

**YEN BAI PROVINCIAL
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE**

WORLD BANK



RESETTLEMENT PLAN (Final draft)

**DYNAMIC CITIES INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
YEN BAI CITY SUBPROJECT- YEN BAI PROVINCE**



YEN BAI, Feb 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Affected HH
CSRC	Compensation, Support and Resettlement Committee
DOARD	Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
EM	Ethnic minority
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HS	High school
IDA	International Development Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LIOL	Loss Inventorying Inventory of Loss
LRDCLFDC	Land Reserve Fund Development Center
LURC	Land use right certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PC	People’s Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCS	Replacement cost survey
RP	Resettlement Plan
SC	Secondary school
SE	Socio-economic
SIA	Social impact assessment
USD	US dollar
VND	Vietnam dong
WB	World Bank

TERMINOLOGIES

Affected persons (APs): Individuals, organizations or businesses who are directly affected socially and economically by WB-funded projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets 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. In addition, affected person is one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on livelihoods also.

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 receive benefits under the project resettlement program.

Entitlements: Include compensation and assistance for APs based on the type and extent of impact.

Income (livelihood) restoration: A set of activities to be provided to the affected people who lost income sources or means of livelihoods to restore their income and living standard, as equal to or better than pre-project level.

Inventory of Losses (IOL): Is process of counting affected assets and income of households to be affected by the project

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.

Replacement cost: The term used to determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and supplies; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement: In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), it 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.

Severely Affected Person: Means APs who will (i) lose 20% (10% for vulnerable households) or more of their total productive land and assets (generate income) and/or (ii) have to relocate due to the Project.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable group: Groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) women headed household (single, widow, disabled husband) with dependents, (ii) disabled (loss of

working ability), the elderly alone, (iii) poor people according to the criteria issued by the MOLISA, (iv) the landless, and (v) ethnic minority people.

EXECUTING SUMMARY

Introduction

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Yen Bai city subproject, Yen Bai province under the Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project. The subproject has 2 main components:

- Component 1: Urban technical infrastructure system construction, rehabilitation
 - + Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety
 - Rehabilitation of the three Nam Cuong regulating lakes
 - Cau Dai stream embanking for flood control
 - Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control
 - + Item 2: Urban transport, connectivity enhancement
 - Road connecting Dien Bien Road with the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - Road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - Road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road
 - + Item 3: Resettlement
- Component 2: Technical assistance and investment implementation

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 impact

Following the preliminary design, proposed works of the component 1 will cause land acquisition of **621,634** m², of which residential land is **36,609** m²; **142,580** m² of annual land, **129,288** m² of perennial land; **212,539** m² of forest land; **17,133** m² of aquaculture land and **82,687** m² public land. About 915 households will be affected of which 626 households significantly affects agricultural land and 115 households have to relocated; 67 households are vulnerable. Besides, the subproject affects houses/structures, crops and trees of local people.

Mitigation measures

During the project designing process, PMU closely co-operated with project development consultant and resettlement experts as well as affected HHs via meetings, surveys and consultation activities to avoid or ensure minimum land acquisition and minimum resettlement impact for all work items of the project. The measures for mitigating the project's negative impacts are carried out via consideration of project designing options to promote investment efficiency of the project and minimize land acquisition.

The selection of resettlement options was also discussed with the affected HHs to mitigate impacts and ensure recovery of affected economic condition. And measures to mitigate temporary impacts during construction was also already studied and proposed to avoid and/or minimize these impacts during the project implementation.

Policy framework

Resettlement policy framework has been prepared based on WB's policy about involuntary resettlement (OP.4.12) and GoV's laws and policy on compensation, support

and resettlement upon land acquisition by the state. The resettlement plan is to be complied with under this policy framework.

The basic principle applied for preparation of this resettlement plan is that the project's affected people must be "compensated and supported to improve their living standard, income generation capacity and production conditions compared with the time before the project or at least equal to the living standard before the project. Lack of legal bases about land use of the affected HHs will not prevent AHs' entitlements to compensation and/or support for economic recovery. Asset losses must be compensated at replacement price.

Income recovery program

Livelihood recovery program is an important part of compensation, support and resettlement plan. The project's policy aims at a stable life and stable income sources for the affected persons to be at least equal to or higher than those at the time before the project. The income recovery program will be carried out for 626 eligible affected HHs determined by support demand survey. Proposed activities include: (i) vocational training; ii) Loan borrowing, and iii) Job creation.

Institutional arrangement

The sub-project's compensation and resettlement activities will be under the management and supervision of Yen Bai City's PMU and to be implemented by the city's land fund development center. During implementation process, there's need for close co-operation among the city's related departments/agencies, especially with the wards, communes functional agencies and the communities as well to ensure that the compensation, support and resettlement work is implemented in a transparent manner, timely and compliance with the approved RP.

Implementation plan

The resettlement plan will be implemented in conformity with schedule of construction implementation. The affected HHs will be compensated before site clearance implementation, which is slated to commence since the fourth quarter of 2018.

Public consultation and engagement

The affected people and communities were sufficiently and timely informed as well as consulted about resettlement options, and provided with opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and supervising resettlement process. Proper and feasible grievance redressal mechanism was also established for these subjects.

In order to achieve this objective, during the project designing process, the local government and mass organizations as well as all the affected HHs were well consulted and sufficiently informed during the project preparation phase. Besides, 732 affected HHs were surveyed via questionnaires. The information collected during consultation process is not only useful for development of resettlement policies but also will support the development of compensation options to be applied during the implementation course.

Supervision and assessment

This resettlement plan will be implemented under supervision of Yen Bai City's PMU. And PMU will also recruit an independent supervision unit / individual to supervise implementation of the resettlement plan.

After the project finishes, the independent supervision unit will conduct an evaluation to assess if the resettlement policy's targets have been achieved or not, and especially will assess the living condition and livelihood recovery of the affected HHs after resettlement. In case the assessment results show that these targets have not been achieved, PMU will propose upcoming measures to achieve the resettlement objectives and WB continues supervision until the objectives achieved.

Complaint and complaint handling

The project will establish an independent complaint handling committee with supportive units to deal with arising complaints and supervise petitions, complaints and inquiries as a result of the project's intervention. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was established for this project to allow affected persons to make complaints (if any) and receive response timely for their complaints. The GRM will be sufficiently notified to the affected people using proper measures during RP implementation.

Resettlement cost and budget flow

Total estimated cost for implementation of this resettlement plan is VND **93,687,000**. This total cost includes compensations for land, structures and other assets as well as the supports and costs for income recovery program, for supervision, evaluation and for management. Resettlement costs will be updated at compensation time. Budget flow for implementation of RP will come from counterpart fund of Yen Bai PPC.

PART 1: OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

1.1. General information about the project

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 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.
2. 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).
3. 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.

1.2. Yen Bai City Sub-project

4. Besides rapid economic development, the ununiform infrastructure development has been bringing about many disadvantages in the plans of Vietnam's cities in general and of Yen Bai City in general. This has been giving rise to many pollution risks and potential disbalance in protecting and maintaining clean urban environment.
5. The "Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project – Yen Bai City, Yen Bai Province Sub-project" will contribute to sustainable development, improve life quality and environmental sanitation, expand transport network and step by step uniformly complete the city's infrastructure system.
6. **Long-term objectives:**
 - Enhance the access to improved urban technical infrastructure and urban planning and urban planning management in the Project cities.
7. **Concrete objectives:**
 - Resolve the urban challenges, improve quality of urban services (social and technical infrastructure), boost urban competitiveness and investment;
 - Reduce economic losses from low quality urban infrastructure (flooding, traffic jams...);
 - Support sustainable urban development through enhanced urban development and urban management strategy planning quality;
 - Support the city/province's economic development with comprehensive technical assistance solutions.

1.2.1. Component 1: Structural solution – Urban technical infrastructure system rehabilitation, construction

8. The sub-project will help enhance the city's social development, reduce losses and improve urban service quality. Component 1 of the sub-project consists of 3 items: (i) Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety; (ii) Urban corridor and regional connectivity development; and (iii) Resettlement site. Component 1's activities are mentioned in table below:

Table 1: Investment scale of Component 1

No .	Item	Ward/com mune	Scale	Technical specs
<i>Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety</i>				
1	Rehabilitation of the three Nam Cuong regulating lakes	Nam Cuong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation area: 27.2 ha - Embankment length: 4,700m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vertical wall slope embankment - Foot: M150 gravity concrete wall - Body: With sufficient drainage system - Slope: With grass grown inside concrete frames - Body's middle part: With walkpath (M250 concrete structure surface) - Top: With combined traffic/management road
2	Cau Dai stream embanking for flood control	Yen Ninh, Minh Tan, Dong Tam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embankment length: 3,755m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream bed: Dredging, with average bed width of 8 - 15m; - Stream bank protection: Slope embankment; - Foot: Supported by M250 RC piles; - Slope: Protective layer: M200 concrete 15cm thick; M100 concrete layer 5cm thick underneath; - Top: With traffic roads on two sides (roadbed 6m wide, with water collection ditches on two sides)
3	Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control	Dong Tam, Yen Thinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embankment length: 1,510m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream bed: Dredging (average width of 7 – 9m) - Type 1: M250 RC vertical wall embankment; 4.5m high wall; - Type 2: Slope embankment; foot supported by M300 RC piles (20x20cm) 5m long; Pile end blocking beam: M250 RC (20x25cm); Slope: M200 concrete layer 15cm thick; Top: With combined concrete roads: Left one 6m wide and right one 3m wide;
<i>Item 2: Urban transport, connectivity enhancement</i>				
4	Road connecting Dien Bien Road with the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge	Yen Ninh, Minh Tan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total length: 1,035m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roadbed width: 10.50m - Sidewalk width: 2x5.00 = 10.00m - Embankment width: 20.5m
5	Road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge	Van Phu, Yen Ninh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total length: 4,678m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road surface width: 10.50m - Sidewalk length: 2x5.00 = 10.00m

No .	Item	Ward/com mune	Scale	Technical specs
6	Road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road	Tan Thinh	- Total length: 4,200m	- Roadbed width: 10.50m - Sidewalk width: 2x5 = 10.00m
	Item 3: Resettlement			
7	Resettlement site no. 1	Yen Ninh	S = 1.6 ha	- 64 lots (160 m ² /lot; 8m x 20m)
8	Resettlement site no. 2	Van Phu	S = 0.37 ha	- 15 lots (160 m ² /lot; 8m x 20m)
9	Resettlement site no. 3	Tan Thinh	S = 0.44 ha	- 18 lots (160 m ² /lot; 8m x 20m)
10	Resettlement site no. 4	Yen Ninh	S = 0.40 ha	- 22 lots (160 m ² /lot; 8m x 20m)
11	Resettlement site no. 5	Yen Ninh	S = 0.31 ha	- 17 lots (160 m ² /lot; 8m x 20m)

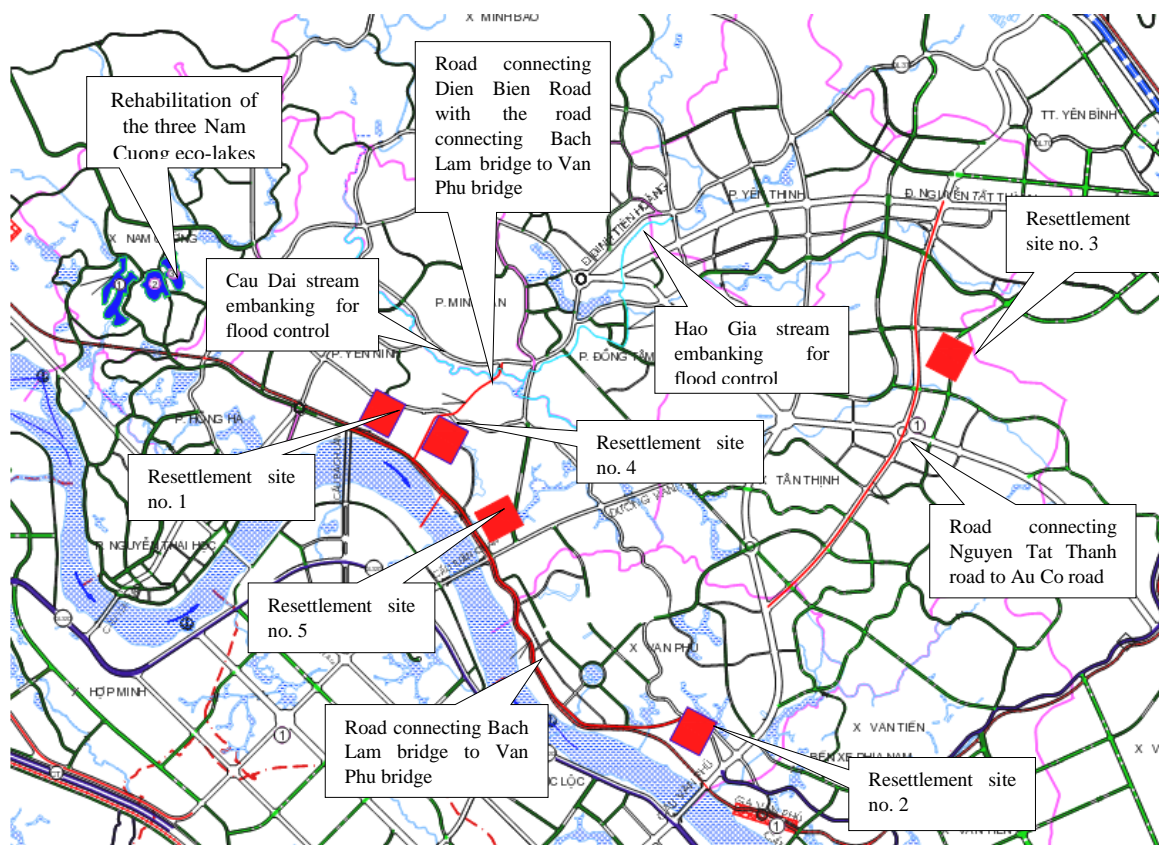
1.2.2. Component 2: Non-structural solution – Technical and investment implementation assistance consultancy

9. Main objectives of Component 2 are:

- Developing strategic urban development plan
- Developing public transport system, which is integrated into strategic urban development planning.

There is no land acquisition for component 2.

Figure 1: Investment items



PART 2: LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT SCOPE

2.1. Affected HHs

10. Preliminary inventory of loss was conducted from April to August of 2017, on 100% of affected HHs.

11. Surveying results show that the sub-project implementation will affect 915 HHs, of which 67HHs are highly vulnerable (14 social policy HHs, 42 poor HHs and 18 HHs with female householders), 798 HHs have farming land affected, 364 HHs affected residential land and 115 HHs to be displaced. No business is affected by the sub-project. Survey results indicate that no ethnic minority HH in Yen Bai City is affected by the project.

Table 2: Summary and classification of affected HHs

No.	Item	No. of highly vulnerable HHs	#HHs with affected agricultural land			Number of HHs affected residential land	No. of resettled HHs
			< 20% and < 10% for vulnerable HHs	From 20% upwards and from 10% for vulnerable HHs	Total		
1	Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety	29	72	196	268	219	51
2	Urban transport, regional connectivity enhancement	34	72	410	482	141	64
3	Resettlement	4	28	20	48	4	0
	Total	67	172	626	798	364	115

2.2. Land impact

12. Project will cause land acquisition of **621,634** m², of which residential land is **36,609** m²; **142,580** m² of annual land, **129,288** m² of perennial land; **212,539** m² of forest land; **17,133** m² of aquaculture land and **82,687** m² public land.

13. Affected land is mostly agricultural land (80.7%). Details of the affected land types are provided in the table below:

Table 3: Scope of affected land

No.	Item	residential land (m2)	Agricultural land (m2)				Land under agencies' management (m2)	Public land (m2)	Total (m2)
			annual land	perennial land	forest land	aquaculture land			
1	<i>Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety</i>	14,577.3	32,760.9	39,086.0	24,972.5	879.5	778.8	29,852.5	142,927.4
2	<i>Hạng mục 2: Urban transport, connectivity enhancement</i>	21,559.0	109,819.2	88,940.7	160,500.1	15,984.2	0.0	50,927.4	447,730.7
2	<i>Hạng mục 3: Resettlement</i>	472.5	0.0	1,261.1	27,066.0	269.1	0.0	1,906.9	30,975.6
	Total	36,609	142,580	129,288	212,539	17,133	779	82,687	621,634

2.3 Affected houses/structures and other affected assets

14. The sub-project has selected optimal design option to minimize negative impacts of land acquisition on the HHs, but land acquisition and site clearance impacts are inevitable.

15. Inventorying results showed that the subproject affects houses and structures of local HHs as presented in the table below:

Table 4: Affected structures of each item

Item	Affected house area(m ²)	Affected structural object								
		Kitchen (m2)	Toilet (m2)	Breeding facilities (m2)	Rock embankment wall (m ²)	Brick wall (m ²)	Yard (m ²)	Gate (piece)	Water tank (piece)	Well (piece)
Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety	2260.4	616	251	185	251	1292	312	81	6	20
Urban transport, regional connectivity enhancement	1978.8	774	338	761	0	1537.6	601	104	16	37
Resettlement	175	45	14	120	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4414.2	1435	603	1067	251	2830	913	185	22	58

2.4. Affected trees and crops

16. Preliminary inventorying results indicate that 12,686 trees (longan, pomelo, banana, etc.), 11,385 wood trees, bamboo trees and about 96,412 m² of crops (rice, maize, vegetable) are affected by the project. The table below provides summary of trees and crops affected by the sub-project:

Table 5: Affected trees and crops

No.	Item	Affected trees and crops			
		Fruit trees (nos.)	Wood trees (nos.)	Other types of tree	Crops (m ²)
1	Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety	17,648	17,648	17,648	17,648
2	Item 2: Urban transport, regional connectivity enhancement	5,931	7,600	2,324	55,274
3	Item 3: Resettlement	3,294	1,616	1,874	23,490
	Total	12,686	11,385	5,827	96,412

2.5. Affected public assets

17. The project will also affect public utilities such as sidewalk, utility poles (283 poles), wire (14,869m), green trees. During resettlement surveying process, there're no cultural, religious structures being affected.

2.6. Temporary affected

18. There's no temporarily affected land. All the areas are within acquisition scope of the sub-project's work items.

2.7. Impact mitigation measures

19. 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:

- ✓ Avoidability of high populated areas, tourist sites, cultural and historical relics, cemeteries, churches, temples, etc: PMU closely co-ordinated with the design consultant and local government to work out rehabilitation plan of Nam Cuong lake without affecting temples and pagodas.
- ✓ Combination with the existing local transportation system: The proposed roads connected the left side and right side of Red river, enhance the traffic connectivity and convenience. The road from Dien Bien road to the road from Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge will connect the political and administrative centre with the road connecting NR37 and Noi Bai –Lao Cai expressway, connect with the riverside road on the left of Red river and form a riverside economic corridor of Yen Bai

city. The road from Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge, together with Yen Bai city's flood detour road, is built to form a route protecting the city in flood season. The road from Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road will serve as an arterial road connecting Noi Bai – Lao Cai road with Yen Bai city center and neighbouring areas.

- ✓ Harmonization with existing planning and future planning: The proposed items are designed in line with the master plans, specifically: Decision no. 1154/QĐ-TTg dated 28 August 2012 on adjustment of masterplan for socio-economic development of Yen Bai Province up to 2020; Decision no. 2598/QĐ-UBND dated 25 December 2014 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee approving Yen Bai Province construction plan up to 2030, vision up to 2050; Decision no. 399/QĐ-UBND dated 23 April 2012 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee approving construction masterplan Yen Bai city and neighbouring areas.
- ✓ Participation of stakeholders in the research and selection of alternatives: PMU coordinated with the consultant and local government to participate in the project preparation, including preliminary loss survey and socio-economic survey. In addition, PMU consulted with relevant ministries such as Land Stock Development Center, Land Management Bureau, Department of Construction, etc. about the policy framework applied to the sub-project.

20. 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: RESETTLEMENT PLAN'S OBJECTIVES

21. The RP was developed on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework, which harmonized OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement of the World Bank and the legislation of the Government of Vietnam. This RP ensures the subproject shall (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) mitigate involuntary resettlement through design solutions; (iii) improve or at least restore people's living conditions to the same level as before the project; and (iv) improve living conditions for the poor and vulnerable groups.

22. Based on these principles, resettlement plan's main objectives include:

- Ensuring accurate and sufficient determination of impacts, losses in terms of land, house, structure and other assets of all affected individuals and organizations;
- Ensuring complete preparation of resettlement site for the displaced HHs before land acquisition;
- Implementing support programs to minimize difficulties of the AHs during and after displacement, ensuring that their lives after displacement must be "better or at least

equal to” their lives before project;

- Ensuring sufficient and timely budget allocation to compensate and support affected persons;
- Ensuring efficient and timely land acquisition and site hand-over for construction meeting general progress requirement of the project; 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.

23. This Resettlement Plan is based on the subproject's basic design. The combined results of the Resettlement Plan are included in the Feasibility Study to ensure the allocation of government funding for project implementation. This resettlement plan will be updated after completion of detailed design, detailed measurement survey and replacement cost survey. All updated Resettlement plans will be cleared by the government and the World Bank, and re-disclosed internally in the Bank and locally in the Vietnamese language.

PART 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1. Socio-economic survey objectives and methods

24. The purpose of affected HH's socio-economic survey is to establish a project database to serve development of compensation, support and resettlement policy and development of income restoration program to help the severely affected HHs and displaced HHs to soon recover their living conditions to an equal or better level than before the project. These socio-economic information is also the database for the supervision and assessment of the project objectives and the resettlement plan objectives of the project.

25. Social impact assessment (SIA) is conducted in all wards/communes of the project area. SIA consists of population survey and inventory of losses (IOL) for the affected HHs and socio-economic survey (SES) for the relevant parties in the project area. Additionally, a quick research of replacement cost is also implemented.

26. Socio-economic survey (SES): Is conducted by collection of socio-economic information of affected HHs (demography, income and life, ethnic group, educational level, access to socio-technical infrastructure services of the people in the project area and their interests) via direct interviews using questionnaires. Surveying period is from April to August of 2017. Surveying subjects are: (i) 100% of severely affected HHs by acquisition of their agricultural land and displacement, 15% of the marginally affected HHs. Total surveyed HHs is 570 HHs, of which 305 respondents are men and 265 respondents are women.

27. Besides, the consultant also reviews relevant documents such as statistical yearbooks, annual socio-economic reports of the province, city and the wards to collect basic information about the project area.

28. Qualitative methods were also applied in subproject area with the following target groups

Method	Quantity
Group discussion	3
In-depth interview	

Method	Quantity
- Chairman/Vice Chairman/Secretary	12
- Head of village	14
- Representative of the Women's Union	7
- Representatives of Farmers' Association	3
- Representative of the Fatherland Front	12
- Resettlement household	18
- PMU representative	4

4.2. Yen Bai City's socio-economic condition

4.2.1. Socio-economic condition

Population:

29. Yen Bai City's population increases gradually over the years, and natural population growth rate from 2012 to 2016 was maintained stably. 2016 population is 101,059 people, an increase of 4,700 people compared with 2012.

Year	Population
2012	96.344
2013	97.907
2014	98.774
2015	99.844
2016	101.059

Table 6: Yen Bai City's population

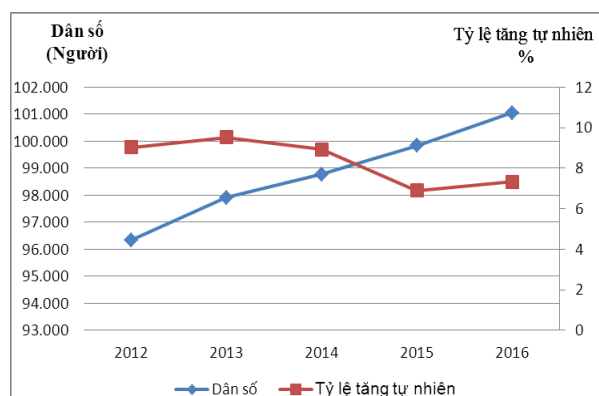


Figure 2: Yen Bai City's population change

(Source: Yen Bai City's 2016 Statistical Yearbook)

30. The population of Yen Bai has been continuously increasing in recent years, while the natural increase has been reduced mainly due to the fact that provinces and cities promote investment promotion, industrial clusters. Many industrial and commercial projects have been invested, many factories and projects have been put into operation so that they can attract laborers in other localities to live and work in the same environment. Migration has created positive effects such as adding labor force to the city, contributing to the cultural diversity of the urban population, contributing to the dynamism of the economy. However, migration has been putting pressure on infrastructure, health care, education ... Therefore, an infrastructure system that is consistent with sustainability and adaptability Climate change is a prerequisite for improving the quality of life of people and the sustainable growth of the city in particular and the whole province.

Poverty rate:

31. The city's poverty rate has been decreased gradually from year to year and is much lower than poverty rate of the entire province. By the end of 2016, the city's poor HH rate is 4.2%. Of the 7 wards / communes of the project, only 3 wards have poverty rate lower than

the city's, the rest localities all have poverty rate of over 4.2%. Van Phu Commune has poor HH rate of 12.7%.

Table 7: Poverty in Yen Bai City

No.	Unit	Total number of HHs	Rate (%) / ward
	THE ENTIRE CITY		
1	Yen Thinh Ward *	101	4.2
2	Yen Ninh Ward *	64	1.9
3	Minh Tan Ward *	56	2.1
4	Nguyen Thai Hoc Ward	70	1.9
5	Dong Tam Ward *	40	1.2
6	Nguyen Phuc Ward	43	1.9
7	Hong Ha Ward	32	1.3
8	Nam Cuong Ward *	66	6.8
9	Hop Minh Ward	69	5.8
11	Minh Bao Commune	75	7.7
12	Tuy Loc Commune	106	8.3
13	Tan Thinh Commune *	86	10.0
14	Au Lau Commune	102	7.7
15	Gioi Phien Commune	63	11.0
16	Van Tien Comune	118	13.7
17	Phu Loc Commune	52	10.7
18	Van Phu Commune *	69	12.7

(*): Wards/communes with investment items under the sub-project

(Source: Yen Bai City's 2016 Statistical Yearbook)

4.2.2. Economic condition

32. Yen Bai City's economic structure transfers towards gradual increase of industry sector proportion and gradual decrease of agriculture sector. Statistics show that in 2016, agriculture sector accounts for 4.4%, industry and construction sector accounts for 43.4% and service sector accounts for 52.2%. Economic structure transference trend in 2012 – 2016 period is shown in the following chart:

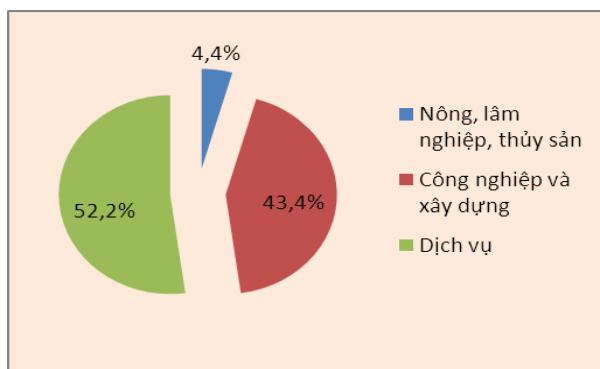


Figure 3: Yen Bai city's economic structure in 2016

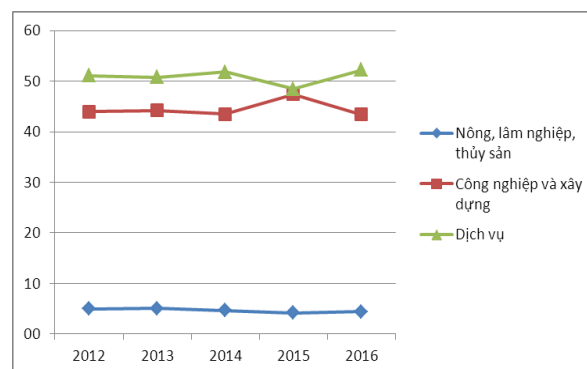


Figure 4: Economic structure transfer trend of 2012 – 2016 phase

(Source: Yen Bai City's 2016 Statistical Yearbook)

33. It can be seen that the city's economic structure transfer is currently on a proper trend, but its economic growth seems to be slowing down. There needs for efforts to facilitate the tourism, industry and construction development targets, including efforts to improve infrastructure system in order to fully promote the city's potentials.

34. *Industry/ small industry and handicraft production:* Yen Bai does not have much potential for minerals and raw materials for processing, but the city is the center of the province, with transport infrastructure, industrial zones and abundant labor resources, which are attractive to investment projects in manufacturing and processing materials that come from the potential localities as Yen Binh, Tran Yen. Therefore, the allocation of resources to expand IZs, investment in technical infrastructure will contribute to promoting Yen Bai city development.

35. In 2016, the value of industry-small industry (in 2010) in the area reached VND 2,761.3 billion, the city's management is expected to reach VND 1661 billion = 100.7% of the plan . The production value of the construction industry in the area (comparative price 2010) reached 1,230 billion; increased by 7% compared to 2015 (100% as planned).

36. *Trade and service:* In 2016, total retail sales will reach VND 6850 billion = 95% of the plan. Export value of goods in the area is estimated at \$ 23 million = 85% of the plan; The portion of the city managed to reach \$ 12 million = 120% of the plan. Budget revenue is estimated at VND420 billion achieving 100% of the plan.

37. *Tourism:* Currently, Yen Bai has 54 accommodation establishments, 4 travel companies and dozens of agents and representative offices of travel companies. Over the years, millions of tourists have come back to Yen Bai to visit the spiritual cultural works, sightseeing landscapes and festivals Tourism to source. Turnover from hospitality and travel services in 2016 is estimated at 750 billion VND, export value is estimated at 750 billion VND = 107%.

38. *Agriculture – forestry:* 2016 agriculture, forestry and aquaculture production value is 423 billion dong (2010 price), 6.3% higher than 2015 (100% as planned). Industrial production value of the area (2010 comparison price) is 2,820 billion dong (94% as planned). The part under the city's management is 1,661 billion dong (100.6% as planned). Product value of 1ha of cultivation, aquaculture land in 2016 is 78 million dong (93.97% as planned).

39. *Labor:* In 2016, the city brought about new jobs and stabilized jobs for 3,196 labors (101% as planned). Trained labor rate is 70.9%. Vocational training labor rate is 35.3%. Technical worker with vocational degree rate is 51.2% (100% as planned).

Table 8: Labor rates over the years in Yen Bai City

Time	Population (persons)	Laborer (persons)	Labor rate (%)
2012	96,344	48,005	49.8
2013	97,907	48,697	49.7
2014	98,774	49,650	50.3
2015	99,844	51,235	51.3
2016	101,059	52,543	52.0

(Source: Yen Bai City's 2016 Statistical Yearbook)

40. As mentioned above, labor productivity and labor force are important components of GDP. However, according to statistics, the number of stable and stable jobs created each year is too small compared to the demand. The rate of regular employment tends to decrease over the years. In 2016, the city created jobs for about 4.9% of the labor force. The city's unemployment rate is currently around 19.6%. The table below shows the five-year statistics on labor-employment in the five years from 2011-2016.

Table 9: New employment, unemployment rates of Yen Bai City

Year	Annual new employment (person)	Number of laborers 15 years old and older	Number of current laborers	Unemployment rate
2011	2,473	59,794	47,417	20.7
2012	2,921	60,098	48,005	20.1
2013	3,172	60,956	48,697	20.1
2014	2,915	61,715	49,650	19.5
2015	3,115	63,567	51,235	19.4
2016	3,196	65,349	52,543	19.6

(Source: Yen Bai City's 2016 Statistical Yearbook)

41. Statistics point out that the unemployment rate remains and tends to increase over the years. Besides, the capacity of job creation of the city government has not had many mutations. There are no statistics on the age of 15 trained workers in the city. However, according to statistics, more than 50% of trained urban workers over 15 years old. This shows that Yen Bai should have a strategy to take advantage of the young workforce, paying special attention to the training of labor resources to create stable and sustainable jobs.

4.3. Socio-economic information of affected HHs

4.3.1. Demography

42. According to the surveying data on 570 directly affected HHs (partly or wholly) and the resettlement HHs of the project's items, averagely each affected HH of the project area has 3.62 persons per HH and the average number of key laborers of each HH is 2.4 persons. All the affected HHs are Kinh people, without presence of any ethnic minority person in the project area.

4.3.2. Education

43. According to survey data in the project area, most of the heads of HHs had a relatively high educational level: 27% householders graduated from high schools; 30,5% are secondary school graduates, number of college / university graduates accounted for 12,6% and the rate of illiteracy / non-attendance was 9,6 %.

Table 10: Educational level of householders

No.	Educational level of householders	Number (person)	Rate (%)
1	Illiterate	55	9.6
2	Primary school	83	14.6
3	Secondary school	174	30.5
4	High school	154	27.0
5	College/university	72	12.6
6	Postgraduate	32	5.6
	Total	570	100

Source: Resettlement Plan survey, August 2017

4.3.3. Employment

44. Investigation results show that of the 570 surveyed HHs, 206 householders (36.1%) practice agricultural production (cultivation and breeding); 103 affected HHs (18.1%) have householders as government officials. Besides, there are some householders doing other jobs such as employees, workers, etc., and only 1% of the surveyed householders are currently unemployed. There are 126 business HHs (22.1%);

45. Generally speaking, the HHs' livelihoods vary for each item of the project. For items such as construction of connective road from Tuan Quan Bridge to Van Phu Bridge and the road section from Nguyen Tat Thanh Road to intersection of Au Co Road, the most popular livelihood of the affected HHs is agricultural production. And along the stream embankment lines and the connective road from Dien Bien Road to riverside road, many HHs living by road sides have great advantage for practicing business. So, the HHs here are mostly business ones.

4.3.4. HH income and expenditure

Income:

46. According to socio-economic survey results of affected HHs, income rate of the affected HHs is mostly 1.3 – 2 million dong/person/month (59.3%). Then comes the HHs with income rate of more than 2 million dong/person/month (25.8%). HHs with income rate of less than 1.3 million/person/month account for 14.9%. These are poor, marginally poor, lonely elder HHs.

47. Survey results also point out that average income rate of the affected HHs in the project area is about 52.1 million dong/HH/year. With average number of members of each HH being 3.62 people / HH, each HH member will have income rate of about 1,200,000 dong per month.

Expenditure:

48. Survey results show that the HHs' expenditure rates are 40 – 60 million dong/HH/year at the highest (49.5%), then 60 million dong/HH/year (26.4%), and then 20 – 40 million dong/HH/year (19.8%). Only 4.4% of the HHs have expenditure rate of less than 20 million dong/HH/year. With such income and expenditure rates, most of the surveyed HHs say that they do not have savings.

4.3.5. Sanitation, community health and healthcare service

49. Water source: In the project area, no one uses pond, river, lake water for domestic use anymore. People are using 3 main water sources: Tap water (41.3%), dug well water (8.5%), borewell water (27.8%), and stormwater (22.4%).

50. Toilet: 100% of the HHs have hygienic toilet room. Most of the HHs are using septic tank toilet room (67.6%). HHs using 2-chamber toilet room accounts for 33.4%. No HH uses public toilet room or has no toilet room.

51. Energy: Consultation results show that 100% of the surveyed HHs use state power grid with their own power meter. Average power assumption cost of each HH is about 212,000 dong/HH/month.

4.3.6. Asset ownership of affected HHs

52. Living means: It can be seen that bicycles, motorbikes, color televisions, telephones... are popular means of transport, thus 75.4% of HHs own motorbikes, 96.5% of HHs own color television; refrigerator 69.3%... The HHs' ownership of utensils is detailed in the table below:

Table 11: HHs' living means

No.	Utensils	Number of HHs	Rate (%)
1	High-quality tables and chairs	257	45.1
2	Motorbike	430	75.4
3	Bicycle	382	67.0
4	Radio	12	2.1
5	Color TV	550	96.5
6	Fridge	395	69.3
7	Washing machine	358	62.8
8	Telephone	479	84.0
9	Air conditioner	315	55.3
10	Car	114	20.0

Source: RP survey, August 2017

4.3.7. Loan borrowing and utilization

53. 26% of HHs currently have at least one bank loan or a family member. The average loan size is 1.3 million VND. The highest loan is 500 million VND and the lowest loan is 200 thousand VND. HH borrowing purposes are 37.1% for home repairs. 25.7% is for children's education, 20% for medical treatment, and other purposes such as asset purchases, HH utensils, and daily expenses.

4.3.8. Participation in local social networks

54. By investigation the consultant team finds out that in the project area socio-political organizations such as Youth Union, Women Union, Ex-soldier Union, Elder Union and Farmer Union are those with great number of members in all residential group/hamlet.

55. Survey results show that most of the HHs participate in these socio-political organizations: 48.7% of the HHs participate in the Youth Union; The Farmer Union attracts the most members – 67.3% of the HHs; Women union is for female HH members only – 61.3% of the HHs; Ex-soldier Union with 19.3% of the HHs and 24% of the HHs participating in the Elder Union.

4.4. Legal land use status of affected households

56. In the seven wards / communes under the project, the determination and validation of the land use right certificates was conducted in the affected communes, showing that all affected AHs have land use rights Certificates (LURC).

4.5. Gender issues

57. The gender aspects mentioned in this report are the practical labor distribution in a family, participation into community activities and making of general decisions.

- Labor assignment:
 - 71.2% answered women as housewives and do housework like sweeping, caring for children and the elderly.
 - For income-generating activities in the project area, women are often employed in agriculture, and women are more suited to small businesses (groceries, marketplaces, or services, haircut...) 69.7% of people doing this job are women. Men work as hired labor (construction, molding or labor export ...). Women contribute about 30% of total HH income. These analyses show that employment opportunities and adaptability to career change are an

obstacle for women in the region. In case of resettlement, relocation, women are more heavily affected than men, especially middle-aged single women.

- Community meeting participation:
 - o Survey of participation in community activities, participation in local organizations shows that there is not much difference in gender. 69.4% of respondents said that both sexes participate in community and local meetings.
- Making of family decisions:
 - o For family decisions, the results show that the majority of male-female families participate in decision-making and decision-making. This proportion is 46% and 69.3%, respectively. For men who decide to switch to a job, borrow money to do business, and hold property and property rights, men often play the role of pillar and major decision maker in the family.
- The impacts of the project on gender
 - o The sub-project's items will help improve the quality of life of local communities (improved sanitation, convenient transportation, limited flooding, etc.), this aspect has the same effects on men and women.
 - o The road system after being put into use will be advantageous in the trade and exchange of goods. This is an ideal job for women who want to spend more time with their family. They will not need to move far and still be able to make money and take care of their children, while providing opportunities to empower women and increase their involvement in community activities.
 - o The subproject will also affect gender issues for resettlement households. About 268 women will be resettled, some of them have to change jobs. The woman is driven by the burden of family work, with less opportunity to study and access new information. Therefore, there are certain barriers for them to change jobs, especially for households in Van Phu and Tan Thinh communes (mainly agricultural activities). The policy of supporting vocational training and job change should be implemented to minimize negative impacts on the community.
 - o The Sub-project items will provide jobs for local workers. However, the concentration of large numbers of male workers for construction of the embankments, roads and resettlement sites might cause social disturbances that affect local women and their families during the construction phase. This is referred to as one of the unresolved issues in previous projects, and cause prolonged consequences for women after local works are completed. They gave birth to children during the construction of the works and then expected their future husbands to return and organize weddings and reunite with their children. In addition, there existed incidence and spread of infectious diseases, social diseases such as HIV/ AIDS, syphilis, etc.though these social diseases were not previously recorded. Impact levels are rated as low to moderate and will have a lasting impact on the mentality, growing-up environment and personality of the next generation. Timely measures and actions need to be taken to stop these consequences and ensure social security and well-being for future generations. Especially in the surrounding communes of Yen Bai city such as Van Phu, Tan Thinh... In order to minimize negative impacts on women during the project implementation, the owner and the local government should provide training courses for women on contraceptive measures as well as prevention of diseases. Assembly, At the same time, the risk of labor flows is monitored.
 - o In addition, consideration should be given to the use of female during construction. Due to the availability of this idle labor, they are often paid low

wages, with long working hours, ill treatment and labor abuse. The level of impact is considered low in the short term. Measures such as prohibiting the use of child labor and equal pay between men and women are necessary measures to prevent the above mentioned threats. ... are necessary measures to prevent such risk. This should also be considered by the Project Owner as a mandatory condition of the Bidding Documents.

PART 5: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

58. The legal policy framework to help address the sub-project's resettlement impacts are established based on relevant policies and regulations of GoV and the involuntary resettlement policies (OP4.12) of the World Bank. In case there's difference between GoV's policies and WB's policies, the World Bank's policy shall apply.

5.1. Involuntary resettlement policy OP4.12 of World Bank

a. Objectives of OP4.12 policy

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

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided as much as possible or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Wherever involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be aware of and executed as sustainable programs, necessary to supply enough investment sources to help adversely affected persons to share project's benefits. Directly or indirectly affected persons need must be consulted and participated in the process of planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Affected Persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

b. Implementation principles of OP4.12 policy

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 of Government about compensation, support and resettlement

60. 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.
 - Circular no. 33/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 29 September 2017 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing in details on Resolution no. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 06 January 2017 of the Government on revision and supplementation of some resolutions providing in details for the execution of Land Law and revision and supplementation of some provisions of the circulars guiding the execution of Land Law.
61. 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;
 - Labor Law (No. 10/2012/QH13), takes effect on June 18, 2012;
 - Children Law (No. 102/2016/QH13), takes effect on April 5, 2016;
 - 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. Decisions of Yen Bai PPC on land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Decision 20/2014 / QD-UBND dated 17/09/2014 promulgating regulations on compensation for houses and other construction works attached to land upon the Government's withdrawal of land in Yen Bai province.
- Decision 39/2014 / QD-UBND dated 31 december 2014 Decision promulgated the land tariff in 2015 in Yen Bai province.
- Decision No. 15/2017/QD-UBND dated 15 September 2017 on amendments of and additions to some provisions under regulations for the land tariff in 2015 in Yen Bai Province attached to Decision No. 39/2014/QD-UBND dated 31 December 2014 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee.
- Decision no. 19/2017/QD-UBND dated 05 October 2017 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee providing in details for the execution of some provisions of Land Law, Resolution no. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 and Resolution no. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 06 January 2017 of the Government providing in details for the execution of some provisions of Land Law;
- Decision no. 20/2017/QD-UBND dated 18 October 2017 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee providing procedures for processing documents for identification of financial obligations for land of land users in Yen Bai Province;
- Decision no. 22/2017/QD-UBND dated 09 November 2017 by Yen Bai Province People's Committee providing for land price adjustment coefficients in 2017 in Yen Bai Province.
- Decision No. 19/2014 / QQD-UBND dated September 17, 2014 by the People's Committee of Yen Bai Province on the issuance of compensation for crops; Set the compensation unit price for crops when the State recovers land in Yen Bai province
- Decision 17/2014 / QD-UBND dated 17/9/2014 of Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee promulgating details of some articles and clauses of land law dated 26 November 2013 and Decree 47/2014 / ND- CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government providing for compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land.

5.3. The resettlement policy differences between GoV and World Bank and the solutions applied for the project

65. 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 the RPF 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.

66. There are some key differences between GoV's Laws, policies, regulations related to land acquisition and resettlement, and the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The following table highlights the key differences and proposes measures for filling gaps to be applied under this project.

Table 12: Differences between GoV's and World Bank's policies and applications for the 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.	Not clearly mentioned. 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). In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation.
1.2. Support/compensation for the affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	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 Borrower and acceptable to the Bank. b. Non-agriculture land: no compensation but user will get resettlement assistance.	a. Provisions on compensation for acquired land are promulgated in Articles 75, 77 of the Land Law 2013. Clause 2 Article 77 of the Land Law 2013 stipulates that: b. For agricultural land which was used before July 1, 2004, of which land users are households and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production but have not been granted a certificate or not being eligible to be granted a certificate of land use rights and ownership of houses and other land-attached assets under this Law, the compensation must	a. PAP used illegally agricultural land after 1/7/2004 and before the cut-off date established for the project is assisted for livelihood restoration not less than 60% of compensation value at replacement cost to help them restore their livelihood. b. No compensation for illegal residential land, but provision of resettlement assistance equal to 30% compensation value of affected land area or other assistances according to decision of the PPC. For displaced cases, if user has no land/house in the

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
		be made for the land area which is actually used and does not exceed the agricultural land allocation quota prescribed in Article 129 of this Law.	project commune/ward they will be allocated a minimum land plot/apartment in resettlement site with land use levy; if the land user cannot 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 full replacement cost for all affected structures if the affected structures were legally constructed before the cut-off date.	No compensation	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.
2. Compensation			
2.1. Compensation rates for land and non-land assets	Compensation for lost land and non-land assets including houses and structures should be paid at full replacement costs without depreciation and deduction of salvageable materials.	Compensation for land at specific land price of 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	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs 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.

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
		affected structure.	
2.2. Assistance for severely affected households	Households losing 20% or more of agricultural landholding (10% or more for vulnerable households)	Losing 30% or more of agricultural landholding	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.
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			
	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 handles 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	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be

Subjects	World Bank's OP 4.12	Government of Vietnam	Project Policies
		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.	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

67. Cut-off date of compensation and assistance for all works will be the date of public announcement by Yen Bai PPC to DPs. At this time, the delineated project area must be completed 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: COMPENSATION, SUPPORT AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES OF THE PROJECT

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.

68. 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

69. 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 have been shown not to be restored to pre-project levels, additional measures will be provided.

70. 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.

71. If PAP wish to reside in the resettlement sites, PAP will be allocated land plot in the project's resettlement sites where infrastructure is fully invested.. If PAP do not wish to reside in the resettlement sites, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at 100%

replacement cost, plus relocation allowance prescribed by the Yen Bai province¹ for self-relocation.

72. 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.

73. 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. HHs who have to remove but still have land in the commune/ward where their land is acquired will not be allocated with resettlement land.

74. Relocated 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.

75. Additional efforts, such as economic recovery assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to PAPs losing income sources, especially to vulnerable groups, in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement.

76. As RAP is one of the project components, the project will not be considered complete until the RAP has been fully implemented and met OP 4.12 policy objective.

6.3. The project's compensation, support and resettlement policy

6.3.1. Compensation for agricultural land

a. Legal and/or legalizable land users:

77. compensation in cash for loss of affected agriculture land at 100% replacement cost.

78. 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 at 100% replacement cost.

79. In addition to compensation in cash for land acquisition area as specified above, PAPs will receive allowances and recovery assistance.

80. 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 for land but supported remaining values invested in such land.

b. Users with temporary use or leased rights to public land:

81. 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

¹ Decision 17/2014 / QĐ-UBND dated 17/9/2014 of Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee promulgating details of some articles and clauses of land law dated 26 November 2013 and Decree 47/2014 / ND- CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government providing for compensation, support and resettlement when the State recovers land.

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.

82. 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.

c. Land users who do not have legitimate land ownership (illegal use):

83. 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. 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 whichever is higher, and participate in livelihood restoration program.

6.3.2. Compensation for non-agricultural land and business land

a. Organizations, individuals whose land for non-agricultural production and business is acquired will be compensated as follows:

84. All affected households, individuals with LURC or legalizable: PAP 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 with amount of at least 30% of land value at replacement cost.

85. 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.

86. 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 in cash at 100% of replacement cost.

87. 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.

88. In addition to the compensation mentioned above, the project will provide allowances and recovery assistance as mentioned in item 6.3.10 of this RP.

6.3.3. Residential land compensation policy

a. Users whose residential land is acquired will be compensated as follows:

a. Residential land without structures:

90. For legal and/or legalizable land users, all compensation for loss of land will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost;

91. *For land users who have no recognizable land use right*, no compensation for land but compensation for the remained investment in the land based on current market price and other financial assistances will be provided corresponding to decision of Provincial People's Committee.

- b. Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, where the remaining (non-acquired) land is adequate to rebuild the structure (reorganizing PAP):

92. *For legal and legalizable land users*: Compensation for loss of land and structures will be made in cash at 100% replacement cost;

93. *For illegal and unlegalizable land users*: No compensation for affected land but compensation for affected assets constructed before the cut-off date at replacement cost and other financial assistances will be provided according to decision of Provincial People's Committee.

94. In case the remaining land is not large enough to rebuild a house, but there is garden land or agricultural land adjacent with the affected land, PAP allows converting part of garden/agricultural land into residential land with exemption from conversion fee to be able to rebuild house.

95. The recovered land user eligible for compensation but the land under dispute is entitled to a compensation of 100% of the replacement value and will receive compensation after the dispute is resolved. decisive

- c. Loss of residential land with structures built thereon, and the remaining land is not adequate to rebuild the structure (relocating PAPs)

96. PAP with legal and/or legalizable rights to the affected land, can choose one of the following options:

97. If PAP wish to reside in the resettlement sites, PAP will be allocated land plot in the project's resettlement site where infrastructure is fully invested and allocation of resettlement land plot will be made according to the provisions of Provincial People's Committee. PAP will be provided with a certificate of land/ apartment use right without paying any fees. If PAP do not wish to reside in the resettlement sites, 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.

98. PAP, who do not have legal or legalizable rights to the affected land, are entitled to the following:

- An amount of financial assistance will be provided and decided by Provincial People's Committee.
- If the PAP has no other land within project commune to relocate, a minimum land plot or an apartment in resettlement site will be provided and they can either pay in installment for land use fee or for rent of the apartment.

In case the relocated PAPs belong to poor or vulnerable groups or households, special assistance (in cash and kind) will be provided to ensure that they are able to fully relocate to a new site. PPCs will consider the rate of assistance for these households, However not exceeding 2 million VND per vulnerable household.

6.3.4. House and structure compensation policy

99. *Affected structures, structure objects*

- Owners of affected structures will be compensated as follows:

- Compensation in cash will be made for all affected houses/structures, at full replacement cost, if legally constructed before the cut-off date². The compensation amount is sufficient to rebuild a new house/structure with similar technical standard without deduction of salvageable materials.
- 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;

100. Tenants of state-owned or state organization-owned houses will be entitled to rent or buy a new apartment of an area at least equal to their affected ones; or provided a financial assistance equivalent to 60% of replacement cost of the affected land and 60% of replacement cost of house.

101. Tenants who are leasing a private house for living purposes will be provided with transportation allowance for transferring assets, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

102. Grave displacement compensation

103. Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will include the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs which are necessary to satisfy customary requirements.

No	Items	Unit	Unit price
a	Reburied grave		
-	Non-masonry grave	VND/grave	4.196.000
-	Masonry grave		
+	Masonry area $\leq 1\text{m}^2$	VND/grave	5.768.000
+	Masonry area $> 1\text{m}^2$ and $\leq 2\text{m}^2$	VND/grave	6.890.000
+	Masonry area $> 2\text{m}^2$	VND/grave	8.780.000
b	Due for reburial $>$ or $= 3$ years	VND/grave	4.917.000
c	Undue for reburial < 3 years if removal is required	VND/grave	11.190.000

104. For affected ownerless graves, PMU will hire local people for relocation of graves to the commune's graveyard.

6.3.5. Tree, crop compensation policy

105. For annual and perennial standing crops, regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation will be paid to affected households who cultivate on the land at full replacement cost. For trees which have not been harvested yet but can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the actual damage due to the transportation and re-planting must be compensated.

²In 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

106. For livestock (including aquatic livestock) which cannot be harvested at time of land acquisition, PAPs will be compensated in cash at replacement cost at the time of land acquisition. In case the aquatic livestock can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the damage caused by the transportation must be compensated.

6.3.6. Compensation for other assets

107. Telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access (subscription) and well affected by land acquisition shall be compensated according to the unit price of installing new units offered by providers.

6.3.7. Compensation for affected public assets

108. In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, factories, water sources, roads, sewage systems, medical centers, distribution/transmission, communication and fiber cables are damaged and the community wishes to reuse them, the project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community.

109. Public infrastructure directly related to people's livelihoods and developmental needs, such as irrigation canals, schools, clinics, transportation road, electricity, telecommunication, cable lines (except for the structures with construction permit requiring relocation when needed) etc. will be restored/rebuilt to pre-project or higher quality levels or compensated at replacement cost.

6.3.8. Compensation for temporary activities during construction course

110. In case the project need temporary land acquisition during construction duration, compensation for affected standing crops/trees and income lost during period of temporary acquisition must be paid to PAP.

111. Compensation Policy for damages of private or public structures occurring during construction execution:

- Damaged property will be restored to its former condition or compensated by contractors, immediately when occurred;
- Under their contract specifications, the contractors will be required to take extreme care to avoid damaging property during their construction activities. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to repair the damage and may also be required to pay compensation to the affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies at the same compensation rates that are applied to all other assets affected by the Project.

6.3.9. Compensation for asset transportation cost

112. The relocated HHs shall be entitled to resettlement support in cash at the rate of VND 6,000,000/HH; in case of relocation to another province, HHs shall be entitled to VND8,000,000/HH upon submission of Request for Relocation and written certification by the province they are going to move to. HHs with 10 people or more live in the same house (the same family register) shall be entitled to 1.5 times of the above support rate.

113. 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.

6.3.10. Income recovery and life stabilization support policy

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

115. Housing Rent Assistance: Will be provided to PAPs who have to relocate before allocating replacement land plots or apartments in resettlement sites. In the case of replacement land plots, the rental allowance will be extended to the period needed for constructing a new house (often 4 to 6 months). The allowance amount will be decided by Provincial People's Committee.

116. Assistance for self-relocation: Households who are eligible for resettlement, but can self-relocate, shall be not only compensated for acquired residential land area at 100% replacement cost, but also supported an amount for infrastructure investment in the project's resettlement site. The specific level of support will be decided by Provincial People's Committee.

117. Repairing costs: If the house/structure is partially affected and the remaining part can be continually used, the project will compensate at replacement cost for the affected part and costs for repair the remaining part to enable PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.

118. Subsistence assistance: PAPs who are severely affected agricultural land will be provided with an allowance in cash equal 30kg rice/person/month, specifically:

- currently in use acquired will be supported for 6 months if they do not have to relocate and for 12 months if they have to relocate.
- Those with more than 70% of their currently used land acquired will be supported for 12 months if they do not have to change their place of residence and for 24 months if they have to change their place of residence.

119. Assistance for production stabilization:

- Households, individuals who are compensated by agricultural land will be supported for production rehabilitation, including: Support for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, services such as agricultural/forestry extension, plant protection, animal health, cultivation techniques, animal husbandry and professional techniques for manufacturing, business and commercial services. Specifically:
 - Support in cash for plant varieties and animal breeds in accordance with rural and agricultural procedures;
 - Support in cash for agricultural/forestry extension, plant protection, animal health, cultivation and animal husbandry techniques, and professional techniques for manufacturing, business and commercial services on the land area compensated for with land. Support rate is in accordance with rural and agricultural technical procedures;
 - Support rate for plant varieties, animal breeds and services shall be prepared by the organisation conducting the land acquisition and compensation in coordination with relevant agencies to be submitted to the relevant People's Committee for approval.
- 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; In case where the business duration has not been for 3 years, it will be calculated according to the average income level (calculated in year) from the commencement of business (the business registration certificate) to the time of land acquisition.

- 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.
- For organizations that part of the works is dismantled without affecting production, business or service, they shall not be assisted in stabilizing production.

120. Support for vocational training, occupation change and job search:

- As for HHs and individuals directly engaged in agricultural production when the Government withdraws agricultural land and they are entitled to monetary compensation, in addition to compensation, they will be also supported with vocational training, occupation change and job search in cash, at the rate of 2.5 times of compensation amount of the entire area of agricultural land recovered; but the area to be supported for shall not exceed the local agricultural land allocation limit;
- Where a HH or individual has multiple land recovery to implement more than one project, the total area to be supported shall not exceed the agricultural land allocation quota. The compensation and ground clearance organization and the commune-level People's Committee of the locality where exists the recovered land shall set up a book to monitor the assisted area of each HH and individual in each project and save for a long term so that to comply with the above.
- 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).

121. 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.

122. Additional support for social policy HHs and vulnerable HHs: AHs who belong to the vulnerable groups will receive all compensatin and support related to their lossed assests, beside they are entitled to financial support and allowances according to regulation of Yen Bai CPC, However not exceeding 2 million VND per vulnerable household.

123.

124. Reward for early site hand-over: The level of support for households handed over before the required time is equal to 10% of the compensation value, but not exceeding 5 million VND per household.

125. Support for the acquisition of public land of wards and communes: Where the recovered land belongs to the public land of communes, wards or district towns, the people's committees of communes, wards and towns shall be supported in cash; The support level is equal to the area of recovered land, multiplied by the land price in the land price list of the provincial People's Committee at the time of land acquisition decision.

Table 13: Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
I –PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION				
1.1. Agricultural land ³	1.1.1. Marginal loss (<20% of landholding or <10% for vulnerable group) 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	For affected agricultural land: (i) Cash compensation for affected land at 100% replacement cost ⁴ . (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 2.1 of this entitlement matrix).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 City Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.Independent appraiser determines replacement cost for all types of land and non-land assets to apply for compensation.
		1.1.1.2. Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land	(i) No compensation for land but compensation at full replacement cost for remaining values invested in such lands and affected assets attached to the land.	
		1.1.1.3. Land Users without LURC or customary rights to the affected land or unlegalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 according to Article 77.2 of the Land Law.AP using land after July 1, 2004 will receive assistance according to PPC’s decision and participate in livelihood restoration program.	
	1.1.2. Severe Loss ≥20% or ≥10% for vulnerable	1.1.2.1. All AHs with LURC, or legalizable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation at replacement cost and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.1 of this matrix.	

³Classification of agricultural land as stipulated in Article 10 of the Land Law

⁴ 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		
	groups			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, they will receive assistance in cash for living rehabilitation as specified in item 2.2 of this matrix and participating in livelihood restoration program. 	
		<i>1.1.2.2. Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use communal/public land</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.2 of this matrix. 	
		<i>1.1.2.3. Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation and assistances as applicable for sub-item 1.1.1.3 of this matrix. 	In lieu of compensation for illegal land they occupy, displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher
1.2. Non-agricultural land or residential land	Non-agricultural land is acquired	<i>Household/individual/organization with legal and/or legalizable</i>	Compensation in cash at 100% of replacement cost.	<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 City Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.
		<i>Household/individual/organization with illegal 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	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
1.3. Residential land	1.3.1. Not relocated <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 (reorganizing PAP) 	<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 City Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land. If the actual affected area is different with the recorded area in the Land Use Rights Certificate (LURC), the affected area will be compensated according to the actual measured area unless otherwise occupied.
		<i>1.3.1.2. Land users with temporary land use right or leased rights.</i>	PAP will not be compensated for land but will be 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, of this entitlement matrix.	
		<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 of affected land area or other assistances according to decision of Provincial People's Committee. (ii) 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, of this entitlement matrix.	
	1.3.2. Relocated APs	<i>1.3.2.1. Relocating PAPs with LURC, or legalizable</i>	Relocating PAPs can opt to one of the followings: (i) If PAP wish to reside in the resettlement sites, PAP will be allocated land plot in the project's resettlement site where infrastructure is fully invested. 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, 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 less than the value of a minimum land plot /apartment in the project's resettlement site, PAPs will be given cash support to buy a minimum plot/apartment for shelter. In the case of the remaining land is not large enough to rebuild house,

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			Resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAP, including: Transportation allowance; House rent allowance; Support for self-relocation; Subsistence allowance... (Please refer to item II of this entitlement matrix).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
		<i>1.3.2.2. Land users with temporary land use right or leased rights</i>	(i) PAP will not be compensated for land but will be 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, 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 2.3 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>	(i) PAP will not be compensated for land but financial assistance for PAP according to regulation of the Provincial People's Committee. (ii) Compensation for assets on the land acquisition, please refer to section 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, of this entitlement matrix. (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.	<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.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
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 full replacement cost and costs for repairing the remaining part.	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. 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:
	1.4.2. Full impact including house is partially affected by the project but the remaining part is no longer viable for use.	<i>1.4.2.1. Owners of affected structures created before the cut-off date regardless of legal status of the affected land or construction permission of the affected house/structure</i>	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.	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. If house/structure constructed after the cut-off date, no compensation and assistance is provided.
		<i>1.4.2.2. Tenants of the state or organization's houses</i>	(i) Tenants of state owned or state organization's houses will be provided assistance in cash equal to 60% of replacement cost 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.	

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			(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.	
1.5. Grave and tomb	<i>Displaced graves or tombs</i>	Owned graves	Grave owners are allocated with land and compensated with costs for excavation, exhumation, replacement, new construction and other associated costs. - Reburied grave + Non-masonry grave: 4,196,000 VND/grave + Masonry grave ▪ Masonry area ≤ 1m ² : 5,768,000 VND/grave ▪ Masonry area > 1m ² and ≤ 2 m ² : 6,890,000 VND/grave ▪ Masonry area > 2 m ² : 8,780,000 VND/grave - Due for reburial > or = 3 years: 4,917,000 VND/grave - Undue for reburial < 3 years if removal is required: 11,190,000 VND/grave	<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.
1.6 Crops and Trees, livestock	<i>1.6.1. Crops and/or trees lost or damaged</i>	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.
	<i>1.6.2. Loss of, or damage raised animals (including aquaculture)</i>	Owners of affected aquatic livestock created before the cut-off date regardless of the legal status of the land	The actual damage due to the early harvest will be compensated in cash at replacement cost at the time of land acquisition. In case the aquatic or livestock can be brought to another location, the transportation cost and the actual damage caused by the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs to be notified at least 90 days before land recovery by the Project to arrange harvest them or stop breeding.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			transportation shall be compensated.	
1.7. Other assets	Loss of, or damage to other assets Such as telephone system, water meter, electric meter, cable TV, internet access etc.	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.
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; 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.
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"> ▪ Providing vocational training and occupation change support for HHs directly cultivating on affected agricultural land (with certification of relevant local authorities), at the support rate of 2.5 times of the compensation price of affected agricultural land for the entire agricultural land area acquired, but the supported land area must not exceed the local agricultural land hand-over limit; ▪ Where the HH demands vocational training, they will be admitted to the vocational training 	Allowance will be paid one time and at the same time with compensation payment.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			center of the city and will be provided with a free vocational training course for people within labor age range;	
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. 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% 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 at the above rate for a period of 12 months if they do not have to relocate, and 24 months in case of relocation.</p>	Price of rice is the market price at time of compensation
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"> ▪ In the case of replacement land plots, the rental allowance will be extended to the period needed for constructing a new house (often 4 to 6 months). The allowance amount will be decided by Provincial People's Committee. ▪ The relocated HHs shall be entitled to support in cash at the rate of VND 6,000,000/HH if resettle within Yen Bai province; in case of relocation to another province, HHs shall be entitled to VND8,000,000/HH upon submission of Request for Relocation and written certification by the province they are going to move to. HHs with 10 people or more live in the same house (the same family register) shall be entitled to 1.5 times of the above support rate. 	<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 plus 6 month rent for construction of new house. ▪ HH members eligible for rent subsidy are all those who are named in the family register issued by the Police agency at the time of land acquisition. ▪ Specific assistances are detailed for

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	each case of households moving to other place or rebuilding the house on the existing land.
Allowance for loss of Income/livelihood due to relocation of business	Loss of Income and/or business due to relocation	Owners of affected production, business establishments regardless of registered status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For registered businesses, provision of business disruption allowance by cash, equal to 30% of one year income after the tax; In case where the business duration has not been for 3 years, it will be calculated according to the average income level from the commencement of business to the time of land acquisition. (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 (iii) For organizations that part of the works is dismantled without affecting production, business or service, they shall not be assisted in stabilizing production. (iv) Vocational training for all labor age members of the household if their main income source relies on the business lost. <p><u>Allowance for interrupted employment:</u> 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</p>	Calculation of allowance according to the average one year income of the last three years which is certified by the tax office.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			transition period which can be for a maximum of 6 months; and 3 minimum salary allowance for non-contracted employees.	
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 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. <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>: <ul 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vulnerable groups are identified according to definition in the “Glossary” part.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			<p>lose less than 10% of their land will be assisted in cash according to provincial policy.</p> <p>b) Other poor PAPs will be assisted in cash according to regulation of provincial policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other vulnerable groups: including female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, will get the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy or assisted in cash equal to 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months depending whichever is higher. 	
	2.5.2 Incentive Bonus	PAPs move out of the affected areas on time of the schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 province. The level of support for households handed over before the required time is equal to 10% of the compensation value, but not exceeding 5 million VND per household 	
III - TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION				
3.1 Temporary loss of land	Temporary loss of land during construction	Owners/users are temporarily 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 	<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.

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application		Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons		
			this RPF and RAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Objectives

126. The Program aims at assisting the affected HHs, especially the severely affected HHs, in restoring their incomes and livelihood to the equal or higher level than before the Project.

7.2. Subjects of the program

127. Subjects of the income restoration program are the HHs affected by the project: (i) having more than 20% of the existing agricultural land acquired (or more than 10% of the existing agricultural land as for the vulnerable group); (ii) businesses being relocated. Preliminary survey on properties of the affected HHs identifies 626 HHs eligible for engaging in the income restoration program.

7.3. The program's activities

128. Under the Yen Bai city development project, the construction of the project's additional work items requires the permanent appropriation of 621,634 m² of land, 501,539 m² of which is agricultural land, causing significant impacts on farmers' life, especially the poor peasants. Therefore, beside the compensation for land and facilities affected at the replacement costs, the following supports shall also be furnished:

Support in vocational training and guidance in cash: affected HHs having agricultural land evicted shall be compensated for their whole land evicted at a price 2.5 times higher than the agricultural land price.

129. As for affected people at the working age desiring vocational training, occupation change, employment and borrowings for business startup under Decision No.52/2012/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister, the supports are:

Vocational training:

- Support for vocation training fees: (i) Short-term vocational training course (primary or less than 3 month training) under the Project for vocational training for rural labourers up to 2020 by the Government; (ii) Intermediate or higher vocational training.
- Support pupils and students in loan access as provided by the current regulations.

Access to local employments:

- Free vocational training and employment consultancy offered by Employment Centers under Yen Bai Province Labour – War Invalids and Society Department;

130. **Employment offering:** Preferential treatment shall be available to capable people, both men and women, during the execution and operation of the project, such as: the relocated HHs shall be considered to offer jobs of worker during the construction of the work items, etc.

131. **Implementation:** In parallel to the dissemination of project information and policies relating to compensation, support, resettlement (if any) and land acquisition, information about training programs will also be made available to the people. Their additional opinions will be obtained in case there are any changes to the results of the occupation change consultation meeting; thereafter, a list of trainees enrolled for the different training courses under the training programs by Yen Bai Vocational College will be made. The above list will be forwarded to Yen Bai Vocational College together with training fees in order to realize the affected HHs' desire for vocational training and occupation change.

7.4. Implementing agencies

132. The responsibilities of agencies in implementing the income restoration program include:

- Yen Bai Province People's Committee: To direct, consider and approve the program;
- Yen Bai City People's Committee: To conduct overall management and execution of the whole program; report the project status to Yen Bai Province People's Committee;
- Yen Bai Province Labour – War Invalids and Society Department: To constantly supervise the income restoration program and participate in reviewing the program contents;
- Yen Bai Province Agriculture and Rural Development Department, vocational training centers, agriculture and rural development banks and social policy banks: To provide assistance in vocational training and practice and providing loans to the affected HHs;
- The Associations (Farmers' Association, Women's Union, War Veterans' Association, Youth Union): To provide assistance to their members in their participation in the project's income restoration program;
- Independent supervising consultant: To provide assistance and propose changes to the program as deemed necessary;
- Project Management Board: To execute and report the project progress to Yen Bai City People's Committee, Yen Bai Province People's Committee and World Bank.

7.5. Program execution costs

133. The Income Restoration Program execution cost is estimated at VND 10,576,201,500 for 626 AHs and 166 people wishing to attend the short-term vocational training courses (3 months).

134. The Income Restoration Program is financed out of the counterpart fund of Yen Bai Province (80% of the counterpart fund is tentatively sourced from central state budget, 20% is provided by Yen Bai Province).

7.6. Implementation plan

135. The Income Restoration Program is expected to commence after payment of compensation monies is made to the affected HHs. Work schedule is summarised in the table below.

Table14: Tentative schedule of the Income Restoration Program

Activities	Schedule											
	Quarter II/2018			Q. III/2018			Q.IV/2018			Q.I/2019		
Fund support demand updating												
Fund access workshop												
Vocational training												
Supervision and evaluation												

7.7. Supervision and evaluation

136. The Income Restoration Program will be supervised constantly by the Project Management Board and evaluated by the Independent Consultant biannually from the commencement to the termination of the program. The supervision and evaluation are aimed at reviewing the efficiency of the program's activities so as to propose necessary adjustments

in order to accomplish the program's objectives. The supervision and evaluation will cover the followings:

- Supervision and evaluation of the organisational structure for program execution;
- Supervision and evaluation of the suitability and efficiency of the program through secondary information obtained from the program implementing agencies and interview with the program's beneficiaries;
- Evaluation of the income restoration level through qualified and quantified interview with the HHs engaged in the program;
- Draw lessons from the implementation of the program for later popularisation.

PART 8: PREPARATION FOR RESETTLEMENT

8.1. Principles for selection of resettlement

137. Since most of the people affected by the project are currently living in urban areas, the new resettlement site should present them with equal job, infrastructure and production opportunities. But what is more important is their acquiescence over that area obtained through consultation. Therefore, consultation with the affected people on selection and preparation of resettlement is critical as effective consultation will minimise unnecessary conflicts and tense. Resettlement venue must be constructed up to planning and construction standards for urban areas and basic infrastructure prior to their occupation. Resettlement site should be positioned as near their old residence as possible.

138. Selection of resettlement location should be made with due regards to the inhabitants' convenience.

8.2. Development of resettlement sites

8.2.1. Evaluation of resettlement demands under the project

139. According to the survey results, there are a total of 115 relocated HHs under the project, who are fully eligible for resettlement. However, it was found out that there are many HHs with a number of generations and couples living on the same plot of land and they wish to separate into different HHs. As a result, the city will allocate additional plots for these HHs. Besides, if the withdrawn land is large in size or the remaining area does not suffice for construction, the affected people will receive a patch of land in the resettlement site. The resettlement demands under the project are shown in the table below:

Table15: Resettlement demands by the project items

TT	Hạng mục	No. of resettled HHs	No. of self-resettled HHs	No. of HHs relocated in resettlement site		
				No. of HHs	No. of HHs to be separated	Total
1	Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety	51	20	31	29	60
2	Item 2: Urban transport, regional connectivity enhancement	64	26	38	38	76
3	Item 3: Resettlement	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	115	46	69	67	136

8.2.2. Public consultation

140. The consultation was made with the population community in general and the potentially relocated HHs in particular at 7 first consultation meetings at 7 communes/wards from 13 April to 3 May, 2017.

141. The meetings focused on consultation with the local authorities and affected people about the 3 tentative resettlement sites of the project.

- + Resettlement site no. 1 (Yen Ninh ward): 1.6 ha. Tentatively reserved for the AHs on Khe Dai stream embankment, Hao Gia stream embankment, road connecting from Dien Bien road to the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge.

- + Resettlement site no. 2 (Van Phu commune): 0.3652 ha. Tentatively reserved for the AHs on the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge

- + Resettlement site no. 3 (Tan Thinh commune): 0.4406 ha. Tentatively reserved for the AHs on the road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to the intersection with Au Co road

- + Resettlement site no. 4 (Yen Ninh ward): 0.3963 ha. Tentatively reserved for the AHs on the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge

- + Resettlement site no. 5 (Yen Ninh ward): 0.3015 ha. Tentatively reserved for the AHs on the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge

142. 100% of those interviewed said they were pleased with the proposed resettlement sites.

8.2.3. Construction of the resettlement sites

About 136 households will have to be relocated to the five resettlement sites of the project, resettlement sites are selected close to the original places so that social disturbances are not large and do not cause overload of social infrastructure (schools, hospitals ...). The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site is 30,976 m², compensation policy applicable to the area of land recovered in the resettlement site will comply with the provisions of this resettlement plan. The resettlement sites will be completed construction before land acquisition which is planned in Jul 2019. Estimated cost of infrastructure for resettlement sites is about 1.45 million USD. Detailed information for each resettlement site of the project is described below:

***Resettlement site no. 1:**

- Resettlement site no.1 is located on the high hill on the left side of the alignment at km 0+800.00m under work item: road connecting Dien Bien road to riverside road. Resettlement lots: 64 lots with an area of 160m²/lot. Dimensions of each lot: Road-front width L=8m, length B=20m. The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site no.1 is 16,030m².

- Road to resettlement site no.1 is designed with the following specifications:

- + Embankment width $B_{\text{embankment}} = 12.00\text{m}$.

- + Pavement width $B_{\text{pavement}} = 6.00\text{m}$.

- + Sidewalk width $B_{\text{sidewalk}} = (3.00\text{m} \times 2) = 6.00\text{m}$.

- + Cut slope 1/1.00, fill slope 1/1.5.

- + Longitudinal ditch with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$.

- + Pavement structure: cement concrete M300, 18cm thick
- + Lined with asphalt felt
- + 15cm thick aggregate road foundation.
- + M150 cement concrete drainage ditch, 15cm thick, with covering slab
- + M200 cement concrete curbing
- + Sidewalk is paved with fill-in block brick M200.
- Greenery, lighting system and water supply are included.
- Ditches with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$ running around the slope toe for water drainage.
- Reservation lots are designed for communal house and playground.

*** Resettlement site no. 2:**

- Located at Le Loi road T-junction, 100m away from the ending point of the alignment, under the work item: Road connecting Bach Lam road and Van Phu bridge towards Van Phu bridge. Number of resettlement lots: 15 lots with an area of $160\text{m}^2/\text{lot}$. Dimensions of each lot: Road-front width $L=8\text{m}$, length $B=20\text{m}$. Corridor width $B=6\text{m}$ (exclusive of longitudinal ditch $B=1.00\text{m}$). The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site no.2 is $3,562\text{m}^2$.
- Lighting system and water supply are included.
- Ditches with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$ running around the slope toe for water drainage.

*** Resettlement site no. 3:**

- Located on the left of the alignment under the work item: Road connecting NH 70 with Noi Bai – Lao Cai expressway, section from Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road intersection. Station: $\text{Km}0+750\text{m}$ on hill land. Number of resettlement lots: 18 lots with area of $160\text{m}^2/\text{lot}$. Dimensions of each lot: Road-front width $L=8\text{m}$, length $B=20\text{m}$. The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site no.3 is $4,406\text{m}^2$.
- Lighting system and water supply are included.
- Ditches with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$ running around the slope toe for water drainage.

*** Resettlement site no. 4:**

- Located on the left of the alignment at $\text{km } 0+250\text{m}$, road connecting Bach Lam bridge with Van Phu bridge. Number of resettlement lots: 22 lots with area of $160\text{m}^2/\text{lot}$. Dimensions of each lot: Road-front width $L=8\text{m}$, length $B=20\text{m}$. The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site no.4 is $3,963\text{m}^2$.
- Lighting system and water supply are included.
- Ditches with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$ running around the slope toe for water drainage.

*** Resettlement site no. 5:**

- Located on the left of the alignment at $\text{km } 1+150\text{m}$, road connecting Bach Lam bridge with Van Phu bridge. Number of resettlement lots: 17 lots with area of $160\text{m}^2/\text{lot}$. Dimensions of

each lot: Road-front width $L=8\text{m}$, length $B=20\text{m}$. The area of land acquired for the construction of the resettlement site no.5 is $3,015\text{m}^2$.

- Lighting system and water supply are included.
- Ditches with trapezoidal cross section $B=1.00\text{m}$ running around the slope toe for water drainage.

8.2.4. Issue of land-use rights certificate (LURC)

143. In accordance with Vietnam's laws, LURC shall be issued by Yen Bai City People's Committee to those who are allocated with land plot in resettlement sites in Yen Bai City.. LURC is a legal document recognizing the lawful use of land as stipulated in 2013 Land Law.

PART 9: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

9.1. Objectives of information disclosure and public consultation

144. 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.

145. 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. In case where ethnic minority peoples are present in the project area, Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) need to be conducted with the affected ethnic minority peoples - in a way that is culturally appropriate to them.

9.2. Engagement and consultation procedures

9.2.1. Public consultation during the project preparation

During project preparation:

146. During this stage, a RAP for each participating province is prepared on the basis of preliminary information on magnitude of impact, key principle of compensation, preliminary feedback of affected households. As such, during this early stage of project preparation, the following information will be disclosed to the project affected household and project stakeholders:

- Project description and objectives
- Brief information on project donor (World Bank)
- Process and methods of consultations
- Tentative project timeline
- Outline of potential social impacts
- Existing principles for compensation, support, resettlement, and livelihoods restoration (WB's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement).
- Mitigation measures
- Key consultation points

147. As the project preparation progresses, detailed project related information will become available, such as information on engineering design, infrastructure planning within resettlement sites, compensation policies, support, and resettlement, and livelihood restoration program. Once available, these detailed information need to be disclosed to affected households through consultation and informed participation of the affected people to allow them to provide meaningful feedback for adjustment, and make informed choice on preferred mode of compensation, such as compensation in cash or plot of land in the resettlement site, attending course on job training or cash compensation.

148. When draft RAP preparation is completed, it will be cleared by the government and the World Bank and disclosed in English at the World Bank's portal and external website and in Vietnamese at the office of PMU and offices of Ward People's Committee and affected communities. A brief RAP will be also disclosed to affected people. For any changes to the RAP it will need to be cleared and re-disclosed in the same manner.

Consultation details

149. From April 2017, public consultation sessions were held to notify local people and obtain their opinions of the project's policies and people's rights as detailed in the table below:

Table16: Public consultation about land acquisition and resettlement

No	Venue	1 st consultation date	2 nd consultation date	Attendants	Contents/Programmes
1	Tan Minh Ward People's Committee	13 April	15 August	- Representatives of local authorities and associations/organs: Farmers' Association, Women's Association, Fatherland Front, Youth Union, etc. - Representatives of	1. Introduction of the project - Introduction of the project (objectives, location, scale and schedule, etc.); - Project's technical proposals;
2	Nam Cuong Ward People's Committee	19 April	7 August		

No	Venue	1 st consultation date	2 nd consultation date	Attendants	Contents/Programmes
3	Van Phu Commune People's Committee	27 April	10 August	affected HHs - Representatives of Project Management Board - Representatives of the consultant	Works/work items to be executed in the communes/wards; - Policies relating to compensation, support and land acquisition/ resettlement by Vietnam's Government, World Bank and the Project. 2. Consultation with the people about resettlement.
4	Dong Tam Commune People's Committee	27 April	14 August		
5	Yen Ninh Commune People's Committee	27 April	15 August		
6	Tan Thinh Commune People's Committee	2 May	13 August		
7	Yen Thinh Commune People's Committee	3 May	8 August		

Source: Resettlement survey in 2017

150. It can be inferred from the consultation meetings with the population communities in the project area that the local people earnestly raised their voices about the execution of the project's work items. Results of the public consultation meetings in the communes/wards in the project area are set out in the table below:

Table17: Results of public consultation in the project area

No	Component/Works	People's opinions	Project's opinions	Conclusions
I	Item 1: Minimise floods and urban safety			
1	Cau Dai stream	- People are agreeable to the project and look	- The project will take people's opinions into	The representatives of

	embanking for flood control	<p>forward to its execution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People look forward to an early commencement of the project in avoidance of a “pending” project. If the project is funded by the bank, improvements should be made to roads, lighting system and drainage system. - Strict control should be exerted over project’s progress and quality and local people should be engaged in supervising the project performance. Prior notice should be given to the people of the execution of the works. - Compensation and support policies must be made public to the people to enable their consideration and decision. 	<p>account and work out measures for minimising impacts on the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will give prior notice of the plan of any works to be executed to the local authorities. - The local authorities and people are kindly requested to cooperate with the project to enable timely fulfillment of the project schedule. 	<p>the communes attending the consultation meeting unanimously agreed on the execution of the project</p>
2	Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People look forward to the execution of the project because the stream banks have been corroded and stream beds have contracted, which affects the drain of floods in rainy season. - Prior notice of the work plan and schedule should be made to the people to enable their cultivation of appropriate crops - Compensation policies should be made available to the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will take people’s opinions into account and work out measures for minimising impacts on the people. - The project will give prior notice of the execution plan of any works to the local authorities. - The local authorities and people are kindly requested to cooperate with the project to enable timely fulfillment of the project schedule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the representatives attending the consultation meeting unanimously agreed on the execution of the project the. The affected people are willing to render their land for the project site clearance
1	Renovation of 3 Nam Cuong eco lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are agreeable to the project and look forward to its execution - Prior notice of the work plan and schedule should be given to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will take people’s opinions into account and work out measures for minimising impacts on the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The representatives of the communes attending the consultation meeting unanimously agreed on the execution of the

		<p>people to enable their accomodation arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation policies should be made available to the affected pepole and resettlement plan should be notified to the relocated HHs - Adequate compensation must be made to the affected people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will give prior notice of the execution plan of any works to the local authorities. - Resettlement land in the resettlement sites of the project will be allocated to heavily affected people. 	project
II	Item 2: Improvement of urban traffic, enhanced connection			
2	Construction of road connecting Dien Bien road to the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are agreeable to the project and look forward to its execution - Prior notice of the work plan and schedule should be given to the people to enable their accomodation arrangements - Compensation policies should be made available to the affected pepole and resettlement plan should be notified to the relocated HHs - Adequate compensation must be made to the affected people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will take people's opinions into account and work out measures for mimimising impacts on the people. - The project will give prior notice of the execution plan of any works to the local authorities. - Resettlement land in the resettlement sites of the project will be allocated to heavily affected people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People unanimously agreed on the construction of road connecting Dien Bien road to riverside road. The affected people are willing to render their land for the project site clearance
1	Construction of a road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are agreeable to the project and look forward to its execution - Prior notice of the work plan and schedule should be given to the people to enable their accomodation arrangements - Compensation policies should be made available to the affected pepole and resettlement plan should be notified to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will give prior notice of the execution plan of any works to the local authorities. - Resettlement land in the resettlement sites of the project will be allocated to heavily affected people. - In addition to the compensation money for land and the properties theron, the affected HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People unanimously agreed on the execution of the project

		the relocated HHs - Adequate compensation must be made to the affected people.	will be entitled to other monies for life stabilisation, occupation change, etc.	
	Construction of a road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to the intersection with Au Co road	- Work plan should be supplied to the people to enable their appropriate cultivation and harvest of crops - Adequate compensation must be made to the affected people. - Resettlement sites must not be far away and its infrastructure must be equal to or better than the present.	- The project will give prior notice of the execution plan of any works to the local authorities. - The project will take people's opinions into account and work out measures for minimising impacts on the people and ensure equal or higher living conditions for the people	-

9.2.2. Public consultation mechanism during the project performance

151. 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 and consulted with 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.

9.2.3. Methods of consultation

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

153. 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 Techniques

154. 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 techniques 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.

Consultation contents

155. During the detailed design, public meetings will be held to provide additional information to the affected people and facilitate their engagement in open and detail-oriented discussions on design plans, resettlement policies and procedures. This information will also be made public via mass media, such as newspaper, television, panels at the project site, commune/ward people's committee, etc. Affected people must be exposed to the following information:

- Project items: including information on proposed work items, scale and range of impacts. The sub-project's work items are:
 - + Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety
 - Rehabilitation of the three Nam Cuong regulating lakes
 - Cau Dai stream embanking for flood control
 - Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control
 - + Item 2: Urban transport, connectivity enhancement
 - Road connecting Dien Bien Road with the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - Road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - Road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road
 - + Item 3: Resettlement
 - Project's impacts: Impacts on those who are living and working in the area affected by the project, including explanations on the land appropriation required for each specific work item of the project.
 - Rights and rights to compensation of the affected people: Explanations on the affected people's rights and rights to compensation in respect of different types of impacts.
 - Petition and settlement thereof: The affected people will be notified of compensation, support, resettlement and income restoration policies. They will be notified that their inquiries about the project, compensation, resettlement and income restoration, if any, will be dealt with by the CSRC/Land Stock Development Center and other competent authorities. They will also have access to petition and petition settlement procedures.
 - Rights to engagement and consultation: The affected people will be notified of their rights to take part in the resettlement planning and implementation. They are entitled to appointment of their representatives in CSRC of the city, who will be attending the CSRC's meetings so as to ensure their engagement in the project's activities.
 - Resettlement activities: All those affected by the project will be explained in details about compensation amounts and payment, supervising procedures, including interviews with some of the affected and resettled people, and preliminary information on the civil works.
 - Organisation's responsibility: Affected people will be notified of the organisations and authorities involved in the resettlement and their responsibilities.

- Schedule: Affected people will be notified of the tentative schedule of the major resettlement activities. It should be noted that the affected people will only move after full payment of compensation for the lost properties has been made to them.

PART 10: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

156. In order to ensure that all PAPs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of the project, including 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 or concern to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition and the assets on affected land, subsidy / support and income restoration. PAPs are not required to pay any fee during any of the 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 RAPs.

10.1. Responsibility for petition settlement

157. The agencies responsible for resolving petitions and complaints arising during the land acquisition process include the City People's Committee, relevant departments, Land Acquisition and Compensation Councils of all levels, People's Committee in the project area and the Organisation that carries out the land acquisition and compensation for the construction investment projects as well as the Project Management Board. Depending on functions and duties of the above agencies, the settlement of affected people's petitions and complaints are prescribed in the legal documents. The PMU is the focal point for receiving complaints and petitions from affected people, monitoring and supervising the handling of complaints and grievances, summing up and reporting to the People's Committee. City People's Committee, Yen Bai Province, working with related parties and affected organizations and individuals, when necessary.

158. Detailed petition procedures will be established for the project as a means to ensure that the affected people's petitions regarding compensation, support and resettlement are voiced and dealt with promptly in accordance with the given procedures. These procedures will be designed in such a way as to make them plain, self-explaning, prompt, open and unbiased. If the petitions are resolved in different levels of the project, the project progress will definitely be accelerated. Those whose land evicted and disagreeable to the compensation, support and resettlement plans, are entitled to lodge petitions in accordance with applicable laws.

159. The settlement of petitions against the decision on compensation, support, land acquisition and resettlement as well as the responsibility for settlement of petitions, petition time-limits and petition settlement procedures are as set forth in Article 204 of Land Law 2013, Articles 89, 90 under Decree No. 43/2004/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by the Government on the implementation of Land Law.

160. Petitions with respect to administrative decisions on land management shall be in conformity to settlement procedures for petitions, requests and proposals in civil case execution as set forth in Law on Petition 2011 and Circular No. 02/2016/TT-BTP dated 1 February 2016 of the Department of Justice.

10.2. Petition and petition settlement procedures

161. 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 People's Committee (C/W PC).

162. PAP may submit their complaint – either in written or verbal, to the One Door Unit of the Ward People's Committee. A member of the One Stop Shop (OSS) 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 – City People's Committee :

163. 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 City People's Committee. The City People's Committee will have 30 days since the date of receipt of the complaint to resolve the case. The City People's Committee will record all the complaints submitted and will inform the City Compensation and Resettlement Board of the City 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):

164. After 30 days, if the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the City 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 City 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:

165. 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.

166. 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 City level.

PART 11: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 Assessment the capacity of stakeholders in resettlement implementation

167. From results of the conducted consultations , it is shown that the agencies in charge of implementing site clearance and resettlement plan in Yen Bai province in general and Yen Bai City in particular, as well as the Project Management Unit all have high experience in site clearance and resettlement preparation and implementation.

168. The implementation of compensation, support and resettlement requires the participation of local agencies and organizations at provincial, city, ward / commune levels in the project area. The Yen Bai City People's Committee is responsible for overall compliance with the provisions of the General Policy Framework and the Resettlement Plan of the subproject developed on the basis of the approved and specific Policy Framework for that province.

169. Compensation, support and resettlement councils are set up at city and provincial levels in accordance with Decree no. 47/2014/ND-CP. The regulations and policies of the RPF and RPs will provide the legal basis for the implementation of compensation, support and resettlement activities for the "Dynamic Cities Integrated Development Project". Yen Bai city will establish a compensation, support and resettlement council for the subproject.

- Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee has been owners of many development projects including projects financed by ADB and World Bank, namely Yen Bai – Khe Sang Project (ADB) and Project for Expanding Rural Clean Water Sanitation Scale, Dam Repairing and Safety Improvement Project, Northern Mountainous Urban Program (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;
- Yen Bai city People's Committee and the ward/commune's Compensation, Support and Resettlement Council has experience with site clearance and payment of compensation in many years. They have also had experience in the dissemination of information, propagandisation and consultation in obtaining people's consensus during the project implementation;
- Land Stock Development Center is a member of Yen Bai City Compensation, Support and Resettlement Council with 6 years of experience with land acquisition for over 90 projects in Yen Bai Province, which is a favourable condition for land acquisition compensation and support for Yen Bai City sub-project

170. Yen Bai City Investment and Construction PMU has had 12 years of experience in managing projects requiring large scale site clearance and resettlement (more than 10 different projects/year). One of the main functions of this Project Management Unit is "to effectively manage and utilize the allocated land stock and water surface area for right purposes and in compliance with Yen Bai City's Master Plans, land use plans...which have been approved by competent authorities; to cooperate with local authority, Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Land Stock Development Center for implementation of site clearance and resettlement for the land and water surface areas which have been acquired by the State to be handed over to the PMU for authorised management".

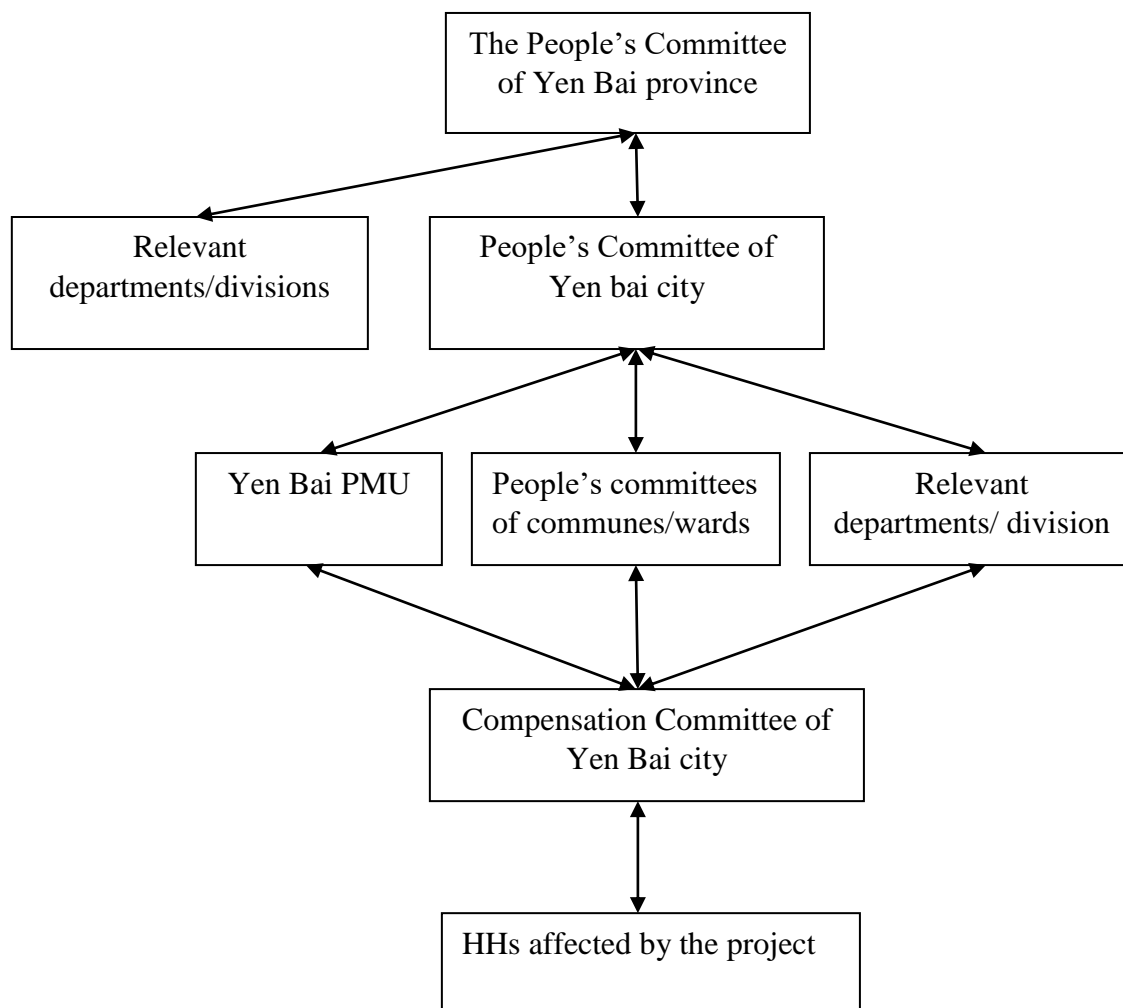


Figure 5: Diagram of RP implementation

11.2. Province People's Committee

171. Provincial People's Committee (PPC) of each involved province is 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) Direct 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 RAP;
- (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 RAP. Ensure that the objectives of the RAP must be achieved after completion of all resettlement activities.
- (ix) Resolve grievance and complaint of PAP.

11.3. Yen Bai City People's Committee

172. City People's Committees are responsible for:

- (i) Notification land acquisition to PAP if authorized by PPC;
- (ii) Directing City Compensation, Support and Resettlement Council and commune People's Committees in disseminating information and compensation and resettlement policies, conducting surveying, geodesy and DMS and implementing the RAP;
- (iii) Approving compensation plans prepared by City Compensation, Support and Resettlement Councils 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.

173. **The City 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) Support related agencies for settling complaints and grievances of the PAPs
- (vi) Synthesize the site clearance works and report the competent authorities on monthly and quarterly basis.

11.4. Project Management Board (PMB)

174. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the implementation of resettlement plan of the project. Their responsibilities are:

- (i) On behalf of the Project Owner or the city, prepare, implement and internally monitor all resettlement activities within the project, under the management of PPC or the city PC.;

- (ii) To prepare and/or update RAPs in accordance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework and submit them to the Provincial/city PCs and WB for approval before deploying the updated RAPs.
- (iii) To coordinate with the relevant parties in implementing the approved RAP.
- (iv) To recruit an external monitoring agency for the project.
- (v) To support local competent agencies for and follow up resolving complaint/grievance of PAPs

11.5. Commune/ward People's Committee

175. Ward/Commune/Township People's Committees 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 City PC, City CRC in organizing meetings, public consultations, socioeconomic survey during RAP preparation and implementation;
- iv. Establishing working groups at the Sub-ward level to support City PC and CityCRC in conducting Detailed Measurement Survey, Replacement Costs Survey, Socioeconomic Survey, and provision of required information to support the preparation and implementation of RAP;
- v. Cooperating with City RC 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;

11.6. Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

176. 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 RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring and give feedback for preparing, implementing and monitoring the RAP in compliance with OP4.12; and
- (iii) Hand over affected land to the project in a timely manner after receiving full entitlements.

PART 12: WORK PLAN

12.1. Main activities

177. For the most efficient outcomes of the project, it is necessary to identify main activities through a work plan with well-defined milestones (dates). Work plan should be drawn up from the commencement of the project, all over the project life to the end of the project. In a Resettlement Plan, major works from the beginning to the end of the project include:

- a. Advise the closing date of inventory and compensation limits: all the affected HHs are advised of their rights and policies in the Resettlement Plan, including eligibility, rights, compensation rates and methods, schedule, petition and settlement of petition.

Rating Information Book (RIB) shall be compiled by PMB and supplied to the affected HHs or publicized in meetings with population groups, communes, wards or in consultation meetings. Furthermore, flyers, panels and posters shall be distributed to each HH and displayed in public places, e.g. commune/ward People's Committee, communal house, healthcare station, school, etc. Notify policy for land appropriation for the project, decisions on investment project approval and project design approval, etc.

- b. Conduct socio-economic surveys of the affected area (if needed).
- c. Prepare plan for the resettlement site development.
- d. Work out livelihood restoration measures.
- e. Carry out the compensation, support, resettlement and livelihood restoration.
- f. Analyse the project's impacts on the affected HHs: One year after the completion of all resettlement activities of the subproject, a post-resettlement evaluation of the subproject shall be conducted by external monitoring agency with support of the implementing agencies to assess the extent to which the objectives of resettlement regulated in RAP have been achieved and lessons drawn for the design and performance of the future project.

12.2. Work plan

178. Work plan for the land acquisition activities under the Project for development of dynamic cities – Sub-project: Yen Bai City, Yen Bai Province is shown in the following table:

Table 18: Work plan

Main activities	Time
Resettlement Plan	
Identifying tentative project location and project's impact scale	Quarter II/2017
Conducting socio-economic survey, preliminary inventory of losses, public consultation with affected people and prepare Resettlement Plan	Quarter III/2017
Submit Resettlement Plan to PMB for its review	Quarter IV/2017
Submit Resettlement Plan to World Bank for review	Quarter IV/2017
Recruit external monitoring agency	Quarter II/2018
Execution of Resettlement Plan	
Compile land survey documents and set landmarks of land acquisition	Quarter III/2018
Conduct public consultation and make public relevant information, detailed measurement, replacement price survey and prepare detailed compensation plan	From Quarter II /2018
Payment of compensation	Quarter IV/2018
Conduct Land acquisition, relocation and restoration measures	From Quarter IV/2018
Post-resettlement evaluation	Quarter IV/2019

PART 13: COST ESTIMATE

13.1. Replacement price survey

❖ Replacement cost research

179. The most important objective of replacement cost survey is to ensure that the prices used for calculation of compensation for all the affected properties are replacement prices. This objective can be achieved through market surveys and/or several factors, such as production capacity, equivalent factors, value of replaced properties, the disadvantages of the affected people, etc., and comparison and evaluation of the unit prices issued by the provincial People's Committee.

- Identifying land prices at the present time
- Identifying tree and crop prices at the present time
- Identifying prices of house and structure construction materials and manpower at the present time
- Identifying replacement prices for land, properties, trees and crops at the time of research.

180. The replacement cost research is conducted by the Consultant simultaneously by different means, e.g. HHs in the affected area and its vicinity, local officials, local real estate agents from 13 April 2017 to 20 August 2017. The replacement cost survey is conducted by means of:

- Direct contact with the HHs in the affected area and its vicinity to gather information about actual land and structure prices, using a structured questionnaire to seek information about prices of land and appurtenant properties in the locality;
- Contact with the local governments to identify prices of different types of land, crops and other properties in the affected area, gathering legal documents issued including unit prices of different types of land and unit prices of other properties (including support amounts);
- Consultation with affected and on-affected people;
- Contact with the local real estate agents and real estate websites to gather information.

13.2. Brief evaluation of replacement costs

- Agricultural land: There has been almost no transfer or trade of agricultural land and other types of land during the past few years. The transfer of agricultural land is only made within the family without the commune/ward People's Committee's certification. It is, therefore, impossible to identify the exact prices in these transfers.
- Residential land: Some HHs trade in residential land and gardens, most of which are road-front or located in the commune/ward's center.
 - + In Minh Tan commune, some people bought residential land in early 2017 at the prices ranging from VND 5,000,000 to VND 10,500,000 /m², for the Dien Bien road-front locations, prices range from VND 8,000,000 to VND 16,000,000 /m². In their view, these are popular land prices in the locality and remain stable during the year.
 - + In Van Phu commune: Land prices vary depending on the locations, land in the hamlets and population groups is priced at only approximately VND 600,000 /m². But according to the HHs, the market price in August 2017 is VND 600,000 – VND 1,200,000 /m²
 - + In Nam Cuong ward: Land prices vary depending on the locations, land in the hamlets and population groups is priced at only approximately VND 500,000 to VND 1,500,000 /m². According to them, the compensation prices announced by the Province People's

Committee (under Decision No 15/2017/QĐ-UBND) are suitable given the actual land prices.

+ In Yen Ninh ward: Land prices vary depending on the location with highest price reported for Dien Bien road since this is a provincial road favourable for trading. According to some residents in the vicinity of Dien Bien road, the land prices here range from VND 14,000,000 to 16,000,000/m² while other locations are priced at VND 2,000,000 to 4,000,000/m².

+ Replacement cost survey in Dong Tam ward indicates that Dinh Tien Hoang road has the highest land price. According to the local households, land prices depend on not only the location but also the time. Highest price on Dinh Tien Hoang road is about VND 15,000,000 – 16,000,000/m², while other locations in Dong Tam ward are much cheaper, ranging from VND 2,000,000 to 6,000,000/m² depending on the location, size and shape of the plot.

+ In Tan Thinh commune, there is not any significant difference among land prices. Highest land price on Au Co road is approximately VND 4,500,000 – 6,000,000/m², while lower prices are recorded for other parts of the commune. According to the local people who have conducted land trading, land price is quite low in locations with unfavourable traffic and business conditions or small and earth roads, ranging from VND 150,000 to 1,000,000/m² and from VND 2,000,000 to 4,000,000/m² in more favourable locations

Unit prices for structure

- The survey of unit prices for architecture meets with many difficulties because of the recent fluctuations in construction materials. Due to diversified structures of local houses, unit prices shall be applied to specific items as appropriate.
- As for architectures, the Province People's Committee issued Decision No. 20/2014/QĐ – UBND dated 17 September 2014 providing for compensation for houses and other structures attached to land upon the government's acquisition of land in Yen Bai Province.
- As for people's structures, depreciation is not taken into account and the replacement price is almost always equal to the new construction price.

Unit prices for crops and animals

- The Province People's Committee issued Decision No. 19/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 17 September 2014 on compensation for crops; compensation price schedule for crops upon the government's acquisition of land in Yen Bai Province. Under the Decision, each kind of tree is priced accordingly.
- Compensation unit prices for crops and animals are also acknowledged as appropriate.

13.3. Cost estimate

181. Cost for resettlement, based on the above-mentioned prices, including compensation amounts for land and non-land properties, subsidiaries and contingency, is estimated at VND **93,687,000,000**, an equivalent of USD **4,163,875**.

182. The resettlement cost is taken from Yen Bai Province's counterpart funds and will be allocated sufficiently and promptly in accordance with the resettlement schedule.

Table19: Cost estimate for resettlement plan

No	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Amount	Remarks
I	Compensation				67,249,411,689	
1.1.	Land					
1	Residential land (ODT, ONT)	m ²	36,609	150,000 - 16,000,000	32,695,693,900	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected. Refer to the attachments for more details.
2	Other non-agricultural land (TSC, SKC, SKX)	m ²	779	1,440,000-5,500,000	4,857,940,000	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
3	Unused land (BCS, DCS)	m ²	18,132	200,000 - 12,800,000	4,668,303,040	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
4	Agricultural land (LUC, LUK, RST, BHK, NHK, LNK, LNC, LNQ)	m ²	501,540	12,000-38,000	8,314,049,108	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
1.2.	Architectures, trees, crops, marine products...					
5	House/other structures (T, G, B1, B2, B3)	m ²	16,905	290,100-3,153,000	13,535,101,641	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
6	Crops (pineapple, beans, maize, rice...)	m ²	96,412	3,000-20,000	406,397,000	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
7	Trees (bamboo, jackfruit, guava, papaya...)	no.	29,898	7,000-1,900,000	2,771,927,000	Applicable unit price depends on the location affected.Refer to the attachments for more details.
II	Support				22,535,308,160	
8	Relocation support for resettled HHs	HH	115	5,000,000-8,000,000	1,051,906,660	
9	Subsistent support	Person	1,697	12,000	6,307,200,000	HHs with 20%-70% of agricultural land being affected: Number of HH members * 6 months (12 months) * 30kg of rice/person/ month * VND 12,000/kg of rice - HHs with over 70% of agricultural land being affected: Number of HH members * 12 months (24 months) * 30kg of rice/person/ month * 12,000VND/kg of rice. Rice price may increase up to 20%.

No	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price	Amount	Remarks
10	Job training/creation	m ²	248,516	20,000 - 87,500	10,297,321,500	2,5 times of the agricultural land compensation price, the supported land area must not exceed the local agricultural land hand-over limit
11	Resettlement support	Person	166	1,680,000	278,880,000	VN1,680,000D/vocational training course for people at working age wishing to attend
12	Incentive bonus for HHs handing over land ahead of or on schedule	HH	46	100,000,000	4,600,000,000	
13	Support for vulnerable HHs	Person	87	2,000,000	174,000,000	
14	Reward for early site hand-over			1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
III	Sub total (I+II)				90,958,719,849	
IV	Supervision, evaluation and management costs				2,728,761,595	
15	Independent supervision and evaluation cost	Lump sum		1% (III)	909,587,198	(1% * III)
16	Implementation and Management cost	Lump sum		2% (III)	1,819,174,397	(2% * III)
17	Contingency	Lump sum		10% (IV +III))	0	Including in total investment
VI	Total VII (III+IV)				93,687,481,444	
	Rounded				93,687,000,000	

PART 14: SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION

14.1. Objectives of supervision

183. To ensure activities and commitments described in the approved RAP is implemented fully and timely, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation should be maintained by the Project Owner. While monitoring of the RAP implementation aims to collect, on a regular basis, information reflecting the RAP implementation results (See Appendix for suggestive monitoring indicators) the evaluation of RAP implementation aims to analyze the information collected throughout monitoring process, to evaluate at outcome level, the extent to which the RAP is executed in accordance with the agreed schedule and methods, and that the RAP 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.

184. 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 workplace safety practices during construction;
- (vii) Monitor and provide advice on the adequate implementation of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and
- (viii) To identify problems or potential problems and recommend remedies for problems.

14.2. Internal supervision

185. PMU is responsible to conduct internal monitoring on resettlement implementation. PMU will assign a specialized PMU staff to conduct internal monitoring with key assignments as below:

- Coordinate with related agencies in process of RAP implementation;
- Collect necessary data – as required by this RPF, to set up a database of resettlement for RAP implementation progress reports for internal monitoring purpose;
- Identify any pending issues/non-compliance issues during RAP implementation;
- Monitor status of construction of resettlement sites in compare with the plan and its impacts on resettled PAPs;
- Work closely with the Independent Monitoring Consultant to oversee the implementation of RAP;

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

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

14.3. Independent supervision

187. 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.

188. 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 RAPs implementation. This organization is called the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) which has expertise in social science and experience in independent monitoring of RAP. The EMA should start their work as soon as at the beginning of project implementation.

189. 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) 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 RAPs.
- (iv) Monitoring the implementation of resettlement sites which include the status in compare with the plan, progress and impact on resettled PAPs;

- (v) Income and livelihood restoration of PAPs.
- (vi) Operation of the complaint mechanism and complaint settlement of PAPs.
- (vii) PAPs' satisfaction level on various aspects of the RP will be monitoring and recorded.
- (viii) Status of labor influx and impact on communities and gender, HIV/etc.
- (ix) 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.

190. 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

191. 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.

192. The report should contain (i) progress of RAP 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

193. 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).

194. 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: Indicators of independent resettlement monitoring

No	Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Evaluation
1	Monitoring implementation of DMS	<p>All affected land and properties must be measured accurately; the results of the DMS have been disclosed.</p> <p>Complaints or questions of the affected households based on the results of the DMS shall be resolved promptly and satisfactorily.</p>
2	Monitoring compensation payments and cash assistance	<p>Compensation for affected land; if compensation for loss of land for equivalent land (land for land), such as equal surface, location, productive capacity, living conditions or not; if cash compensation for loss of land, compensation is equivalent to replacement cost at time of payment or not;</p> <p>Compensation for all affected structures has been provided at replacement cost for materials and labor based on the criteria and characteristics of affected structures, not excluding depreciation and salvage old materials;</p> <p>Compensation for affected trees/crops has been paid per the full market price of affected trees/crops or not.</p> <p>Assistances as mentioned in the RPs have been paid fully for the affected households or not; paid once or several times.</p> <p>Full payment of compensation and allowance for PAPs before commencing civil works.</p>
3	Monitoring implementation of disclosure information and public consultation	<p>Have the project documents been provided to relevant communities (RF, RP, project leaflets, and other relevant documents).</p> <p>Has information been disclosed in a public places (results of DMS, compensation prices, payments ...).</p> <p>The affected households have been consulted fully about land acquisition, compensation policies, relocation, living rehabilitation and grievance redress procedure or not.</p> <p>How were these concerns, suggestions of affected households resolved in the process of resettlement implementation?</p>
4	Monitoring resettlement implementation of relocated households	<p>Consider living condition, income in resettlement areas such as infrastructure (road, electricity, supply water/drainage...), and their livelihoods.</p> <p>Resettlement planning and implementation: consultation on resettlement options, participate in preparing the relocation plan, announcement of relocation plan and supports for displaced households.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of living and production after resettlement: How far have the project affected households been rehabilitated their living and production?</p>

No	Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Evaluation
5	Monitoring income restoration and living rehabilitation	Supports for income restores have been provided adequate or not; Effectiveness of the supports (training, credit support ...). Problems that PAHs are facing in process of their income restoration and living rehabilitation.
6	Monitoring and evaluating satisfaction level of PAHs	Satisfaction level about DMS; Satisfaction level about information disclosure, public consultation; Satisfaction level about compensation payments, support; Satisfaction level about income restores and living rehabilitation activities; Satisfaction level about resettlement sites;
7	Monitoring grievance redress mechanism of affected households	Efficiency level of grievance redress procedure (solving time and efficiency...); Results of resolution of complaints at different levels; Satisfaction level about grievance redresses mechanism.
8	Coordination between activities of resettlement and construction process	The construction works are just started: Land acquisition and resettlement activities (compensation, support and moving) for the work items have been completed; All issues that related to project area have to be solved. Income restoration program has been established.
9	Issues of gender	The number of women participating in land acquisition and resettlement activities; impact of land acquisition and resettlement for women's livelihood; issues of income restoration for women.
10	Risks of labor influx posed to community surround the project area	(i) Potential social risks associated with labor influx, which must be done in a gender-disaggregated manner; (ii) Safety of workers within the construction sites of the project; (iii) Safety of the communities surrounding the project area from any impact caused by the civil works, chiefly including any risks associated with the temporary influx of construction workers into these communities for the duration of the project; (iv) Implementation of solutions and measures for mitigation of occupational risk and community protection as set forth in ESIA, EMP, and RAP; and (v) Contractors' management and control of labor influx and potential risks thereof.

Annex 2: TOR for recruitment of external monitoring agency

A. Project description

Long-term objectives:

- Enhance the access to improved urban technical infrastructure and urban planning and urban planning management in the Project cities.

Concrete objectives:

- Resolve the urban challenges, improve quality of urban services (social and technical infrastructure), boost urban competitiveness and investment;
- Reduce economic losses from low quality urban infrastructure (flooding, traffic jams...);
- Support sustainable urban development through enhanced urban development and urban management strategy planning quality;
- Support the city/province's economic development with comprehensive technical assistance solutions.

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

- Component 1: Urban technical infrastructure system construction, rehabilitation
 - + Item 1: Urban flooding mitigation and urban safety
 - o Rehabilitation of the three Nam Cuong regulating lakes
 - o Cau Dai stream embanking for flood control
 - o Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control
 - + Item 2: Urban transport, connectivity enhancement
 - o Road connecting Dien Bien Road with the road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - o Road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge
 - o Road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road
 - + Item 3: Resettlement
- Component 2: Technical assistance and investment implementation

Among two components, component 1 require land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement. The subproject is located in Yen Bai city of Yen Bai province, covering 2 communes and 5 wards including Yen Ninh, Minh Tan, Nam Cuong, Dong Tam, Yen Thinh, Tan Thinh commune and Van Phu commune. 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.

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 that the standard of living of PAPs are restored or improved;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) to assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient and comply with the WB's OP4.12;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) 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;
- (vi) 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.

The monitoring will be conducted for all work items of component 1 of the Project DCIDP Yen Bai, Yen Bai province.

C. Monitoring and evaluation indicators

The External Monitoring Agency will monitor and assess the following key 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.
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) 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.

D. Methodology

The consultant will be expected to use a well-justified combination of qualitative and quantitative methods for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement activities, labor influx risks, community safety, occupational safety, and GRM performance. These methods should include, at a minimum, the following:

- Desk review of reports, documents, and data, to include at a minimum the project's safeguards instruments (RAP, RPF, EMDP, EMPF, ESIA), as well as other sources, such as minutes of detailed measurement survey, compensation plans, minutes of compensation payment for the affected people and complaints filed with PMU and the City Compensation and Resettlement Committees.
- Recording of monitoring diaries in a reasonably continuous basis (e.g., monthly);
- Focus group discussions and in-depth interview with project affected households/persons, governmental authorities (e.g., resettlement staff at PMU and City Compensation and Resettlement Committees), construction workers, contractors, construction supervision consultant, local businesses and organizations, and project implementing agency staff;
- Sample surveys using questionnaires: A random sample will be selected from stratified statistics of affected households depending on categories of impacts (severe impacts and relocation, vulnerable), minor impacts. The minimum sample size is selected as follows:

- Severely affected households and vulnerable groups: 100%

- Households marginally impacted with land, crops and other assets: 30% of total households.

Labor influx and community safety issues shall be integrated in the resettlement monitoring questionnaires to ensure effectiveness and accuracy in the information collection process in the field.

- Frequent site visits (observations), including photographs/video/multimedia.

Prospective consultants will be required to include in their technical proposal a detailed description of the technical justification, rationale, and implementation methodology for the monitoring and measurement approaches they propose under the above listed tasks. A key criterion for selection of the winning consultant will be the technical robustness of these methodologies and methods.

E. Reporting and database management

The Independent Monitoring Agency will submit periodic monitoring reports upon the agreed periods (two and three report a year). The reports must be submitted directly to the PMU and the WB by the end of each monitoring mission.

The reports shall contain the following key headings:

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

The Independent Monitoring Unit will perform the evaluation of the land acquisition and resettlement after 6 - 12 months when all resettlement activities complete to assess the extent to which objectives of resettlement have been achieved, and recommendation of adjustments to help achieve the objectives. The same monitoring questionnaires and survey sample shall be used.

The IMA is requested to establish and maintain a resettlement database of the subproject for monitoring and reporting. The database shall be updated every month according to progress of resettlement implementation.

F. 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 resettlement plan. Such individual or organization are called the Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA), which will a) be an expert and/or an 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 Agency shall start work as soon as after payment has been made.

The TOR will be updated by the PMU and cleared by the Bank before advertisement for recruitment.

Annex 3: community consultation

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Dự án phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực

Tiểu dự án: Thành phố Yên Bái – tỉnh Yên Bái

Tên cuộc họp: ...tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư...

Thời gian:

Địa điểm: ...UBND phường Yên Ninh...

Thành phần: + Lương Xuân Quyết - chủ tịch UBND phường
+ Nguyễn Thánh Hùng - pct ủy ban mặt trận
+ Nguyễn Thị Thuý Hằng - cán bộ địa chính
+ Nguyễn Chí Thành - bí thư chi bộ tổ 21B
+ Nông Thanh Tác - bí thư chi bộ Bạch Lãm
+ Phạm Mạnh Hà - Đại diện ban Quản lý
+ Đại diện dân cư tư vấn

Nội dung:

- 1- Giới thiệu dự án: các hạng mục của dự án, các hạng mục thuộc phường Yên Ninh, Ngân sách, tiến độ thực hiện dự án, số hộ bị ảnh hưởng dự kiến
- 2- tham vấn cộng đồng về phương án tái định cư, mong muốn nguyện vọng của cộng đồng dân cư
- 3- tham vấn chính quyền địa phương về phương án tái định cư
- 4- ý kiến thảo luận
- 5- kết luận

Ý kiến thảo luận:

= Đại diện cộng đồng dân cư và chính quyền địa phương đồng ý với chủ trương của nhà nước và dự án
= khu tái định cư phải có mặt bằng sẵn để người dân xác định có nên tái định cư hay không

- Đề nghị chính quyền có chính sách bồi thường hợp lý, đảm bảo người dân có thể mua được đất tương tự tại vị trí khác.
- Con đường dự kiến xây dựng đi qua đất đai nếu là chính, người dân sẽ ủng hộ dự án do đó nếu có nhu cầu thu hồi đất người dân sẵn sàng giao đất tùy nhiên phương án bồi thường phải hợp lý.
- phải tính toán đến tích bị ảnh hưởng để xác định được các phương án tái định cư phù hợp.

Kết luận:

- Đại diện cộng đồng dân cư và chính quyền địa phương đồng ý với chủ trương của dự án.
- chính sách bồi thường hợp lý đảm bảo quyền lợi cho nhân dân.

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

UBND phường/xã



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Lương Xuân Quyết

Ban QLDA



TRƯỞNG BAN

Cao Kim Thắng

Đại diện cộng đồng dân cư

Trần Thị An



Đơn vị tư vấn

GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Dự án phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực

Tiểu dự án: Thành phố Yên Bái – tỉnh Yên Bái

Tên cuộc họp:tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư.....

Thời gian:

Địa điểm:UBND phường minh sơn.....

Thành phần: +

+ Lê Đức Hạnh - địa chính đất đai

+ Đại diện hộ bị ảnh hưởng

+ các cán bộ phường minh sơn

+ Đại diện tổ dân phố

+ phạm thanh tưng - cán bộ Ban QLDA

+ Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Nội dung:

1. - Giới thiệu về dự án, (nguồn vốn, các hạng mục đầu tư, khu vực bị ảnh hưởng, số hộ bị di dời di chuyển, thời gian di chuyển thực hiện dự án)

2. - tham vấn cộng đồng về các phương án tái định cư và mong muốn, nguyện vọng của người dân

3. - tham vấn các cấp chính quyền địa phương về tái định cư

Ý kiến thảo luận:

- Các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng chủ yếu sẽ không tái định cư do phần diện tích bị mất chủ yếu là đất vườn, không chiếm vào diện tích nhà ở

- Đại diện địa phương rất hoan nghênh dự án và mong

dự án sớm đi vào triển khai, mong ban dự án đến từng nhà để tư vấn và phân định đất bị ảnh hưởng để từ đó phương án tái định cư.

- Đại diện 25 hoàn toàn đồng ý về chủ trương của dự án. Tuy nhiên các việc thực hiện dự án đến tái định cư phải làm chuẩn chỉ, chính xác, tránh ảnh hưởng về lâu dài sau này.

- Phải tính toán định mức bị ảnh hưởng để các định được các phương án tái định cư phù hợp.

- Giá tái định cư phải cân nhắc đủ đảm bảo giá đất khu tái định cư thấp hơn hoặc ngang với giá bồi thường để đảm bảo các hộ bị ảnh hưởng có khả năng tiếp cận.

Kết luận:

Các hộ có định tích còn lại vẫn đủ để sinh sống, mong muốn được tái định cư tại chỗ còn lại nếu thông đủ thì chọn phương án nhân trùn để tái định cư.

Cuộc sống sinh hoạt phải đảm bảo như hiện tại thì mới tái định cư.

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

UBND phường/xã

Đại diện cộng đồng dân cư



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Phạm Văn Chàng

Ban QLDA



Phạm Thái Tung

Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn



GIAM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Dự án phát triển tổng hợp các đô thị động lực

Tiểu dự án: Thành phố Yên Bái – tỉnh Yên Bái

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn cộng đồng về tái định cư.....

Thời gian:

Địa điểm: UBND phường Minh Tân.....

Thành phần: + Nguyễn Thị Nhung - Hộ BAH
+ Phạm Hùng Trống - Hộ BAH
+ Hà Đình Lâm - Hộ BAH
+ Nguyễn Thị Thu Dung - Hộ BAH
+ Phạm Văn Thắng - Phó chủ tịch UBND
+ Lê Đức Mạnh - Địa chủ
+ Phạm Thanh Tùng - Ban QLDA
+ Đại diện tư vấn

Nội dung: 1. Giới thiệu về dự án (nguồn vốn KB, các hạng mục đầu tư, khu vực bị ảnh hưởng, số hộ bị di dời, di dời, thời gian di dời thực hiện dự án).
2. Tham vấn cộng đồng về các phương án tái định cư và mong muốn, nguyện vọng của người dân.
3. Tham vấn cấp chính quyền địa phương về tái định cư

Ý kiến thảo luận:

..... chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình hoàn toàn nhất trí với chủ trương của dự án, quy hoạch của thành phố. Dự án được đưa vào thực hiện sẽ góp phần nâng cao chất lượng cơ sở hạ tầng.



- chi dự án thực hiện phải thu hồi đất các hộ gia đình hoàn toàn đồng ý tuy nhiên mức giá bồi thường phải thỏa đáng, các hộ gia đình nằm trên vị trí đắc địa của thành phố do đó không thể áp dụng mức giá chung của thành phố đi bồi thường.
- kinh tế của các hộ gia đình thuộc vị trí tái định cư chủ yếu phụ thuộc vào việc kinh doanh buôn bán do đó và cho thuê mặt bằng do đó chính sách bồi thường và hỗ trợ sinh kế phải phù hợp.
- phải tham khảo giá thị trường để có chính sách phù hợp.
- mong muốn dự án sớm đi vào thực hiện để ổn định cuộc sống.
- các hộ có diện tích đất ở còn lại vẫn còn có thể sử dụng để sinh sống mong muốn được tái định cư tại chỗ.

Kết luận:

- các hộ có diện tích đất ở còn lại đủ điều kiện sinh sống mong muốn được tái định cư tại chỗ, các hộ còn lại mong muốn được nhận tiền bồi thường và tự mua định cư.

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

UBND phường/xã



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Phạm Văn Thắng
Ban QLDA



Phạm Thanh Tùng

Đại diện cộng đồng dân cư

Phạm Thị Tươi



Đơn vị tư vấn

GIÁM ĐỐC

Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn

Annex4: List of affected household by the Subproject

No.	Household	affected land area (m2)	affected house area	Kitchen	To ilet	Bree ding facil ities	Rock emban kment wall	Br ick wa ll	Y ar d	G at e	W ate r tan k	W ell
	Road connecting Bach Lam bridge to Van Phu bridge											
1	Nguyễn Thị Hoan	846				x						
2	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	273										
3	Bùi Văn Nhâm	172.23										
4	Bùi Thị Liên	45.27									x	
5	Bùi Thị Vẻ	525.47								x		
6	Bùi Thị Vẻ	173.73						x				
7	Bùi Văn Chung	28.42										
8	Bùi Văn Chung	16.36										
9	Bùi Văn Chung	20.65										
10	Bùi Văn Hải	329.97				x					x	
11	Bùi Văn Hối	76.77										
12	Bùi Văn Hối	24.68										
13	Bùi Văn Nhâm	60.177								x		
14	Cao Minh Hiền	189										
15	Cù Tiến Đạt	409.23										x
16	Cù Tiến Đạt	132.09										
17	Cù Tiến Dũng	379.1						x				
18	Cù Tiến Dũng	52.02										
19	Cù Tiến Dũng	287.53										
20	Cù Tiến Phong	210.96										
21	Cù Tiến Vinh	211.61										
22	Cù Tiến Vinh	372.58										
23	Đặng Văn Hùng	127.19										
24	Đào Anh Tuấn	286.49 7										
25	Đào Ngọc Long	2.59										
26	Đào Thị Hương	454.58									x	
27	Đào Thị Thu	107.5										
28	Đào Văn Khang	319.78										
29	Đào Xuân Hải	282.67										
30	Đinh Thị Tuyết	18										
31	Đỗ Thị Minh	150										
32	Đỗ Thị Minh	305										
33	Đỗ Văn Nhân	154.29										
34	Gộp chủ	3257.4 4				x				x		
35	Hà Công Thành	563.40 6										
36	Hà Thị Lập	371.14										

		8										
37	Hồ Công Thanh	231										
38	Hoàng Việt Cường	191									x	
39	Hoàng Việt Cường	394.4								x		
40	Lê Anh Chính	18.31										
41	Lê Anh Chính	102.1										x
42	Lê Đình Ngọc	223.12										
43	Lê Thị Ngọc	296.41										
44	Lê Thị Ngọc	462.92										
45	Lê Văn Minh	132.36										
46	Lê Văn Minh	326.09										
47	Lưu Đình Thắng	102.63									x	
48	Lý Bảo Ngọc	127										
49	Lý Công Lô	51										
50	Lý Thái Nguyên	835								x		
51	Nguyễn Anh Nhiên	57.74										
52	Nguyễn Đắc Thuật	159.24										
53	Nguyễn Đắc Thuật	69.41										
54	Nguyễn Đình Đạt	283.46										
55	Nguyễn Đình Huệ	307.41								x		
56	Nguyễn Đình Phương	417.93				x						
57	Nguyễn Đình Phương	153.95								x		
58	Nguyễn Đình Tiến	167.93										
59	Nguyễn Hồng Sinh	207.19										x
60	Nguyễn Hồng Sinh	495.06								x		
61	Nguyễn Hồng Thanh	68.86										
62	Nguyễn Hồng Thanh	195.5										
63	Nguyễn Hữu Bình	79.3										
64	Nguyễn Hữu Đô	1373.8 5										
65	Nguyễn Hữu Đô	305.51										
66	Nguyễn Hữu Đô	151.02										
67	Nguyễn Hữu Khang	16.93										
68	Nguyễn Hữu Khang	15.2										x
69	Nguyễn Hữu Khang	222.56								x		
70	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ	350.25										
71	Nguyễn Hữu Thọ	59.59										
72	Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn	85.55										
73	Nguyễn Hữu Tuấn	6.95										
74	Nguyễn Huữ Văn	237.83						x				
75	Nguyễn Huy Trường	489.79					x					
76	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	109.2										
77	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	46.26										

78	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	68.29										
79	Nguyễn Huy Bình	284.08										
80	Nguyễn Huy Bình	143.37										
81	Nguyễn Huy Chiến	296.88										
82	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	275.34								x		
83	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	1097.94								x		x
84	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	219.74										
85	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	368.05										
86	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	323.75										
87	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	76.49										
88	Nguyễn Huy Điềm	96.05										
89	Nguyễn Huy Giáp	255										
90	Nguyễn Huy Giáp	90										
91	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	57.31										
92	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	138.65										
93	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	204.38										
94	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	266.137								x		
95	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	13.04										
96	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	97.88										
97	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	59.51										
98	Nguyễn Huy Mùi	433.91										
99	Nguyễn Huy Phương	400.38										
100	Nguyễn Huy Quang	209.57										
101	Nguyễn Huy Tâm	498.15										
102	Nguyễn Khắc Hoan	70										
103	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	105.49										
104	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	133.62								x		x
105	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	245.35										
106	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	636.88										
107	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	282.61										
108	Nguyễn Kim Điềm	66.81										
109	Nguyễn Kim Đông	173.28										
110	Nguyễn Kim Hoi	206.74										
111	Nguyễn Kim Hoi	220.28								x		
112	Nguyễn Kim Hoi	137.11								x		
113	Nguyễn Kim Nhu	196.5										
114	Nguyễn Kim Nhu	614.21										
115	Nguyễn Kim Thức	95.5										
116	Nguyễn Kim Tinh	39.44										
117	Nguyễn Kim Tinh	29.56										
118	Nguyễn Kim Tinh	218.4										
119	Nguyễn Kim Tinh	159.67										
120	Nguyễn Kim Trù	327.52										

121	Nguyễn Kim Trù	273.41										
122	Nguyễn Kim Trung	32.778								x		
123	Nguyễn Kim Trung	203.08										
124	Nguyễn Kim Trung	189.74										
125	Nguyễn Kim Trung	234.68				x				x		x
126	Nguyễn Kim Tú	65.2										
127	Nguyễn Kim Tú	84.58										
128	Nguyễn Kim Tú	2.21										
129	Nguyễn Kim Úy	193.1										
130	Nguyễn Kim Tuấn	221.78										
131	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	40.76										
132	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	233.63										
133	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	647.13										
134	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	33.2										
135	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	74.11								x		
136	Nguyễn Kim Vệ	92.43										
137	Nguyễn Kim Viên	181.37										
138	Nguyễn Kim Viên	94.18								x		
139	Nguyễn Kim Viên	131.39										
140	Nguyễn Kim Sè	31.24										
141	Nguyễn Ngọc Long	222.94										
142	Nguyễn Ngọc Long	172.98									x	
143	Nguyễn Sĩ bình	230										
144	Nguyễn Sĩ bình	365										
145	Nguyễn Thanh Huyền	12.65										
146	Nguyễn Thị Bích	165.71										
147	Nguyễn Thị Bích	293.19										
148	Nguyễn Thị Hoài Thu	178										
149	Nguyễn Thị Hoài Thu	140										
150	Nguyễn Thị Hoi	55.75										
151	Nguyễn Thị Hồng	93.81										
152	Nguyễn Thị Kim	413	x							x		
153	Nguyễn Thị Kim Tuyền	164.65										
154	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	102.13										
155	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	112.21								x		
156	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	109.67										
157	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	29.73										
158	Nguyễn Thị Lệ	44.13										
159	Nguyễn Thị Nhật	239.83										x
160	Nguyễn Thị Nương	59.24										
161	Nguyễn Thị Nương	130.36										
162	Nguyễn Thị Nương	328.57										
163	Nguyễn Thị Phán	428								x		

164	Nguyễn Kim hương	111.62										x
165	Nguyễn Thị Phương	245.81										
166	Nguyễn Thị Thúy	232.59										
167	Nguyễn Thị Tuyền	122.26										
168	Nguyễn Thị Yên	48.99										
169	Nguyễn Tiến Minh	464.49										
170	Nguyễn Tiến Ninh	120.55										
171	Nguyễn Tiến Thạch	40.72										
172	Nguyễn Tiến Trường	33.3										
173	Nguyễn Tiến Trường	131.64						x				
174	Nguyễn Trọng Tuyên	273										
175	Nguyễn Trọng Tuyên	338								x		
176	Nguyễn Trọng Tuyên	65										
177	Nguyễn Trọng Tuyên	30										
178	Nguyễn Văn Bích	45.74										
179	Nguyễn Văn Chung	135.69								x		
180	Nguyễn Văn Chung	142.47										
181	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	101										
182	Nguyễn Văn Đồng	410										
183	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	204.59								x		
184	Nguyễn Văn Giang	54.92										
185	Nguyễn Văn Hải	260										
186	Nguyễn Văn Huân	290.13										
187	Phan Văn Hưng	87.08										
188	Phan Văn Hưng	76.58									x	
189	Nguyễn Văn Khương	80.81										
190	Bùi Văn Kiểm	119.3								x		
191	Bùi Văn Kiểm	134.76										
192	Nguyễn Văn La	1.11										
193	Nguyễn Văn Ôn	200										
194	Nguyễn Văn Phi	261.9										
195	Nguyễn Văn Sang	49										
196	Nguyễn Văn Sang	28										
197	Nguyễn Văn Tấn	468.02										
198	Nguyễn Văn Thành	196.05										
199	Nguyễn Văn Thành	32.38										
200	Nguyễn Văn Thành	75.6										
201	Nguyễn Văn Thông	675										
202	Nguyễn Văn Thông	195								x		
203	Nguyễn Văn Thủy	96.81										
204	Nguyễn Văn Tuyết	170										

205	Nguyễn Văn Tuyết	430										
206	Nguyễn Văn Vinh	142										x
207	Nguyễn Văn Vinh	204										
208	Nguyễn Văn Vinh	163										
209	Nguyễn Việt Cường	73.9										
210	Nguyễn Xuân Lợi	170.83								x		
211	Nguyễn Xuân Thanh	83.1										
212	Nguyễn Xuân Tý	40.8										
213	Nguyễn Xuân Tý	11.92										
214	Nguyễn Xuân Tý	291.82								x		
215	Nguyễn Xuân Tý	33.5										
216	Phạm Kiên Quyết	535										
217	Phạm Thị Lưu	78.7										
218	Phạm Thị Luận	153.8										
219	Phạm Thị Tuyền	351.50 6					x					
220	Phạm Thị Tuyền	47.73										
221	Phạm Thị Tuyền	90.59										
222	Phạm Văn Chung	2.9										
223	Phạm Văn Chung	80.216										
224	Phan Thị Tân	39.08										
225	Phan Văn Hạnh	139.22										
226	Phan Văn Hạnh	7										
227	Phan Văn Hạnh	686										
228	Phan Văn Hạnh	60										
229	Phan Văn Nghị	276.34								x		
230	Phan Văn Nghị	98.05										
231	Phùng Thế Chức	125.18										x
232	Phùng Thế Chức	221.67										
233	Phùng Thế Chức	362.34									x	
234	Phung Thị Tiệp	740										
235	Phung Thị Tiệp	392										
236	Phùng Văn Tấn	243.27										
237	Phùng Văn Tấn	117.54										
238	Phùng Văn Tấn	581.3								x		
239	Phuồng Ngọc Quyết	113.81										
240	Phuồng Nguyên Hoài	100.7										
241	Phuồng Thế Chuc	239								x		
242	Phuồng Thị Xuân	323.81						x				
243	Phuồng Văn Tấn	261.5										
244	Trần Bình Thanh	14										
245	Trần Đắc Chiến	604.95										
246	Trần Đắc Chiến	222.38										
247	Trần Đắc Thọ	266.53								x		

248	Trần Đắc Thọ	171.58										
249	Trần Đắc Thuật	288.54										
250	Trần Đắc Tuyển	42.73										
251	Trần Đắc Tuyển	508.86										
252	Trần Đắc Tuyển	43.9										
253	Trần Duy Nghiệp	99.05										
254	Trần Nam Phong	215.05 7										
255	Trần Ngọc Hùng	38.54										
256	Trần Ngọc Mão	804.3								x		
257	Trần Ngọc Mão	144.37										
258	Trần Ngọc Mão	417.72										
259	Trần Ngọc Mão	89.92										
260	Trần Quang Hạnh	13.45										
261	Trần Thanh Nhân	377.36										
262	Trần Thế Nhâm	324.83										
263	Trần Thị Đáng	78.23				x						
264	Trần Thị Giá	168.57										
265	Trần Thị Hoi	111.42										
266	Trần Thị Hoi	68.58									x	
267	Trần Thị Hoi	73.22										
268	Trần Thị Hoi	54.18								x		
269	Trần Thị Hoi	63.3										
270	Trần Thị Hoi	2.4										
271	Trần Thị Hoi	84.67										
272	Trần Thị Hoi	17.26										
273	Trần Thị Hoi	141.67								x		
274	Trần Thị Hoi	78.07										
275	Trần Thị Nga	1950.5 9										x
276	Trần Thị Nhâm	372.58										
277	Trần Thị Tâm	306.97										
278	Trần Thị Thái	360.39										
279	Trần Thị Thịnh	480.32										
280	Trần Thị Thúy	417.87								x		
281	Trần Văn Dũng	270.34										
282	Trần Văn Dũng	142.75										
283	Trần Văn Dũng	80.98										
284	Trần Văn Hoan	65.49								x		
285	Trần Văn Huy	143.65										
286	Trần Văn Kỳ	176.44										
287	Trần Văn Kỳ	380.96										
288	Trần Văn Kỳ	145.68										
289	Trần Văn Kỳ	450.51										
290	Trần Văn Kỳ	199.37										

291	Trần Văn Minh	464.74										
292	Trần Văn Nghị	151.24										
293	Trần Văn Nghị	227.49										
294	Trần Văn Nguyên	178.44										
295	Trần Văn Phong	269.99							x			
296	Trần Văn Sơn	223.5										
297	Trần Văn Sự	34.04										
298	Trần Văn Sự	77.76										
299	Trần Văn Sự	507.36										
300	Trần Văn Thành	393.77										
301	Trần Văn Thanh	133.53							x			
302	Trần Văn Thanh	207.82									x	
303	Trần Văn Thanh	345.69										
304	Trần Văn Thanh	803.98										
305	Trần Văn Thành	200.78										
306	Trần Văn Thông	212.10 5							x			
307	Trần Xuân Lợi	615.88										
308	Trần Xuân Mậu	37.81										
309	Trần Xuân Mậu	561.38							x			
310	UBND	58										
311	UBND	82										
312	UBND	354										
313	UBND xã	41										
314	UBND xã	6										
315	UBND xã	315										
316	UBND xã Liên Phú	9.55										
317	UBND xã Liên Phú	100.14 6										
318	UBND xã Liên Phú	321.05										
319	UBND xã Liên Phú	234.64										
320	UBND xã Liên Phú	208.81										
321	UBND xã Liên Phú	44.25										
322	UBND xã Liên Phú	48.47										
323	UBND xã Liên Phú	161.76										
324	UBND xã Liên Phú	114.15	x									
325	UBND xã Liên Phú	208.81										
326	UBND xã Liên Phú	333.47										
327	UBND xã Liên Phú	286.92	x									
328	UBND xã Liên Phú	275.98										
329	UBND xã Liên Phú	55.98										
330	UBND xã Liên Phú	6.23										
331	UBND xã Liên Phú	266.07										
332	UBND xã Liên Phú	62.55										
333	UBND xã Liên Phú	186.96										

334	UBND xã Liên Phú	249.61										
335	UBND xã Liên Phú	7.12										
336	UBND Xã Tuy Lộc	9.45										
337	UBND Xã Tuy Lộc	16.45										
338	UBND Xã Tuy Lộc	14.68										
339	UBND Xã Tuy Lộc	16.72										
340	UBND xã Văn Phú	75.09										
341	Vũ Ngọc Mão	52.07										
342	Vũ Văn Thìn	100.82										
343	Vương Minh Chung	75										
344	Vương Thành Lập	185										
345	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	239.08										
346	Đinh Trọng Phúc	1777.0 39										
347	Đinh Trọng Phúc	638.12 3										
348	Đinh Trọng Phúc	1223.5 1										
349	UBND phường quản lý	1718										
350	UBND phường quản lý	1002.2 4										
351	UBND phường quản lý	387.4										
352	Trần Thị Phương	376.64										
353	Trần Thị Phương	219.53										
354	Trần Thị Phương	1180.9 1										
355	Trần Thị Phương	119.4										
356	Trần Thị Phương	112.8										
357	Đào Đức Hợi	731.4										
358	Lê Văn Kỳ	351.57										
359	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	587.7										
360	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	139.9										
361	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	203.02										
362	Nguyễn Hồng Thái	1430.4										
363	Lê Thị Oanh	2332.1										
364	Hoàng Thị Hương	1573.8 5										
365	Đỗ Ngọc Bun	896.34										
366	Đào Anh Tuấn	848.69										
367	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	114.58										
368	Đỗ Ngọc Bằng	176.13										
369	Đào Thị Vui	391.95										x
370	Đỗ Thị Luyện	983.9										
371	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	3778.7 5										
372Đô	416.5										
373Văn	1438.9										

		8										
374	UBND xã Văn Phú	174										
375	UBND xã Văn Phú	16.5										
376	UBND xã Văn Phú	124.5										
377	UBND xã Văn Phú	123.7										
378	UBND xã Văn Phú	226.3										
379	UBND xã Văn Phú	72.9										
380	UBND xã Văn Phú	31.6										
381	UBND xã Văn Phú	27.9										
382	UBND xã Văn Phú	9.3										
383	UBND xã Văn Phú	15.9										
384	UBND xã Văn Phú	154.8										
385	UBND xã Văn Phú	43										
386	UBND xã Văn Phú	202.4										
387	UBND xã Văn Phú	14.7										
388	UBND xã Văn Phú	92.2										
389	UBND xã Văn Phú	2.5										
390	UBND xã Văn Phú	134										
391	UBND xã Văn Phú	75.3										
392	UBND xã Văn Phú	60										
393	UBND xã Văn Phú	25										
394	UBND xã Văn Phú	5.1										
395	UBND xã Văn Phú	1299.7										
396	UBND xã Văn Phú	19.9										
397	UBND xã Văn Phú	225										
398	UBND xã Văn Phú	162.2										
399	UBND xã Văn Phú	57.6										
400	UBND xã Văn Phú	21.3										
401	UBND xã Văn Phú	14.6										
402	UBND xã Văn Phú	97.4				x						
403	UBND xã Văn Phú	12.5										
404	UBND xã Văn Phú	43.8										
405	UBND xã Văn Phú	61.7										
406	UBND xã Văn Phú	84.8										
407	UBND xã Văn Phú	32.6										
408	UBND xã Văn Phú	46.2										
409	UBND xã Văn Phú	94.6										
410	UBND xã Văn Phú	44.2										
411	UBND xã Văn Phú	234.6										
412	UBND xã Văn Phú	209.5										
413	UBND xã Văn Phú	48.7										
414	UBND xã Văn Phú	9.6										
415	UBND xã Văn Phú	18.3										
416	UBND xã Văn Phú	101.2										

417	UBND xã Văn Phú	2.6										
418	UBND xã Văn Phú	135.1										
419	UBND xã Văn Phú	258.9										
420	UBND xã Văn Phú	194.8										
421	UBND xã Văn Phú	341.9										
422	UBND xã Văn Phú	104										
423	UBND xã Văn Phú	324.5										
424	UBND xã Văn Phú	53.9										
425	UBND xã Văn Phú	263.6										
426	UBND xã Văn Phú	298.4										
427	UBND xã Văn Phú	2.1										
428	UBND xã Văn Phú	3.7										
429	UBND xã Văn Phú	50.6										
430	UBND xã Văn Phú	6.2										
431	UBND xã Văn Phú	60.2										
432	UBND xã Văn Phú	218.7										
433	UBND xã Văn Phú	249.3										
434	UBND xã Văn Phú	7										
435	UBND xã Văn Phú	354.2										
436	UBND xã Văn Phú	1.5										
437	UBND xã Văn Phú	15.9										
438	UBND xã Văn Phú	87.5										
439	UBND xã Văn Phú	18.3										
440	UBND xã Văn Phú	0.7										
441	UBND xã Văn Phú	0.5										
442	UBND xã Văn Phú	68.1										
443	UBND xã Văn Phú	78										
444	UBND xã Văn Phú	16.9										
445	UBND xã Văn Phú	160.8										
446	UBND xã Văn Phú	3293.8										
447	UBND xã Văn Phú	3.6										
448	UBND xã Văn Phú	21.1										
449	UBND xã Văn Phú	42.1										
450	UBND xã Văn Phú	1581.9										
451	UBND xã Văn Phú	516.6										
452	UBND xã Văn Phú	229.6										
453	UBND xã Văn Phú	1050										
454	UBND xã Văn Phú	24.2										
455	UBND xã Văn Phú	30.4										
456	UBND xã Văn Phú	5.2										
457	UBND xã Văn Phú	24.9										
458	UBND xã Văn Phú	21.4										
459	UBND xã Văn Phú	43.4										
460	UBND xã Văn Phú	306.2										

461	UBND xã Văn Phú	13.5										
462	UBND xã Văn Phú	55										
463	UBND xã Văn Phú	37.2										
464	UBND xã Văn Phú	224.3										
465	UBND xã Văn Phú	496.4										
466	UBND xã Văn Phú	462.7										
467	UBND xã Văn Phú	77.8										
468	UBND xã Văn Phú	10.8										
469	Tạ Quang Sử	516.4										
470	Nguyễn Văn Bích	355.2										
471	Đoàn Thị Hương	89.4										
472	Đào Phúc Tráng	185.6							x			
473	Đào Phúc Tráng	72.7										
474	Hoàng Thị Nhiễm	208.2										
475	Nguyễn Văn Bích	269.2										
476	Đào Phúc Tráng	168.7							x			
477	Cán Văn Ngọc	100										
478	Mâu Văn Thọ	400.2										
479	Mâu Văn Xuân	265.8										
480	Mâu Văn Mùi	310.9					x			x		x
481	Nguyễn Thị Hà	525.6										
482	Nguyễn Thị Hà	329.9										
483	Mâu Văn Thọ	342.3										
484	Trần Thị Phú	202										
485	Trần Thị Phú	257.7										
486	Tạ Quang Sử	162.8										
487	Nguyễn Văn Uy	505.4										
488	Mâu Văn Sinh	269										
489	Lê Đình Thắng	119.5										
490	Lê Thị Lợi	209.2								x		
491	Mâu Văn Thọ	218.7										
492	Cán Văn Ngọc	504.9										
493	Hoàng Thị Nhiễm	113.2										
494	UBND phường Yên Ninh	166.7										
495	Trần Văn Hải	88.3								x		
496	Nguyễn Thị Hà	58.1										
497	Mâu Văn Thọ	1429.4										
498	Nguyễn Văn Thủy	87.1										
499	Trần Văn Dạnh	446.9										
500	Nguyễn Văn Uy	2453.1										x
501	Tạ Quang Sử	235.3										
502	Mâu Văn Thọ	390.9										
503	Trần Văn Hải	208.5										
504	Trần Văn Hải	93								x		

505	Trần Văn Hải	774										
506	Cần Văn Ngọc	906.1										
507	Mâu Văn Thọ	26.5										
508	UBND phường Yên Ninh	192.5										
509	Tạ Quang Sử	61.6							x			
510	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	107.4										
511	Trần Mạnh Hùng	95										
512	Phùng Thị Ngân	308.1							x			
513	Tranh chấp	48.6										
514	UBND phường Yên Ninh	36.1										
515	Traân Thị Thu Huyền	22.1										
516	Trần Văn Quang	3073.4										
517	Phùng Hữu Bái	289.9							x			
518	Phạm Thị Quý	508.3										
519	Phùng Hữu Tuấn	44.5										
520	Tranh chấp	13							x			x
521	UBND phường Yên Ninh	107.2										
522	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	405										
523	Lê Đình Thắng	293.4										
524	Trần Văn QUang	166.1										
525	Mâu Văn Ngõ	147.1										
526	Vũ Thị Liêm	12.1							x			
527	Lê Thị Lợi	609.4										
528	UBND phường Yên Ninh	92.5										
529	Trần Văn Kiên	186										
530	Nguyễn Thị Hy	557.4										
531	Chu Thị Nga	858.5										
532	Phạm Văn Thịnh	201.4							x			
533	Trần Văn Kiên	168.1										x
534	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	166.9										
535	Nguyễn Thị Hy	447.6										
536	Nguyễn Thị Hy	311.6										
537	Phùng Thị Thủy	192.4				x						
538	Nguyễn Thị Mai	529.3										
539	Phùng Thị Thủy	1808.3										
540	Nguyễn Văn Tước	939.5										
541	UBND phường Yên Ninh	75.1										
542	Phùng Thị Thủy	64.7										
543	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	292.2							x			
544	Phạm Thị Quý	195.2										
545	Phạm Văn Thịnh	155.2										
546	Chu Thị Nga	1892.8							x			

547	Trần Văn Ích	293.1										
548	UBND phường Yên Ninh	149.6										
549	UBND phường Yên Ninh	197.3										
550	Phùng Thị Thủy	141.3										
551	Nguyễn Thị Hy	3432.5										
552	Nguyễn Thị Hy	509.6							x			
553	Trần Văn Kiên	420.9										
554	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	130.7							x			
555	Tranh chấp	1378.1										
556	Phạm Thị Quý	1235.3										
557	UBND phường Yên Ninh	43.1										
558	UBND phường Yên Ninh	602										
559	UBND phường Yên Ninh	49.9										
560	Lê Thị Định	34										
561	Nguyễn Trí Dũng	323.9										
562	Nguyễn Trí Dũng	910.6										
563	Phạm Văn An	160.1										
564	Chu Thị Nga	56.5										
565	Kiều Quang Trung	293.1										
566	Phạm Ngọc Minh	100.9										
567	UBND phường Yên Ninh	14.8										
568	UBND phường Yên Ninh	0.2										
569	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	200										
570	Nguyễn Văn Bình	137.2							x			
571	Nguyễn Văn Tước	345.7										
572	Nguyễn Văn Tước	571.1							x			
573	Nguyễn Thị Phòng	217.5										
574	Nguyễn Thị Phòng	41.5										
575	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1315.4										
576	Nguyễn Văn Phong	3.9							x			
577	Nguyễn Văn Bình	425.1										
578	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	110.7										
579	Nguyễn Văn Đổng	102										
580	Nguyễn Văn Quang	60.4							x			
581	Bùi Bích Thảo	43										
582	UBND phường Yên Ninh	285.6							x			
583	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	0.7										x
584	Nguyễn Văn Bình	26.7										
585	Nguyễn Văn Quang	25.2										
586	Hoàng Văn Long	107.3										

587	Nguyễn Thị Phòng	234.2										
588	Nguyễn Thị Múi	231.9										
589	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	199.6										
590	Nguyễn Thị Chén	200										
591	Nguyễn Thị Chén	119.1							x			
592	Bùi Hoàng Lập	751.4										
593	Đoồ Thị Cúc	200										
594	Ngô Văn Hiếu	208.8										
595	Phùng Thị Ngân	447.4										
596	Phùng Thị Nga	402.1										
597	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	500.6							x			
598	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	400.5										
599	Trần Văn Sung	529.8										
600	Trần Văn Sung	435										
601	Ngô Duy Tân	74.1							x			
602	Trần Văn Sung	370.4										
603	Trần Văn Sung	150.4										
604	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	167.8										
605	UBND phường Yên Ninh	264.4										
606	Nguyễn Văn Việt	37.8										
607	Nguyễn Văn Việt	26.9							x			
608	Nguyễn Văn Việt	33.8										
609	Nguyễn Văn Việt	122.5										
610	Nguyễn Văn Việt	178.1										
611	Nguyễn Văn Việt	62.7										
612	Bùi Hoàng Lập	194.9										
613	Nguyễn Thị Phú	41.6							x			
614	Nguyễn Thị Chén	89.6										
615	UBND phường Yên Ninh	504.4										
616	Đồ Thị Cúc	428										
617	Đồ Thị Cúc	1596.3				x			x			
618	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	6222.6				x			x			
619	Bùi Hoàng Lập	574.4										
620	Nguyễn Văn Tinh	49.4										
621	Nguyễn Thị Thu Cúc	193.3										
622	Nguyễn Thị Thu Cúc	83										
623	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	674.4										
624	UBND phường Yên Ninh	6.6										
625	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	510.3							x			
626	Nguyễn Đình Kiên	2942.5										
627	Ngô Duy Tân	55.9										
628	Đồ Thị Định	330.2							x			

629	Đỗ Thị Định	280.5										
630	Trần Thị Mến	580.4										
631	UBND phường Yên Ninh	154.2										
632	Ngô Duy Tân	1239.3							x			
633	UBND phường Yên Ninh	19.4										
634	Hoàng Cảnh Vinh	150.1										
635	Hoàng Văn Long	189.3										
636	Nguyễn Thị Múi	26.4										
637	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	497.4										
638	Vũ Thị Hiến	479.7							x			
639	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	394.4										
640	Vũ Thị Hiến	300.5										
641	Vũ Thị Hiến	278.9							x			
642	Phan Thị Gái	77.6										
643	Nguyễn Thị Thu Cảnh	133.5										
644	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	98.8										
645	Nguyễn Đình Văn	337.8										
646	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	596.9							x			
647	Ngô Xuân Thịnh	761.2										
648	Đinh Thị Hào	101.7										
649	Trần Thị Huệ	85.4										
650	Hoàng Huy Phục	269.7										
651	Ngô Xuân Thịnh	230.5										
652	Trần Thị Lý	440.1										
653	Trần Văn Hỷ	467.1										
654	Hoàng Thị Thái	396.4										
655	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	111										x
656	Trần Văn Thắng	495.1										
657	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	549.9										
658	Nguyễn Hữu Lễ	461.8							x			
659	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	641.9										
660	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	609.4										
661	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	268.6										
662	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	359										
663	Trần Văn Thắng	338										
664	Đào Đức Tin	168.6										
665	Đào Đức Tin	202.2										
666	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	112.1										
667	Đinh Tiên Hoàng	66.8							x			
668	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	167.5										
669	Nguyễn Thị Luyện	534.9										
670	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	585										
671	Đinh Tiên Hoàng	176.3							x			

672	Trần Ngọc Sơn	390.4										
673	Trần Văn Thắng	242.6										
674	Trần Quang Thọ	207.4										
675	Đinh Trọng Phúc	192.1										
676	Đào Đức Tin	178.5										
677	UBND phường Yên Ninh	5.4										
678	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	2.2							x			
679	Trần Thị Hậu	102.1										
680	Đào Đức Tin	65.7										
681	UBND phường Yên Ninh	12.3										
682	UBND phường Yên Ninh	330.1										
683	Đào Đức Tin	12.4							x			
684	Đào Đức Tin	25.6										
685	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	275.4										
686	Đinh Tiên Hoàng	132.6										
687	UBND phường Yên Ninh	23.2										
688	Trần Quang Thọ	210.4										
689	UBND phường Yên Ninh	31.6										
690	UBND phường Yên Ninh	3532.7										
691	UBND phường Yên Ninh	1107.2										
692	UBND phường Yên Ninh	10.6										
693	UBND phường Yên Ninh	0.4										
694	Đinh Tiên Hoàng	317.1										
695	Đinh Quang Long	79.5										
696	Phan Thị Gái	121.1										
697	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	996.2										
698	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	572.4										
699	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	9.2										
700	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	17.5										
701	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	856.3										
702	Trần Văn Sung	1741.5				x						
703	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	2830										
704	Nguyễn Thị Luyến	241.8										
705	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	738.5				x						
706	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	501.6										
707	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	423.5										
708	UBND phường Yên Ninh	22.3										
709	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	1773										
710	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	119.3										

711	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	8.2										
712	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	3.4										
713	UBND phường Yên Ninh	0.5										
714	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	1.8										
715	Trại Giam Hồng Ca	269.1										
716	UBND phường Yên Ninh	331.4										
717	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	71.8								x		
718	Nguyễn Văn Thành	81.6										
719	Phan Thị Gái	462.1										
720	UBND phường Yên Ninh	638.4										
721	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	219.5										
722	UBND phường Yên Ninh	6.7										
723	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	256.6										
724	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	14.7										
725	Đinh Thị Hào	94.9										
726	Đinh Trọng Đức	260.2										
727	Đinh Trọng Đức	139.9										
728	Đinh Trọng Đức	30.8										
729	Ngô Xuân Hưng	475.3										
730	UBND phường Yên Ninh	68.6										
731	Nguyễn Văn Cứ	330										
732	Nguyễn Đình Văn	445.2										
733	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	910.8										
734	Nguyễn Đình Văn	233.4										
735	Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt	279.1										
736	Nguyễn Thị Chính	1645.1										
737	UBND phường Yên Ninh	72.4										
738	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	146.1										
739	Trần Văn Sung	648										
740	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	544.9										
741	Đinh Thị Hào	682.2										
742	Nguyễn Thị Cẩm	318.9										
743	UBND phường Yên Ninh	240.2										
744	Trần Văn Thắng	46.2										
745	Nguyễn Văn Độ	204.4										
746	Đinh Trọng Lợi	264.1										
747	Đinh Quang Long	11.2										
748	Trần Thị Mến	339.1										
749	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	106.2										
750	UBND phường Yên Ninh	117.6										
751	Nguyễn Thị Bảo	184.8										

752	UBND phường Yên Ninh	40.5											
753	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	1010.3											
754	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	350.5											
755	Đinh Trọng Phúc	498.7											
756	UBND phường Yên Ninh	1741.7				x							
757	Đào Đức Hợi	731.4											
758	Nguyễn Hồng Thái	1430.4											
759	Đào Văn Hiệp	335.2											
760	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	147.2											
761	Trần Thị phương	125.8											
762	Trần Thị Phương	127											
763	Đỗ Thị Luyến	983.9											
764	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	224.3											
765	Trần Văn Lành	238.5											
766	Trần Văn Dương	132.5											
767	Lê Thị Oanh	250											
768	Nguyễn Hữu Kiệt	461.5											
769	Công ty điện lực Yên Bái	6											
770	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	244.4											
771	UBND phường Yên Ninh	106											
772	UBND phường Yên Ninh	58											
773	Trần Văn Hải	168.7											
774	UBND phường Yên Ninh	1685.2											
775	Đinh Trọng Phúc	1123.5											
776	UBND phường Yên Ninh	10.6											
777	UBND phường Yên Ninh	0.4											
778	Đào Thị Vui	16.5											
779	Hoàng Việt Cường	6											
780	Trần Thị Phương	366.6											
781	Trần Thị Phương	216.2											
782	Lê Thắng	351.6											
783	Trần Thị phương	1189.3											
784	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	605.1											
785	Lê thị Oanh	2300.4											
786	UBND phường Yên Ninh	1005.3											
787	Hoàng Thị Hương	1568.5											
788	Đỗ Ngọc Bun	860.3											
789	Đào Anh Tuấn	853.5											
790	Nguyễn Tiến Dũng	152.5											
791	Đỗ Xuân Bằng	173.2											

792	Đào Thị Vui	384.7										
793	Nguyễn Văn ngọc	14.5										
794	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	2999.6										
795	Đinh Trọng Phúc	534.2										
796	UBND phường Yên Ninh	2.5										
797	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	27.6										
798	UBND phường Yên Ninh	43.4										
799	UBND phường Yên Ninh	167.5										
800	Đinh Trọng Phúc	41.5										
801	Đinh Trọng Phúc	165.9										
802	Đinh Trọng Phúc	104.2										
803	UBND phường Yên Ninh	483.8										
804	Trần Văn Dương	102.5										
805	Đỗ Xuân Bảng	42										
806	UBND phường Yên Ninh	286.7										
807	UBND phường Yên Ninh	33.1										
808	Trần Thị Mai	187.8										
809	Bùi Thị Hạnh	33.6										
810	Đinh Trọng Phúc	1135										
811	UBND phường Yên Ninh	396.3										
812	Trần Văn Dương	159										
813	Trần Văn Dương	66.9										
814	Trần Văn Dương	89.7										
815	Trần Văn Dương	85										
816	Trần Văn Dương	44.9										
817	Trần Văn Dương	719.5										
818	Nguyễn Kim Cương	276.1										
819	Trần Văn Dương	78.5										
820	Trần Văn Dương	77.8										
821	UBND phường Yên Ninh	288.6										
822	Nguyễn Kim Cương	61.2										
823	Nguyễn Kim Cương	144.3										
824	UBND phường Yên Ninh	112										
825	Hoàng Việt Cường	95.7										
826	Nguyễn Hữu Bình	94.5										
827	Nguyễn Kim Đông	502.9										
828	Lê Thị Oanh	268.5										
829	Phạm Văn Sơn	45.5										
830	Nguyễn Hữu Văn	1607.7										

831	Điện lực Yên Bái	6										
832	Đình Trọng Phúc	23.9										
833	Đào Văn Hiệp	311.1				x						
834	Đình Trọng Thắng	1772.2										
835	Trần Văn Lành	1101.9										
836	Nguyễn Đình Huy	1416.9										
837	Lê Thị Oanh	526.3										
838	Trần Văn Dương	510										
839	Nguyễn Kim Điều	121.3										
840	Nguyễn Văn Vui	357.4										
841	UBND phường Yên Ninh	183										
842	UBND phường Yên Ninh	336.6										
843	Nguyễn Huy Phương	321.2										
844	Trần Văn Lành	120.6										
845	Nguyễn Xuân Tý	48.5										
846	Trần Văn Dương	120										
847	Trần Văn Dương	677.1										
848	Hao Gia stream embanking for flood control											
849	Nguyễn Văn Tường	7								x		
850	Hoàng Minh Tâm	14.9										
851	Hoàng Minh Tâm		x									
852	Quyền Thị Lợi	60.4										
853	Nguyễn Thị Vương Bích	992.5						x				
854			x									
855	Hà Nguyễn Thành Li	30.4										
856	Hà Nguyễn	47										
857	Hà Phú Nhuận	351.3										
858	NH NN&PTNT YB	348										
859	UBND Phường	112.5										
860	Trần Xuân Tiến	113.1								x		
861	Trần Xuân Tiến	31.8										
862	Chu Thị Hoan	7.7								x		
863	Lưu Văn Dũng	59.8								x		
864	Lưu Văn Dũng	55.9	x									
865	Ban nội chính tỉnh YB	92.7	x									
866	UBND Phường	77.9										
867	Mai Kim Nhiên	31.8								x		
868	Vũ Thị Loan	103	x									
869	Nguyễn văn Hiến	91.4								x		
870	Nguyễn văn Hiến	26.6	x									

871	Vũ Đình Ta	223.5	x									
872	Đào Văn Năm	34.9										x
873	Lương Văn Tuyển	118.2										
874	Đỗ Thị Huệ	112.1						x				
875	Hoàng Thị Cúc	58.9										
876	UBND Phường	40.3										
877	Vũ Thị Tư	20.5										
878	Lê Đức Hải	6.5								x		
879	Nguyễn Thị Chiêu	23.9								x		
880	Lê Văn Phúc	63.1										
881	Lê Văn Phúc	143.8				x				x		
882	Đặng Ngọc Lương	25.6									x	
883	UBND Phường	939.4										
884	Đặng Ngọc Lương	122										
885	UBND Phường	4.4								x		
886	Vũ Ngọc Minh	1.4										
887	Cty Bảo Việt YB	33										
888	UBND Phường	66.4										
889	Đỗ Lê Thắng	18.9										
890	Phạm Thị Kim Tính	3.5										
891	Cao Thị Biên	5.9										
892	Phạm Quốc Hùng	3.7								x		
893	Nguyễn Trọng Đại	2.4										
894	Phạm Quang Vinh	1.7								x		
895	Nguyễn Quang Vinh	1.6										
896	Nguyễn Phong Phú	4.9										
897	Đỗ Thúy Mùi	5.1										
898	Nguyễn Đức Việt	6.8										
899	Nguyễn Văn Quý	7.7								x		
900	Trương Thị Sửu	3.8										x
901	Đỗ Xuân Hành	2.2										
902	Nguyễn văn Hà	1.7										
903	Trần Thị Thơ	4.6								x		
904	Nguyễn Công Uyên	12.6										
905	Đinh Văn Thao	4.3										
906	Lưu Thị Chân	5.5										
907	Lưu Bá Cường	4.9										
908	Nguyễn Thị Bích Ngọc	7.3										
909	Lương Thị Hành	2.6								x		
910	Mai Văn Sinh	7.1										
911	Hà Thị Thu	10.9								x		
912	Nguyễn Trung Hà	1.4										
913	Nguyễn Ngọc Tới	1.1										

914	Phạm Thị Ngo	5.2										
915	Nguyễn Thanh Tâm	3.8										
916	Nguyễn Quang Phong	9.5								x		
917	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	1.8										
918	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	2.5										
919	Vũ Văn Cường	2.8								x		
920	Vũ Kim Hoàng	6.6										
921	Đặng Văn Ôn	8.8										
922	Cao Thị Nguyệt	7.3										
923	Kiều Văn Tuấn	9.2										
924	Đinh Quang Huy	9.8									x	
925	Định Thị An	37.1								x		
926	Phạm Thị Hành	2.1										
927	Phạm Thị Hành	13.4								x		
928	Nguyễn Bá Nghiệp	1.1										
929	Đảng Ủy khối các cơ quan	82.9										
930	Bùi Thị Mây	158.4	x							x		
931	Lê Thị Thúy Nhu	388.7										
932	Lê Thị Thúy Nhu	136.9	x					x				
933	Nguyễn Hồng Tuyển	1										
934	Bùi Vượng	90.5	x									
935	Ngô An Dương	10.3										
936	Lê Sơn Lâm	168.9	x							x		
937	Lê Mạnh Hùng	28.9										
938	Lê Mạnh Hùng	11.9										
939	Phan Thị Bốn	438.6										
940	Lương Thị Nhung	10										
941	Lương Thị Nhung	70.1								x		
942	Phan Thị Bốn	580.3										
943	Đỗ Văn Hiền	222.2	x									x
944	Đỗ Văn Hiền	148.5								x		
945	Đỗ Văn Sáng	103	x									
946	Đỗ Văn Hiền	446.5	x									
947	Đỗ Văn Hiền	31.4										
948	Nguyễn Văn Tư	76.4										
949	Đoàn Thị Mừng	46.9										
950	Đoàn Thị Mừng	44.5								x		
951	Nguyễn Song Toàn	184.1										
952	Nguyễn Song Toàn	231.2										
953	Nguyễn Song Toàn	346.8	x							x		
954	UBND Phường	155.2										
955	Ngô Văn Vân	5								x		
956	Ngô Văn Vân	331.4										

957	Trần Ngọc Diệp	15.2										
958	Trần Ngọc Diệp	469.3	x							x		
959	Bùi văn Hậu	8										
960	Lương Thị Gái	41.2										
961	Vũ Thị Tơ	218.7										
962	Vũ Thị Tơ	120.2								x		
963	Đặng Văn Khanh	25.3										
964	Nguyễn Duy Thơi	13.5										
965	Vũ Hữu Thắng	8.2								x		
966	Hồ Thị Sinh	35.8										
967	Phùng Thị Hằng (tranh chấp)	171.2										
968	Nguyễn Hữu Thắng (tranh chấp)	192.5	x									
969	Nguyễn Hữu Thắng	12.8	x							x		
970	Phạm Thị Hằng	113.1	x									
971	Phạm Thị Hằng	46.6										
972	Lại Thái Bình	75.8										
973	Lại Thái Bình	42										
974	Nguyễn Hữu Tình	155.8										
975	Nguyễn Hữu Tình	9										
976	Phạm Thị Hằng	167.4										
977	Lại Thái Bình	67.8								x		
978	Lại Thái Bình	54.5	x									
979	Nguyễn Hữu Tình	232.3										
980	Tô Thị Hảo	225										
981	Tô Thị Hảo	251.3	x					x				
982	Tô Thị Hảo	197.1										x
983	Tô Thị Hảo	301.8										
984	Tô Thị Hảo	199.2										
985	Bùi Thị Hòa	241.3	x									
986	Trần Đăng Vự	113.8	x									
987	Trần Đăng Vự	313.4										
988	Phạm Hồng Thanh	25										
989	Phạm Hồng Thanh	18.3										
990	Trương Mạnh Hùng	519.9										
991	Nguyễn Văn Hợi	182.2								x		
992	Phạm Thị Yến	81.8										x
993	Phạm Thị Yến	155.2										
994	Nguyễn Văn Hợi	107.8	x									
995	Nguyễn Văn Hợi	95.6								x		
996	Nguyễn Thanh Hằng	167.6										
997	Đào Đức Thơm	81.4										
998	Đào Đức Thơm	5.6										
999	Tô Thị Chiên	17.5								x		

1000	Tô Thị Chiên	20										
1001	Mai Thị Ngọc Anh	15.8										
1002	Cao Danh Tuyên	14.2							x			
1003	Đào Ngọc Tuấn	7										
1004	Ngô Thị Bích Cầu	22.6										
1005	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Hải	5.2										
1006	UBND Phường	408.4										
1007	Đào Văn Đông	30.2										
1008	Phạm Thị Thục	102.4										
1009	Lê Kim Ngân	72.8										
1010	Lê Hồng Quân	71.2										
1011	Hoàng Trung Sơn	153.8										
1012	Lê Hồng Sơn	106.2										
1013	Lê Hồng Sơn	70.4	x									
1014	Vương Quang Hải	251.9										x
1015	Vương Quang Hải	145.2										
1016	Trần Khang	297.4										
1017	UBND Phường	81.8										
1018	Trần Khang	41.5										
1019	Hầu Thị Gia	393.6										
1020	Nguyễn Văn Yên	221.2										
1021	Nguyễn Văn Yên	67										
1022	Nguyễn Văn Hưng	121.1	x									
1023	Phạm Gia Ngân	155										
1024	Phạm Gia Ngân	47.2	x									
1025	Nguyễn Thị Xoa	139.1	x									
1026	Trần Huy Chi	147.5	x						x			
1027	Đinh Văn Hữu	76.2										
1028	Đinh Văn Hữu	256.3	x									x
1029	Đinh Văn Hữu	43.3										
1030	Nguyễn Thị Xoa	88.1										
1031	Mai Văn Sinh	228										
1032	Nguyễn Văn Phấn	549										
1033	Mai Văn Sinh	95.2	x									
1034	Nguyễn Văn Phấn	163.5	x									
1035	Nguyễn Văn Phấn	202.7										
1036	Nguyễn văn Nhân	140.8	x									
1037	Nguyễn văn Nhân	16.6										
1038	Lê văn Quy	17										
1039	Tổng Thị Vinh	434.3										
1040	Tổng Thị Vinh	29.1										
1041	Đoàn Thị Lý	30.2										
1042	Đoàn Thị Lý	134.1	x									
1043	Đoàn Thị Lý	130.1							x			

1044	Đoàn Thị Lý	16.7										
1045	Đỗ Thị Yến	124.9	x									
1046	Đỗ Thị Yến	89.3										
1047	Nguyễn Thị Đăng	65.8	x									
1048	Đỗ Thị Yến	34.9										
1049	Trương Thị Lan	124.1	x							x		
1050	Trương Thị Lan	12.6										
1051	Trương Thị Lan	17.4										
1052	Bùi Thị Hiền	108.3	x									
1053	Cau Dai stream embanking for flood control											
1054	Bành Trung chiến	66.5								x		
1055	Bình	406.5										
1056	Bình	689.1									x	
1057	Bùi Đức Quân	65.55										
1058	Bùi Hoàng Lập	379.6										
1059	Bùi Hoàng Lập	130.8	x									
1060	Bùi Hồng Quang	575.8								x		
1061	Bùi Huy Liệu	196.8										
1062	Bùi Mạnh Hùng	17.3										
1063	Bùi Mạnh Hùng	116.7								x		
1064	Bùi Mạnh Hùng	11.3	x									
1065	Bùi Quang Hội	898.7										
1066	Bùi Quang Hội	719.87					x					
1067	Bùi Quang Hội	82.97								x		
1068	Bùi Quang Hồng	556.5										
1069	Bùi Thanh Bình(Ngát)	94.4										
1070	Bùi Thanh Sơn	204.6					x					
1071	Bùi Thị Chiến	186.1								x	x	
1072	Bùi Thị Chiến	137.3										
1073	Bùi Thị Chiến	100.7										
1074	Bùi Thị Chiến	352.9	x									
1075	Bùi Thị Đào	234.2	x									
1076	Bùi Thị Đào	247.3										
1077	bùi thị tuyền	134.97				x		x				
1078	Bùi Văn Chiêu	15.8								x		x
1079	Cao Minh Hòa	639.2										
1080	Cao Thị Sớm	26.95										
1081	Chính	674.3										
1082	Chính	628.3								x		
1083	Chu văn đàn	774					x					
1084	Công	631.8										
1085	Công ty cổ phần sứ kỹ thuật Hoàng Liên Sơn	146.8	x									

1086	Công ty Cổ phần Trường Tín	95.4	x									
1087	Công ty Cổ phần tư vấn Xây dựng Giao thông	776										
1088	Đào Ánh Tuyết	68.2										
1089	đào Thị Khảm	14								x		
1090	Đào Văn Kiên	2.9										
1091	Đào Xuân Thủ	262.9										
1092	Đào Xuân Thủ	59	x							x	x	
1093	ĐỖ Thị Kim Phụng	10										
1094	Đinh Công Thanh	23.6	x									
1095	Đỗ Kim Hoàn	235.1										
1096	Đỗ Kim Hoàn	44.4										
1097	đỗ thị minh	205.3					x			x		
1098	đỗ thị Minh	780.3										
1099	Đỗ Thị Nga	50.03										
1100	Đỗ thị Nhường	202.93	x									
1101	Đỗ thị Nhường	269.23										
1102	Đỗ Thị Ninh	283.3										
1103	Đỗ Thị San	34.9										
1104	Đỗ Thị Thảo	1.3						x				
1105	Đỗ thị Thu	1521.4										
1106	Đỗ thị Vân	12.3								x		
1107	Đỗ thị Vân	171.4										
1108	Đỗ Văn Kính	10.2	x									
1109	Đỗ Văn Luyến	57.2	x									
1110	Đỗ Văn Luyến	313.6										
1111	Đoàn thị Ngộ	93.4	x							x		
1112	Đoàn Tuấn Anh	49.5										
1113	Đoàn văn Tam	226.3	x									
1114	Đoàn Văn Tính	273.66										
1115	Đoàn Văn Tính	55.3										
1116	Đông Quang Chấn	32.1										
1117	Đông Quang Chấn	16.4										
1118	Dương Bá Đạt	24.8										
1119	Dương Bá Đạt	16.5	x									
1120	Giang Thị Thu	68.4								x		
1121	Hà Thành Đê	25.6	x									
1122	hà văn thứ	283.84										x
1123	Hoa	88.6										
1124	Hoàng Đình Chơn	35.5								x		
1125	Hoàng Minh An	33.8	x									
1126	Hoàng Thị Bích Thủy	178.8										
1127	Hoàng Thị Hai	434.9										

1128	Hoàng Thị Kim	78.8										
1129	Hoàng Thị Liễu	61.2										
1130	Hoàng Thị Minh	7.2								x		
1131	Hoàng Thị Oanh	8.1										
1132	Hoàng thị Phương	188.1	x					x				
1133	Hoàng Thị Tuệ	22.8										
1134	Hoàng Văn Ngãi	128	x									
1135	Hoàng Văn Ngãi	93								x		
1136	Hoàng Văn Thanh	29.4										
1137	Hoàng Văn Toàn	904.7					x					
1138	Hoàng Xuân Long	48.8										
1139	Hoàng Xuân Trường	37.2										
1140	Hùng	772.9								x		
1141	Không tên	92.5										
1142	Không tên	373.6										
1143	Không tên	185.4										
1144	Không tên	16.3										
1145	không tên	33.6								x		
1146	không tên	52.5										
1147	không tên	259.1										
1148	không tên	84.2										
1149	không tên	335.5								x		
1150	không tên	112.6										
1151	không tên	759.9										
1152	không tên	278.5										
1153	không tên	626										
1154	không tên	121.7								x		
1155	không tên	1515										
1156	không tên	581										
1157	không tên	159.5										
1158	không tên	688.4						x				
1159	không tên	789.3										
1160	không tên	2327.3										
1161	không tên	460										
1162	không tên	326.1										
1163	không tên	448.5								x		
1164	không tên	49.4										
1165	không tên	1147.3										
1166	không tên	138.6										
1167	không tên	579								x		
1168	không tên	392.6										
1169	Lại Thị Huệ	74.7										
1170	Lại Thị Lan	46.6										
1171	Lại Thị San	0.9										

1172	Lâm Phúc Khang	15								x		
1173	Lê Đình Luân	224.1										
1174	Lê Đình Nhân	134.8										
1175	Lê Đình Nhân	321.6										
1176	Lê Đình Nhân	481.9										
1177	Lê Hồng Sơn	15.7	x							x		
1178	Lê Thị Thành	196.3										
1179	Lê Thị Thù	133.9	x									
1180	Lê Thùy Linh	13										
1181	Lê Văn Hậu	69.9										
1182	Lê Văn Hậu	220.3								x		
1183	Lê Văn Hậu	30.3										
1184	Lê Văn Hậu	112.3										
1185	Lê Văn Hậu	38.4										x
1186	Lộc Văn Huân	127.2										
1187	Lộc Văn Huân	41.2	x							x		
1188	Lộc Văn Huân	1223.3										
1189	Lộc Văn Huân	213.3										
1190	Lộc Văn Huân	80.2										
1191	Lương Công Việt	112.8								x		
1192	Lương Thị Cậy	466.2										
1193	Lương Thị Cậy	1										
1194	Lương Thị Hòa	15.6										
1195	Lương Thị Phượng	9.1										
1196	Lương Văn Chính	238.9										
1197	mai ngọc sơn	243.9								x		
1198	Mai thị oanh	2104.5										
1199	Mai thị oanh	210.11							x			
1200	Mai thị oanh	164.57										
1201	Mai Thị Tú Hào	28.4										
1202	Mai Văn Cường	755.5										
1203	Mai Văn Cường	536.29										
1204	Mường	59.8										
1205	Nguyễn Anh Sâm	11.86										
1206	Nguyễn Anh Sâm	289.96										
1207	Nguyễn Chí Dũng	54.85										
1208	Nguyễn Công Thúy	27.1	x									
1209	Nguyễn Đăng Dự	131.5										
1210	Nguyễn Đăng Dự	122.2								x		
1211	Nguyễn Đình Bang	715										
1212	Nguyễn Đức Cầu	79.8										
1213	Nguyễn Đức Thành	434.3	x									
1214	Nguyễn Đức Vỹ	71.6										
1215	Nguyễn Hoàng Khải	153.4								x		

1216	Nguyễn Hồng Quân	41.4										
1217	Nguyễn Hữu Định	1178.8							x			
1218	Nguyễn Hữu Lâm	78.5										
1219	Nguyễn Hữu Lâm	64.4	x									
1220	Nguyễn Hữu Lâm	62.2										
1221	Nguyễn Khắc Tường	9.4	x									
1222	Nguyễn Mạnh Chư	148.4								x		
1223	Nguyễn Mạnh Chư	103.8										
1224	Nguyễn Mạnh Chư	530.5										
1225	Nguyễn Mạnh Cường	10										
1226	Nguyễn Mạnh Dũng	13.5								x		
1227	Nguyễn Minh Thê	16.8										
1228	Nguyễn Minh Thê	31.5										
1229	Nguyễn Minh Thê	47.4	x									
1230	Nguyễn Ngọc Đình	112.6										
1231	Nguyễn Ngọc Dũng	6.3										
1232	Nguyễn Ngọc Minh	33.7										
1233	Nguyễn Quốc Doanh	65.4										
1234	Nguyễn Quốc Tuấn	18.7										
1235	Nguyễn Quý Khang	24.3										
1236	Nguyễn Thị Bích Dung	51.5	x							x		
1237	Nguyễn Thị Bình	11.1										
1238	Nguyễn Thị Bình	47.8										
1239	Nguyễn thị Bình	264										
1240	Nguyễn Thị Đào	127.9										
1241	Nguyễn Thị Đình	439.3										
1242	Nguyễn Thị Đình	1903.8							x			
1243	Nguyễn thị Được	3.4										
1244	Nguyễn Thị Gái	102.6										
1245	Nguyễn Thị Gái	206										
1246	Nguyễn Thị Hải	110	x									
1247	Nguyễn Thị Hào	12.1								x		
1248	Nguyễn Thị Hòi	1.5										
1249	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Dung	490										
1250	Nguyễn Thị Kim Phượng	13.8										
1251	Nguyễn Thị Kim Phượng	0.8										
1252	Nguyễn Thị Lê	32.2										
1253	Nguyễn Thị Nghĩa	431.4										
1254	Nguyễn Thị Nghĩa	439.2										
1255	Nguyễn Thị Nghĩa	576.8										
1256	nguyễn thị nhận	326.2										

1257	Nguyễn Thị Nhiễm	16.4										
1258	Nguyễn Thị Nhon	54.7										
1259	Nguyễn Thị Nhon	206.6										
1260	Nguyễn Thị Nhuận	33										
1261	Nguyễn Thị Phuong	278.8							x			
1262	Nguyễn Thị Quý	20										x
1263	Nguyễn Thị Sinh	144.1										
1264	Nguyễn Thị Sự	486.2										
1265	Nguyễn Thị Sự	255.4										
1266	Nguyễn Thị Sự	655.1										
1267	Nguyễn Thị Sừu	7.23										
1268	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	851.3										
1269	Nguyễn Thị Tân	3								x		
1270	Nguyễn Thị The	55.7	x									
1271	Nguyễn Thị The	43										
1272	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	220.1										
1273	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	9.3										
1274	Nguyễn thị thông	1498										
1275	Nguyễn thị Thúy	1261.2 2						x	x			
1276	Nguyễn thị Thúy	8.1										
1277	Nguyễn Thị Tuất	152	x									
1278	Nguyễn Thị Ty	9.8										
1279	Nguyễn thị Xuyên	242.24										
1280	Nguyễn Tiến Lợi	55.8	x									
1281	Nguyễn Tiến Ngưu	6.2										
1282	Nguyễn Tiến Thành	37										
1283	Nguyễn Tiến Vững	26.8	x									
1284	Nguyễn Tổng Vinh	40								x		
1285	Nguyễn Trọng Ngữ	20.2										
1286	Nguyễn Tuấn An	108.9										
1287	Nguyễn Tuấn Thanh	115.4										
1288	Nguyễn Văn Bình	24										
1289	Nguyễn Văn Cầu	83.7								x		
1290	Nguyễn Văn Cầu	409										
1291	Nguyễn Văn Cầu	93.9										
1292	Nguyễn Văn Cầu	182								x		
1293	Nguyễn Văn Chi	59.5										
1294	Nguyễn Văn Chiến	64	x									
1295	Nguyễn văn Chính	1.91										x
1296	Nguyễn Văn Cường	32.4										
1297	Nguyễn Văn Đồng	33.1										
1298	Nguyễn Văn Đường	30.7	x									
1299	Nguyễn Văn Đường	117.6								x		

1300	Nguyễn Văn Đường	63.3										
1301	Nguyễn Văn Đường	116.2										
1302	Nguyễn Văn Đường	188.4										
1303	Nguyễn Văn Kha	130.5	x									
1304	Nguyễn Văn Kha	66										
1305	Nguyễn Văn Liêm	18.4	x									
1306	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	689.1										
1307	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	272.2							x			
1308	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	153.7	x									
1309	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	153.7	x									
1310	Nguyễn Văn Lợi	33.2										
1311	nguyễn Văn Thành	22.3										
1312	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	258.8	x									
1313	Nguyễn Văn Vượng	28.2	x									
1314	Nhâm Thị Mai	43.1										
1315	Nhâm Thị Mai	94.3	x									
1316	Nông Đình Mạc	45.2										
1317	Nông Thị Thìn	2.2										
1318	Phạm Công Nghiệp	37.3										
1319	Phạm Công Nghiệp	59.3										
1320	Phạm Công Nghiệp	115.2										
1321	Phạm Minh Phương	145.8										
1322	Phạm Minh Tiếp	55.5	x									
1323	Phạm Thị Đoài	116										
1324	Phạm Thị Hà	904.9							x			
1325	Phạm Thị Hà	183.5										x
1326	Phạm Thị Hạnh	252	x									
1327	Phạm Thị Hoa	3.8										x
1328	Phạm Thị Hòa	70.2										
1329	Phạm Thị Hòa	44.6										
1330	Phạm Thị Hưng	88.6	x									
1331	Phạm Thị Lê	116										
1332	Phạm Thị Liên	243.4	x							x		
1333	Phạm Thị Liên	991.7										
1334	Phạm Thị Minh	38.1										
1335	Phạm Thị Minh	38.5										
1336	Phạm Thị Phúc	349.6										
1337	Phạm Thị Phúc	64.3	x									x
1338	Phạm Tiến Chung	21.8										
1339	Phạm Văn Bái	632.4										
1340	Phạm Văn Bái	495.6										
1341	Phạm Văn Bái	5										
1342	phạm văn Cách	541.66										
1343	Phạm Văn Hạnh	398.9										

1344	Phạm Văn Lương	347	x									
1345	Phạm văn Mùi	170.6										
1346	Phạm văn Mùi	690.6						x				
1347	Phạm văn Mùi	116.3	x									
1348	Phạm văn Mùi	514										
1349	Phạm văn Mùi	698.5										
1350	Phạm văn mùi	302.5										
1351	Phạm Văn Nở	386.8										
1352	Phạm Văn Quyển	1084.6										
1353	Phạm văn Tập	318.44										
1354	Phạm Văn Tiến	28.8										
1355	Phạm Văn Tiến	2.2										
1356	Phạm Văn Vinh	359	x									
1357	Phan Quốc Vương	492.2										
1358	Phan Quốc Vương	77.9										
1359	Phan Quốc Vương	139.4										
1360	Phan Thanh Bình	15.4	x									
1361	Phan Thanh Minh	77.5										
1362	Phan Văn Trọng	62.2										
1363	Phùng Chí Dũng	116.8										x
1364	Phùng Đình Dũng	192.9	x									
1365	Phùng Đình Dũng	83.8	x									x
1366	Phùng Đình Dũng	280.6										
1367	Quang	416.4						x				
1368	Thường	253.5										
1369	Tổng Xuân Lương	16.2										
1370	Trần Bằng	288.3										
1371	Trần Bích Hồng	5.1										
1372	Trần Bích Hồng	106.2										
1373	Trần Chung Kiên	41.4										
1374	Trần Chung Kiên	188.9										
1375	Trần Chung Kiên	140										
1376	Trần Đình Mười	103.7										
1377	Trần Đức Thắng	402.3										
1378	Trần Đức Thắng	201.5										
1379	Trần Đức Thắng	759.8										
1380	Trần Kim Chung	4.6										
1381	Trần Mạnh Hùng	10.2										
1382	Trần Quốc Đạt	50.3										
1383	Trần Thị Hằng	19.6										
1384	Trần Thị Nga	289.7						x				
1385	Trần Thị Nga	2.2										
1386	Trần Thị Nga	218.62										
1387	Trần Thị Nga	507.04						x				

1388	Trần Thị Phương	91.9										
1389	Trần Tuấn Anh	103.6										
1390	Trần Văn Chiến	295.9										x
1391	Trần Văn Chiến	482.6										
1392	Trần Văn Chiến	160.6										
1393	Trần Văn Chiến	221.6										
1394	Trần Văn Chiến	876.7										
1395	Trần Văn Chiến	334.6										
1396	Trần Văn Chiến	109.8										
1397	Trần Văn Chiến	105.3	x									
1398	Tranh chấp	72.4										
1399	Trương Hồng Thông	9.5										
1400	Trương Hồng Thông	31.4										
1401	Tuấn	463.2										
1402	Tuấn	469.6										
1403	UBND	900.2							x			
1404	UBND Phường	498.3										
1405	UBND phường	317										
1406	UBND Phường	250.5										
1407	UBND Phường	25.1										
1408	UBND Phường	52.7										
1409	UBND Phường	57.2										
1410	UBND Phường	89.2										
1411	UBND Phường	244.3										
1412	UBND Phường	21.9										
1413	UBND Phường	4132										
1414	UBND Phường	268.4										
1415	UBND phường	50.3										
1416	UBND Phường	1127.6										
1417	UBND Phường	89.8										
1418	UBND Phường	57.4										
1419	UBND Phường	65										
1420	UBND Phường	126.8										
1421	UBND Phường	191.7										
1422	UBND Phường	333.1										
1423	UBND phường	53.4										
1424	UBND phường	1722.5										
1425	UBND Phường	562.8										
1426	UBND phường	1125.5										
1427	UBND Phường	178.7										
1428	UBND Phường	776.6							x			
1429	UBND Phường	253.3										
1430	UBND Phường	765.1										

1431	UBND Phường	2893										
1432	UBND Phường	146.9										
1433	UBND Phường	120.8										
1434	UBND Phường	79.1										
1435	UBND Phường	1353.7 6										
1436	UBND Phường	119.28										
1437	UBND Phường	3055.5										
1438	Vì Thị Chi	113.8										
1439	Vì Thị Chi	439.5										
1440	Vì Thị Chi	261.4										
1441	Vì Thị Chi	61.1	x									
1442	Vì Tiến Dũng	79.1										
1443	Võ Xuân Chín	640.5	x									
1444	Võ Xuân Chín	559.6										
1445	Vũ Công Trình	255.5										
1446	Vũ Công Trình	12.7										
1447	Vũ Đức Long	40.3										
1448	Vũ Hùng Cường	28.2										
1449	Vũ Ngọc Cảnh	433.4						x				
1450	Vũ Ngọc Hối	80.2	x									
1451	Vũ Thanh Nguyên	10										
1452	Vũ Thị Duyên	4.4										
1453	Vũ thị Hoa	21.04										
1454	Vũ thị Hoa	919.3										
1455	Vũ thị Hoa	357.1										x
1456	Vũ thị Hoa	227.2										
1457	Vũ Thị Kim Quế	15.8										
1458	Vũ thị Nụ	159.4										
1459	Vũ Thị Tầm	140.31										
1460	Vũ Thị Tầm	2.2										
1461	Vũ Thị Thực	750.68										
1462	Vũ Tiến Thịnh	10										
1463	Vũ văn Hậu	599.67						x				x
1464	Vũ Văn Ống	201.8										
1465	Vũ Văn Ống	332.9										
1466	Vũ văn Phong	413.6										x
1467	Vũ văn Phong	111.6										
1468	Vũ văn Phong											
1469	Vũ Văn phong	866.9										
1470	Đường Điện Biên - Đường Ven sông											
1471	Đinh Thị Xuyên	8.1	x									
1472	Nguyễn Thạc Sơn	23.5	x									
1473	Phạm Hùng Tráng	105	x									

1474	Hoàng Thị Hành	53.5	x							x		
1475	Nguyễn Thị Thu Dung	25.5	x									
1476	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	8.8	x									
1477	Nguyễn Xuân Cường	5.9	x									
1478	Hoàng Văn Duyệt	5.1										
1479	Đoàn Hiếu	1.75	x									
1480	Đoàn Hùng	2.9										
1481	Lê Đình Toàn	3.9										
1482	Lê Hữu Nghị	30.78						x				
1483	Lê Hữu Nghị	454.98							x			
1484	Hà minh Đức	399.6	x								x	
1485	Hà minh Đức	399.6	x									
1486	Hà minh Đức	32.87										
1487	Ko tên	21.9										
1488	Hoàng Hồng Đức	270.13										
1489	Trần Thị Hoa	28.8										
1490	lê quý hòa	130.32										
1491	lê thị nguyệt	199.39										
1492	đỗ.t.thanh Hiền	50.78										
1493	nguyễn thị sừu	653.71										
1494	nguyễn thị sừu	32.5										
1495	Đỗ Thị Thu Hà	57.8										
1496	Đỗ Thị Thu Hà	361.37										
1497	Nguyễn Ngọc Quyền	385.92										
1498	Nguyễn Ngọc Quyền	233.6										
1499	vũ văn phước	619.68								x		
1500	lê thành đô	842.1										
1501	lê thành đô	987.1										
1502	Nguyễn Anh Hùng	44.23								x		
1503	Đỗ văn thế	136.73										
1504	Đỗ văn thế	277.97										
1505	Đỗ văn thế	288.7										
1506	UBND Phường Quản lý	255.3										
1507	UBND Phường Quản lý	288.68										
1508	vũ Đăng Thóc	431.21										
1509	vũ Đăng Thóc	159.12										
1510	Nguyễn Quang Luận	342.03										
1511	Mai Anh Tuấn	124.67										
1512	Nguyễn thị lựa	1213.5								x	x	
1513	Nguyễn thị lựa	270.81	x									x
1514	Ko tên	151.4										

1515	Thành	45.6										
1516	Thanh	37.35										
1517	không tên	110.02	x									
1518	Bùi Minh Kính	7.5										
1519	Bùi Minh Kính	330.75	x						x	x		
1520	Bùi Minh Kính	330.75	x									
1521	Bùi Minh Kính	120.3										
1522	Bùi Minh Kính	196.57										
1523	ko tên	3.1										
1524	Phan văn cường	2.39										
1525	ko tên	284.63							x			
1526	UBND Phường Quản lý	3821.4										
1527	Nguyễn Đăng Lộc	41.9										
1528	Trần thị Thu Huyền	289.9	x							x		
1529	Trần Văn Hậu	85.2	x									
1530	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	1.68									x	
1531	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	65.4										
1532	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	149.9						x				
1533	Nguyễn Thị Thịnh	136.9										
1534	Trần Văn Kiên	16.4								x		
1535	Trần Văn Kiên	427.39										
1536	Nguyễn Thị Hòa	87.13										
1537	Nguyễn Thị Hy	534.46										
1538	Nguyễn Thị Hy	377.92										
1539	Kiều Quang Trung	393.67										
1540	Road connecting Nguyen Tat Thanh road to Au Co road											
1541	Bùi Đức Quang	3620.6 5										
1542	Bùi Đức Quang	762.99										
1543	Bùi Đức Quang	756.5										
1544	Bùi Đức Quang	127.3								x		
1545	Bùi Đức Quang	90.5										
1546	Bùi Đức Quang	36.8										
1547	Bùi Đức Quang	167.5										
1548	Bùi Quang Chính	1008.3 8										
1549	Bùi Quang Chính	569.62										
1550	Bùi Quang Chính	585.26										
1551	Bùi Quang Chính	327.1										
1552	Bùi Quang Chính	543.83										
1553	Bùi Văn Định	206.7								x		
1554	Bùi Văn Liệu	309.8										
1555	Bùi Văn Liệu	526.35										

1556	Bùi Văn Liệu	112.5										x
1557	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	431										
1558	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	285.1										
1559	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	302.19										
1560	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	58.26										
1561	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	66.1										
1562	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	311.7									x	
1563	Bùi Văn Nghiêm	3077.1 7										
1564	Bùi Văn Quý	22.89										
1565	Bùi Văn Quý	231.08								x		
1566	Bùi Văn Quý	25.58										
1567	Bùi Văn Sơn	243.66										
1568	Bùi Văn Sơn	89.57										
1569	Bùi Văn Thương	1299.9										
1570	Bùi Văn Thương	160.06										
1571	Bùi Văn Thủy	2										
1572	Bùi Văn Thủy	34.81										
1573	Bùi Văn Thủy	337.89										
1574	Cao Thị Nhuận	179.1										
1575	Cao Thị Nhuận	342.6	x									
1576	Cao Thị Nhuận	568.7										
1577	Cao Thị Nhuận	4704.3										
1578	Chanh	39.9										
1579	Chanh	30.2										
1580	Đặng Văn Thắng	248.96										
1581	Đặng Văn Thắng	281.3										
1582	Đặng Văn Thắng	1329.8 6										x
1583	Đào Lương Thịnh	66.85										
1584	Đào Quang Việt	484.15										
1585	Đào Trọng Nam	590.34								x		
1586	Đào Văn Minh	8.5										
1587	Đoàn Thanh Tiến	5282.9										
1588	Đoàn Thanh Tiến	105.6										
1589	Đoàn Thanh Tiến	247.8										
1590	Đoàn Thanh Tiến	919.8										
1591	Đoàn Văn Mùi	134.3										
1592	Đoàn Văn Mùi	64									x	
1593	Đoàn Văn Mùi	1067.6										
1594	Đoàn Văn Mùi	45.4										
1595	Đoàn Văn Mùi	46.5										
1596	Đoàn Văn Mùi	40.8										
1597	Đoàn Văn Mùi	10.9										
1598	Đoàn Văn Mùi	300.4	x									

1599	Đoàn Văn Mùi	500.8										
1600	Đoàn Văn Mùi	820										
1601	Đoàn Văn Mùi	3003.3							x			
1602	Đoàn Văn Mùi	8.8										
1603	Họ Giáo Tân Thịnh	71.43										x
1604	Hoàng Đình Khoát	248.9										
1605	Hoàng Đình Khoát	139.1										
1606	Hoàng Đình Khoát	136.7							x			
1607	Hoàng Đình Khoát	65.02										
1608	Hoàng Thanh Quang	391.7										
1609	Hoàng Thanh Quang	191.03										
1610	Hoàng Thanh Quang	139.33										
1611	Hoàng Thanh Quang	200.6										
1612	Hoàng Thanh Quang	3036.4 7										
1613	Hoàng Thanh Quang	202.84										
1614	Hoàng Thế Lưu	15.3										
1615	Hoàng Thế Lưu	65.7										
1616	Hoàng Thế Lưu	336.6										
1617	Hoàng Thị Bắc	249							x			
1618	Hoàng Thị Duyên Hải	1176.5										
1619	Hoàng Thị Liên	136.3									x	
1620	Hoàng Thị Liên	83										
1621	Hoàng Thị Lược	826.28										
1622	Hoàng Thị Lược	106.4										
1623	Hoàng Thị Lược	306.9										
1624	Hoàng Thị Lược	533.5										
1625	Hoàng Thị Lược	3.5										
1626	Hoàng Thị Nga	80										
1627	Hoàng Thị Thủy	20.1										x
1628	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	68.35										
1629	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	118.6										
1630	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	169.5										
1631	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	163										
1632	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	43.9										x
1633	Hoàng Thị Tuyết	137.2							x			
1634	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	224.4										
1635	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	620.1										
1636	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	158.9	x									
1637	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	394.4										
1638	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	1255.6							x			
1639	Hoàng Văn Cảnh	361.3										

1640	Hoàng Văn Đăng	495.3										
1641	Hoàng Văn Đăng	294.3										
1642	Hoàng Văn Định	324.1										
1643	Hoàng Văn Hà	3439.1							x			
1644	Hoàng Văn Hà	244.9	x									
1645	Hoàng Văn Hà	77.6										x
1646	Hoàng Văn Hòa	268.8										
1647	Hoàng Văn Hòa	68.9								x		
1648	Hoàng Văn Hòa	1175.4										
1649	Hoàng Văn Lý	151.1										
1650	Hoàng Văn Mai	164.7										
1651	Hoàng Văn Phong	316.1										
1652	Hoàng Văn Phong	350.6										
1653	Hoàng Văn Toàn	506.4										
1654	Hoàng Văn Tuấn	150.6										
1655	Hoàng Văn Tuấn	1486.8									x	
1656	Hoàng Văn Tuấn	775.5										
1657	Hoàng Văn Vận	96.5										
1658	Không tên	1548.3 2										
1659	Không tên	127.43										
1660	Khuất Hồng Quân	73.1										
1661	Khuất Hồng Quân	195.8										
1662	Lê Đình Chung	114.2										
1663	Lê Đình Chung	10.25										x
1664	Lê Đình Lộc	329.82							x			
1665	Lê Đình Luận	62.27										
1666	Lê Đình Luận	164.09										x
1667	Lê Đình Luận	71.51										
1668	Lê Đình Luận	546.47										
1669	Lê Đình Luận	334.1										
1670	Lê Đình Thực	355.59										
1671	Lê Đình Thực	75.3										
1672	Lê Đình Thực	101.02										
1673	Lê Đình Thực	200.77										
1674	Lê Đình Thực	1097.9 3										
1675	Lê Kim Điền	718.26										
1676	Lê Thị Gia	849.1										
1677	Lê Thị Gia	279.51										
1678	Lê Thị Gia	120.28										
1679	Lê Thị Gia	745.21								x		
1680	Lê Thị Gia	295.37										
1681	Lê Thị Gia	658.71										
1682	Lê văn Nhiên	768.4										

1683	Lê Văn Sinh	81.1										
1684	Lê Văn Sinh	125.6										
1685	Lê Văn Thanh	764.94										
1686	Lê Văn Thanh	127.15										
1687	Lê Văn Thanh	310										x
1688	Lê Văn Thanh	245.7										
1689	Lương Thị Kế	59.55										
1690	Lương Thị Kế	598.7										
1691	Lương Thị Kế	99.9										
1692	Lương Thị Kế	840.8										
1693	Lương Thị Mùi	1091.5 6										
1694	Lương Thị Mùi	2026.9 7							x			
1695	Lương Thị Mùi	1111.4								x		
1696	Lương Văn Trinh	321.4										
1697	Lương Văn Trinh	142.5										
1698	Ngô Thị Tước	105.7										
1699	Ngô Thị Tước	308.9										
1700	Ngô Thị Tước	139										
1701	Ngô Văn Cầu	20.3										
1702	Ngô Văn Cầu	49.7										
1703	Ngô Văn Cầu	1662.7										
1704	Ngô Văn Cầu	257.4	x									
1705	Ngô Văn Cầu	126.6										
1706	Ngô Văn Cầu	29.2										
1707	Ngô Văn Cầu	813.6										
1708	Ngô Văn Cầu	19	x									x
1709	Ngô Văn Cầu	122.6										
1710	Ngô văn Chung	87										
1711	Ngô văn Chung	165.5										
1712	Ngô Văn Chung	5.1										
1713	Ngô Văn Đồng	1728.5										
1714	Ngô Văn Đồng	180.6	x									
1715	Ngô Văn Đồng	513.1	x									
1716	Ngô Văn Đồng	24.1										
1717	Ngô Văn Đồng	14.3										
1718	Ngô Văn Đồng	3										
1719	Ngô Văn Đồng	162.6										
1720	Ngô Văn Đồng	117										
1721	Ngô Văn Thường	43.4										
1722	Ngô Văn Thường	151.7										
1723	Ngô Văn Thường	172.1										
1724	Ngô Văn Thường	75.5										
1725	Ngô Văn Thường	247										

1726	Ngô Văn Thường	136.3										
1727	Ngô Văn Thường	66.2										
1728	Ngô Văn Ty	41.2										
1729	Ngô Văn Ty	75.7										
1730	Ngô Văn Ty	37.5										
1731	Ngô Văn Ty	1455.3										
1732	Ngô Văn Ty	981.9										
1733	Ngô Văn Ty	299.6	67.5									
1734	Ngô Văn Ty	2487.3										
1735	Ngô Xuân Tình	12.8										x
1736	Ngô Xuân Tình	51.3	x									
1737	Nguyễn Đức Thắng	1311.5 4										
1738	Nguyễn Hữu Toàn	281.85										x
1739	Nguyễn Hữu Toàn	983.58										
1740	Nguyễn Kim Hoạt	77.54										
1741	Nguyễn Ngọc Dương	112.03								x		
1742	Nguyễn Ngọc Quân	5.36										
1743	Nguyễn Thành Đô	412.33										
1744	Nguyễn Thành Đô	143.31										
1745	Nguyễn Thành Đô	341.8										
1746	Nguyễn Thành Đô	105.82										
1747	Nguyễn Thành Đô	31.6										
1748	Nguyễn Thị Bình	9.21										
1749	Nguyễn Thị Bình	193.5										
1750	Nguyễn Thị Bình	14.53										
1751	Nguyễn Thị Cung	1054.2										
1752	Nguyễn Thị Cung	2794.4										
1753	Nguyễn Thị Cung	385.5	x									
1754	Nguyễn Thị Hạnh	194.8										
1755	Nguyễn thị Kim Chi	507.24										
1756	Nguyễn thị Kim Chi	199.23										x
1757	Nguyễn Thị Ngo	190										
1758	Nguyễn Thị Nhân	4.1										
1759	Nguyễn Thị Oanh	124										
1760	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	74.3										
1761	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	171.7										
1762	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	80.6										
1763	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	367.9										
1764	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	220.14										
1765	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	783.1										
1766	Nguyễn Thị Thu	296.17										
1767	Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang	21.75										

1768	Nguyễn Thị Tước	44.6										
1769	Nguyễn Thị Vui	475.7										
1770	Nguyễn Thị Vui	183.88										
1771	Nguyễn Thị Vui	493.5										
1772	Nguyễn Thị Vui	485.99										
1773	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	221.43										
1774	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	138.53										
1775	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	158.36										
1776	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	97.83										
1777	Nguyễn Tiến Kim	1237.4 4								x		
1778	Nguyễn Tiến Kim	49.32										x
1779	Nguyễn Tiến Kim	512.3								x		
1780	Nguyễn Văn Chấn	159.7										x
1781	Nguyễn Văn Chiêu	797.6										
1782	Nguyễn Văn Chiêu	21.2										
1783	Nguyễn Văn Côi	62.94										
1784	Nguyễn Văn Công	801.02										
1785	Nguyễn Văn Công	301										
1786	Nguyễn Văn Công	1102.9 3										
1787	Nguyễn Văn Công	1878.9 7										
1788	Nguyễn văn Doãn	344.2										
1789	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	434.63										
1790	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	19.6										
1791	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	239.38										
1792	Nguyễn Văn Huy	240.36										
1793	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	2767.7										
1794	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	257.8	x									
1795	Nguyễn Văn Khanh	808.9	x									
1796	Nguyễn văn Khanh	456.7										
1797	Nguyễn văn Khanh	42.3										
1798	Nguyễn văn Khanh	237.1										
1799	Nguyễn văn Khanh	1211.3										
1800	Nguyễn Văn Lục	552.8										
1801	Nguyễn Văn Mẫn	184.85										
1802	Nguyễn Văn Mẫn	82.8										
1803	Nguyễn Văn Mẫn	388.87										
1804	Nguyễn Văn Nhân	267.5										
1805	Nguyễn Văn Nhân	110.28										
1806	Nguyễn Văn Phương	298.24										
1807	Nguyễn Văn Soạn	207.96										
1808	Nguyễn Văn Soạn	140.31								x		
1809	Nguyễn Văn Soạn	89.12										
1810	Nguyễn Văn Soạn	1499.8										

		2										
1811	Nguyễn Văn Thành	173.48										
1812	Nguyễn Văn Tình	178.57										
1813	Nguyễn Văn Ước	45.08										
1814	Nguyễn Văn Vy	751.2										
1815	Nông Văn Bích	119										
1816	Nông Văn Bích	0.67										
1817	Nông Văn Bích	41.91										
1818	Nông Văn Dũng	198.8										
1819	Nông Văn Dũng	93.2										
1820	Nông Văn Dũng	26										
1821	Nông Văn Dũng	430.4										
1822	Nông Văn Dũng	25.55										
1823	Nông Văn Dũng	146.2										
1824	Nông Văn Dũng	339										
1825	Nông Văn Dũng	1288.1 4										
1826	Nông Xuân Long	296.17										
1827	Nông Xuân Long	11.5										
1828	Nông Xuân Long	11.1										
1829	Phạm Kim Cương	13.1										
1830	Phạm Kim Cương	35.4										
1831	Phạm Thị Loan	185.9										
1832	Phạm Thị Loan	84										
1833	Phạm Thị Loan	163.6										
1834	Phạm Thị Loan	110										
1835	Phạm Thị Ngân	6.6										
1836	Phạm Thị Thịnh	97										
1837	Phạm Thị Thuộc	21										
1838	Phạm Tiến Dũng	899.1										
1839	Phạm Văn Chung	2451.2							x			
1840	Phạm Văn Đông	631.2										
1841	Phạm Văn Đông	10										
1842	Phạm Văn Đông	47.6										
1843	Phạm Văn Đông	2.9										
1844	Phạm Văn Đông	68.8										
1845	Phạm Văn Đông	1.9										
1846	Phạm Văn Nhẫn	129.6										
1847	Phạm Văn Nhẫn	101.1										
1848	Phạm Văn Nhẫn	272.5										
1849	Phạm Văn Thảng	1138.3										
1850	Phạm Văn Thảng	164.5										
1851	Phạm Văn Thiệu	25.2										
1852	Phạm Văn Thiệu	625.5										
1853	Phạm Văn Thiệu	1389.5										

		3										
1854	Phạm Văn Trung	80										
1855	Phạm Văn Trung	286.4										
1856	Phạm Văn Trung	163.6										
1857	Phạm Văn Trung	1007.7										
1858	Phạm Văn Trung	190	x									
1859	Phạm Văn Trung	83.4										
1860	Phạm Văn Trung	195.7										
1861	Phạm Xuân Cách	1004.8										
1862	Phạm Xuân Cách	116.2	x									
1863	Phạm Xuân Cách	167.6										
1864	Tạ Văn Chín	233.4										
1865	Tạ Văn Chín	20.3										
1866	Tạ Văn Chín	32.4										
1867	Tạ Văn Chín	68.1										
1868	Tạ Văn Túc	1547.5										
1869	Tạ Văn Túc	324	x									
1870	Tạ Văn Túc	967.8										
1871	Tạ Văn Túc	243										
1872	Thành	815.31										
1873	Thịnh Kim	734.25										
1874	Trần Công Tấn	1603.4 1										
1875	Trần Công Tấn	604.76										
1876	Trần Công Tấn	875.74										
1877	Trần Công Tấn	185.1										
1878	Trần Công Tấn	159.74										
1879	Trần Công Tấn	53.37										
1880	Trần Ngọc Phú	35.18									x	
1881	Trần Văn Bái	550.2										
1882	Trương Thị Sự	172.5										
1883	Trương Thị Sự	38.6										
1884	UBND xã	269.3										
1885	UBND xã Lương Thịnh 1	2372.2 1	x									
1886	UBND xã Lương Thịnh 2	172.56										
1887	UBND xã Lương Thịnh 2	137.3										
1888	UBND xã Lương Thịnh 2	319.4										
1889	Vũ Mạnh Tuấn	425.95										
1890	Vũ Mạnh Tuấn	178.9										
1891	Vũ Mạnh Tuấn	503.5										
1892	Vũ Thị Rền	96.6										
1893	Vũ Thị Rền	63.8										
1894	Vũ Thị Rền	3661.8										

1895	Vũ Thị Thìn	36.6										
1896	Vũ Thị Thìn	74.4										
1897	Vũ Thị Thìn	107										
1898	Vũ Thị Thìn	232.8										
1899	Vũ Thị Thìn	196.7										
1900	Vũ Văn Bách	925.51										
1901	Vũ Văn Lý	159.6										
1902	Vũ Văn Lý	1028.6										
1903	Vũ Văn Lý	1336.5										
1904	Vũ Văn Phú	101										
1905	Vũ Văn Tú	116.3										
1906	Không tên	76.7										
1907	Không tên	76.8							x			
1908	Không tên	70.9										
1909	Không tên	143.8										
1910	Không tên	4.1										
1911	Rehabilitation of the three Nam Cuong regulating lakes											
1912	Nguyễn Thị Đông	1545.1										
1913	Nguyễn Thị Đông	255										
1914	Đỗ Ngọc Lân	190.5			x							
1915	Đỗ Ngọc Lân	47.4										
1916	Phạm Thị Do	71.9										
1917	Nguyễn Văn Hải	29.5										
1918	Tô Việt Bắc (Phạm Thị Châu)	10.7										x
1919	Phạm Thị Quỳnh	24.8										
1920	Đỗ anh Tuấn (Giang)	15.1							x			
1921	Nguyễn Chí Thiện (Ngô Thị Sửu)	25.5										
1922	Đặng Văn Đào	200										
1923	Phạm Văn Lợi	400										
1924	Nguyễn Văn Hoan	300										
1925	Đỗ Quang Tuyền	200										
1926	UBND	5085.45										
1927	Resettlement											
1928	Nguyễn Tiến Kim	1736.8										
1929	Nguyễn Văn Mẫn	560.5										
1930	Phạm thị Ngân	157.3										
1931	Nguyễn Văn Huy	1273.1										
1932	Bùi Quang Chính	478										
1933	Lương Thị Mùi	200.3										
1934	Bùi Minh kính	4308										
1935	Vux Văn Khu	2163.8										

1936	Lê Thị Nhạn	1292.8										
1937	Phạm Thị Lượ	2082.4										
1938	Đào Đức Quang	2105.1										
1939	Nguyễn Thị Sáng	2178.5										
1940	Nguyễn Mạnh Thắng	591										
1941	nguyễn Thị Chén	503										
1942	Nguyễn Thị Tích	243.8										
1943	Nguyễn Thị Tích	347.1										
1944	Nguyễn Đăng Lộc	214.8										
1945	Nguyễn Thị Tuyết	379.6										
1946	Đàm Quang khai	666.8										
1947	Cần Văn Minh	517										
1948	Nguyễn Khắc Hoàn	135.8										
1949	Đào Thanh Quỳ	245.3										
1950	Đỗ Trường Giang	98.9										
1951	Vị Văn Khải	70.1										
1952	UBND	1044										
1953	Nguyễn Văn Tuyết	32.5										
1954	UBND	372										
1955	Nguyễn Văn Uy	452.8										
1956	Mâu Văn Thọ	162.5	x									
1957	Mâu Văn Sinh	77.2	x									
1958	Mâu Văn Thọ	223.4										
1959	UBND	490.9										
1960	Nguyễn Thị Hà	213.3	x									
1961	Lê Thị Lợi	19.5										
1962	Lê Thị Lợi	111.7										
1963	Nguyễn Thị Hà	315.7										
1964	Mâu Văn Thọ	218.8										
1965	Trần Văn Quang	630.7										
1966	Phạm Thị Quý	114.2										
1967	Phạm Văn An	134.9										
1968	Phạm Văn An	158.2										
1969	Phạm Thị Quý	319.7										
1970	Phạm Văn An	319										
1971	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	513.5										
1972	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	55.4										
1973	Lưu Phong Quỳnh	269.1										
1974	Trần Ngọc Sơn	429.5										
1975	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Tâm	1057.8										
1976	Trại Hồng Ka	89.6										
1977	Vuũ Thị Hiến	379										
1978	Vũ Thị Hiến	220.9										

