



THANH HOA PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S
COMMITTEE



WORLD BANK

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

(Final draft)

**DYNAMIC CITIES INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
TINH GIA SUBPROJECT, THANH HOA PROVINCE**

Thanh Hoa, Feb 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected people
AH	Affected household
CSCC	Compensation and Site Clearance Committee
CSCC	Compensation and Site Clearance Committee
CARC	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee
CARC	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural development
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural development
EM	Ethnic Minority
EM	Ethnic Minority
HS	High school
HS	High school
IDA	Independent Development Agency
IDA	Independent Development Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LFDC	Land fund development center
LFDC	Land fund development center
LURC	Land Use right Certificate
LURC	Land Use right Certificate
M/DoLISA	Ministry/Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
M/DoLISA	Ministry/Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental organization
NGO	Non-Governmental organization
PC	People's committee
PC	People's committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PAPs	Project's Affected people
RP	Resettlement plan

RP	Resettlement plan
SS	Secondary school
SS	Secondary school
SO	Socio-economic
SO	Socio-economic
USD	US dollar
USD	US dollar
VND	Viet Nam dongs
VND	Viet Nam dongs
WB	World Bank
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Project Affected Persons (PAP): Individuals, households, organizations are those who are physically relocated (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

Census: Census of all affected people will include key socioeconomic information of the project affected persons (PAPs), such as main occupations, sources of income, and levels of income in order to be able to determine vulnerable households as well as to establish baseline data for monitoring livelihood restoration of the PAPs.

Inventory of losses (IOL): a process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of displaced households will be determined.

Cut-off-date: The Cut-off Date for compensation is the date of the Land Acquisition Announcement made by the local authorities, once the delineation of project boundaries has been finalized and prior to the commencement of the DMS. The RAP is updated based on the DMS. The cut-off date is announced to affected people in a transparent manner and evidence of the announcement is provided in the updated RAP. Prior to this, when the RAP and feasibility study are approved, land is formally reserved for the project based upon the basic project design. The delineation of project boundaries is finalized when the project's detailed technical design is approved.

Eligibility: the criteria to be used for the project to determine PAPs who shall be entitled to compensation and support under the resettlement program.

Compensation (in cash or in kind): for loss of assets including land and non-land assets and loss of income sources. Compensation for loss of assets will be at replacement costs. Rehabilitation measures to restore and improve incomes will be determined in consultation with the PAPs.

Host community: Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.

Replacement Cost: the amount which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation or deductions for salvageable materials, inclusive of taxes, and/or costs of transactions. It is calculated before displacement as follows:

- a. Productive land (agricultural, fishponds, gardens, forests) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales of comparable land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on the land's productive value;
- b. Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent transactions of comparable residential land in the district and other nearby areas or, in the absence of such recent land transactions, based on transactions in other locations with similar qualities;

- c. Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building materials plus fees for obtaining the ownership papers;
- d. Trees and domestic animals based on the current market value of the trees/animals at the time of land acquisition;

Replacement Cost Survey: the process involved in determining the replacement cost of land, and non-land assets affected based on market surveys.

Resettlement. This RP, 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.

Resettlement Assistance: Additional support provided to the PAPs who are losing assets (particularly productive assets), incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement the compensation payment for acquired assets to achieve, at a minimum, the full restoration of living standards and quality of life same as their pre-project condition.

Livelihood: A set of economic activities, involving self-employment, and or waged employment by using one's endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis.

Livelihood restoration: refers to a set of measures/activities provided to the affected people who lost income sources and/or means of livelihoods and with their efforts to restore their income and living standard, as equal to or better than pre-project level.

Severely affected households. Household who lose 20% (10% for the vulnerable) or more of their productive land holding is considered as severely affected as a result of the project.

Vulnerable Groups and Individuals at risk: a person or a group of people who might, due to project land acquisition and resettlement, suffer disproportionately from adverse impacts of the project and/or be less able to access the project benefits and asset compensation, including livelihood restoration, when compared to the rest of the PAPs. Vulnerable people include: (i) single female headed households with dependents and economic disadvantage (single, widow, disabled husband); (ii) people with physical or mental disability (loss of working ability); (iii) the poor under MOLISA standard; (iv) the elderly alone; (v) ethnic minority people; and (vi) social policy families (as defined by each province). List of the vulnerable will be determined throughout census, SES and public consultation during project preparation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Tinh Gia town subproject, Thanh Hoa province under the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project –which uses credit fund from the World Bank. The subproject has 2 main components: *Component 1*: Construction of technical infrastructure and urban roads, including (i) constructing coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge; (ii) constructing Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone; (iii) upgrading Do Be bridge and road approaches; (iv) constructing road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach; (v) upgrading Than canal; (vi) upgrading Cau Trang canal; (vii) constructing wastewater treatment plant; and (viii) constructing resettlement sites; *Component 2*: Technical assistance and implementation support. In these 2 components, component 1 requires land acquisition and site clearance. This plan includes results of the preliminary inventory of losses, socio-economic survey, entitlements of the affected people and assessment on project positive and negative effects. The plan also refers to resettlement options, livelihood restoration program, plan and cost for implementation of the RP. A Grievance Resdress mechanism is established in the RP to ensure that all concerns and complaints of PAPs will be received and resolved in timely and satisfactory manner.

Scope of land acquisition and site clearance

Following the preliminary design, proposed works of the component 1 will cause land acquisition of 553,336 m², of which residential land is 75,235m²; 452,656 m² of annual land (include 1,152m² public land), 22,305m² of perennial land; and 3,140mm² cemetery land. About 1,354 households will be affected of which 745 households will be severely affected, including 526 households losing productive land and 225 households being relocated. Besides, the subproject affects houses/structures, crops and trees of local people.

Mitigation measures

During the preparation for the project, Consultant worked with relevant authorities and affected households in meetings, surveys and public consultation to find out measures to mitigate negative impacts from the project, increase investment efficiency and minimize land acquisition. Selection of resettlement options has been discussed with affected households to minimize impacts and to recover the affected economy.

Policy framework

A Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared based on the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP.4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the laws and regulations of the GOV on compensation and resettlement when the State recovers land for public purposes. This RP is developed based on the RPF and integrated regulations of Thanh Hoa PPC on compensation, support and resettlement applied for the province.

The main objective of this RP is to establish a set of criteria for compensate, support and resettlement for affected households based on the principles of full replacement cost. The AHs will be provided with various types of assistance for life stabilization.

Livelihood restoration program

The project's policy aims to provide people with life stabilization and to restore income and livelihood of affected people at least equal or higher than pre-project level. The income restoration program will be implemented for 745 severely affected households, with proposed activities including (i) vocational training; ii) Loan support and iii) Job creation and Employment brokerage.

Institutional arrangement

Thanh Hoa PMU and Tinh Gia PC are in charge of implementing the compensation, support and resettlement and be responsible for managing and monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. During the project implementation, there will be close connection among staff of relevant agencies including staff of the Compensation and Resettlement Commission, PMU staff, ward/commune PC staff and local people in the project area and resettlement specialists.

Implementation plan

Resettlement plan is implemented in connection with the construction work of the project. Affected households will get full compensation and allowance before site clearance which is expected to start in Quarter II 2018.

Public consultation and participation

Local government, people and affected households will be consulted via public meetings. Socio-economic survey and inventory of loss was done for affected households. Obtained results during the public consultation have been presented in the resettlement plan and will be updated for the implementation process. Consultation will be continued during the project implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for conducting internal monitoring the implementation of the RP. In addition, the PMU will hire an external monitoring agency (EMA) to undertake independent monitoring of the process of RP implementation and to assess living standard of the affected people during and after the completion of the resettlement.

Grievance redress mechanism

To ensure all complaints from affected people regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are resolved timely and satisfactorily, a grievance redress mechanism was established in this Resettlement Plan. All affected people can make their complaints and queries in oral or writing on their entitlements, compensation price, support, income restoration... to the implementing agencies without paying any cost relating the resolution of these complaints at all levels. The complaints will go through 3 levels to be resolved before choosing the court as final resolution. The PMU will appoint one staff being in charge of monitoring and following up complaints and grievance of APs until resolved.

Resettlement cost estimate

Total estimated cost for implementation of this RP is about **224,411,152,000 VND** (about \$9.8m) and provided by Thanh Hoa PPC from counterpart fund. This includes cost for compensation of land, non-land assets and crops/trees as well as cost for livelihood

restoration program, monitoring and evaluation. Resettlement cost will be updated at the time of compensation

PART 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. General information

The Government approved proposal of the project "Dynamic Cities Integrated Development" on March 14, 2017 in Document No.2318/VPCP-QHQT. The project uses IBRD fund from the World Bank and counterpart fund from the local/government. The project aims to enhance the accessibility to improve urban infrastructure services and enhance integrated urban planning management capacity in the cities of the project.

The proposed project is implemented in 05 cities/towns including: (1) Hai Duong city (Hai Duong province); (2) Ky Anh town (Ha Tinh province); (3) Tinh Gia Town (Thanh Hoa Province); (4) Thai Nguyen city (Thai Nguyen province); and (5) Yen Bai City (Yen Bai Province).

To achieve the above objectives, the project consists of 2 components: Component 1: Structural solutions – Rehabilitation, construction of urban technical infrastructure system; Component 2: Non-structural solutions - Technical assistance and implementation support.

The project duration will be in 05 years, started from 2018 and completed in 2023. The total the project cost is estimated at USD 395 million, of which IBRD fund from the World Bank is 330 million USD and counterpart fund from the Government of Vietnam is 65 million USD.

2. Tinh Gia subproject

Tinh Gia district includes 33 communes and one township. With the advantage of having NH1A and North-South railway passes through and particularly three estuaries, Nghi Son port and the road connecting Nghi Son port with Ho Chi Minh highway. Tinh Gia district has been considered to have many advantages for inclusive economic development, particularly for development of tourism, industry and aquaculture.

Tinh Gia district's natural land area: 45,828.67 ha of which the majority is agricultural land.

Total district population is 225,546 people, the birth rate is assessed to meet the "sub-replacement fertility" (Report of Thanh Hoa province's Statistical Department – 2016). The rate of poor household¹ of the district in 2016 was 13.34%.

Overall objectives:

- To improve access to improved urban technical infrastructure and capacity building for urban planning and management in the project areas.

Specific objectives:

- To raise the competitiveness of Tinh Gia urban center in attracting people to come for living, attracting investors to develop services, trade and tourism;
- Minimize damage caused by flooding by improving and maintaining existing urban drainage capacity and ensuring urban drainage in the future when urbanized under approved plans;
- To promote the economic development of Tinh Gia urban area;

¹ Multi-dimensional poverty criteria

- Minimize the risk of traffic accidents through the development of interconnected transport corridors;
- Improved control of urban development through soft solutions in urban management, climate change;
- Step by step realizing the approved plannings and plans.
- Enhancing capacity on making and managing master plan for development.

Project components: the project consists of 02 major components as follows:

- Component 1: Rehabilitate, construct urban technical infrastructure system
 - o Construct coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge: Length 10.1 km;
 - o Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone: Length 2.08 km;
 - o Rehabilitate and upgrade Do Be bridge and approach roads;
 - o Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach: Length 0.815 km;
 - o Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal and saltwater intrusion gate: Dredging length, Than canal embankment is 5Km; Rehabilitate saltwater intrusion gate for the section between Than canal and Bang river;
 - o Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal: Dredging length, rehabilitate the proposed canal 6.72 km;
 - o Construct wastewater collection and treatment system: construct wastewater collection and treatment system with capacity of 500m³/day for Cong town center;
 - o Construct resettlement areas: Total areas of around 7.5 ha
- Component 2: Technical assistance for investment implementation
 - o Develop policies and institutions for management of urban assets for management agencies and service and public units;
 - o Strategies for tourism and industrial development to create jobs, increase the competitiveness of the town.

The project is located in Tinh Gia district of Thanh Hoa province, covering 7 communes and 1 town including Ninh Hai, Hai Hoa, Binh Minh, Hai Thanh, Nguyen Binh and Hai Nhan, Xuan Lam Commune and Tinh Gia Town. Implementation duration of the subproject is from 2018 to 2023.

PART 2: LAND ACQUISITION IMPACT

Among two components, components 1 will cause land acquisition of local people leading to loss of land and non-land assets and relocation. The impacts of the component on households are identified through an initial IOL as follows. Detailed impacts will be identified and updated in the RP after approval of detailed design and completion of detailed measurement survey (DMS).

2.1. Number of affected households

The IOL shows that total of AHs is 1,354 AHs. There are 350 AHs whose houses are affected, of which 225 HHs have to relocate; 89 AHs are vulnerable (50 social policy HHs; 39 poor HHs and 3 single female headed households with dependents); 526 AHs are severely affected by losing agricultural land; 22 HHs are affected business, of which 2 AHs affected by the construction of the road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach, 9 AHs affected by the Rehabilitation of the Cau Trang Canal, and 11 AHs affected by the Upgrading of the Do Be bridge and approach roads. There is no affected ethnic minority household in project location.

Table 1: Summary of affected households

No	Item	Total affected HHs	Number of Vulnerable households	Number of Resettlement HHs	Severely Affected Households by losing agricultural land	Number of affected businesses
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	594	60	135	252	0
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	174	12	36	59	0
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	28	1	13	0	11
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	105	13	41	46	2
5	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	156	3	0	82	0
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	157	0	0	87	9
7	Construct wastewater treatment plant	43	0	0	0	0
8	Resettlement sites	97	0	0	0	0
Total		1,354	89	225	526	22

2.2. Land Acquisition

Total land area to be acquired is **553,336 m²**, of which **75,235m²** is residential land; **452,656 m²** of annual land (include 1,152m² public land), 22,305m² of perennial land and ; and 3,140mm² cemetery land. The land to be acquired is mostly agricultural land with 452,656 m².

Table 2: Scope of affected land by Tinh Gia subproject

No.	Items	Residential land	Total agricultural land		Cemetery Land (m2)	Total
			Annual land	Perennial land		
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	50,140	175,963	22,305	700	249,108
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	6,960	48,653	0		58,053
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	2,820	0	0	0	2,820
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	9,005	31,933	0	2,440	40,938
5	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	0	68,959	0	0	68,959
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	6,310	72,148	0	0	78,458
7	Construct wastewater treatment plant	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
8	Resettlement site	0	45,000	0	0	45,000
Total		75,235	452,656	22,305	3,140	553,336

2.3. Affected houses/structures

There are 350 houses to be affected, of which 225 houses are affected entirely other houses affected partly and remaining area is viable for living. Total area of affected houses is 49,645m². Other impacts include:

- Breeding facilities: 23,495m²
- Shop, factory: 1,460 m²
- Yard: 20,650m²
- Fence: 35,821m²
- Well: 389 pcs
- Grave: 243 pcs

Table 3: Impact on structure of each work item

No.	Items	House (m2)	Breeding facilities (m2)	Shop, factory (m2)	Yard (m2)	Fence (m2)	Well (pcs)	Grave (pcs)
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	30,550	0	0	0	0	0	170
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	5,990	3,750	230	3,110	4,510	59	0
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	3,150	880	0	1,400	470	4	0
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	4,825	2,452	0	1,320	3,789	41	73
5	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	5,130	690	570	1,905	2,390	16	0
7	Construct wastewater treatment plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Resettlement site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		49,645	23,495	1,460	20,650	35,821	389	243

2.4. Impact on crop and trees

The subproject will affect crops and trees including fruit trees: 37,996 trees; timber trees: 34,819 trees; Bonsai trees: 9,728 trees; vegetable: 86,665m² and about 262,460 m² of rice. Main impacts are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Impact on crops/vegetation and trees

No	Item	Fruit tree (tree)	Wood tree (tree)	Bonsai (tree)	Vegetable (m ²)	Rice (m ²)
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	27,358	13,245	7,631	32,375	155,040
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	4,707	2,155	874	6,745	16,303
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	55	15	20	0	0
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	4,424	18,451	588	4,605	3,030
5	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	0	0	0	0	68,959.00
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	1,452	953	615	940	6,128
7	Construct wastewater treatment plant	0	0	0	10,000	0
8	Resettlement site	0	0	0	32,000	13,000
Total		37,996	34,819	9,728	86,665	262,460

2.5. Impacts on public assets

As mentioned above, 1,552m² of agricultural land of Nguyen Binh commune will be taken for Construction of road from Binh Minh to Sao Vang. There is not any non-land assets thereon.

2.6. Impact on business

The business of 22 households will be affected in short time during construction period. They are living along the road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach item (2 households – permanently affected), Cau Trang Canal (9 households temporarily affected) and Do Be bridge and access roads (11 HHs temporarily affected).

2.6. Impact on physical Cultural Resources (PCR)

Due to applying the mitigation measures effectively, PCRs on the site are not affected. However, more than 243 graves will be relocated to the commune graveyards.

2.7 Temporary impact

During construction, about 35,850m² annual land will be mobilized for worker camp, deposit soil, material quaires and dump site (Table 5).

Table 5: Temporarily acquire land

Item	Area (m ²)
Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	9,000

Item	Area (m2)
Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	3,500
Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	3,350
Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	3,000
Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	6,000
Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	6,000
Construct wastewater treatment plant	2,500
Resettlement site	2,500
Total	35,850

2.8 Impact mitigation measures

To ensure involuntary resettlement is avoidable and/or mitigatable where is possible key principles for selecting work items for component 1 were agreed with the World Bank and participating provinces as follows: (i) proposed work items should be constructed on the existing works or on the public land; (ii) land acquisition and relocation must be minimized where is possible by applying alternative design measures; (iii) Where land acquisition is unavoidable, a resettlement plan (RP) is prepared in compliance with OP4.12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement to ensure all affected assets and affected households are included in the RP and will be compensated at replacement cost and assisted to at least restore their livelihoods and living standard to pre-project level.

Accordingly, in the stage of feasibility study the following criteria were applied to select work items to minimize unexpected resettlement impacts:

Table 6: Impact mitigation measures

Activities	Results
Avoidability of high populated areas, tourist sites, cultural and historical relics, cemeteries, churches, temples, etc.;	PMU Thanh Hoa together with FS and RP consultants, conducted field visits and public consultations to determine the proposed items, that could meet objectives and avoid or minimize land acquisition as well as negative socio-economic impacts caused by land acquisition and resettlement. The results of this action led to a significant reduction in the number of households to be relocated, from 300 to 225 households; adjust the alignment of the road to reduce clearance at stable community specially business community in Thuong Hai village, Hai Thanh commune or Tinh Gia town. In addition, it also helps avoiding negative impacts to some religion bodies such as Pham Van Doan temple, Truong Cong Minh Duong temple in Dai Tien village (Hau Dai village is the former name), Ninh Hai commune – these are two provincial historical cultural relics of Thanh Hoa

	province. There were 04 technical meetings among PMU, local authorities, representative of local people and consultant to carry out the measures of minimize.
Harmonization with existing planning and future planning;	All design options have been based on the master plan of location such as Managing project near the sea Plan; master plan of construction of Nghi Son urban area until 2020; master planning of Nghi Son economic zone, Thanh Hoa province by 2035 with a vision to 2050... All proposed items are matched with the master plans as mentioned.
Participation of stakeholders in the research and selection of alternatives.	PMU, representative of DPC, CPC, C/D/PWUs and other mass organizations at project location and AHs participated in project preparation activities such as IOL, social-economic survey, observation site... to raise their opinion about selection of civil works, project design, compensation policy, livelihood restoration program. This information is basis of technical design to select the right option.

In the stage of project implementation, the following key measures should be applied to mitigate adverse impacts on local people:

- ✓ Informing PAPs at least 90 days and 180 days prior to acquisition of agriculture land and residential land, respectively;
- ✓ Full compensation and allowances must be paid for PAPs before taking their land;
- ✓ Livelihood restoration measures for severely affected households are prepared and implemented to ensure PAPs can restore or improve their income and livelihood to pre-project level;
- ✓ Resettlement sites should be constructed within the project wards/communes for relocated households to ensure they can maintain their livelihoods and social bonds as well as enjoyment of project benefit.
- ✓ Grievance redress mechanism is in place to resolve complaint of PAPs timely and satisfactorily.

PART 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The Resettlement Plan is prepared for Thanh Hoa subproject based on the Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which was prepared based on the World Bank's Operation Policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement when the state recovers land. This Resettlement Plan ensures ability of the subproject to (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where is possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by alternate design solutions and compensation where land acquisition is unavoidable; (iii) improve or at least restore affected people's living condition equal to their pre-project living standard; and (iv) improve living standard for the poor and the vulnerable households.

Based on these principles, main objectives of the resettlement plan include:

- Determining accurately and sufficiently impacts, loss of land, houses, structure and other assets for all affected individuals and organizations.
- Establishing criteria, eligibilities, and entitlements for compensation, support and resettlement.
- Arranging sufficient resettlement areas for relocated households.
- Implementing supportive programs to minimize difficulties for affected households during and after land acquisition and relocation, ensuring that living condition of the relocated households at their new residences to be “better or at least equal” to their pre-project living conditions.
- Ensuring provision of sufficient and timely budget for payment of the compensation and assistance for affected persons.
- Ensuring timely handing over land for construction as project’s general schedule.
- Promoting involvement of affected persons and community in preparation, implementation and supervision of the resettlement plan.
- Establishing a grievance redress mechanism to ensure all complaints of APs will be resolved timely, satisfactorily, and transparently.
- Establishing a mechanism of consultation, participation and supervision of affected people.

This Resettlement Plan is prepared based on the project’s basic design. Main outputs of the plan will be included in the Feasibility Study report to ensure Government’s budget allocation for the project implementation. This Resettlement Plan will be updated after completing the detailed design, detailed measurement survey and replacement cost survey.

PART 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

4.1. Objectives and socio-economic survey method

4.3.1. Objectives:

The socio-economic survey on AHs helps provide information on the project context and current socio-economic status of AHs. The survey also provides the basis information for the preparation of safety tools and proposal of livelihood restoration measures in line with the conditions of affected households, ensuring the sustainability of the proposed activities.

Information needs to be collected include: (i) demographic characteristics, (ii) occupation, (iii) living standards (income, expenditure, borrowings/credits, health status, participation of affected people in local social organizations, (iv) vulnerability of affected households, (v) prediction of project potential impacts on household income after land acquisition in consultation with AHs and proposal of mitigation measures, (vi) restoration of their livelihoods, (vii) prioritization of resettlement options, and (ix) support for project implementation.

4.3.2. Survey methods

- Study secondary documents including statistical yearbook, local socio-economic reports and related documents;
- Survey questionnaires to collect information. The survey included 745 severely affected HHs of the project and about 5% of the remaining HHs. The total sample size of the survey and analysis was 779 households. Detailed sample structure is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Socio-economic survey sample structure of items

No.	Items	Total of HHs	Gender of respondents	
			Male	Female
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2	311	161	150
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	168	98	70
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches	18	7	11
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	97	62	35
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	84	37	47
7	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	91	64	27
8	Construct WWTP	3	3	0
9	Resettlement site	7	6	1
Total		779	438	341

Beside, qualitative methods were also applied. Numbers of focus group discussions and in-depth interviews are showed in the table:

Table 8: Qualitative method

Focus group discussions	4
In-depth interviews	31
○ <i>Business households</i>	<i>4</i>
○ <i>Relocated households</i>	<i>12</i>
○ <i>Head of villages</i>	<i>5</i>
○ <i>Representative of CPC/CPT</i>	<i>8</i>
○ <i>Representative of DPC</i>	<i>2</i>
Total	35

4.2. Socioeconomic conditions of the subproject area

4.2.1. Natural conditions

Tinh Gia extended town (18 commune and 1 town) includes 12 communes in Nghi Son economic zone (Decision 1364/QĐ-TTg dated 10/10/2007 of the Prime Minister): Xuan Lam, Hai Yen, Truong Lam, Hai Thuong, and 6 communes, one town in the Center of Tinh Gia District (Decision No.2499/QĐ-UBND dated 07/8/2014 of Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee): Tinh Gia, Binh Minh, Hai Thanh, Hai Hoa, Nguyen Binh, Hai Nhan, Ninh Hai. geographical boundaries of Tinh Gia are determined as follows:

- The east borders the East Sea;
- The West borders Phu Lam, Phu Son commune, Tinh Gia district;

- The South borders Quynh Luu district, Nghe An province;
- The North borders Dinh Hai, Hai Linh commune, Tinh Gia district.

Natural area: **45,828.67 ha**. In the total area of natural land of Tinh Gia, agricultural land occupies a large part, which is distributed and used as follows:

Table 9: Distribution, land use in Tinh Gia district

No.	Type of land	Area (ha)
	Natural area	45,828.67
1	Agricultural land	26,015.81
2	Non-agricultural land	12,165.19
3	Unused land	7,647.57

Source: Statistical yearbook in Tinh Gia district 2016

4.2.2. Socio-economic conditions of Tinh Gia town

The population of the district by 2016 was 225,564 people, with a total of 63,320 households. The district has 34 communes/towns. Up to now, there have been 6/34 new standard communes in rural areas. By 2016, the district has constructed, upgraded and renewed 30.52 km of commune roads; 60.39 km of inter-village roads, concretized 44.584 km of village roads, alleys, constructed 30.7 km of in-field roads; 26.47 km of in-field canals; constructed 100 new classrooms, upgraded and renovated 2,158 standard residential dwellings; Constructed 5 new commune offices and many new production establishments with waste treatment facilities meeting standards.

The rate of increase in production value of the district reached 6.9% and 39% with inclusion of Nghi Son economic zone per year, of which agriculture, forestry and fishery increased by 7.7%, industry - construction increased by 48.8%, service increased by 10%. The economic structure of Tinh Gia consists of agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounting for 7.5%; industry and construction occupying 82.5%; services accounting for 10%. Compared with the whole province, Tinh Gia district has a higher proportion of industry-construction and lower proportion of agriculture, forestry and fishery. Specific comparisons are presented in Table 10:

Table 10: Comparison of socio-economic conditions of Thanh Hoa province and Tinh Gia district²

Comparative indicator	Tinh Gia district	Thanh Hoa province
Development growth rate	6,9%	9.05%
Economic structure		
<i>Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery</i>	7.5%	16.49%
<i>Industry-construction</i>	82,5%;	41.9%

² Statistic Book 2016 – Thanh Hoa

Comparative indicator	Tinh Gia district	Thanh Hoa province
Service	10%	37.12%

Although the contribution of the agro-forestry-fishery to the economy is only 7.5%, the structure of labor in this sector still accounts for the highest proportion, about 57% of the labor force of all communes in the district. Some communes, such as Nguyen Binh, Binh Minh, Xuan Lam, Ninh Hai and Hai Nhan, have their main economic activities being agriculture and fishery with about 76% of laborers.

Tinh Gia district has a coastline of about 42 km, with the beach is quite beautiful, so the district focuses on promoting exploitation of this natural advantages. Hai Hoa commune has Hai Hoa beach - famous tourist place of Tinh Gia district; At present, the number of tourists increases every year. Revenue from tourism in Hai Hoa commune is estimated at 20% of the total revenue of the commune. Some other communes, such as Hai Thanh and Hai Binh, beside of the main economic sectors such as fishery and seafood processing and production, also have a small proportion of people working in tourism.

The living standards of the people have been improved remarkably over the years. This is reflected in the annual income per capita. (Table 11)

Table 11: Per capita income over years of Tinh Gia district

Year	Per capita income (thousand dong)
2013	17,320
2014	19,420
2015	25,870
2016	28,798

The rate of poor households in Tinh Gia district in 2016 is 13.34% (by multiple dimension poor). The in-depth interviews showed the main reason of the poor status is the fact that Tinh Gia was severely suffered from floods and storm every year; it lead to the income of households impacted and ruined the infrastructure system such as health center, house, drinking supply system or sanitation. The poor data of communes are shown in the table below:

Table 12: Poverty status of communes/town in the project area³

No.	Location	Population	Number of households	Number of poor households	Poverty rate (%)
1	Nguyen Binh	9,048	2,262	314	13.9
2	Hai Hoa	8,996	2,181	392	18
3	Binh Minh	6,616	1,480	133	9

³ Niên giám thống kê và các báo cáo tổng kết của UBND các xã trong địa bàn dự án.

No.	Location	Population	Number of households	Number of poor households	Poverty rate (%)
4	Xuan Lam	8,705	1,741	264	13
5	Hai Thanh	18,252	3,650	447	12.2
6	Ninh Hai	7,345	1,469	192	1.3
7	Tinh Gia town	6,690	1,338	54	3.8

4.3. Socio-economic information of affected households

4.3.1. Household's scale

The average household size of affected households is 4.6 persons/household; common size is 4 persons/household; Households with the highest number of members are 10 and the lowest is 1 person/household (in this study the number of family members is the number of people living together and in the same household). On average, the number of people in working age is 2.2 persons/household; Average number of dependents is 2.4 persons/household. The average age of the household head is 41.5 years.

4.3.2. Education

Due to the fact that the district is developing and has good access to education, it has popularized primary education. According to the reported data, the dropout status is scattered from the last grade of secondary school, so in this report, the age for analysis of education is 15 years and older. Data show that there are no illiterate members in the elderly group, the common level of the elderly is the end of the second grade - literacy. The common level of education in the population is high school with 42%; followed by secondary education (20%) and vocational education and college (18%). There is no school dropout for elementary and middle school. Postgraduated degrees only account for about 1.2%. According to the survey data, the educational level of men and women is not different much at all levels. The general education level of the household head is secondary school.

4.3.3. Occupation, jobs

The occupation of the project community is relatively stable with about 20% of the population doing freelance work (seasonal employment); 41% of agriculture; 17% of factory workers; 11% of traditional fishing; The rest are civil servants and business/services. The number of households engaged in business and service activities is concentrated in Hai Thanh and Hai Hoa communes. (Chart 1)

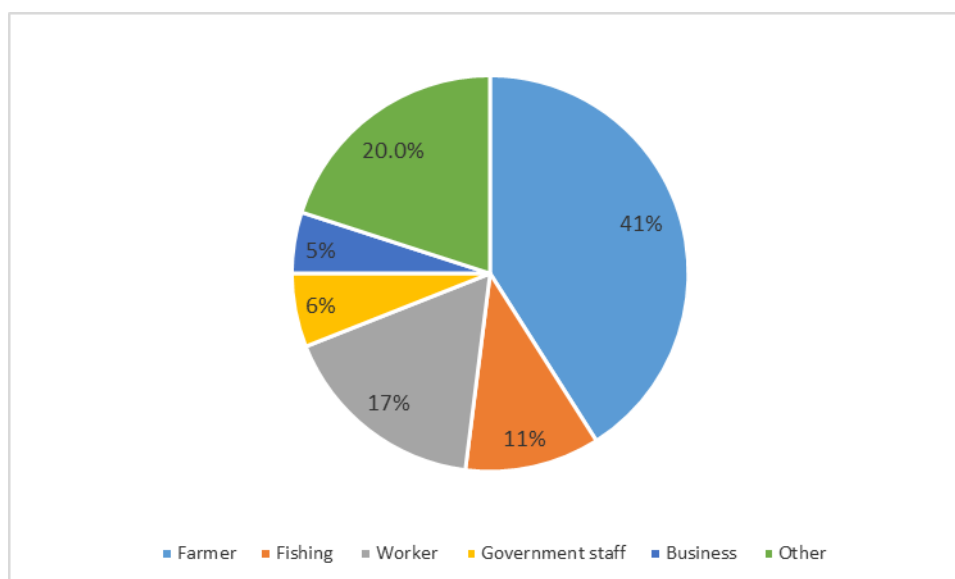


Chart 1: Occupational structure of affected households

There are many footwear and textile companies in the project location. It explains why the ratio of women worker higher than men, 67% and 23% respectively.

The proportion of household members who are currently students/pupils is quite high, counting for 30%, and about 1% are the elder and toddlers. This is one of the reasons that balance of income-expenditure of households is not stable, as the content will be mentioned below.

With the occupational characteristics analyzed above, it can be seen that the population doing business or processing seafood will be most affected by the land acquisition which will reduce the area of workshop, or disrupt the production or business activities. In addition, the income of these households is very high, which is an average of 22 million/adult labor per month. Thus, through consultation, households suggested the need to continue their old occupation and do not want to move to other places, the maximum distance that households can agree is about 10m. The remaining occupational groups had almost no negative effects except for the initial adaptation time due to mobility/travel changes. In addition, with an average distance of 0.5-1 km from the old residence site to the scattered resettlement area in the village/ commune, challenges for households on access to education, transport and health are not great.

4.3.4. Income and expenditure of households

In terms of income structure, approximately 60% of households have income from salary. All households have their members at the working age participating in the labor market with monthly pay as workers, hired workers, civil servants. The remaining members have unstable income from livestock, farming, seafood or a small business in rural markets.

The average income of the surveyed households is about 121 million VND/household/year. The typical income of about 68 million VND/year/household is considered much lower than the average income.

The average expenditure of the surveyed households is about 87 million/year/household. But most households have no saving, the average shortfall in the survey is about 11 million dong/household/year. The information of Ahs' saving helps determine the vulnerability and

quality of life of AHs. The project should therefore minimize negative impacts on people's daily life.

4.3.5. Sanitation, health

According to the survey, most households in the surveyed communes have used digging wells in recent years. Very few households still use rainwater for the household's water demand. Households living adjacent to national road No. 1, and in the town of Tinh Gia, tourist sites and crowded residential areas have been connected to tap water system, however, the rate is not high (about 38%), lower much than the rate of entire district (69%)⁴.

Domestic wastewater collection and treatment: At present, drainage system and environmental sanitation in Tinh Gia district have not been invested in order to improve or enhance living condition for people. For Hai Hoa and Hai Thanh as coastal communes, the wastewater is mainly penetrated into the soil, there are very few drains and sewer; Nguyen Binh residential is the resettlement area and the drainage system is being invested by Nghi Son EZ Management Unit in here; The central area of Cong township is a densely populated area and is encountering with environmental sanitation shortcomings. Therefore, in the Phase 1, by 2025, the interceptor and overflow sewer system will be constructed for the central area of Tinh Gia township, serving around 8,646 people. The collection capacity is sufficient for 50% of total population of Cong township. The DCIDP project will also construct the domestic wastewater collection system, drainage system and help improve living environment for local people.

Households are aware of the importance of hygienic latrines and conditions for the construction of septic toilets (81%). The remaining households have plans to upgrade their simple toilet into a septic toilet.

According to the report of the health sector in 2016, the preventive health work is ensured, the plan for seasonal epidemics prevention such as: measles, cholera, hand - foot - mouth, dengue fever, zika ... no major disease outbreak in the year. There were 44 cases of foot and mouth disease, 02 cases of measles fever, 09 cases of dengue, 08 cases of dengue fever. Surveys from households also show that there are no infectious diseases related to the environment and environmental pollution.

Access to health care of people is quite favorable with the average distance to the commune / township health center from their home is nearly 1-2 km; District hospital is about 4-6 km from the farthest commune. The system of private clinics and convenience pharmacies in communes/town also enhanced access to health care for the affected community.

4.3.6. Assets ownership of affected households

All AHs have permanent houses, not any temporary houses were seen. The most popular house is level 4.

4.3.7. Borrowing and using of loans

Approximately 52% of households use the loan in which the most popular loan is used for education and livestock. The common loan amount is from 20-35 million VND/household. Large loans were found only in a group of households (about 63 households), who are doing

⁴ Proposal for city type III

business, seafood processing or fishery at medium and large scale. The loan amount is about 200-500 million.

4.3.8 Involvement in local social networks

The current AHs have involved in at least one mass organization such as the Women's Union, the Farmers' Association, the Veterans Association, the Youth Union, etc. These organizations are the effective link by which many community development support activities are promoted. Therefore, the activities of the project in general, and resettlement and livelihood restoration in particular are recommended to be passed by or combined with these organizations to achieve the best results.

4.4 Land use status of affected households

The survey shows that nearly 100% of households are using legal land. There are a few cases without certificates, but legalizable for granting land use right certificate. In some cases, the use right is not clear in the item of Cau Trang canal – HHs said that they are claiming for the certificate but local authority confirm these case are illegal. This information will be updated in the Resettlement Plan later

4.5. Gender issue

Labor division:

There is a quite difference of gender division by main occupational characteristics of affected households.

- For households engaged in fishing, men are the main decision makers in investing, purchasing and repairing boats and ships. For small-scale fishing households (shaking or rudimentary fishing), women play a major role in selling the harvested products. Women also play a major role in housework and decision-making related to their children's education because men are often absent from home for fishing.
- For agricultural households: There is no clear difference or clear division in the decision on production in purely agricultural households. Men and women have equal roles in making decisions about plants, seeds, seasons ... Women play a major role in housework and carry for children. Men often makes their turning-point decisions in their children's education, such as what their children should study, the children should continue their study or stop to work.
- For households doing business: Men play a key role in the business, making decisions related to investment, loans, expansion of factories ...

Participate in community meetings:

- Men often participate in meetings related to household benefits such as loan standards, land clearance, policy issues, etc. Women often engage in activities such as raising children, hobby clubs, environmental sanitation.
- The number of men attending public consultation meetings on resettlement is the most specific proof. In the invitation to the meetings, the participation of women was strongly encouraged, but the number of male participants was still much higher. The common rate of men and women in the meetings is 70% -30%. (Refer to the list in the appendix).

Family decision making:

- In addition to making decisions related to the education of their children as mentioned above, the decisions related to expenditures, the family's "home-affairs" are mainly decided by men, about 71%.

Gender issue of project:

- The project implementation will meet the needs for local socio-economic development. With the proposed items, men and women are equally benefited in access and use including travel and trade exchanges; environmental sanitation, development of new livelihoods.
- The good transportation system also facilitates the trade and market access of women groups who are trading seafood. However, it is possible that men will participate more deeply in the distribution and trading activities due to an increased volume of goods. For the group of women in the agricultural community, the project may facilitate the transition from farming sector to small trading or workers who have monthly income.
- People participating and making decision on the project: In fact, the project policy was formed during the process of developing a common development strategy with vision 2030-2050 in Tinh Gia urban area. At the micro level, however, local communities have the right to participate in discussions and consultation on issues related to their lives such as selection of civil works, project design, compensation policy, livelihood restoration program. Public consultation helps the Consultant obtain information on the area including sensitive places, cultural works that need to mitigate the impacts. As a matter of fact, the number of men attending meetings is always higher than that of women. However, the number of comments from both sexes is quite similar; There were many opinions expressed by women and get high consensus from men.
- Job opportunities for unskilled workers will be available for the construction. During the construction, local households have an opportunity to earn income from the project. To ensure that labour opportunities will benefit the local people and their household economy, both men and women, it should contain special requirements for contractors concerning employment of local male and female labour force in the PMU's documents.
- Aside from the potential benefits, the project may increase some women's vulnerability to potential negative impacts as a result of land acquisition and construction work. The mitigation of these impacts are assessed in the Resettlement Plan.
- The potential temporarily occurring health impacts (noise, dust etc.) on the local population during the construction period are assessed in and will be mitigated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan.
- The construction of the items will bring external, mainly male labour force to the project area. Experience shows that the spreading risk of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) may occur due to labor influx. Especially young women and girls are vulnerable for these risks. It requires a consideration of stakeholders in the implementation phase which addressed in the ESIA which include (i) child labor: require all contractors not using child labors, (ii) ensure principle equal work, equal pay in implementation progress project; (iii) conduct communication and disseminate information on HIV/AIDs and labor Law among labor, aspecially women ones.

PART 5: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared based on the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12) and the GoV regulations relating to compensation, assistance and resettlement. The objectives of the Policy Framework are to establish the principles of compensation, resettlement, organizational arrangements and support mechanisms (OP 4.12, paragraphs 26-28). The Resettlement Policy Framework will be applied to all project activities that cause involuntary resettlement, regardless of budget.

5.1 World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12)

Objectives of OP 4.12:

The Operation policy (OP4.12) pays special attention to development objectives in resettlement activities and emphasizes the need to support vulnerable groups to achieve development goals. Hence, this policy objective is aimed at.

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre-project levels.

Implementation principles:

- Ensure that displaced persons, affected households are provided with: (i) full and free information on all project activities, (ii) regardless of legal status, affected household assets shall be compensated, supported (iii) compensation at replacement cost, (iv) livelihood of the affected persons/households will be restored equal to or better before the project, (v) having independent complaint and petition mechanism.
- Use participatory methods in designing and executing projects to ensure that the design and construction methods integrate the needs of all population groups, especially disadvantaged groups;

Measures needed to ensure good resettlement practice include:

- Consult to affected people on feasible solutions on the compensation and resettlement plan;
- APs are involved in planning and selecting resettlement options;
- Make full compensation at replacement cost for damages caused by the project;
- The resettlement site's infrastructure and services shall be better conditions comparing with their old place;
- Provide allowances, support, vocational training and income assistance to help them relocate smoothly;
- Identify and provide special assistance to vulnerable groups; and
- Establish an institutional and organizational structure to facilitate the successful implementation of compensation and resettlement.

Determining the value of damage and compensation for damage:

The method of determining the value of damage to the projects financed by the Bank is based on the replacement cost. In this project, the damage include damage to land, buildings, other properties and crops and plants.

- The replacement cost of land includes the value of land determined at market cost plus any transaction costs to replace the affected land with land use right certificate;
- For housing and other structures, its value is determined by the replacement cost of construction materials, and the cost of labor in order to construct a new replacement house/structure with similar technical standard of the affected house. No depreciation of assets and/or deduction of salvageable materials shall be calculated.

5.2 Legal framework on compensation, site clearance and resettlement of Vietnam

The legal framework of GoV with respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is based on the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013), the Land Law 2013 and relevant decrees and requirements. The principal legal documents applied for this RP include the following:

- Constitution 2013 of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
- Land Law 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13), takes effect on July 1, 2014;
- Law on Public Investment 2014 (No. 49/2014/QH13) takes effect on January 01st, 2014;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of GoV on detailing a number of articles of the Land Law No 45/2013/QH13; effective on 1st Jul 2014
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of GoV on land prices;
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of GoV on collection of land use levies;
- Decree No. 46/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of GoV on collection of land rent and water surface rental;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 of GoV on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Decree No. 136/2015/ND-CP dated December 31, 2015 of the GoV on guidelines for implementation of a number of Articles of the Law on Public Investment;
- Decree No.99/2015/ND-CP dated October 20, 2015of the GoV on guidelines for implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Housing;
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 06, 2017 on amendment and supplement of a number of Articles of the Decree detailing regulations on implementation of the Land Law;
- Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP dated March 16, 2016 and Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BKHDT dated August 08, 2016 on management and use of ODA fund and preferential funds of foreign donors;
- Circular No. 30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 02, 2014 of the MONRE regulating profiles for land allocation, land lease, land use purpose transfer, and land acquisition;

- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 of MONRE on land pricing method; compilation of and adjustment to land price lists; determination of specific land prices and consultancy on land pricing;
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT of MONRE dated June 30, 2014 on compensation, support and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Circular No. 332/2016/TT-BTC dated December 26, 2016 on amendment and supplement of a number of articles of Circular No. 76/2014/TT-BTC dated June 16, 2014 of the Ministry of Finance on guidelines for implementing Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP on collection of land use levy.

Other relevant laws, decrees and regulations include:

- The Construction Law No.50/2014/QH13 dated June 18, 2014 on construction activities, rights and obligations of organization and individual investing in civil works construction and construction activities;
- Decree No.102/2014/ND-CP on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of land;
- Decree 59/2015/ND-CP dated June 18, 2015 on management of construction investment projects;
- Decree No.126/2014/ND-CP on marriage and family law implementation, stipulating that all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife;
- Decree No. 11/2010/ND-CP dated February 24, 2010 of the GoV prescribing the management and protection of road infrastructure and Decree No. 100/2013/ND-CP dated September 03, 2013 on amendment and supplement of a number of Articles of Decree No. 11/2010/ND-CP dated February 24, 2010 of the GoV prescribing the management and protection of road infrastructure.
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg of Prime Minister dated November 17, 2009 on approval of project on “Vocational training for rural labors by the year 2020”;
- Decision No. 46/2015/QD-TTg dated September 28, 2015 on policies on support for job search and vocational training courses for workers whose agricultural land is acquired;
- Decision No.63/2015/QD-TTg dated December 10, 2015 of Prime Minister on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose replacement land is acquired.
- Decree No. 61/2015/ND-CP dated July 09, 2015 of Prime Minister on job creation policies and national employment fund.

Decrees relevant to protection and preservation of cultural property include Decree No. 98/2010/ND-CP Detailed regulations for implementation of some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law on editing and supplementing some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage requiring that sites currently recognized as cultural and historical vestiges, should be kept intact according to current legal regulations.

Documents relating to complaints and resolve complaints mechanisms: Complaints Law 02/2011/QH13 dated November 11, 2011; Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP dated October 03, 2012 on specific provisions a number of articles of the Complaints Law.

For Thanh Hoa province, decisions made as a basis for implementation of land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement for AHs include:

- Decision No.4545/2014/QĐ-UBND of Thanh Hoa People's Committee, dated 18/12/2014 on the list of land price in the period 2015-2019 in Thanh Hoa province;
- Decision No.4925/2016/QĐ-UBND of Thanh Hoa People's Committee, dated 21/12/2016 on promulgation of price list for construction of new houses, temporary houses and architectural structures as basis for determination of compensation and support when the State acquires land in Thanh Hoa province;
- Decision No.4437/2016/QĐ-UBND of the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa Province dated 14/11/2016 on promulgation of compensation unit price for crops and livestock when the State acquires land in Thanh Hoa province;
- Decision No.3161/QĐ-UBND dated 26/9/2014 of Thanh Hoa People's Committee. Regulation on compensation, support and resettlement when the State acquires land in Nghi Son economic zone, Thanh Hoa province;
- Decision No.3162/QĐ-UBND dated 26/9/2014 on the issuance of regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land in Thanh Hoa province.

5.3 Discrepancies between WB's safeguard policies and GoV's laws, regulations, policies and measures proposed to bridge them.

The resettlement and compensation policies applied for the project are to be in accordance with the World Bank's requirements and laws of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Under the WB policy, it is a condition of funding that the Bank's requirements are met in relation to resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation to all affected households as defined in the OP4.12. With the promulgation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 and relevant Decrees stated above, the policies and practices of the Government have become more consistent with the WB's social safeguards policies. Nonetheless, provisions and principles adopted in this RP will supersede the provisions of the relevant decrees currently in force in Viet Nam wherever a gap exists, as provided for under Item 2, Article 87 of the land law 2013 and Article 51 of Decree 16/2016/ND-CP on the management and use of official development assistance fund.

The GOV's policies and practices both in resettlement and compensation are mostly compatible with the WB's guidelines. The most compatible domains are as follows:

- The GOV has procedures that allow compensation for losses of people who have no legal land use rights but possibly satisfy conditions of land legalization.
- Registered permanent residents are entitled to choose what form of compensation they want such as relocation to a better resettlement site, receiving cash, or combination of both resettlement and receiving cash.
- New resettlement locations for DPs should have better infrastructure and public services than DP's previous locations as well as better living condition.

- There will be mechanism to assist PAPs/DPs during the transition period and keep people informed so that they can negotiate for compensation and voice their grievances.
- For the PAPs who are not entitled to the compensation, the GOV has support policies in accordance with the WB policy to help them restore their livelihood.

Besides the compatible points, there are several differences between the GOV's regulations and WB's policies in terms of compensation, assistance resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation for PAPs. The summary of differences between the two policies and a proposed harmonizing policy to be approved for basic principles of compensation and assistance and resettlement for this project, is presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Key gaps between GoV's policies and the World Bank's policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement and proposed measures to be applied for this project

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
1. Land			
1.1 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.	<p>Not clearly mentioned.</p> <p>However, there is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47).</p> <p>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)</p>	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.
1.2 Compensation for illegal land	a. Agriculture land: PAPs are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve objectives of resettlement set out in OP4.12, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the	<p>a. Agricultural land used before 1/7/2004 is compensated; Used after 1 July 2004 is not compensated but assisted according to decision of the PPC</p> <p>b. Residential land: no compensation for land. If PAP has not residential</p>	<p>a. Agricultural land used before 1/7/2004 will be compensated at 100% replacement cost; used after 1/7/2004 is assisted for livelihood restoration not less than 60% of compensation value at replacement cost.</p> <p>b. No compensation for</p>

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
	<p>Borrower and acceptable to the Bank;</p> <p>b. Non-agriculture land: no compensation but user will get resettlement assistance.</p>	land or house in the project commune/ward they will be allocated a minimum plot/apartment in resettlement site and have to pay land use levy.	illegal residential land, but provision of resettlement assistance equal to 30% of compensation value and other supports according to decision of the PPC. For displaced cases, if user has no land/house in the project commune/ward they will be allocated a minimum land plot/apartment in resettlement site with land use levy; if the land user can not afford to pay for land use levy, they will be debited.
1.3. Compensation for structure illegally constructed or constructed on the illegal land	Compensation at replacement cost for all affected structures if the affected structures were constructed before the cut-off date.	No compensation but financial support depending on when the structures were constructed and how far it violated with the announced planning and or laws at time of construction	<p>In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:</p> <p>a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.</p> <p>b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local authorities at the time of construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply.</p>
2. Compensation			
2.1. Compensation rates for land and	Compensation for lost land and non-land assets	Compensation for land at specific land price of	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
non-land assets	including houses and structures should be paid at full replacement costs without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials.	affected land; Compensation for living house at the cost enough for constructing new house with similar technical standard; Compensation for other structures at current value but not exceed cost for new construction of the affected structure.	for all types of lands and assets affected, which are appraised by provincial level land appraisal committee and approved by Provincial People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.
2.2. Assistance for severely affected households	Households losing 20% or more of agricultural landholding (10% or more for vulnerable households) are entitled to support	Households losing 30% or more of agricultural landholding are entitled to support	Households losing 20% or more of agricultural landholding (10% or more for vulnerable households) will be considered as severely affected households to get assistances in compliance with the project's resettlement policy framework.
2.3. Livelihood restoration assistance	Provide livelihood restoration assistances to achieve the policy objectives	Provide other supports as regulated in Article 25, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP..	Provide livelihood restoration assistances to achieve policy objectives, including financial assistance, vocational training, job creation...
2.4. Consultation, participation and disclosure	Consultation with and participation of PAPs in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the project, including implementation of resettlement.	Focus mostly on consultation during implementation of resettlement (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	PAPs should be disclosed full information of the project, including policy of resettlement, involved in all stages of the project, and consulted in activities and policy of the project.
3. Grievance Redress mechanism			

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
	Grievance redress mechanism is set forth for the project and should be independent.	Resolving complaints following the complaint law of Viet Nam. The same Governmental body makes decisions on compensation and resettlement, and also handle grievances at the first step. However, complainants can go to court at the second step as PAP wishes.	More effective grievance Redress mechanism is established, built on the existing Governmental system and the Bank's GRS, with monitoring by an independent monitoring agency.
4. Monitoring & Evaluation			
	Internal and external monitoring are required.	Citizens are allowed 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). However, there is no explicit requirement on resettlement monitoring, including both internal and independent (external) monitoring.	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and biannual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project evaluation on the implementation of resettlement is required and report will be prepared to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

5.4. Cut-off date

Cut-off date of compensation and assistance for all works will be the date of public announcement by Tinh Gia DPC to DPs. At this time, the project area has been delineated and DMS could start. All assets and people who will move to the project area after the mentioned dates will not be entitled to compensation.

PART 6: PROJECT POLICIES ON COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT

6.1 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.

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.

6.2 Resettlement principles of the project

The principles mentioned in the World Bank's OP 4.12 and regulations of Government of Viet Nam are used for the preparation of the project Resettlement Policy Framework, including:

- a) All Project Affected People (PAP) who have assets within or reside within the area of project before the cut-off date are entitled to compensation or/and assistance for their losses. Those who have lost their income and/or livelihood 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 of PAPs have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.
- b) The compensation rates will be determined based on the results of independent appraisal of the land/crops/assets (associated with the land) at time of resettlement implementation in a 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 self-relocation will 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.
- c) Land will be compensated "land for land" if the local land fund is available, or in cash if the local land fund is not available, or according to PAP's choice. Those losing 20% or more of their productive 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.
- d) PAPs who prefer "land for land" for residential land will be provided with land plots with the equivalent value for lost land or a combination of land (a standard land plot) in a new residential area nearby the original resident, and cash adjustment for difference between value of 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.

- e) PAPs who prefer “cash for land” will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost. These PAPs will be assisted in resettlement and rehabilitation of their livelihoods.
- f) 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) to ensure PAP can build a new structure with similar technical standard and category.
- g) Households who have to relocate but ineligible for compensation for affected land and have not any land or house within the project commune/ward will be entitled to buying a minimum plot or house in resettlement site and resettlement assistance in cash.
- h) 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. Full compensation and allowance must be provided to affected households prior to the taking of affected land and assets.
- i) Additional efforts, such as economic recovery assistance, vocational 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.
- j) As RP is one of the project components, the project will not be considered complete until the RP has been successfully implemented and met OP 4.12 policy objective.

6.3 Compensation, assistance and resettlement policies

6.3.1 Compensation for loss of Agricultural Land⁵

Legal and/or legalizable land users

- (i) Compensation “land for land” if local land fund is available and the PAP chooses. Land compensation must meet the following principles: a) equivalent to the affected land value; b) same type of soil (or equal productive capacity); c) location acceptable by the PAP; d) having legalizable land use rights; and e) non-payment of taxes, charges and fees for registration of land use rights. If land compensation area or value is smaller or lower than area or value of the affected land, PAPs will be entitled to compensation for the differences in cash. If land is not available or the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of affected agriculture land at 100% replacement cost.
- (ii) If the area of the remaining land after acquisition is not enough to continue cultivation according to regulation of the province, the project will acquire the entire piece of land and compensation would be implemented in one of the two forms as defined in point (i) above.
- (iii) In addition to compensation in cash for land acquisition area as specified above, PAPs will receive allowances and recovery assistance as referred to item 3.2.3.2 of this RP.

⁵According to Article 10 of the Land Law.

- (iv) In the case of acquired land exceeding the land allocation quota (except for land by inheritance, donation or receive transfer of land use rights) this land is not entitled to compensation but supported remaining values invested in such land.

Users with temporary use or leased rights to public land:

- (i) PAPs currently using agricultural land assigned by State-owner on a contractual basis (excluding land under special use forests and protected forests) of State-enterprise forests shall not be entitled to compensation for land but for the remaining investment value on land and for all assets attached to the land at replacement cost.
- (ii) Where PAPs lease land on the basis of leasing contracts with individuals, households or organizations other than those specified as point (i) above they shall only receive compensation for the remaining investment value on land and assets created on land before the cut-off date at full replacement cost. Compensation payments for land will be made for owner of the affected land.

Land users who do not have legitimate land ownership (illegal user)

- (i) For agricultural land which was used before July 1, 2004, of which land users are households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production will be compensated at 100% replacement cost as per Paragraph 2 Article 77 of the Land Law.
- (ii) For other cases, instead of compensation, the PAPs will receive financial assistance for livelihood restoration with an amount corresponding to the remained value of investment made for the land improvement or an amount equal to 60% of affected land compensation value at current market price, depending on whichever is higher, and participation of livelihood restoration program.

6.3.2. Compensation for non-agricultural land

- a. Organizations, individuals whose land for non-agricultural production and business is acquired will be compensated as follows:
 - (i) All affected households, individuals with LURC or legalizable: i) if local land fund is available and PAP choice, compensation “land for land” is priority; ii) If land is not available or the PAP prefers to receive cash compensation, they will receive compensation in cash for loss of land and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost. Households, individuals who have no LURC or unlegalizable shall not be compensated for land but cash assistance for livelihood restoration with amount of at least 30% of affected land compensation value at replacement cost.
 - (ii) Households and individuals who use leased land with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated for the remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.
 - (iii) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with lump-sum rent payment (rent not derived from the state budget) will be compensated “land for land” if local land fund is available, if not, will be compensated in cash at 100% of replacement cost.

- (iv) Valid organizations (economic organizations, public organizations in accordance with financial autonomy) using land for non-agricultural production and business with annual rent payment or lump-sum rent payment but were exempted from rent will not be compensated for land but compensated equivalent to remaining values invested in such lands and assets on the land at 100% replacement cost.
- b. In addition to the compensation mentioned above, the project will provide allowances and recovery assistance as mentioned in item 6.4.5 of this RP.

6.3.3. Compensation for loss of residential land

Land users are eligible for compensation

- The land users affected by the project will be compensated for the recovered area in cash at 100% of the replacement cost;
- In case where a part of residential land is acquired and the remaining land area is not enough for dwelling (ineligible for house construction as prescribed), the State shall acquire all remaining land (if desired) and AHs can choose one of the following compensation options:

If PAP choice is compensation “land for land” PAP will be allocated land plot/apartment in the project’s resettlement site where infrastructure is fully invested and allocation of resettlement land plot/apartment will be made according to the provisions of Provincial People’s Committee, depending on local land fund. PAP will be provided with a certificate of land/ apartment use right without paying any fees. In case the compensation amount to be paid for affected land is higher than value of land plot/apartment allocated in the project’s resettlement site, the difference amount will be paid in cash to PAP. Contrary to this case, PAPs will be supported the difference to buy a minimum land lot or resettled apartment. Relocated PAP will be provided resettlement allowance. If PAP choice is not compensation “land for land”, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost, plus relocation allowance prescribed by the province for self-relocation.

- The acquired land user who is eligible for compensation but the land in the process of dispute is entitled to compensation at the rate of 100% of the replacement cost and will receive compensation after the dispute is resolved. For disputed land, the compensation money needs to be either with the court or into an escrow account and paid to the affected after resolution of the dispute.

Residential land users are not eligible for compensation (including encroached land)

- The households whose land is affected will be assisted in cash with an amount of least 30% of the land at the replacement cost. For PAPs with houses encroaching beyond canals/rivers, the affected land area will be calculated as the area of their houses but not exceeding the land allocation quotas stipulated by PPC.
- The APs who have no place to reside in the project area will be allocated a minimum resettlement land plot or an apartment in the resettlement area by paying by instalments hiring.

6.3.4 Compensation for houses and structures

Compensation and support policy for houses/structures:

- Compensation in cash will be made for all affected houses/structures, at replacement cost, if legally constructed before the cut-off date⁶. The compensation amount is sufficient to rebuild a new house/structure with similar type and technical standard without deduction of salvageable materials. For illegally constructed structures, if household was announced or prevented by local authorities at time of construction due to violation to the local government regulation but households has not followed, policy of the local government will apply.
- If the house/structure is partially demolished and the remained part is unviable, compensation at replacement cost for the entire house/structure. Whereas the house/structure is partially demolished but the remaining part is still usable, compensation at replacement cost for the demolished part plus costs for repairing the remained part in accordance with its technical standards similar to the level-project condition;
- Architectural works of state-owned organizations will be compensated 100% of the replacement cost based on the remaining value. Compensation is paid to the state budget.

Compensation policies for tenants:

- Tenants who are residing in leased state houses: (i) will not be compensated for the land area and houses owned by the state but fully compensated at the replacement costs for the improved, repaired and upgraded works; (ii) will be entitled to rent or buy a minimum plot/apartment in the project resettlement area to resettle if there is no other place/house in the commune/ward of the project area; (iii) if the project has no plot in its resettlement site for them to rent/buy, DPs will be supported in cash with not less than 60% of the replacement cost of land and house to be self - resettled (Item 2, Article 14, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2015);
- Tenants who are residing in leased private houses will be provided with a transportation allowance for moving assets to their new residential areas.

6.3.5 Compensation policies for loss of trees and farm produce

- Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be made to PAPs at time of compensation for the trees/ domestic animals planted/raised on the land;
- Where affected trees/animals can be relocated, compensation will be paid for the loss of the trees/animals due to removing, plus the transportation cost.

6.3.6. Compensation policies for affected graves/tombs

In cases where the family moves separately, each family moves on its own, the compensation level shall be calculated for all stages and procedures for moving to the new cemetery as follows:

⁶ In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:

- a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.
- b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local authorities at the time of construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply.

- a) stone graves: 4.000.000 dong/grave
- b) Soil graves to the inventory date < 36 months: 8.000.000 dong/grave.
- c) Soil graves to the inventory date ≥ 36 months: 6.000.000 dong/grave.
- d) Unknown stone graves: 1.000.000 dong/grave.

In cases where local customs or beliefs are recognized by law for un-disintered graves, the displacement of graves for project implementation shall be assisted according to Point (b) or Point (c), Clause 1 above.

In cases where graves have been plastered or paved, the volume of plastering or paving stones shall be compensated according to the unit price of compensation for properties and architectural structures promulgated by the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province.

In cases where the entire cemetery area is relocated with separate area-designing plannings approved by the State, the Project Owner shall have to plan for the new cemetery suitable to the relocation requirements and the total cost for new construction.

6.3.7 Compensation policies for affected public utilities

For public works affected by the project, it must be rehabilitated as soon as possible, minimizing adverse impacts on the production and life of the people in the project area and people will not have to pay any cost for rehabilitation.

6.3.8 Compensation for Temporarily-affected land/assets

If private or state structures are temporarily affected by contractors during the construction phase, contractors shall have to bear all responsibilities for compensation to the affected at the replacement cost as those are permanently affected by the project. Assistance shall be provided to rehabilitate temporarily affected land to its original condition or to a better condition.

6.3.9. Compensation for moving assets

Households and individuals whose land is acquired and having to relocate to other places will be entitled to compensation for moving their assets (according to their family-resister), specifically: relocation within Thanh Hoa province shall be compensated for 5,000,000 VND/household; relocation to another province is compensated 8,000,000 VND per household.

6.4. Support for life and production stabilization

In addition to direct compensation for damaged assets, APs are supported to recover their income and stabilize their lives during the transition period.

6.4.1. Support for severely affected household

Support will be provided for all members of AHs as follows:

- Acquisition of 20% to 70% (and 10% to 70% for vulnerable households) of the productive land being used, support for a period of 6 months with no relocation and 12 months with relocation.
- Acquisition of more than 70% of the productive land being used, the support shall be provided for a period of 12 months if they are not required to relocate and within 24 months if relocating.
- The level of support for a person is calculated in cash which is equivalent to 30 kg of rice per month according to the average local market price at the time of support.

6.4.2. Support for relocation and temporary residence

- The affected households who self-relocate to other places shall receive a subsidy equal to the investment value in infrastructure for a plot in resettlement site. Infrastructure investment unit cost is determined and approved by Thanh Hoa PPC.
- The PAP who has to relocate and have no other places to live during period of establishing new accommodation, shall be entitled to assistance of housing rent. The level of support for this entity in Tinh Gia district is 1,000,000 VND /month/household. The actual support time is 6 months maximum. In case, plot in resettlement site is not allocated to AH on time, AH will be provided housing rent until they have received plot. Households will receive money according to this policy after handing over the land to the project as regulation.
- Households and individuals who are currently renting houses that are not state-owned houses, and when the state acquires land have to relocate, they will be supported by cash for transport their assets (according to family-register), specifically: relocation within Thanh Hoa province is supported 5,000,000 VND per household; relocation to other provinces is 8,000,000 VND /household.

6.4.3. Support for public land acquisition

- Where the acquired land belongs to the public land fund of communes, wards or district townships, such land shall be entitled 70% of the compensation level according to the acquired land type; Support money is remitted into the state budget; It is included in the annual budget estimates of communes, wards and townships and can only be used for investment in the construction of infrastructure works used for public purposes of communes, wards or townships.

6.4.4. Support for vocational training and job change

- Support for vocational training and job change for agricultural households with affected agricultural land (certified by the local authority), with the level of 1.5 times of compensation value of the affected area at the province land price;
- In case members in the working age of the seriously affected households have a need for vocational training and job creation - they will be admitted to vocational training centers in the province and free of charge for one course (not applied for entities with outside-province vocational training).

6.4.5. Assistance for loss of income and/or business

a. Assistance for production, business rehabilitation:

- (i) Businesses/households with business registration affected by the project will be compensated or supported. The maximum compensation/support is 30% of after-tax income of 01 years based on their average annual after-tax revenue of the last three years which have been declared to the tax authorities;
- (ii) Households without business license but who have met their tax obligations will be entitled to support equivalent to 50% of support level of registered businesses/households.

- a. Assistance for removing the production/business facilities: Organizations and PAPs that are 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 establishments. Support levels will be determined by actual costs at the time of removal.

Allowance for interrupted employment: Employees who are working for affected manufacturing facilities or businesses with labor contract and continuously contributed social insurance at the businesses shall be entitled to receive allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations of government on affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months as well as assistance in seeking job opportunity if needed.

6.4.6 Assistance for social policy families and vulnerable households

AHs who belong to the vulnerable groups will receive all compensation and support related to their loss of assets, besides they are entitled to financial support and allowances according to regulation of Thanh Hoa CPC at the time of implementation, but not less than 3 million VND/household.

6.4.6. Incentive Bonus: All PAPs who hand over the affected land on time after receiving full compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance according to regulation of Thanh Hoa CPC.

Table 14: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
I – PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION				
1.1. Agricultural land ⁷	1.1.1. Marginal loss: <20% (<10% for vulnerable group) of landholding The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield	1.1.1.1. All AHs with LURC, or legalizable	(i) Cash compensation for affected land at 100% replacement cost ⁸ . (ii) Compensation for assets on the affected land, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix. Allowance for vocational training and job creation (please refer to item 3.1.1 of this entitlement matrix).	▪ Affected households to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project. ▪ The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation and allowances for PAP.
		1.1.1.2. Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land	No compensation for land. But cash compensation for remaining values invested in affected land and affected assets attached to the land at full replacement cost.	
				1.1.1.3. Land Users without LURC or illegalizable to the affected land	▪ Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 and land users are households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production will be compensated at full replacement cost. ▪ AP using land after July 1, 2004 will receive livelihood restoration assistance equal to 60% of compensation value for affected land area or other allowances according to PPC’s decision, depending

⁷Classification of agricultural land as stipulated in Article 10 of the Land Law

⁸ When domestic laws do not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standards.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			whichever is higher.	
	1.1.2. Severe Loss: $\geq 20\%$ ($\geq 10\%$ for vulnerable groups) of landholding	1.1.2.1. All AHs with LURC, or legalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.1 of this matrix, priority for compensation “land for land” if local land fund is available and PAP choice. In addition, they will receive assistance in cash for living rehabilitation as specified in item 3.1.2 of this matrix and participating in livelihood restoration program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation must meet the following principles: a) equivalent to value of the affected land area; b) same type of soil (or equal productive capacity); c) acceptable by the PAP; d) issuance of LURC; and e) non-payment of taxes, charges and fees for registration of land use rights. If land compensation size is smaller or lower quality, APs will be entitled to compensation in cash equivalent the differences.
		1.1.2.2. Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use communal/public land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.2 of this matrix.. 	
		1.1.2.3. Land Users without LURC or illegalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.3 of this matrix. 	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
1.2. Non-agricultural land with and/or without structures on land	Non-agricultural land is acquired	<i>Household/individual/organization with LURC and/or legalizable</i>	Compensation in cash at 100% of replacement cost. And Compensation at replacement cost for affected assets if created before the cut-off date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected persons/organizations to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project. The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation and allowance for PAP.
		<i>Household/individual/organization without LURC and/or unlegalizable</i>	If affected lands are not entitled to the compensation, PAPs will be assisted in cash with an amount of at least 30% of land compensation value. And Compensation at replacement cost for affected assets if created before the cut-off date.	
1.3. Residential land	<i>1.3.1. Not relocated</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of residential land without structures Or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of residential land with houses/structures built thereon, and the remaining (non-acquired) land is adequate to rebuild the house/structure 	<i>1.3.1.1. Land user with LURC or legalizable</i>	(i) Compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost (ii) Compensation for assets on the affected land, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected persons/organizations to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery 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. If the actual affected area is different with the recorded area in the Land Use Rights
		<i>1.3.1.2. Land users with temporary land use right or leased rights.</i>	(i) PAP will not be compensated for land but compensated for assets on the land which created before the cut-off date at 100% replacement cost according to sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix.	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	(reorganizing PAP)	<i>1.3.1.3. Land users without LURC or unlegalizable</i>	(i) PAP will not be compensated for land, but financial assistance, equal to 30% of compensation value for the affected land area or other assistances according to regulations of Provincial People's Committee depending whichever is higher. (i) Compensation for assets created on the affected land before the cut-off date at replacement cost, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix.	Certificate (LURC), the affected area will be compensated according to the actual measured area unless otherwise occupied.
	<i>1.3.2. Relocated APs</i>	<i>1.3.2.1. Relocating PAPs with LURC, or legalizable</i>	Relocating PAPs can opt to one of the followings: (i) Compensation "land for land" with a land plot/apartment in the project's resettlement site where invested fully infrastructure. PAP will be provided LURC without any fees. Or (ii) Compensation for loss of land in cash at 100% replacement cost if PAP chose. Compensation for assets on the affected land, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix. Resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAP, including: Transportation allowance; House renting allowance; Support for self-relocation; Subsistence allowance... (Please refer to item 3.2.1 of this entitlement matrix).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affected persons/organizations to be notified at least 180 days before land recovery by the Project. ▪ In case the compensation amount for affected land is higher than the value of land plot/apartment compensation in the project's resettlement site, the difference amount will be paid in cash to PAP. ▪ In case the compensation amount for affected land is less than the value of a minimum land plot /apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAPs will be given the support to buy a minimum plot/apartment for shelter. ▪ In the case of the remaining

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
				<p>land is not large enough to rebuild house, but there is pond/garden/agricultural land in the same or adjacency with the affected plot it could be converted into residential land according to the provisions of PPC to be able to rebuild house on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The specific provisions on allocation of land/apartment resettlement will be set after consultation with PAPs.
		<i>1.3.2.2. Land users with temporary land use right or leased rights</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) PAP will not be compensated for land but compensated for assets on the land which created before the cut-off date at 100% replacement cost (refer to sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix) (ii) Compensation in cash for the remaining amount of leasing contract. (iii) Assistance in transportation allowance for the PAPs in accordance with section 2.2 of this entitlement matrix. 	If relocated PAP has not any house or accommodation within project commune/ward, they will be allocated a minimum land plot/apartment in resettlement site and has to pay land use fee.
		<i>1.3.2.3. Land users without LURC or unlegalizable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) PAP will not be compensated for land but financial assistance for PAP equal to 30% of compensation value for the affected land area or other assistances according to regulation of the Provincial People's Committee, depending whichever is higher. (ii) Compensation for assets on the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In case the relocated PAPs belong to poor or vulnerable groups, special assistance (in cash and/or in kind) will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new site. PPC will consider the rate of assistance for these people

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>acquisition, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 of this entitlement matrix.</p> <p>(iii) If PAP has no other place within project commune/ward to move, a minimum land plot or an apartment in resettlement site will be provided and they can either pay in installment land use fee or rent it for living</p>	
1.4. Houses/structures	1.4.1. Partial impact Unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use.	<i>1.4.1.1. Owners of affected house/structures legally created before the cut-off date</i>	Compensation in cash for affected part at replacement cost and costs for repairing the remaining part.	<p>Compensation will be paid in cash, without any depreciation of the house/structure and deduction for salvageable materials. The compensation is calculated according to the actual affected area.</p> <p>In cases where an affected structure has been constructed in violation of the national land law applicable at time of construction and the household had been notified to cease the construction, the following applies:</p> <p>a) If the local authorities have recorded this notification as evidence, then support at replacement cost in lieu of formal compensation for the structure will be provided.</p> <p>b) If there is no evidence that the household was notified by local authorities at the time of</p>
	1.4.2. Full impact including house is partially affected by the project but the remaining part is no longer viable for use.		Compensation at replacement cost for affected house/structure without any depreciation of the structure and deduction for salvageable materials; And Provision of resettlement assistance for PAP.	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
				<p>construction that the structure violated the national land law applicable at time of construction, the Bank policy on compensation will apply.</p> <p>If house/structure constructed after the cut-off date, no compensation and assistance is provided.</p>
		1.4.2.1. Tenants of the state or organization's houses	<p>(i) Tenants of state owned or state organization's houses will be provided assistance in cash equal to 60% value of the affected land and house and resettlement allowances. They are also prioritized to rent or buy a new apartment or plot in resettlement site.</p> <p>(ii) The tenants leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided resettlement allowance including transportation allowance for moving their assets. They will also be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation according to the provisions of Provincial People's Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
1.5. Grave and tomb	Displaced graves or tombs	Owned graves/no owner	<p>In cases where the family moves separately, each family moves on its own, a compensation package for each type of tomb shall be calculated for all stages and procedures for moving to the new cemetery as follows:</p> <p>- a) stone graves: 4.000.000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal grave and tomb is implemented according to local custom, so DCRC should arrange compensation payment for AHs at relevant time. ▪ For ownerless affected graves, PMU will sign a contract with

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>dong/grave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - b) Soil graves to the inventory date < 36 months: 8.000.000 dong/grave. - c) Soil graves to the inventory date ≥ 36 months: 6.000.000 dong/grave. - d) Unknown stone graves: 1.000.000 dong/grave. <p>In cases where local customs or beliefs are recognized by law for un-disintered graves, the displacement of graves for project implementation shall be assisted according to Point b or Point c, Clause 1 above.</p> <p>In cases where graves have been plastered or paved, the volume of plastering or paving stones shall be compensated according to the unit price of compensation for properties and architectural structures promulgated by the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province.</p>	local people for relocating affected graves to new site.
1.6. Crops and Trees, livestock	1.6.1. Crops and/or trees lost or damaged	Owners of affected crops and trees created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	Compensation at replacement cost will be paid to affected households. For the tree that can be replanted, the transportation cost and the actual damage due to the transportation and re-planting shall be compensated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAPs to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project. The crops/trees which have been cultivated after cut-off date will not be entitled any compensation and/or allowances.
1.7. Other assets	Loss of, or damage other assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Such as telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable 	Owners/users affected assets created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	Compensation for affected assets at replacement costs and/or costs for transferring and installing according to providers' regulations.	PMU has to work with providers to provide services to PAPs soonest to ensure their living conditions.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	TV, internet access etc.			
1.8. Public structures	Loss of, or damage to assets	Community affected assets created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost to rebuild or repair. In case of removal or installment, no cost to the community is applied. ▪ Public infrastructure directly related to people's livelihoods such as irrigation canals, power line, road, etc. will be (i) compensated at replacement cost, as determined through consultation with the affected community; and/or (ii) restored/rebuilt with quality equal to or higher than the pre-project levels. 	PMU works with contractors to ensure no interruption of livelihoods of PAPs is occurred during construction. In case it happens leading to loss of AH's income, compensation for the income lost has to be paid.
II. ASSISTANCE AND SUBSIDY				
2.1. Job training/creation allowance	<i>PAP Losing productive land</i>	All land users with LURC or legalizable directly engaged in agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash allowance equal/at least 1.5 times the compensation value of recovered productive land area. 	The PPC will decide level of the allowance, at least 1.5 times the compensation value of recovered productive land area.
2.2. Subsistent allowance for severely affected household.	<i>Severely affected household (Loss $\geq 20\%$ or $\geq 10\%$ for vulnerable groups)</i>	Land users regardless of land tenure status	<p>In addition to compensation and assistances as applicable in item 2.1.1 of this matrix, severely affected households also receive subsistence allowance (during transition period) in cash equal 30kg of rice per person per month, in particular:</p> <p>(i) PAPs losing 20 - 70% of their agricultural landholding (or 10 - 70%</p>	Price of rice is the local market price at time of compensation

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>for the poor and vulnerable groups) will be provided with allowance of 6 months if they do not have to relocate, and 12 months in case of relocation.</p> <p>(ii) PAPs losing more than 70% of their agricultural landholding will be assisted for a period of 12 months if they do not have to relocate, and 24 months in case of relocation.</p>	
2.3. Resettlement allowance	Households have to relocate to another place or rebuilt in the remaining land	Relocated households regardless of land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for life stabilization, equivalent to 30kg of rice at local market price at compensation time for all household members for 6 months. Assistance for housing rent for each relocated HH with 1,000,000 VND/month/household for at least 03 months in rural area and 6 months in urban area. Compensation for actual transportation expenses to the new place. <p>Households and individuals whose land is acquired and having to relocate will be entitled to compensation for moving their assets (according to their family-resister), specifically: relocation within Thanh Hoa province shall be compensated for 5,000,000 VND/household; relocation to another province is compensated 8,000,000 VND per household.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing rent should be enough for HH to rent accommodation in locality. If land plot in resettlement site is not allocated to HH at time of handing over their land to the project, housing rent will be provided until land plot allocated. Specific assistances are detailed for each case of households moving to other place or rebuilding the house on the existing land.
Allowance for loss of Income/livelihood	Loss of Income and/or business due to relocation	Owners of affected business establishments	(i) For registered businesses, provision of business disruption allowance by cash, equal to 30% of one year income after the tax.	Calculation of allowance according to the average one year income of the last three

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
due to relocation of business			<p>(ii) For non-registered businesses, provision of business disruption allowance by cash, equal to 50% of allowance of one year income after the tax of the similar registered businesses; and</p> <p>(iii) Vocational training for all labor age members of the household if their main income source relies on the business lost.</p> <p>Allowance for interrupted employment: Employees who worker in affected production, business establishments with labor contract will receive allowance equivalent to the minimum salary as per the regulations to affected employees during the transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months; and 3 minimum salary allowance for non-contracted employees.</p>	years which is certified by the tax office.
2.4. Assistance for public land acquisition	Land acquisition of communes, wards or townships	Affected communes, wards and towns	No compensation for land but support in cash equal to 100% of compensation amount for the acquired land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance will be transferred to the bank account of the commune. It will be used to invest construction of infrastructure and for public purposes of communes, wards and townships as stipulated in Article 24 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP. The PPC decides level of assistance.
2.5. Allowances for vulnerable groups	2.5.1 Allowance /Assistance targeted to Vulnerable Households	Affected vulnerable PAP regardless level of impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>For landless households</u>: assistance by provision of an apartment/plot that PAP can either pay in installment to buy or rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vulnerable groups are identified according to definition in the “Glossary”

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>it for living (depending on the choice of the PAPs). Other assistances will be considered if necessary to ensure vulnerable PAPs can restore their livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Social Policy Relocated Households</u> 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 PPC ▪ <u>For poor households:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poor PAPs who have to relocate or lose more than 10% of their agricultural landholding will be supported as mentioned above. Poor PAPs who lose less than 10% of their land will be assisted in cash according to provincial policy. b) Other poor PAPs will be assisted in cash according to regulation of provincial policy. ▪ <u>Other vulnerable groups:</u> including female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support. 	<p>part.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AHs who belong to the vulnerable groups will receive all compensation and support related to their loss of assets, besides, they are entitled to financial support and allowances according to regulation of Thanh Hoa CPC at the time of implementation, but not less than 3 million VND/household
	2.5.2 Incentive Bonus	PAPs move out of the affected areas on time of the schedule	<u>Incentive Bonus:</u> All PAPs who hand over the affected land on time after receiving full compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance according to regulation of province.	The bonus in cash will be paid right after AH has handed over land to the project.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
	2.5.3 Additional allowances/supports (if necessary)	All PAPs regardless of legal status of land use		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs losing 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 to ensure their livelihood restored to the pre-project level. Apart from the assistances mentioned above, based on the actual situation, the PPC may consider other assistances to secure life stabilization, production and livelihoods of PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and Livelihood Restoration Programs will be designed in combination with current programs of the locality and with the assistance of livelihoods experts. The programs will target the needs of both men and women.
III - TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION				
3.1 Temporary loss of land	Temporary loss of land during construction	Owners/users are temporally affected land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land but compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and income lost during occupying period. 	Restore land to pre-project condition before returning to PAP
3.2 Impact arising from the construction	Damages caused by contractors to private or public structures	Land owners/users are affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaged property will be restored to its former condition or if impossible restoration, compensated for damaged properties by contractors as soon as possible following policy of the RPF and RP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of impacts on business of PAPs, the contractors have to agree with the households on payment for disruption of business. Under their contract terms and conditions, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities.

PART 7. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

7.1. Objective

The objective of the program is to help AHs, especially severely affected households recover their income and restore their lives at least equal to or greater than before the project.

7.2. Program's subjects

Participants in the income restoration program are those severely affected by the project, with 20% (10% for vulnerable groups) or more of the existing productive land being acquired and affected businesses. Results of the IOL show that 745 affected households are eligible to participate in the income restoration program, of which 520 households are severely affected by loss of productive land and 225 households have to relocate their houses and shops/businesses.

7.3. Method of need assessment

The assessment of needs for support was conducted with 100% of eligible households to participate in the Program by questionnaires, in-depth interview and focus group discussions. The information need to be collected are demographic characteristics of HH members such as income and sources of income, ages of household members and their education, occupation; potential impact on income/occupation by the project and support demand to recovery income and livelihood.

7.4. Result of assessment

The assessment showed the popular jobs in location are farming (723 persons), making footwear (298 persons), fishing (168 persons), public servant (135 persons) and business (104 persons).

The results revealed that there were 474 agricultural laborers affected by work and income, of which, the age group of 41 years old and older is 242 people; Age group of 40 years old and below is 228 people. The business/trading sector has 25 people with income potential and fishery sector has 17 people. It found that the agricultural occupation group is the most demanding for changing jobs/livelihoods. Other groups have no demand because they still want to support to maintain their old job.

Regarding occupational skills, the percentage of skilled workers is not high, accounting for nearly 10%. Notably, the percentage of skilled workers in the under 40 year-old group who need employment support (training and job placement) accounts for only 5%; The rest is unskilled labor, the main occupation is agriculture and enjoy labor market during their free time. The educational level of this group is high school (91%); the rest are secondary level.

It can be seen that most APs have the need for job placement (337 persons); followed by access to loans for production (264 persons); the number of people requesting for vocational training support is not too high (79 persons) and one group (70 persons) has no idea about the plan for income/livelihood restoration. Careers selected for training are electronics, automotive repair, and industrial electricity.

Challenges of the Livelihood Restoration Program belongs to the farmer group, particular in over 40 year-old demanding agricultural group (112 persons) who have high school education (82%) but the majority are unskilled workers.

For agricultural workers who want to continue their old jobs, ways to increase productivity and value for agricultural products are critical.

7.5. Proposed support program

7.5.1. Support for loan access

According to the preliminary assessment, 264 subjects (AHs/PAPs) want to get access to loans to invest in production. The financial bodies that can be mobilized in the program are Social Policy Bank⁹, Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and funds for poor women of Tinh Gia Women's Union

Access to bank's concessional loans:

- The project will organize workshops that connect the representatives of the banks/funds and the APs in the project communes to provide information on the access to loans prior to the compensation and site clearance. It is expected that about 8 workshops will be held.
- The PMU will be responsible for organizing the workshop with the banks and will be responsible for providing information to PAPs who need access to loans.

7.5.2. Support for vocational training

There are 79 individuals who want to take courses at vocational training centers in the district and province. To proactively propose the program budget, in this proposal, it is assumed that the current support level according to the popular demand is a vocational training course of 3 months or less and there will be 200 people being trained.

7.5.3. Provision of information and job placement

The PMU will update the employment needs in the area, including contractors of the project. If the affected people want to work for the project, they can directly engage in recruitment or PMU will transfer the list to the contractors for recruitment. The PMU will also discuss with construction contractors to provide appropriate jobs for affected people if they have demand using local labors. Commune People's Committee and local mass organizations will be the key point in informing jobs and recruiting local laborers for labor users.

7.6 Implementing agency

The PMU will be responsible for setting up a coordination mechanism among the stakeholders to implement the Program. Stakeholders include: DOLISA of Thanh Hoa province, People's Committees at all levels, banks and mass organizations, LFDCs and vocational training centers.

7.7 Implementing budget

Estimated budget for implementation of the income restoration program is about 1,694,500,000 VND including training costs, workshops and contingency cost. This budget will be updated in accordance with results of the need assessment updated during project implementation. Detailed budget is shown in table 15.

⁹ The program of the Social Policy Bank that appropriate to advise the households include: (i) loans to poor households; (ii) loans to near-poor households; (iii) loans to new households escaping from poverty; (iv) loans to policy beneficiaries to work abroad for a definite term; (v) credits to students; (vi) housing loans to poor households and (vii) employment loans.

Table 15: Program Implementation Budget

Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Amount (vnd)
Vocational training	Pax	200	5,900,000	1,180,000,000
Capital access workshop	Workshop	8	45,000,000	360,000,000
Contingency (5%)	Lump	1	104,500,000	104,500,000
Total				1,644,500,000

The budget for implementing the income restoration program is extracted from the counterpart fund of Thanh Hoa province.

7.8 Implementation plan

It is expected that the income restoration program will be implemented after compensation to affected households, beginning in Quarter 4, 2018 and implemented through 2022. Activities include: updating of needs; organizing capital access workshops; providing vocational training; and performing regular management work.

7.9 Monitoring and evaluation

The income restoration program will be monitored regularly by the PMU and external monitoring consultant every 6 months from the time of implementation until the program ends. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to review the effectiveness of program's activities to timely propose adjustments to activities to meet the objectives. The monitoring and evaluation contents are included in the terms of reference of the external monitoring consultant.

PART 8: RESETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENT

8.1 Principles for selecting resettlement site

Resettlement sites must be built in a synchronous manner, ensuring the construction standards and norms, in conformity with the local conditions, customs and practices and acceptable by PAPs and met criteria as follows:

- Location of resettlement site in accordance with local planning;
- Full infrastructure and services;
- Close to the original resident area to maintain their occupations and social bonds and enjoyable project benefits;
- Better living conditions compared with the original resident area;

The project has conducted consultations with the households/communities surrounding the proposed resettlement site. Accordingly, there will be many resettlement sites scattered in the project area. Project communities and AHs fully supported the development of the resettlement site at the proposed site. The result of community consultation is shown in the following sections.

8.2 Resettlement site construction

8.2.1. Assessment of the needs for resettlement of the project

The survey shows that 225 households will be affected 100% houses and have to resettle. There are three (03) resettlement options for people to choose, including: (i) resettlement on the remaining area of the household; (ii) resettlement in the resettlement area of the project and (iii) self-resettlement in other places.

For resettlement on the remaining land, local authorities will provide appropriate guidance and assistance in changing the land use purpose for the people to rebuild their houses. Relocated households will receive full support to ensure the fastest possible resettlement.

For self-relocation, relocated households will receive compensation for self relocation. In this case, the affected household will receive compensation money at replacement cost, and the household will be provided with an allowance for resettlement equivalent to the investment value of the infrastructure of the minimum resettlement plot at resettlement area according to the regulations of Thanh Hoa People's Committee.

For relocation in resettlement site, resettled households will be relocated to resettlement sites to be constructed under the project in consultation with them and their concurrence.

The table below provides detailed information on results of the need assessment for relocation to resettlement sites.

Table 16: Resettlement demand to resettlement sites

No.	Item	Number of relocated HHs	Number of HHs relocating to resettlement site	Number of plots to be prepared ¹⁰	Required area (m2)
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	90	30	50	15,000
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	72	26	40	13,000
3	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	38	19	30	10,000
4	Resettlement site	8	8	15	6,000
Total		225	83	135	45,000

Out of 225 relocated households, 83 households chose to relocate in resettlement sites. In order to meet the needs of these households (including in-need and eligible households), the project

¹⁰ The number of land lots will be also prepared for contingency cases

will prepare approximately 135 plots of land at various resettlement sites with a total area of 4.5ha.

8.2.2. Public consultation on resettlement sites

Pulic consultations were conducted in 8 project communes/towns with affected communities in general and households possible to be displaced in particular and representatives of local authorities. Information on the consultations is shown in Table 17.

Table 17: Public consultation on resettlement sites

Nr.	Time	Communes	Participants			Results of consultations
			total	men	women	
1	20/7/2017	Ninh Hải	112	79	33	The majority of households have a garden land fund to transfer land use purpose and housing construction; About 30 households want to move to another place in the village/commune. The location of the resettlement site for Ninh Hai Commune was determined in <u>Thong Nhat village with an area of 1.5 ha</u>
2	25/7/2017	Xuân Lâm	25	17	8	The suitable resettlement area is in Doi Tuong, Van Xuan 8 village. Area of 0.5ha
3	25/7/2017	Hải Thanh	34	19	15	It is important to review the size and alignment of items to minimize resettlement, and the limited number of resettlement sites will be intermingled to ensure the maintenance of old livelihoods.
4	26/7/2017	Bình Minh	72	42	30	The location was proposed is in Quy Vinh village. According to consultation with representative from Binh Minh CPC and Tinh Gia DPC, the best choice is in Ray Kenh hamlet in Quy Vinh village, Binh Minh commune. The area is 1.5ha. This option also was agreed by AHs.
5	27/7/2017	Nguyễn Bình	67	42	25	Two resettlement forms are choosen which are on-site and self-contained resettlement.
6	31/7/2017	Hải Hòa	91	51	40	Ron village were chosen to be ressetement site by 11 AHs who

Nr.	Time	Communes	Participants			Results of consultations
			total	men	women	
						have to relocate. The area is 0.5 ha.
7	31/7/2017	Hải Nhân	24	11	13	It is important to review the size and alignment of items to minimize resettlement, and the limited number of resettlement sites will be intermingled to ensure the maintenance of old livelihoods.
Total		8 commune/town	446	276	170	

Reason for choosing these sites because they are near the old places thus people can maintain their current livelihood, social relations and access to public services such as schools, healthcare center and transportation, market.

List of resettlement sites proposed by affected community are detailed as following table:

Table 18: Name and address of resettlement sites

No	Name and address of resettlement sites	Area (ha)
1	Thong Nhat village, Ninh Hai commune	1.5 ha
2	Ron village, Hai Hoa commune	0.5ha
3	Cao Thang 3, Nguyen Binh commune	0.5ha
4	Ray Kenh hamlet, Que Vinh village, Binh Minh commune	1.5ha
5	Van Xuan 8, Xuan Lam commune	0.5ha
6	Total	4.5ha

Construction of these resettlement sites will acquire land of 97 households, none of them has to relocate. All 97 AHs were included in this RAP and compensated the same policy with APs who are affected by the project.

8.2.3. Construction of resettlement sites

The proposed resettlement sites are expected to commence in the second quarter of 2018 and completed in the fourth quarter of 2018 (See the progress of technical team). According to the land law 2013, resettlement sites have to be constructed with full infrastructure before land acquisition to ensure relocated households have not temporarily relocate.

8.2.4. Resettlement construction cost

Total cost for construction of resettlement sites will take from the World bank fund, which is estimated about 50,000,000,000 VND (about \$2.3m).

8.2.5. Issuance of land use right certificate

According to the Government of Vietnam, households who are allocated resettlement plots in the resettlement site will be granted land use right certificates by the People's Committee of District. Relocated household do not need to pay any fee related to granting LURC.

8.2.6. Environmental issues when constructing resettlement site

Table 19: Environmental issues of resettlement site

No.	Impacts	Mitigation measures
I	Construction period	
1	The process of ground leveling can contaminate surface water and groundwater in the area and the quality of ambient air	It should be done in a closed process, limiting outflow of water that results in polluting the water source. Spraying water in the area near households and roads.
2	Noise and dust during construction affect the ambient air quality	Construction work must be done in compliance with the prescribed time, avoid the lunch break or evening. Construction equipment should ensure technical standards to limit noise and dust.
3	Construction equipment and machinery may cause shocks that damage neighboring structures	The construction work should ensure not to affect households, with technical measures to reduce vibration during construction process.
4	The generation of construction waste, domestic waste of workers pollute the environment	Daily collection of solid waste during construction and domestic waste for treatment in accordance with regulations
5	Material, sand and stone vehicles without cover generate dust and gas that cause air pollution and traffic congestion	Material truck should have cover when transporting. In dry season, water regularly to reduce dust. Proper division of traffic flow in order to avoid traffic congestion
6	Health and safety issues for workers and the community during the construction phase	Provide training on labor safety for workers; provide labor protection equipment for workers; Raise awareness of workers and communities about social diseases such as HIV/AIDS; respect for indigenous culture.
II	Operation period	
1	The increase in domestic waste from daily activities of the people	Organize local public service units to collect domestic and solid waste
2	The increase in population in the area will	Strengthen management, and control to

No.	Impacts	Mitigation measures
	affect security and order.	ensure order and security in the area

PART 9: PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

9.1. Objectives

Requirements:

- **Information disclosure:** The World Bank requires that sufficient information about project's potential risks and impacts be made available to the affected project people in a form and language that is understandable to project affected people and project's stakeholders, and in an accessible place and in a timely manner, enable affected peoples to provide meaningful feedback for project design and mitigation measures.
- **Consultation and participation:** The World Bank requires that Project Owner has to engage with project affected people through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation. Depending on the nature of the project, the consultation and participation of project stakeholders should be done in a way that is proportionate to the risks to and impacts of the project on the affected peoples.

Objectives of consultation and participation: consultation and participation are important activities of the project with following objectives:

- Ensure that the community is well known about the project information;
- Help the community understand the project's importance in the local socio-economic development, create a high consensus of the community on the project; reduce the possible conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays;
- Prepare plan for resettlement, compensation and assistance to meet the needs of AHs, maximize benefits of the project.

9.2. Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation

9.2.1. During project preparation

Methods of implementation:

Information dissemination and public consultation methods include rapid assessment with involvement and consultation of stakeholders, using site-based techniques and household meetings and site visits, public meetings, focus group discussions, and socio-economic surveys.

Consultation content:

The consultation focused on the following main contents: (i) project's proposed components, including objectives and proposed work items; (ii) The resettlement policy framework that will apply for compensation, assistance and site clearance; (iii) Mitigation measures and Grievance redress mechanism; (iv) Resettlement sites and relocation; (v) public consultation on community needs for improving local infrastructure and community awareness on the project objectives.

Consultation results:

Public consultations during the project preparation phase were carried out in July 2017 in the project communes/towns. A total of 8 meetings were held with 446 participants, including 276 men and 170 women. In 446 participants, 60 pax are representatives of local authorities, mass organizations and consultants; 386 AHs (37 of them are vulnerable households).

Public consultation activities in the preparation phase help create and strengthen the consensus of community on the project. A summary of public consultations, dissemination of information is presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Information about public consultation meetings about resettlement

Time	Location	Participants			Contents	Feedback of participants
		total	men	women		
20/7/2017	Ninh Hai commune	112	79	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information about the project, proposed items of the project; - Project implementation plan, including resettlement plan; - Introduction of the compensation and support policy framework of the project, principles and conditions for compensation; - Resettlement policy for displaced households; - Livelihood restoration programs of the project; - Results of preliminary survey and statistics of damage; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities and local people totally agree with the project and support for the project because it will facilitate local socio-economic development, create an environmental landscape, improve living conditions; - Local people want project should be carried out quickly; They want to be informed the resettlement plan early; - The project should avoid sensitive areas such as church, ancestral house. Local people mentioned Pham Van Doan temple, pagodas and Truong Cong Minh Duong temple which should be avoided; - Other opinions related to the warnings about environmental
25/7/2017	Hai Thanh commune	34	19	15		
26/7/2017	Binh Minh commune	72	42	30		
25/7/2017	Xuan Lam commune	25	17	8		
27/7/2017	Nguyen Binh commune	67	42	25		
25/7/2017	Hai Nhan commune	24	11	13		
26/7/2017	Tinh Gia Town	21	15	6		
31/7/2017	Hai Hoa commune	91	51	40		

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with affected people about resettlement sites; - Grievance redress mechanism. 	<p>pollution such as bad odors, domestic wastes/wastewater and people's awareness of environmental protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHs proposed some sites that suitable for construction of resettlement sites as mentioned above.
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The main concerns of local people are compensation, support and resettlement policies, especially, the resettlement. Households who need to resettle have focused on suggestions and recommendations about resettlement site.

The local people also paid attention to the policy of household separation when resettlement. compensation and support policies for assets on encroached land; Support policy for households engaged in processing and trading seafood and support when households lose their agricultural land. Some households are interested in the procedures for changing the purpose of land use to build houses, and on-site resettlement.

Local authorities and consultant discussed, listened and responded to local people's comments, in accordance with the project preparation phase. The minutes of consultation are attached in the appendix. Concerns of PAPs raised in the consultation were taken into account and reflected in the RP.

9.2.2. During project implementation

As the project implementation stage, more information will become available, such as results of replacement costs survey, updated compensation package, detailed design of resettlement sites, and resettlement implementation plan. These information need to be disclosed to affected households in a manner similar to those applied during project preparation. For severely affected households, such as those who need to relocate, or change their job, these people will be consulted in resettlement options and livelihoods restoration measures to help them make choice of compensation and resettlement.

Methods of consultation

Identification of Stakeholders: Identification of project stakeholders is one of the important steps in consultation exercise. Under this project, the following key stakeholders should be consulted:

- Affected households;
- Non-affected households who live adjacent to the project area;
- Potential project beneficiaries
- Heads of residential groups;
- Representatives of Commune/Ward's Peoples' Committee;

- Representatives of District's Peoples' Committee and related agencies;
- Representatives of Provincial/District Peoples' Committee and related departments
- Representatives of project owner;
- Representatives of mass organizations, i.e. Women's Union, Farmers' Associations, etc.
- Relevant NGOs.

Because the level of adverse impact is high on people whose land, economic and living activities are affected, priority will be given to affected groups, particularly the severely affected households (which includes families who need physical resettlement, households who lose 20% or more of their productive land) and those who are vulnerable. Consultation should pay attention to gender inclusive to ensure that women are involved in all consultations

Consultation channels:

The following key techniques should be used to promote the communication among projects stakeholders: a) Community meetings, b) Leaflets, c) Focus group discussion; and d) mass media such as television and Loudspeakers. The above channels are used with a purpose to ensure the reliability and validity of the feedback from the project stakeholders, particularly the group affected by the project.

b. Consultation contents

Consultation with atkeholders are required throughout the project cycle for all activities which impact on local people's lives. During the detailed design phase, community meetings will be organized to provide additional information to PAPs and provide them with an opportunity to participate in more detailed public discussion of design options and mitigation measures. PAPs also participate in process of resettlement implementation through consultations in resettlement policy and procedures. The affected people shall be provided with but not limited to the following information:

Project items: This consist of information about proposed works, their scales and other aspects such as where APs can find out more detailed information about the project. The proposed items are:

- Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge;
- Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone;
- Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and road approaches;
- Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach;
- Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal;
- Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal;
- Construct wastewater treatment plant;
- Resettlement site.

Impacts of the project: Impacts on people living and working in the project affected area, including explanations of the need for land acquisition for each specific project item of the project.

Rights and entitlements to compensation of APs: Explain clearly the rights and entitlements to compensation for different types of impacts to APs.

Grievance redress mechanism: Affected people will be informed that if they have any questions related to the project, compensation, resettlement and income restoration, they can lodge to competent agencies for resolving according to the GRM. .

Rights to participate and right to consult: Affected people will be informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan. Affected people will assign their representative in the Board for Compensation, Support and Resettlement of the district to ensure their participation in the project areas.

Resettlement activities: All persons affected by the project will be consulted about compensation and allowance and payment of compensation, monitoring process, resettlement option and information about the project implementation plan.

Organizational Responsibility: Affected people will be informed about the organizations and relevant authorities regarding resettlement and the responsibilities of each party.

Progress: The affected people will be informed about the planned progress for the main resettlement activities. It should be clearly stated that PAPs will only displace after full payment of compensation for lost assets has been received.

9.2.3. Public dissemination

As per the Bank's requirement (OP 4.12, paragraph 29), the draft RP were disclosed in Vietnamese at the website and office of the PMU, District PC, Ward PCs and in English at the World Bank website. After approval by the GoV and clearance by the WB, the final RP will also be disclosed as per the draft RP. For any changes to the RP it will be updated and cleared in the same way and re-disclosed.

PART 10: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1. Necessity of establishing grievance redress mechanism:

In order to ensure that all PAPs' 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 PAPs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All PAPs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and impacts related to labor influx. PAPs are not required to pay any fee for any procedures associated with seeking grievance redress, even when their cases are elevated to the Courts of Law. This cost is included in the budget for implementation of RP.

10.2. Grievance redress mechanism

The complainants may make a complaint by written form or presenting directly to the in-charge person. Where complaints are made by applications, the written complaints must clearly state the date of complaints; the name and address of the complainant; The contents, reasons for complaints and documents related to the contents of the complaints and settlement requests. Complaint application must be signed by the complainant or by finger-print. Where the complainant presents a direct complaint, the person receiving the complaint shall guide the complainant to write the complaint application or the receiver shall record the complaints in writing and request the complainant to sign or make finger-print on the application.

The criteria and principles for the operation of the grievance redress mechanism are as follows:

- The APs who complain will receive free administrative fee or fee for the complaint.
- An account for compensation for resettlement support will be opened at the commercial bank for use during the complaint's consideration time to avoid delays in the project progress and to ensure that payment for compensation shall be made immediately after the complaint is resolved.
- All grievance agencies will maintain a system for registering and retrieving complaints and petitions from APs. Any questions, petitions, complaints and settlement of APs' complaints will be recorded and forwarded to PMU and functional agencies for monthly monitoring.
- In order to minimize complaints forwarded to the provincial level, the PMU will coordinate with the Board for Compensation, Support and Resettlement in Tinh Gia district to advise and respond to complaints timely.
- The PMU will establish and maintain a database and project-related complaints of affected households including information such as the contents of complaints, source and date of complaint, name, address of complainant, actions to be taken, current status. For oral complaints, the receiving/mediation team will document these requests in a complaint form at the first meeting with APs.
- The grievance process for the projects, including the name and contact information of the Grievance Agency and Complaint Support Unit, will be disseminated via leaflets and posted at the office of the People's Committee of the commune/district town, district and the PMU. All complaints will be recorded correctly, fully and filed at commune/district people's committees, DPCs and PMU through transparent and proactive consultations. Complaint documents and reports will be publicly accessible. All costs associated with the grievance process will be taken from the project fund.
- The independent monitoring agency on resettlement will be responsible for monitoring the process and solutions to resolve the complaints. The agency may recommend additional measures to settle unresolved complaints.
- All costs for the establishment and operation of the grievance redress mechanism are included in the project cost.

10.3. Grievance and redress mechanism and responsibility

The grievance redress mechanism is established following the Law on Complaints No. 02/11/QH13 and regulations on complaints in Decree 75/2012/ND-CP dated 20/11/2012 and requirements of the World Bank. The complaints will be resolved through 3 levels before going to the Court as the final resolution. The following steps can be taken by the complainants. However, the complainants maintain the right to resort to the courts at any time:

First Stage - Commune/Ward/Township People's Committee (C/W/T PC).

- PAP may submit their complaint – either in written or verbal, to the One Stop Shop (OSS) of the Ward People's Committee. A member of the One Stop Shop will receive the complaints and will notify the C/WPC leaders of the complaint. The Chairman of the C/WPC will meet the complainant in person and will solve it within 15 days following the receipt of the complaint.

Second Stage – District/Town People's Committee (DPC):

After 15 days since the submission of the complaints, if the aggrieved person does not have any response from the OSS of the C/WPC, or if the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant may take the case, either in written or verbal, to the OSS of District People's Committee. The District People's Committee will have 30 days since the date of receipt of the complaint to resolve the case. The District People's Committee will record all the complaints submitted and will inform the District Compensation and Resettlement Board of the District PC's resolution/assessment results. Aggrieved person may elevate the case to the Courts of Law if they wish.

Third Stage - Province People's Committee (PPC):

- After 30 days, if the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the District PC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may escalate the case, either in writing or verbal, Provincial People's Committee, or lodge an administrative case with the District People's Court for resolution. The PPC will have 45 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all the concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for registering all complaints that are submitted. Complainant may elevate the case to the Courts of Law if they wish.

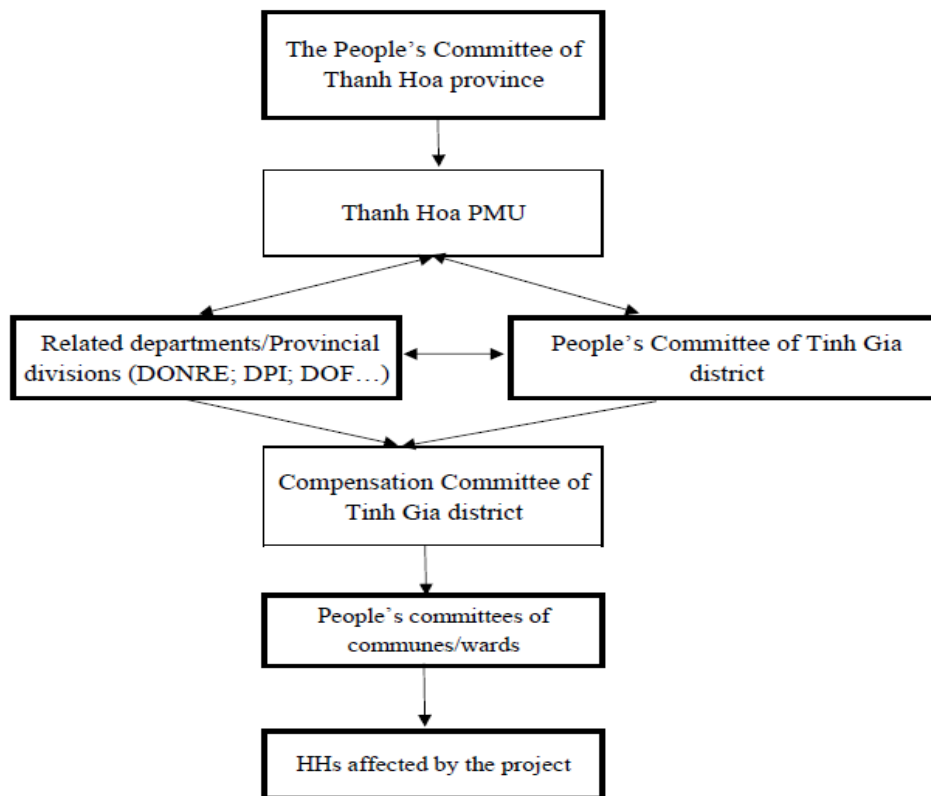
Final Stage - Courts of Law:

- After 45 days following the submission of the complaint at PPC, if complainant does not hear from the PPC, or if complainant is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, complainant may take the case to a Court of Law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.
- Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs and concerned parties, and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is solved. After 3 days, the decision/result on resolution must be made available at ward/commune level and after 7 days at the district level.

PART 11: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The implementation of resettlement activities requires the involvement of agencies and organizations at the national, provincial, district and commune level. Each provincial people's committee will take general responsible for the implementation of the general policy framework and specific resettlement plan of the sub-project of that province.

Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees shall be established at district/province level according to the provisions of Decree No. 47/2014/CP. The provisions and policies of RPF and the RPs will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities for "Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project". The implementation arrangement is shown in the following chart.



11.1. Assessment the capacity of stakeholders in implementation RP:

From the conducted consultations and obtained results, it is shown that the agencies in charge of implementing site clearance and resettlement plan in Thanh Hoa province in general and Tinh Gia district in particular, as well as the Project Management Unit all have high experience in site clearance and resettlement preparation and implementation.

- Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee has been employers in many development projects including projects financed by ADB and the World Bank namely Thanh Hoa Inclusive Development Project (ADB) and Thanh Hoa Domestic Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (World Bank). The province has well understood requirements from the Donor so the preparation of the project will be facilitated and have high level of commitment;
- Tinh Gia District People's Committee and the District's Committee for Compensation, Support and Resettlement have experienced the execution of site clearance and payment of compensation in many years. They have also had experience in the promulgation of information and consultation for obtaining people's agreement during the project implementation;
- Nghi Son EZ and Industrial Parks Management Unit in Thanh Hoa province (formerly as Nghi Son EZ Management Unit) has had 10 years of experience in managing 30 projects requiring site clearance and resettlement on large scale in Tinh Gia district. One of the

main function of this Management Unit is “to effectively manage and utilize the allocated land budget and water surface area with right purpose and in compliance with Master Plans for development of Nghi Son EZ, construction of Functional zones, Industrial parks, land use plans...which have been approved by competent authorities; to cooperate with local authority for implementation of site clearance and resettlement for the land and water areas which have been acquired by the State to allocate to the Committee for competent management and allocation”.

11.2. Responsibility of stakeholders:

Provincial Level:

Thanh Hóa PPC: responsible for compensation, site clearance and resettlement. PPC will take overall responsibility as follows:

- (i) Concur with the RPF
- (ii) Appraise and approve the Resettlement Action Plan
- (iii) Inform or authorize DPCs to announce about land acquisition when the sub-project location is selected;
- (iv) Approve the land acquisition and allocation in the Project;
- (v) Approve replacement cost identified by external appraisal consultant;
- (vi) Direct the coordination among the project city/town, concerned agencies and the provincial departments to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement in accordance with the approved RPF and RPs;
- (vii) Provide sufficiently and timely budget for the implementation of resettlement activities;
- (viii) Ensure that the implementation of resettlement activities of the sub-project complies with the Policy Framework and the approved RPs. Ensure that the objectives of the RP must be achieved after completion of all resettlement activities.
- (ix) Resolve grievance and complaint of PAP.

Thanh Hoa Department of Natural Resources and Environment:

- Be responsible for reviewing, making comments on the Policy Framework for compensation, support and resettlement of the project;
- Appraise the land acquisition document; appraise plan for compensation, support and resettlement for the project;
- Direct and collaborate with stakeholders to instruct, monitor and implement the compensation, support and resettlement for the project;

Tinh Gia DPC: are responsible for:

- (i) Notification land acquisition to PAP if authorized by PPC;
- (ii) Directing DRC and commune People's Committees in disseminating information and compensation and resettlement policies, conducting surveying, geodesy and DMS and implementing the RP;
- (iii) Approving compensation plans prepared by DRCs if authorized by PPC;

- (iv) Issuing decisions on land acquisition of individuals and households;
- (v) Settling complaints and grievances of the PAPs within jurisdiction.
- (vi) Cooperating closely with the independent monitoring agencies.

Tinh Gia compensation, assistance and resettlement council: shall be responsible for implementing compensation and site clearance for construction of the works in the city/district, including:

- (i) Arrange to implement the approved land acquisition, census, survey, measurement and inventory plans.
- (ii) Develop, complete and submit the compensation, assistance and resettlement plan, the vocational training, job change and introduction plan, arrange to implement the approved plans.
- (iii) Coordinate with the Commune People's Committees in publicly posting the compensation plan as stipulated. Guide and respond to inquiries related to compensation, assistance and resettlement issues from land users.
- (iv) Make compensation payment in accordance with the approved compensation plan.
- (v) Synthesize the site clearance works and report the competent authorities on monthly and quarterly basis.

Communal level: will be responsible for the following:

- i. Providing documents related to the origin of land use by affected households; confirming the eligibility of affected persons and affected assets;
- ii. Assisting competent authorities to resolve land disputes and complaints of affected people.
- iii. Assisting DPC, DCRC in organizing meetings, public consultations, socioeconomic survey during RP preparation and implementation;
- iv. Establishing working groups at the Sub-ward level to support DPC and DCRC in conducting Detailed Measurement Survey, Replacement Costs Survey, Socioeconomic Survey, and provision of required information to support the preparation and implementation of RP;
- v. Cooperating with DRC in arranging compensation payment, resettlement and livelihood restoration implementation;
- vi. Identifying replacement land for the affected households who are eligible and propose livelihoods restoration programs appropriate to the conditions of the people and the locality;
- vii. Resolving complaints at the ward/commune level - as prescribed by the existing law;

The Project Management Unit (PMU): is the agency that assists the project Owner and will take direct responsibility for the Project management and implementation. The PMU will be responsible for implementing the Project Resettlement Plan including:

- (i) Preparing the RP or updating the resettlement plan and submitting to PPC for approval;
- (ii) Preparing resettlement site for arrangement and relocation of displaced households before land acquisition;

- (iii) Participating in the CARC; Providing all necessary information related to the project and the plan of compensation and assistance supporting the CARC's appraisal;
- (iv) Guiding the implementation of the RPF and RP's policies;
- (v) Implementation of the internal monitoring on project's resettlement activities and following policies of the project;
- (vi) Preparing detailed plan for site clearance and resettlement; Signing contracts with relevant agencies for implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (vii) Recruiting an external resettlement monitoring agency (EMA);
- (viii) Implement recommendations of EMC for non-compliance issues;
- (ix) Handover cleared site to contractors;
- (x) Making periodical reports on resettlement activities to the World Bank.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs): PAPs are responsible for:

- (i) Coordinating with survey teams in measuring their affected lands and non-land assets and sign in DMS record;
- (ii) Participating in all phases of the RP preparation, implementation and monitoring and give feedback for preparing, implementing and monitoring the RP in compliance with OP4.12; and
- (iii) Hand over affected land to the project in a timely manner after receiving full entitlements.

PART 12: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The basic activities of the compensation and resettlement is carried out by following steps:

- (i) Based on detailed technical design of works, the design consultants and PMUs hand over benchmarks of site clearance to DCRC to determine AHs and carry out DMS of affected assets.
- (ii) Holding meetings with AHs to disseminate project information and principles of compensation and resettlement, including the project objectives and benefits, potential positive and negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures, and methods used to evaluate prices of affected assets restoration measures, and grievance redress mechanism.
- (iii) Conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) of affected HHs and their affected assets to collect information on PAPs, identifying quantities of affected assets. Consulting PAPs about mitigation measures for the project impacts and assistance measures for livelihood restoration.
- (iv) Carrying out replacement cost survey.
- (v) Preparing compensation plans, consulting compensation plans with PAPs to obtain PAPs' comments, finalizing compensation plans and submitting to DPCs for approval.
- (vi) Paying compensation and allowances.
- (vii) Implementing resettlement and site clearance after delivery of full compensation and allowances to PAPs.

- (viii) Internal and external monitoring activities will be implemented throughout the process of compensation and resettlement implementation to ensure that the implementation of compensation and resettlement complies with the RPF and RP.

Table 21: Implementation plan

No	Activity	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Project preparation (basic design)	■	■																						
2	RP preparation for basic design phase		■	■	■																				
3	Submitting to WB's approval				■																				
4	Detailed design and solution approval					■	■																		
5	Benchmarking, site clearance					■	■	■																	
6	Updating and implementing RP as detailed design					■	■	■																	
7	Arranging resettlement areas		■	■	■	■	■	■	■																
8	Implementing RP						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Construction						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
10	Income restoration program implementation						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
11	Monitoring						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■ Continuous activities																									
■ Interval activities																									

PART 13: COST ESTIMATION

13.1. Replacement cost survey

A rapid survey of replacement cost was conducted in July 2017. The implementation of replacement cost survey was done objectively based on the information gathering in the affected area. The survey subjects were:

- Survey and exploration of affected households and neighboring areas;
- Survey of real estate business units;
- Survey through rapid assessment of local officials.

The rapid survey results of replacement cost were analyzed and evaluated in order to eliminate subjective instances which distort the value of assets and land price (eg the households' wish of raising land price). The housing and land value is determined under normal conditions.

The information collection method used for rapid survey of replacement cost include: study of related documents, consultation meetings with project leaders, quick interview to local residents and land brokerage as well as the owners of construction materials suppliers, local contractors.

However, the survey results in this period are preliminary and used for reference with the purpose of estimating the replacement cost of damage, so it is necessary to have an independent price valuation unit in the period of design and updating of resettlement plan in order to survey and propose replacement cost and submit to the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province for approval as a basis for compensation and support.

The results of rapid replacement cost survey include:

13.2.1. Residential land price

Tinh Gia district is in the process of development, there are a number of projects being implemented in the area; Nghi Son Economic Zone is also in the process of being finalized. Depending on location, there will be different rates. Below is the suggested prices after consultant performs rapid survey on unit price of residential land.

Table 22: Price of land

Work item	Project area	Price range in the Decision No. 4545 (million dong/m2)	Proposed price (million dong/m2)
Construct coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge	Ninh Hai	0.5-1.45	0.85
	Hai Hoa	0.6-1.50	1.1
	Binh Minh	0.58-0.75	0.6
	Hai Thanh	2.4	2.4
Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	Binh Minh	0.58-0.75	0.6
	Nguyen Binh	0.5-0.9	0.6
Rehabilitate and upgrade Do Be bridge and approach roads	Hai Thanh	2,4.4	2.4
Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	Ninh Hai	0.5-1.1	0.8

Work item	Project area	Price range in the Decision No. 4545 (million dong/m2)	Proposed price (million dong/m2)
Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	Hai Hoa	0.6-1.4	1.1
Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	Tinh Gia town	2.2-3.3	3.3

13.2.2. Agricultural land cost

According to the survey, the price of agricultural land has not changed much compared to the survey on building of the State's price list in 2014. With the current projects in the area, compensation and support cost for agricultural land is applying the price list issued by the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province in Decision No.4545/2014/QD-UBND issued on 18/12/2014.

13.2.3. Housing construction cost

Most of the houses and buildings are classified as grade 4. For housing and other structures in the project, its value is determined according to the market price of construction materials at the time of determining the compensation cost in order to build a replacement house with the quality and size at least as the old one, or to repair the affected part. No depreciation of assets and value of materials that the affected households can be utilized. The housing construction unit price shall comply with the decision of the provincial People's Committee.

13.2.4. Cost of trees and farm produce

The proposed items are located in Tinh Gia district - where agriculture-forestry-fishery economies are combined so the affected production land area is quite large. The main crops are sesame, peanuts and rice. The survey results show that there is no difference between the price of the State and the current price. Therefore, the proposed price for compensation calculation is stipulated in Decision 4437/2016/QD-UBND issued on 14/11/2016 by the People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province on the issuance of compensation unit price on damage to crops and animals when the State acquires land in Thanh Hoa province.

13.3. Cost estimate and budget

Estimated budget for implementing the resettlement plan is **224,411,152,000 VND** (Two hundred twenty three billion, five hundred and seventy million VND). This includes compensation, assistance, implementation of livelihood restoration program, replacement cost surveys, monitoring and implementation. Below is the summary of calculations.

Table 23: Cost estimate

No	Content	Cost estimante
I	Compensation and support cost	

No	Content	Cost estimante
1	Coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2	111,693,328
2	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone	19,191,954
3	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and approach roads	12,254,730
4	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach	23,645,502
5	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal	3,699,216
6	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal	36,209,752
7	WWTP	1,000,000
8	Resettlement site	4,500,000
II	Other costs	
1	Assist for vulnerable AHs	267,000
2	Appreciation for site handover	450,000
3	Support for housing repair and relocation	4,414,000
4	Cost for site clearance (2% of total compensation and support)	4,341,170
5	Survey of replacement cost	300,000
6	Income/livelihood restoration program cost	1,644,500
7	Independent monitoring	800,000
III	Total	224,411,152

PHẦN 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1. Objectives of Monitoring

To ensure activities and commitments described in the approved RP is implemented fully and timely, monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation should be maintained by the Project Owner. While monitoring of the RP implementation aims to collect, on a regular basis, information reflecting the RP implementation results (See Appendix for suggestive monitoring indicators) the evaluation of RP implementation aims to analyze the information collected throughout monitoring process, to evaluate at outcome level, to extent to which the RP is executed in accordance with the agreed schedule and methods, and that the RP implementation meets the objective of the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. In case where gaps (between resettlement action plan and actual implementation) are identified during the implementation process, corrective measures will be proposed for timely action by PMU. Social risks posed by labor influx of contractors into the communities surrounding the project area also need monitoring regularly.

Specific objectives are as follows:

- (i) To ensure the plan of construction of resettlement sites are implemented as planned;
- (ii) to ensure that the standard of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- (iii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- (iv) to assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient and comply with the WB's OP4.12;
- (v) Monitor and provide advice on the prevention of potential risks posed by labor influx into the communities surrounding the project area (i.e. the people living or working in the communes immediately adjacent to the project site) during construction;
- (vi) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate protection of construction workers' safety at the construction site and the implementation of good work-place safety practices during construction;
- (vii) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and

to identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems.

14.2 Internal Monitoring

Objective: To coordinate, supervise and update the status of RP implementation to ensure the implementation of resettlement in compliance with the approved RPF and RP.

Key assignments as below:

- Coordinate with related agencies in process of RP implementation;
- Collect necessary data – as required by this RPF, to set up a database of resettlement for RP implementation progress reports for internal monitoring purpose;
- Identify any pending issues/non-compliance issues during RP implementation;
- Work closely with the Independent Monitoring Consultant to oversee the

implementation of RP;

- Receive and report complaint of affected people to competent authorities for resolving.

PMU will submit internal monitoring reports on the RP implementation as a part of the quarterly report they are supposed to submit the WB. The reports should contain the following information:

- (i) Status of construction of resettlement sites in compare with the plan and its impacts on resettled PAPs;
- (ii) Number of affected persons according to types of effect and project component and the status of compensation, relocation and income recovery for each item.
- (iii) The distributed costs for the activities or for compensation payment and disbursed cost for each activity.
- (iv) List of outstanding complaints;
- (v) Final results on solving complaints and any outstanding issues that demand management agencies at all levels to solve.
- (vi) Arisen issues in the implementation process and resolutions for them.
- (vii) Updated actual schedule of resettlement activities.

14.3 Independent Monitoring

Objectives. The general objectives of independent monitoring are periodically independent monitoring and assessing the implementation of the resettlement objectives, changes of living standard and jobs, income and livelihood restoration of PAPs, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of PAPs' entitlements, and the necessity of mitigation measures of losses (if any) in an attempt to bring about strategic lessons for making policy and planning in the future.

Responsible Agencies. In accordance with the World Bank requirements for consultant employment, PMU will recruit an external organization for conducting the independent monitoring and evaluation of RPs implementation. This organization is called the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) which has expertise in social science and experience in independent monitoring of RP. The EMA should start their work as soon as at the beginning of project implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation. The following issues will be monitored and evaluated by the EMA, including but not limited to:

- (i) Payment of compensation will be as follows: a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.
- (ii) Provision of assistance for PAPs who have to rebuild their houses on their remaining land, or building their houses in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- (iii) Monitoring the implementation of resettlement sites which include the status in compare with the plan, progress and impact on resettled PAPs;
- (iv) Income and livelihood restoration allowances.

- (v) Community consultation and public dissemination of compensation policy: (a) PAPs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the PAPs; and (c) assessment of awareness of various options available to DPs as provided for in the RPs.
- (vi) Income and livelihood restoration of PPs.
- (vii) Operation of the complaint mechanism and complaint settlement of PAPs.
- (viii) Status of labor influx and impact on communities and gender, HIV/etc.
- (ix) PAPs' satisfaction level on various aspects of the RP will be monitoring and recorded.
- (x) Through the implementation, trends on living standard will be observed and surveyed. Any potential issues in the recovering living standard are reported and suitable measures will be proposed to ensure the project objectives.

The Independent Monitoring Agency must submit a periodic report every 6 months, outlining the findings of the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be discussed with PMU before submission to World Bank.

Methodology for Independent Monitoring

Method of monitoring should be a combined quantitative and qualitative method with public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interview and sample survey. Scale of the survey sample may cover 100% displaced households and severely affected households, and at least 20% of the remaining households for each monitoring mission.

The surveys should include women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable target groups. It should have equal representation of male and female respondents.

Monitoring Reports

The independent monitoring agency shall submit semi-annual reports which reflect the findings in the monitoring process. This monitoring report will be submitted to the PMU and then the PMU will submit to the WB.

The report should contain (i) progress of RP implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RAP; (iii) identification of outstanding issues and recommended solutions so that the executive agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and (iv) progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

Post-resettlement Evaluation

The external monitor will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement implementation 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities. Report of the ex-post resettlement evaluation will be included in Project Completion Report (PCR).

Resettlement implementation cannot be considered completed until an ex-post evaluation and a project completion audit confirm that all the affected HHs have received fully all compensation, assistance and life restoration processes as planned.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Questionnaires of SES

A. INFORMATION ABOUT HOUSEHOLDS

1. Full name of householder:
2. Address:
3. Number of PERSONS in a household:.....persons. *(fill the number of persons named in the existing family register book)*
4. The poor households *(The local authorities' list of poor households)*

Poor household	
Near poor household	
Others:	
- Women headed household	
- The disabled headed household	
- The elderly headed household without support	
- Household with state's policy	
- Ethnic minority	

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (according to the instructed number)

5. Households' demographic information

No.	Name of members	Male/ Female	Age	Educa tion backg round	Major occupati on	Job/unemploy ed(y/n)	Income/mont h (VND/month)
1	Householder:						
2	The first member::						
3	The second member:						
4	The third member:						
5	The fourth member:						
6	The fifth member:						

6. Average household income per year from various sources (write the amount of your family's income sources)

Income sources	Amount
----------------	--------

Income sources	Amount
Agriculture	.....VND
Poultry – breeding	.....VND
Hired workers	.....VND
Employee in companies	.....VND
Service/Goods buying and selling	.....VND
Subsidy from social supporting/assistance	.....VND
House/land for lease	.....VND
Others	.....VND
Total:	.....VND

7. Average annual expenditures of households (within a year) (Write the amount for your family's expenditures)

Expenditures	Amount
Daily food	.....VND
Funeral/wedding	.....VND
Energy for cooking	.....VND
Drinking water	.....VND
Electricity	.....VND
Clothes	.....VND
Medicines/medical service	.....VND
Education	.....VND
House repair	.....VND
Contribution to social funds	.....VND
Personal activities	.....VND
Others	.....VND

8. Is your family in debt?

Yes

No (Skip to 12)

9. What is the purpose of the loan amount?

Daily expenditure

Buying luxury assets

Repair house

Hospital expense

Education

Other (ghi rō)

10. Which is the type of your house? (*tick your house's type*)

No.	Types of house	Selection
1	Temporary house	
2	Grade 2	
3	Grade 3	
4	Grade 4	

11. Daily water sources and using purposes (*Tick the main source and purpose*)

No.	Water source	Eating & drinking	Washing/showering
1	Tap water with water meter		
2	Water from hand dug wells		
3	Water from bored wells		
4	Rainwater		
5	Water in canals/rivers/ponds		
6	Buy water from private units		
7	Other		

12. Sanitation conditions of household (*Tick your selection*)

No.	Toilets used	Your toilet
1	Septic toilet	
2	Latrine	
3	One-compartment toilet	
4	Two-compartment toilet	
5	Public toilet	
6	None	

13. Medical service units of households (*tick services/medical unit used and the actual distance from your home to the unit*)

No.	Facilities	Visited	Distance		
			1-2 km	2-5 km	Over 5 km
1	Medical service unit				
2	The city's hospital				

No.	Facilities	Visited	Distance		
			1-2 km	2-5 km	Over 5 km
3	Private clinic				
4	Drug store				
5	Ethnic therapy establishments				
6	Others				
7	No response				

14. Current status of flooding

Has your living location frequently been under flooding/inundation over the past three years?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, how often in a month?

How high of average flooding level?.....

Flooding duration/time?.....

15. Which items do you want the local authorities to invest in for the coming years (*tick your three priorities*)

N	Area	Good	Nomal	Weak	Very weak
1	Transport road				
2	Construction of bridge across river				
3	Drainage system				
4	Electricity supply				
5	Water for domestic activities				
6	Schools				
7	Clinics, hospitals				
8	Entertainment items				

Annex 2: Questionnaire of IOL

GENERAL INFORMATION

Households affected by: [.....] (Fill in the blank with the following item (s))

General information about households:

- (1) Full name of householder:
- (2) Address: No/alley/road.....Village.....Ward:.....City:

Specific information about households:

- (3) Is your family the poor under the regulation of the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (Yes/No, Y/N) (Article 29 under the QD 12/2010)
- (4) Are there any persons of your family the members of: Vietnamese Heroic Mother, Hero of the People's Armed Forces, The Hero of Labor? (Yes/No., Y/N)

INFORMATION ABOUT LOSSES

(Staff will work with households to discuss and fill the following information)

A - AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS

1. Residential land

Q 1: How large is your household's total residential land:..... m2

Question 1.1. How large is your household's residential land acquired by the Project: ...m2.

Question 1.2. Is the remaining residential/housing land area enough for building house?

- a. Yes (*skip to 3*)
- b. No (*relocated, answer 2, 3*)

Q 2: If having to displace to another place, you will select:

a. Concentrated resettlement; b. Dispersed/self-resettlement (receive money and find yourself a new place for resettlement)

Q 3: Does your residential land have land use right certificate?

- a. Yes
- b. Not yet, but in processing for approval;
- c. Not enough condition

2. Agricultural land

Q 4: Total using agricultural land area:m2, of which:

Annual land.....m2.

Perennial land:m2

Pond land:m2

Forestry land:m2

Other (detail).....;m2

Q 5. Area of agricultural land acquisition::m2, in which:

Annual land.....m2.

Perennial land:m2

Pond land:m2

Forestry land:m2

Other (detail).....;m2

Q 6. The percentage of agricultural land acquired by the Project/total using agricultural land area:.....%

Q 7. The agricultural land acquired by project has land use right certificate?

1	Yes	
2	Not yet, but waiting approval	
3	Not enough condition to issue	

Q. when was the land used?

a. Before 1/7/2004

b. After 1/7/2004

Q 9. Does your family do farming on the land?

a) Yes (Go to 5.1)

b) No (go to 9.1)

B – BUSSINESS IMPACT

Q 10. Is your business affected?

a. Yes (*answer 10.1 to 10.3*) b. No

10.1. You rent the shop or own it?

a) owner;

b) Renter

10.2. Do you have business registration?

a) yes

b) No

10.3. How is your average income after deduct tax?vnd/month

C - AFFECTED STRUCTURES

1. Houses

Q 11. Types of affected houses, impact levels and legal status::

No.	Types of house	Level impact		Legal status			
		Impact levels	Impact levels	<i>With Land use right certificate</i>	<i>Without Land use right certificate</i>	<i>Build houses on agricultural land</i>	<i>Rented house</i>
1	Temporary house						
2	Grade 4						
3	Grade 3						
4	Grade 2						

Q 12. Others

No.	Assets	Unit	Quantity
1	Kitchen (m2)	(m2)	
2	Shop (m2)	(m2)	
3	Yard (m2)	well	
4	Fence	m	
5	Well (well)	(m2)	
6	Electric/water meter	(m2)	
7	Grave	(m2)	

D – IMPACT ON TREES AND HARVEST

Số TT	Loại	Quantity
1	Fruit trees	
2	Wooden trees	
3	Bonsai tree	
4	Vegetable (m2)	
5	Rice (m2)	

Annex 3: TOR for RP implementing independent monitoring agency (IMA)

A. Project description

Overall objectives:

- To improve access to improved urban technical infrastructure and capacity building for urban planning and management in the project areas.

Specific objectives:

- To raise the competitiveness of Tinh Gia urban center in attracting people to come for living, attracting investors to develop services, trade and tourism;
- Minimize damage caused by flooding by improving and maintaining existing urban drainage capacity and ensuring urban drainage in the future when urbanized under approved plans;
- To promote the economic development of Tinh Gia urban area;
- Minimize the risk of traffic accidents through the development of interconnected transport corridors;
- Improved control of urban development through soft solutions in urban management, climate change;
- Step by step realizing the approved plannings and plans.
- Enhancing capacity on making and managing master plan for development.

Project components: the project consists of 02 major components as follows:

- Component 1: Rehabilitate, construct urban technical infrastructure system
 - o Construct coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge: Length 10.1 Km;
 - o Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone: Length 2.08 Km;
 - o Rehabilitate and upgrade Do Be bridge and approach roads;
 - o Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach: Length 1.2 Km;
 - o Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal and saltwater intrusion gate: Dredging length, Than canal embankment is 5Km; Rehabilitate saltwater intrusion gate for the section between Than canal and Bang river;
 - o Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal: Dredging length, rehabilitate the proposed canal 6.72 Km;
 - o Construct wastewater collection and treatment system: construct wastewater collection and treatment system with capacity of 500m³/day for Cong town center;
 - o Construct resettlement areas: Total areas of around 7.5 ha
- Component 2: Technical assistance for investment implementation
 - o Develop policies and institutions for management of urban assets for management agencies and service and public units;
 - o Strategies for tourism and industrial development to create jobs, increase the competitiveness of the town.

The project is located in Tinh Gia district of Thanh Hoa province, covering 7 communes and 1 town including Ninh Hai, Hai Hoa, Binh Minh, Hai Thanh, Nguyen Binh and Hai Nhan, Xuan Lam Commune and Tinh Gia Town. Implementation duration of the subproject is from 2018 to 2023.

B. Objectives and scope of external monitoring

The general objective of the external monitoring is the periodical and independent review and assess of (i) achievement of resettlement objectives, (ii) changes in living conditions, (iii) restoration of affected people's economic and social conditions, (iv) effectiveness, impact and ability to maintain entitlements, (v) demand on later mitigation measures (if necessary) and (vi) identification of strategic lessons for future policies.

Surveillance outside the scope of the Project DCIDP – Tinh Gia, Thanh Hoa province, including:

- Component 1: Rehabilitate, construct urban technical infrastructure system
- Component 2: Technical assistance for investment implementation

C. Signing profession contract and timetable

At the request of the World Bank on consultant selection bidding, the PMU will contract with an individual or organization for their independent monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan. Such individual or organization are called the Independent Monitoring Unit, which will a) be an expert and/or a organization specializing in the social science, and b) have experiences in monitoring the resettlement for international agencies. All bidders will be theoretically trained as anthropologists and/or sociologists. The Independent Monitoring Unit shall start work as soon as the updated land acquisition and resettlement plan is approved.

D. Monitoring and evaluation indicators

The External Monitoring Agency will monitor and assess the following indicators:

- (i) Payment of compensation: a) Full payment to all affected households before the land clearance; adequate payment to affected assets. b) Compensation for affected works must be equivalent to the market prices of materials and labor based on the standards and the specific characteristics of the works without any deduction or depreciation or value of salvaged materials.
- (ii) Combining land acquisition and resettlement activities with construction schedule: The land clearance and resettlement for any project must be completed before approving any contract award for that project.
- (iii) Creating favorable conditions for economic assistance and livelihood restoration support under the Project's policies.
- (iv) General consultation and information on compensation policy: a) Affected households must be informed and consulted fully on the land clearance and resettlement. b) The monitoring team must attend the public consultation meetings at least once a month to monitor the implementation of the consultation procedures and problems that occurs and to propose solutions. c) The public awareness about the compensation and entitlement policy will be assessed among affected households. d) The assessment of

the awareness of the different options were prepared for the affected households and outlined in the land acquisition and resettlement plan.

- (v) Restoring production: affected people must be monitored for their production restoration to ensure that this process satisfies them.
- (vi) The affected households' level of satisfaction with many different aspects of the land acquisition and resettlement plan: This work will be evaluated, reviewed and recorded and the grievance redress mechanism and the speed of the compensation redress will be monitored, too.
- (vii) The trend in living conditions: During the implementation, this trend will be monitored and surveyed with special note to any differences by gender or ethnicity; any potential problems during the living restoration support must be reported.

The list of potential monitoring indicators is included in the end of the TOR.

E. Methodology

The methodology for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan includes the following activities:

1. Detailed measurement survey

Kiểm kê đo đạc chi tiết phải cung cấp số liệu 100% hộ bị ảnh hưởng. Việc kiểm kê đo đạc chi tiết phải cung cấp số liệu 100% hộ bị ảnh hưởng. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) must provide 100% data of affected households. The DMS will establish the database for each affected household on their socio-economic status, nature and extent of damages, compensation and entitlements etc. The data will be extracted out by commune/sections and districts. The database will be the basis for monitoring compensation, benefits and entitlement that affected people are entitled.

Once the detailed design and land-marking completes, the Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee and local officials in each district will perform the detailed measurement survey to all affected households. The Independent Monitoring Unit will monitor the detailed measurement survey. The collected data must be available in order that the Independent Monitoring Unit will help the local officers establish the baseline database.

2. Socio-economic survey

The Socioeconomic Survey Sample (SES) is required before, during and after the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement to provide a clear comparison of success and/or failure of the land acquisition and resettlement plan. The Sample consists of (i) 100% of severely affected households and displaced households and (ii) at least 10% of other affected households.

An economic and social survey will be conducted at the same time with the detailed measurement survey. The annual socioeconomic surveys will be conducted during the implementation of the resettlement program. The annual socioeconomic survey sample will also include severely affected households and other affected households.

The survey tools will differ the tools used for the detailed measurement survey (this is the basis for compensation) and there will be the establishment of the profile for the demographic,

occupation and income indicators and other information associated on the economic and social conditions of the affected households.

Special notes which will not be overlooked and/or ignored are women's groups, the elderly, the ethnic minorities, the poverty, the policy families. To the possible extent, this sample should have equal male and female interviewees. Some questions during the interviews should be marked specifically and only be answered by female members of households and/or vulnerable people (such as the elderly, the disabled etc.). The data should be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status accordingly.

The post-resettlement assessment will be conducted 6 to 12 months after the completion of all resettlement activities.

3. The quick appraisal parties

The fast periodically appraisal with the stakeholders will allow the Independent Monitoring Unit to consult with the stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, resettlement committees, implementing agencies, non-governmental organizations, community leaders, minority communities and affected people). The fast periodically appraisal should get the information, identify problems and seek solutions through the following facilities:

- (i) Interview with key informants that select local leaders, compensation committee members;
- (ii) Focus group discussions for such specific topics as compensation payment, income rehabilitation and relocation support;
- (iii) Community meetings to discuss impacts, damages and construction works;
- (iv) Direct fieldwork observation on the resettlement implementation in addition to personal or group interviews for cross-check.
- (v) Informal survey and interview with affected households, populous communities, direct beneficiaries or vulnerable groups and women;
- (vi) Careful study of issues that arise during the internal and external monitoring which requires high effort to resolve.

4. Database management

The Independent Monitoring Unit will maintain the resettlement monitoring information database and update it every 3 months, which includes specific files on each affected household to be updated from the data collection times. All database is completely usable for the implementing agencies and the agencies that manage the land acquisition and resettlement.

5. Report

The Independent Monitoring Unit will submit periodic monitoring reports upon the agreed periods (three and four times a year). The reports must be submitted directly to the PMU and the WB by the end of each monitoring stage.

- (i) The reports shall contain the following headings:
- (ii) Progress of land acquisition and resettlement plan;

- (iii) If possible, changes on provisions and principles of land acquisition and resettlement plan should be accompanied with explanations;
- (iv) Identification of problems and solutions to inform the implementing agencies what is going on and to solve them in time, and
- (v) Subsequent progress of the problems noted in previous reports.

6. After submission of monitoring report

After submitting monitoring reports, the meetings among the Independent Monitoring Unit, the PMU and the implementing agencies should be organized to discuss the report contents. Subsequent necessary measures will be taken based on the issues raised in the subsequent reports and discussions.

7. Review

The Independent Monitoring Unit will perform the evaluation of the land acquisition and resettlement and the results after 6 ~ 12 months when the resettlement activities complete. The same monitoring questionnaires and survey sample are used.

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

Monitoring indicators	Indicator basics
Basic information about affected households	Location Composition and structure, age, education levels and skills Householder sex Ethnic groups Access to health, education, practical services and other social services Types of houses Land and other sources and how to use them Careers and jobs Source and income Agricultural production data (for rural households) Join with neighbors or community groups Access to cultural activities and events Access all assets in the form of entitlements and resettlement entitlements
Livelihood restoration	Does the payment of house compensation allow affected people fully receiving differences, transfer fees or expenses? Are affected households informed the options of developed houses? Can community awareness be restored? Are major social and cultural factors of affected households changed?
Stable living restoration	Does the compensation payment allow affected people fully receiving the difference, fees or transfer fees? Is compensation cost sufficient to replace lost assets? Is replacement land sufficient with available appropriate conditions? Is payment of transportation and relocation included in those costs? Do income changes allow to rebuild business and production facilities? ?

Monitoring indicators	Indicator basics
	<p>Do affected business facilities receive adequate assistance to rebuild?</p> <p>Do vulnerable households get chance to earn income? Is their chance effective and sustainable?</p> <p>There are jobs to restore income as like as before the project implementation and to stabilize the living conditions?</p>
Satisfaction level of affected households	<p>How are affected households informed resettlement procedures and entitlements?</p> <p>Do affected households know their entitlements? Do they know their entitlements? Do they know if these entitlements meet their requirements?</p> <p>How affected households estimate their living conditions and livelihoods to be restored?</p> <p>How affected households know about complaint procedures?</p>
The effectiveness of the resettlement plan	<p>Are households and their affected properties listed correctly?</p> <p>Is there any help of land speculators?</p> <p>Is there chronological time and sufficient budget that meet the objectives?</p> <p>Are entitlements too many?</p> <p>Is there any identification and assistance for vulnerable group?</p> <p>How do resettlement operators resolve unexpected problems?</p>
Other effects	<p>Are there predictable environmental impacts?</p> <p>Are there unpredictable impacts on employment or income?</p>

Annex 4: Due Delligent Report of Bac Nam 2 Road construction – Nghi Son Economic zone

I. OVERVIEW

1.1. Project description:

Bac Nam 2 Road construction aims to develop the infrastructure system in Nghi Son economic zone. Project location is in Hai Binh and Xuan Lam communes, Tinh Gia district, Thanh Hoa province.

The start point of the proposed item of DCIDP – Tinh Gia is at Km68+700, in Ninh Hai commune and the ending point cross the Bac Nam 2 road at Km78+200 in Xuan Lam commune. Thus, Bac Nam 2 Road construction project are confirmed as the linked project with DCIDP.

- Project owner: Construction and investment Project Management Unit for Nghi Son Economic Zone and industrial area in Thanh Hoa province.
- Project objective: Aiming to develop the infrastructure of Nghi Son economic zone.
- Project location: Xuan Lam and Hai Binh commune, Tinh Gia district, Thanh Hoa province
- Construction area: 15ha.
- Funding resource: State fund
- Total of budget: 788,237,000,000 VND (Seven hundred billion and two hundred and thirty seven million vnd).



Figure 1: Map of existing road and proposed item Ninh Hai-Lach Bang 2 Road

1.2 Purpose of DD report

The Bac Nam 2 Road construction project was identified as a linked project for the DCIDP as it crosses the Ninh Hai-Lach Bang 2 Bridge at Xuan Lam commune. Therefore, a Due Diligence Review is necessary. The aim of the report are:

- Evaluate if all involuntary resettlement activities associated with the “Bac Nam 2 Road construction project” were carried out in full compliance with regulations of the Government of Vietnam.
- Confirm if the compensation payment/provision of support/resettlement done by local government meets the objectives of Bank’s OP 4.12.
- Check if there are any resettlement related issues that remain pending at the time of Bank’s due diligence.

If Government regulations applied are not consistent with the World Bank’s safeguards policy objectives, a corrective action plan will be prepared for implementation by the City and subject to the Bank’s clearance prior to implementation.

1.3. Tasks of consultant

The consultant undertook the following tasks to conduct the due diligence:

- Review OP 4.12, the government’s and the project’s involuntary resettlement policy – Review the project’s legal framework
- Collect available information, reports and documents related to the project’s involuntary resettlement implementation including linked activities
- Meet, discuss and interview the PMU, involuntary resettlement implementing agencies, other concerned stakeholders to obtain information and understand the project involuntary resettlement process, its implementation status, results, successes and issues.
- Conduct site visits, stakeholders discussion and consultation.
- Review and analyze all aspects of compensation, implementation and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Analyze compliance with the government policy and consistency of the project involuntary resettlement outcomes with Bank’s policy objectives.

II. METHODOLOGY

Consultant had worked closely with the owner, local authorities including Compensation Committee, Xuan Lam CPC, Hai Binh CPC to conduct fieldtrip, consultation meetings, visiting and interviewing AHs. The content of consultation related to compensation and support policy and its implementation and involuntary resettlement activity.

- Review the process of DMS and payment decision of Tinh Gia DPC and working minutes to evaluate (a) Scale of impact on house/land and income; (b) how to apply the compensation and support policy in project;
- Price of compensation;
- Interview/consult members of AHs (interview, focus discussion group) about their satisfaction when local authority implemented the clearance and compensation process.

- Interview local authority staff and other stakeholders to identify their awareness of AHs and their participation in the preparation stage of RP.

There were 01 meeting with the District Compensation and Support Committee and PMU; 02 meetings with Xuan Lam and Hai Binh CPC; 05 visitings to resettlement HHs; 37 interviews with AHs to collect needed information.

III. FINDINGS

4.1 Scale of land acquisition and Detail measurement survey

According document No 256/QĐ- BQLKTNS dated 03/10/2012 of Director of Nghi Son Economic Zone on acceptance for construction of Bac Nam 2 Road; Letter No 112/TB-UBND dated 25/4/2013 of Tỉnh Gia DPC on informing land acquisition undertakings and time of DMS implementation.

Total of AHs is 150, of which, 54 HHs only have their land affected without assets on land.

Tổng số hộ BAH của dự án là 150 hộ, trong đó, số hộ chỉ bị ảnh hưởng đất và không có tài sản trên đất là 54 hộ. Các tác động được thể hiện trong bảng 1. Types of impacts on land are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Category of PAPs

N	Commune	Total of PAHs	Only land affected	Affected both land and assets on land	Resettlement HHs
1	Xuân Lâm	100	54	46	5
2	Hải Bình	50	0	50	0
Total		150	54	96	5

Table 2. Type of land affected

N	Type of land affected	Total of AHs	Area (m2)
1	Residential land	15	12713,1
2	Annual land	73	44823,3
3	Perennial land	02	372,9
4	Public land		31281,8
5	Salt land	50	24950,1
Total			114.140,2

4.2 Consultation and disclosure

The compensation and site clearance process of project complied with Land Law 2003 and 2013 (due to the activity lasted from 2013 to 2017) and 30 decisions issued by Thanh Hoa PPC.

The survey results show that local people had informed information fully and on time during

in preparation and implementation stage of project. All focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with local authorities and local people revealed that all project information was delivered to AHs. PMU and commune CPC were responsible for spreading information. Though this activity, local people support and agree with project.

4.3 Conduct DMS

Detailed measurement survey was completed in 8/2013 on total 150 households. All households' documents were legally and completely verified. Tinh Gia district Board of Compensation, Site Clearance and Resettlement already submitted documents to Tinh Gia district People's Committee and the list of affected households have been approved.

Surveys on households show that, all households satisfied with results of the inventory of loss. 100% of total 43 surveyed households (37 households answered questionnaires and 5 households relocated) confirmed that the detailed measurement survey was conducted transparently and publicly, of which, 41 households confirmed that survey results were accurately and adequately while two households raised questions and were clearly explained. DMS minutes were recorded adequately and each household kept one copy.

DMS for 07 households had to be updated due to modifications in design and all of these households agreed with the updated result.

4.4 Approved Policy for Compensation and Payment

Compensation policy was formulated based on calculation of land price as guided in the Land Law 2003, 2013 and it is close to market price. Draft of the compensation policy has been disclosed to affected households and they all agreed with the proposed compensation rates, support and resettlement options.

Tinh Gia district People's Committee of Thanh Hoa province has issued 30 decisions related to approval on compensation, support and resettlement for the project's affected households with total amount of 33,967,089,972 VND, of which:

- Compensation and support for land: 27.1 billion VND;
- Compensation for on-land assets: 5 billion VND;
- Allowance and support: 1.8 billion VND;
- Expenses for compensation implementation: 679 million VND;

4.5 Payment for Compensation

All households got compensation, support and resettlement. 142 households got compensation in just one time of payment while the rest of households got compensation in installment due to modification of the design which could affect their asset status and require to update the DMS.

Payment of compensation began in July 2013 and completed in May 2017. After detailed compensation plans for households were approved, the Board of Compensation, Site Clearance and Resettlement has publicly disclosed the compensation plan and informed the households to receive compensation. Up to present, 150/150 affected households have got full payment for compensation and support with total amount of 33,967,089,972 VND.

4.6 Complaint and Complaint Resolution

During implementation of compensation and support, some households had queries on the inventory of loss and they were satisfactorily explained by stakeholders. By the time of the DMS, there was no complaint related to the project's compensation and site clearance.

Four out of five households being entitled to land plot in the resettlement area wanted to be entitled with land levy equal at their new place equal to their former place so that they can hand over their land for site clearance. These households were enlisted by the district to ask for the provincial authority for approval of equal land levy between new place and old place. Then, Thanh Hoa provincial People's Committee issued the official document No.9393/UBND-KTTC dated 09/8/2017 on the policy of resettlement land price in Nghi Son economic zone and Tinh Gia district, under which, these households' wishes were satisfied.

4.7 Resettlement

There are 5 relocated households and they are entitled to land plots in the resettlement area in Thanh village, Xuan Lam commune, including:

- Hoang Dinh Thanh's household – entitled land plot: 150 m²
- Hoang Dinh Thai's household – entitled land plot: 80m²
- Le Quang Dao's household – entitled land plot: 150 m²
- Dau Van Chien's household – entitled land plot: 150 m²
- Le Thi Chu's household – entitled land plot: 150m²

For these 05 relocated households who have been entitled to land plot in the resettlement area, at the time of the survey of willingness (2013), they all wanted to be entitled with land levy in their new place equal to their old place before they handed over the land for project's site clearance. Tinh Gia district People's Committee already submitted to the province for approval and then Thanh Hoa provincial People's Committee issued the official document No.9393/UBND-KTTC dated 09/8/2017 on the policy of resettlement land price in Nghi Son economic zone and Tinh Gia district, under which, these households were entitled with policy of paying land levy for their new place equal to the old place. This policy was totally complied with the World Bank's policy.

So far, these households have stabilized lives and livelihoods and they are completely satisfied with the current life.

4.8 Livelihood Restoration

Consultant conducted survey on five relocated households and 37 affected households out of total 150 affected households to assess their current living conditions. The assessment includes: 1) Repairs of house and architecture of affected households; 2) Existing living conditions including the difficulties encountered; 3) Ability to restore livelihood; and 4) Complaints and resolution procedure.

Survey results show that 100% of households are satisfied with the support of local authorities and PMU. Up to now, no household has complained and no complaints have been recorded to the relevant agencies. Due to favorable access to transport and market, with compensation and support, all households have a feasible plan for economic development. Household's income is not affected much more than before the compensation.

4.9 Pending Issues and Solution

There were no pending issues related to site clearance and resettlement at the time of DMS.

5.2. Conclusion and Recommendation

The implementation of compensation and site clearance has been implemented in accordance with the regulations of the Government of Vietnam and the decisions of Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee;

Disclosure of project information has been organized through public meetings and extensive dissemination of project documentation including: dissemination of project policy, project information, compensation plan; disclosure of compensation prices, compensation and resettlement plans;

Grievance redress mechanism has been thoroughly and promptly implemented. By the time of appraisal, 100% of households agreed to hand over the site to the project for construction;

Affected households are satisfied with the compensation policy of the project; The lives of the households have been stable and tended to be better;

The policy applied to the project is in line with the Bank's policy objective. Therefore, it is not necessary to prepare and implement the Corrective Action Plan for the project;

Annex 5: TOR for Consulting services for preparation of project safeguard documents (ESIA, ESMP, RPF and RP)

SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Government approved proposal of the project "Dynamic Cities Integrated Development" on March 14, 2017 in Document No.2318/VPCP-QHQT. The project uses IBRD's fund and WB's fund and counterpart fund from the local budget/supporting capital from the Central.

The overall objective of the project is to support dynamic cities in economic development through integrated urban solutions.

Dynamic cities integrated development project covers multiple sectors and diversified investment works, including: road transport, flooding control system, wastewater drainage canals, technical infrastructure and social-welfare works, infrastructure in resettlement areas, etc. Construction option and technology will be proposed depending on specific works, technical characteristics, construction conditions and requirements. Design implementation and construction must comply with existing regulations of Vietnam. The dynamic cities integrated development project is carried out in 03 centrally-run cities: Ninh Binh (Ninh Binh province), Yen Bai (Yen Bai province), Thai Nguyen (Thai Nguyen province) and 02 provincially-run cities: Tinh Gia (Thanh Hoa province), Ky Anh (Ha Tinh province). Each subproject has 02 components.

Specific objectives of Urban Tinh Gia Sub-Project - Thanh Hoa Province are to (i) improve the competitiveness of Tinh Gia city in attracting people to the province, luring investors for service, trading and tourism development; (ii) minimize traffic accidents through developing connection transport corridor; (iii) promote marine economic development (cargo, service) in Hai Hoa, Hai Thanh; (iv) mitigate damages caused by inundation thanks to improving and maintaining existing urban drainage capacity and ensure the capacity in the future, when the urbanization according to planning is approved; (v) Improve urban environmental quality by wastewater control and treatment in residential area; (vi) Improve urban development management with control thanks to software of urban and climate change management and (vii) Gradually implement adopted plans.

- 1.2. 02 components of Urban Tinh Gia Sub-Project are followed:

Project components: the project consists of 02 major components as follows:

- Component 1: Rehabilitate, construct urban technical infrastructure system
 - o Construct coastal road from Ninh Hai – Lach Bang 2 bridge: Length 10.1 km;
 - o Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang – Nghi Son economic zone: Length 2.08 km;
 - o Rehabilitate and upgrade Do Be bridge and approach roads;
 - o Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach: Length 0.815 km;
 - o Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal and saltwater intrusion gate: Dredging length, Than canal embankment is 5 km; Rehabilitate saltwater intrusion gate for the section between Than canal and Bang river;

- Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal: Dredging length, rehabilitate the proposed canal 6.72 km;
 - Construct wastewater collection and treatment system: construct wastewater collection and treatment system with capacity of 500m³/day for Cong town center;
 - Construct resettlement areas: Total areas of around 4.5 ha
 - Component 2: Technical assistance for investment implementation
 - Develop policies and institutions for management of urban assets for management agencies and service and public units;
 - Strategies for tourism and industrial development to create jobs, increase the competitiveness of the town.
- 1.3. For each Subproject of each city/district, a Consultant who is selected for preparing reports on safeguards for assisting the appraisal of the WB so as to achieve objectives as the funding roadmap of the project. The Consultant will not be the independent Consultant of FS preparation.

The objective of consulting service in this package is to Resettlement Plan (RP) for items of Urban Tinh Gia Sub-Project under the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project. These reports must integrate adequate contents in compliance with existing regulations of the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank.

For such purposes, the TOR is prepared for selecting Consultant for preparation Resettlement Plan (RP) with following detailed tasks shown below.

SECTION 2 – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

2.1 Objective of the assignment

The objective for the RP is to set out the policies, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements of the project. These arrangements are also meant to ensure that there is a systematic process for the different stages of the implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Vietnamese procedures and requirements, and outline compensation and assistance for affected persons.

2.2 Scope of the assignment

The consultant is to develop the RP taking into consideration the outlined objective and principles. The main goal of the RP is to identify the Project Affected Persons, strategies for compensation/ restoration of livelihoods and to compensate losses adequately according the correspondent legislations and safeguard policies, and to apply the project activities with the least disturbance to the communities hosting the project. The preparation of this RP shall follow the requirements of the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Vietnamese legal and institutional requirements related to land acquisition which have been integrated in the RPF. In order to achieve this goal the following tasks have to be done by the consultant:

- i. Screening the presence of ethnic minority people in the project areas and examine whether they meet criteria as defined by the Bank in OP4.10

otherwise they could be treated as Kinh people. In case they meet criteria of OP4.10, the consultant need to assess positive and negative impacts on them and recommend mitigation measures and relevant actions and include them in the RP.

- ii. Conducting socioeconomic/inventory/census survey for the PAPs to identify and quantify different categories of project affected people (PAPs) who would require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation.
- iii. Describing the existing Vietnamese legal and policy framework for land acquisition; reviewing the laws, regulations that apply to reclaiming informally settled public land and involuntary eviction and resettlement.
- iv. Reviewing the World Bank policies related to involuntary resettlement in order to ensure that the RP is developed in full compliance with these policies.
- v. Identifying the gaps between the national legislations and the World Bank policies related to involuntary resettlement and proposing practical procedures to bridge these gaps.
- vi. Identifying the key social impacts that will associate with the involuntary resettlement process and the main categories to encounter these impacts.
- vii. Preparing an entitlements matrix listing all likely effects as per relevant typologies to be developed on assets and resources.
- viii. Preparing standards for compensation and restoration of the social and economic base of the PAPs to replace all types of loss, as appropriate.
- ix. Developing clear executive time plan for the RP implementation linking the various steps to the various project components and execution plan, including institutional responsibilities, and monitoring parameters.
- x. Documenting the various consultation activities to be conducted as part of the RP and ensuring that information has been shared transparently through an active and informative consultation process.
- xi. Developing communication and consultation plan to be adopted by the project implementation entities along the various stages of the project cycle.
- xii. Identifying the institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for the grievance redress, arrangements for monitoring and implementation of the monitoring system.
- xiii. Consulting the agencies responsible for land acquisition in the project city and the other institutes participating in the arrangement of resettlement activities in province. Their roles and responsibilities will be assessed.

2.3 Preparation of Resettlement action plan

Tentative outline of the RP is provided in annex 4. Base on the outline of RP, primary and secondary data collected, the consultant will prepare RP for each project province to submit to the Bank for review and PPC for concurrence. The draft RP will be consulted with the affected people and the final RP will be disclosed to affected people and Infoshop of the Bank.

2.4 Methodology for preparation of resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan

The Consultant should be employing a participatory bottom-up transparent approach in the preparation of the resettlement policy framework and Resettlement Action Plan. Various qualitative and quantitative data collection tools will be used to engage various categories of Project Affected People (PAPs). The main tools that will be deployed include but are not limited to:

2.4.1. Secondary data collection method:

Literature review: including laws, legislations that govern expropriation and land acquisition (both national and WB guidelines and safeguard policies) trying to highlight the gaps and how to fill the gaps with practical measures; review annual socio-economic reports and socio-economic development strategy of the project city/province.

Conducting census, inventory of losses (IOL) and socio-economic survey for the RP. The main objective of the census survey for the RP is to help in establishing a comprehensive quantitative descriptive baseline for the PAPs. It also helps in providing in-depth understanding for the current socioeconomic situation related to project PAPs including their livelihoods and living conditions and the appropriate compensation tools.

The census questionnaire (socio-economic survey) will be designed to investigate a number of issues in order to assist in establishing a full profile about the PAPs. It will also help in establishing baseline conditions to help in measuring the impacts of resettlement of PAPs during later stage of the project.

2.4.2. Survey tools:

Different surveying tools could be employed to collect the needed data. A combination of both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods will be employed. The qualitative methods will aim to collect in-depth understanding and are generally more interactive and participatory techniques that will help in paving the way to the introduction of the structured inventory survey. The exact targeted number of focus group discussions (FGDs) and sample size will be determined before starting the survey.

The Consultant should employ a gender sensitive approach with special attention to be paid to the affected women in general and the female headed households in particular. The inventory survey should be covering a case by case of the PAPs with the aim of setting quantitative baseline conditions that allows for planning the various resettlement aspects including the allocations needed for compensation.

2.4.3. Data analysis:

The data collected through various surveying methods explained above will be carefully recorded on questionnaire, interviews transcripts and other data sheets. Various software for the analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data will be used, most importantly SPSS. Processed data will be included in baseline data of the project.

The Consultant will also ensure thorough review for the qualitative raw information in order to extract useful opinions/experiences/quotations/lessons learnt and add to the analysis of the RP wherever applicable.

2.4.4. Field Observation

The Consultant will also rely on field observations to enrich the findings on the current situation. Local surveyors (enumerators), local NGOs and natural/community leaders will be mobilized to assist in this task and field observation checklists will be designed in order for the team to fill during the field observations.

2.4.5. Consultation

Consultation for the draft RPF: This will aim to engage local key stakeholders, including affected people and involve them in the revision of the draft findings of the RPF. This step is very important and a key disclosure requirement for the World Bank. The requirements for arranging a public consultation including but not limited to:

- (i) Identification and invitation of various groups of stakeholders and ensure balanced representation (according to affiliation, gender, interests, etc) for all the groups including those who will be encountering various types of negative impacts.
- (ii) Selecting a venue which is neutral and convenient, provide transportation (if required) in order to encourage marginalized groups to participate.
- (iii) Preparation and delivering a presentation for the findings of the RPF.
- (iv) Recording and addressing the comments and concerns that the participants will raise during the consultation and ensure proper documentation for the event in the RPF.
- (v) It is crucial to adopt a gender sensitive approach with special attention to be paid to the affected women in general and the female headed households in particular.
- (vi) The consultant should consider local culture sensitive planning. In this regard, attention will be paid to develop alternative and plans in a culturally sensitive manner that is acceptable to the local population.

Consultation for the draft RP: The consultant should employ a consultative and participatory approach that allows the stakeholders, especially affected people for feedback and facilitate the process of endorsement of the studies. A consultation meeting for presenting the RPs findings will be planned. This will aim to engage local key stakeholders and involve them in the revision of the draft findings of the RP. This step is very important and a key disclosure requirement for the World Bank. The requirements for arranging a public consultation include but are not limited to:

- Identification and invitation of various groups of stakeholders and ensure balanced representation (according to affiliation, gender, interests, etc.) for all the groups including those who will be encountering various types of negative impacts.
- Selecting a venue which is neutral and convenient, provide transportation (if required) in order to encourage marginalized groups to participate.
- Preparation and delivering a presentation for the findings of the RP
- Recording and addressing the comments and concerns that the participants will raise during the consultation and ensure proper documentation for the event in the RP.

SECTION 4: REPORTS AND TIME SCHEDULE

4.1 Reports and Documents

- 5.4 All reports and documents shall be submitted at the times shown in the table below. However, in general, the timing of submission of the reports and documentation will depend on the progress of the consultant for preparation of Feasibility Studies and Basic Designs.
- 5.5 Reports shall be submitted initially as “Draft” for comment by the Client to PPC and the World Bank for comment. Following receipt of all comments, the Consultant shall make requested amendments to the documents and resubmit as “Final” for approval if they meet requirements of the PPC and the Bank.
- 5.6 In addition to the above outputs, the Consultant shall submit Monthly Progress Reports detailing the status of the Consultant’s work and comparing actual progress against the agreed work schedule, to the client and the World Bank.

4.2 Time Schedule

- 5.7 The assignment is expected to commence in the beginning of October of 2016 and to be completed within 6 calendar months, (expectedly to be completed by April of 2017). The precise dates of the required outputs may be subject to change and shall be agreed with the client, depending on the progress of the work of the consultant preparing the Feasibility Studies and Basic Designs.

TABLE 2- SCHEDULE OF OUTPUTS

	Output Description	Submission Deadline (Weeks after Contract Effectiveness)	Language / Copies		
			Language	Hard Copy	E-Copy
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN					
8	Draft Resettlement Action Plan Report (RP)	12 weeks after draft FS's	English	2	-
			Vietnamese	5	-
9	Final Resettlement Action Plan Report (RP)	24	English	2	1
			Vietnamese	5	1

SECTION 5 - INPUTS FROM THE CLIENT

- 6.1 The Client will provide the consultant free of charge with access to all available data, information and internal documents relevant to the consulting services. All reference material will be loaned to the individual consultant and shall be returned at the completion of the assignment or earlier, as may be requested. The consultant will undertake to keep secure all documents transferred by client. The client will render assistance in preparing copies of reports as required.
- 6.2 Access to the key officials in the Government, City, District and Ward authorities and mass organisations concerned with subjects related to the assignment will be arranged free of charge by the Client.
- 6.3 The client will carry out the following activities and provide the following facilities in connection with the preparation of the RP Report:
- Demarcation of the Rights of Way (RoW) and the required clearance areas for infrastructures selected for implementation;
 - Designation of a staff member of the client as the liaison person for the consultant team;
 - The client to make available to the RP consultant the necessary basic designs of the selected infrastructure to facilitate field surveys and investigations.
- 6.4 The client will provide all relevant previous documentation, if required.

SECTION 6: OUTLINE OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RP)

The scope and details of the RP vary depending on the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement itself. Nevertheless, RP is expected to be based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) proposed resettlement and its impacts on the affected households, and (b) legal issues involved in resettlement. A RP should cover the elements below, as relevant.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. *Description of the project.*
2. *Objectives of the resettlement program.*

Chapter 2: *Potential project impacts.*

Identification of

- (a) project component/activities that give rise to resettlement;
- (b) zone of impact of such component/activities;
- (c) scope of potential impacts
- (d) alternatives considered to avoid/minimize resettlement; and
- (e) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

Chapter 3: *Socioeconomic studies.*

Findings of socioeconomic studies conducted during project preparation with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) results of census survey covering

(i) current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;

(ii) demographic, socioeconomic traits of affected households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, where relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the affected population;

(iii) magnitude of expected loss of assets, and the extent of resettlement, physical or economic;

(iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in OP 4.12, paragraph 8, for whom special provisions may have to be provided; and

(v) provisions to update information on the affected people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their resettlement.

(b) Other studies, as relevant, describing the following:

(i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common pool resources (natural resources which people rely on as their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based systems (i.e. fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

(ii) patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;

(iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

(iv) social and cultural characteristics of affected communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (i.e. community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

Chapter 4: *Legal framework*.

The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

(a) scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of remedies available to affected people in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;

(c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights;

customary personal law related to resettlement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;

(d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;

(e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and

(f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage (see OP 4.12, para.15 b).

Chapter 5: *Eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix.*

Definition of affected persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates. Establish an entitlement matrix for PAPs

Chapter 5: *Institutional Framework.*

The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

(a) identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities

(b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies; and

(c) any steps proposed to enhance existing institutional capacity of agencies for resettlement implementation.

Chapter 6: *Valuation of and compensation for losses.*

Method to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

Chapter 7: *Resettlement measures.*

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy. In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the affected persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

Chapter 8: *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.*

Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;

(c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

(d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

(e) Housing, infrastructure, and social services.

Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure, and social services; plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

(f) Environmental protection and management.

A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

Chapter 9: *Community participation and Integration with host populations*

Involvement of resettles and host communities,

- (a) description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, cemeteries...); and
- (d) institutionalized arrangements by which affected people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as poor people, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

Integration with host populations.

Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

- (a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
- (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
- (c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
- (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

Chapter 10: *Grievance procedures.*

Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

Chapter 11: *Organizational responsibilities.*

The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in

implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

Chapter 12: *Implementation schedule*. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Chapter 13: *Costs and budget*.

Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.⁶

Chapter 14: *Monitoring and evaluation*.

Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Annex 6: Some consultation minutes

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: Thị trấn Tĩnh Gia, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân thị trấn Tĩnh Gia.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Hà Đình Mười | Chức vụ: P Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Huy Bắc | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm...và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Nguyễn Văn Châu- Tiểu khu 6

Việc cải tạo kênh cầu Trắng đã có từ lâu xong chưa thực hiện được, nay làm được thì rất tốt, người dân rất phấn khởi. Chứ hiện nay, bức xúc của người dân là vấn đề môi trường, mương đã đê động từ lâu, mùi xú uế, rác thải ô nhiễm mà chưa được giải quyết gì cả. Hiện dòng chảy tự nhiên đã thay đổi so với trước nên mương hiện nay không có nước, 1 tháng phải đến 3-4 tháng cạn, tù đọng, hôi thối.

Ông Nguyễn Văn Dũng – Tiểu khu 1

Trước đây, kênh này là kênh tiêu thoát lũ, nhưng giờ chỉ có chức năng thoát thải. Nếu giờ làm mương hở, kè hai bên, sợ không cải thiện được vấn đề môi trường. Không đồng tình với phương án mở rộng đường phía tay phải (theo hướng dòng chảy) vì như vậy là xâm vào quỹ đất của hộ gia đình. Đề xuất là làm mương hộp để đảm bảo cảnh quan, không lấy thêm đất của dân và không phải tái định cư gì hết.

Ông Lê Tuyền – Tiểu khu 1

Về chủ trương, chúng tôi đồng thuận với dự án là cải tạo kênh, nhưng đề xuất là cải tạo trên hiện trạng thôi. Vì thực tế, lưu lượng nước ở đây bây giờ rất thấp. Như trận mưa bão vừa rồi, nước cũng chỉ lên đến 1/3 là cùng, không ngập.

Ông Nguyễn Như Sơn – Tiểu khu 1

Sau năm 1962 mới có mương chứ còn toàn tự chảy tràn lan, rồi đến năm 1984 thành lập thị trấn thì mới có mương như hiện nay. Hơn 10 năm nay, do cải tạo hệ thống tưới tiêu nên giờ kênh cầu trắng chủ yếu chỉ thoát thải chứ nước mưa không đáng bao nhiêu. Việc cải tạo là đúng, nhưng không cần mở rộng. mà hiện tại, người dân phía bên kia đường không có phát sinh nhu cầu nhiều hơn về đường đi lối lại, lại phải lấy đất;

Lê Đức Vinh – Tiểu khu 1

Đồng tình với phương án dựa trên hiện trạng, chỉ thực hiện nắn chỉnh một số điểm nếu cần thiết. Chỉ có lưu ý là thiết kế sao cho đảm bảo mỹ thuật, mỹ quan công trình.

Phó Bí thư thị trấn:

Đồng ý với phương án cải tạo, nhưng cải tạo như thế nào đảm bảo vấn đề kỹ thuật hướng tới tầm nhìn 2030, 2050 mà lại đảm bảo tác động tiêu cực ít nhất có thể.

Đại diện tư vấn: Tiếp thu ý kiến và nghiên cứu, sẽ thông tin cho bà con qua các kênh và các hoạt động tiếp theo của dự án.

Kết luận:

Đồng ý với chủ trương cải tạo hạng mục qua thị trấn và ủng hộ dự án nói chung. Cần lưu ý tới phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tính khả thi của công tác GPMB và xáo trộn đời sống của nhân dân.

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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



Hà Đình Mười

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 26 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: Xã Bình Minh, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Bình Minh.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Hải | Chức vụ: P Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Lê Trung Nguyên | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Vũ Ngọc Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;

- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm...và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Nguyễn Xuân Sơn - Thôn Đông Tiến.

Quan điểm ủng hộ dự án.

Hiện đang có các dự án triển khai trên địa bàn xã, công tác đền bù chưa thỏa đáng, tiến độ chậm.

Đề nghị nếu dự án triển khai cần đền bù thảo đáng cho người dân, đảm bảo sinh kế việc làm cho người dân sau khi đền bù, đảm bảo đời sống ổn định.

Ông Lê Thị Sửu – Quý Vinh

Quan điểm ủng hộ dự án.

Kiến nghị có thể thay đổi hướng tuyến tránh 3 khu dân cư Đông Tiến, Quý Vinh, Sơn Hải để tuyến chủ yếu đi vào đất nông nghiệp giảm thiểu công tác giải phóng mặt bằng.

Ông Lê Thế Lợi – Đông Yên

Về chủ trương, chúng tôi đồng thuận với dự án.

Mong muốn được tái định cư tại chỗ và xen kẹt để đảm bảo cuộc sống gần gũi xóm làng, duy trì và phát triển nghề nghiệp cũ.

Ông Lê Văn Quyền – Thanh Đông

Về chủ trương, chúng tôi đồng thuận với dự án.

Nghề nghiệp chủ yếu là nông nghiệp, hộ dân mong muốn dự án có các chính sách hỗ trợ nghề, tạo nghề đảm bảo cuộc sống sau khi bị mất đất nông nghiệp.

Ông Lê Tiến Dũng – Chủ tịch MTTQ

Về chủ trương, đồng thuận với dự án.

Đề nghị dự án tính toán phương án phù hợp, có thể gấn đất vườn, đất nông nghiệp chuyển đổi thành đất ở hoặc đổi đất cho dân để dân tự tái định cư, ổn định cuộc sống.

Đại diện tư vấn: Tiếp thu ý kiến và nghiên cứu, sẽ thông tin cho bà con qua các kênh và các hoạt động tiếp theo của dự án.

Kết luận:

Đồng ý với chủ trương cải tạo hạng mục qua địa bàn và ủng hộ dự án nói chung. Cần lưu ý tới phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tính khả thi của công tác GPMB và xáo trộn đời sống của nhân dân. Hình thức tái định cư tại chỗ là hình thức được người dân đề nghị.

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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

P. Chai Ties



NGUYỄN VĂN HẢI

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 31 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: Xã Hải Hòa, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Hải Hòa.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Hà Đình Mười | Chức vụ: P Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Huy Bắc | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm...và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Lê Quý Trung – thôn Đông Hải

Nhờ ban dự án cung cấp thêm thông tin về chức năng đường ven biển là đường kinh tế hay đường tránh? Phương án giải phóng, giải tỏa cụ thể như thế nào?

Ông Nguyễn Bá Khang – thôn Đông Hải

Đề nghị dự án có kế hoạch thực hiện sớm để người dân còn chủ động sản xuất. Với những hộ sản xuất nông nghiệp bị ảnh hưởng, thì cần có hỗ trợ. Nếu làm xong đường mà nền nhà cao hơn nền đường thì làm thế nào?

Ông Nguyễn Kim Cả - thôn Nhân Hưng

Dự án là tốt, nhưng phải làm nhanh và đảm bảo quyền lợi của người dân; những thiệt hại trong khi thi công cũng phải đền bù thỏa đáng cho người dân;

Ông Lê Mai Bắc – thôn Đông Hải

Làm dự án thì phải có đất, phải giải phóng mặt bằng; phải chú ý đến vấn đề môi trường, tránh gây ngập lụt cục bộ.

Ông Lái – Trưởng thôn Nhân Hưng

Một số đoạn của đường đi qua đất sản xuất của người dân, đề nghị có phương án thi công hợp lý. Tuyến đường chở vật liệu xây dựng cũng cần phải chuẩn bị và giảm thiểu bụi, nước đọng, môi trường.

Ông Lê Duy Nghi – thôn Giang Sơn

Nhất trí với dự án, nhưng chính sách đền bù hỗ trợ của dự án cần hợp lý.

Bà Lê Thị Lân – thôn Giang Sơn

Dự án cần đề ý thoát nước, chứ làm dự án mà nước tù đọng, ko có chỗ thoát thì ảnh hưởng đến môi trường sống và sản xuất của người dân.

Ông Sơn – Trưởng thôn Giang Sơn

Hạng mục đi qua nương tươi tiêu của cả cánh đồng, đề nghị có kế hoạch chi tiết để người dân còn sản xuất.

Bà Liễu – trưởng thôn Đông Hải

Thôn Đông Hải là thôn có người dân làm du lịch, và hiện có nhiều dự án, nhưng toàn dự án đã lâu không khởi động lại, tác động tiêu cực đến môi trường và sản xuất của bà con. Khu tái định cư nếu có cần phải đảm bảo nhiều tiêu chí để người dân có thể vào ở như đường đi, thoát nước, cấp nước, điện... ví dụ như khu TĐC Hiền Đức thì không ai vào ở cả. Hiện vẫn còn 1 khu theo quy hoạch là khu dân cư là lô 2, đối diện với khu Hiền Đức.

Tư vấn: Vậy những nghề có nguy cơ bị ảnh hưởng nhất của bà con nếu dự án vào là gì?

Bà Liễu: nghề nông nghiệp. các nghề khác như ngư nghiệp.

Tư vấn: Người dân phù hợp với hỗ trợ gì?

Bà Liễu: Có thể vay vốn, giới thiệu việc làm, đào tạo nghề may mặc...

Kết luận:

Đồng ý với chủ trương cải tạo hạng mục qua địa bàn và ủng hộ dự án nói chung. Cần lưu ý tới phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tính khả thi của công tác GPMB và xáo trộn đời sống của nhân dân. Có các chính sách hỗ trợ phù hợp để phục hồi sinh kế cho người dân bị ảnh hưởng.

Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tỉnh Gia

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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



Nguyễn Văn Đường

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ
VĂN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: xã Hải Nhân, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm
- Ông: Lê Huy Phú

Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên

Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Hải Nhân.

- Ông/Bà: Đặng Văn Yên
- Ông/Bà: Mai huy Bắc

Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND

Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang
- Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải
- Ông Lê Hồng Sơn

Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA

Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA

Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang
- Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu

Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư

Chức vụ: Cán bộ

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;

- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm... và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bề mặt.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Lê Đình Trọng – thôn Đồng Tâm

Chúng tôi ủng hộ và đồng thuận với dự án. Nhưng ban dự án cũng nên có khảo sát kỹ để có hỗ trợ cho những hộ bị mất đất một cách phù hợp.

Bà Lê Thị Cúc- thôn Thượng Nam

Nhà tôi bị mất đất nông nghiệp cấy lúa, nếu dự án mà lấy thửa đó thì phải xem chính sách có thu nốt cái phần còn một ít đấy không chứ tôi nghĩ là nếu phần còn lại thì tôi cũng không cấy trồng gì được cả.

Ông Khải – thôn Đồng Tâm

Làm đường qua đồng như thế thì cần phải chú ý đến mùa vụ của người dân để tránh ảnh hưởng nhiều đến sản xuất của chúng tôi.

Mùa thi công tốt nhất là mùa nông nhàn chứ đừng làm vào chính vụ, vì tưới tiêu rồi không đủ cũng thất bát mùa màng.

Bà Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt – Thôn Thượng Nam

Tôi ủng hộ làm dự án này, nhưng cho tôi biết là khi nào thì nhà nước làm, khi nào thì giải phóng đến đất nhà tôi để tôi biết. Dự án đừng làm lâu quá chứ dân cứ ngóng rồi không biết làm thế nào, có cây nữa không

4. Ý kiến kết luận:

Các chính sách cụ thể cho bồi thường và GPMB sẽ được công bố trong kế hoạch tái định cư và được thông tin công khai đến cộng đồng người dân để góp ý và giám sát thực hiện

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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

CHỦ TỊCH

ĐẶNG VĂN YÊN

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

BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: Xã Hải Thanh, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Hải Thanh.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Viết Xuân | Chức vụ: P Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Hưng | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Thượng Hải |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm... và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Nguyễn Thanh Châu – Thôn Thượng Hải

Hạng mục cầu Đò Bè chỉ là một nhánh nhỏ của dự án; đã có chủ trương làm từ 10 năm nay nhưng chưa làm được. Nay dự án vào, người dân chắc chắn sẽ rất đồng tình. Tuy nhiên, quy mô như hiện tại sẽ ảnh hưởng đến khá nhiều hộ hai bên đầu cầu, dẫn đến phải di dời. Đây là cộng đồng dân cư bền vững từ bao đời nay và hiện đang rất phát triển. Hệ thống nhà cửa khá kiên cố và mức giá đất ở cũng rất cao. Nếu có thể nghiên cứu thêm, tôi đề xuất dự án nâng cấp con đường hiện tại từ cầu Đò Bè đi ra thị trấn, vì con đường này xuống cấp lại nhỏ hẹp.

Hiện nay, khu vực dự kiến bị ảnh hưởng là nơi tập trung đông các công ty chế biến, sản xuất và dịch vụ phục vụ ngành chế biến thủy/hải sản. Các ngành nghề tại địa bàn này khá đa dạng, trên dưới 15 ngành nghề, nên nếu phải di chuyển, việc phục hồi sinh kế sẽ vô cùng phức tạp, khó khăn. Có sinh kế nào có thể giúp cho thu nhập bằng hoặc hơn như hiện nay không?

Còn nếu vẫn triển khai theo phương án này thì đề nghị đền bù, hỗ trợ xứng đáng, để người dân tự thực hiện tái định cư;

Ông Bùi Xuân Bình – Thôn Thượng Hải

Hải Thanh đất chật người đông, gần 20 hộ bị tái định cư thì rất khó, vì đa ngành đa nghề, toàn nghề phục vụ cho ngành chính là nghề chế biến thủy hải sản...hệ lụy sẽ rất nhiều, cố gắng thế nào để dự án không phạm vào kiến trúc kiên cố và các xưởng sản xuất của các hộ dân/công ty.

Ông Nguyễn Viết Xuân – P. Chủ tịch UBND xã

Đồng ý với những lo lắng về sinh kế của người dân, đồng thời, đồng tình với đề xuất nghiên cứu lại quy mô và hướng tuyến hạng mục để giảm thiểu tối đa những ảnh hưởng tiêu cực của dự án. Hơn nữa, hướng tuyến hiện tại, đường dẫn cầu là đường cụt, không kết nối vào đầu cầu. Do đó, đề nghị điều chỉnh hướng tuyến;

Ông Nguyễn Đình Đức – Thôn Thượng Hải

Dự án cần xem xét lại, nếu cầu dài 70m thì các hạng mục quan trọng hiện tại như đường đi Bình Minh thì lại ở bên dưới cầu

Cần chú ý việc đi lại của bà con. Các phương tiện giao thông cỡ lớn, có thể đi vòng lối Bình Minh nhưng các phương tiện thô sơ xe máy thì cần có cầu để đi.

Đại diện tư vấn: Tiếp thu ý kiến và nghiên cứu, sẽ thông tin cho bà con qua các kênh và các hoạt động tiếp theo của dự án.

4. Ý kiến kết luận:

Đề nghị tái định cư tại chỗ, nếu thực hiện tái định cư tập trung thì bố trí tại xã/thôn. Địa điểm tại thôn 7 là phù hợp (khu dân cư Vĩnh Điện).

Các chính sách cụ thể cho bồi thường và GPMB sẽ được công bố trong kế hoạch tái định cư và được thông tin công khai đến cộng đồng người dân để góp ý và giám sát thực hiện.

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



NGUYỄN VIỆT XUÂN

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 27 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: Xã Nguyên Bình, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Nguyên Bình.

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|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Hà Đình Mười | Chức vụ: P Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Huy Bắc | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm...và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Nguyễn Trung Hồng – Cao Thắng 3

Đồng ý chủ trương của dự án nhưng cần tham vấn chi tiết và công khai về chính sách bồi thường, hỗ trợ; nếu mất nhà cửa thì di chuyển đến đâu để ở? Ba giờ thì dự án triển khai? Người dân đồng ý làm dự án, nhưng dự án phải đẩy nhanh tiến độ để dân đỡ bị ảnh hưởng, yên tâm sản xuất.

Bà Yến – Cao Thắng 5

Nếu phải di chuyển, mong dự án tạo điều kiện cho di chuyển tại thôn hoặc thôn bên cạnh chứ người dân không muốn đi xa và lại không biết làm gì để sống. Người dân chúng tôi cơ bản là làm nông, nên khi dự án vào vẫn cứ muốn tiếp tục làm nông chứ buôn bán thì chúng tôi không biết. Rồi giá đền bù phải thỏa đáng, chứ mặt đường bồi thường 1 triệu mà

trong ngõ một tí lại bồi thường 200 ngàn thì dân sẽ khó đồng tình.

Bà Vũ Thị Tân – Cao Thắng 5

Chúng tôi đồng ý với dự án, nhưng nhà mất rồi thì phải đền bù thỏa đáng cho chúng tôi thì mới được. Nếu phải di dời, cho chúng tôi di dời tại thôn hoặc thôn bên cạnh. Tôi cũng đề nghị nghiên cứu kỹ nhu cầu tách khẩu để chuẩn bị lô tái định cư cho các hộ dân.

Ông Tiến – Cao Thắng 5

Đề nghị ban dự án tạo điều kiện cho người dân tái định cư tại thôn hoặc tại chỗ bằng cách chuyển mục đích đất hiện còn của chúng tôi và cho chúng tôi xây dựng. Cũng như bà Tân, chúng tôi cũng mong nhà nước xem xét các nhu cầu tách hộ của chúng tôi để nếu tái định cư thì ở không chật chội, khổ sở.

Ông Nguyễn Trung Thủy – Cao Thắng 3

Nhà tôi như tìm tuyến hiện nay thì thuộc diện tái định cư. Nếu được, dự án cho chúng tôi tái định cư tại thôn để không bị xáo trộn đời sống quá nhiều.

Bà Lê Thị Thiết – Cao Thắng 4

Thu hồi đất thì chúng tôi cũng nhất trí với nhà nước thôi, nhưng nhà nước xem giá cả đền bù cho chúng tôi thế nào cho thỏa đáng để chúng tôi còn tiếp tục cuộc sống. Nếu diện tích còn ít thì đề nghị nhà nước lấy luôn hết.

Ông Vũ Đình Hoàng – Cao Thắng 5

Nhà tôi ở đây cả trăm năm rồi, nhưng tôi không chống đối chủ trương. Nhưng nhà nước nên xem xét để đền bù thỏa đáng cho người dân. Nguyên vọng của chúng tôi là đất đổi đất, nhà đổi nhà. Nơi ở mới như chủ trương thì phải tốt hơn nơi ở cũ thì dân mới chịu.

Bà Vũ Thị Dục – Cao Thắng 5

Gia đình tôi đông con nên cũng muốn tách khẩu và muốn tái định cư tại thôn.

Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Miên – Cao Thắng 3

Tôi muốn hỏi là lấy đất ở, nhưng chúng tôi còn vườn thì dự án có bố trí chuyển mục đích sử dụng để dân chúng tôi xây nhà không? Nếu được tôi muốn tái định cư tại chỗ.

Ông Lê Huy Dương – chủ tịch UBND xã

Qua lắng nghe ý kiến bà con, tôi thấy ý kiến bà con đều có ý hợp lý cả. Việc tái định cư tại nơi ở mới yêu cầu tốt hơn nơi ở cũ thì là chủ trương của đảng của Nhà nước rồi. Nhưng nếu muốn như vậy, muốn ở tại nơi có điện có đường tốt hơn hiện nay thì chỉ có tái định cư tập trung, vì khu này sẽ được xây dựng điện đường hệ thống thoát nước đồng bộ; còn nếu tái định cư tại chỗ, xen kẹt hoặc tự túc thì nó sẽ khác. Hiện tái định cư tập trung có thể bố trí tại thôn 3, thôn 5, còn quỹ đất để tái định cư cho vài 3 chục hộ.

Kết luận:

Đồng ý với chủ trương cải tạo hạng mục qua thị trấn và ủng hộ dự án nói chung. Cần lưu ý tới phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tính khả thi của công tác GPMB và xáo trộn đời sống của nhân dân.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

Đỗ Huy Dương

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 20 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: UBND xã Ninh Hải, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niêm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Đỗ Xuân Cường | Chức vụ: P. Phòng KT và HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Ninh Hải.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Công Ván | Chức vụ: Bí thư đảng ủy xã |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Thắng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Văn Thuyền | Chức vụ: P. chủ tịch UBND |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm... và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Phạm Văn Thọ - thôn Đại Tiến

Dự án sẽ có tác động tốt đến kinh tế-xã hội địa phương, địa phương và người dân đều có nhu cầu để làm tuyến đường này. Tuy nhiên, nếu theo hướng tuyến hiện tại, sẽ tác động đi dờ đến nhà thờ họ Phạm và nơi thờ đại tướng Phạm Văn Đoan- đây là di tích lịch sử cấp tỉnh. Đề nghị dự án có thêm những nghiên cứu để giảm những tác động này.

Ông Lê Đình Đức – thôn Sơn Hải

Nhìn chung, dân chúng tôi ủng hộ dự án vì nó rất có ý nghĩa với sự phát triển lâu dài của địa phương. Nhưng cũng mong dự án nghiên cứu cho những trường hợp phải đi dờ nhà cửa. Đi dờ thì đi dờ đi đâu, nếu đi dờ thì có mang theo mồ mà cha ông được không? Nhà tôi có mất 1 đứa con rồi, bàn thờ mồ mà thì ở đây, thế nếu chuyển đi chỗ xa thì tôi có mang con tôi đi không? Tôi muốn tái định cư tại chỗ hoặc tại thôn tôi. Nhà tôi còn đất thì nhà nước cho tôi làm nhà.

Ông Hoàng Văn Dinh – thôn Đại Tiến

Chúng tôi ủng hộ dự án, nhưng dự án làm sao mà tránh đi dân thì tốt quá. Nếu tái định cư thì không đi chuyển chỗ xa, được ở trong thôn thì tốt.

Ông Lê Viết Nời- Đội 4, thôn Quang Trung

Đề nghị tránh nhà thờ họ Mai. Các hộ phải tái định cư thì thực hiện tái định cư xen kẽ hoặc tại chỗ, còn nếu tập trung thì tập trung tại thôn hoặc cùng lắm là xã.

Ông Mai Quý Hạnh – thôn Sơn Hải:

Dự án như vậy thì không ảnh hưởng đến kinh tế các hộ lắm, nhưng riêng nhà tôi thì khác; nhà tôi ven quốc lộ, hiện đang bán hàng nên nếu giờ giải phóng là mất sinh kế chính. Dự án nghiên cứu xem có điều chỉnh hướng tuyến được không, nếu không thì chính sách cho các hộ nhà tôi như thế nào vì chúng tôi muốn duy trì sinh kế cũ

Ông Mai Văn Thuyên – Phó CT UBND

Hướng tuyến hiện tại có thể đẹp, nhưng để tranh được tác động tiêu cực, đề nghị xem xét điều chỉnh tuyến ra phía Tây khoảng gần 30m, như vậy sẽ tránh được các địa điểm nhà thờ tướng quân, nhà thờ họ Mai, giảm thiểu tái định cư. Về sinh kế thì đa số ảnh hưởng đất Nông nghiệp mà quỹ đất thì còn nhiều, người dân vẫn làm nông nghiệp được. Bên cạnh đó, hiện số lao động đi làm công ăn lương, công nhân may, giày da cũng tăng lên. Về tái định cư, đề nghị thực hiện tái định cư tại chỗ để tránh xáo trộn cuộc sống.

Ông Mai Công Quang – Nguyên Chủ tịch UBND

Cần cân nhắc lợi hại khi định tuyến, và cần đẩy nhanh tiến độ dự án tránh kéo dài, tránh dự án treo; hạn chế ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống người dân. Vì dự án kéo dài, người dân không dám đầu tư vô sản xuất, thiệt hại kinh tế lắm.

4. Ý kiến kết luận:

Đề nghị tái định cư tại chỗ, nếu thực hiện tái định cư tập trung thì bố trí tại xã/thôn. Địa điểm tại thôn Thống nhất cũng là phù hợp.

Các chính sách cụ thể cho bồi thường và GPMB sẽ được công bố trong kế hoạch tái định cư và được thông tin công khai đến cộng đồng người dân để góp ý và giám sát thực hiện.

Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

T/M: ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ



Lê Văn Thắng

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN

(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 20 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: UBND xã Ninh Hải, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niêm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Đỗ Xuân Cường | Chức vụ: P. Phòng KT và HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Ninh Hải.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Công Ván | Chức vụ: Bí thư đảng ủy xã |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Thắng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Mai Văn Thuyền | Chức vụ: P. chủ tịch UBND |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm... và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Phạm Văn Thọ - thôn Đại Tiến

Dự án sẽ có tác động tốt đến kinh tế-xã hội địa phương, địa phương và người dân đều có nhu cầu để làm tuyến đường này. Tuy nhiên, nếu theo hướng tuyến hiện tại, sẽ tác động đi dờn đến nhà thờ họ Phạm và nơi thờ đại tướng Phạm Văn Đoan- đây là di tích lịch sử cấp tỉnh. Đề nghị dự án có thêm những nghiên cứu để giảm những tác động này.

Ông Lê Đình Đức – thôn Sơn Hải

Nhìn chung, dân chúng tôi ủng hộ dự án vì nó rất có ý nghĩa với sự phát triển lâu dài của địa phương. Nhưng cũng mong dự án nghiên cứu cho những trường hợp phải di dời nhà cửa. Di dời thì di dời đi đâu, nếu di dời thì có mang theo mồ mà cha ông được không? Nhà tôi có mất 1 đứa con rồi, bàn thờ mồ mà thì ở đây, thế nếu chuyển đi chỗ xa thì tôi có mang con tôi đi không? Tôi muốn tái định cư tại chỗ hoặc tại thôn tôi. Nhà tôi còn đất thì nhà nước cho tôi làm nhà.

Ông Hoàng Văn Dinh – thôn Đại Tiến

Chúng tôi ủng hộ dự án, nhưng dự án làm sao mà tránh di dân thì tốt quá. Nếu tái định cư thì không di chuyển chỗ xa, được ở trong thôn thì tốt.

Ông Lê Viết Nời- Đội 4, thôn Quang Trung

Đề nghị tránh nhà thờ họ Mai. Các hộ phải tái định cư thì thực hiện tái định cư xen kẽ hoặc tại chỗ, còn nếu tập trung thì tập trung tại thôn hoặc cùng lắm là xã.

Ông Mai Quý Hạng – thôn Sơn Hải:

Dự án như vậy thì không ảnh hưởng đến kinh tế các hộ lắm, nhưng riêng nhà tôi thì khác; nhà tôi ven quốc lộ, hiện đang bán hàng nên nếu giờ giải phóng là mất sinh kế chính. Dự án nghiên cứu xem có điều chỉnh hướng tuyến được không, nếu không thì chính sách cho các hộ nhà tôi như thế nào vì chúng tôi muốn duy trì sinh kế cũ

Ông Mai Văn Thuyên – Phó CT UBND

Hướng tuyến hiện tại có thể đẹp, nhưng để tranh được tác động tiêu cực, đề nghị xem xét điều chỉnh tuyến ra phía Tây khoảng gần 30m, như vậy sẽ tránh được các địa điểm nhà thờ tướng quân, nhà thờ họ Mai, giảm thiểu tái định cư. Về sinh kế thì đa số ảnh hưởng đất Nông nghiệp mà quỹ đất thì còn nhiều, người dân vẫn làm nông nghiệp được. Bên cạnh đó, hiện số lao động đi làm công ăn lương, công nhân may, giày da cũng tăng lên. Về tái định cư, đề nghị thực hiện tái định cư tại chỗ để tránh xáo trộn cuộc sống.

Ông Mai Công Quang – Nguyên Chủ tịch UBND

Cần cân nhắc lợi hại khi định tuyến, và cần đẩy nhanh tiến độ dự án tránh kéo dài, tránh dự án treo; hạn chế ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống người dân. Vì dự án kéo dài, người dân không dám đầu tư vô sản xuất, thiệt hại kinh tế lắm.

4. Ý kiến kết luận:

Đề nghị tái định cư tại chỗ, nếu thực hiện tái định cư tập trung thì bố trí tại xã/thôn. Địa điểm tại thôn Thống nhất cũng là phù hợp.

Các chính sách cụ thể cho bồi thường và GPMB sẽ được công bố trong kế hoạch tái định cư và được thông tin công khai đến cộng đồng người dân để góp ý và giám sát thực hiện.

Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

T/M: LÃY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ
CHỦ TỊCH



Lê Văn Thắng

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

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

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Tên dự án: Dự án Phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị Động lực – Tiểu dự án đô thị Tĩnh Gia

Thời gian: ngày 25 tháng 7 năm 2017

Địa điểm: xã Xuân Lâm, huyện Tĩnh Gia, tỉnh Thanh Hóa

1. Thành phần tham dự: (Danh sách chi tiết đính kèm theo)

1.1. Đại diện

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Ông: Nguyễn Trọng Niềm | Chức vụ: P. Phòng Tài nguyên |
| - Ông: Lê Huy Phú | Chức vụ: Chuyên viên Phòng KT-HT |

1.2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Xuân Lâm

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Phạm Đức Bình | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Hà | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn 7 |

1.3. Đại diện Chủ dự án:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Đình Trang | Chức vụ: Phó Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Khải | Chức vụ: Chánh VP Ban QLDA |
| - Ông Lê Hồng Sơn | Chức vụ: Trưởng phòng KH-TH |

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị Tư vấn:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thị Thùy Trang | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia Tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Châu | Chức vụ: Cán bộ |

2. Nội dung làm việc:

- ✓ Đại diện chính quyền địa phương thực hiện khai mạc, giới thiệu Chương trình làm việc;
- ✓ Đại diện Ban QLDA trình bày thông tin tổng quát, giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án) và các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn xã;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thông tin tới người dân về khung chính sách của dự án và các vấn đề liên quan đến chính sách an toàn xã hội của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ;
- ✓ Chuyên gia Tái định cư thực hiện tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án và các vấn đề liên quan như an sinh, sinh kế, lao động việc làm... và phản hồi các nội dung phù hợp cho người dân;
- ✓ Đại diện UBND xã phát biểu bế mạc.

3. Ý kiến thảo luận

Ông Lê Văn Toanh

Đề nghị khi dự án triển khai thực tế, cần làm khảo sát hiện trạng kỹ lưỡng, tránh trường hợp bỏ qua tài sản của bà con gây kiện cáo và xem xét mức đền bù hợp lý cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

Ông Nguyễn Văn Ban

Chúng tôi ở đây đã lâu đời, giờ mà dời đi chỗ khác là khó khăn, nên nếu dời thì dời gần thì tốt.

Bà Bình

Gia đình tôi ủng hộ dự án, nhưng nói thật là không muốn dời đi chỗ khác. Và đề nghị dự án có chính sách đền bù rõ ràng cho những ảnh hưởng do thi công.

Ông Sáu – bí thư chi bộ

Hoàn toàn nhất trí với dự án, duy chỉ lưu ý là các chính sách hiện hành cần được nghiên cứu kỹ lưỡng và áp dụng đầy đủ, kịp thời cho bà con, tránh để bà con trông chờ, khó ổn định cuộc sống.

Ông Nguyễn Duy Biên

Dự án có ý nghĩa lớn về mặt kinh tế-xã hội, nhưng cần phải lo về vấn đề môi trường trong quá trình thi công, cần tìm các nhà thầu có đủ năng lực để thi công, tránh thi công kéo dài. Khi thi công, cần có các biện pháp giảm thiểu để không ảnh hưởng đến hệ thống cơ sở hạ tầng hiện trạng.

Ông Sáu

Qua phân tích của ban dự án chúng tôi nhận thức được ý nghĩa tích cực của dự án đối với kinh tế-xã hội của địa phương. Đất nông nghiệp của người dân bị thu hồi thì cần có chính sách hỗ trợ hoặc chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp phù hợp. Như hiện tại ở Xuân Lâm, quỹ đất nông nghiệp còn khá nhiều nên cũng không có xáo trộn quá lớn về thu nhập, nhưng cũng cần khảo sát kỹ.

Ông Lê Đình Trọng

Các hộ dân thuộc diện tái định cư của thôn 7 cần được bố trí tái định cư gần nơi ở cũ, hiện quỹ đất của thôn 7 vẫn còn ở khu dân cư Vĩnh Điện. Số hộ đang sinh sống ở đây không nhiều và cơ sở hạ tầng đang cần được cải thiện. Nên bố trí tại đây cho các hộ.

4. Ý kiến kết luận:

Các chính sách cụ thể cho bồi thường và GPMB sẽ được công bố trong kế hoạch tái định cư và được thông tin công khai đến cộng đồng người dân để góp ý và giám sát thực hiện.

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Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày !

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND
PHƯỜNG/XÃ**

(Ký, ghi họ tên)



NGUYỄN BÁ TRÍ

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ DỰ ÁN
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ
VẤN**
(Ký, ghi họ tên)

Annex 7: List of PAPs and kind of affected assets

TT	Name of head of households	Address/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
A	Coastal road from Ninh Hai - Lach Bang 2		-												-		
	Xã Ninh Hải																
1	Lê Quang Phú	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
2	Trương Đình Ngồn	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
3	Trương Công Trường	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
4	Trương Công Nhung	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
5	Mai Thị Ly	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
6	Mai Văn Tươi	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x							x		x	x	x	x	
7	Mai Đắc Quyết	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
8	Mai Thị Hồng	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x		x				x				
9	Lê Hữu Thắng	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
10	Mai Thi	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
11	Lê Thị Liên	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
12	Mai Đức Tâm	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
13	Mai Đắc Hợp	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
14	Mai Đức Môn	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
15	Mai Đức Vĩnh	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
16	Mai Xuân Thành	Thôn Thống Nhất	x			x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
17	Mai Đắc Cường	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
18	Mai Xuân Ban	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
19	Mai Trọng Tuyển	Thôn Thống Nhất	x			x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
20	Mai Xuân Như	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
21	Nguyễn Văn Tiềm	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
22	Lê Viết Nởi	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
23	Lê Xuân Lâm	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
24	Mai Xuân Hân	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x										x	x	x	
25	Nguyễn Thị Tường	Thôn Thống Nhất															
26	Trương Công Nhung	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
27	Cao Văn Tuấn	Thôn 2	x	x		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
28	Hoàng Văn Dũng	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
29	Hoàng Văn Nền	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
30	Nguyễn Thị Khoa	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
31	Hoàng Văn Kết	Thôn Đại	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Tiến															
32	Hoàng Văn Thuận	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
33	Hoàng Văn Dinh	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
34	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
35	Nguyễn Thị Lòi	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
36	Hoàng Văn Hưng	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
37	Phạm Văn Sỹ	Thôn Đại Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
38	Trương Đình Tường	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x					x			x	x	x	
39	Mai Thi Vát	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
40	Mai Công Tuấn	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
41	Mai Công Tùng	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
42	Mai Công Tạo	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
43	Nguyễn bá Chính	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
44	Mai Công Thủy	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
45	Lê Hữu Thu	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
46	Mai Công Tuyên	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
47	Lê Thế Đông	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
48	Lê Thế Nghiêm	Thôn Quang	x	x													

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Trung															
49	Lê Thế Tiến	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
50	Nguyễn Đình Đó	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x													
51	Mai Văn Nam	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
52	Mai Văn Trinh	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
53	Mai Hữu Tứ	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
54	Lê Viết Biên	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
55	Nguyễn Bá Vàng	Thôn Quang Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
56	Mai Ngọc Thương	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x		x								
57	Lê Viết Bảo	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
58	Mai Thị Đồi	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x													
59	Lê Sỹ Quang	Thôn Thống Nhất	x	x		x			x		x			x	x	x	
60	Phùng Văn Nay	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
61	Mai Thị Kiên	Thôn Thống Nhất															
62	Mai Tiến Thi	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
63	Nguyễn Bá Học	Thôn Thống Nhất															
64	Mai Xuân Thính	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
65	Mai Tiến Toàn	Thôn Thống															

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Nhất															
66	Mai Thị Mến	Thôn Thống Nhất															
67	Lê Hữu Tròn	Thôn Thống Nhất															
68	Mai Thị Đò	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
69	Mai Đắc Tươi	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
70	Mai Công Hoàng	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
71	Hà Văn Xuất	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
72	Mai Thị Biên	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
73	Mai xuân Thuần	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
74	Cao Thị Đồ	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
75	Mai Đắc Bình	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
76	Mai Sỹ Tâm	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
77	Mai Công Đào	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
78	Mai Đức Anh	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
79	Mai Công Gián	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
80	Mai Công Thi	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
81	Mai Tiến Lùi	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
82	Mai Xuân Cử	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Nhất															
83	Mai Công Đế	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
84	Mai Xuân Tín	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
85	Mai Công Liên	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
86	Mai Xuân Nghị	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
87	Nguyễn Bá Hoà	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
88	Lê Hữu Thu	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
89	Lê Thị Huệ	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
90	Nguyễn Bá Bắc	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
91	Hoàng Đăng Kháng	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
92	Nguyễn Thị Vui	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
93	Mai Đắc Tuấn	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
94	Mai Công Thanh	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
95	Mai Thị Diên	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
96	Nguyễn Bá Nghiễm	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
97	Nguyễn Bá Lý	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
98	Lê Thị Khế	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
99	Lê Thế Nghiêm	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Nhất															
100	Nguyễn Bá Định	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
101	Lê Hữu Chung	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
102	Nguyễn Bá Xuân	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
103	Nguyễn Bá Bắc	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
104	Lê Hữu Thụ	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
105	Lê Thị Ngoan	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
106	Mai Công Mến	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
107	Lê Hữu Thu	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
108	Mai Thị Diên	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
109	Mai Thị Lan	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
110	Mai Thị Lân	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
111	Nguyễn Thị Hanh	Thôn Thống Nhất			x												
	Xã Hải Hòa																
112	Nguyễn Trọng Ly	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
113	Dương Công Đảo	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
114	Nguyễn Thị Bàu	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
115	Lê Thị Trị	Thôn Nhân Hưng	x		x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
116	Nguyễn Thị Cù	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
117	Lê Văn Lái	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
118	Trần Thị Hồng	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
119	Nguyễn Kim Trạnh	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x					x							
120	Nguyễn Kim Năm	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x					x							
121	Nguyễn Trọng Trãi	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x					x							
122	Lê Thị Nghĩa	Thôn Giang Sơn	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
123	Lê Đức Minh	Thôn Giang Sơn	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
124	Nguyễn Hữu Trán	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
125	Dương Thị Oanh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
126	Nguyễn Đình Hùng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
127	Lê Thị Tầm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
128	Lê Văn Tôn	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
129	Nguyễn Trọng Huyện	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
130	Nguyễn Hữu Dũng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
131	Nguyễn Thị Bích	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
132	Lê Văn Lết	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
133	Lê Đức Úc	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
134	Lê Trọng Rạng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
135	Lê Văn Trúc	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
136	Nguyễn Hữu Dón	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
137	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
138	Nguyễn Hữu Niêm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
139	Nguyễn Đình Hưng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
140	Lê Đức Sơn	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
141	Lê Đức Bi	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
142	Trần Thị Lan	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
143	Nguyễn Hiền Trán	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
144	Lê Thị Lanh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
145	Lê Tăng Trà	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
146	Nguyễn Bá Cầu	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
147	Lê Đức Quyết	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
148	Hoàng Thị Quế	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
149	Trần Bá Chu	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
150	Trần Bá Cửu	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
151	Lê Thị An	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
152	Nguyễn Hữu Đoan	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
153	Lê Đức Cường	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
154	Nguyễn Trọng Luân	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
155	Nguyễn Thị Năm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
156	Lê Thị Tầm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
157	Lê Văn Quyền	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
158	Nguyễn Hữu Hạt	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
159	Lê Văn Tôn	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
160	Nguyễn Thị Lân	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
161	Nguyễn Thị Tiên	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
162	Lê Văn Quyền	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
163	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x					x							
164	Lê Thị Nghĩa	Thôn Giang Sơn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
165	Lê Thị Hoa	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
166	Lê Đức Hới	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
167	Lê Đức Tín	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
168	Hoàng Thị Chon	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
169	Lê Trọng Tuấn	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
170	Hoàng Văn Môn	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
171	Nguyễn Bá Trường	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
172	Hoàng Văn Ngẫu	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
173	Lê Đức Liêm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
174	Lê Ngọc Lượng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
175	Lê Đức Loan	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
176	Lê Văn Sỹ	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
177	Lê Đức Dót	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
178	Nguyễn Thị Cung	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
179	Lê Đức Lâm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
180	Hoàng Văn Ánh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
181	Nguyễn Bá Trị	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
182	Lê Văn Vỹ	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
183	Nguyễn Bá Định	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
184	Hoàng Thị Ninh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
185	Lê Đức Đại	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
186	Nguyễn Bá Mạnh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
187	Lê Đức Hạnh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
188	Lê Thị Nhói	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
189	Nguyễn Bá Dung	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
190	Lê Thị Hoan	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
191	Nguyễn Trọng Long	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
192	Lê Sỹ Tiềm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
193	Lê Thị Hoạch	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
194	Nguyễn Bá Ngọc	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
195	Lê Quý Diên	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
196	Nguyễn Bá Tệnh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
197	Hồ Sỹ Quy	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
198	Lê Trọng Hật	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
199	Mai Thị Hòa	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
200	Nguyễn Bá Trung	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
201	Lê Văn Hải	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
202	Lê Thị Nghiêm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
203	Lê Trọng Thống	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
204	Hoàng Văn Hường	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
205	Lê Trọng Minh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
206	Lê Trọng Bạng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
207	Lê Trọng Khánh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
208	Nguyễn Bá Thạo	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
209	Lê Đình Quân	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
210	Nguyễn Thị An	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
211	Lê Văn Len	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
212	Nguyễn Trọng Lai	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
213	Lê Thị Đăng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
214	Lê Thị Ân	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
215	Lê Trọng Thắng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
216	Lê Sỹ Thiêm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
217	Trương Đình Thắng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
218	Nguyễn Trọng Định	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
219	Lê Sen Hoàng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
220	Hoàng Thị Vương	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
221	Nguyễn Bá Cầu	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
222	Mai Thị Tuyền	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
223	Lê Trọng Hiền	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
224	Lê Mai Hồng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
225	Lê Văn Dương	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
226	Lê Văn Lượng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
227	Hồ Hữu Đại	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
228	Lê Văn Hình	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
229	Lê Trọng Tam	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
230	Lê Đình Nguyễn	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
231	Lê Thị Lâu	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
232	Lê Thị Nền	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
233	Lê Trọng Chúc	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
234	Nguyễn Bá Hoàng	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
235	Lê Quý Thăm	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
236	Mai Văn Vóc	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
237	Lê Văn Sừ	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
238	Lê Trọng Oanh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
239	Lê Văn Bàu	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
240	Lê Văn Lịch	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
241	Lê Trọng Hòa	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
242	Lê Mai Định	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
243	Hồ Hữu Quế	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
244	Hồ Hữu Chiến	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
245	Hồ Hữu Chấn	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
246	Lê Trọng Hạnh	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
247	Lê Văn Đạt	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
248	Lê Trọng Vũ	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
249	Nguyễn Hữu Quyền	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
250	Lê Thị Lược	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
251	Nguyễn Hữu Ba	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
252	Nguyễn Hữu Tư	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
253	Nguyễn Hữu Thế	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
254	Lê Mai Bắc	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
255	Nguyễn Bá Khang	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
256	Nguyễn Thị Cung	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
257	Lê Đức Lâm	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
258	Nguyễn Đình Văn	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
259	Lê Đức Tiến	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
260	Lê Ngọc Tiến	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
261	Lê Mai Ngọc	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
262	Lê Quý Thôn	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
263	Lê Quý Đạm	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
264	Lê Thị Duy	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
265	Lê Quý Sơn	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
266	Lê Quý Bường	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
267	Lê Trọng Quyết	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
268	Lê Quý Chung	Thôn Đông Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
269	Nguyễn Bá Hộ	Thôn Đông Hải			x					x							
	Xã Bình Minh																
270	Nguyễn Trọng Tăng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x												
271	Nguyễn Văn Huê	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
272	Nguyễn Ngọc Huýnh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
273	Lê Văn Hành	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
274	Nguyễn Trọng Hoàng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
275	Nguyễn Văn Hải	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
276	Nguyễn Văn Huê	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
277	Nguyễn Văn Huân	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
278	Vũ Thị Hột	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
279	Nguyễn Ngọc Hai	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
280	Lê Thị Khoan	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
281	Lê Thị Trương	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
282	Nguyễn Hoàng Hải	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
283	Nguyễn Quý Thứ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
284	Nguyễn Quý Chừ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
285	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Cầu															
286	Lê Văn Cừ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
287	Lê Văn Chiêu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
288	Lê Văn Danh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
289	Võ Xuân Dũng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
290	Nguyễn Duy Chông	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
291	Lê Văn Tươi	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
292	Lê Văn Lợi	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
293	Lê Thị Minh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
294	Phạm Thị Huân	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
295	Nguyễn Duy Hạnh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
296	Nguyễn Ngọc Toàn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
297	Phạm Trọng Thuật	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
298	Nguyễn Ngọc Nhật	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
299	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoài	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
300	Lê Văn Nghiêu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
301	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
302	Nguyễn Duy Viên	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Cầu															
303	Nguyễn Thị Tý	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
304	Nguyễn Huữ Hòa	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
305	Nguyễn Ngọc Cù	Thôn Yên Cầu			x												
306	Nguyễn Duy Cù	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
307	Nguyễn Ngọc Châu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
308	Nguyễn Ngọc Cẩn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
309	Nguyễn Thị Hải	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
310	Ngô Xuân Quyết	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
311	Ngô Xuân Hồng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
312	Nguyễn Ngọc Quân	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
313	Nguyễn Thị Lợi	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
314	Nguyễn Thị Lâm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
315	Vũ Thị Dòng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
316	Nguyễn Thị Lắm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
317	Nguyễn Thị Lờ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
318	Nguyễn Trọng Lượng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
319	Nguyễn Ngọc Lắm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Cầu															
320	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
321	Nguyễn Thị Vân	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
322	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
323	Nguyễn Văn Nguyên	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
324	Nguyễn Văn Ninh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
325	Nguyễn Đình Ngâm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
326	Nguyễn Thị Nở	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
327	Nguyễn Văn Lương	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
328	Võ Xuân Oanh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
329	Ngô Ngọc Tuấn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
330	Nguyễn Thị Linh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
331	Nguyễn Thị Châu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
332	Nguyễn Duy Sỹ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
333	Vũ Thị Ca	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
334	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
335	Nguyễn Duy Thụy	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
336	Nguyễn Ngọc Thu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Cầu															
337	Lê Văn Thơm	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
338	Nguyễn Ngọc Thắng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
339	Lê Thị Thu	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
340	Lê Văn Cường	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
341	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
342	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
343	Nguyễn Văn Tuyền	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
344	Ngô Thị Mỹ	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
345	Nguyễn Trọng Tăng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
346	Nguyễn Ngọc Tuấn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
347	Nguyễn Trọng Tự	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
348	Nguyễn Duy Sơn	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
349	Vũ Thị Triều	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
350	Nguyễn Thị Phúc	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
351	Nguyễn Thị Huyện	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
352	Nguyễn Ngọc Cường	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
353	Lê Thanh Cải	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Cầu															
354	Nguyễn Hữu Côi	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
355	Nguyễn Trọng Chiến	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
356	Nguyễn Văn Điền	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
357	Nguyễn Trọng Đô	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
358	Nguyễn Văn Đài	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
359	Nguyễn Duy Đức	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
360	Nguyễn Quý Đông	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
361	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
362	Nguyễn Thị Việt	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
363	Lê Minh Hồng	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
364	Nguyễn Duy Huỳnh	Thôn Yên Cầu			x					x							
365	Vũ Trọng Lượng	Thôn Đông Yên			x	x	x	x	x								
366	Nguyễn Thị Ngợi	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
367	Lê Thị Hương	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
368	Nguyễn Thị Dậu	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
369	Vũ Thị Huyền	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
370	Nguyễn Viết Nhân	Thôn Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Trung															
371	Nguyễn Trọng Xạ	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x					x			
372	Lê Trọng Nhâm	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
373	Lê Văn Khương	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
374	Nguyễn Viết Lúc	Thôn Đông Trung	x						x								
375	Hoàng Trung Kiên	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
376	Vũ Trọng Thủy	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
377	Vũ Trọng Thiềm	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
378	Lê Trọng Đồng	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
379	Nguyễn Xuân Sơn	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
380	Vũ Thị Trung	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
381	Đặng Thị Thanh	Thôn Đông Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
382	Vũ Trọng Nghênh	Thôn Đông Tiến	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
383	Nguyễn Viết Nhan	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
384	Lê Thế Chuân	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
385	Phạm Văn Thu	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
386	Phạm Thị Nghị	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	
387	Lê Thế Lai	Thôn Đông	x	x		x		x			x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Yên															
388	Vũ Trọng Thông	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
389	Vũ Thị Thanh	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x		x			x		x	x	x	x	
390	Lê Đình Thái	Thôn Đông Tiến	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
391	Lê Đình Hồng	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x		x			x		x	x	x	x	
392	Nguyễn Đình Xuân	Thôn Đông Tiến	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
393	Bùi Thị Lom	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x				x		x	x	x	x	
394	Hoàng Văn Đức	Thôn Đông Yên	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
395	Nguyễn Bá Soi	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
396	Nguyễn Trọng Kiên	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x				x		x	x	x	x	
397	Phạm Văn Phùng	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x						x	x				
398	Nguyễn Thị Dương	Thôn Đông Trung	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
399	Phạm Văn Tiến (Phạm Minh Tiến)	Thôn Hải Bàng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
400	Lê Văn Tuyển	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x			x		x				
401	Phạm Văn Lợi	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x							x		x				
402	Lê Thị Thiệp	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
403	Phạm Văn Đức	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x			
404	Hồ Văn Hân	Thôn Thanh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Đông															
405	Vũ Huy Ngọc	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x					x	x			
406	Hồ Thị Lân	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
407	Lê Văn Quyền	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x							x		x	x			
408	Lê Thị Thao	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x									x	x			
409	Lê Thế Nhân	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	
410	Lê Thế Trung	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
411	Nguyễn Thị Tươi	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x								
412	Đào Thị Sốt	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
413	Nguyễn Thiện Lý	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
414	Lê Thành Trung	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
415	Hoàng Anh Sâm	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
416	Nguyễn Văn Thành	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
417	Nguyễn Thị Nại	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
418	Nguyễn Văn Thanh	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
419	Nguyễn Ngọc Anh	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
420	Nguyễn Văn Thân	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x						x	x			
421	Lê Thị Hoa	Thôn Hải	x	x									x	x			

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Bạng															
422	Nguyễn Ngọc Châu	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
423	Trần Đức Thông	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
424	Trần Đức Ngọc	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x					x	x			
425	Trần Quang Sửu	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
426	Trần Văn Dũng	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x			
427	Nguyễn Thị Trâm	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x								
428	Trần Quang Sơn	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
429	Trần Quang Hiệp	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		
430	Phạm Hồng Cương	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
431	Nguyễn Ngọc Uyên	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
432	Lê Văn Hùng	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
433	Phạm Văn Dần	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
434	Trần Ngọc Chính	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x			
435	Lê Thế Duẩn	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
436	Lê Thị Lờ	Thôn Thanh Đông	x	x		x	x				x		x				
437	Nguyễn Ngọc Lâm	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x					x					x			
438	Lê Ngọc Chính	Thôn Thanh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Khánh															
439	Lê Ngọc Quân	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x		x			x		x	x	x	x	
440	Hoàng Quốc Sử	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x		x	x				x			x			
441	Nguyễn Văn Thân	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x					x	x			
442	Nguyễn Ngọc Hương	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
443	Phùng Văn Sơn	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
444	Nguyễn Ngọc Minh	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
445	Trần Đức Thành	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
446	Trần Đức Tâm	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
447	Phạm Văn Chính	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
448	Vũ Đình Chung	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
449	Dòng họ Nguyễn	Cồn Rẫy Kênh															x
450	Dòng họ Lê	Cồn Rẫy Kênh															x
451	Dòng họ Nguyễn Vũ	Cồn Rẫy Kênh															x
452	Dòng họ Nguyễn Duy	Cồn Rẫy Kênh															x
453	Dòng họ Ngô	Cồn Rẫy Kênh															x
454	Vũ Thị Thảo	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
455	Vũ Thị Thảo	Thôn Đông			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Tiến															
456	Lê Văn Minh	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x									x	x	x	x	
457	Lê Văn Bảy	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x		
458	Lê Thị Đản	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
459	Lê Văn Thảo	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
460	Lê Văn Hào	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
461	Lê Văn Thô	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x			x		x		x	x	
462	Nguyễn Đức Hoàn	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
463	Nguyễn Anh Lý	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
464	Lê Thị Tới	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x							x		x	x	x	x	
465	Vũ Văn Linh	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x							x		x	x	x	x	
466	Nguyễn Đình Thu	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
467	Lê Văn Hoa	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
468	Cao Thị Tĩnh	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
469	Bùi Văn Hồng	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
470	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
471	Nguyễn Viết Doanh	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
472	Vũ Thị Thanh	Thôn Đông			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Yên															
473	Lê Trọng Tài	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
474	Lê Thị Tâm	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
475	Vũ Trọng Đại	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
476	Nguyễn Đăng Hồng	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
477	Nguyễn Thị Thúc	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
478	Nguyễn Văn Hợp	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
479	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
480	Nguyễn Khoa Sơn	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
481	Nguyễn Trọng Lâm	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
482	Lê Thị Đào	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
483	Nguyễn Đình Thúc	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
484	Phạm Thị Sự	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
485	Vũ Trọng Huyền	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
486	Lê Thế Lại	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
487	Phạm Văn Lanh	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
488	Lê Thị Thái	Thôn Đông Yên			x												
489	Nguyễn Viết Lực	Thôn Đông			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Yên															
490	Lê Đình Hào	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
491	Nguyễn Đình Lượng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
492	Phạm Văn Lựu	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
493	Phạm Văn Ngọt	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
494	Lê Đình Long	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
495	Nguyễn Đình Tộ	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
496	Vũ Thị Trung	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
497	Lê Đình Vượng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
498	Vũ Thị Dương	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
499	Phạm Thị Nghĩa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
500	Nguyễn Thị Yên	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
501	Nguyễn Huy Nhân	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
502	Vũ Trọng Ngênh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
503	Nguyễn Thị Ngôn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
504	Nguyễn Văn Nậy	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
505	Lê Thị Nạ	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
506	Nguyễn Đình Minh	Thôn Đông			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Tiến															
507	Nguyễn Quốc Hiếu	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
508	Nguyễn Long Doanh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
509	Lê Thị Hiền	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
510	Nguyễn Văn Cấp	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
511	Nguyễn Đình Công	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
512	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
513	Lê Thị Phụng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
514	Nguyễn Đình Hưng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
515	Nguyễn Trọng Kiên	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
516	Bùi Thị Ý	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
517	Hoàng Văn Định	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
518	Lê Văn Nhân	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
519	Phạm Văn Hưng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
520	Lê Văn Hải	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
521	Trần Thị Thư	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
522	Nguyễn Đình Hoan	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
523	Lê Thị Liễu	Thôn Đông			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Tiến															
524	Nguyễn Đình Hòa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
525	Cao Thị Hoa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
526	Bùi Bá Á	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
527	Nguyễn Thị Mon	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
528	Nguyễn Đình Bình	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
529	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
530	Nguyễn Đình Tuấn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
531	Nguyễn Duy Trụ	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
532	Nguyễn Thị Sen	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
533	Vũ Thị Thảo	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
534	Lê Văn Khương	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
535	Lê Trọng Hoài	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
536	Lê Thị Nôi	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
537	Lê thị Thúc	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
538	Nguyễn Kim Bảng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
539	Nguyễn Bá Âu	Thôn Đông Tiến			x					x							
540	Lê Thị Ngỏn	Thôn Đông			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Tiến															
541	Vũ Thị Thắc	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
542	Lê Thế Thảo	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
543	Nguyễn Thị Tú	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
544	Phạm Thị Tuyết	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
545	Nguyễn Đình Tiến	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
546	Nguyễn Thị Sáu	Thôn Đông Trung			x					x							
547	Nguyễn Quý Trọng	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
548	Lê Văn Thọ	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
549	Lê Văn Thủy	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
550	Lê Thị Mến	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
551	Lê Văn An	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
552	Lê Văn Lệ	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
553	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
554	Lê Văn Diễm	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
555	Nguyễn Quốc Huy	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
556	Nguyễn Mạnh Tuấn	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
557	Nguyễn Đức Hùng	Thôn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Bạng															
558	Vũ Văn Lưu	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	
559	Lê Văn Tuấn	Thôn Quý Vinh	x			x	x		x								
560	Nguyễn Thị Trục	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x				x		x	x	x	x	
561	Nguyễn Ngọc Chúng	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
562	Đậu Ngọc Văn	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x		x					x							
563	Đậu Ngọc Minh	Thôn Thanh Khánh			x					x							
564	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
565	Lê Văn Diễm	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
566	Nguyễn Quốc Huy	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
567	Nguyễn Mạnh Tuấn	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
568	Nguyễn Đức Hùng	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
569	Vũ Văn Lưu	Thôn Hải Bạng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	
570	Lê Văn Tuấn	Thôn Quý Vinh				x	x		x								
571	Nguyễn Thị Trục	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x				x		x	x	x	x	
572	Nguyễn Ngọc Chúng	Thôn Thanh Khánh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
573	Đậu Ngọc Văn	Thôn Thanh Khánh			x					x							
574	Đậu Ngọc Minh	Thôn Thanh			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Khánh															
575	Nguyễn Ngọc Việt	Thôn Hải Bạng			x					x							
576	Lê Thị Loan	Thôn Hải Bạng			x					x							
577	Lê Văn Quyết	Thôn Hải Bạng			x					x							
	Xã Xuân Lâm																
578	Nguyễn Văn Ban	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
579	Đặng Thị Lan	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
580	Phạm Thị Tú	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
581	Hoàng Đình Tiêm	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
582	Hoàng Đình Thu	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
583	Đặng Thị Hằng	Thôn 7							x								
584	Lê Văn Tuyên	Thôn 7		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
585	Hoàng Đình Tất	Thôn 7				x	x							x			x
586	Lê Văn Phương	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
587	Nguyễn Hữu Trị	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
588	Nguyễn Hữu Đường	Thôn 7				x	x		x								
589	Nguyễn Văn Cơ	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x			x
590	Nguyễn Thị Vui	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
591	Nguyễn Hữu Nhân	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
592	Nguyễn Thị Nga	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			
593	Lê Văn Cúc	Thôn 7		x		x	x		x					x			
594	Nguyễn Hữu Trường	Thôn 7	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
B	Construct Binh Minh road to Sao Vang - Nghi Son economic zone										-		-		-	-	-

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
	Xã Bình Minh																
595	Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
596	Lê Văn Rạng	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
597	Nguyễn Ngọc Yên	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
598	Nguyễn Ngọc Kiên	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
599	Lê Văn Ban	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
600	Nguyễn Ngọc Tri	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
601	Nguyễn Ngọc Tân	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
602	Lê Thị Mai	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
603	Nguyễn Quý Trung	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
604	Lê Văn Xoan	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
605	Nguyễn Ngọc Yên	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
606	Lê Văn Năm	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
607	Nguyễn Ngọc Kiên	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
608	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
609	Lê Huy Du	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
610	Lê Văn Viên	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
611	Lê Văn Tư	Thôn Quý			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Vinh															
612	Lê Thị Đán	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
613	Lê Thế Đề	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
614	Nguyễn Ngọc Hoa	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
615	Lê Văn Hào	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
616	Lê Văn Hiền	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
617	Lê Thị Toan	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
618	Lê Văn Khôi	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
619	Lê Văn Là	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
620	Trần Thị Hoa	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
621	Lê Văn Lưu	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
622	Lê Văn Quỳnh	Thôn Quý Vinh			x					x							
623	Nguyễn Ngọc Yên	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
624	Trần Thị Hòa	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
625	Nguyễn Ngọc Hộ	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x		x			x		x	x	x	x	
626	Lê Thị Mai	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
627	Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn	Thôn Quý Vinh	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Xã Nguyên Bình																

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
628	Ngô Ngọc Đại	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
629	Vũ Đình Liên	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
630	Vũ Đình Thoại	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
631	Trần Ngọc Huân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
632	Trần Ngọc Hiệp	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
633	Ngô Ngọc Sen	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
634	Ngô Ngọc Miên	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
635	Nguyễn Trung Hồng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
636	Ngô Ngọc Mỹ	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
637	Nguyễn Thị Tịch	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
638	Ngô Ngọc Vinh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
639	Vũ Đình Lộc	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
640	Lê Danh Thủy	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
641	Nguyễn Đình Lợi	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
642	Lê Danh Huy	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
643	Vũ Đình Hoàng	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
644	Lê Danh Duyệt	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
645	Nguyễn Thị Quy	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
646	Nguyễn Trung Tuấn	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x			
647	Lê Danh Hùng	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x			
648	Nguyễn Đức Thu	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
649	Nguyễn Đức Thiện	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
650	Nguyễn Đức Thả	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
651	Lê Thị Lót	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
652	Nguyễn Đức Yển	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
653	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
654	Nguyễn Đức Tiến	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
655	Vũ Tiến Thành	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
656	Lê Danh Hiệp	Thôn Cao Thắng 5	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
657	Vũ Trọng Huy	Thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
658	Nguyễn Thị Sênh	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
659	Bùi Thị Ngoan	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
660	Tăng Đình Nguyên	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
661	Trần Khắc Thắng	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
662	Lê Thị Ngoạt	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
663	Lê Văn Long	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
664	Vũ Trọng Toàn	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
665	Lê Thị Lộc	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
666	Vũ Trọng Thuần	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
667	Vũ Trọng Khuôn	Thôn Vạn Thắng 7			x												
668	UBND xã Nguyên Bình	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
669	Vũ Đình Dũng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
670	Vũ Đình Chữ	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
671	Nguyễn Đình Hù	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
672	Ngô Ngọc Tuấn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
673	Ngô Ngọc Lợi	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
674	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
675	Nguyễn Duy Sơn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
676	Vũ Đình Hiền	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
677	Vũ Đình Tuất	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
678	Nguyễn Thị Được	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
679	Lê Thị Bích	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
680	Nguyễn Thị Chính	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
681	Nguyễn Duy Bân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
682	Ngô Ngọc Đáo	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
683	Trần Ngọc Khanh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
684	Nguyễn Duy Sơn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
685	Vũ Đình Giây	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
686	Ngô Ngọc Đại	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
687	Trần Ngọc Hòe	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
688	Nguyễn Trung Thủy	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
689	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
690	Ngô Ngọc Thái	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
691	Lương Thị Quyết	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
692	Nguyễn Thị Thôn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
693	Nguyễn Trung Hoạt	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
694	Nguyễn Thị An	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
695	Lê Thị Quý	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
696	Nguyễn Đình Hùng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
697	Nguyễn Thị Linh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
698	Nguyễn Bá Lân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
699	Nguyễn Trung Sơn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
700	Vũ Thị Biện	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
701	Nguyễn Trung Huy	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
702	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
703	Nguyễn Trung Kiên	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
704	Vũ Thị Như	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
705	Nguyễn Trung Hồng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
706	Ngô Thị Thúy	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
707	Vũ Đình Hàng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
708	Vũ Đình Giang	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
709	Ngô Ngọc Tuấn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
710	Nguyễn Trọng Hải	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
711	Nguyễn Duy Cảnh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
712	Nguyễn Trung Hải	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
713	Nguyễn Viết Diễn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
714	Ngô Ngọc Thảo	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
715	Nguyễn Văn Châu	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
716	Ngô Ngọc Sen	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
717	Nguyễn Thị Thuân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
718	Lê Thị Trọng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
719	Nguyễn Bá Lân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
720	Nguyễn Thị Chuông	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
721	Nguyễn Đình Hùng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
722	Nguyễn Đình Hân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
723	Nguyễn Hữu Năm	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
724	Nguyễn Khắc Thòa	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
725	Nguyễn Trung Lợi	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
726	Nguyễn Đình Hời	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
727	Phan Thị Dơm	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
728	Hồ Xuân Hùng	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
729	Nguyễn Bá Lới	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
730	Nguyễn Thích Liêm	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
731	Nguyễn Bá Dân	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
732	Nguyễn Trung Thủy	Thôn Cao Thắng 3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
733	Ngô Ngọc Mỹ	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
734	Nguyễn Trọng An	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
735	Vũ Đình Tú	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
736	Nguyễn Duy Sơn	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x					x							
737	Trần Ngọc Hòe	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
738	Nguyễn Trung Chiến	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
739	Ngô Thị Thủy	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
740	Ngô Ngọc Miền	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
741	Nguyễn Quốc Bể	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
742	Nguyễn Hữu Cảnh	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
743	Ngô Ngọc Tiến	Thôn Cao Thắng 3			x												
744	Nguyễn Đức Thả	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
745	Lê Danh Chung	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
746	Vũ Đình Dũng	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
747	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
748	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
749	Vũ Đình Tuấn	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
750	Vũ Đình Nghinh	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
751	Vũ Thị Xoan	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
752	Lê Danh Chiến	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
753	Vũ Thị Tiên	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
754	Nguyễn Đình Trung	thôn Cao Thắng 5			x												
755	Nguyễn Thị Giang	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
756	Lê Thị Thinh	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
757	Lê Danh Thuận	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
758	Lê Danh Hiếu	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
759	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
760	Nguyễn Trọng Minh	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
761	Lê Danh thành	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
762	Lê Danh Thường	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
763	Lê Thị Quế	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
764	Lê Thị Dịu	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
765	Lê Danh Tiến	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
766	Khương Đình Sĩ	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
767	Mai Thị Khiêm	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
768	Nguyễn Tuấn Hùng	Thôn Cao Thắng 4			x												
B	Upgrade, rehabilitate Do Be bridge and approach roads								-	-	-	-	-			-	-
	Xã Hải Thanh																
769	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
770	Nguyễn Văn Huy	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
771	Nguyễn Văn Minh	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
772	Nguyễn Văn Thượng	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
773	Nguyễn Văn Quyền	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
774	Nguyễn Quốc Văn	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
775	Nguyễn Văn Công	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
776	Nguyễn Thanh Châu	Thôn Thượng Hải		x							x		x				
777	Nguyễn Thị Liên	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
778	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
779	Nguyễn Văn Chung	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x		x	x	
780	Nguyễn Đức Trị	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x		x	x	
781	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x						
782	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x	x			
783	Lê Sỹ Tô	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x									x	x			
784	Bùi Bá Biên	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x						
785	Bùi Xuân Bình	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x													
786	Lê Thị Tinh	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x			x			
787	Nguyễn Đình Công	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x									x	x			
788	Nguyễn Văn Điệp	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x									x				
789	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	Thôn Thượng Hải												x			
790	Nguyễn Việt Đức	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x							x		x				
791	Nguyễn Quốc Việt	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x		x		x			x						
792	Nguyễn Quốc Chung	Thôn Thượng Hải		x							x		x				
793	Lê Thị Thảo	Thôn Thượng Hải		x													
794	Nguyễn Đình Nguyên	Thôn Thượng Hải	x	x													
795	Đỗ Xuân Chung	Thôn Thượng Hải		x		x	x										

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
796	Nguyễn Đình Nghĩa	Thôn Thượng Hải		x							x		x				
C	Construct road from NH1A to Ninh Hai beach										-	-	-		-	-	-
	Xã Ninh Hải																
797	Nguyễn Thị Vương	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
798	Lê Văn Tiến	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
799	Cao Văn Đề	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
800	Hoàng Ngọc Nghĩa	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
801	Cao Văn Nguyên	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
802	Cao Văn Tiến	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
803	Cao Văn Tuyền	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
804	Cao Văn Tùng	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
805	Cao Văn Quyết	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
806	Trịnh Văn Cương	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
807	Lê Văn Vàng	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	
808	Cao Văn Huân	Thôn Sơn Hải		x			x										
809	Cao Thị Sánh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
810	Cao Văn Thành	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
811	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x							x		x	x	x	x	
812	Lê Văn Ninh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
813	Trịnh Thúy Hạnh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
814	Lê Văn Lâm	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
815	Cao Thị Lý	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
816	Mai Hữu Tuyển	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
817	Mãi Hữu Đông	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
818	Hoàng Văn Ánh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
819	Nghĩa trang mã góc	Thôn Sơn Hải															x
820	Nghĩa trang thôn sơn hải																x
821	Mai Thị Á	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
822	Cao Văn Toàn	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
823	Cao Văn Định	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
824	Cao Văn E	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
825	Cao Văn Đồng	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
826	Cao Văn Đại	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
827	Cao Văn Chuyên	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
828	Cao Thị Dân	Thôn Sơn			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hải															
829	Nguyễn Tiến Hùng	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
830	Nguyễn Thị Vương	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
831	Cao Văn Đức	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
832	lê Thị Tươi	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
833	Cao Văn Sáp	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
834	Cao Văn Luận	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
835	Lê Thanh Hiền	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
836	Cao Văn Niêm	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
837	Cao Văn Đề	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
838	Cao Văn Hường	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
839	Bùi Thị Vạn	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
840	Cao Thị Quy	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
841	Hoàng Thị Phương	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
842	Cao Văn Huân	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
843	Lê Văn Liên	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
844	Cao Văn Linh	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
845	Lê Thanh Hùng	Thôn Sơn			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hải															
846	Cao Văn Lũy	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
847	Nguyễn Thị Giang	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
848	Cao Văn Cừu	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
849	Lê Thị Chớp	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
850	Lê Văn Phương	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
851	Cao Văn Chinh	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
852	Cao Văn Đỗ	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
853	Lê Thị Hải	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
854	Cao Văn Vương	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
855	Cao Thị Dèo	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
856	Lê Văn Hòa	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
857	Nguyễn Thị Tiềm	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
858	Bùi Văn Ngẫu	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
859	Cao Văn Tiến	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
860	Cao Văn Danh	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
861	Cao Văn Huân	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
862	Lê Văn Nghị	Thôn Sơn			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hải															
863	Cao Văn Chuyên	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
864	Cao Văn Viêng	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
865	Lê Văn Nhung	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
866	Lê Văn Đoàn	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
867	Lê Văn Vinh	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
868	Hoàng Thế Phương	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
869	Cao Thị Lý	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
870	Cao Ngọc Đậm	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
871	Lê Văn lâm	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
872	Cao Ngọc Tuyển	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
873	Cao Văn Tuyết	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
874	Cao Văn Thành	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
875	Cao Văn Minh	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
876	Cao Văn Phối	Thôn Sơn Hải			x												
877	Nguyễn Thị Xanh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
878	Lê Văn Vinh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
879	Lê Đình Đức	Thôn Sơn	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hải															
880	Cao Văn Đại	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
881	Cao Văn Minh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
882	Cao Văn Thụ	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
883	Nguyễn Văn Truyền	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
884	Nguyễn Thị Minh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
885	Lê Văn Ánh	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x	x				x			
886	Hoàng Thị Sự	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
887	Lê Thanh Sơn	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x					x	x		
888	Lê Văn Vàng	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x					x			
889	Lê Văn Hòa	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
890	Lê Văn Vị	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
891	Bùi Văn Ngẫu	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x		
892	Bùi Văn Trường	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x		x		x		x	x	
893	Cao Văn Hùng	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
894	Nguyễn Bá Xuân	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x							x			x			
895	Mai Thị Đua	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x					x			x	x	x	
896	Mai Thị Tám	Thôn Sơn	x	x		x								x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hải															
897	Mai Xuân Quang	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x											
898	Nguyễn Đình Đông	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x													
899	Lê Thế Vũ	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x			x								
900	Hoàng Đăng Hợp	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x		x											
901	Lê Thế Huy	Thôn Sơn Hải	x	x													
D	Upgrade, rehabilitate Than canal																
	Xã Hải Thanh																
902	Nguyễn Thanh Châu	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
903	Nguyễn Văn Hồi	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
904	Bùi Xuân Bình	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
905	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
906	Cao Văn Thắng	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
907	Nguyễn Văn Lương	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
908	Nguyễn Văn Dương	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
909	Nguyễn Văn Chương	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
910	Trần Thị Lý	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
911	Nguyễn Văn Nam	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
912	Nguyễn Văn Tin	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
913	Nguyễn Thị Chung	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
914	Nguyễn Văn Chính	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
915	Nguyễn Văn Hiên	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
916	Nguyễn Đình Ôn	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
917	Phạm Hữu Hào	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
918	Nguyễn Văn Nhất	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
919	Đỗ Xuân Chung	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
920	Nguyễn Quốc Thanh	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
921	Nguyễn Đình Đức	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
922	Nguyễn Đình Cong	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
923	Nguyễn Đình Ngọc	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
924	Bùi Xuân Bình	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
925	Đậu Văn Sẻ	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
926	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Thôn Thượng Hải			x												
	Xã Hải Hòa																
927	Nguyễn Hữu Toán	Thôn Nhân			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Hưng															
928	Lê Thị Khéo	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
929	Lê Thị Hạnh	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
930	Nguyễn Trọng Lữ	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
931	Nguyễn Hữu Toàn	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
932	Nguyễn Đông Trung	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
933	Lê Văn Thường	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
934	Lê Văn Lái	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
935	Lê Văn Danh	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
936	Nguyễn Trọng Bình	Thôn Nhân Hưng			x												
937	Nguyễn Thị Nghinh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
938	Dương Công Thử	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
939	Trần Thị Then	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
940	Lê Thị Bia	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
941	Nguyễn Thị Tiến	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
942	Nguyễn Hữu Long	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
943	Lê Đình Thứ	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
944	Nguyễn Đình Đại	Thôn Giang			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Son															
945	Lê Thị Lộc	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
946	Nguyễn Trọng Nghịch	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
947	Nguyễn Kim Hồng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
948	Lê Văn Trung	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
949	Dương Thị Oanh	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
950	Lê Xuân Phú	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
951	Lê Văn Tuy	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
952	Lê Văn Sỏ	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
953	Lê Văn Đề	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
954	Lê Văn Luận	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
955	Lê Văn Luân	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
956	Lê Văn Trạo	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
957	Lê Văn Thuận	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
958	Lê Văn Trọng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
959	Lê Văn Thiêm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
960	Lê Văn Miên	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
961	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	Thôn Giang			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Son															
962	Nguyễn Thị Muôn	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
963	Nguyễn Đình Hải	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
964	Nguyễn Đình Thiêm	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
965	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
966	Dương Công Dũng	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
967	Nguyễn Đình Tiên	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
968	Lê Văn Toàn	Thôn Giang Sơn			x												
969	Lê Văn Ngọc	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
970	Lê Thanh Đại	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
971	Lê Văn Nhân	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
972	Lê Văn Hợi	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
973	Lê Văn Hưng	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
974	Lê Văn Biên	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
975	Lê Văn Huy	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
976	Lê Thị Nghĩa	Thôn Minh Tiến			x												
	Xã Bình Minh																
977	Lê Thế Tân	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
978	Nguyễn Đình Vi	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
979	Vũ Trọng Vui	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
980	Phan Văn Thu	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
981	Nguyễn Thị Tròn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
982	Nguyễn Đình Thu	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
983	Nguyễn Đình Thức	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
984	Nguyễn Viết Trung	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
985	Nguyễn Thị Khuyên	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
986	Nguyễn Thị Hoa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
987	Vũ Trọng Thái	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
988	Vũ Trọng Thiềm	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
989	Vũ Trọng Thông	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
990	Vũ Thị Thanh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
991	Vũ Trọng Thi	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
992	Vũ Trọng Thư	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
993	Vũ Trọng Thắng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
994	Nguyễn Lương Thiện	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
995	Phạm Thị Sự	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
996	Lê Trọng Tài	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
997	Lê Thị Tâm	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
998	Nguyễn Văn Toán	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
999	Nguyễn Khoa Sơn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1000	Nguyễn Thị Tứ	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1001	Lê Thị Phôn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1002	Phạm Thị Nghị	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1003	Nguyễn Thị Nở	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1004	Nguyễn Thị Thúc	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1005	Lê Thị Hương	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1006	Nguyễn Viết Minh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1007	Vũ Trọng Mong	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1008	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1009	Nguyễn Viết Lực	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1010	Phạm Văn Lanh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1011	Nguyễn Trọng Lâm	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1012	Vũ Trọng Luyện	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1013	Nguyễn Bá Hải	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1014	Nguyễn Văn Huyền	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1015	Lê Thế Hằng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1016	Nguyễn Văn Hóa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1017	Bùi Văn Hồng	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1018	Lê Thị Lơm	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1019	Lê Văn Hoa	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1020	Lê Thị Hiền	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1021	Nguyễn Thị Mai	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1022	Vũ Trọng Đại	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1023	Nguyễn Viết Danh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1024	Hồ Thị Tây	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1025	Phạm Thị Chen	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1026	Cao Thị Tính	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1027	Vũ Trọng Cảnh	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1028	Vũ Trọng Cay	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1029	Nguyễn Văn Cẩn	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1030	Bùi Văn Bắc	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1031	Trịnh Thị Bán	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1032	Bùi Văn Bắc	Thôn Đông Tiến			x												
1033	Lê Thế Bảo	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1034	Nguyễn Kim Bảng	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1035	Nguyễn Thị Vương	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1036	Lê Thị Ngoãn	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1037	Nguyễn Thị Thoán	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1038	Vũ Thị Khắc	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1039	Lê Thế Thao	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1040	Lê Thế Thảo	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1041	Phạm Văn Thương	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1042	Lê Thế Đông	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1043	Lê Thế Tuy	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1044	Nguyễn Đình Tiến	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1045	Lê Trọng Liên	Thôn Đông Trung			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1046	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1047	Lê Thế Trọng	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1048	Lê Thế Khâm	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1049	Lê Văn Lương	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1050	Nguyễn Đình Hùng	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1051	Lê Thế Hòa	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1052	Nguyễn Thị Ghi	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1053	Nguyễn Trọng Năm	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1054	Nguyễn Trọng Nam	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1055	Lê Trọng Nhung	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1056	Lê Thế Dũng	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
1057	Lê Thế Mau	Thôn Đông Trung			x												
E	Upgrade, rehabilitate Cau Trang canal																
	Xã Hải Nhân																
1058	Phạm Thị Hồng	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x					x							
1059	Phạm Văn ngẫu	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x					x							
1060	Trần Thị Lan	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x					x							

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1061	Phạm Văn Tới	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x					x							
1062	Lê Ngọc Châu	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1063	Lê Thị Huệ	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1064	Lê Văn Tụng	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1065	Phạm Văn Thùy	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1066	Lê Đình Ngo	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1067	Nguyễn Thị Lân	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1068	Hà Trọng Khương	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1069	Lê Thị Diên	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1070	Lê Đình Nam	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1071	Đất thôn	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1072	Lê Đình Khiêm	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1073	Nguyễn Đình Luận	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1074	Nguyễn Đình Cương	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1075	Lê Đình Hiền	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1076	Lê Đình Hữu	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1077	Nguyễn Viết Tuấn	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1078	Nguyễn Văn Ba	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1079	Lê Thị Ké	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1080	Vũ Văn Điệp	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1081	Lường Thị Nguyên	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1082	Trương Văn Cường	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1083	Phạm Văn Doánh	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1084	Lê Thị Lan	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1085	Phạm Văn Án	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1086	Hà Trọng Hùng	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1087	Bùi Thị Sơn	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1088	Lê Thị Ngọc	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1089	Nguyễn Đăng Vinh	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1090	Lê Đình Trọng	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1091	Đinh Thị Quế	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1092	Vũ Ngọc Vui	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1093	Phạm Thị Quán	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1094	Nguyễn Văn Thương	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1095	Hà Trọng Vương	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1096	Phạm Văn Khải	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1097	Phạm Thị Vi	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1098	Phạm Văn Tóp	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1099	Phạm Văn Vực	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1100	Phạm Văn An	Thôn Đồng Tâm			x												
1101	Nguyễn Văn Dung	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1102	Lê Thị Toán	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1103	Đỗ Văn bính	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1104	Nguyễn Văn Hiệu	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1105	Mai Xuân Ninh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1106	Lê Thị Uyên	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1107	Lê Thị Cúc	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1108	Mai Thị Len	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1109	Lê Huy Bá	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1110	Lê Thanh Tình	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1111	Cao Văn Trân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1112	Hà Thị Minh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1113	Lê Trọng Đông	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1114	Nguyễn Bá Ngọc	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1115	Lê Thị Tâm	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1116	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1117	Đỗ Thị Mai	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1118	Nguyễn Thị Tý	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1119	Nguyễn Trọng Vinh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1120	Lê Sỹ Giàu	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1121	Lê Thị Lan	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1122	Nguyễn Văn Trúc	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1123	Nguyễn Văn Cường	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1124	Lê Thị Hương	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1125	Lê Sỹ Minh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1126	Lê Sỹ Ngự	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1127	Lê Sỹ Huân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1128	Lê Sỹ Liên	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1129	Nguyễn Đăng Dũng	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1130	Nguyễn Thị Sửu	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1131	Lê Văn Tọng	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1132	Mai Đức Hoàng	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1133	Hà Trọng Cẩn	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1134	Lê Đình Nhân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1135	Lê Sỹ Cương	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1136	Mai Huy Hưng	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1137	Mai Thị Diễm	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1138	Phạm Văn Cử	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1139	Lê Sỹ Uyên	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1140	Nguyễn Đăng Ân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1141	Mai Huy Thanh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1142	Lê Huữ Nhân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1143	Vũ Trọng Hiệu	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1144	Lê Sỹ Lược	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1145	Lê Sỹ Minh	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1146	Mai Huy Thúy	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1147	Lê Thị Đào	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1148	Mai Huy Hậu	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1149	Nguyễn Đăng Nguyệt	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1150	Nguyễn Bá Doan	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1151	Nguyễn Đăng Tân	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1152	Nguyễn Thị Phụng	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1153	Lê Thị Lữ	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
1154	Nguyễn Thị Thứ	Thôn Thượng Nam			x												
	TT Tình Gia																
1155	Đậu Đức Cảnh	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	
1156	Nguyễn Như Sơn	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
1157	Phạm Thị Hồng	Thị trấn Còng			x					x							
1158	Phạm Văn ngẫu	Thị trấn Còng			x					x							
1159	Trần Thị Lan	Thị trấn Còng			x					x							
1160	Phạm Văn Tới	Thị trấn Còng			x					x							
1161	Nguyễn Văn Hân	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
1162	Nguyễn Văn Minh	Thị trấn	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Còng															
1163	Lê Văn Tuấn	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x			x		x		x	x	x	x	
1164	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
1165	Lê Văn Thành	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x			x	x	x	
1166	Nguyễn Văn Khương	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
1167	Nguyễn Văn Thành	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
1168	Nguyễn Thị Nghị	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	
1169	Tạ Văn Hối	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x		x		x			x	x	x	
1170	Lê Khắc Vương	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x						x	x	x	x	
1171	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
1172	Công ty Kiên Trung	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
1173	Nguyễn Thị Nga (Đất trống)	Thị trấn Còng	x	x					x				x				
1174	Lê Văn Sơn	Thị trấn Còng	x	x									x	x	x	x	
1175	Nguyễn Văn Châu	Thị trấn Còng	x	x							x		x	x			
1176	Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			
1177	Lê Văn Tâm	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x	x								
1178	Lê Đình Lệ	Thị trấn Còng	x	x		x	x	x	x					x			
1179	Nguyễn Văn Khải	Thị trấn	x	x		x	x	x			x		x				

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Công															
1180	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Thị trấn Công	x	x							x	x	x	x			
1181	Công an Huyện Tĩnh Gia	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x	x					x	x			
1182	Lương Xuân Hải	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x										
1183	Nguyễn Văn Hoài	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x	x									
1184	Lê Văn Tuyến	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x	x					x	x			
1185	Lê Đình Tuấn	Thị trấn Công	x	x													
1186	Nguyễn Văn Tính (Nguyễn Thị Phụng)	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x										
1187	Trường Tiểu học thị trấn	Thị trấn Công	x	x			x							x			
1188	Vũ Thị Hương	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x										
1189	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x										
1190	Lê Văn Thành	Thị trấn Công	x	x		x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	
1191	Nguyễn Thị Bình	Thị trấn Công	x			x	x										
1192	Phạm Văn Hủy	Thị trấn Công			x												
1193	Nguyễn Hữu Trí	Thị trấn Công			x												
1194	Nguyễn Hữu Cường	Thị trấn Công			x												
1195	Trần Văn Phát	Thị trấn Công			x												
1196	Nguyễn Thị Mơ	Thị trấn			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
		Còng															
1197	Nguyễn Hữu Ngo	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1198	Nguyễn Hữu Khiêm	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1199	Nguyễn Thị Mơ	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1200	Lê Văn Khải	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1201	Lê Văn Xuân	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1202	Lê Thị Lan	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1203	Lê Văn Long	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1204	Lê Văn Hiệp	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1205	Lê Văn Long	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1206	Lê Văn Lanh	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1207	Lê Thị Hưng	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1208	Nguyễn Đức Miên	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1209	Lê Thị Thuyền	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1210	Lê Thị Nhung	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1211	Nguyễn Thị Thuyền	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1212	Nguyễn Huy Tuế	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1213	Bùi Ngọc Vọng	Thị trấn			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
		Còng															
1214	Nguyễn Đức Tiến	Thị trấn Còng			x												
1215	WWTP																
1216	Nguyễn Văn Hào	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1217	Điền Thị Yến	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1218	Phạm Văn Lân	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1219	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1220	Lê Văn Chiến	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1221	Nguyễn Văn Ngaur	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1222	Nguyễn Quang Nam	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1223	Nguyễn Văn Câu	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1224	Nguyễn Văn Đồn	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1225	Nguyễn Thị Phương	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1226	Hà Duy Lập	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1227	Nguyễn Thị Nguyên	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1228	Nguyễn Đức Nguyên	Ninh Hai, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1229	Nguyễn Thế Nghiệp	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1230	Nguyễn Văn Chiến	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1231	Trần Văn Nam	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1232	Nguyễn Đức Thắng	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1233	Vũ Thị Lua	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1234	Lê Thị Thảo	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1235	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1236	Nguyễn Văn Linh	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1237	Nguyễn Văn Hữu	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1238	Trần Thị Đình	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1239	Nguyễn Thị Quế	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1240	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1241	Vũ Thị Yến	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1242	Nguyễn Văn Dư	TT Tỉnh Gia			x												
1243	Vũ Văn Khánh	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1244	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1245	Nguyễn Văn Đạo	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1246	Nguyễn Thành Viên	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1247	Vũ Công Hợp	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1248	Nguyễn Thành Viên	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1249	Nguyễn Tấn Hùng	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1250	Lê Văn Chiến	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1251	Lê Văn Được	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1252	Nguyễn Văn Tám	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1253	Nguyễn Văn Quang	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1254	Trường mần non Ninh Sơn	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1255	Trần Ngọc Chương	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1256	Trần Ngọc Huân	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1257	Phạm Như Phú	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
1258	Phạm Văn Quý	Bình Minh, Tỉnh Gia			x												
	Resettlement site																
1259	Lê Thị Mỹ	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1260	Nguyễn Thị Chời	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1261	Lê Văn Tiên	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1262	đường, mường	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1263	Lê Văn Hân	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1264	Nguyễn Thị Ổi	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1265	Lê Văn Năm	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1266	đường, mường	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1267	Nguyễn Thị Lý	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1268	Nguyễn Văn Nghiêm	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1269	Lê Thị Mi	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1270	Vô Văn Đới	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1271	Lê Văn Ước	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1272	Lê Tiến Hào	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1273	Lê Văn Đức	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1274	Vô Thị Thuần	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1275	đường, mương	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1276	Nguyễn Văn Tư	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1277	Nguyễn Văn Hòa	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1278	Nguyễn Quý Dương	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1279	Nguyễn Văn Linh	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1280	Lê Văn Trinh	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1281	Vô Văn Tráng	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1282	Lê Văn Chỏnh	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1283	Nguyễn Văn Địch	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1284	Nguyễn Văn Quỳ	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1285	Võ Văn Đồng	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1286	Nguyễn Đình Phùng	Thong nhát Ninh Hai			x												
1287	Lê Văn Bình	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1288	Nguyễn Thị Giản	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1289	Nguyễn Văn Chóc	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1290	Lê Văn Dân	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1291	Lê Văn Quyên	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1292	Chu Văn Nhặng	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1293	Đinh Thị Ty	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1294	Chu Văn Lâm	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1295	Chu Đức Trường	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1296	Chu Đức Thọ	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1297	Đinh Như Ý	Ron, Hai Hoa			x												
1298	Đinh Văn Viễn	Cao Thang 3			x												
1299	Đinh Văn Ưng	Cao Thang 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1300	Đinh Thị Sáng	Cao Thang 3			x												
1301	Chu Văn Trinh	Cao Thang 3			x												
1302	Chu Văn Trội	Cao Thang 3			x												
1303	Đinh Văn Được	Cao Thang 3			x												
1304	Đinh Thị Dân	Cao Thang 3			x												
1305	Chu Thị Đổng	Cao Thang 3			x												
1306	Lưu Thị Muôn	Cao Thang 3			x												
1307	Đinh Văn Trung	Cao Thang 3			x												
1308	Đinh Văn Tru	Cao Thang 3			x												
1309	Đinh Quang Tuyền	Cao Thang 3			x												
1310	Nguyễn Thế Độ	Cao Thang 3			x												
1311	Bùi Văn Tung	Cao Thang 3			x												
1312	Nguyễn Văn Bình	Cao Thang 3			x												
1313	Nguyễn Văn Dụ	Cao Thang 3			x												
1314	Đỗ Văn Tuấn	Cao Thang 3			x												
1315	Đỗ Văn Thường	Cao Thang 3			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electricity/water meters	Graves
1316	Bùi Xuân Tường	Cao Thang 3			x												
1317	Đinh Văn Miêu	Cao Thang 3			x												
1318	Đinh Xuân Thanh	Cao Thang 3			x												
1319	Nguyễn Thị Hương	Cao Thang 3			x												
1320	Đỗ Văn Dự	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1321	Phạm Hồng Tiết	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1322	Bùi Văn Phi	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1323	Tạ Văn Thiệu	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1324	Nguyễn Văn Viễn	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1325	Phạm Quốc Tiệp	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1326	Nguyễn Văn Tường	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1327	Bùi Văn Cường	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1328	Bùi Thị Liễu	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1329	Bùi Văn Tuyền	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1330	Bùi Phan Ánh	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1331	Đỗ Văn Thiệu	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residential land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1332	Đỗ Thị Tàn	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1333	Nguyễn Đức Lực	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1334	Vũ Ngọc Tĩnh	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1335	Trần Thị Minh	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1336	Nguyễn Thị Thơm	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1337	Trần Xuân Nam	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1338	Vũ Quang Tuệ	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1339	Vũ Văn Quang	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1340	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1341	Nguyễn Văn Trịnh	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1342	Dương Văn Hải	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1343	Đinh Thị Thùy	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1344	Vũ Văn Thơ	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1345	Vũ Ngọc Thám	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1346	Vũ Ngọc Tính	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1347	Nguyễn Văn Hân	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												

TT	Name of head of households	Adress/Village	Residental land	House	Agricultural land	Fruit trees	Wood trees	Bonsai tree	Vegetable	Rice	Sub-arch	Shop	Yard	Fence	Wells	Electric/water meters	Graves
1348	Vũ Văn Hiệu	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1349	Nguyễn Văn Đệ	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1350	Trần Văn Ngọc	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1351	Trần Xuân Dũng	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1352	Nguyễn Ngọc Đãi	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1353	Trần Văn Phương	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												
1354	Vũ Tiến Dũng	Ray Kenh, Binh Minh			x												

