.9
	20.9
	117.9
	3.5
	166.6
	257.8
	254.9
	482.9
	56.6
	5.6
	107.4
	42.8
	120.1
	50.4
	3.1
	384.0
	68.9
	257.1
	87.9
	47.8
	4,248.2
	9,685.8
	7,414.5
	134.9
	72.7
	122.4
	193.7
	47.2
	21.1
	18.1
	177.3
	67.1
	219.9
	118.8
	45.7
	3,144.4

	191.7
	686.9
	9,311.0
	2,165.7
	29.0
	31.6
	0.9
	628.3
	118.8
	54.9
	255.7
	253.1
	964.8
	28,303.9
	70.3
	39.5
	44.7
	1.3
	9.9
	15.1
	4.5
	24.7
	222.1
	330.6
	16.6
	50.3
	17.7
	126.6
	91.8
	3.2
	394.2
	160.5
	87.8
	329.6
	60.3
	4.4
	18.7
	32.1
	27.9
	5.0
	4,026.1
	68.2
	299.8
	665.6
	106.1
	416.1

	126.8
	49.5
	119.6
	72.3
	1.9
	33.6
	87.8
	59.5
	37.2
	25.4
	85.0
	51.8
	108.7
	98.7
	149.3
	4.5
	61.4
	6,961.9
	9,135.3
	367.9
	12,378.2
	63.4
	10,799.4
	534.4
	5,003.6
	146.1
	23,097.5
	191.3
	157.6
	5,582.0
	10,893.6
	468.4
	258.3
	262.3
	429.1
	3,318.2
	65.3
	163.3
	58.1
	345.5
	433.7
	63.2
	52.6
	21.6
	106.7
	1,100.1

		2,099.5
		9.7
		138.2
		153.2
		80.8
		134.9
		1497.3
		903.9
		212.1
		200
		581.5
		1471.9
		212.4
		145
		250.3
		842.6
		64.7
		55.6
		76.6
		124.2
		88.4
		292.4
		1468.1
		237.5
		511.6
		265.9
		93.9
		244.2
		69.2
		241
		50
		97
		79
		55
		15
		330.8
		194.9
		276.2
		87.7
		557.0
		845.6
		4,957.8
		228.5
		99
III	Binh Dinh Commune	
1	Ân - Bà Lương	204.5

2	Bùi Văn Bảo - Bà Nguyễn Thị Thắm	423.6
3	Bùi Văn Cương - Bà Bùi Thị Mươi	833.0
4	Bùi Văn Càng - Bà Phạm Thị Chiên	681.6
5	Bùi Văn Kỳ - Bà Lịch	1,867.3
6	Bùi Văn Thi - Bà Bùi Thị May	701.7
7	Bùi Văn Xuân - Bà Đào Thị Khói	1,455.0
		615.7
8	Chóp - Bà Hương	1,251.2
9	Hà - Bà Thuỷ	650.8
10	Mão - Bà La	318.4
11	Nguyễn Ngọc Sử	1,392.0
		147.1
		1,229.9
12	Nguyễn Văn Kết - Bà Bùi Thị Sáu	2,344.9
13	Nguyễn Văn My - Bà Nguyễn Thị Thi+Sang	1,580.3
14	Nguyễn Văn Quý - Bà Lê Thị Lương	679.5
15	Nguyễn Văn Tĩnh - Bà Bùi Thị Hiền	236.8
16	Quân - Bà Thắm	674.7
17	Sáu - Bà Đường	418.7
18	Nguyễn Thị Vịnh - Ông Bùi Trọng Sang	712.6
		170.5
		619.3
19	Tạ Văn Tĩnh - Bà Nguyễn Thị Ngọt	565.5
20	Bùi Thị Điều	839.0
21	Nguyễn Thị Đễ	888.6
22	Nguyễn Thị Hèn	270.7
23	Nguyễn Thị Nghị	743.1
24	Commune People's Committee	66.8
		172.7
		200.6
		464.8
		131.3
		2,332.0
		17.7
		663.4
		52.2
		1,008.4
		2,076.0
		588.7
		131.7
		2,144.1
		88.1
82.0		
2,470.0		
1,390.9		
278.6		

		381.4
		309.2
		713.1
		100.6
		726.2

ANNEX 5 - RAPID ASSESSEMENT REPLACEMENT COST

SUMMARY OF PROJECT

The Vinh Phuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP) is to provide a sustainable water environment for the long term economic and social development of Vinh Phuc Province. In particular, the project would focus on ensuring flood control in the central catchment of the province and halting the rapid deterioration of surface water quality. The project development objective will be achieved through (i) supporting structure measures for flooding control and river rehabilitation; (ii) improving wastewater collection and treatment in districts small towns and rural villages; (iii) establishing water resource and water quality monitoring and flooding and emergency response system; and (iv) institutional development and training for strengthening management capacity for staff of the local government departments and water sector practitioners aimed at managing the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

The priority subprojects are:

- i) constructing the Dong Mong landfill;
- ii) Improving and Dredging of Three-River Network in BinhXuyen and Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject; and
- iii) Sau Vo Detention Lake and Sau Vo Access Road Components

As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Replacement Costs Survey (RCS) will need to be done to establish basis for calculation of replacements costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets that will be affected by the Project

With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

Objective: Develop a compensation unit price set for land and property on land applied for the project. The compensation unit price shall ensure close to real value and in accordance with market price. This is required in order to comply with the project policy framework of compensation at replacement cost at current market value, and to meet one of the project principles which is to ensure that (a) no one is left worse off with the project than without it, and (b) people affected by the project should be able to maintain, if not improve, their pre-project standard of living.

Scope of work: In the report should only conduct survey the unit price of land types and property on land (house, structure, tree and crop) which is equivalent to the affected land types and property on land by the priority subprojects.

BASIS FOR CONDUCTING REPLACEMENT COST

Land price is defined on the basis of popular market land price: This is the price that appears with maximum transaction frequency occurs in the transaction in the market, winning the auction on land use, land price is defined from cost, income of the land portion with same use purpose at the location and in the certain period of time.

Tree and crop price is defined on the basis of actual compensation rate of the other project in locality and local people's satisfaction.

House and structure price is defined on the basis of raw material price and labor price, especially interviews directly building workers in the locality.

Compensation unit price for land and property on land issued by Vinh Phuc through following documents:

- i) Decision No. 35/2014/QD-UBND of the Vinh Phuc PPC dated 15 August 2014 on issuing regulations on compensation and resettlement assistance when the State acquires land in Vinh Phuc Province;
- ii) Decision No. 61/2014/QD-UBND dated December 31 2014 by Vinh Phuc PPC on land prices in Vinh Phuc Province for the 2015-2019 period.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND METHOD

The rapid assessment on replacement cost is conducted in parallel with inventory of loss, social survey of affected households. Conduct interview with: i- Person who is affected directly by the project. ii- Person who is not affected by the Project; iii- building worker teams in the locality; iv- Representative of local authorities and mass organizations.

SURVEY RESULT OF REPLACEMENT COST

From the results showed that:

- Residential land: No sale activities, auction take place in recent time in the project area, therefore the majority of respondents did not identify the specific land price at each location.

- Perennial crops land: Perennial crops land price varies from 69.000 to 120.000VND/m² for site 1 from 58.000 to 90.000đ/m² for site 2.

- Tree and crop: Besides the sale of seeding, in the project did not take place any sale activities of timber trees, fruit trees (which have been harvested), thus most local people agreed in using the unit price of PPC at same time of compensation, some suggests for unit price equal to 1.39to 1.54time for current the unit price of PPC.

The result of replacement cost survey is summarized in following table:

Table 1. Land price

TT	Land type	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10 ³ VND)		Replacement cost (10 ³ VND)		Difference ratio (%)	
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
1	Residential land							
	Hương Canh Town							
	Zone 1	VND/m	3600	3000	3800	3200	1.056	1.067
	Zone 2	VND/m	2700	2200	3000	2400	1.11	1.09
2	Annual crops land							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m	60		63		1.05	

TT	Land type	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10 ³ VND)		Replacement cost (10 ³ VND)		Difference ratio (%)	
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2
	Yen Lac district	VND/m ²	60		62		1.03	
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m ²	60		62		1.03	
3	Perennial crops land							
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m ²	60		64		1.067	
	Yen Lac district		60		62		1.03	
	Phuc Yen Town		60		63		1.05	

Table 2. Unit price of house, structure and tree and crop

No.	Property	Unit	Unit price issued by PPC (10³VND)	Replacement cost (10³VND)	Difference ratio (%)
1	Annual crops				
	Binh Xuyen district	VND/m ²	5	7	1.4
	Yen Lac district	VND/m ²	5	6	1.2
	Phuc Yen Town	VND/m ²	5	7	1.4
2	Aquacultural land	VND/m2	7.5	9	1.2
3	House and structure				
	1 storey house	VND/m ²	3385	4000	1.18
	House level 4				
	- Type 1	VND/m ²	2097	2300	1.1
	- Type 2	VND/m ²	1460	1700	1.16
	Temporary house	VND/m ²	673	950	1.26

ANNEX 6 – SES AND IOL QUESTIONNAIRE

VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Form VP01

Household Code Survey Date: __ / __ / 2015
 Group..... Commune..... District..... Vinh Phuc Province
 Affected by Sub-project:.....

A. INFORMATION OF OWNER

- 1. Full name of owner:**; Age.....; Gender [] Male=1; Female=2;
 1.1 Ethnic: [] ; 1.2 Main occupation [] ; 1.3 Sub-occupation [] ;
 1.4 Educational level, [] ;
 1.6 The monthly income of the household owner: VND;
 1.7 Is poor household (poor household certified by local government)? : [] (1=Yes; 2=No)
 1.8 Household with policy, social benefits: []
 (1=Single woman; 2=Handicap; 3=Alone Elder; 4=People with social benefits; 5=Ethnic minority)
 1.9 Affected areas of the project (if household with land plots and assets on different areas, then clearly mark all areas where affected household).
- 1) Sau Vo Lake and Access road []
 - 2) Dong Mong Landfill []
 - 3) Dredged area of Phan River (from Thuong Lap – Lap Y) []
 - 4) Three rivers of Binh Xuyen (including Cau Ton and Cau Sat) []
 - 5) Other (Specify) [].....

B. ECONOMIC SURVEY ON THE AFFECTED AREAS

2. Household member

No	Name	Gender 1- Male 2- Female	Relationship with household owners 1- husband/wife 2=Mother/father 3=offspring 4=offspring in law 5=Grand children 6=Other brothers/sisters	Age	Minority 1=Kinh 2=Thai 3=Tay 4=Nung 5=Muong 6=Hoa 7=Other (specified)	Main job 1= Agriculture (farming) 2=Husbandry 3=Seller 4=Eating and drinking services 5=Worker at factory, plant, workshop 6=Government official 7=Working for private company 8=Working in transportation sector 9= Student 10=Housewife 11=Hired/Seasonal labor 12=Other (specify)	Education Level 0 = Illiteracy 1 = Primary 2 = Secondary 3 = Economy 4 = Intermediate and College 5 = University and graduates 6 = Other (specify)	Note
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

7								
8								
9								

3. Annual income of household (on average) : VND

The main source of income contributed to the annual income of the household:

- 1) 1) The agricultural activities (cultivation, _____ VND
breeding)
- 2) 2) Trade, sales _____ VND
- 3) 3) From salary _____ VND
- 4) 4) From other sources (such as _____ VND
remittances, ...)

4. The average monthly expenditure of households

- 5) 1) monthly living Meals _____ VND
- 6) 2) Family Health Care _____ VND
- 7) 3) Expenditure on education _____ VND
- 8) 4) Accrued visit, travel, lodging _____ VND
- 9) 5) Other expenses (specify)

5. The household loans

Loans	Loan amount	Loan Purpose 1 = Agricultural Production 2 = Business sale 3 = Family expenditures 4 = Building, repairing house 5 = Other (specify)
1) Loan from bank		
2) Loan from other organization		
3) Loan from relatives and friends		
4) Other		

6. Could you please tell me the number of existing assets and other facilities in your family?

Assets type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity	Asset type	Quantity
1. Radio		4. Bicycle		7. Refrigerator		10. Gas Cooker	
2. Tivi/Video		5. Electric Fans		8. Pump		11. hot water containers	
3. Motorbike		6. Rice Cooker		9. Washing machine		12. Computers	

7. Do you have private toilet?

- Yes []
- No []

8. If yes, is it indoor or outdoor? (investigators should also observe by themselves)

- Indoor []
- Outdoor []

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Septic | (2) Semi-septic |
| (3) Two part | (4) One part |
| (5) Bypass | (6) Other (specify) |

9. Use of water: water main source of daily use in each household? (tick the box corresponding x)

- 1) Dug wells, wells []
- 2) Tap water []
- 3) Rivers, streams, ponds, lakes []
- 5) Well villages, public []
- 6) Rainwater []
- 7) Water to buy []

4) Water from ravine [] 8) Other (Specify) []

10. The main lighting energy used by households?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1) Grid | [] | 4) Generator | [] |
| 2) Battery and Battery | [] | 5) Oil Lamps | [] |
| 3) Wood / Coal | [] | 6) Other | [] |

11. Main energy used for cooking?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1) Grid | [] | 5) Biogas | [] |
| 2) Generator | [] | 6) Other | [] |
| 3) Gas/oil | [] | 7) No answer | [] |
| 4) Woods/coal | [] | | |

12. The common diseases in the community (named diseases - select multiple options)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1) cold | () | 6) dysentery | () |
| 2) Influenza | () | 7) Hepatitis | () |
| 3) respiratory disease | () | 8) Poisons | () |
| 4) Malaria | () | 9) Other | () |
| 5) Cholera | () | 10) No answer | () |

13. Access to health services of the household? (Just ask those approached)

Health service	1=Yes	2=No	Under 1 km	1 = from 1 to 2 km	2= from 2 to 5 km	3= Above 5 km
Health services						
1. Commune health stations						
2. District/city hospitals						
3. Clinic / midwife						
4. Pharmacies						
5. Treatment of traditional medicine (traditional medicine)						
Education						
6. Kindergarten						
7. Primary School						
8. Secondary School						
9. High School						
10. Vocational School						
The work culture, creed						
11. Market						
12. Stadium, sport centers						
13. Suspension / temple / church						
14. entertainment area, other entertainment						

14. Have economic conditions of households been changed in recent 3 years?

- 1) Unchanged []; Reason: _____
- 2) Better []; Reason: _____
- 3) Worse []; Reason: _____

15. Do you support the implementation of this project?

- 1) Yes [] 2) No []

If yes, specify the reason that you support:

If not, specify your concerns/worries:

If the deployment project is implemented, which positive aspects do you see?

According to you, how will local economic-social development benefit from irrigation development ?

	Total							

19. Building affected by project

Type of building	Total floor area of building (m ²)	Use Status		Influence level		Items of Building	
		1. With construction permit	2. Without construction permit	1. Using	2. For rent	Affected areas (m ²)	1=Partly affected 2 = Whole Affected
1. Villas 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary Buildings		3. Building on agricultural land	4. Rent	5. Trading			1= Road 2= Sau Vo Lake 3= Landfill 4 = Dredged River 5= Three rivers of Binh Xuyen 6=Other (specify)

Note: A household may have one affected building, so complete the information of all the affected building.

20. Impacts of business (in Project Area)

- 1) **Impacts of business** [] (1=Yes; 2= No, If Yes, then continue following questions)
 - a. Business Location [] (1=in building; 2=not in building)
 - b. Business Mode [] (1=Company; 2=Store; 3=Household)
 - c. Business Registration [] (1= Yes; 2=No)
 - d. Business Type:.....
 - e. Monthly income from business activities: _____ VND (Just ask household with affected business)

21. All buildings and other structures on affected land and facilities

(Audit of independent buildings outside the affected buildings listed above, and the living facilities)

Buildings/ other facilities	Construction (corresponding to structures)	type sub-	Unit	Quatity	Items of Building
1. Independent kitchen outside the main house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building		m ²		1= Road 2= Sau Vo Lake 3= Landfill 4 = Dredged River 5= Three rivers of Binh Xuyen 6=Other (specify)
2. Pigpen/beef/chicken house	1. Temporary 2. Equivalent to a Class 4 building		m ²		
3. Power meter			Piece		
4. Water meter			Piece		
5. Estimated Length of Water piping			m		
6. Fixed Phone with wire			Piece		
7. Fences	1. Brick 2. Steel thorns or wood		m ²		
8. Gates	1. Wall		m ²		

	2. Steel 3. Wood / Bamboo			
9. Restrooms, showers (separate from the house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboo	m ²		
10. Land Tomb a) at cemetery b) isolated		Piece		
11. Other Tomb (by brick, cement) a) at cemetery b) isolated		Piece		
12. Well	1. Drilling 2. Dig	m		
13. Water tank	1. Brick / concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
14. Courtyard (only cement or tiled courtyard)		m ²		
15. Fishpond (volume of digging)		m ³		
16. Other buildings (name of the building and the area affected)				

22. Types of trees and crops affected

(Only audit old trees affected)

Type of Tree and Group of agricultural products	Specification	Unit	Quality	Remark
a) Fruit tree (Main tree)	Years of planting	Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Wood tree (Main tree)	Years of planting	Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
c) Decoration Tree (Main tree)	Growing on pot / land			
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
d) Crops (Main Tree)		m²		
1) Rice				

2) Corn				
3) Potatoe				
4) Groundnut				
5) Bean				
e) Water surface areas for Fishery & Aquaculture		m ²		

D. CONSULTING QUESTIONS

23. If agricultural land or other productive land is affected (reclaimed), which compensation families will choose?

- a) Land-for-land (if existing alternative land in the commune) with same type of land and area/profitability []
- b) Cash []
- c) Not yet decided []

24. Just ask those that have affected residential land:

If they cannot rebuild houses on the remaining residential land (an urban area smaller than 80m2 or 100m2 of rural land, which form households will choose to relocate?

- a) Self relocated to other places belonging to the family []
- b) Self relocated to other places where family choose []
- c) Move to the resettlement area of the project []
- d) Relocation to resettlement site arranged by local authorities []
- e) Undecided []

25. How does the family plan to use the land compensation?

- 1) Build or repair homes []
- 2) Buy new land []
- 3) Purchase other property []; Property name _____
- 4) Investments in small businesses []
- 5) Savings in bank []
- 6) Expense on the study of children []
- 7) The other provisions []; Specify _____

E. LIVELIHOODS

If they are supported, what will the family do?

- 1) Investment in agriculture []
- 2) Livestock []
- 3) Build House []
- 4) Start the business at home []
- 5) Other business []
- 6) Purchase motorcycles and automobiles to run business []
- 7) Expense on employment for children []
- 8) Other []

Thank you for helping us with the questionnaire!

Surveyor

Household owner/family representative

ANNEX 7 – SOME OF CONSULTATION PICTURES



ANNEX 8 – LIST OF PARTICIPATED PEOPLE IN THE CONSULTATION MEETING

No.	Full Name	Address/Position	Male	Female
Tân Phong				
1	Đặng Văn Tuyên	Trường Thư	1	

2	Nguyễn Văn Hanh	Tân An	1	
3	Nguyễn Văn Năm	Tân An	1	
4	Nguyễn Văn Bốn	Tân An	1	
5	Nguyễn Văn Bé	Tân An	1	
6	Nguyễn Văn Ngộ	Tân An	1	
7	Lê Văn Tuyển	Tân An	1	
8	Nguyễn Thị Phong	Trường Thụ		1
9	Vũ Thị Thúy	Tân An		1
10	Bạch Thị Hòa	Tân An		1
11	Vũ Thị Thủy	Tân An		1
12	Nguyễn Thị Na	Tân An		1
13	Lê Thị Sinh	Tân An		1
14	Dương Thị Bài	Tân An		1
15	Lê Văn Trung	Tân An	1	
16	Đỗ Viết Lộc	Trường Thụ	1	
17	Lê Xuân Thìn	Tân An	1	
18	Nguyễn Văn Mọ	Tân An	1	
19	Nguyễn Bông	Tân An	1	
20	Lê Văn Hãn	Tân An	1	
21	Bùi Văn Cung	Mỹ Đô	1	
22	Lê Thị Tuấn	Tân An		1
23	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Tân An	1	
24	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn	Tân An	1	
25	Nguyễn Văn Tân	Tân An	1	
26	Lê Thị Thuận	Tân An		1
27	Lê Văn Tạm	Tân An	1	
28	Phạm Quốc Tiến	Tân An	1	
29	Nguyễn Văn Quân	Tân An	1	
30	Nguyễn Toàn Dũng	Tân An	1	
31	Trần Đình Vinh	Tân An	1	
32	Nguyễn Thị Hường	Tân An		1
33	Bùi Thị Cam	Tân An		1
34	Nguyễn Quốc Ngữ	Trường Thụ	1	
35	Kim Thị Bé	Tân An		1
36	Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	Tân An		1
37	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Tân An		1
38	Trần Ngọc Tuyên	Nam Bàn	1	
39	Nguyễn Thị Vinh	Trường Thụ		1
40	Lê Thị Thân	Tân An		1
41	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	Tân An		1
42	Nguyễn Văn Sáu	Tân An	1	
43	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Tân An		1
44	Trần Viết Dương	Tân An	1	
45	Nguyễn Thị Thân	Tân An		1
46	Nguyễn Thị Chi	Trường Thụ		1
47	Lê Văn Chúc	Tân An	1	

48	Nguyễn Thị Chung	Trường Thụ		1
49	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Trường Thụ		1
50	Đỗ Thị Nga	Trường Thụ		1
51	Lê Thị Khiển	Trường Thụ		1
52	Trịnh Thị Xuân	Trường Thụ		1
53	Lê Văn Hùng	Tân An	1	
54	Lê Anh Sơn	Tân An	1	
55	Đỗ Thị Vị	Trường Thụ		1
56	Lê Văn Bảy	Tân An	1	
57	Lê Thị Giao/Đinh	Tân An		1
58	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Tân An		1
59	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Tân An		1
60	Phan Thị Phần	Tân An		1
61	Lê Thị Hải	Tân An		1
62	Nguyễn Ngọc Kha	Tiền Phong	1	
63	Nguyễn Văn Ty	Tân An	1	
64	Lê Thị Đạo	Tân An		1
65	Lê Thị Nhung	Tân An		1
66	Lưu Thị Tục	Tân An		1
67	Nguyễn Văn Phẩm	Tân An	1	
68	Đỗ Văn Quang	Trường Thụ	1	
69	Nguyễn Thị Thoa	Tân An		1
70	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	Tân An		1
71	Ngô Thị Tân	Tân An		1
72	Nguyễn Thị Tư	Tân An		1
73	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Tân An		1
74	Trần Bá Tuấn	Tân An	1	
75	Trần Ngọc Tuyển	Tân An	1	
76	Nguyễn Thị Thủy	Tân An		1
77	Trần Bá Toàn	Nam Bản	1	
78	Trần Thị Đoan	Nam Bản		1
79	Trần Thị Hòa	Nam Bản		1
80	Trần Bá Hạnh	Nam Bản	1	
81	Nguyễn Văn Chiến	Tân An	1	
82	Vũ Văn Trọng	Tân An	1	
83	Nguyễn Thị Thìn	Tân An		1
84	Trần Thị Yên	Nam Bản		1
85	Lã Thị Hiền	Nam Bản		1
86	Bùi Thị Độ	Nam Bản		1
87	Trần Thị Toan	Nam Bản		1
88	Vũ Thị Hương	Nam Bản		1
89	Trần Bá Đường	Nam Bản	1	
90	Trần Thị Thìn	Nam Bản		1
91	Trần Ngọc Thuận	Nam Bản	1	
92	Lê Thị Mai	Tân An		1
93	Nguyễn Văn Cảnh	Trường Thụ	1	

94	Trịnh Thị Xanh	Nam Bản		1
95	Trần Thị Vĩnh	Nam Bản		1
96	Trần Thị Minh	Nam Bản		1
97	Trần Thị Tểu	Nam Bản		1
98	Đỗ Thị Tuyết	Nam Bản		1
99	Nguyễn Thị Phong	Nam Bản		1
100	Đào Thị Tám	Nam Bản		1
101	Nguyễn Thị Tước	Nam Bản		1
102	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Nam Bản		1
103	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Nam Bản		1
104	Trần Thị Lợi	Nam Bản		1
105	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Nam Bản		1
106	Trần Công Dẫn	Nam Bản	1	
107	Phạm Thị Vân	Nam Bản		1
108	Lê Thị Nở	Nam Bản		1
109	Đàm Thị Sinh	Nam Bản		1
110	Trần Thị Thúy	Nam Bản		1
111	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Nam Bản		1
112	Trần Thị Ninh	Nam Bản		1
113	Trần Thị Khang	Nam Bản		1
114	Phạm Đức Luận	Nam Bản	1	
115	Trần Thị Nga	Nam Bản		1
116	Trần Thị Út	Nam Bản		1
117	Trần Thị Trâm	Nam Bản		1
118	Trần Bá Thủy	Nam Bản	1	
119	Trần Thị Lan	Nam Bản		1
120	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Nam Bản		1
121	Phạm Đức Huấn	Nam Bản	1	
122	Phạm Thị Hương	Nam Bản		1
123	Phạm Thị Toán	Nam Bản		1
124	Trần Sinh Căn	Nam Bản	1	
125	Đỗ Mạnh Nghi	Nam Bản	1	
126	Nguyễn Thị Măng	Nam Bản		1
127	Trần Thị Út	Nam Bản		1
128	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Nam Bản		1
129	Trần Văn Bút	Nam Bản		1
130	Lê Văn Đoàn	Nam Bản		1
131	Trần Thị Tịch	Nam Bản		1
132	Trần Thị Thủy	Nam Bản		1
133	Nguyễn Thị Nhị	Nam Bản		1
134	Trần Duy Đông	Nam Bản	1	
135	Trần Công Yên	Nam Bản	1	
Total			51	84
Bình Định				
1	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
2	Bùi Văn Vườn	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	

3	Tạ Văn Kinh	Đại Nội, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
4	Bùi Thị Sim	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
5	Bùi Thị Tồn	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
6	Kim Văn Tình	Đại Nội, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
7	Phạm Văn Chính	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
8	Đỗ Thị Đào	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
9	Lê Thị Hợp	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
10	Bùi Văn Kỹ	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
11	Bùi Văn Phúc	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
12	Bùi Văn Chuyển	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
13	Bùi Thị Sáu	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
14	Bùi Thị Tình	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
15	Nguyễn Văn Hải	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
16	Nguyễn Ngọc Sử	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
17	Trần Văn Minh	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
18	Đào Thị Thanh	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
19	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
20	Phạm Văn Ngoạn	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
21	Nguyễn Thị Tươi	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
22	Tạ Văn Tĩnh	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
23	Nguyễn Thị Lễ	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
24	Nguyễn Thị Năm	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
25	Bùi Thị Nga	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
26	Bùi Thành Đán	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
27	Bùi Thị Xuyên	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
28	Bùi Văn Chung	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
29	Trần Thị Loan	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
30	Đào Thị Hạnh	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
31	Nguyễn Văn Nhuộm	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
32	Nguyễn Văn Thảo	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
33	Bùi Văn Điện	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
34	Kim Văn Thành	An Nội, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
35	Đào Thị Nhâm	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
36	Nguyễn Thị Vinh	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
37	Đào Thị Dịu	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
38	Đào Thị Ánh	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
39	Đào Văn Vượng	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
40	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
41	Đào Văn Sành	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
42	Đào Văn Thọ	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
43	Phạm Văn Yên	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
44	Nguyễn Văn Tĩnh	Cốc Lâm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
45	Kim Thị Thu	Đại Nội, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
46	Đào Văn Đông	Văn Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
47	Bùi Thị Hương	Văn Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc		1
48	Đào Văn Cầm	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	

49	Đào Tuấn Vinh	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
50	Bùi Văn Nhuệ	Cốc Lôm, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
51	Nguyễn Văn Tần	Yên Quán, Bình Định, Yên Lạc, Vĩnh Phúc	1	
52	Nguyễn Ngọc Anh	Cốc Lôm	1	
53	Bùi Văn Đấp	Cốc Lôm	1	
54	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Yên Quán	1	
55	Phạm Văn Hiên	Yên Quán	1	
56	Đào Văn Đáu	Yên Quán	1	
57	Nguyễn Văn Quyết	Cốc Lôm	1	
58	Bùi Thị Thêu	Cốc Lôm	1	
59	Trần Văn Cầu	Cốc Lôm	1	
60	Phạm Thị Hương	Cốc Lôm		1
61	Bùi Văn Thuyết	Cốc Lôm	1	
62	Bùi Văn Phú	Cốc Lôm	1	
63	Bùi Văn Đăng	Cốc Lôm	1	
64	Tạ Văn Bạ	Thượng	1	
65	Lương Thị Oanh	Cốc Lôm	1	
66	Bùi Thị Tửu	Cốc Lôm		1
67	Vũ Văn Tần	Yên Quán	1	
68	Phạm Văn Hải	Cốc Lôm	1	
69	Đào Mạnh Tùng	Yên Quán	1	
70	Bùi Thị Đính	Cốc Lôm		1
71	Đào Kim Tho	Yên Quán	1	
72	Kim Văn Chạnh	Đại Nội	1	
73	Bùi Văn Nhân	Cốc Lôm	1	
74	Nguyễn Thị Bảy	Cốc Lôm		1
75	Nguyễn Văn My	Cốc Lôm	1	
76	Bùi Văn Hùng	Cốc Lôm	1	
77	Bùi Trọng Sang	Cốc Lôm	1	
78	Nguyễn Văn Cư	Cốc Lôm	1	
79	Đào Văn Khả	Yên Quán	1	
80	Phạm Thị Lưu	Cốc Lôm		1
81	Bùi Thị Nga	Cốc Lôm		1
82	Nguyễn Văn Luân	Cốc Lôm	1	
83	Nguyễn Thị Bí	Cốc Lôm		1
84	Nguyễn Thị Thu Hà	Đại Nội		1
85	Nguyễn Thị Giang	Yên Quán		1
86	Nguyễn Thị Tư	Cốc Lôm		1
87	Nguyễn Văn Kỳ	Yên Quán	1	
88	Đào Văn Bình	Cốc Lôm	1	
89	Vũ Văn Cay	Cốc Lôm	1	
90	Đào Thị Phẩm	Yên Quán		1
91	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	Yên Quán		1
92	Phạm Thị Chức	Cốc Lôm		1
93	Bùi Thị Duyên	Cốc Lôm		1
94	Trần Thị Lam	Yên Quán		1

95	Đào Thị Tý	Yên Quán		1
96	Nguyễn Văn Vẻ	Cốc Lâm	1	
97	Trần Văn Thân	Cốc Lâm	1	
98	Bùi Văn Quân	Cốc Lâm	1	
99	Nguyễn Hồng Tươi	Đại Nội		1
100	Bùi Kim Thông	Cốc Lâm		1
101	Phạm Thị Hường	Cốc Lâm		1
102	Nguyễn Văn Lam	Yên Quán	1	
103	Nguyễn Văn Chè	Yên Quán	1	
104	Đào Thị Quát	Yên Quán		1
105	Nguyễn Quang Huy	Yên Quán	1	
106	Bùi Văn Dũng	Cốc Lâm	1	
107	Phạm Văn Khương	Cốc Lâm	1	
108	Bùi Văn Phượng	Cốc Lâm	1	
109	Nguyễn Thị Yên	Yên Quán		1
110	Vũ Đức Long	Yên Quán	1	
111	Bùi Thị Sáu	Cốc Lâm		1
112	Bùi Văn Hương	Cốc Lâm	1	
113	Trần Thị Nguyệt	Cốc Lâm		1
Total			67	46
Đồng Cương Commune				
1	Hoàng Thị Trâm	Phú Cường		1
2	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Phú Cường		1
3	Phạm Thị Diên	Phú Cường		1
4	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	Phú Cường		1
5	Trần Thị Khuyên	Phú Cường		1
6	Phùng Thị Sang	Phú Cường		1
7	Phạm Thị Sinh	Phú Cường		1
8	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Phú Cường		1
9	Nguyễn Thị Điệp	Phú Cường		1
10	Phạm Văn Hòe	Phú Cường	1	
11	Phạm Văn Hải	Phú Cường	1	
12	Phạm Văn Hùng	Phú Cường	1	
13	Phùng Văn Tuấn	Phú Cường		1
14	Phạm Văn Hươm	Phú Cường	1	
15	Phạm Văn Sáng	Phú Cường	1	
16	Phùng Văn Hồng	Phú Cường	1	
17	Phạm Văn Trai	Phú Cường	1	
18	Phùng Thị Phúc	Phú Cường		1
19	Phạm Thị Hải	Phú Cường		1
20	Phùng Thị Thịnh	Phú Cường		1
21	Đỗ Xuân Lộc	Phú Cường	1	
22	Phùng Văn Phúc	Phú Cường	1	
23	Phạm Văn Cương	Phú Cường	1	
24	Phạm Văn Bảo	Phú Cường	1	
25	Phạm Văn Chức	Phú Cường	1	

26	Phạm Văn Sơn	Phú Cường	1	
27	Phùng Văn Đô	Phú Cường	1	
28	Nguyễn Đình Ý	Phú Cường	1	
29	Nguyễn Thị Miến	Phú Cường		1
30	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Phú Cường	1	
31	Nguyễn Văn Sự	Phú Cường	1	
32	Kim Thị Hoa	Phú Cường		1
33	Nguyễn Hữu Thịnh	Phú Cường	1	1
Total			18	16
Thanh Lãng Town				
1	Nguyễn Thị Luân	Hồng Bàng		1
2	Nguyễn Ngọc Lan	Hồng Bàng		1
3	Lưu Thị Hoa	Hồng Bàng		1
4	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Hồng Bàng		1
5	Nguyễn Vi Chiêu	Hồng Bàng		1
6	Nguyễn Thị Hận	Hồng Bàng		1
7	Nguyễn Thị Tinh	Hồng Bàng		1
8	Nguyễn Văn Bá	Hồng Bàng	1	
9	Trần Thị Thơm	Hồng Bàng		1
10	Nguyễn Thị Chuyên	Hồng Bàng		1
11	Nguyễn Thị Nguyên	Hồng Bàng		1
12	Kiều Thị Tấn	Hồng Bàng		1
13	Lưu Thị Thịnh	Hồng Bàng		1
14	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	Hồng Bàng		1
15	Nguyễn Thị Tư	Hồng Bàng		1
16	Trần Thị Gái	Hồng Bàng		1
17	Nguyễn Bá Kim	Hồng Bàng	1	
18	Nguyễn Thị Mạc	Hồng Bàng		1
19	Nguyễn Thị Mộc	Hồng Bàng		1
20	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Hồng Bàng		1
21	Nguyễn Duy Đài	Hồng Bàng	1	
22	Nguyễn Duy Năm	Hồng Bàng	1	
23	Vũ Thị Lân	Hồng Bàng		1
24	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Hồng Bàng		1
25	Dương Thị Hường	Hồng Bàng		1
26	Nguyễn Thị Mơ	Hồng Bàng		1
27	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Hồng Bàng		1
28	Nguyễn Thị Đa	Hồng Bàng		1
29	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Hồng Bàng	1	
30	Nguyễn Bá Quảng	Hồng Bàng	1	
31	Nguyễn Bá Đào	Hồng Bàng	1	
32	Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	Hồng Bàng		1
33	Dương Thị Mẫn	Hồng Bàng		1
34	Dương Thị Cam	Hồng Bàng		1
35	Lưu Thị Mỹ	Hồng Bàng		1
36	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Hồng Bàng		1

37	Nguyễn Thị Ngân	Hồng Bàng		1
38	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Hồng Bàng		1
39	Vũ Thị Sơn	Hồng Bàng		1
40	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	Hồng Bàng		1
41	Nguyễn Thị Thất	Hồng Bàng		1
42	Nguyễn Duy Đoàn	Hồng Bàng		1
43	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Hồng Bàng		1
44	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Hồng Bàng		1
45	Đỗ Thị Sáu	Hồng Bàng		1
46	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Hồng Bàng		1
47	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Hồng Bàng		1
48	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Hồng Bàng		1
49	Nguyễn Thị Đậu	Hồng Bàng		1
50	Nguyễn Thị Mười	Hồng Bàng		1
51	Vũ Thị Tư	Hồng Bàng		1
52	Nguyễn Duy Chung	Hồng Bàng	1	
53	Nguyễn Thị Toan	Hồng Bàng		1
54	Nguyễn Bá Mận	Hồng Bàng	1	
55	Nguyễn Thị Thức	Hồng Bàng		1
56	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Hồng Bàng		1
57	Nguyễn Thị Tý	Hồng Bàng	1	
58	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Hồng Bàng		1
59	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	Hồng Bàng		1
60	Nguyễn Thị Ty	Hồng Bàng		1
61	Nguyễn Duy Thắng	Hồng Bàng	1	
62	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Hồng Bàng		1
63	Lưu Thị An	Hồng Bàng		1
64	Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	Hồng Bàng		1
65	Lưu Thị Sơn	Hồng Bàng		1
66	Nguyễn Thị Năng	Hồng Bàng		1
67	Nguyễn Thị Tinh	Hồng Bàng		1
68	Nguyễn Thị Định	Hồng Bàng		1
69	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Hồng Bàng		1
70	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Hồng Bàng		1
71	Nguyễn Thị Kết	Hồng Bàng		1
72	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Hồng Bàng		1
73	Nguyễn Thị Định	Hồng Bàng		1
74	Nguyễn Duy Lượng	Hồng Bàng	1	
75	Nguyễn Thị Nở	Hồng Bàng		1
76	Lưu Thị Luận	Hồng Bàng		1
77	Nguyễn Thị Đông	Hồng Bàng		1
78	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	Hồng Bàng		1
79	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Hồng Bàng		1
80	Nguyễn Thị Tường	Hồng Bàng		1
81	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Hồng Bàng		1
82	Nguyễn Thị Xuyên	Hồng Bàng		1

83	Nguyễn Thị Điềm	Hồng Bàng		1
84	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	Hồng Bàng		1
85	Nguyễn Thị Thái	Hồng Bàng		1
86	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	Hồng Bàng		1
87	Nguyễn Thị Hiền Hợp	Hồng Bàng		1
88	Nguyễn Thị Hiền Thiện	Hồng Bàng		1
89	Nguyễn Thị Quang	Hồng Bàng		1
90	Nguyễn Thị Lý	Hồng Bàng		1
91	Nguyễn Thị Thị	Hồng Bàng		1
92	Vũ Thị Tư	Hồng Bàng		1
93	Nguyễn Văn Lưu	Hồng Bàng	1	
94	Kiều Thị Thiện	Hồng Bàng		1
95	Nguyễn Thị Rất	Hồng Bàng		1
96	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Hồng Bàng		1
97	Nguyễn Thị Hữu	Hồng Bàng		1
98	Nguyễn Thị Dung	Hồng Bàng		1
99	Nguyễn Thị Phiên	Hồng Bàng		1
100	Nguyễn Thị Xây	Hồng Bàng		1
101	Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	Hồng Bàng		1
102	Lưu Thị Xoay	Hồng Bàng		1
103	Nguyễn Thị Dâu	Hồng Bàng		1
104	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Hồng Bàng		1
105	Nguyễn Thị Chúc	Hồng Bàng		1
106	Nguyễn Thị Thắng	Hồng Bàng		1
107	Nguyễn Thị Nhân	Hồng Bàng		1
108	Nguyễn Thị Hội	Hồng Bàng		1
109	Đặng Thị Hên	Hồng Bàng		1
110	Nguyễn Thị Năm	Hồng Bàng		1
111	Dương Thị Lĩnh	Hồng Bàng		1
112	Nguyễn Thị Mận	Hồng Bàng		1
113	Nguyễn Thị Loan	Đoàn Kết		1
114	Nguyễn Đăng Ký	Đoàn Kết	1	
115	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	Đoàn Kết		1
116	Nguyễn Tuấn Trường	Đoàn Kết	1	
117	Kim Thị Vân	Đoàn Kết		1
118	Nguyễn Đăng Chúc	Đoàn Kết	1	
119	Dương Thị Luân	Đoàn Kết		1
120	Nguyễn Thị Yến	Đoàn Kết		1
121	Nguyễn Thị Lý	Đoàn Kết		1
122	Nguyễn Thị Thường	Đoàn Kết		1
123	Nguyễn Tuấn Thắng	Đoàn Kết		1
124	Nguyễn Thị Luyện	Đoàn Kết		1
125	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	Đoàn Kết		1
126	Nguyễn Thị Huyền	Đoàn Kết		1
127	Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	Đoàn Kết		1
128	Nguyễn Thị Hưng	Đoàn Kết		1

129	Nguyễn Thị Toan	Đoàn Kết		1
130	Nguyễn Thị Hiệp	Đoàn Kết		1
131	Lưu Thị Thường	Đoàn Kết		1
132	Nguyễn Thị Đào	Đoàn Kết		1
133	Nguyễn Thị Hộ	Đoàn Kết		1
134	Nguyễn Tuấn Lệ	Đoàn Kết	1	
135	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
136	Nguyễn Tuấn Quang	Đoàn Kết		1
137	Nguyễn Thị Tân	Đoàn Kết		1
138	Kim Thị Luyến	Đoàn Kết		1
139	Nguyễn Tự Nghiên	Đoàn Kết	1	
140	Kim Thị Định	Đoàn Kết		1
141	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Đoàn Kết		1
142	Nguyễn Cao Tựa	Đoàn Kết	1	
143	Nguyễn Tuấn Lạc	Đoàn Kết	1	
144	Nguyễn Tuấn Lợi	Đoàn Kết	1	
145	Nguyễn Văn Lưu	Đoàn Kết	1	
146	Nguyễn Đăng Nghiệp	Đoàn Kết	1	
147	Nguyễn Công Tắc	Đoàn Kết	1	
148	Nguyễn Đăng Dung	Đoàn Kết	1	
149	Nguyễn Huy Quang	Đoàn Kết	1	
150	Nguyễn Đăng Tự	Đoàn Kết	1	
151	Nguyễn Tuấn Hùng	Đoàn Kết	1	
152	Kim Văn Trọng	Đoàn Kết	1	
153	Kim Thị Liên	Đoàn Kết		1
154	Nguyễn Thị Bình	Đoàn Kết		1
155	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Đoàn Kết		1
156	Trần Thị Đô	Đoàn Kết		1
157	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	Đoàn Kết		1
158	Nguyễn Đăng Thường	Đoàn Kết	1	
159	Nguyễn Đăng Hương	Đoàn Kết	1	
160	Đỗ Thị Duyên	Đoàn Kết		1
161	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	Đoàn Kết		1
162	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
163	Lưu Thị Thu	Đoàn Kết		1
164	Nguyễn Tuấn Biên	Đoàn Kết	1	
165	Kim Thị Thanh	Đoàn Kết		1
166	Nguyễn Thị Sự	Đoàn Kết		1
167	Nguyễn Thị Mến	Đoàn Kết		1
168	Nguyễn Thị Sinh	Đoàn Kết		1
169	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Đoàn Kết		1
170	Vũ Thị Danh	Đoàn Kết		1
171	Cao Thị Nở	Đoàn Kết		1
172	Vũ Thị Huyền	Đoàn Kết		1
173	Nguyễn Huy Tuấn	Đoàn Kết		1
174	Nguyễn Tuấn Luật	Đoàn Kết		1

175	Lưu Thị Duyên	Đoàn Kết		1
176	Nguyễn Thị Vững	Đoàn Kết		1
177	Nguyễn Thị La	Đoàn Kết		1
178	Nguyễn Thị Thạch	Đoàn Kết		1
179	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	Đoàn Kết		1
180	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Đoàn Kết		1
181	Nguyễn Thị Điều	Đoàn Kết		1
182	Nguyễn Thị Thường	Đoàn Kết		1
183	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Đoàn Kết		1
184	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Đoàn Kết		1
185	Nguyễn Thị Long	Đoàn Kết		1
186	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
187	Nguyễn Thị Nho	Đoàn Kết		1
188	Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	Đoàn Kết		1
189	Lưu Thị Hoa	Đoàn Kết		1
190	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Đoàn Kết		1
191	Dương Thị Thành	Đoàn Kết	1	
192	Nguyễn Thị Teo	Đoàn Kết		1
193	Nguyễn Văn Tửu	Đoàn Kết	1	
194	Nguyễn Thị Nhân	Đoàn Kết		1
195	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
196	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Đoàn Kết		1
197	Nguyễn Thị Hoạt	Đoàn Kết		1
198	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Đoàn Kết		1
199	Lưu Thị Hà	Đoàn Kết		1
200	Lưu Thị Tâm	Đoàn Kết		1
201	Nguyễn Thị Loan	Đoàn Kết		1
202	Phạm Thị Xuân	Đoàn Kết		1
203	Lưu Thị Hưng	Đoàn Kết		1
204	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đoàn Kết		1
205	Lưu Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
206	Dương Thị Cát	Đoàn Kết		1
207	Nguyễn Duy Sơn	Đoàn Kết	1	
208	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Đoàn Kết		1
209	Lưu Văn Đồng	Đoàn Kết	1	
210	Nguyễn Duy Lưu	Đoàn Kết	1	
211	Nguyễn Tuấn Mùi	Đoàn Kết	1	
212	Nguyễn Thị Hường	Đoàn Kết		1
213	Vũ Thị Tú	Đoàn Kết		1
214	Vũ Như Lệ	Đoàn Kết		1
215	Lưu Văn Thu	Đoàn Kết	1	
216	Nguyễn Huy Trí	Đoàn Kết	1	
217	Nguyễn Huy Vinh	Đoàn Kết	1	
218	Nguyễn Hữu Phương	Đoàn Kết	1	
219	Nguyễn Thị Bằng	Đoàn Kết		1
220	Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh	Đoàn Kết		1

221	Trần Thị Yên	Đoàn Kết		1
222	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Đoàn Kết		1
223	Nguyễn Thị Hường	Đoàn Kết		1
224	Nguyễn Thị Vững	Đoàn Kết		1
225	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	Đoàn Kết		1
226	Nguyễn Thị Mão	Đoàn Kết		1
227	Lưu Thị Hoan	Đoàn Kết		1
228	Dương Thị Vi	Đoàn Kết		1
229	Nguyễn Thị Đáng	Đoàn Kết		1
230	Lưu Thị Tam	Đoàn Kết		1
231	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Đoàn Kết		1
232	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	Đoàn Kết		1
233	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
234	Đỗ Thị Ngọc	Đoàn Kết		1
235	Nguyễn Thị Đào	Đoàn Kết		1
236	Nguyễn Thị Long	Đoàn Kết		1
237	Kiều Thị Nhàn	Đoàn Kết		1
238	Lưu Thị Duyên	Đoàn Kết		1
239	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Đoàn Kết		1
240	Lưu Thị Tuyên	Đoàn Kết		1
241	Nguyễn Thị Thi	Đoàn Kết		1
242	Lưu Thị Hường	Đoàn Kết		1
243	Nguyễn Thị Chuyên	Đoàn Kết		1
244	Nguyễn Thị Thu	Đoàn Kết		1
245	Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	Đoàn Kết		1
246	Nguyễn Thị Bé	Đoàn Kết		1
247	Lưu Thị Nga	Đoàn Kết		1
248	Lưu Thị Dung	Đoàn Kết		1
249	Kim Thị Loan	Đoàn Kết		1
250	Dương Thị Sáu	Đoàn Kết		1
251	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đoàn Kết		1
252	Nguyễn Thị Mão	Đoàn Kết		1
253	Nguyễn Tuấn Năm	Đoàn Kết	1	
254	Nguyễn Thị Luân	Đoàn Kết		1
255	Nguyễn Hữu Phương	Đoàn Kết	1	
256	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đoàn Kết		1
257	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Đoàn Kết		1
258	Nguyễn Cao Xuyên	Đoàn Kết	1	
259	Nguyễn Duy Tá	Đoàn Kết	1	
260	Nguyễn Thị Tuế	Đoàn Kết		1
261	Nguyễn Duy Hiệp	Đoàn Kết	1	
262	Trần Văn Hào	Đoàn Kết	1	
263	Nguyễn Văn Tấn	Đoàn Kết	1	
264	Nguyễn Văn Tàn	Đoàn Kết	1	
265	Lưu Thế Tuệ	Đoàn Sản	1	
266	Lưu Thế Hồng	Đoàn Sản	1	

267	Nguyễn Văn Bảy	Đông Sản	1	
268	Nguyễn Bá Anh	Đông Sản	1	
269	Nguyễn Duy Nhất	Đông Sản	1	
270	Vũ Huy Tông	Đông Sản	1	
271	Nguyễn Đăng Hoạt	Đông Sản	1	
272	Nguyễn Thị Bảy	Đông Sản		1
273	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ	Đông Sản		1
274	Lưu Văn Chính	Đông Sản	1	
275	Nguyễn Thị Năm	Đông Sản		1
276	Nguyễn Thị Huệ	Đông Sản		1
277	Nguyễn Bá Huệ	Đông Sản	1	
278	Nguyễn Bá Bé	Đông Sản		1
279	Kim Thị Quế	Đông Sản		1
280	Nguyễn Thị Chính	Đông Sản		1
281	Trần Văn Nam	Đông Sản	1	
282	Nguyễn Thị Xuân Hồng	Đông Sản		1
283	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đông Sản		1
284	Lưu Thế Quế	Đông Sản	1	
285	Lưu Thế Đạo	Đông Sản	1	
286	Nguyễn Huy Sương	Đông Sản	1	
287	Nguyễn Văn Cát	Đông Sản	1	
288	Kiều Thị Tư	Đông Sản		1
289	Nguyễn Thị Hường	Đông Sản		1
290	Đỗ Thị Minh	Đông Sản		1
291	Đỗ Thị Chiến	Đông Sản		1
292	Đỗ Thị Hường	Đông Sản		1
293	Kiều Thị Khánh	Đông Sản		1
294	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	Đông Sản		1
295	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Đông Sản		1
296	Nguyễn Thị Thảo	Đông Sản		1
297	Nguyễn Thị Tuấn	Đông Sản		1
298	Trần Thị Ba	Đông Sản		1
299	Nguyễn Thị Mùi	Đông Sản		1
300	Phùng Thị Xuân	Đông Sản		1
301	Nguyễn Thị Teo	Đông Sản		1
302	Phùng Thị Túc	Đông Sản		1
303	Nguyễn Thị Hoạch	Đông Sản		1
304	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Đông Sản		1
305	Lưu Thị Hệ	Đông Sản		1
306	Nguyễn Thị Ký	Đông Sản		1
307	Dương Thị Nhung	Đông Sản		1
308	Nguyễn Thị Thưa	Đông Sản		1
309	Lưu Thị Thơm	Đông Sản		1
310	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Đông Sản		1
311	Nguyễn Thị Théch	Đông Sản		1
312	Trần Thị Ngọt	Đông Sản		1

313	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	Đông Sơn		1
314	Nguyễn Thị Hưng	Đông Sơn		1
315	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Đông Sơn		1
316	Lưu Thị Mai	Đông Sơn		1
317	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Đông Sơn		1
318	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	Đông Sơn		1
319	Nguyễn Huy Dũng	Đông Sơn	1	
320	Phạm Thị Tân	Đông Sơn		1
321	Nguyễn Thị Tình	Đông Sơn		1
322	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Đông Sơn		1
323	Lưu Thị Yên	Đông Sơn		1
324	Nguyễn Thị Bộ	Đông Sơn		1
325	Dương Thị Đông	Đông Sơn		1
326	Hà Thị Lý	Đông Sơn		1
327	Nguyễn Thị Bé	Đông Sơn		1
328	Nguyễn Thị Tơ	Đông Sơn		1
329	Dương Thị Tâm	Đông Sơn		1
330	Kim Thị Lan	Đông Sơn		1
331	Nguyễn Thị Phượng	Đông Sơn		1
332	Nguyễn Duy Thơm	Đông Sơn	1	
333	Nguyễn Thị Đình	Đông Sơn		1
334	Lưu Thế Tài	Đông Sơn		1
335	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Đông Sơn		1
336	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đông Sơn		1
337	Nguyễn Thị Bày	Đông Sơn		1
338	Kim Thế Thực	Đông Sơn	1	
339	Trần Văn Hải	Minh Lương	1	
340	Nguyễn Thế Đạt	Minh Lương	1	
341	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Minh Lương		1
342	Nguyễn Thế Đoàn	Minh Lương	1	
343	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Đông Lý		1
344	Nguyễn Thị Khanh	Đông Lý		1
345	Nguyễn Thị Mùi	Đông Lý		1
346	Nguyễn Thị Chung	Đông Lý		1
347	Nguyễn Thị Sò	Đông Lý		1
348	Nguyễn Thị Chích	Đông Lý		1
349	Nguyễn Thị Rúc	Đông Lý		1
350	Nguyễn Thị Đỗ	Đông Lý		1
351	Trần Thị Năm	Đông Lý		1
352	Nguyễn Thị Hào	Đông Lý		1
353	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Đông Lý		1
354	Nguyễn Thị Nụ	Đông Lý		1
355	Lưu Thị Tự	Đông Lý		1
356	Kiều Thị Nga	Đông Lý		1
357	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Đông Lý		1
358	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Đông Lý		1

359	Nguyễn Thị Hoàn	Đông Lý		1
360	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Đông Lý		1
361	Dương Thị Lập	Đông Lý		1
362	Nguyễn Thị Ký	Đông Lý		1
363	Dương Thị Tính	Đông Lý		1
364	Nguyễn Thị Sinh	Đông Lý		1
365	Nguyễn Thị Ty	Đông Lý		1
366	Lưu Thị Tùng	Đông Lý		1
367	Nguyễn Thị Dần	Đông Lý		1
368	Nguyễn Thị Tuệ	Đông Lý		1
369	Nguyễn Thị Cọ	Đông Lý		1
370	Nguyễn Thị Dung (Tuấn)	Đông Lý		1
371	Nguyễn Thị Ty	Đông Lý		1
372	Lưu Thị Xuân	Đông Lý		1
373	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Đông Lý		1
374	Dương Thị Tâm	Đông Lý		1
375	Đỗ Thị Thành	Đông Lý		1
376	Nguyễn Thị Dung	Đông Lý		1
377	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đông Lý		1
378	Nguyễn Thị Thức	Đông Lý		1
379	Lưu Văn Hoạt	Đông Lý	1	
380	Nguyễn Thị Cúc	Đông Lý		1
381	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	Đông Lý		1
382	Lưu Thị Hảo	Đông Lý		1
383	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Đông Lý		1
384	Dương Thị Lập	Đông Lý		1
385	Nguyễn Doãn Luật	Đông Lý	1	
386	Dương Thị Hiền	Đông Lý		1
387	Lưu Thị Bảy	Đông Lý		1
388	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Đông Lý		1
389	Nguyễn Xuân Học	Đông Lý	1	
390	Nguyễn Thị Văn	Đông Lý		1
391	Nguyễn Thị Chòi	Đông Lý		1
392	Nguyễn Thị Xúc	Đông Lý		1
393	Nguyễn Thị Thương	Đông Lý		1
394	Dương Thị Tước	Đông Lý		1
395	Nguyễn Thị Thoa	Đông Lý		1
396	Lưu Văn Hoạt	Đông Lý	1	
397	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Đông Lý		1
398	Dương Thị Phúc	Đông Lý		
399	Nguyễn Thị Quy	Đông Lý		1
400	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	Đông Lý		1
401	Lưu Thị Lý	Đông Lý		1
402	Nguyễn Thị Miết	Đông Lý		1
403	Nguyễn Thị Mùi	Đông Lý		1
404	Nguyễn Thị Thân	Đông Lý		1

405	Đỗ Thị Sợi	Đồng Lý		1
406	Nguyễn Thị Vinh	Đồng Lý		1
407	Nguyễn Thị Keo	Đồng Lý		1
408	Nguyễn Thị Tân	Đồng Lý		1
409	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	Đồng Lý		1
410	Đông Thị Mến	Đồng Lý		1
411	Nguyễn Quang Sáu	Đồng Lý	1	
412	Nguyễn Thị Nảy	Đồng Lý		1
413	Nguyễn Hữu Khởi	Đồng Lý	1	
414	Trần Thị Nờ	Đồng Lý		1
415	Nguyễn Thị Tít	Đồng Lý		1
416	Nguyễn Thị Diệu	Đồng Lý		1
417	Trần Thị Hương	Đồng Lý		1
418	Kiều Thị Tình	Đồng Lý		1
419	Nguyễn Thị Tĩnh	Đồng Lý		1
420	Nguyễn Thị Kim	Đồng Lý		1
421	Nguyễn Thị Điền	Đồng Lý		1
422	Nguyễn Thị Bộ	Đồng Lý		1
423	Nguyễn Thị Cách	Đồng Lý		1
424	Dương Thị Ba	Đồng Lý		1
425	Nguyễn Thị Thành	Đồng Lý		1
426	Nguyễn Thị Hưng	Đồng Lý		1
427	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Đồng Lý		1
428	Nguyễn Thị Ánh	Đồng Lý		1
429	Dương Thị Hồng	Đồng Lý		1
430	Lưu Thị Giang	Đồng Lý		1
431	Nguyễn Thị Tám	Đồng Lý		1
432	Nguyễn Thị Yên	Đồng Lý		1
433	Nguyễn Thị Quyên	Đồng Lý		1
434	Đỗ Thị Thơm	Đồng Lý		1
435	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đồng Lý		1
436	Nguyễn Thị Mơ	Đồng Lý		1
437	Nguyễn Thị Việt	Đồng Lý		1
438	Nguyễn Thị Bình	Đồng Lý		1
439	Nguyễn Thị Vụ	Đồng Lý		1
440	Nguyễn Duy Đắc	Đồng Lý	1	
441	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Đồng Lý		1
442	Lưu Thị Hào	Đồng Lý		1
443	Nguyễn Đức Chương	Đồng Lý	1	
444	Trần Thị Hào	Đồng Lý		1
445	Lưu Thị Nhân	Đồng Lý		1
446	Phan Thị Tư	Đồng Lý		1
447	Nguyễn Thị Gái	Đồng Lý		1
448	Trần Thị Hà	Đồng Lý		1
449	Nguyễn Tự Quảng	Đồng Lý	1	
450	Nguyễn Thị Ngân	Đồng Lý		1

451	Nguyễn Tụ Thất	Đồng Lý	1	
452	Đoàn Thị Lan	Đồng Lý		1
453	Nguyễn Tụ Bát	Đồng Lý	1	
454	Nguyễn Thị Chính	Đồng Lý		1
455	Nguyễn Thị Luận	Đồng Lý		1
Total			81	373
GRAND TOTAL			217	519