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Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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Table of Contents

i – iii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1–10
1. Introduction	11
1.1 The Project	11
1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan	12
1.2.1 Strategy for EM	12
1.2.2 Ethnic Minority in Vietnam	12
2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas	13
2.1 The <i>Hmong</i>	13
2.2 The <i>Tay</i>	19
2.3 The <i>Dao</i>	22
2.4 The <i>Thai</i>	27
2.5 The <i>San Chay</i>	30
2.6 The <i>Muong</i>	34
2.7 The <i>Nung</i>	37
3. Socio-Economic Condition of EM in the Project Areas	40
3.1 The Ethnic Minorities Household Characteristics	41
3.1.1 The <i>Hmong</i>	41
3.1.2 The <i>Tay</i>	43
3.1.3 The <i>Dao</i>	45
3.1.4 The <i>Thai</i>	47
3.1.5 The <i>Cao Lan</i>	49
3.1.6 The <i>Muong</i>	51
3.1.7 The <i>Nung</i>	53
3.2 Overall Household Characteristics of the EM Groups in the Project Areas	55
4. Land Use System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas	58
4.1 Land Holding of the EMs in the Project Areas	58
4.2 Land Use System of the EMs in the Project Areas	59
4.3 Farming System of the EMs in the Project Areas	59
5. Legal Framework	61
5.1 World Bank's OD 4.20 on Indigenous People	61
5.2 GOV Laws	61
5.3 National Committee for EMs and Mountainous Regions	61
5.4 Provincial Committees for EMs and Mountainous Regions	62
6. Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities	63

6.1	Impacts on the EM Groups	63
6.2	Impacts on Land Use System	67
	6.2.1 Impacts on Land Acquisition of the Project	67
	6.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System	68
6.3	Impacts on Houses and Structures	69
6.4	Impacts on Farming System	69
	6.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees	69
	6.4.2 Impacts on Farming System	69
7.	Participation	69
8.	Institutional Arrangement	70
9.	Development Activities	71
	9.1 For all EMs in Affected Areas	71
10.	Implementation Program	73
11.	Monitoring and Evaluation	81
12.	Estimated Budget and Financing Plan	81

Tables

4.1a	Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas	58
4.1.b	Average Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas	58
4.1.c	Average Land Holding as Percentages of the Overall Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas	59
6.1a	Number of EM DPs in Project Areas by Impact Categories	65
6.1b	Number of EM DPs by Impacted Categories – District Distribution	66
10	Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibilities	53
12	Cost Estimates of Special Programs for EM DPs	81

Appendices

1.	Project Areas
2.	Strategy for EM and Guidelines for EMDP
3.	Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas
4.	Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding
5.	Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees
6.	Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities
7.	Social Impact Assessment
8.	Proposed Action Plan

Abbreviations

AEC	Agricultural Extension Center
BARD	Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultants	SMEC International Pty.Ltd. in association with IMCC (Industrial and Mine Investment Consultant Company)
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Committee
D/L	Distribution Line
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance and Pricing
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DPC	District People's Committee
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DSS	Distribution Sub-Station
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EM DPs	Ethnic Minority Displaced Persons
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FS	Feasibility Study
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
OP 4.12	World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12
PC1	Power Company No.1
PMB	Project Management Board
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPP	Project Provincial Powers
RP	Resettlement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
USD	US Dollar
VND	Viet Nam Dong
WB	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

The overall objectives of the Rural Energy 2 Subprojects are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are (i) to provide electricity to about 13,361 HHs (around 46,033 persons) rural people and (ii) to provide higher service quality (through rehabilitation components) to around 6,505 HHs (28,195 persons) in the remote areas of 409 villages of 37 communes belong to 7 districts of Yen Bai province. In short, around 53 % of total population of such 37 communes will enjoy the power supply through rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage systems.

There are 7 ethnic minority groups in the project areas (i.e. *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong and Nung*) occupying 66.6% of the overall population of the project areas (37 communes of 7 districts of Yen Bai province).

The project affected EMs are.:

- *Hmong* 395 DP HHs (1,853 persons)
- *Tay* 290 DP HHs (1,264 persons)
- *Dao* 153 DP HHs (626 persons)
- *Thai* 65 DP HHs (313 persons)
- *Cao Lan* 17 DP HHs (73 persons)
- *Muong* 6 DP HHs (24 persons)
- *Nung* 2 DP HHs (8 persons)

(Map of Subproject Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities are shown in Appendix 1).

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

Current data shows that there is lack of electricity, particularly in the remote localities, and the number of households connected to the network is small and, where the network exists, they are almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture etc. development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The EMDP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM DPs and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMDP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

1.2.1 Strategy for EM

The Project has prepared an overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP* (Please see Appendix 2). Such Strategy is developed based on OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the WB and Policies for EM of GOV. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Energy 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. This EMDP is prepared in line with such *Guide Lines*.

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority peoples are commonly among the poor groups and have limited benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to the appearance of possible physical impacts by their land occupation for the infrastructure project or social impacts due to the changes of favorable living place and acquaintance.

The Bank's policies are to identify the possible impacts, analyze the customs, cultures and behaviors to find out the best appropriate plan to act and help those affected people. In the process it is necessary to study the policy and legal framework to integrate in the implementation schedule.

For this RE2 subprojects, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing EMDP). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMDP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described this RP. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RP. In the EMDP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OD 4.20, ensuring (a) the respect of characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic groups,

(b) avoid negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

Briefs on the ethnological characteristics of the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong and Nung* ethnic groups on the project areas.

3. Socio-economic Conditions of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The ethnic minorities in the project areas of Yen Bai province are *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* peoples. The socio-economic survey traversing the D/Ls covering 37 communes of 7 districts of Yen Bai province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed EMs households are shown in Art. 3.1.

The survey shows that there are 1,618 households (6,167 persons) would be affected by the subprojects in 37 communes belong to 7 districts of Yen Bai province, of which 928 HHs (4,161 persons) are ethnic minorities – the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung*. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 6 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

There are 928 DP HHs (4,161 persons) of *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* ethnic minority peoples in the project areas :

• <i>Hmong</i>	395 DP HHs (1,853 persons)
• <i>Tay</i>	290 DP HHs (1,264 persons)
• <i>Dao</i>	153 DP HHs (626 persons)
• <i>Thai</i>	65 DP HHs (313 persons)
• <i>Cao Lan</i>	17 DP HHs (73 persons)
• <i>Muong</i>	6 DP HHs (24 persons)
• <i>Nung</i>	2 DP HHs (8 persons)
Total	928 DP HHs 4,161 persons

The household characteristics of the ethnic minorities (average family size, age groups, education standard, occupation, amenity, sources of income and expenses), housing condition, cultivation land etc. are surveyed and described in details in Art.3.1 of this report.

(Appendix 7 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

4. Land Use System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

Land Use System

The crop (i.e. corn etc.) cultivation land occupies a large percentage in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas i.e. 33.11%, while paddy land occupies 28.55 %, garden land occupies 23.07%, forest land occupies 13.35 %, and residential land occupies 1.88 % of their total land-holding.

Please see Appendix 3 for the *Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas*.

Farming System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

Stand second to crop (i.e. corn etc.) planting is the he wet rice planting of the EM groups in the project areas : autumn paddy crop and winter paddy crop.

Many EMs own their ponds for fish rearing. However, the output (in the project areas), in general, is almost for self consumption. The significant aqua products are fish from 'fishing rearing in cages'.

The garden land is used by the EMs for multi purposes : planting of long term trees (eucalyptus, bamboo, jackfruit, grapefruit etc.) mixed up with short term crops (maize, sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

The crop land is used by the *EM* farmers for planting of corn, groundnut, or sugarcane.

It is noted that the 'shifting cultivation' and 'slash and burn' practices are still exist among the ethnic groups in the project areas.

Due to insignificant affects, the subproject does not affect either the land use system or the farming system of the EM groups in the project areas.

5. Legal Framework

5.1 The OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

This plan is developed based on OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV,

According to OD 4.20: "The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.", and

"The Bank's policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the *informed participation* of the indigenous

people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.”

5.2 Vietnam Law

Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam Law and Vietnam Constitution (1992).

One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 02/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main points (a) develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying, (b) step by step overcome the lack of food and (c) consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.

5.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas

According to the government guidance No. 525/TTG dt. 02.11.1993, the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities' development. At the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas (or Committee for Ethnic Minorities or Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Religion... depending on certain province) and similar organization at the district level.

5.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

During 2003 – 2004, the Yen Bai provincial and district Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions Committees have (a) organized workshops on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district NGOs and *EM* Chiefs of villages, (b) realized GOV policies on subsidy for prices and transport cost for seedlings and iodize salt for the EMs and supports to poor EM HHs in their production, residential land, housing and fresh water and, (c) mobilized and cooperated with commune and district NGOs (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to support the *EM* lonely old people and orphan children in many occasions.

6. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

6.1 Impacts on EMs Groups

The Project would impact on 928 DP HHs (4,161 persons) of *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* EMs in 37 communes of 7 districts in the project areas of Yen Bai province.

There are 928 HHs (4,161 persons) of EM DPs, of these :

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition 925 HHs
(4,151 persons)
- Number of EM DP affected by temporarily land acquisition 928 HHs
(4,161 persons)
- Number of EM DP affected on houses/structures Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on business Nil
- No impacts on customary land, sensitive places Nil

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.7%

There is no EM pagoda, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures as described in Art.7.2.

Please see Appendix 6 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

6.2 Impacts on Land Use System

6.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

There are 925 EM DP HHs with permanently affected productive land with total area of 22,025 m² and 928 EM DP HHs with temporarily affected productive land with total area of 70,254 m².

The permanently acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is more than 3,000 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the average EM DP affected productive land is only 0.7% of their total productive land holding only.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. around 0.7% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM DPs in the project areas is not affected.

6.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is no EM DP affected on houses/structures (fully or partially).

6.4 Impacts on Farming System

6.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

There are 925 EM HHs in the project areas with 3,365 m² of rice and 7,865 m² of crops would be affected.

There are 572 EM HHs in the project areas with 7,731 perennial/fruit trees may be affected.

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees*.

6.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

- Considering the impacts on land acquisition and impacts on crops and trees, as described above, the farming system of the EM DPs in the project areas is not affected.

(Pls. see Appendix 7 for *Social Impact Assessment*).

7. Participation

The EM elders and representatives of EM DPs in 37 communes have taken part in many community meetings held by PMB and Consultants during the project preparation (along with RP/EMDP preparation).

The proposed layouts of D/L routes are also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, project site selection, alignment of routes etc. so as the proposed selected line route and DSSs are the least impact option.

In the community meetings, DPs' queries on RP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and DPs' opinions, including voluntary donation of their marginal impacts on trees, crops (i.e. bananas, papayas etc.), bamboo fences etc. of insignificant values were recorded.

The prevailing opinion of DPs and EM DPs in the project areas :

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

- Low income DPs suggest for assistance or payment on installment for their household connection.

All feedback of DPs and EM DPs is integrated in this EMDP and RP of this subproject.

8. Institutional Arrangement

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 2 of this RP.

To implement this EMDP smoothly, PC1 and its PMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.
- Hiring qualified personnel for implementing EMDP.
- Establishing field offices for smoothly EMDP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMDP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders are represented in local RP and EMDP committees.

9. Development Activities

The plans are not only for DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentions in RP, this EMDP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples amongst the authority of village/commune (the *EM* elders) and EM DPs and representatives of commune NGOs. PMB and Consultants made the presentation on the locations of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

Through consultation with and participation of local authorities and EM in the project affected areas, local authorities and EM gave the feedback on the potential of adverse impacts by the project as below:

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages.
- access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMDP and Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMP of EA report).

9.1 For all EMs in the Affected Areas

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas (a) training for electric safety (to be organized by PMB/Consultants), (b) training on applying, use and management of loan (to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD) and Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers (to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer's Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)

The Yen Bai provincial administration have agreed that long-term loan shall be extended to all low-income EM HHs (through BARD) covering total cost of their household connection.

10. Implementation Program

The EMDP implementation program will be carried out in parallel with the RP implementation program.

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RP of this subproject.

Please see Table 8 for the responsibilities on each program.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP/EMDP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in co-ordination with local Peoples' Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks for RP and EMDP implementation. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP/EMDP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RP of this subproject.

12. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

Cost estimate for some special programs/actions of EMDP is as below with the budget from the counterpart : People's Committee of Yen Bai province.

Table 12 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP

Sr. No.	Item	Details	Unit : VND	
				Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 37 communes (provincial or district BARD)		111,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 37 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PCI PMB, Consultants)		111,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for credit program • for electric safety 		37,000,000 37,000,000
			<i>Total</i>	296,000,000
			Contingency (20%)	59,200,000
			Grand Total	355,200,000

Notes The People's Committee of Yen Bai province already agreed to extent long-term loan (through BARD) for an amount covering total cost of household connection (average estimate of around 350,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EMs.



1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

The overall objectives of the Rural Energy 2 Subprojects are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are (i) to provide electricity to about 13,361 HHs (around 46,033 persons) rural people and (ii) to provide higher service quality (through rehabilitation components) to around 6,505 HHs (28,195 persons) in the remote areas of 409 villages of 37 communes belong to 7 districts of Yen Bai province. In short, around 53 % of total population of such 37 communes will enjoy the power supply through rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage systems.

There are 30 ethnic minority groups in Yen Bai province, totaling 72,184 HHs (360,670 persons) occupying 50.4% of the overall population of Yen Bai province.

However, there are only 7 ethnic minority groups in the project areas (i.e. *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong and Nung*) occupying 66.6% of the overall population of the project areas (37 communes of 7 districts).

The project affected EMs are :

- *Hmong* 395 DP HHs (1,853 persons)
- *Tay* 290 DP HHs (1,264 persons)
- *Dao* 153 DP HHs (626 persons)
- *Thai* 65 DP HHs (313 persons)
- *Cao Lan* 17 DP HHs (73 persons)
- *Muong* 6 DP HHs (24 persons)
- *Nung* 2 DP HHs (8 persons)

(*Maps of Sub-Project Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities* are shown in Appendix 1).

The efficiency improvement of the power distribution network in the project areas comprises of (i) construction and installation of 159 km of MV line and 145 km of LV line, (ii) rehabilitation of 88 km of LV line and, (iii) installation of 76 DSSs and 22,962 units of electric meters in 37 communes of 7 districts of Yen Bai province.

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement. In fact, there are many DPs who volunteer to donate their marginally affected land/assets in lieu of cash contribution for the project construction.

Current data shows that there is lack of electricity, particularly in the remote localities, and the number of households connected to the network is small and, where the network exists, they are almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture etc. development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

As mentioned above, implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for the pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. Although, every special effort are made through design, construction measures and construction schedule to reduce adverse impacts on the local communities, particularly the ethnic minorities, however, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. The adverse impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity : most impacts on land of EMs are temporary while some EM DPs would be permanently acquired land for the pole foundations.

The EMDP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM DPs and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMDP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

The plans are not only for DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentions in RP, this EMDP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

1.2.1 Strategy for EM

The Project has prepared an overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Energy 2 subprojects. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project.

Pls see Apendix 2 for *Strategy for Ethnbc Monorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*.

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

In Vietnam, the indigenous peoples, particularly the ethnic minority peoples are commonly among the poorest groups and have limited benefits from social development. They are vulnerable to the appearance of possible physical impacts by

their land occupation for the infrastructure project or social impacts due to the changes of favorable place living acquaintance.

The Bank's policies are to identify the possible impacts, analyze the customs, cultures and behaviors to find out the best appropriate plan to act and help those affected people. In the process it is necessary to study the policy and legal framework to integrate in the implementation schedule. Organization needs to build to precede the plan, monitor and supervise in order to contribute to the improvement of indigenous peoples life conditions.

- For this RE2 subprojects, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing Ethnic Minority Development Plan). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMDP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described this RP. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RP. In the EMDP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OD 4.20, ensuring the following:

- Respect characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic group;
- Avoid negative impacts on ethnic group during development progress, and
- Ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

There are 30 ethnic minority peoples (among them, 12 EM groups with the population of more than 500 people and the rest occupy smaller percentages) spreading in all localities of the province totaling 72,184 HHs (360,670 persons) and occupy 50.4% of the overall population of Yen Bai province.

- In general, the EM peoples in Yen Bai province live in communities (in hamlets, villages) and intermingle with each other EM groups. (However, the *Hmong* people is mainly centralized in the high land of Tram Tau, Mu Cang Chai and Van Chan districts in their relatively isolated hamlets/villages and not much mixed up with other EM groups).

Two or three generations families are commonly found in the EM communities in Yen Bai.

The main sources of income of the EM peoples are agricultural and forestry production.

- Each EM group having their own rich and diversified cultural heritages. Most of the EM groups (96.2%) worship their ancestors and their traditional genies and the rest (3.8%) follows catholic, protestant or Buddhism.

Although, they have their own languages, traditional culture, habits, ways of living etc., but at the same time, they harmoniously mixed up with the local *Viet* communities in many ways i.e. almost all of their children attend the public schools, the *EM* peoples joint in with all public cultural activities, share the prevailing economic opportunities and enjoy the public interests.

2.1 The *Hmong*

Denomination *Hmong*

Other names *Mieu Toc, Meo or Mèo, Man Trang*

- Small local groups *Green Hmong, Red Hmong, Variegated Hmong, Black Hmong and Na Miao*

Language *Hmong-Dao in Austro-Asian Language Family*

Areas of Habitation

The highland region of all provinces : Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Son La, Lai Chau, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Hoa Binh

Their congeners are also present in China, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. The *Hmong* are part of the *San Miao* of the southern China. Around the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, they immigrated to Vietnam and built hamlets in highland regions of Ha Giang and Lao Cai provinces. The history of this immigration is closely linked to that of the *Hmong* struggle against the Chinese feudal authorities.

- Material Life

Housing

The *Hmong* house is often rudimentary in architecture and comprises three bays and two lean-tos. The altar to the ancestors is located in the central bay. The lateral bays serve as kitchen and bedrooms. Only the *Na Miao* group which live near the *Tay* have adopted the house on stilts of the latter.

Dressing

The traditional female attire comprises a knee-length skirt and a blouse opening at the front.

The skirt of the *White Hmong* is of unbleached fabric while that of other groups such as the *Variegated Hmong, Green Hmong* and *Black Hmong* is dyed indigo. The lower

hem of the skirt worn by the *Variegated Hmong* is decorated with a band of spiral patterns and geometrical figures.

With a blouse worn open at the front and unbuttoned, *Hmong* women wear a kind of white brassiere as underwear. The blouse has a very low neck and its hem is decorated with fabric bands in various colors. The sleeves are also trimmed in the same way.

The *Hmong* woman wears in addition a pad on her back, an apron to cover the skirt at the front, and a long belt wound several times around the waist and tied loosely at the back. She walks barefoot and wears leggings. Only the *Na Miao* group have adopted *Nung* female attire. The *White Hmong* woman has a distinctive hairstyle; she shaves her hair round the head, leaving a tuft of hair on the top of the skull wrapped in a large turban. The *Variegated Hmong* woman keeps her hair long, wound round her head and adding some false locks to make it longer. Young *Green Hmong* girls let their hair fall freely to the shoulders. Once married, they wear it in a chignon on top of the head, inclined a little towards the front.

Hmong women decorate themselves with several bracelets and large necklaces. Quite a few wear earrings.

Hmong men wear wide trousers knotted at the waist and a short vest with full sleeves. They let their hair fall loosely to the shoulders or shave it round the head leaving a tuft on top, cover the head with a large turban. They also like to wear necklaces and bracelets made of bronze or silver.

Cultivation

The principal food plant grown by the *Hmong* is corn, with rice taking second place. Besides irrigated fields, they also cultivate rice on terraces. The remaining plots are burnt-over land for corn or rice, most often grown in rotation. Even in fields on steep mountainsides scattered with big rocks, the *Hmong* always plough and harrow carefully before sowing. In the corn field, they alternately plant various leguminous plants such as green beans and peas. During the growing period, weeding is done twice or three times. Rice seeds are put into holes or by throwing over burnt-over land in rotation with various gourd plants and vegetables. In many places, the fields are surrounded by hedges.

The principal fibre plant is hemp. The *Hmong* and the *Na Miao* grow cotton and are good weavers.

The plant most characteristic of the *Hmong* is the poppy which in the past had an important place in the *Hmong* economy; *Gynure sa ponica*, the *Conioselinum unittatum*, and Job's tears are valuable medicinal plants increasingly grown nowadays. Fruit trees such as peach, plum and apple are famous throughout the country, although the sale of their produce is limited in *Hmong* areas due to problems of transport.

Animal husbandry

Poultry and cattle rearing are relatively well developed. Most *Hmong* families have buffaloes, oxen and horses as draught, pack and saddle-animals. Each family rears at

least five pigs; some have up to a dozen. Chickens are the most popular type of poultry. Each family possesses 30–40 of them on average. Some have hundreds of them.

The utilization of forest produce such as *stick lac*, *Polygonum melliflorium*, *cardamom*, *Cyperus rotundus* and gentians constitute quite an important additional source of income for the family economy.

The *Hmong* hunt using flintlocks or traps to catch foxes, deer, wild boar and even tiger.

Handicraft

Among the *Hmong*, handicrafts are quite developed : weaving, cloth dyeing with indigo, the making of paper, agricultural implements, flintlocks and silver jewelry, leather tanning, the manufacture of items from horse skin, basketry including baskets for carrying children on the back, bag and the lids of cooking pots; and carpentry (spoons, troughs, basins, small bath tubs). However, these occupations are pursued at certain periods only during idle times of agricultural cycle. The sale of artisan and forest products takes place in markets that are held once a week in certain regional centers.

In the past, the *Hmong* lived in considerable poverty, practicing shifting cultivation on the slopes of rocky mountains. They have now changed to a sedentary lifestyle, establishing hydraulic systems to develop irrigated or terraced fields and growing crops on plots of land surrounded by stone borders.

Social and Family Relationships

The feudal-colonial authorities turned the *Hmong* autonomous administrative system into a mechanism of repression for their own benefit. This mechanism comprised the *seo phai*, the *ma phai* at the head of the smallest administrative unit, the *trung tuo* who governs a hamlet, the *thong ly* and the *tong giap* who administered a whole region.

Across the land, fields, mountains and forests belonged to the State, of which the above-mentioned authorities were the representatives. Moreover, the heads of the great families also had great regional influence. It can be said that with the administrative authorities, they constituted an upper class in *Hmong* population, while the majority, the class of laboring peasants who had to pay taxes and perform corvée in order to gain the right to cultivate their lands. In general, social differentiation was not the same among the sedentary *Hmong* and shifting *Hmong*.

Among the former, social differentiation was already clearly marked with private property while the proprietors had in return to pay taxes and furnish unpaid labor. Land was often a subject of transaction and dispute. Some landowners took up to one third of the cultivable lands in their locality, bringing tenancy and the hiring of work hands and buffaloes; usury, requisition of labor and the monopolist sale of opium. All these exploitative practices were used to the utmost by local landowners and notables. In addition, the peasants were subjected to heavy taxation on their burnt-over land, on their horse for going to market for opium selling and more.

Among shifting *Hmong*, when someone finds an area of cultivable land, he marks it with some personal sign and his temporary propriety rights are recognized by society. If he leaves the region and does not cede the land to relatives or friends for a generally modest sum, it will be left to return its 'natural' state and can be marked again by someone else. The rich or well-to-do were precisely those who had access to abundant labor and more opportunity than others to find good land. They were also good artisans and animal breeders or members of the administration who had enriched themselves thanks to gifts from their subjects or to free labor supplied by the divorced or condemned who had come to live under their protection. Although rich, they also participated in production work like other peasants.

Hmong society is now characterized by great solidarity among members of the same family and among villagers.

The village, called a *giao*, is the smallest administrative unit comprising from just a few households up to hundreds, the population density depending on the agricultural situation in the region. The inhabitants are grouped in families of different importance. A few villagers are inhabited by members of one family only. Each village has its own territory, titular genie and village conventions which are respected by public opinion and violations of which are severely punished. These conventions are revised each year in the course of a ceremony venerating the titular genie; the rites are always followed by a collective meal called a *nao song* which, in the eyes of the villagers, officially confirms the amendments, in the presence of the genie. The village chief is known as a *lung thau* or *song thau* whose responsibilities are often shared between two persons. In some places there is a kind of rural commune at a higher level than the *giao* called a *giong*. The latter has all the characteristics of the *giao*, the only difference being that the chief of a *giong* is not designated by the inhabitants; this function held concurrently by the region's highest administrative authority.

The *Hmong* belong to many families, the best-known of which are the *Giang, Sung, Ly Vang, Trang, Tan, Lu, Thao* and *Then*. Given names are often a word indicating an animal, natural phenomenon or taboo. Marriages are absolutely forbidden between men and women of the same lineage. Each lineage has conventions relating to the worship of common ancestors. The head of the lineage is respected person enjoying great prestige among the members of the lineage, age and status being secondary considerations. Relationships among members of the same lineage are always very close even when they live far away from one another, sometimes separated by a national frontier. It is general belief among the *Hmong* that persons of the same patronymic can live and die together in the same house, and must help and support one another even at the price of their lives if need be.

The patrilineal nuclear family is the rule in *Hmong* society; men occupy a position of absolute superiority, and polygamy is common. A young woman, after crossing the threshold of her husband's house and a ceremony in memory of the ancestors no longer has the right to return to her parents' house unless she has explicit permission from her parents-in-law and is accompanied by her husband. Levirate custom requires that, on the death of her husband, a widow marries the younger brother of the dead husband, and is considered as a second-rank wife if the latter is already married. If the

dead husband has no younger brother, she will marry one of his cousins. In the event of divorce, the wife returns to her parents' but requests the protection of a notable; she will leave the house of the latter only when she remarries. Where a widow desires to regain her freedom, she will pay a certain sum to her in-laws in compensation.

Marriage by kidnapping is still fairly common in *Hmong* society. The young man who takes away a young woman with the assistance of his friends, and forces her to cross the threshold of his house will inform his future in-laws only two days after the kidnap and demand the celebration of the wedding. In accordance with custom, the young woman's family must not reject the demand. This type of forcible marriage has been the cause of a great deal of unhappiness.

Marriage between quite distant cousins, direct or cross, preferably between the son of the maternal uncle and the daughter of the paternal aunt, are encouraged by custom.

The *Hmong* woman gives birth in a squatting position. The placenta is buried under the bed if the baby is a girl and at the foot of the principal column of the house (the place reserved for the altar to the ancestors) if a boy.

Hmong custom requires the burial of the dead. The body is put on a board which is hung before the altar to the ancestors or on a bench placed across the door. In certain lineages, the dead body is exposed to the open air for a few days before burial, no doubt a vestige of the old practice of leaving a corpse to be disposed of by birds. This custom still exists among the *Dao Tien*. Before putting the body into a coffin, holes are made in his clothes, a symbolic act of destruction to mark that these things belong now to the other world, that of the dead.

Spiritual Life

The *Hmong* worship spirits : those of the house, door and cattle. A formerly widespread belief attributed spirits even to the living (the malevolent spirit *Ngu hai* which affects human beings and cattle). In such condition, exorcism could cause the death of a person. Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism have also left their marks on a number of concepts and *Hmong* social institutions, on the practice of magic, belief in reincarnation and the innate superiority of man over woman. At the beginning of the 20th century, Catholic missionaries attempted to convert the *Hmong*. Churches were built in Sa Pa (Lao Cai) and Nghia Lo.

The *Hmong* have traditional artistic and cultural heritage which is unique, rich and varied. It reflects their popular knowledge about nature and society, expresses noble feelings, aspirations for liberty, justice and charity, extols work and virtue and condemns bad habits and vices such as laziness, mean, cruelty, hypocrisy and lying.

In the past, the *Hmong* had no script, the preservation and dissemination of literature being done orally and based only on memory. This literary tradition comprises legends, folk songs, riddles and proverbs. Their art, dance and music are remarkable, especially the traditional motifs embroidered with skill by *Hmong* women. Musical instruments comprises skin drums, *khen* and harps, the drum and *khen* are used at funerals and in a number of other rituals and ceremonies. Boys and girls play the *khen*

and harp to express their feelings. These instruments also provide the rhythm for folk dances, and accompany songs in ceremonies, weddings and receptions.

2.2 The Tay

Denomination	<i>Tay.</i>
Other name	<i>Tho.</i>
Small local groups	<i>Phen, Thu Lao, Pa Di, Ngan.</i>
Language	<i>Tay-Thai group in Austro-Asian Language Family.</i>
Areas of habitation	Along a belt from Quang Ninh province to Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces via Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Tuyen Quang, Ha Giang and also scattered in Dien Bien Phu (Lai Chai province) and in Lam Dong and Dak Lak provinces. The <i>Tay</i> are indigenous to their present area of habitation.

Material life

Housing

A *Tay* village on average has 40–50 houses (maximum 100) built at the foot of a mountain or hill or near a river and stream. The *ban* (village) in the upper region of Cao Bang and Lang Son are generally surrounded by a bamboo hedge in the same way as those of the *Viet*. The houses of *ban* in the frontier regions are often protected against interlopers by a stone wall along with a ditch.

The houses are on stilts with a two-flap or four-flap roof of palm leaves, tiles or thatch. The interior is divided into two by a partition, the rear section serving as a bedroom and kitchen, the front part is used for reception and study room for the children. The altar for the worship of the ancestors is also located in the front part. The columns are made of tree trunks and supported by blocks of stone. The wooden floor extends outwards from the four sides of the house and forms a kind of balcony with handrail all around. House of clay with tiled roofs have made an appearance and become more and more numerous.

Dresses

Men's clothes are dyed with indigo and are similar to those of neighboring ethnic groups.

Women generally wear a scarf knotted in a way to form a "crow's bill" on the forehead, a four-paneled dress split at the sides up to the armpits, and a silk belt knotted at the back with both ends hanging down. Women of *Phen* group wear an indigo skirt and short vest in white. The vests of young *Pa Di* group women are decorated at the front by beehive-shaped silver buttons. Women like to wear silver earrings, necklaces and bracelets around their wrists and ankles.

Cultivation

The *Tay* mainly cultivate wet rice, their staple food. Techniques are fairly advanced and catching up with those of the *Viet*, including an effective irrigation system.

Market gardening is a recent innovation, however, the *Tay* have been engaging in producing specific crops i.e. anise (in Lang Son), soya bean (in Cao Bang and Lang Son), cinnamon (in Yen Bai), high value trees for timber and tea (in Bac Thai and Ha Giang) and tobacco (in Cao Bang and Lang Son). They also grow cotton, indigo plant, fruit trees (peaches, apricot, tangerine etc.), chestnut and other crops. The *Tay* has long experience in the growing of bamboo used as building material and in basketry.

Animal husbandry

Animal raising is quite developed in the *Tay* communities. Their farmyards are crowded with poultry and pigs; oxen and buffaloes are left to wander in the valleys and are brought back only at ploughing time. The Nuoc Hai horses (Cao Bang), That Khe duck (Lang Son) and Trung Khanh duck (Cao Bang), Bao Lac ox (Cao Bang) and pigs from Lang Son are known throughout the country.

Fish rearing in ponds and lakes is also a specialty of the *Tay* communities.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts are fairly sophisticated and satisfied the local requirements. Surplus items are used for exchange. Brocade (Cao Bang) is a popular artifact in the domestic markets and also becoming an important export item. Barter is a feature mainly prevailing in the border markets.

Social and Family Relationship

Prior to 1945, the *Tay* society was already sophisticated, but not uniformly. In the basins of the Gam, Lo Chay and Hong (Red) rivers, the *tho ty* (the administration appointed by the feudal court) were in existence right up to 1954. These *tho ty* (or *quang*) were hereditary. They expropriated all the land and turned the peasants into serfs. The people were divided into two categories : free peasants who cultivated communal lands but had to fulfill obligations towards the village, pay dues to the lords and perform corvée and semi-free peasants who had to perform corvée and offer tribute to the lords in return for the right of residence and the benefits from a piece of land. During these old days, the "droit de cuissage" (the right of a feudal lord to abuse a bride before the husband) was maintained as well as the custom of burying alive any notables who had served the lord upon the latter's death. In other regions, class differentiation evolved in the same way as on the plains, the influence of this being typical : a minority of land owners, a stratum of rich peasants, a larger stratum of middle peasants, the poor peasants who make up the majority of the working people, but practically not landless people. The area of land in private hands is larger than that of the communal land.

The patriarchal, monogamous family constitutes the basic unit in *Tay* traditional society, but a wider network of relationships is respected in the veneration of ancestors, in customs and practices, and in the settlement of disputes among members of the same line. The father decides all family matters. The eldest son is his designated successor. Women play a secondary role and are taken into account only in the area of romantic sentiment.

However, vestiges of maternity can still be found, such as respect of members of the wife's family and for maternal uncles, a married couple living with the bride's family – still seen in Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang and Bac Thai provinces. Exogamy is rule, but marriage is often a matter of buying and selling and must be in accordance with convention. The greater part of a family inheritance is given to the eldest son. The latter's children, irrespective of age, are always accorded greater consideration than those of his younger brothers.

Rites involved marriages, funerals and the naming of new-born babies following Confucian prescriptions. Except a few details, they are similar to those of the *Viet*. The *Tay* family live in harmony and parents are not very strict with their children. Divorce is rare.

The *Tay* live separately in their communes and villages, among their own ethnic group. Nowadays, they mix up with the population of the village or hamlet and take up employment in the remote regions. Some are married to members of other ethnic groups.

Funerals are similar to those of the *Viet* in many respects.

Spiritual life

The *Tay*, like the *Viet*, are influenced by Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Villagers venerate genies of the earth and hearth. The earth genie is worshipped in a sanctuary or at the foot of a banyan tree. Local deities are worshipped in a secluded forest area or on the top of a mountain considered sacred and called the "forest or mount of the gods". In their temples, the *Tay* worship all the deities of the tree religions, the spirit of the river, that of the mountain and other local spirits. On the altars of the ancestors, many families venerate Confucius, the Buddha and Kwan Yin. Ceremonies and rites are inspired by the *Tho Mai Gia Le*, a book defining the marriage, funeral and childbirth rituals followed by the ancient *Viet*. Agrarian rituals are performed mainly at the beginning of spring, when the agricultural cycle starts. Depending on the region, the *Tay* organize ceremonies and feasts on the occasion of "going to the fields" celebrating the moon, working on the mountain, hens laying eggs to express gratitude and pray to the genies for fertility, prosperity, happiness, health and luck. It is also an opportunity for young people to express their feelings before starting a new cycle of production. The culture of the *Tay* has been deeply influenced by the *Viet* culture due to their long-standing co-existence. Art and literature saw an early flowering with the creation of the *Nom-Tay* written language (the *Tay* demotic script inspired by Chinese characters) and the emergence of such authors as Quan Nhac and Quynh Van as early as the 16th and 17th centuries. The poems of Do Hau criticized the society of the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. Many works in *Nom-Tay* appeared : the long poems of *Nam Kim-Thi Dan*, *Luong Quan-Biooc Rom* and others. Stories adapted from those of the *Viet* or the Chinese such as *Tong Chan-Cuc Hoa*, *Pham Tai-Ngoc Hoa*, *Kim Van Kieu*, *Luong Son Ba-Truc Anh Dai*; such legends as those of *Nung Tri Cao* and *Nung Van Can* : the *Tay* heroes who led uprisings against Chinese feudalism and aggression; and myths such as *Pu Luong-Gia Cai*, the first two ancestors of humankind, and the *dispute over the royal throne by nine prices*. Particular noteworthy is the humorous tales and fables of important educational value.

Tay folklore also has the *luon*, a kind of duet between lovers comparable to the *hat dum* of the *Viet* or the *sli* and *khap* of the *Nung* and *Thai*. The *luon* comprises several tunes : the *luon then*, the *nang hai*, the *luon sluong* of Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces, and the *luon khap* of Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces. The *luon* of the Tay has its rules and codes like the *quan ho Bac Ninh* of the *Viet* or the *han khuong* of the *Thai*.

There is also a kind of story in verse the contents of which are similar to those of the *luon* : it is recited in the same manner as the *Viet* poems.

The *then* or nuptial song is a very rich and very popular genre. Musical instruments and dances, however, are limited in scope among the *Tay* as compared with other ethnic groups. Entertainments and plays, by contrast, are numerous, including the lion dance, stick dance, water puppets, chess, spinning tops, the *khang* or tip-cat play, the throwing of *con* (a kind of large shuttlecock) and kite flying (using typical *Tay* kites).

The *Tay-Nung* written language has recently been romanized and is taught in schools along with Vietnamese. Books and newspapers in *Tay-Nung* are published widely in *Tay-Nung* regions.

2.3 The Dao

Denomination	<i>Dao</i>
Other names	<i>Man, Trai, Dong, Diu, Mien, Kiem Mien, Kim Mun.</i>
Small local groups	<i>Dao Lo Gang, Red Dao, Dao with coins, Dao Lan Tien, Dao with tight trousers, Dao with long dress, Dao Dai Barn, Dao Coc Ngang, Dao Coc Mun, Dao Tam Dao, Dao with white trousers etc.</i>
Language	<i>Hmong-Dao</i> in the <i>Austro-Asian Language Family</i>

Area of habitation

The *Dao* are spreading in all the provinces in the central region and highland regions of northern Vietnam. The *Dao* occupy land at all altitudes and live on good terms with other ethnic groups such as the *Hmong, Tay, thai, Muong, Viet* and *Hoa*. The same ethnic group still lives in China, Thailand and Laos. The immigration of the *Dao* from their native provinces of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi (China) took place between the 18th and end of the 19th century.

Material Life

Housing

The *Dao* live in concentration in villages or in small, isolated hamlets. Those who cultivate irrigated fields or practice rotational cropping on burnt-over land and live a sedentary lifestyle and form villages on the slopes of hills or at the foot of mountains near streams.

Dao dwellings are built either level with the ground, on stilts, or half on stilts half on the ground. Houses on the ground are preferred, especially by the sedentary *Dao* who find them an appropriate place for the veneration of *Ban Vuong*, their ancestor.

Houses on stilts are also frequently found among the sedentary *Dao* who cultivate wet rice and live in the neighborhood of the *Tay*, *Nung* and *Viet*, or among the small groups of 'green dress', 'long dress', *San Chi* (in Bac Can)* who cultivate burnt-over land.

Houses half on stilts and half on the ground have made an appearance in the hamlets of *Dao* shifting cultivators. They are built on the steep slopes of mountains, and thanks to the stilts, the ground does not need to be leveled. The techniques used to assemble the house frame are rudimentary, the pieces being tied together with lianas.

The interior of every house is arranged the same way. At the back of the principal bay is a small compartment where jars of alcohol and pickled meat are kept. A partition at a certain distance from the rear wall separates this compartment from the rest of the bay. In front of the partition is the altar to the ancestors; this phenomenon is not found among any other ethnic group living in northern Vietnam.

Dresses

Dao male attire is the same as that of all other small groups, cotton trousers dyed in indigo and held up by a large belt of unbleached cotton or sometimes also dyed in indigo. Unusually the *Dao* wear a short vest, over which they wear a dress on grand occasions. The dress falls to the knees, is dyed in dark indigo and buttons at the front. The hair is worn in a chignon on the nape of the neck or shaved round the head, except for a tuft on the top of the skull in the *Hmong* fashion. The *Dao* often wear a long turban knotted at the front.

In general, women wear trousers and a long dress slit at the front. Only *Dao Tien* (*Dao* with the coins) women wear a *pagne* wound round their body. Trousers or *pagnes* are all made of cotton dyed dark indigo. *Dao Quan Trang* (*Dao* with white trousers) women, as shown by their name, wear white trousers on their wedding day. The trousers are kept in place by a belt and have particularly close fitting legs. *Dao Quan Chet* (*Dao* with tight trousers) women wear close-fitting trousers. The trousers of the *Dao* are decorated with a patterned band, with the exception of the *Dao Ao Dai* (*Dao* with long dress) whose trousers are the only ones dyed in indigo.

Dao women's attire is characterized by a long dress open at the chest which they cover with a bra or other underwear. The flaps of their dress are knotted at the front or held in at the waist with a belt as with the *Dao Lan Tien*. The dress has a stand-up collar also dyed in indigo. *Red Dao* women embroider the symbol of *Ban Vuong* on the shoulders of their dress. In the same place, the *Dao Tien* (*Dao* with the coins) tie seven to nine coins. The attire of women of the *Dao* 'with green dress' is the longest and has floating sleeves. A band of red cloth decorates the hem of the sleeves.

* The *San Chi* of Bac Can (Bac Thai province) and Bao Lac (Cao Bang province) are not classified in the community of *San Chay*. They form a small regional group of the *Dao* ethnic group.

Dao women arrange their hair in different ways : long hair wound round the head in the fashion of the *Red Dao*; hair with a parting in the middle and combed up into a chignon at the nape of the neck like the *Dao* 'with white trousers' and the *Dao* 'with long dress' or hair cut short and waxed (bees-wax) like the *Dao* 'with coins', *Dao Lo Gang* and *Dao* 'with tight trousers'.

The *Dao* rarely go out without headgear. Women wear an indigo scarf, except for the *Dao* 'with coins' in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai and Ha Tuyen provinces, who wear white turbans.

In addition to the turban, the *Dao* customarily wear a square round or conical hat. The frame of the hat is made from waxed hair or dried pumpkin fibres sewn together, the whole thing then covered with an embroidered square piece of cloth decorated with silver. Among the *Dao Lan Tien*, old women wear a flat disc-shaped hat. Among the *Red Dao* and the *Dao* 'with white trousers', only married women wear conical hats. Among the *Dao* 'with coins' the hat is as a rule worn at ceremonies and other special occasions, but the *Dao* 'with long dress' always wear a hat resembling a tile. The daily attire of *Red Dao* women also comprises a red scarf, and the upper right and left edges of their dresses are embellished with bright red floral motifs.

The bras of the *Red Dao*, *Dao* 'with tight trousers' and *Dao* 'with white trousers' are a pad decorated with embroidered and silver.

Dao Lan Tien, *Dao Lo Gang* and *Red Dao* women wear white leggings; those of the *Dao Lo Gang* are decorated with traditional motifs.

The *Dao* people, both men and women, like to decorate themselves with silver and copper jewelry including rings, earrings, necklaces and bracelets.

Cultivation

Corresponding to the three types of dwelling, there are three modes of production.

In rocky mountainous regions, the sedentary *Dao* cultivate permanent fields or farm in rotation on small mountain plots surrounded by rocks. Here, the principal crop is corn, then come canary seeds, cassava and rye. They do not use manure to fertilize their fields, except for the *Dao* in the region of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang provinces. Owing to the steep mountain slopes, water cannot be retained in the soil and annual output from the fields is so low that food shortages become a constant threat.

The strip of land at medium altitude is the most densely populated by the *Dao* who cultivate burnt-over land and often change their place of residence. They grow rice and corn. The burnt-over land deteriorates after two or three years of cultivation; they then have to leave the land fallow and reclaim land elsewhere.

The agricultural implements used by the *Dao* in this region comprise axes to fell trees, knives to clear bushes, digging sticks, rakes, and small knives to cut rice at harvest time. Seeding is done in two ways : either the seeds are put into holes dug with a stick or they are thrown in handfuls. In general, multiple cropping is practiced, with rice

grown beside other crops : corn, canary-seeds and leguminous and gourd plants. Cassava is cultivated separately, but in fields of corn, sweet potato, taro and yams are also grown.

At low altitudes, the *Dao* live in precipitous valleys or along communication routes, on good terms with the *Tay*, *Nung* and *Viet*. Agriculture is carried out in submerged or terraced fields, or permanent burnt-over land. Farming techniques are the same as those used by neighboring ethnic groups. The area of irrigated fields is increasing constantly as many *Dao* have come down from the mountains, adopted a sedentary lifestyle, and worked with new production methods.

Animal Husbandry

Among the sedentary *Dao*, animal rearing is rapidly developing, giving them meat to improve their daily diet and manure to fertilize the soil. Many families have dozens of large domestic animals; in certain villages there are several hundred head of cattle. Goats are reared for meat, while horses are kept as pack and saddle animals. The *Dao* rear a large number of dogs, some families having up to several dozen. In their poultry yards, chickens prevail, then come ducks, geese and pigeons.

Handicraft

Handicrafts are only a subsidiary occupation during idle periods between agricultural seasons. Women grow cotton, make thread and weave cloth themselves. They are very skilled at embroidering beautiful motifs and printing patterns on the cloth. A characteristic of the embroidery is that it is done on the wrong side of the cloth to set in relief the motifs on the right side. Women of the *Dao* 'with coins' apply wax to the drawings before dyeing the cloth in indigo, as a result, the motifs appear in a lighter color on the dark background.

The men are excellent at making household objects from bamboo or rattan. They make agricultural implements themselves including axes, harrows, knives and ploughshares. They also make flintlocks and pig-iron bullets. They have long made paper from straw and the bark of certain trees, paper of good quality, thin, smooth, off-white, ink-proof and durable, used for making genealogical charts, official documents and religious books. Some *Dao* people practice trades transmitted from generation to generation, such as the making of silver and copper jewelry.

They also gather forest produce and grow medicinal plants such as tea, betel leaves, carioca, oleaginous plants and anise. They go hunting and fishing and raise fish in ponds and submerged fields.

Social and Family Relationships

In large *Dao* population centres, administrative functions are assumed by the *Dao* themselves, from the *chau* (district) down to hamlet level, a system which existed along with the colonial administrative apparatus. Villages and communes were headed by *dong truong* and *giap truong* respectively. The canton chief was called a man muc, the function equivalent to that of the *tri chau* (district chief) was the *quan chieu*. These different authorities had certain rights and privileges in return for faithfully serving the colonial-feudal administration in its strategy to oppress and

exploit the *Dao* and sow discord between them and other ethnic groups. These were also the sorcerers who claimed divine authority to exert a malevolent influence on the people. The rest of the population was subject to oppression and exploitation. In areas where the *Dao* were relatively few in number, they were under the yoke of the ruling classes of other ethnic groups such as the *tho ty*, *phia tao* and *lang dao*.

According to some ancient documents, the *Dao* are originally composed of 12 lineages, of which the *Ban* is the eldest. Each lineage is divided into branches, which in turn are subdivided into several great families. Each great family has a *toc truong* (chief) responsible for the veneration of the ancestors and whose house is called 'the great house' to distinguish it from the small houses of member family. The *toc truong* plays an important role among these small families. The social nucleus of the *Dao* is the patrilineal nuclear family. Monogamy and patrilocate are the rule.

- Matrimonial customs differ depending on *Dao* group. To be allowed to marry, a young couple must not only obtain the approval of their parents but have 'corresponding' birth dates. The young man will request the women's family to allow him to come and live and work without pay for three to four days. After two or three days, he returns to his parents to prepare for the wedding, if the family of the future bride agrees. He must above all bring the required wedding presents to the latter's family. Where he cannot fulfill this obligation for lack of means, the wedding can take place all the same, but in the form of a 'temporary wedding'. It is not uncommon for a couple to have grown up children before the 'definitive' wedding has been celebrated. In such cases, if the couple have a daughter who is going to be married, the husband must make offerings to the ancestors and invite his parents-in-law to a feast, in the course of which the latter will remind him of the amount in wedding presents that has not been offered. The cost of the presents demanded for the current marriage must be equivalent and rightfully returned to the parents-in-law.

Owing to poverty, infantile mortality among the *Dao* is high, so high that in certain cases population numbers are reducing alarmingly. A pregnant *Dao* woman is obliged to obey a series of unreasonable taboos and abstinences in the popular belief that she is bringing woe and harming the environment.

- The *Dao* woman gives birth in a squatting position. Three or four days after childbirth, a ceremony is held to inform the ancestors of the event. When the child is 30 days old, another ceremony is made in honor of the *ba mu* (delivery) and for naming the baby after a guardian genie. Only when the child is ten years old does he or she receive the true name. In addition to a patronymic, the personal name has a particle chosen in a strict order from among a system of words unique to his family group. This important baptismal ceremony of Taoist origin is sometimes celebrated at the same time as the *cap sac* at the age of 15 or 20, marking the maturity of a boy. From then on, he is considered by society and the deities as a full member of the community. Young *Dao* women follow the custom of cutting short and waxing their hair; hair-waxing ceremony (putting hot wax on to the hair and winding it into a turban) takes place when a girl is 13 years old and has the same importance as the *cap sac* rite for a boy.

As the *Dao* believe in the existence of another world, that of the souls, funerals include special rites to 'accompany' the soul of the deceased back to his or her original country known as '*Duong Chau*'.

According to *Dao* custom, there are three types of funerals : inhumation, cremation and 'aerial' funerals. The location of the cremation is chosen by the *thay tao*. The coffin is put on top of nine layers of dry wood arranged in the shape of a cage, then the *tay tao* sets fire to it. This custom is observed mainly among the *Dao* 'with long dress' and less frequently by the *Dao* 'with white trousers'. Aerial funerals are reserved for people who die at an inauspicious hour. The coffin is made of boards or bamboo and placed on a shelf 2 meters above the ground. After a year, the bones are collected, put in a jar and buried. This custom is often observed among the *Dao* 'with coins'.

With the exception of the *Dao* 'with long dress' and *Dao* 'with white trousers' who follow the custom of building funeral houses, the tombs of the *Dao* are generally marked by piles of white stones arranged as a small menhir to the side of the deceased's head and as a small dolmen to the side of his feet.

Spiritual Life

The *Dao* worship their ancestors at home or at the house of the lineage chief. They also worship *Ban Vuong (chau dang)*, the mythical common ancestor of their ethnic group.

In the spiritual life of the *Dao*, the influence of the tree religions is remarkable, particularly that of Taoism which clearly manifests itself in seasonal festivals and in pray sessions invoking divine protection in the event of an illness, childbirth, funeral or natural calamity.

Popular arts and literature enrich the intellectual lives of the *Dao*. The *Dao* have long used Chinese writing (but pronounced in the *Dao* way) to copy religious and genealogical books, and to transcribe stories in verse, other oral traditions. The principal genres are ancient stories, humorous tales, fables, riddles and folksongs with a rich and evocative content. Among the folksongs, the most popular are the *pa dung*, a kind of lyrical alternating chant. *Dao* stories have been collected and published.

Decorations on cloth testify to the skill and taste of *Dao* women who embroider realistic motifs with bright colored threads including animals, plants, agricultural implements and human activities.

2.4 The Thai

Denomination *Thai*

Other names *Tay*

Small local groups *Tay Khao (White Thai), Tay Dam (Black Thai), Tay Chieng or Tay Muong, Tay Thanh, Tay Muoi, Pu thayt, Tho Da Bac, Tay Moc Chau (Tay Deng)*

* Language *Tay-Thai Group in the Austro-Asian Language Family*

Area of habitation

Northwestern Vietnam, in the territory extending from the Red river to the Lam River, across the Da and the Ma Rivers.

The ancestors of the *Thai* arrived very early in Vietnam, particularly the small groups now settled in the northwestern region. At the beginning of the 2nd millennium of our area, the *White Thai* first, then the *Black Thai* arrived to settle en masse in their present area of habitation, constituting the majority of the population. Their congeners are present in Laos, Thailand and Southern China.

Material Life

* *Housing*

The *Thai* live in houses on stilts with bamboo or wood on frames covered with mud or boards. The houses are in general spacious and built with a clear sense of elegance. Among the *Black Thai*, the roof is shaped like a tortoise carapace with antefixes called *khau cut* at each end of the ridge. Among the *White Thai*, roofs are rectangular and provided with a balcony at the front or all round. Among the *Thai* in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An province, the houses resemble those of the *Muong*. Only those on stilts of the *Thai* in Muong Lo (Yen Bai province) retain traditional architectural features with a single stairway as access.

In the past, the interior of a *Thai* house was almost empty, except for some rattan stools, mats, blankets and baskets instead of boxes. But as living standards have improved, they can now purchase tables, chairs, beds, wardrobes, lanterns, bicycles, radios and so on.

Dresses

- * Small *Thai* groups dress in almost the same way although they live in widely-dispersed villages. The women wear long black skirts like *sarongs*, and short vests fastened at the front with a row of finely worked silver buttons. It can be said that *Thai* culture is expressed in the traditional garments and adornment of the women. Today, young *Thai* girls in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces are tending to abandon their short vests in favor of more modern-style blouses.

Cultivation

The *Thai* have been rice cultivators since time immemorial. Settled in fertile valleys, river basins and beside streams, they can achieve an output of five tones per hectare and two crops a year thanks to their small irrigation works. They also cultivate corn, cassava, sweet potato, cotton, indigo, gourd plants and beans in terraced fields.

- * They gather in the forests building materials, foodstuffs, and other items to overcome their period of food shortage before harvest time. Gathering and fishing have always played an important role in their daily lives. Forest produce constitutes a significant source of additional foodstuffs.

Handicrafts

Although developed, handicrafts have not moved beyond a family-based occupation. According to custom, a bride brings to her husband's house blankets, mosquito nets, and bed sheets for all members of the family. *Thai* brocade is very beautiful, with flower and animal motifs such as birds and dragons.

There is no real market in *Thai* regions. Barter takes place with other ethnic groups in highland and upland regions, or with salesmen coming from the plains of Laos. Commerce made a tentative appearance in colonial times and was monopolized by local lords.

Social and Family Relationships

The *Thai* village, called a *ban*, comprises on average 40–50 and sometimes up to 100 houses on stilts. It has well defined boundaries and often an expanse of forest for its members to hunting, gathering produce, tending their cattle and burying their dead. The *ban*, the nucleus of *Thai* society, is in fact a rural commune comprising patrilineal and matriilineal, extended and nuclear families. Several *ban* form a *muong*, which in the past came under the authority of a feudal lord.

The lord and notables ensured administration, distributed land and determined the obligations of members of the commune. The lord expropriated the greater part of the fields, known as seigniorial fields. His relatives also received land without having to fulfill any obligation. The notables received more or less extensive land allocations, depending on their positions.

At the beginning, the lands owned by the lord and notables were insignificant, but as time passed, they became excessive expanding to 20 and even 30 times the area allocated to an ordinary peasant, hence leading to class differentiation in *Thai* society, comprising :

- the ruling and exploitative classes, including the feudal lord, his relatives and the notables;
- the oppressed classes, including free peasants, new settlers coming from other regions and deprived of their civic rights (such as the *cuong*, *nhoc* and *pua*, servants (the *con huon*) and peasants without any means of livelihood and having to depend on the lord.

In each *Thai* region, besides families of the people (*Lo*, *Vi*, *Loc*, *Lu*, *Quang* and *Kha*), there are noble families : *Deo*, *Sam*, *Cam*, *Xa*, *Bac* and others. Each *Thai* family retains vestiges of its totems, often represented by a taboo object. In general, the *Thai* have three kinds of family relations. Boys of the same bloodline married to girls of another bloodline are *ai noong*. Men of the line whose daughters are daughters-in-law of another line (that of the *ai noong* are the *lung ta*). Men of the line whose sons are sons-in-law of the same line (that of the *ai noong* are the *nhinh xao*). These are vestiges of matrimonial practices known as 'direct way', dating from the era of the tribal triple alliance.

The number of large patriarchal families has decreased in favor of small ones. Although patriarchy remains the foundation of society, *Thai* families live in great harmony. The community spirit of hospitality and mutual assistance is well marked in *Thai* villages.

Before 1945, marriage had to conform to class considerations. A young peasant could not marry the daughter of a mandarin. A peasant woman married to a son of a mandarin was never considered a legitimate wife. Dominance by men over women was the rule in marriage and family life. The daughter was like a stranger, and among the *White Thai*, had to sleep in the room normally reserved for visitors. The wife took the name of her husband. Even in love, young people had to take class and social status into consideration. Sometimes, in order to live together, they had to resort to marriage by 'kidnapping' and live with the girl's family (i.e. follow matrilocality, when ordinarily patrilocality is the rule) to escape from the paternal house, or to accept becoming a servant (a *con huon*) for a noble.

Spiritual Life

The *Thai* have possessed a written language based on Sanskrit since probably as early as the 5th century. Their very rich cultural and spiritual heritage comprises two parts : on is that of the people, the other that of the upper classes. Discoveries have been made of history books of a thousand pages, melodies, writings on morality, religion, custom and practices, legends, stories and other literary and folkloric genres.

Many epics have been collected and published, including the *Quam to muong* (history of the *Thai* country), the *Quam tay pu sac* (history of battles fought by the *Thai*), the *Xong chu xon xao* (farewell to his lover) and the *Khun Lu Nang Ua* (Lu and Ua).

The *Thai* arts are rich and unique, among them patterns on brocade, folk dances such as the *xoe vong* performed by young people on festival nights, the dance of the reapers, the dance of rowers, the shield dance and more recently the conical hat dance and the bamboo dance, very popular with the people.

Thai literature and art are partly influenced by those of the *Viet* and, to a lesser extent, by those of the *Lao* and *Han*.

2.5 The *San Chay*

Denomination	<i>San Chay</i>
Other names	<i>Man, Cao Lan, San Chi, Son tu, Hon Ban, Hong Chung.</i>
Small local group	<i>Can Lan and San Chi</i>
Language	<i>Tay-Thai</i> in the <i>Austro-Asian Language Family</i>

Area of Habitation

The *San Chay* are mainly concentrated in Tuyen Quang and Bac Thai provinces. They are also found in scattered groups in certain areas of Yen Bai, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and

Quang Ninh provinces.

Language

The *San Chi* and *Cao Lan* speak different languages, but they can understand one another to some extent. The language of the *Cao Lan* is close to that of the *Tay-Thai* linguistic group, but their love songs (*sinh ca*) and prayers are in *San Chi*, a Cantonese dialect. By contrast, in some regions of Son Dong district (Ha Bac province) the *San Chi* use *Can Lan* in many rites and ceremonies. A few decades ago, elderly *San Chi* in Binh Lieu and Tien Yen districts (Quang Ninh province) still spoke *Cao Lan*. In the history of this community, therefore, bilingualism was a matter of course.

Material Life

Housing

Cultivating wet rice, the *San Chay* adopted a sedentary lifestyle in upland regions. They live in sizeable villages comprising 20–30 families or more. In the past, their houses were mostly on silts, but they have now begun to build houses level with the ground.

The *San Chay* house comprises three compartments with two penthouses. Close to the principal column near the entrance, a basket of bran with some joss sticks in it honors the Genie Trach Vuong (*Chiec Vung*) who presides over animal rearing and looks after the cattle. Beside the column supporting the roof, under the rafters of the last bay, is the altar to the ancestors. In a corner of the penthouse adjoining that bay is the altar to Boddhisattva, the Jade Emperor or the genie of the hearth in accordance with each family's custom.

Dresses

In the area of attire, the *San Chay* tend to imitate the *Viet* or *Tay* living in the same region. In many areas, old women still wear the five-panelled dress, embroidered on the collar with eight-pointed stars or horizontal lines on a plain background and a long skirt dyed in indigo. On special occasions, they wear the *uyen uong* dress, magnificently embroidered and decorated at the waist with three or four silk bands in different colors. A belt knotted at the front, ends falling to the knees, completes the costume. On ordinary days, *San Chay* women wear a belt woven from threads of various colors instead of the silk belt, with a knife in its sheath attached.

Cultivation

The *San Chay* have reached a technical level in wet-rice cultivation which is not far behind that of the neighboring *Tay*, *Nung*, *Hoa* and *Ngai* ethnic groups.

Apart from the wet rice, the *San Chay* also grow dry crops using slash-and-burn cultivation, including corn, potatoes, beans, peanuts, sesames and vegetable.

Animal Husbandry and Fishing

The rearing of cattle and poultry is well developed, supplying the *San Chay* with meat which is also used as offerings in ceremonies. They also gather forest produce such

as: bamboo, rattan and mushrooms. They also raise fish in rivers, plus hunting and fishing.

Handicrafts

Handicraft, basketry, carpentry and blacksmithing are in general only secondary activities.

Social and Family Relationships

Among the *San Chay*, rice fields are the result of individual land reclamation. Only a small part is acquired through barter. The fields are intensively farmed, with rotation of crops. Forests, rivers, streams, fallow lands and other natural resources are considered communal property. The area of communal land is decreasing daily in favor of private property.

In tertian regions of Ha Tuyen and Bac Thai provinces, the French colonialists expropriated large expanses of land in order to set up plantations, thereby, turning a number of the *San Chay* into tenants. Social disparity became more apparent and brought about the existence of different classes : landowners, rich peasants and various strata of working peasants.

Upper-class elements, most of them having left productive work, tried to win the confidence of the colonial feudal authorities and were appointed by the latter as local administrators of villages, communes or cantons in the capacity of *chanh pho nhieu*, *chanh pho ly*, *chanh pho tong* or as persons in charge of regional security (*xa doan*, *tong doan*). There were also councils of notables and councils of people's representatives. Some *San Chay* managed to secure the post of *bang ta*, a lower-ranking one than the *tri chau* and *tri phu* (district chiefs) which assumed by people from other ethnic groups.

San Chay village is a population unit whose members may belong to different lineages, each lineage having several branches. In many cases, members of other ethnic groups reside in the village as well. Each village has a headman, the *khan thu*, designated by the inhabitants of the village. The latter has the task of handling community affairs, and ensuring unity and harmony in the village. He represents the village in external relations, including those with the administrative authorities. This person, who enjoys great prestige and is seen as competent in all respects, has however, no rights or special privileges; generally he is far from rich. In certain regions, the *khan thu* is the principal official at communal feasts and religious ceremonies which are all opportunities to strengthen the cohesion of the village community.

The *San Chay* family is a patrilineal nuclear one. Monogamy and patrilocality are the rule. The most popular family names are *Hoang*, *Tran*, *La*, *Ly*, *Minh*, *Chu*, *Tieu*, *Ha*, *Lieu* and *Duong*. Marriage between people of the same lineage is absolutely prohibited, even people who have lived for a long time far from each other. People from the same branch worship the same genie (Nam Hoa, Tao Quan, Kwan Yin and so on), and observe the same rites and taboos. Each believes it to be his or her duty to

give support and assistance to other members of the same lineage, even if they are not acquainted.

Feudal morality has had a profound impact on the lifestyle of the *San Chay*. Women must observe strict customary rules. In the past, they had to hide behind a bamboo each time they encountered a man superior to their husband. Today, they still observe this custom but only in symbolic form : the bamboo pipe used to stoke the fire, a piece of wood a pan or flower. This must be related to a sexual taboo which the feudalists tried to perpetuate as part of the patriarchal system. However, the matrilineal family has not definitively been eliminated community relationships. Although parents have the last word in the marriage of their children, a young woman has some liberty in the choice of her life's companion as testified to by the 'betel leaves' rite. *San Chay* women do not chew betel and areca, but all marriages must begin with this rite. To make a proposal official, the family of the young man come and put eight betel leaves on the young women's altar to the ancestors. If these leaves are not put aside within seven days to indicate a favorable answer, the proposal has been rejected. In general, parents and children exchange views on the choice and, very often, parents take the will of their daughter into consideration.

In the nuptial procession, the *San Chay* give particular importance to the role of the 'best woman' or 'woman of honor' (*ba me* or *ba chip* in the *Can Lan* language) who accompanies and guides the bride. She holds a bush-knife and strikes out energetically at all obstacles on the way such as blocks of stone, tree trunks and branches, a gesture which 'opens the way'. The bride will spend a night at her husband's house. The next day, before returning to her parents', she and her *ba me* will go to fetch water at a stream, filling two bamboo segments and finding a log; these acts are intended to affirm the role of the married woman in her new family. Although matrilocality is the rule, it often happens that a young couple live at the wife's family for two or three years before settling down with the husband's family.

The *San Chay* bury their dead. When the body is put in the coffin, it is customary to add seven coins (if it is a man) or nine (if it is a woman) threaded in such a way as to correspond to the orifices of the dead body (eyes, nose, mouth, ears and so on). It is believed that the coins symbolize the *Khue* star which will guide the dead person towards his or her ancestors in the other world. Funeral rites are deeply influenced by Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. There are actually rites of 'destroying the prison' to 'liberate the soul of the deceased', prayer session to the Buddha, and a ceremony dedicated to Lsaozi where a sorcerer will be the main official. Prayers are recited, and votive paper offerings are burned.

Spiritual Life

Apart from religious and superstitious practices, plus popular knowledge in agriculture and medicine, the *San Chay* cultural heritage has been built up thanks to exchanges and the assimilation of neighboring cultures. There are stories relating to the origins of human beings, the struggle against natural calamities, and against wrongdoings.

Knowledge about nature, experience drawn from production, moral precepts, and daily behavior are generally described in proverbs, folksongs and stories in verse.

Noteworthy are the alternating love song chants performed by groups of young men and women (called *sinh ca*). Evening parties are organized and the *sinh ca* are sung throughout the night, attracting a large number of singers, musicians, and people of all ages.

The most popular musical instruments are castanets, small copper bells, cymbals, clarinets, flutes, drums with wooden sound-box and in particular drums with sound-boxes of sandstone.

Ritual dances reflect community life, for instance the drum dance, bird dance, farewell dance, lamp dance, road-repairing dance, harpoon-fishing dance and shrimp-catching dance. Some have been adapted for performance by theatrical ensembles.

2.6 The *Muong*

Denomination	<i>Muong</i>
Other names	<i>Mol, Mual, Moi</i>
Local small groups	<i>Moi Bi, Ao Ta</i> (or <i>Au Ta</i>)
Language	<i>Viet-Muong</i> in <i>Austro-Asian Language Family</i>

Area of habitation

The *Muong* live in an area extending from Nghia Lo (Yen Bai province) to Thanh Hoa province, passing through Vinh Phu, Son La, Hoa Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces (between the lower arm of the Da River and the upper arm of the Ma River) but above all in Hoa Binh province.

The *Muong* are the descendants of a *pre Viet-Muong* community from which they split off to form separate ethnic groups around the first few centuries of our era. While the present day *Viet* moved to the plains and came under the influence of Chinese culture, the ancient *Muong* remained in the mountain and developed relatively independently. They exerted a certain influence on the *Thai* ethnic group from which they borrowed various elements. Thus the *Muong* are close to the *Viet* in origin and to the *Thai* from a social and cultural point of view.

Material life

Housing

The *Muong* family inhabits a house on stilts, the architecture of which is similar to the houses of the neighboring ethnic groups, the *Thai* in particular.

Dresses

Muong men dress in almost the same way as the *Viet* of the plains. Their garments comprise trousers and a type of pyjamas. By contrast, women's attire has retained its design and features particular decorations added by each woman herself. The scarf, short vest and black skirt are enhanced by a very large belt embroidered using various motifs; the belt hugs the body up to the middle of the women's chest. Jewelry articles

consist of bracelets and necklaces made of silver in simple but attractive designs. On their heads, women wear a square of white cloth tied at the nape of the neck.

Cultivation

In the regions on either side of the Da River and on certain mountain slopes, the *Muong* continue to cultivate burnt-over land; in other areas, they grow rice in irrigated fields in the same way as the *Thai* (with the *Thai*-designed system of canals, trenches and barrages). Formerly, sticky rice was generally grown, with one crop per year; now, ordinary rice is preferred and two, even three crops can be produced each year. In certain regions, output may reach 5 tones per hectare. Irrigation by means of buckets on a chain is now quite popular.

Having vast regions at their disposal, the *Muong*, besides rice cultivation using irrigation, also grow cereals, gourd-like plants and vegetables; they tend forests of cash crops (bamboo, cotton, hemp, jute etc.) and plantations of fruit trees and medicinal plants of which cinnamon is the most important. Silviculture is also a major source of income for the household economy. Horticulture is, however, unusual or at most occupies only a small area of land close to the house reserved for the purpose.

Cattle breeding, hunting and fishing

The *Muong* let their cattle roam virtually at will. Domestic livestock serve as draught animals in agriculture and forest utilization or as barter items with people from the plains. They supply meat for ceremonial offerings. The poultry yard is always considered very important and so are pities.

Hunting as a man's activity is aimed primarily at protecting the crops and the results are used to supplement daily meals.

Fishing plays a more important role than hunting because apart from the indispensable rice and vegetables, fish is the preferred dish of the *Muong*. Fishing equipment is varied, including nets and various kinds of ell-pots. Fishing is carried out all the year round and is a practice common to all *Muong* without exception.

The gathering of forest produce, fragrant mushrooms, honey, rattan and medicinal plants, provides goods for exchange with the delta and considerable extra income for each family.

Handicraft

Techniques fairly unsophisticated, handicrafts are an integral part of agricultural activity. Certain manual occupations such as ceramics, ironworking and goldsmith are unknown amongst the *Muong*, possible for the reason that they are supplied with all their needs by the *Viet*. Weaving, particularly the weaving of carpets using geometrical designs in different colors, is quite important and produces materials for clothes and blankets. The belts made by the *Muong* are works of art, with beautiful ornamental patterns reminiscent of the Dong Son culture.

Social and Family Relationships

The *Muong* live in villages or hamlets, formerly call 'quêl' or 'quê' which may

comprise three to five households (small ones) and several dozen in larger ones. The area of each village is well defined and arranged in an orderly pattern : residential area surrounded by mountains and forests and considered common property along with fields, water sources and cemetery. The inhabitants do not necessarily belong to the same male lineage, so a *Muong* village represents what is called a community of neighbors.

Several villages form a *muong*, from 20 to 30 for big ones, such as *muong Ri*, *muong Vang*, *muong Thang*, *muong Dong* and *muong Lang Chanh* and from three to five for smaller ones. At the head of each *muong* is a *lang cun* who is assisted by an administrative body. The *muong* are in principle independent of one another but it is customary that smaller *muong* respect larger ones. A *muong* is always under the protection of a 'noble' family, for instance the *Dinh*, *Quach*, *Bach* or *Ha*. The members of these families are called *tho lang* or *quan lang*. The *lang cun* is the oldest member of the oldest branch of the family. While chief of the *muong*, he only, governs the *lang chieng*, the largest hamlet and the richest in the area; the smaller ones are entrusted to his younger brothers or to the eldest members of lower branches of the family called *lang xom* or *dao*. According to custom, the *tho lang* have the right to manage and distribute communal lands, demand corvée and receive tributes. Each family *lang* has its own drums and bronze vessels, symbols of authority. They live their own lives apart from others and define strict rules to protect their privileges. If the chief of a *muong* dies without a male heir, his place is, and must be, offered to a *lang* from another lineage. By the time of the August 1945 Revolution, the *lang dao* system was in decline, the rivalry between different lineages of *lang* becoming more and more acute and provoking frequent bloody clashes. From a societal point of view, by contrast to the *lang* class, the popular masses are seen as so lowly that all of them are called by the same name, *Bui*. Each of them receives a share of the communal land but in return must contribute to the administrative expenditure of the *muong* or hamlet, or to be more exact, to pay tribute to the *lang* in the form of corvée, offerings of natural produce, foodstuffs or precious objects. The *Muong* of poor hamlets, who earn a meager livelihood from agriculture are considered 'immigrants' (*tua roong*), a status similar to that of *cuong nhoc* (servants) among the *Thai*. In exchange for the right to live in the hamlet and clear land, they are subject to a system of corvée, most often for the benefit of the *lang* whose house the poorest must work as servants.

A very small number of people, although members of the peasantry, are involved in the administrative apparatus of the *lang*, are called *au* and have the trust of the *lang*; their positions are handed down from father to son by right of inheritance.

The system of *xâu*, *nõ*, or corvée required by the *lang* for their own benefit is worth of particular attention. Each year, the entire population of a *muong* must cultivate together a plot of land, a kind of collective corvée called *xâu*. Of course, the level of efficiency is low, but it is aimed at underlining the authority of the *lang*. At the same time, the inhabitants share out the work among themselves (*nõ*) of cultivating the fields belonging to the *lang*, all kinds of work from ploughing to harvesting.

The *Muong* family has a marked patriarchal character, the father exercising authority over all members of his own family. If parents die without leaving a male heir, the family property passes automatically to the oldest male relative even if there are

daughters still living. This custom is called *thu lut*. Young girls do not choose their husbands but 'must sit wherever their parents place them'. Among the people, a woman has a defined role in the family, being allowed to discuss common affairs with their husband.

Spiritual Life

To cement unity in society and maintain order, each *muong* venerates a local *muong* genie, each hamlet its titular genie and, ancestor of the *lang* or person who reclaimed land and founded the *muong* or the hamlet. Ancestor-worship is practiced within the family.

Moreover, worshipping the genie of the land is widespread particularly the genie of Mount Tan Vien (better known under the name Mount Ba Vi).

Muong popular literature is rich. Quite a few poems and stories in verse have been collected and published, among them '*The Birth of the Earth and Water*' (or the native country), '*Ut Lot Ho Lieu*', '*Nang Nga*', '*Hai moi*', '*Nang om, chang Bong Huong*', '*Vuon Hoa, Nui Coi*' and '*Dang van va*' etc. Some are love stories and condemn the ancient custom of marriages arranged by parents and often against the agreement of the young girl concerned.

Muong songs glorify work and customs, or express the feelings of youth. The '*Vi dum*', a kind of dialogue sung in alternating 6–8 word verses, is very popular.

The '*Xac bua*' is particularly worth of notice. It is sung at festivities and weddings. Five to 20 singers form a group called a *phuong bua* and go from one house to another, each holding a gong which is beaten each time the song is finished. The words and the music of the songs vary according to the rhythm of each song.

Muong tales and legends are also numerous and rich in content. *Mo* at funerals, at spirits-provoking sessions and at sacrifices to spirits. They appear to be historical or literary stories in which the real lives and aspirations of the working masses are reflected. The *mo* titled '*The Birth of the Earth and Water*' speaks of *muong* cosmology and the *mo* on bronze drums about customs and lifestyles. They constitute a treasury of information for researchers.

The *Muong* have always joined the *Viet* in nation building and defense. In different periods of the nation's history, *muong* territory has served as resistance bases for national heroes such as Le Dai Hanh, Le Loi and chiefs of local origin. They contributed human and material resources to the resistance and many of their children recorded outstanding feats at the battle front.

2.7 The Nung

Denomination *Nung*

Small local groups *Nung Khen Lai, Nung Giang, Nung An, Nung Inh, Nung Loi,*

*Nung Phan Sinh, Nung Chao, Nung Quy Rin, Nung Xuong,
Nung Din, Nung Tung Slin*

- Language *Tay-Thai group in Austro-Asian Language Family*
- Area of habitation Mainly in Cao bang and Lang Son provinces.
The *Nung* live together with the *Tay*.
A number of *Nung* now live in HCMC, Dong Nai, Lam Dong
and Dak Lak
- (It is noted that the *Nung* population occupies only 0.2% of the
total population of the project areas – 37 communes of 7
districts in Yen Bai province).

Material life

Housing

Depending on the group and locality, the *Nung* house is built either level with the ground or half on stilts with clay walls and a tiled roof. In the past, men lived on the first floor (if the house was on stilts), the cattle and poultry were below and agricultural produce and tools were kept in a granary up near the roof. Today, the house is larger and well ventilated while the space below the floor is reserved for farming implements. Wood is also kept there, the cattle having been removed to sheds built some distance from the main house.

The *Nung* house, by contrast with that of the *Thai*, is divided into two parts widthwise. In the front part is located the altar to the ancestors and visitors are received there. The back part is used as bedroom and kitchen.

Dresses

In general, the *Nung*, especially women, all dress in the same way, with only slight differences depending on locality. Men wear an indigo vest with military collar, buttoned at the front like neighboring ethnic groups in the highland regions of northern Vietnam. On the *Nung An* adopt the five-paneled vest buttoned at the right. Women also wear a five-paneled vest buttoned at the side, shorter than that of the *Tay* and trimmed with pieces of cloth in different colors at the sleeves and hemmed differently depending on the group. A small round or oval cushion protects the vest when something heavy is to be carried on the shoulder and an apron is attached at the front when the women are working. Today, young people prefer European-style shirts and trousers. Elderly people still cling to the traditional costume.

Cultivation

The *Nung*, long-standing cultivators, intensively utilize submerged fields. But due to the shortage of land, they also cultivate terraced field and burnt-over land. Farming techniques are more advanced than those of neighboring ethnic groups. They have always used manure particularly that of animal origin. They do not transplanting rice seedlings or grow another crop in winter. They build low walls (1m height) around their terraced fields. The crops cultivated in turns throughout the year on burnt-over land and in the gardens are quite varied : corn, canary-seed, peanuts, vegetables and sweet potatoes to overcome the pre-harvest food shortages. They have all kind of vegetables at family meals throughout the year. Bamboo, fruit trees, anise and lacquer

trees grow in many gardens. The *Nung* are considered as the best gardeners in Vietnam.

For some decades now, the *Nung* have been transforming the burnt-over land into terraced fields and reorganizing their submerged fields by means of small and medium-sized irrigation works.

Animal husbandry

Animal raising (cattle and poultry) is only a secondary activity but well developed. Each family has its own poultry yard with chickens, ducks, geese, pigs and buffaloes. The *Nung* also rear fish in the submerged rice-fields.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts are a continuing activity, particularly weaving to supply local needs. Each woman has her own loom and plot of land to grow cotton and indigo. The cloth is dyed several times and then beaten until its surface becomes glossy. Old clothes are often re-dyed. Carpentry, the production of bricks and tiles, jars, jugs, paper and cotton thread, silver-artifacts, basketry and so on are seen in many villages.

All vitally-needed items are produced in sufficient quantity for local consumption and exchange, except salt. Artisan activities flourish, particularly in the slow periods of the agricultural calendar. Blacksmithing takes place all year round. The *Nung An* is famous for this in Cao Bang and Tuyen Quang provinces.

Social and Family Relationship

- In the past, the *Nung* live in scattered hamlets and villages. They are tending now to come together to form larger population centers. In the village, houses are not built in accordance with any particular plan; their arrangement varies with local topography. The pathways are narrow and winding. Surrounding the house is generally a garden where fruit trees are grown including pear, plum, orange, grapefruit and banana. Huts have recently begun to be built for handicrafts such as basketry, blacksmithing and woodworking as well as for providing shelter for cattle and pigs.

The *Nung* have a deeply-felt sense of ethnic identity and great loyalty to local chiefs and elders. Their society has experienced some class differentiation. There are no communal lands and private land is the result of individual land reclamation.

In the village, patriarchal nuclear families form the basic units of society. Issues relating to inheritance and marriage are seen as men's business. Marriage is seen as a business matter and the expenses incurred are very high. Once married, a woman is completely dependent on her husband and parent-in-law. Confucianism demands the maintaining of a rigorous distance between a woman and her father-in-law and brothers-in-law.

Spiritual life

The *Nung* are close to the *Tay* in respect of ancestor worship, festival rituals and annual ceremonies. As followers of Buddhism, they worship Kwan Yin. A Buddhist

altar is placed above the altar to the ancestors which is the most sacred place. They pray for protection from the Buddha against natural calamities which threaten the crops or when someone fallen ill. They refrain from eating beef, buffalo meat and dog meat. Belief in the existence of a genie of the earth is still so strong that outside the home of every *Nung* is an altar dedicated to it.

Some superstitious practices persist, particularly among the poor who appeal, for instance, to the *thay mo* (sorcerer) to perform exorcisms in the event of illness or accident. The latter are among the rare individuals who know the *Nung* demotic writing used in the preparation of prayer books.

The *Nung* literary and artistic heritage is very rich. Very popular are alternative songs (*sli*) and marriage songs (*co lau*). The melodies and lyrics vary from one group to another. The extol nature and tell of the sufferings of the people from oppression and injustice in traditional society. The *sli* speak of love and express hope for a better future. Singing the *sli* has always been a popular custom; young and old, men and women – everyone sings the *sli*, especially on market days.

Other aspects of *Nung* art are very close to those of the *Tay*.

3. Socio-economic Condition of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The survey shows that there are 1,618 DP HHs (6,176 persons) in the remote areas of 37 communes belong to 7 districts of Yen Bai province would be affected by the subprojects, of which 928 EM DP HHs (4,161 persons) would be affected by the subprojects. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 5 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

There are 928 EM DP HHs (4,161 persons) of *Hmong*, *Tay*, *Dao*, *Thai*, *Cao Lan*, *Muong* and *Nung* ethnic minority peoples in the project areas :

•	<i>Hmong</i>	395 DP HHs (1,853 persons)
•	<i>Tay</i>	290 DP HHs (1,264 persons)
•	<i>Dao</i>	153 DP HHs (626 persons)
•	<i>Thai</i>	65 DP HHs (313 persons)
•	<i>Cao Lan</i>	17 DP HHs (73 persons)
•	<i>Muong</i>	6 DP HHs (24 persons)
•	<i>Nung</i>	2 DP HHs (8 persons)
	Total	928 DP HHs 4,161 persons

The ethnic minority peoples live in their communities as well as intermingle with the *Viet* communities.

Although, they have their own traditional culture, habits, ways of living etc., but at the same time, they harmoniously mixed up with each other and with the local *Viet* communities in many ways i.e. almost all of their children attend the public schools,

the ethnic minority peoples joint in with all public cultural activities, share the prevailing economic opportunities and enjoy the public interests.

Their main economic activities are on agriculture mixed up with household scale live-stock breeding and aquaculture.

The ethnic minority peoples have their own language. However, most of them can speak the Vietnamese (*Viet* language).

In the recent years, the GOV has been promoting many literacy programs to ethnic minorities. Classes were set up for ethnic children. Up to now, people's awareness is much improved. Backward customs were eliminated, living ways and standards are somehow better. These later will create favorable condition for household as well as for provincial economic development.

3.1 The Ethnic Minorities Household Characteristics

The ethnic minorities in the project areas of Yen Bai province are the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong and Nung* peoples. The socio-economic survey traversing the D/Ls covering 37 communes of 7 districts of Yen Bai province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed EMs households are as follows*:

3.1.1 The *Hmong*

•	<i>Average of family size</i>	4.73 persons
	– Man	50.1 %
	– Women	49.9 %
•	<i>Age groups</i>	
	– 1 – 17 yrs old	39.3 %
	– 18 – 60 yrs old	52.25 %
	– Above 60 yrs old	8.43 %
•	<i>Heads of HH</i>	
	– Male	94.9 %
	– Female	5.10 %
•	<i>Education standard :</i>	
	– High school	0.00 %
	– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	0.26 %
	– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	0.65 %
	– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	13.2 %
	– Reading/writing	15.1 %
	– Illiterate	35.4 %

* Please note that the statistic figures are not typically reflect the statistics of certain EM community since these statistics are from the surveys covering the project affected EM HHs only. The project affected EM HHs are : *Hmong* (395 HHs), *Tay* (290 HHs), *Dao* (153 HHs), *Thai* (65 HHs), *Cao Lan* (17 HHs), *Muong* (6 HHs) and *Nung* (2 HHs).

– Not yet attending school	35.4 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	
– Agriculture	96.2 %
– Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	2.03 %
– Business	0.94 %
– Free lance laborers	0.00 %
– Other	1.01 %
• <i>Average annual income</i>	5,146,240 VND/HH/year
	or 1,088,000 VND/person/year
• <i>Amenity</i>	
– HHs with power supply	44.53 %
in which :	
HHs with power meter	80.11 %
HHs without power meter	19.89 %
in which :	
HHs paying at fixed rate	89.00 %
HHs having connection from neighbors	11.00 %
– HHs without power supply	55.47 %
– HHs with water supply	66.07 %
in which :	
HHs with water meter	55.00 %
HHs without water meter	35.00 %
– HHs with septic tanks	7.15 %
in which :	
HHs with latrine inside the house	4 %
HHs with latrine outside the house	96 %
– HHs with kitchen inside the house	15 %
– HHs with kitchen outside the house	85 %
– HHs with telephone	2.03 %
– HHs with TV	32 %
– HHs with motor-bikes	28 %
– HHs with bicycles	65 %
– HHs with refrigerators	0.8 %
– HHs with washing machines	0 %
– HHs with electronics (radio)	78 %
– Other facilities	10.2 %
• <i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	36.5 %
– Electricity	1.12 %
– Water	0.62 %
– Rent	0.16 %
– Clothing	4.25 %
– Health	1.17 %

- Education	6.17 %
- Travel/communication	6.25 %
- Tax	2.59 %
- Other facilities/services	8.19 %

67.02 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

- Festivities	3.69 %
- Mourning	1.43 %
- Furniture	1.71 %
- House repair	0.1 %
- Vehicle repair	0.42 %
- Others	1.15 %

8.5 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 75.52 %

• *Disable people*

- Blind	0.07 %
- Hearing impairs	0.05 %
- Mental	0 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped	0.12 %

• *War veteran*

4.8 %

• *EM DPs in the project area*

395 HHs
1,853 persons

3.1.2 The Tay

• *Average of family size*

4.39 persons

- Man	50.2 %
- Women	49.8 %

• *Age groups*

- 1 – 17 yrs old	45.7 %
- 18 – 60 yrs old	47.4 %
- Above 60 yrs old	6.9 %

• *Heads of HH*

- Male	91.7 %
- Female	8.3 %

• *Education standard :*

- High school	0.17 %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	5.7 %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes)	21 %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	22.5 %
- Reading/writing	48.1 %
- Illiterate	0.86 %

– Not yet attending school	0.69 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	
– Agriculture	91.9 %
– Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	2.79 %
– Business	5.28 %
– Free lance laborers	0.00 %
– Other	0.00 %
• <i>Average annual income</i>	11,348,815 VND/HH/year
	or 2,585,000 VND/person/year
• <i>Amenity</i>	
– HHs with power supply	7.25 %
in which :	
HHs with power meter	30.38 %
HHs without power meter	24.68 %
in which :	
HHs paying at fixed rate	87 %
HHs having connection from neighbors	13 %
– HHs without power supply	69.62 %
– HHs with water supply	4.35 %
in which :	
HHs with water meter	26 %
HHs without water meter	74 %
– HHs with septic tanks	0.98 %
in which :	
HHs with latrine inside the house	7.6 %
HHs with latrine outside the house	92.4 %
– HHs with kitchen inside the house	4.7 %
– HHs with kitchen outside the house	95.3 %
– HHs with telephone	0.05 %
– HHs with TV	0.55 %
– HHs with motor-bikes	15.3 %
– HHs with bicycles	75.0 %
– HHs with refrigerators	1.5 %
– HHs with washing machines	0.56 %
– HHs with electronics (radio)	95 %
– Other facilities	7.07 %
• <i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	36.10 %
– Electricity	1.00 %
– Water	0.15 %
– Rent	0.12 %
– Clothing	1.17 %
– Health	1.24 %

- Education	6.3 %
- Travel/communication	6.35 %
- Tax	2.57 %
- Other facilities/services	8.16 %

63.16 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

- Festivities	3.6 %
- Mourning	1.33 %
- Furniture	1.82 %
- House repair	1.19 %
- Vehicle repair	0.37 %
- Others	1.18 %

9.49 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 72.65 %

• *Disable people*

- Blind	0.15 %
- Hearing impairs	0.05 %
- Mental	0.05 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped	0.0 %

• *War veteran* 3.02 %

• *EM DPs in the project area*
288 HHs
1,264 persons

3.1.3 The Dao

• <i>Average of family size</i>	4.09 persons
- Man	54.6 %
- Women	45.4 %

• <i>Age groups</i>	
- 1 – 17 yrs old	28.2 %
- 18 – 60 yrs old	63.7 %
- Above 60 yrs old	9.01 %

• <i>Heads of HH</i>	
- Male	96.7 %
- Female	3.3 %

• <i>Education standard :</i>	
- High school	0 %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	0.65 %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes)	6.9 %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	40.2 %
- Reading/writing	47.7 %

– Illiterate	2.28 %
– Not yet attending school	2.28 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	
– Agriculture	84.4 %
– Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	0.65 %
– Business	14.9 %
– Free lance laborers	0 %
– Other	0.05 %
• <i>Average annual income</i>	5,243,380 VND/HH/year
	or 1,282,000 VND/person/year
• <i>Amenity</i>	
– HHs with power supply	15.04 %
in which :	
HHs with power meter	82.98 %
HHs without power meter	17.02 %
in which :	
HHs paying at fixed rate	87 %
HHs having connection from neighbors	13 %
– HHs without power supply	84.96 %
– HHs with water supply	13.90 %
in which :	
HHs with water meter	65 %
HHs without water meter	35 %
– HHs with septic tanks	6.35 %
in which :	
HHs with latrine inside the house	3.6 %
HHs with latrine outside the house	96.4 %
– HHs with kitchen inside the house	2 %
– HHs with kitchen outside the house	88 %
– HHs with telephone	0.01 %
– HHs with TV	3.55 %
– HHs with motor-bikes	2.19 %
– HHs with bicycles	4.06 %
– HHs with refrigerators	0.85 %
– HHs with washing machines	0.04 %
– HHs with electronics (radio)	58 %
– Other facilities	5.01 %
• <i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	35.82 %
– Electricity	1.07 %
– Water	0 %
– Rent	0.15 %
– Clothing	4.0 %

- Health	1.21 %
- Education	6.27 %
- Travel/communication	6.3 %
- Tax	2.54 %
- Other facilities/services	8.25 %
	65.61 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

- Festivities	3.57 %
- Mourning	1.29 %
- Furniture	1.86 %
- House repair	0.15 %
- Vehicle repair	0.34 %
- Others	1.08 %
	8.29 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 73.9 %

• *Disable people*

- Blind	0.05 %
- Hearing impairs	0.05 %
- Mental	0 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped	0.02 %

• *War veteran* 1.7 %

• *EM DPs in the project area* 153 HH
626 persons

3.1.4 The Thai

• *Average of family size* 4.82 persons

- Man	49.2 %
- Women	50.8 %

• *Age groups*

- 1 – 17 yrs old	43.4 %
- 18 – 60 yrs old	48.3 %
- Above 60 yrs old	8.3 %

• *Heads of HH*

- Male	92.3 %
- Female	7.7 %

• *Education standard :*

- High school	0 %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	1.6 %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes)	9.6 %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	21.9 %
- Reading/writing	32.6 %

– Illiterate	2.1 %
– Not yet attending school	1.6 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	
– Agriculture	100 %
– Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	0.00 %
– Business	0.00 %
– Free lance laborers	0.00 %
– Other	0.00 %
• <i>Average annual income</i>	12,184,960 VND/HH/year
	or 2,528,000 VND/person/year
• <i>Amenity</i>	
– HHs with power supply	7.25 %
in which :	
HHs with power meter	75.32 %
HHs without power meter	24.68 %
in which :	
HHs paying at fixed rate	65.00 %
HHs having connection from neighbors	35.00 %
– HHs without power supply	92.75 %
– HHs with water supply	2.35 %
in which :	
HHs with water meter	37.00 %
HHs without water meter	63.00 %
– HHs with septic tanks	0.18 %
in which :	
HHs with latrine inside the house	5.6 %
HHs with latrine outside the house	94.4 %
– HHs with kitchen inside the house	2.1 %
– HHs with kitchen outside the house	97.9 %
– HHs with telephone	0.00 %
– HHs with TV	0.15 %
– HHs with motor-bikes	5.01 %
– HHs with bicycles	35 %
– HHs with refrigerators	1.5 %
– HHs with washing machines	0.0 %
– HHs with electronics (radio)	65 %
– Other facilities	6.02 %
• • <i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	34.8 %
– Electricity	1.19 %
– Water	0.05 %
– Rent	0.14 %
– Clothing	3.91 %

- Health	1.24 %
- Education	6.21 %
- Travel/communication	6.28 %
- Tax	2.52 %
- Other facilities/services	8.18 %
	64.52 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

- Festivities	3.69 %
- Mourning	1.32 %
- Furniture	1.91 %
- House repair	1.05 %
- Vehicle repair	0.32 %
- Others	1.17 %
	9.46 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 74.0 %

Disable people

- Blind	0.2 %
- Hearing impairs	0.07 %
- Mental	0.05 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped	0.05 %

• *War veteran* 2.05 %

• *EM DPs in the project area* 65 HHs
313 persons

3.1.5 The Cao Lan

• *Average of family size* 4.3 persons

- Man	43.2 %
- Women	56.8 %

• *Age groups*

- 1 – 17 yrs old	44.3 %
- 18 – 60 yrs old	47.5 %
- Above 60 yrs old	8.2 %

• *Heads of HH*

- Male	88.2 %
- Female	11.8 %

• *Education standard :*

- High school	0 %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	0 %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes)	14.7 %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	26.5 %
- Reading/writing	35.3 %

– Illiterate	14.7 %
– Not yet attending school	2.94 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	
– Agriculture	96.5 %
– Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	0.08 %
– Free lance laborers	3.42 %
• <i>Average annual income</i>	5,785,461 VND/HH/year
or	1,345,456D/person/year
• <i>Amenity</i>	
– HHs with power supply	17.5 %
in which :	
HHs with power meter	33.33 %
HHs without power meter	66.67 %
in which :	
HHs paying at fixed rate	50 %
HHs having connection from neighbors	50 %
– HHs without power supply	82.50 %
– HHs with water supply	4.23 %
in which :	
HHs with water meter	65 %
HHs without water meter	25 %
– HHs with septic tanks	7.95 %
in which :	
HHs with latrine inside the house	5 %
HHs with latrine outside the house	95 %
– HHs with kitchen inside the house	25 %
– HHs with kitchen outside the house	75 %
– HHs with telephone	0.2 %
– HHs with TV	42 %
– HHs with motor-bikes	25 %
– HHs with bicycles	55 %
– HHs with refrigerators	1 %
– HHs with washing machines	0 %
– HHs with electronics (radio)	75 %
– Other facilities	0.4 %
• <i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	36.76 %
– Electricity	1.15 %
– Water	0.08 %
– Rent	0.15 %
– Clothing	4.12 %
– Health	1.23 %
– Education	6.35 %
– Travel/communication	6.47 %

– Tax	2.48 %
– Other facilities/services	8.35 %
	67.14 %
<i>Irregular annual expenses (HH)</i>	
– Festivities	3.65 %
– Mourning	1.52 %
– Furniture	1.79 %
– House repair	0.1 %
– Vehicle repair	0.35 %
– Others	1.05 %
	8.46 %
Total expenses as percentage of total income	75.6 %
• <i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0 %
– Hearing impairs	0 %
– Mental	0 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0 %
• <i>War veteran</i>	1.2 %
• <i>EM DPs in the project area</i>	17 HH 73 personspersons

3.1.6 The Muong

• <i>Average of family size</i>	4.0 persons
– Man	53.3 %
– Women	46.7 %
• <i>Age groups</i>	
– 1 – 17 yrs old	41.3 %
– 18 – 60 yrs old	48.5 %
– Above 60 yrs old	11.2 %
• <i>Heads of HH</i>	
– Male	100 %
– Female	0 %
• <i>Education standard :</i>	
– High school	0 %
– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	6.7 %
– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	25 %
– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	8.3 %
– Reading/writing	65 %
– Illiterate	0.0 %
– Not yet attending school	0.0 %

- *Occupation*
 - Agriculture 100 %
 - Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors) 0.00 %
 - Business 0.00 %
 - Free lance laborers 0.00 %
 - Other 0.00 %
- *Average annual income* 7,166,400 VND/HH/year
or 1,791,600 VND/person/year
- *Amenity*
 - HHs with power supply 16.67 %
 - in which :
 - HHs with power meter 100 %
 - HHs without power meter 0.00 %
 - in which :
 - HHs paying at fixed rate 0.00 %
 - HHs having connection from neighbors 0.00 %
 - HHs without power supply 83.33 %
 - HHs with water supply 16.76 %
 - in which :
 - HHs with water meter 25.0 %
 - HHs without water meter 75.0 %
 - HHs with septic tanks 6.35 %
 - in which :
 - HHs with latrine inside the house 5.7 %
 - HHs with latrine outside the house 94.3 %
 - HHs with kitchen inside the house 2.9 %
 - HHs with kitchen outside the house 97.1 %
 - HHs with telephone 0.00 %
 - HHs with TV 0.14 %
 - HHs with motor-bikes 3.01 %
 - HHs with bicycles 25.0 %
 - HHs with refrigerators 0.5 %
 - HHs with washing machines 0.00 %
 - HHs with electronics (radio) 85.00 %
 - Other facilities 3.02 %
- *Average annual expenses (per HH)*
 - Regular expenses*
 - Food/foodstuff 35.7 %
 - Electricity 1.10 %
 - Water 0.00 %
 - Rent 0.11 %
 - Clothing 3.82 %
 - Health 1.15 %
 - Education 6.35 %
 - Travel/communication 6.40 %

– Tax	2.56 %
– Other facilities/services	8.11 %
	65.30 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

– Festivities	3.61 %
– Mourning	1.32 %
– Furniture	1.85 %
– House repair	0.13 %
– Vehicle repair	0.36 %
– Others	1.14 %
	9.41 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 74.7 %

• *Disable people*

– Blind	0.07 %
– Hearing impairs	0.00 %
– Mental	0 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0.03 %

• *War veteran*

2 %

• *EM DPs in the project area*

6 HHs
24 persons

3.1.7 The Nung

• *Average of family size*

4.0 persons

– Man	50 %
– Women	50 %

• *Age groups*

– 1 – 17 yrs old	27.8 %
– 18 – 60 yrs old	40.3 %
– Above 60 yrs old	12.5 %

• *Heads of HH*

– Male	100 %
– Female	0.0 %

• *Education standard :*

– High school	0.0 %
– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	0.0 %
– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	25.0 %
– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	25.0 %
– Reading/writing	50.0 %
– Illiterate	50.0 %
– Not yet attending school	100 %

• *Occupation*

–	Agriculture	100 %
–	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	0.00 %
–	Business	0.00 %
–	Free lance laborers	0.00 %
–	Other	0.00%
•	<i>Average annual income</i>	4,800,000 VND/HH/year
	or	1,200,000 VND/person/year
•	<i>Amenity</i>	
–	HHs with power supply	0.00 %
	in which :	
	HHs with power meter	0.00 %
	HHs without power meter	0.00 %
	in which :	
	HHs paying at fixed rate	0.00 %
	HHs having connection	
	from neighbors	0.00 %
–	HHs without power supply	100 %
–	HHs with water supply	0.00 %
	in which :	
	HHs with water meter	0.00 %
	HHs without water meter	100 %
–	HHs with septic tanks	0.00 %
	in which :	
	HHs with latrine inside the house	0.00 %
	HHs with latrine outside the house	0.00 %
–	HHs with kitchen inside the house	0.00 %
–	HHs with kitchen outside the house	100 %
–	HHs with telephone	0.00 %
–	HHs with TV	50.0 %
–	HHs with motor-bikes	0.00 %
–	HHs with bicycles	50.0 %
–	HHs with refrigerators	0.00 %
–	HHs with washing machines	0.00 %
–	HHs with electronics (radio)	100 %
–	Other facilities	4.01 %
•	<i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
	<i>Regular expenses</i>	
–	Food/foodstuff	37.5 %
–	Electricity	1.00 %
–	Water	0.00 %
–	Rent	0.15 %
–	Clothing	3.80 %
–	Health	1.89 %
–	Education	6.15 %
–	Travel/communication	6.0 %
–	Tax	2.67 %

– Other facilities/services	8.3 %
	67.46 %
<i>Irregular annual expenses (HH)</i>	
– Festivities	3.28 %
– Mourning	1.10 %
– Furniture	1.89 %
– House repair	0.90 %
– Vehicle repair	0.29 %
– Others	1.26 %
	8.72 %
Total expenses as percentage of total income	76.2 %
• <i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0.00 %
– Hearing impairs	0.00 %
– Mental	0.00 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0.00 %
• <i>War veteran</i>	0.00 %
• <i>EM DPs in the project area</i>	2 HHs – 8 persons

3.2 The Overall Household Characteristics of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

• <i>Average of family size</i>	4.33 persons
– Man	50.09 %
– Women	49.91 %
• <i>Age groups</i>	
– 1 – 17 yrs old	41.43 %
– 18 – 60 yrs old	49.71 %
– Above 60 yrs old	8.99 %
• <i>Heads of HH</i>	
– Male	94.83 %
– Female	5.17 %
• <i>Education standard :</i>	
– High school	0.02 %
– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	1.97 %
– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	19.04 %
– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	35.07 %
– Reading/writing	15.93 %
– Illiterate	14.54 %
– Not yet attending school	13.43 %
• <i>Occupation</i>	

–	Agriculture	94.99 %
–	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	1.52 %
–	Business	3.15 %
–	Free lance laborers	0.22 %
–	Other	0.15 %
•	<i>Average annual income</i>	5,614,942 VND/HH/year
	or	1,295,722 VND/person/year
•	<i>Amenity</i>	
–	HHs with power supply	15.46 %
	in which :	
	HHs with power meter	57.45 %
	HHs without power meter	21.85 %
	in which :	
	HHs paying at fixed rate	54.00 %
	HHs having connection from neighbors	17.43 %
–	HHs without power supply	81.23 %
–	HHs with water supply	8.38 %
	in which :	
	HHs with water meter	37.05 %
	HHs without water meter	58.14 %
–	HHs with septic tanks	2.28 %
	in which :	
	HHs with latrine inside the house	4.5 %
	HHs with latrine outside the house	81.21 %
–	HHs with kitchen inside the house	7.39 %
–	HHs with kitchen outside the house	91.19 %
–	HHs with telephone	0.33 %
–	HHs with TV	47.2 %
–	HHs with motor-bikes	28.37 %
–	HHs with bicycles	67.01 %
–	HHs with refrigerators	0.88 %
–	HHs with washing machines	0.09 %
–	HHs with electronics (radio)	85.14 %
–	Other facilities	4.77 %
•	<i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
	<i>Regular expenses</i>	
–	Food/foodstuff	36.17 %
–	Electricity	1.09 %
–	Water	0.13 %
–	Rent	0.14 %
–	Clothing	3.58 %
–	Health	1.30 %
–	Education	6.26 %
–	Travel/communication	6.29 %
–	Tax	2.56 %

– Other facilities/services	8.22 %
	65.74 %
<i>Irregular annual expenses (HH)</i>	
– Festivities	3.58 %
– Mourning	1.43 %
– Furniture	1.83 %
– House repair	0.52 %
– Vehicle repair	0.35 %
– Others	1.15 %
	8.76 %
Total expenses as percentage of total income	74.5 %
• <i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0.08 %
– Hearing impairs	0.03 %
– Mental	0.01 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0.01 %
• <i>War veteran</i>	2.11 %
• <i>EM DPs in the project area</i>	928 DP HHs 4,161 persons

• *Sources of income*

The sources of income are mainly from agricultural production (89.41%) while forestry occupy 2.55%, wage earners occupy 3.78%, free land labors occupy 2.40%. However, it is difficult to specify DPs' exact source of income and income, since many DPs themselves could not point out their sources of income and income exactly. Many DPs have multi sources or mixed sources of incomes and their income changes following the fluctuation of agricultural/forestry products prices.

• *Housing condition*

Most houses are of 4th category and temporary ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm leaves roofs.

• *Education*

All districts covered by project have at least 1 secondary school and 2–3 primary schools and 3–4 elementary schools in the district towns and all communes covered by project have at least 1 primary school and 2–3 elementary schools.

All the children of the EMs in Yen Bai province are attending the public schools where the Vietnamese language is taught.

There are 9 boarding schools (67 classrooms with 1,610 pupils) for 'highland EMs' and there are also semi-boarding schools (totaling 2,906 pupils) in all the highland communes.

Health Care

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have at least 1 healthcare station each (with average number of staff of 4.85 medical cadres per healthcare station).

The commune health care services usually taking care of minor illnesses or maternity deliveries. The district hospitals can take care of more serious illnesses of minor operations.

As regard more serious cases, the patients will be transferred to the provincial hospitals.

4. Land Use System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

4.1 Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

The land holdings of the EM DPs in the Project Areas are shown in the table below.

Table 4.1a – Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Aqua. land	Unit : m ²	
								Total land holding	Total productive land holding
<i>Hmong</i>	395	23,909	395,870	589,600	41,800	299,957		1,351,136	1,327,227
<i>Tay</i>	290	16,485	282,027	139,980	310,125	183,300	2,000	933,917	917,432
<i>Dao</i>	153	9,014	130,367	111,453	186,080	37,080		473,994	464,980
<i>Thai</i>	65	4,306	84,270	99,666	25,536			213,778	209,472
<i>Cao Lan</i>	17	1,148	14,142	10,280	6,720	25,200		57,490	56,342
<i>Muong</i>	6	320	3,710	10,180	3,610			17,820	17,500
<i>Nung</i>	2	121	1,800	1,800	2,700			6,421	6,300
Total	928	55,303	912,186	962,959	576,571	530,937	2,000	3,054,556	2,999,253

Table 4.1b – Average Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Aqua. land	Unit : m ² /HH	
								Overall land holding	Productive land holding
<i>Hmong</i>	392	61	1,002	1,493	106	759		3,421	3,360

<i>Tay</i>	288	57	973	483	1,069	632	7	3,220	3,164
<i>Dao</i>	153	59	852	728	1,216	242		3,098	3,039
<i>Thai</i>	65	66	1,296	1,533	393			3,289	3,223
<i>Cao Lan</i>	17	68	832	605	395	1,482		3,382	3,314
<i>Muong</i>	6	53	618	1,697	602			2,970	2,917
<i>Nung</i>	2	61	900	900	1,350			3,211	3,150

Average productive land holding of the EMs in the project areas :

– Residential land	60.56 m ²
– Crop land	1,062.64 m ²
– Paddy field	924.78 m ²
– Garden land	733.04 m ²
– Forest land	445.17 m ²
– Aqua.land	0.99 m ²
	3,166.61 m ²

Table 4.1c – Average Land Holding as Percentage of the Overall Land Holding of the EM DP HHs in the Project Areas

(%)

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Aqua. land	Productive land holding
<i>Hmong</i>	395	1.77	29.30	43.64	3.09	22.20		98.23
<i>Tay</i>	290	1.77	30.20	14.99	33.21	19.63	0.22	98.23
<i>Dao</i>	153	1.90	27.50	23.51	39.26	7.82		98.10
<i>Thai</i>	65	2.01	39.42	46.62	11.95			97.99
<i>Cao Lan</i>	17	2	24.60	17.88	11.69	43.83		98.00
<i>Muong</i>	6	1.80	20.82	57.13	20.26			98.20
<i>Nung</i>	2	1.88	28.03	28.03	42.05			98.12

(Appendix 7 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

4.2 Land use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The crop (e.i. corn etc.) cultivation land occupies a large percentage in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas i.e. 33.11%, while paddy land occupies 28.55 %, garden land occupies 23.07%, forest land occupies 13.35 %, and residential land occupies 1.88 % of their total land-holding.

Please see Appendix 3 for the *Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas*.

4.3 Farming System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The maize planting (particularly on the sloping land) with average output of 2.3 ton/ha is the major farming activity of the EMs in the project areas.

Stand second in the farming activity is the wet rice planting* :

Autumn paddy crop Mar.– Jun. The *Than Nong* paddy requires not much of irrigation and gives high yield (average yield : 4.3 – 4.7 ton/ha).

Winter paddy crop Jul. – Jan. The *Mua* paddy requires apt irrigation. However, it falls in the rainy season. (average yield : 4.5 – 4.9 ton/ha).

Rice field irrigation is done by trapping rainwater in the field (with low dikes) and/or trenches transmitting water from the streams or pumping.

Farming works are mostly done manually by the EM farmers with simple instruments i.e. hoe, rake, shovel, sickle etc.

The EM farmers also use the bio-fertilizers available locally for their rice fields.

The garden land is used by the EMs for multi purposes : planting of long term trees (bamboo, eucalyptus, jackfruit, grapefruit etc.) mixed up with short term crops (sugar cane, maize, beans, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

The crop land is used by the EM farmers for planting of maize, groundnut, beans or sugarcane.

Many EMs own their ponds for fish rearing. However, the output (in the project areas), in general, is almost for self consumption. Note worthy is the increasing activities of ‘fish rearing in cages’ (with the output of 2,600 tons in 2004) and ‘fish rearing in paddy field’.

Farm works are usually carried out on the basis of household labors. However, in certain situation, ‘exchange of labors’ among the households is also common practice.

All farmers are supported by the provincial and/or district Agricultural Extension in introducing new seedlings, new fertilizers and application of new farming methods etc.

Notes The ‘shifting cultivation’ and ‘slash and burn’ practices are still exist among the EM communities in Yen Bai province :

– number of EM HHs with fixed residents but

* Dry rice planting is still prevailing but insignificant in scale and output.

In respect of certain EM group in Yen Bai province, the corn planting stands first in their farming activities.

	still practice shifting cultivation	5,419 HHs
–	number of EM HHs with nomadic residents and practice shifting cultivation	1,431 HHs*

(The above said HHs are mainly in Luc Yen and Van Yen districts).

5. Legal Framework

This plan is developed based on OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

An overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP* has been prepared for the Project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by RE2 Project.

5.1 The OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

According to OD 4.20: “The Bank’s broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.”, and

“The Bank’s policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the *informed participation* of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.”

5.2 Vietnam Law

Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and united policy and supports spiritually all

* In 1999, there were 38,827 EM HHs (26% of total EM HHs in the province) still practiced shifting cultivation with either fixed residents and/or nomadic residents. However, by the end of 2004, such EM HHs reduced to 17.6% of total EM HHs in the province – e.i the figures shown in the notes).

(Source : 2004 Annual Report of the Yen Bai Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region.)

nationalities and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually.

Since 1968, the GOV has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 02 Nov.1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:

- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying.
- Step by step overcome the lack of food.
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.

5.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

According to the government guidance No. 525/TTG dt. 02.11.1993, the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities' development. At the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas (or Committee for Ethnic Minorities or Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Religion... depending on certain province) and its Bureaus at the district level.

5.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

In Yen Bai province, there is the provincial Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region (with its district Bureau of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region) who, in association with the offices concerned, during 2004, have :

- organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the ethnic minority peoples and religions with the participation of EM Chiefs of villages, representatives of commune administration and district Women Association, Farmers Association, War Veteran Association, Fatherland Front, and
- organizing more than 600 training courses for more than 18,000 times of EM HHs for 'production models that can be expending' i.e. 'oxen bank', 'high quality rice', 'bean planting on slope', '*elephant* grass planting', '*Shan* tea planting', 'bamboo for bamboo shoot', 'cinamon tree planting', 'fish rearing in paddy field' etc.

- realizing the GOV policies (with GOV budgets) on subsidy for prices and subsidy for transport cost for seedlings ('838' rice, 'thuan khang dan' rice, dry rice, '9681' maize) totaling 408 tons (or 3,485 mil.VND in 2004) and iodize salt totaling 3,800 tons (or 1,940 mil.VND in 2004) and kerosene (for lighting) totaling 560 tons (or 130 mil.VND in 2004);
- providing (free), note books (18,000 VND/pupil/school year) by the beginning of the 2004 school year for 432,000 elementary pupils and school fee exemption to 67,780 times of EM pupils (totaling 5.4 bil.VND). The EM pupils attending the 'boarding schools' in Tam Tau and Mu Cang Chai districts are provided with 15kg of rice/month/pupil resulting in encouraging additional 500 pupils in 2004;
- realizing (during 2004) the GOV policies (with the central and provincial budgets and beneficiaries' contributions) on supports to poor EM HHs in their production, housing and changes of production structures : (i) living assistance : 173 mil.VND for 511 poor EM HHs, (ii) roof sheet : 210 mil.VND for 105 poor EM HHs, (iii) production assistance : 152 mil.VND for 242 poor EM HHs and (iv) assistance for changes of production structure : 215 mil.VND for plastic sheet (for covering the rice seedling) and fertilizer.
- mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmers Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the EM lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and EM traditional festivals, (ii) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the EM orphan children during the international children's days (1 June) and, (iii) buy text books and note books for the poor EM elementary/primary school children by beginning of the school years.

6. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

6.1 Impacts on EMs Groups

The Project would impact on 928 DP HHs (4,161 persons) of *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* EMs in 37 communes of 7 districts in the project areas of Yen Bai province, of these :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| • Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 925 HHs
(4,151 persons) |
| • Number of EM DP affected by temporarily land acquisition | 928 HHs
(4,161 persons) |
| • Number of EM DP affected on houses/structures | Nil |
| • Number of EM DPs affected on business | Nil |
| • Impacts on customary land, sensitive places | Nil |

Results from the inventory and socio-economic survey show that :

EM DPs	Total DPs		Hmong		Tay		Dao		Thai		Cao Lan		Muong		Nung		Total EM DPs	
	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons
Total number of DPs	1,618	6,167	395	1,853	290	1,264	153	626	65	313	17	73	6	24	2	8	925	4,151
in which																		
• Permanently Impacted DPs																		
Number of DPs with more than 10% of productive land permanently acquired		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs with less than 10% of productive land permanently acquired	1,587	5,893	395	1,853	290	1,264	153	626	65	313	17	73	6	24	2	8	925	4,151
Number of DPs with more than 10% of total residential land permanently affected		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs with less than 10% of total residential land permanently affected		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on houses/structures		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs with permanently total/partial impact on business		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs required to be relocated		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
<i>Total Permanently Impacted DPs</i>	1,587	5,893	395	1,853	290	1,264	153	626	65	313	17	73	6	24	2	8	925	4,151
• Temporarily Impacted DPs																		
Number of DPs with temporary land acquisition	1,618	6,167	395	1,853	290	1,264	153	626	65	313	17	73	6	24	2	8	928	4,161
Number of DPs with temporary total/partial impact on houses/structures		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Number of DPs with temporary total/partial impact on business		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
<i>Total Temporarily Impacted DPs</i>	1,618	6,167	395	1,853	290	1,264	153	626	65	313	17	73	6	24	2	8	928	4,161

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.7%.

There is no *EM* pagoda, communal houses, cultural sites or any sensitive places affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures.

Ethnic Minorities in the project areas have right for continuing their access to and use the customary and traditional land and other natural resources.

Please see Appendix 6 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

Number of EM DPs in the project areas is classified as the tables below :

Table 6.1a – Number of EM DPs in the Project Areas by Impacted Categories

	Categories	Number of HHs
1	DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.	589
2	DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.	920
3	DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are $\leq 10\%$ of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
4	DP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
5	DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally	Nil

removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.

6	DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project.	
	(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	Nil
	(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	928
	(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	Nil
	(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	928
7	DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.	Nil
8	Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads...	Nil
9	Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes	Nil

Please, note that 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category (therefore, do not add the total *Permanently Impacted DPs* with the *Temporarily Impacted DPs* for the *Total Number of DPs*).

Table 6.1b – Number of EM DPs by Impacted Categories – Locality Distribution

District/Commune	1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9
						a	b	c	d			
1. Mu Cang Chai												
1.1 Ze Su Phinh	10	16					17		17			
1.2 Pung Luong	8	15					15		15			
1.3 Nam Khat	35	63					62		62			
1.4 Mo De	28	55					48		48			

	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	81	149	143	143
2. Tram Tau					
2.1 Pa Lau		7	13	12	12
2.2 Xa Ho		10	22	23	23
2.3 Hat Luu		7	14	14	14
2.4 Tam Tau		3	6	7	7
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	27	55	56	56
3. Van Yen					
3.1 Dai Phac		13	20	19	19
3.2 Phong Du Thuong		11	18	19	19
3.3 Mo Vang		9	14	14	14
3.4 Phong Du Ha		18	24	23	23
3.5 Hoang Thang		50	62	58	58
3.6 Na Hau		19	24	24	24
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	120	162	157	157
4. Van Chan					
4.1 Thanh Luong		9	14	12	12
4.2 Son A		9	15	13	13
4.3 Thuong Bang La		8	16	15	15
4.4 Thach Luong		11	16	19	19
4.5 Dai Lich		6	13	12	12
4.6 Nghia Tam		18	25	24	24
4.7 Sung Do		5	10	9	9
4.8 Tan Thich		18	22	27	27
4.9 Hanh Son		22	28	26	26
4.10 Nam Lanh		13	20	19	19
4.11 Gia Hoi		15	20	22	22
4.12 An Luong		19	25	27	27
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	153	224	216	216
5. Tran Yen					
5.1 Hung Thinh		65	120	98	98
5.2 Bao Dap		39	60	64	64
5.3 Luong Thinh		38	45	55	55
5.4 Viet Cuong		29	44	58	58
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	171	271	275	275
6. Luc Yen					
6.1 Minh Xuan		8	11	11	11
6.2 Minh Chuan		3	9	10	10
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	14	20	21	21
7. Yen Binh					
7.1 Ngoc Chan		5	9	12	12
7.2 Tan Hong		3	8	11	11
7.3 Bao Ai		15	24	29	29
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	23	41	52	52
Total		589	920	928	928

Please, note that 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category (therefore, do not add the total Permanently Impacted DPs with the total Temporarily Impacted DPs for the Total Number of DPs).

6.2 Impacts on Land Use System

6.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

Permanently Affected Productive land

Unit : m²

Sr No	EMs	DPs			Permanently Impacted Land				Total
		HHs	Persons	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	
1	Hmong	395	1,853	391	1,410	2,766	3,289		7,856
2	Tay	290	1,264	3,916	909	1,834	2,106	16	8,781
3	Dao	153	626	2,262	386	69	912		3,630
4	Thai	62	303	101	261	0	609		972
5	Cao Lan	17	73	0	92	418	212		722
6	Muong	6	24	0	16	0	36		52
7	Nung	2	8	14	0	0	0		14
Total		925	4,151	6,685	3,074	5,086	7,164	16	22,025

Temporarily Affected Productive land

Unit : m²

Sr No	EMs	DPs			Temporarily Impacted Land				Total
		HHs	Persons	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	
1	Hmong	395	1,853	1,039	2,895	10,094	7,675		21,703
2	Tay	290	1,264	10,414	4,990	6,693	12,843		34,940
3	Dao	153	626	6,016	800	252	1,850		8,918
4	Thai	65	313	271	427	0	1,579		2,277
5	Cao Lan	17	73	0	255	1,525	559		2,338
6	Muong	6	24	0	12	0	27		40
7	Nung	2	8	38	0	0	0		38
Total		928	4,161	17,779	9,379	18,564	24,533	0	70,254

Notes It is noted that almost all the EM DPs may be impacted by both permanent and temporary land acquisition, except 3 Thai DP HHs may not be impacted by permanent land acquisition.

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Temporary and Permanent Land Acquisition and Impacted Productive Land as Percentage of Total Productive Land Holding*.

The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is more than 3,000 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings.

Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is almost insignificant i.e. 0.73%.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. from 0.73% to 0.1% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 6.2.1 above, the *land use* system of the EM DPs in the project areas is *not affected*.

6.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is no EM DP affected on houses/structures (fully or partially).

6.4 Impacts on Farming System

6.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

There are 925 EM HHs in the project areas with 3,365 m² of rice and 7,865 m² of crops would be affected.

Impacts on perennial/fruit trees

There are 572 EM HHs in the project areas with 7,731 perennial/fruit trees may be affected.

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees*.

6.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

Considering the impacts on land acquisition and impacts on crops and trees, as described above, the *farming system* of the EM DPs in the project areas is *not affected*.

(Pls. see Appendix 7 for *Social Impact Assessment*).

7. Participation

- During the project preparation (along with RP preparation), PMB and Consultants have held many community meetings at the commune level in the project areas with the participation of DPs and representatives of Commune People's Committees, other government offices and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmer's Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans Association etc.) where the project related issues i.e. project investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The EM communities elders and representatives of the EM DPs in 37 communes of 7 districts in Yen Bai province have taken part in such community meetings.

The proposed layouts of D/L routes are also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, project site selection, alignment of routes etc. so as the proposed selected line route and DSSs are the least impact option.

In the community meetings, DPs' queries on RP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and DPs' opinions, including voluntary donation of their marginal impacts on trees, crops (i.e. bananas, papayas etc.), bamboo fences etc. of insignificant values were recorded).

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas :

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.
- Low income DPs suggest for loan with long term payment on installment for their household connection*.

Such Minutes of Community Meetings bear the signatures of the representatives of district CRC, commune People's Committee, PMB and DPs.

All feedback of DPs is integrated in this RP and EMDP.

8. Institutional Arrangement

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 2 of the RP of this subproject.

To implement this EMDP smoothly, PC1 and its PMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.
- Hiring qualified personnel for implementing EMDP.
- Establishing field offices for smoothly EMDP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMDP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders are represented in local RP and EMDP committees.

* It is noted that the Yen Bai provincial administration has already agreed that loan (through BARD) with long-term payment shall be extended to all low income EMs to cover their total household connection cost.

9. Development Activities

The plans are not only for DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentioned in the RP of this subproject, this EMDP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

Special resettlement provisions for ethnic minorities to ensure consideration of impacted ethnic people's views on various issues and to represent their legal rights.

In indigenous peoples, the role of the village elders, mostly, and most respect one is really the heart of their ideology playing the vital role in public consultation. Hence they were invited to meetings for getting information on the project and RP and EM DP.

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples amongst the authority of village/commune (the EM elders and DP representatives) and women association. PMB and Consultants made the presentation on the locations of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

Through consultation with and participation of local authorities and EM peoples in the project affected areas, local authorities and EM peoples gave the feedback on the potential of adverse impacts by the project as below:

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMDP and Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMP of EA report).

Pls. see Appendix 8 for the *Proposed Action Plan*.

9.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas.

- ① Information (on sub-projects, project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination
- ② Compensation for assets lost (according to DP)
- ③ Training for electric safety:

- Leaflet to introduce the regulation electric safety measures and guidance for giving first aid in the case of electric shock. The leaflet will be disseminated to all families in the project areas.
 - Training on electric safety and first aid for electric shock in each commune for local people and pupil in primary and secondary schools.
- ④ Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist DPs to access loan from BARD.
(to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD)
- ⑤ Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers.
(to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer's Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)
- ⑥ Assist EM for household connections.

Most of the project areas will be served with electricity through rural energy project and rural electrification of Government. EM will be assisted for connecting to the grid. EM will be assisted for connecting to the national grids through rural energy project and rural electrification program of Government.

The surveys show that :

EM DPs	HHs Without Power Supply	HHs having Power Supply at Fixed rate	HHs having Power Supply from Connection to Neighbors
<i>Hmong</i>	219	31	4
<i>Tay</i>	269	2	3
<i>Dao</i>	130	17	2
<i>Thai</i>	60	2	1
<i>Cao Lan</i>	14	1	1
<i>Muong</i>	5		
<i>Nung</i>	2		
Total	699	53	12
	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.	HHs required to have electric meter.	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.

The People's Committee of Yen Bai province already agreed to extent long-term loan (through BARD) for an amount covering total cost of household connection (average estimate of around 350,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EMs.

- ⑦ Construction period
Various mitigation measures.

10. Implementation Program

The EMDP implementation program will be carried out in parallel with the RP implementation program.

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RP of this subproject.

The following table is figured for the responsibilities on each program.

Table 10 – Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibility

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
1	Information disclosure/ dissemination	PC1 PMB District and commune People's Committees and CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the sub-projects, proposed project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc. (already executed by PC1 PMB and its Consultant during the T/L demarcation and socio-economic surveys : community meetings). • Entitlement matrix (already disclosed at the provincial, district and commune People's Committees by PC1 PMB/ Consultant during the preparation of RP)
2	Compensation and resettlement	PC1 PMB Provincial and district CRCs	<p>Action 1</p> <p>Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC1 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.</p> <p><i>Note</i> : the project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.</p> <p>Action 2</p> <p>CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RP/EMDP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM DP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RP/EMDP implementation.</p> <p>Art. 56 of the Land Law defines the State controlled Land Price :</p> <p>(i) the land price defining by the State should ensure the principles i.e. 'close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the defined land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out,</p>

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>(ii) 'Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government', and</p> <p>(iii) 'Land price defined by the People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announced on January 1st every year...'</p> <p>In order to ensure compatibility of the compensation with profitability and the prevailing land prices of the locality, the price of land for calculation of compensation for land acquired by the project is decided by the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee based on the proposal of the DOF shall be checked for adjustment, if necessary. 'Consultant for Land Price' (in accordance to Art.57 of the 2003 Land Law) may be used for the checking of land prices at the commencement of the RP implementation.</p>
			<p>Action 3</p> <p>Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRC will inspect and define the official number of EM DPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM DPs.</p>
			<p>Action 4</p> <p>CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RP to EM DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.</p>
			<p>Action 5</p> <p>Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM DPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM DPs affected on other properties.</p> <p>EM DPs that permanently impacted more than 10% of total productive land or incomes</p>

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor and is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).</p> <p>The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC1 or its Consultants in the period of RP/EMDP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of EM DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.</p> <p>(However, there are no EM DPs with more than 10% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.7%).</p> <p>Action 6</p> <p>During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RP/EMDP implementation and rehabilitation programs.</p> <p><i>Note</i> The EMDP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of RP. Please, see the proposed RP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RP).</p>
2.1	Subsidize to DP who permanently lost their productive land (more than 10% of landholding) 500.000VND for fertilizer in order to rehabilitate the new land.	Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 10% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.7%.	

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
2.2	Allocation land for DP opting land and assist DP in purchasing land	Not applicable since there is no EM DP required to be relocated.	
3	Training for electric safety	PMB and Consultants under PC1, commune authorities and RCs, teachers of primary and secondary schools and village elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform PC1 and its PMB. • PMB under PC1 prepares proposal for trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Name of communes ii) Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day). iii) Times and venues for each commune. iv) Cost. <p>This action is not urgent. It will be completed at least 6 months before the project completion.</p>
4	Training on application, use and management of loan funds	BARDs, AECs of Yen Bai province or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly inform DPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate and special policy of BARD for EM (at the first meetings with EM DPs). • Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance. • Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes, <p>BARD, women unions, local authorities discuss and then PMB prepare proposal, submit to IDA for its comments and concurrence.</p>
	Assists DPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan	PC1 and its PMB, BARD and Local authorities and Village elders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 and its PMB, Districts and Communes PC, BARD of Province or district • PC1 and its PMB prepares questionnaires form, Communes hold meetings with EM, explain to

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	<p>from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</p> <p>(applicable to all low-income DPs)</p>		<p>them about the program, the procedure to get loan and interest, repayment etc: at early time of RP implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation. • PMB, commune and BARD hold meetings for redressing this action: about 15 days after the first meeting. • Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting. • PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting. • Advise them in using this loan. This action will be done by PMB, Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Province and Districts: about 01 month after the first meeting.
5	<p>Assisted EM for connecting to the electric grid.</p>	<p>Commune authorities, District Power Units and commune/hamlet representatives</p>	<p>Through the Rural Electrification Programs of GOV and Rural Energy Project. The number of EM connect to national grid will be reported in RP quarterly report of PC1.</p> <p>The surveys show that : there are (i) 699 EM DP HHs without power supply who required to have household connection from the grid, (ii) 53 EM DP HHs having power supply at fixed rate who required to have electric meters and (iii) 12 EM DP HHs having power supply from connection to neighbors, who required to have household connection from the grid.</p> <p>It is already agreed by the People's Committee of Yen Bai province during the community meetings, that all low-income EM HHs in the project areas shall be assisted with long-term loan (from the provincial or district BARDs) for an amount covering total cost of their household connection (which is estimated at around 350,000 VND/HH).</p>
6	<p>Special Agricultural Extension training for</p>	<p>PC1 and AEC of Yen Bai Province or districts;</p>	<p>Commune officials, district Women Union and officials for women of commune hold meetings with villagers for discussing on the topic, times and venues for this training.</p>

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	female-headed farming households in agricultural extension, livestock raising and fertilizer use	Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	Based on the suggestion of EM women through meetings, PC1 and AEC prepare proposal for this training. Throughout the RP implementation.
	Training on husbandry and agricultural extension.	Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 10% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.7%. There is no DP required to be relocated.	
7	Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling).	Design consultants, PMB under PC1, construction companies	To be scheduled for the construction of the project. Supervise by supervisors of PMB and communes. PMB and RCs clearly inform EM on this mitigation measure in meetings in the phase of RP implementation.
7.1	Regulations of PMB and Construction companies for traffic safety, workers.	Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency (IMA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies. • PMB review regulations for the safety in construction and for their workers. • Commune authorities inform EM on this regulation in the meetings with EM and DP in the phase of RP and EMDP implementation.
7.2	Signal/warning Boards at the dangerous places	Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Inde. monitoring agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies. • Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA.
7.3	Minimise impacts on	PMB, construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	construction	companies, commune authorities and Independent monitoring agency.	companies. • Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA
7.4	Transparency/closely monitor for EMDP implementation.	PMB, construction companies, RCs, district and commune/village authorities and Independent Monitoring Agency.	• Through information dissemination, information disclosure, and meetings held by relevant institutions. • Monitoring the RP/EMDP implementation by PMB.

Please, see the proposed RP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RP).

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP/EMDP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in co-ordination with local Peoples' Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP/EMDP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RP of this subproject.

12. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

- The detail costs of trainings will be prepared in each proposal later.
- To save costs, combination between meetings, trainings will be organized by PC1 and its PMB and all relevant institutions for RP and EMDP.
- Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the construction contracts for contractors.
- Loan will be from BARD.

Cost estimate for some special programs/actions of EMDP is as below, budget will be from counterpart i.e. the People's Committee of Yen Bai province.

Table 12 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP

Sr. No.	Item	Details	Unit : VND	
				Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 37 communes (provincial or district BARD)		111,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 37 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC1 PMB, Consultants)		111,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for credit program • for electric safety 		37,000,000 37,000,000

<i>Total</i>	296,000,000
Contingency (20%)	59,200,000
Grand Total	355,200,000

Notes The People's Committee of Yen Bai province already agreed to extent long-term loan (through BARD) for an amount covering total cost of household connection (average estimate of around 350,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EMs.



Appendices

1. **Project Areas with EM Communities**
2. **Strategy for EM and Guidelines for EMDP**
3. **Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas**
4. **Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding**
5. **Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees**
6. **Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities**
7. **Social Impact Assessment**
8. **Proposed Action Plan**

Appendix 1

**Project Areas with
EM Communities**



Appendix 2

**Strategy for EM
and Guidelines for EMDP**



Strategy for ethnic minorities and guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)

Introduction

1. The overall objectives of the Rural Energy Project 2 are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are to help Government of Vietnam implement its objectives of providing electricity to about 20 million rural people through (a) repair and maintenance of the existing rural power network in about 1000 communes; (b) conversion of existing ad-hoc local management systems in communes to local distribution utilities in legal forms like companies, cooperatives etc. and enabling mobilization of private funds; (c) expansion of community based grids in the remote and isolated areas and renewable energy projects; and (d) implementation of the national strategy for rural electrification with special focus on (a) provision of energy to the remote mountainous areas and islands, (b) capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN and (b) training. The proposed project is expected to provide energy to about 1 million households in Vietnam which includes some of the poorest communes identified in the government's special commune program.

2. There will be four major components in this proposed project: (a) rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system to be carried out by EVN; (b) rehabilitation/expansion of Low Voltage system to be implemented by about 30 Provinces with funds being provided by MOI; (c) expansion of commune based renewable-energy grids for remote areas with resources provided by the Remote Area Renewable Energy (RARE) fund operated by MOI and (d) implementation of Government's rural electrification strategy by conversion the existing commune management models into local distribution utilities (LDU's) and training and capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN as part of the country's sector reform program. The project will be prepared and implemented in phases.

3. For the subprojects to be located in the areas of Ethnic Minorities, every special effort will be made through design, construction measures and construction schedules to reduce unnecessary involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on Ethnic Minorities. Nevertheless, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. For the rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system, the adverse impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity, most of impacts on land of Ethnic Minorities will be temporary, some families of Ethnic Minorities will be permanently acquired land for constructing of towers/poles and substations. Therefore, the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected ethnic minority households and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects.

4. Sub-projects may be implemented in Provinces, Districts and Communes where ethnic minority people are present as part of the population. In line with the World Bank's Operational Directive on Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20), an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDPs) will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this strategy for ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities are social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct

from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. According to OD 4.20 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- (a) a close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas;
- (b) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group;
- (c) an indigenous language, often different from the national language;
- (d) presence of customary social and political institutions; and
- (e) primarily subsistence-oriented production.

5. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of Ethnic Minority People. More specifically, the objective of this strategy is to ensure that EM do not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

Ethnic Minorities in Viet Nam

6. Ethnic Vietnamese, known as Kinh, with about 85 Percent of total population, dominate the political, economic, and social affairs of the socialist Republic Of Viet Nam. There are officially another 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam who constitute the category of ethnic minorities. Most of ethnic minorities population live in the uplands. Population of ethnic minority groups range from over a million to only a few hundred. The only ethnic minority groups who live mainly in the lowlands are Hoa (Chinese), Cham and Kh'me.

7. Ethnic minorities in Viet Nam are diverse origin. A majority (39) as well as Kinh speak languages in the Austro-Asiatic language family. But others speak Austronesian and Sino-Tibetan languages. They differ greatly in ways of livelihood, social organization. Some have had relationship with Kinh society for a long time, while others have lived in relative isolation until recent decades. Some groups have lived in their present locations for many centuries, while others have migrated into their present location within the past hundred years.

8. In the past fifty years, many ethnic minorities communities have shifted residence because of war, governmental settlement programs, or a depleted resource base. As many as five million Kinh have been relocated from the lowlands into upland areas. The biophysical, social, and political context of the lives for most ethnic minorities has changed drastically in the past fifty years.

9. Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation having many nationalities. The State implements a policy of equality and unity and supports the cultures of all nationalities and prohibits discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and characters to preserve their culture and to improve its own traditions and customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and culturally.

10. Since 1968, the Government has promulgated sedenterization policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 2/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:

- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying;
- Gradual increase food security;
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program based on the characteristics of provinces; create favor conditions and support the non-formal education programs and develop the internal economy.

11. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups have in many other countries in the region, or around the world. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to “catch up” with lowland areas.

12. While many—probably most—ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did ten or fifteen years ago, they are still not catching up with the rest of the country economically. Indeed, they are in many ways falling further behind. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. But lack of attention from the government and the Party is not one of them. Nor have they been ignored by the donor community or by NGOs. The peoples are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

Policy Framework

13. Respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural uniqueness and that ethnic minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank's OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples indicates that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the *informed participation* of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects Ethnic Minority Peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.

14. The State of Viet Nam has the policy of not discriminating against Ethnic Minority Peoples as showed by the presence of Ethnic People Council in the National Assembly and Ethnic People Committee in the Government . Article 94 in the Constitution, 1992 states that the Ethnic People

Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various areas such as, education, health care, etc. Article 5 of the Constitution also indicates that ethnic minority people could use their own languages to reserve its cultural distinctions. In the Government of Viet Nam, directly under the supervision of the Prime Minister is the Committee of Ethnic Minorities (which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by this Committee, such as the poverty reduction Program 135 according to the degree No, 135/1998/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister to promote the construction of small-scale infrastructure in poor ethnic minority villages.

15. According to the Government of Viet Nam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:

- An intimate understanding and long stay in the territory, land or area of their ancestors closed attachment to the natural resources;
- Self-identification and recognized by neighboring members by their distinctive culture
- A language different from the national language
- A long traditional social and institutional system
- A self-provided production system.

16. This strategy will applied to all of the sub-projects of Rural Energy Project no.2 where applicable.

Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMPD)

17. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Energy No. 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. The main features/process of the EMPD will be a preliminary screening process, then a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and an action plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMPD. The EMPD's consist of the following sections:

- (a) preliminary screening
- (b) social impact assessment
- (c) mitigation measures
- (d) development assistance
- (e) monitoring

Detail requirements for screening and social impact assessment are described in the annexes.

The Project will provide a series of training to all implementers and local agencies preparing and implementing EMDPs.

Screening

18. All communes which have ethnic minority communities and are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by PCs, relevant local authorities consultants. Prior to the visit, respective PCs will send a letter to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PCs and local authorities which would like to discuss about the sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

19. At this visit, the social scientists (consultants) and/or local Women's Union will undertake a screening for ethnic minority population with the help of ethnic minority leaders and local authorities. The screening will check for the following:

- (a) names of ethnic groups in the commune
- (b) total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune
- (c) percentage of ethnic minority of commune population
- (d) number and percentage of ethnic minority households along the zone of influence of the proposed sub-Project.

20. If the results show that there are ethnic minority communities in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project, a social impact assessment will be planned for those areas.

Social Impact Assessment

21. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertaken by the social scientists (consultants) and/or trained staff from the local Women's Union and ethnic minority leaders. The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts - positive and negative.

22. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-Project. Discussions will focus on sub-Project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-Project. The local Women's Union will be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority leaders, Project engineers and other staff. *If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed sub-project will be significantly adverse or that the ethnic minority community rejects the project, the sub-Project will not be implemented in that locality; no further action is needed in this case.*

23. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-Project implementation an EMDP will be developed.

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

24. The action plan will consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of sub-project design, and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minority communities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation and rehabilitation will follow the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project. An Ethnic Minorities Development Plan will include:

- (1) legal Framework
- (2) baseline data;
- (3) land tenure information;
- (4) local participation;
- (5) technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
- (6) institutional arrangement;
- (7) implementation schedule;
- (8) monitoring and evaluation; and
- (9) cost and financing plan.

Implementation Arrangement

25. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective PCs, local Women's Union or a similar social organization to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social impact assessment, analyses and preparing EMDPs.

26. PCs of the EVN and local authorities (People's Committees, Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, Resettlement Committees, Women Union and Land Departments etc. at different levels) are responsible for implementing EMDP (arrange adequate staff and budget).

Monitoring

27. Implementation of the EMDPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PCs of EVN and respective Peoples' Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities at provincial and district levels. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to EVN and World Bank office in Viet Nam.

28. The independent agency or agencies which would be used by PCs to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plans for the Project will also be tasked with monitoring the activities for EMDP. While, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households for resettlement in each relevant province on an annual basis, it will also visit a sample of at least 10% of ethnic minority households in the project affected areas.

Schedule

29. The EMDP should have an implementation schedule that is coordinated with the sub-project implementation. Logically, social impact assessments and group meetings should be undertaken before sub-project designs are prepared. Compensation for land acquisition should be satisfactorily completed at least one month prior to start of civil work. Monitoring should take place at the recommended times during and after civil work.

Budget

30. The EMDP will include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other rehabilitation entitlements for ethnic minority in the affected areas. Sources of funding for the various activities and financing plans will be clearly specified in the cost tables.

Reporting/Documentation

31. The EMDPs will be prepared and submitted by PCs to EVN and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PCs submit their annual work programs to EVN and the World Bank for review. When EVN submit the final annual work programs of all the provinces to the World Bank for approval, an integrated EMDP report for the provinces will also be furnished.

Appendix 3

**Details of Land Use System
of the EM Groups in the Project Areas**



Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
1	Giàng Thị Sáng	55		950		2,500	3,505	3,450
2	Hờ Thị Ca	45		800		3,000	3,845	3,800
3	Giàng A Hờ	50		750		2,500	3,300	3,250
4	Giàng Sông Già	61		1,000		490	1,551	1,490
5	Chang Sìn Chù	57		1,500		2,000	3,557	3,500
6	Chang A Dơ	68		2,300		1,800	4,168	4,100
7	Giàng Chư Khoa	76		2,000		1,500	3,576	3,500
8	Hàng A Lênh	80		1,500		1,700	3,280	3,200
9	Hàng A Dì	52		2,000		1,900	3,952	3,900
10	Hàng A Mạg	64		1,500		750	2,314	2,250
11	Hàng P La Đình	57		2,300		1,500	3,857	3,800
12	Hàng A Phà	58		1,700		4,500	6,258	6,200
13	Vàng Xáy Dờ	46		950		350	1,346	1,300
14	Ly Sông Trư	58		800		500	1,358	1,300
15	Ly A Chua	67		750		2,500	3,317	3,250
16	Hàng Xáy Páo	86		1,000		3,000	4,086	4,000
17	Chang Giàng Già	54		1,500		2,500	4,054	4,000
18	Vàng Mờ Sứ	46		2,300		490	2,836	2,790
19	Giàng Thị Su	48		2,000		2,000	4,048	4,000
20	Ly A Cầu	67		1,500		1,800	3,367	3,300
21	Hàng Là Chua	58		1,540		1,900	3,498	3,440
22	Hàng Thị Chờ	59		780		3,200	4,039	3,980
23	Hàng Thị Chù	69		980		2,900	3,949	3,880
24	Hàng A Vàng	76		1,000		3,400	4,476	4,400
25	Sông Thị Ninh	75		1,500		2,900	4,475	4,400
26	Hàng thị Sua	74		2,300		1,500	3,874	3,800
27	Sùng Sông Tu	56		1,500		4,500	6,056	6,000
28	Sùng PLê Rùa	48		1,110		350	1,508	1,460
29	Vàng Yáng Tông	57		1,700		500	2,257	2,200
30	Vàng Chờ Say	78		950		2,500	3,528	3,450
31	Sùng Nủ Páo	46		1,500		3,000	4,546	4,500
32	Lù Giàng Sứ	54		3,750		3,200	7,004	6,950
33	Thào Thị Ca	67		2,850		2,900	5,817	5,750
34	Lù A Sinh	45		4,875	3,950	3,400	12,270	12,225
35	Lù Giàng Páo	57		3,050		2,900	6,007	5,950
36	Giàng Tống Chua	58		4,760		1,500	6,318	6,260
37	Thào Thị Dơ	67		3,998	2,890	1,700	8,655	8,588
38	Lù Thị Mao	80		4,890		1,800	6,770	6,690
39	Lù Nhà Sứ	45			760	1,750	2,555	2,510
40	Lù A Sang	57		650		700	1,407	1,350
41	Lý Blà Dì	59		655		580	1,294	1,235
42	Lý Là Xứ	64		750		590	1,404	1,340
43	Lý Mào Chua	57			765	450	1,272	1,215
44	Lý Dưa Đê	48			785	800	1,633	1,585

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
45	Giàng A Ninh	58			850	3,770	4,678	4,620
46	Giàng A Sừ	64			800	1,500	2,364	2,300
46	Giàng A Sừ	64			800	1,500	2,364	2,300
47	Giàng A Già	67				1,007	2,300	3,374
48	Giàng A Tàng	75		1,002		0	1,077	1,002
49	Lý Súa Hú	79		1,000		0	1,079	1,000
50	Lù Xáy Chua A	57		650		700	1,407	1,350
51	Lù Tông Phử	58			655	580	1,293	1,235
52	Lù Sông Súa	64		756		590	1,410	1,346
53	Lù Sông Đình	68			785	450	1,303	1,235
54	Thào Chồ Lâu	57			950	800	1,807	1,750
55	Thào Cáng Dờ	54			955	3,770	4,779	4,725
56	Thào A Thờ	57			965	1,500	2,522	2,465
57	Thào Phóng Khai	68			865	2,300	3,233	3,165
58	Thào A Hừ	67			955	4,500	5,522	5,455
59	Thào A Đường	78			965	3,700	4,743	4,665
60	Thào A Nủ	71			865	800	1,736	1,665
61	Thào A Tống	58			955	950	1,963	1,905
62	Thào Dua Ca	68			965	900	1,933	1,865
63	Thào A Chư	48			865	1,150	2,063	2,015
64	Thào A Đình	43			955	1,800	2,798	2,755
65	Thào A Chờ	57			965	3,700	4,722	4,665
66	Giàng Tông Say	59			865	2,000	2,924	2,865
67	Thào A Lý	60			955	900	1,915	1,855
68	Thào A Ký	50			965	780	1,795	1,745
69	Thào A Dê	48			865	1,500	2,413	2,365
70	Thào A Trừ	56			955	4,500	5,511	5,455
71	Vàng A Phử	47			965	350	1,362	1,315
72	Vàng Tủa Vàng	75			865	500	1,440	1,365
73	Hàng A Tú	67			955	2,500	3,522	3,455
74	Hàng Pàng Diên	48			965	3,000	4,013	3,965
75	Vàng Pàng Lấu	58			865	1,800	2,723	2,665
76	Vàng Sủ Rùa	68			955	1,750	2,773	2,705
77	Vàng A Sừ	49			965	1,500	2,514	2,465
78	Hàng Nhã Cưa	50			865	900	1,815	1,765
79	Hàng Chù Sừ	53			955	600	1,608	1,555
80	Hàng Nhã Chư	64			965	780	1,809	1,745
81	Hàng A Cu	49			865	860	1,774	1,725
82	Giàng Chờ Dê	47			955	900	1,902	1,855
83	Gàng Nhã Chồng	59			965	950	1,974	1,915
84	Giàng Cháy Già	68			865	370	1,303	1,235
85	Hàng A Chư	34			955	800	1,789	1,755
86	Thào A Chư	57			965	950	1,972	1,915
87	Thào A Chảo	68			865	900	1,833	1,765

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land	Rice field land	Forest land		
88	Thào A Màng	59			955	1,150	2,164	2,105
89	Thào A Sử	47			965	1,800	2,812	2,765
90	Thào A Páo	49			865	3,700	4,614	4,565
91	Thào A Chun	67			955	2,000	3,022	2,955
92	Thào A Chơ	58			965	900	1,923	1,865
93	Thào Nữ Vàng	80			865	780	1,725	1,645
94	Thào Là Lử	64			955	1,500	2,519	2,455
95	Vàng A Dân	57			965		1,022	965
96	Vàng A Tủa	49			865		914	865
97	Vàng A Dùn	58			955		1,013	955
98	Hảng A Páo	69			965		1,034	965
99	Vàng A Cửa	67			865		932	865
100	Thào A Vàng	78			955		1,033	955
101	Thào A Páo	68			965		1,033	965
102	Giàng Mào Dì	49			865		914	865
103	Thào A Lầu	47			955		1,002	955
104	Thào A Vàng	57			965		1,022	965
105	Thào A Dờ	68			865		933	865
106	Thào Nữ Phứ	49			955		1,004	955
107	Thào Vàng Chua	57			965		1,022	965
108	Vàng Sông Tủa	86			865		951	865
109	Thào Trù Sử	49			955		1,004	955
110	Giàng Thị Sú	75			965		1,040	965
111	Lý Chua Thảo	67			865		932	865
112	Lý A Già	80			955	500	1,535	1,455
113	Lý A Cửa	57			965	2,500	3,522	3,465
114	Lý A Dề	67			865	3,000	3,932	3,865
115	Lý A Lồng	68			955	2,500	3,523	3,455
116	Lý Sái Dờ	48			965	490	1,503	1,455
117	Giàng Tổng Say	59			865	2,000	2,924	2,865
118	Giàng Súa Giàng	67			955	1,800	2,822	2,755
119	Giàng A Rùn	58			965	1,900	2,923	2,865
120	Giàng A Lũ	74			865	3,200	4,139	4,065
121	Giàng A Chơ	68			955	2,900	3,923	3,855
122	Thào Nữ Lầu	57			965	3,400	4,422	4,365
123	Thào A Nhà	67			865	2,900	3,832	3,765
124	Thào Chu Giàng	58			955	1,500	2,513	2,455
125	Thào Ấ Tủa	49			965	1,700	2,714	2,665
126	Vàng Chừ Cầu	67			865	1,800	2,732	2,665
127	Thào A Râu	58			955	1,750	2,763	2,705
128	Thào A Cưa	76			965	700	1,741	1,665
129	Sùng A Giàng	79			865	580	1,524	1,445
130	Thào A Vàng	57			955	590	1,602	1,545
131	Thào Púa Giàng	68			965	450	1,483	1,415

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
132	Thào Chờ Chù	49			865	800	1,714	1,665
133	Thào Chu Páo	57			955	3,770	4,782	4,725
134	Vàng A Kỳ	49			965	1,500	2,514	2,465
135	Vàng A Su	67			865	2,300	3,232	3,165
136	Vàng A Cau	58			955	0	1,013	955
137	Mùa Chủ Dờ	49			965	0	1,014	965
138	Mùa A Khai	59			865	700	1,624	1,565
139	Mùa A Sàng	57			955	580	1,592	1,535
140	Mùa A Cửa	68			965	590	1,623	1,555
141	Mùa A Lông	49			865	450	1,364	1,315
142	Mùa A Chờ	57			955	800	1,812	1,755
143	Mùa Tống Sinh	80			965	3,770	4,815	4,735
144	Mùa Dải Dờ	76			865	1,500	2,441	2,365
145	Lý Páo Giàng	71			955	2,300	3,326	3,255
146	Mùa A Phải	82			965	4,500	5,547	5,465
147	Giàng A Sinh	51			865	3,700	4,616	4,565
148	Mùa Sinh Tống	62			955	1,017	2,034	1,972
149	Mùa A Kang	63			965	1,028	2,056	1,993
150	Mùa Chử Toá	57			865	922	1,844	1,787
151	Thào A Chừ	59			955	1,014	2,028	1,969
152	Vàng A Dờ	57			965	1,022	2,044	1,987
153	Vàng A Lý	68			865	933	1,866	1,798
154	Vàng A Đế	48			955	1,003	2,006	1,958
155	Vàng A Dê	76			965	1,041	2,082	2,006
156	Vàng A Dớ	58			865	923	1,846	1,788
157	Vàng Xừ Ninh	67			955	1,022	2,044	1,977
158	Lý A Cơ	49			965	1,014	2,028	1,979
159	Lý A Sinh	67			865	1,500	2,432	2,365
160	Thào Vàng Páo	58			955	1,700	2,713	2,655
161	Giàng A Chung	75			965	2,300	3,340	3,265
162	Lý A Chun	76			865	1,600	2,541	2,465
163	Lý A Cửa	49			955	1,800	2,804	2,755
164	Lý Vàng Lừ	57			965	1,750	2,772	2,715
165	Lý A Khua Sún	48			865	1,500	2,413	2,365
166	Lý A Cưa	69			955	900	1,924	1,855
167	Lý Mùa Già	67			965	600	1,632	1,565
168	Giàng A Lâu	48			865	780	1,693	1,645
169	Giàng Ca Páo	59			955	860	1,874	1,815
170	Giàng A Pờ	67			965	900	1,932	1,865
171	Giàng A Phừ	48			865	950	1,863	1,815
172	Giàng A Dê	67			955	370	1,392	1,325
173	Giàng A Nhà	57			965	800	1,822	1,765
174	Giàng A Sừ	94			865	950	1,909	1,815
175	Giàng A Chừ	84			955	900	1,939	1,855

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land	Rice field land	Forest land		
176	Giàng A Thào	76			965	1,150	2,191	2,115
177	Giàng A Hù	75			865	1,800	2,740	2,665
178	Giàng A Mãng	68			955	3,700	4,723	4,655
179	Giàng A Linh	48			965	2,000	3,013	2,965
180	Giàng A Phàu	69			865	900	1,834	1,765
181	Lão Nhà Chư	57			955	780	1,792	1,735
182	Lão A Cớ	68			965	1,033	2,066	1,998
183	Lão A Kỳ	94			865	959	1,918	1,824
184	Lão A Chú	57			955	1,012	2,024	1,967
185	Lão A Nữ	57			965	1,022	2,044	1,987
186	Lão Tao Châu	69			865	934	1,868	1,799
187	Lão A Rùa	57			955	1,012	2,024	1,967
188	Lão Sái Chu	48			965	1,013	2,026	1,978
189	Lão Sái Pê	68			865	933	1,866	1,798
190	Lão Vàng Khùa	59			955	1,014	2,028	1,969
191	Lão Xứ Rùa	76			965	1,041	2,082	2,006
192	Lão A Sông	69			865	934	1,868	1,799
193	Lão Nhà Sứ	67			955	1,022	2,044	1,977
194	Lão Khử Mão	75			965	1,040	2,080	2,005
195	Lão A Thịnh	67			865	932	1,864	1,797
196	Lão A Sàng	58			955	1,013	2,026	1,968
197	Lão A Tinh	49			965	1,014	2,028	1,979
198	Lão A Châu	50			865	915	1,830	1,780
199	Lão A Phường	70			955	1,025	2,050	1,980
200	Lão A Thà	75			965	1,040	2,080	2,005
201	Lão Thào Chư	68			865	933	1,866	1,798
202	Lão A Sinh	48			955	1,003	2,006	1,958
203	Lão A Xảo	67			965	1,032	2,064	1,997
204	Lão A Chù	66			865	931	1,862	1,796
205	Lão Già Chà	57			955	1,012	2,024	1,967
206	Lão A Tánh	49			965	1,014	2,028	1,979
207	Lão A Cháng	73			865	938	1,876	1,803
208	Lão A Su	51			955	1,006	2,012	1,961
209	Lão A Tai	61			965	1,026	2,052	1,991
210	Lão Tủa Ly	67			865	932	1,864	1,797
211	Lão A Rùa	57			955	1,012	2,024	1,967
212	Lão A Cớ	58			965	1,023	2,046	1,988
213	Hàng A Xà	67			865	932	1,864	1,797
214	Hàng A Khử	48			955	1,003	2,006	1,958
215	Hàng A Thào	61			965	1,026	2,052	1,991
216	Hàng A Chù	52			865	917	1,834	1,782
217	Hàng A Mây	67			955	1,022	2,044	1,977
218	Hàng A Tính	61			965	1,026	2,052	1,991
219	Hàng A Súa	57			865	922	1,844	1,787

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land		Crop land		
				Rice field land	Forest land			
220	Hàng A Sàng	43			955	998	1,996	1,953
221	Hàng A Chơ	71			965	1,036	2,072	2,001
222	Hàng A Chư	61			865	926	1,852	1,791
223	Hàng A Đỉnh	53			1,002	1,055	2,110	2,057
224	Giàng Khua Tống	73		1,500		1,573	3,146	3,073
225	Giàng Nữ Lâu	51		2,200		2,251	4,502	4,451
226	Hàng A Páo	54		2,350		2,404	4,808	4,754
227	Vàng A Cửa	67		3,048		3,115	6,230	6,163
228	Thào A Vàng	73		1,987		2,060	4,120	4,047
229	Thào A Páo	50		2,113		2,163	4,326	4,276
230	Giàng Mào Di	30		2,489		3,500	6,019	5,989
231	Thào A Lầu	60		1,895			1,955	1,895
232	Thào A Vàng	57		2,045			2,102	2,045
233	Thào A Dờ	68		2,402			2,470	2,402
234	Thào Nữ Phử	74		2,008			2,082	2,008
235	Thào Vàng Chua	58		2,156			2,214	2,156
236	Vàng Sông Tủa	50		2,489			2,539	2,489
237	Thào Trù Sĩ	60		19,980			20,040	19,980
238	Hồ Song Đê	43		2,300			2,343	2,300
239	Mùa Súa Giàng	72		1,800		3,800	5,672	5,600
240	Mùa Nhà Chông	75		3,200		3,200	6,475	6,400
241	Mùa Vàng Súng	65		2,500		2,500	5,065	5,000
242	Cứ Sáu Cu	50		1,900		1,950	3,900	3,850
243	Cứ Vàng Lông	60		1,200		1,260	2,520	2,460
244	Sùng Chứ Chang	70		2,400		2,470	4,940	4,870
245	Sùng Vàng Cửa	60		3,500		3,560	7,120	7,060
246	Cứ Nhà Chua	50		4,200		4,250	8,500	8,450
247	Sùng A Báo	50		2,300		2,350	4,700	4,650
248	Sùng Chống Lứ	74		4,500		4,574	9,148	9,074
249	Sùng A Sáu	50		3,500		3,550	7,100	7,050
250	Mùa Vàng Súng	61		4,700		4,761	9,522	9,461
251	Vàng Nữ Súa	54		3,980		4,034	8,068	8,014
252	Vàng A Xinh	76		2,200		2,276	4,552	4,476
253	Tháo A Chú	48		4,300		4,348	8,696	8,648
254	Giàng Nữ Khua	59		3,800		3,859	7,718	7,659
255	Mùa Nữ Chú	76		3,200		3,276	6,552	6,476
256	Thào A Sùng	67		2,500		1,680	4,247	4,180
257	Thào A Nhã	58		3,600		800	4,458	4,400
258	Thào A Sinh	48	2,700			1,000	3,748	3,700
259	Giàng A Chay	57		1,800		720	2,577	2,520
260	Hàng A Su	53		1,500		880	2,433	2,380
261	Giàng A Páo	76		2,200		500	2,776	2,700
262	Thào A Vư	49	2,100			264	2,413	2,364
263	Thào A Páo	85		1,700		840	2,625	2,540

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
264	Thào A Dành	54		2,300		200	2,554	2,500
265	Giàng A Chủ	67			2,955	750	3,772	3,705
266	Lù A Sinh	51			2,999	1,500	4,550	4,499
267	Lù Giàng Páo	67			1,987	4,500	6,554	6,487
268	Giàng Tống Chua	48			3,056	350	3,454	3,406
269	Thào Thị Dợ	57			2,645	500	3,202	3,145
270	Lù Thị Mao	61			2,887	2,500	5,448	5,387
271	Giang Khua Tống	53			3,775	3,000	6,828	6,775
272	Lù Nhà Sứ	61			3,056	2,500	5,617	5,556
273	Lù A Sang	57			2,987	490	3,534	3,477
274	Lý Blà Di	68			3,477	2,000	5,545	5,477
275	Lý Là Xứ	59			3,425	1,800	5,284	5,225
276	Lý Mào Chua	61			2,789	1,900	4,750	4,689
277	Lý Dưa Đê	52			2,048	3,200	5,300	5,248
278	Giàng A Ninh	61			1,965	2,900	4,926	4,865
279	Giàng A Sứ	52			2,178	3,400	5,630	5,578
280	Giàng A Già	64			2,456	2,900	5,420	5,356
281	Giàng A Tầng	52			2,047	1,500	3,599	3,547
282	Giàng A Cửa	61			1,965	4,500	6,526	6,465
283	Mùa A Hồ	53			2,856	350	3,259	3,206
284	Mùa Ấ Sứ	67		873		500	1,440	1,373
285	Mùa A Chờ	51		890		2,500	3,441	3,390
286	Chờ A Páo	67		950		3,000	4,017	3,950
287	Mùa A Vàng	51			1,720	2,500	4,271	4,220
288	Mùa A Chu	37			1,620	490	2,147	2,110
289	Giàng A Hồ	68		530		2,000	2,598	2,530
290	Giàng A Sái	49		659		1,800	2,508	2,459
291	Giàng A Chung	59			1,965	1,900	3,924	3,865
292	Lý A Chun	67			1,865	3,200	5,132	5,065
293	Lý A Cửa	58			1,955	2,900	4,913	4,855
294	Lý Vàng Lử	51			2,965	3,400	6,416	6,365
295	Lý A Khua Sún	62			2,865	2,900	5,827	5,765
296	Lý A Cưa	73			2,955	1,500	4,528	4,455
297	Lý Mùa Già	69			1,965	1,700	3,734	3,665
298	Giàng A Lâu	67			2,865	1,800	4,732	4,665
299	Giàng Ca Páo	52			1,955	1,750	3,757	3,705
300	Giàng A Pờ	63			2,965	700	3,728	3,665
301	Giàng A Phử	51			2,865	580	3,496	3,445
302	Giàng A Đê	67			2,955	590	3,612	3,545
303	Giàng A Nhà	68			2,965	450	3,483	3,415
304	Lương Văn Nhánh	67		1,400		800	2,267	2,200
305	Nông Thị ần	54	1,500			3,770	5,324	5,270
306	Lù Chờ Phử	51		4,400		1,500	5,951	5,900
307	Lù A Di	73			4,100	2,300	6,473	6,400

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
308	Lù Chờ Vòng	62	4,500			2,400	6,962	6,900
309	Chàng A Páo	73		1,500		1,600	3,173	3,100
310	Lò Văn Quý	51		1,500		700	2,251	2,200
311	Hoàng Văn Xà	67		1,400		580	2,047	1,980
312	Hà Văn Ôn	58		8,100		590	8,748	8,690
313	Lò Văn Ngô	53		6,400		450	6,903	6,850
314	Lường Văn Panh	61		5,800		800	6,661	6,600
315	Lò Văn Hoàn	58		4,900		3,770	8,728	8,670
316	Hoàng Văn Sơ	67				6,000	1,500	7,567
317	Cứ A Vừa	51	2,100			2,300	4,451	4,400
318	Giàng A Dơ	67	4,400			4,500	8,967	8,900
319	Thào A Ninh	59	4,900			3,700	8,659	8,600
320	Giàng Nữ Lâu	61		2,500		180	2,741	2,680
321	Sùng A Chung	57		1,700		200	1,957	1,900
322	Vàng A Sang	58		3,200		200	3,458	3,400
323	Sùng A Linh	59		1,500		200	1,759	1,700
324	Cứ A Săn	64		2,200		180	2,444	2,380
325	Sùng A Chúng	57		1,700		160	1,917	1,860
326	Giàng A Sáng	68				1,200	140	1,408
327	Nông Thị án	57	1,500			1,120	2,677	2,620
328	Lù Chờ Phử	68				4,400	1,800	6,268
329	Lù A Di	51			4,100	2,500	6,651	6,600
330	Lù Chờ Vòng	63	4,500			2,400	6,963	6,900
331	Chàng A Páo	72				1,500	1,600	3,172
332	Lù A Giàng	67				7,500	6,400	13,967
333	Lù A Dưa	57	6,500			2,300	8,857	8,800
334	Lù Chờ Mong	53			5,500	1,600	7,153	7,100
335	Chàng A Dênh	52			7,500	1,800	9,352	9,300
336	Lù Khua Kỳ	67			4,500	1,750	6,317	6,250
337	Lù A Chua	48			5,000	1,500	6,548	6,500
338	Sùng A Phử	57			990	900	1,947	1,890
339	Sùng Nhà Páo	68			230	600	898	830
340	Giàng A Páo	43			1,500	780	2,323	2,280
341	Vàng A Lùng	67			3,200	860	4,127	4,060
342	Cứ A Chống	58			2,200	900	3,158	3,100
343	Hoàng A Chùa	49			870	950	1,869	1,820
344	Giàng A Chanh	67			1,200	370	1,637	1,570
345	Lý A Sèo	51			1,700	800	2,551	2,500
346	Lý Phúc Tá	67			1,200	950	2,217	2,150
347	Lò Rào Phin	68			2,300	900	3,268	3,200
348	Lý Văn Thông	59			970	1,150	2,179	2,120
349	Sùng A Phử	51			1,500	1,800	3,351	3,300
350	Giàng A Nhà	53			3,200	3,700	6,953	6,900
351	Hằng A Vàng	60			950	2,000	3,010	2,950

Appendix 3-Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
			Garden land	Productive land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land
352	Giàng A Lễ	65			2,200		900	3,165	3,100
353	Lý Sài Sang	67			2,500		780	3,347	3,280
354	Giàng A Chảo	59			2,300		1,160	3,519	3,460
355	Cứ A Sùng	58			1,200		940	2,198	2,140
356	Vàng Chừ Súa	49			3,600		1,200	4,849	4,800
357	Giàng A Sênh	59			2,700		600	3,359	3,300
358	Vàng A Sở	61			2,200		780	3,041	2,980
359	Vàng A Chống	53			3,200		800	4,053	4,000
360	Vàng A Sùng	62			2,500		1,400	3,962	3,900
361	Vàng A Chu	60			3,100		660	3,820	3,760
362	Cứ A Long	69			3,200		820	4,089	4,020
363	Vàng A Nú	43			1,800		1,000	2,843	2,800
364	Hà Văn Liên	64	2,500				0	2,564	2,500
365	Lò Văn Đường	57	1,000				0	1,057	1,000
366	Ngô Văn Mạo	63	2,100				0	2,163	2,100
367	Vàng A Màng	49			2,800		0	2,849	2,800
368	Giàng A Chảo	67			2,300		160	2,527	2,460
369	Cứ A Sùng	43			1,200		140	1,383	1,340
370	Vàng Chừ Súa	52			3,600		120	3,772	3,720
371	Giàng A Sênh	76			2,700		200	2,976	2,900
372	Vàng A Sở	51			2,200		180	2,431	2,380
373	Vàng A Chống	62			3,200		200	3,462	3,400
374	Vàng A Sùng	64			2,500		140	2,704	2,640
375	Vàng A Chu	58			3,100		260	3,418	3,360
376	Cứ A Long	49			3,200		220	3,469	3,420
377	Vàng A Nú	61			1,800		200	2,061	2,000
378	Giàng A Páo	57			3,500		2,400	5,957	5,900
379	Cứ Vàng Ly	73			4,200		2,400	6,673	6,600
380	Giàng A Lừ	61			4,200		4,000	8,261	8,200
381	Cứ A Ký	72			3,500		3,600	7,172	7,100
382	Vàng A Páo	53			5,300		4,000	9,353	9,300
383	Giàng A Châu	61			2,500		4,200	6,761	6,700
384	Giàng A Sùng	61			3,500		2,400	5,961	5,900
385	Mùa A Páo	67			2,300		120	2,487	2,420
386	Cứ A Tủa	58			1,700		200	1,958	1,900
387	Mùa A Sáng	49			2,500		200	2,749	2,700
388	Mùa A Sừ	48			1,500		220	1,768	1,720
389	Trần Văn Dương	54	0		4,970		1,500	6,524	6,470
390	Bế Văn Sừ	67				2,600	2,300	4,967	4,900
391	Phạm Thị Du	74				7,500	1,500	9,074	9,000
392	Từ Minh Chí	56			650		2,300	3,006	2,950
393	Nông Thị ản	57	1,500				1,120	2,677	2,620
394	Lù Chờ Phử	48			4,400		1,800	6,248	6,200
395	Lù A Di	59					2,500	2,559	2,500
Total		23,973	41,800		395,870	300,757	591,100	1,353,500	1,329,527

SMEC and IMCC

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua. land
1	Lò Văn Vui	57	1,500				350	1,907	1,850
2	Ngô Văn Mông	67		2,500			420	2,987	2,920
3	Ngô Văn Thắng	85			3,500		560	4,145	4,060
4	Hoàng Xuân Yên	51			6,500		350	6,901	6,850
5	Mai Văn Lạc	34		7,500			580	8,114	8,080
6	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	51	8,000				480	8,531	8,480
7	Mai Văn Sạch	27	2,500				2,200	4,727	4,700
8	Lò Văn Sự	67		4,400			3,600	8,067	8,000
9	Mai Văn Quảng	51	5,500				1,240	6,791	6,740
10	Hoàng Thị Luộc	83	1,100				560	1,743	1,660
11	Hà Văn Đoàn	64		7,200			140	7,404	7,340
12	Đình Văn Năm	57	2,740				0	2,797	2,740
13	Đặng Văn Chài	49	2,950				0	2,999	2,950
14	Sa Thị Tinh	67	2,860				0	2,927	2,860
15	Hoàng Đình Mạch	67		1,560			1,800	3,427	3,360
16	Hoàng Đình Vìn	58		1,160			900	2,118	2,060
17	Hoàng Đình Trường	60	1,970				1,080	3,110	3,050
18	Hoàng Đình Hậu	57	1,120				0	1,177	1,120
19	Hoàng Thị Xuân	49	1,340				0	1,389	1,340
20	Hoàng Đình Cúc	60	1,780				0	1,840	1,780
21	Hoàng Đình Thắng	50	1,910				0	1,960	1,910
22	Hoàng Đình Hanh	55	1,590				0	1,645	1,590
23	Hoàng Đình Thăng	61	2,200				0	2,261	2,200
24	Hoàng Xuân Thường	50	2,540				240	2,830	2,780
25	Hoàng Văn Lan	56	2,230				640	2,926	2,870
26	Hoàng Đình Tuấn	68	2,100				320	2,488	2,420
27	Lò Văn Vui	37	1,500				350	1,887	1,850
28	Ngô Văn Mông	58		2,500			420	2,978	2,920
29	Ngô Văn Thắng	64			3,500		560	4,124	4,060
30	Hoàng Xuân Yên	57			6,500		350	6,907	6,850
31	Mai Văn Lạc	76		7,500			580	8,156	8,080
32	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	61	8,000				480	8,541	8,480
33	Mai Văn Sạch	53	2,500				2,200	4,753	4,700
34	Lò Văn Sự	61		4,400			3,600	8,061	8,000
35	Mai Văn Quảng	37	5,500				1,240	6,777	6,740
36	Hoàng Thị Luộc	53	1,100				560	1,713	1,660
37	Ngô Thị Nga	61					400	461	400
38	Lò Văn Soóng	42			6,000		0	6,042	6,000
39	Mai Văn Sân	73		4,500			0	4,573	4,500
40	Mai Văn Quy	61	6,600				0	6,661	6,600
41	Lò Văn Điện	53			4,500		0	4,553	4,500
42	Ngô Văn Đức*	72					0	72	0
43	Mai Văn Tâm*	51					0	51	0
44	Hà Văn Thiện	60	4,500	5,000			0	9,560	9,500
45	Ngô Văn Lý*	50					0	50	0
46	Ngô Văn Lương	75			6,000		0	6,075	6,000
47	Hà Văn Chao	57			5,500		0	5,557	5,500

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
			Garden land	Productive land	Aqua. land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			
48	Hoàng Văn Thăng	68			2,000		0	2,068	2,000
49	Hà Cơ Yếu	61	1,500				0	1,561	1,500
50	Hà Xuân Mãng	52		6,000			0	6,052	6,000
51	Hoàng Văn Trường	43	4,500	5,000			0	9,543	9,500
52	Hà Văn Dũng	61		4,300			0	4,361	4,300
53	Hà Hồng Man	57			4,200		0	4,257	4,200
54	Hà Thế Lư	68	5,000				0	5,068	5,000
55	Ngô Văn Tân	51		6,000			0	6,051	6,000
56	Hoàng Ngọc Lân	68		4,500			0	4,568	4,500
57	Hà Ngọc Lâm	69	4,000				0	4,069	4,000
58	Hoàng Văn Tám	51			2,500		0	2,551	2,500
59	Hoàng Tuấn Anh	53	6,500				0	6,553	6,500
60	Lương Văn Trường	60	2,600		7,000		0	9,660	9,600
61	Hoàng Thanh Sơn	50		4,600	4,500		0	9,150	9,100
62	Hoàng Văn Thượng	55	3,000		7,000		0	10,055	10,000
63	Hà Đức Luyện	60		2,500	8,000		0	10,560	10,500
64	Hoàng Văn Nhạc	57	6,500				0	6,557	6,500
65	Hoàng Văn Đặng	67		5,500			0	5,567	5,500
66	Hà Văn Đông	48			7,000		0	7,048	7,000
67	Hà Văn Tập	60			8,000		0	8,060	8,000
68	Hoàng Văn Mạnh	68	6,500				0	6,568	6,500
69	Hà Văn Đề	50		3,000			0	3,050	3,000
70	Vi Văn Sinh*	36					0	36	0
71	Hoàng Văn Nghiệp	50			5,000		0	5,050	5,000
72	Lương Văn Sớm	63			6,000		0	6,063	6,000
73	Trương Văn Nghi	67	750				0	817	750
74	Hà Kim Doanh	51	2,200				0	2,251	2,200
75	Đặng Văn Chài	57		950			300	1,307	1,250
76	Sa Thị Tĩnh	68		860			540	1,468	1,400
77	Lý Văn Chính	67	4,560				2,800	7,427	7,360
78	Đình Văn Cương	58		5,790			3,180	9,028	8,970
79	Lê Văn Tạo	39	5,390				0	5,429	5,390
80	Hoàng Thị Thanh	60	6,460				0	6,520	6,460
81	Hoàng Đức Phúc	58		6,900			0	6,958	6,900
82	Cầm Văn Thơm	64	370				440	874	810
83	Vy Văn Thơ	51	1,500				500	2,051	2,000
84	Bùi Văn Nha	27	1,200				0	1,227	1,200
85	Đình Văn Hiên	56	650				240	946	890
86	Hà Đình Thơ	49	890				500	1,439	1,390
87	Hà Văn Hoà	58		1,600			580	2,238	2,180
88	Đình Văn Chiêu	67	550				600	1,217	1,150
89	Bùi Văn Tĩnh	51	1,700				1,600	3,351	3,300
90	Hà Văn Khiêm	68		2,600			2,500	5,168	5,100
91	Hà Văn Huân	76	700				1,600	2,376	2,300
92	Hà Văn Bích	60	1,200				800	2,060	2,000
93	Đình Văn Pán	75	2,200				450	2,725	2,650
94	Đỗ Văn Đăng	64	4,500				0	4,564	4,500

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land		
95	Ngân Văn Lý	57	5,590				0	5,647	5,590
96	Lò Văn Thịnh	58	6,960				0	7,018	6,960
97	Đình Văn Năm	68	740				260	1,068	1,000
98	Đặng Văn Chài	59		950			300	1,309	1,250
99	Sa Thị Tĩnh	67		860			540	1,467	1,400
100	Hoàng Văn So	56	970				250	1,276	1,220
101	Đỗ Văn Hùng	46	2,200				450	2,696	2,650
102	Hà Văn Bình	65		2,300			900	3,265	3,200
103	Hà Đình San	57				2,000	0	2,057	2,000
104	Hoàng Trung Nông	85	3,100				1,700	4,885	4,800
105	Hoàng Tuyên	25		2,800			2,700	5,525	5,500
106	Hoàng Thị Phòng	67	1,280				200	1,547	1,480
107	Hà Ngọc Toàn	49	1,150				0	1,199	1,150
108	Hoàng Thức	68		3,000			8,000	11,068	11,000
109	Hà Văn Ngộ	65		3,500			3,000	6,565	6,500
110	Hà Đình Ngân	57		4,100			500	4,657	4,600
111	Hà Xuân Toàn	68		4,080			0	4,148	4,080
112	Hà Xuân Tuệ	61	1,100				900	2,061	2,000
113	Hoàng Kim Hải	57		3,500			1,000	4,557	4,500
114	Trương Văn Hồng	68		5,000			700	5,768	5,700
115	Trương Ngọc Sơn	52		3,340			0	3,392	3,340
116	Hà Thị Sa	64		5,540			0	5,604	5,540
117	Hà Minh Văm	67					350	417	350
118	Hoàng Văn Nhất	58					240	298	240
119	Lò Văn Căn	57					250	307	250
120	Lò Văn Sánh	58					250	308	250
121	Đông Văn Đơ	57					800	857	800
122	Hoàng Văn Tâm	68					900	968	900
123	Hà Văn Nú	49					300	349	300
124	Phan Văn Nam	51					210	261	210
125	Lò Văn Học	43					440	483	440
126	Lò Văn Sâm	62					380	442	380
127	Đông Văn Bè*	57					0	57	0
128	Tạ Quang Đoàn	67	4,465				0	4,532	4,465
129	Lò Văn Hà	58	5,026				0	5,084	5,026
130	Hà Thị Sang	61	4,856				0	4,917	4,856
131	Hà Văn Thịnh	67			5,700		0	5,767	5,700
132	Tạ Quang Chiến	49	4,480		4,600		0	9,129	9,080
133	Hoàng Văn Khang	59			5,200		0	5,259	5,200
134	Hà Thị Hương	57			6,000		0	6,057	6,000
135	Hà Văn Chí	64			6,000		0	6,064	6,000
136	Ngô Thị Thiết	57			7,000		0	7,057	7,000
137	Hoàng Đình Hội	68			7,000		0	7,068	7,000
138	Hoàng Đình Văn	59			3,900		0	3,959	3,900
139	Hà Trọng Khánh	51			3,700		0	3,751	3,700
140	Hoàng Đình Bằng	64			4,200		0	4,264	4,200
141	Hoàng Thị Vân	55			4,200		0	4,255	4,200

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua. land
142	Phạm Văn Mạch	60			3,100		0	3,160	3,100
143	Phạm Văn Tường	67			3,150		0	3,217	3,150
144	Kiều Thị Sinh*	58					0	58	0
145	Lò Văn Kinh	67	680				0	747	680
146	Đình Công Súc	58	1,500				0	1,558	1,500
147	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	30	2,300				0	2,330	2,300
148	Nguyễn Hữu Thanh	24		1,600			0	1,624	1,600
149	Hoàng Văn Nghị	67	2,000				0	2,067	2,000
150	Hoàng Thị Nở	59	480				0	539	480
151	Hoàng Đình Dự	48	960				0	1,008	960
152	Hoàng Ngọc Ut	59		1,500			0	1,559	1,500
153	Hoàng Thị Khoai	67	3,570				0	3,637	3,570
154	Hoàng Đình Tường	54	3,490				0	3,544	3,490
155	Đình Công Chi	61	2,300				0	2,361	2,300
156	Bùi Thế Kiên	53	1,200				0	1,253	1,200
157	Lương Văn Hoà	76		1,930			0	2,006	1,930
158	Hà Đình May	59	840				0	899	840
159	Đình Trọng Lai	60	750				0	810	750
160	Lý Văn Bốn	67	930				0	997	930
161	Hoàng Hữu Hiền	51	620				0	671	620
162	Trần Văn Linh	68	770	1,770			0	2,608	2,540
163	Hoàng Kim Lâm*	67					0	67	0
164	Lê Hải Văn*	59					0	59	0
165	Phạm Thị Miên	49	1,600				0	1,649	1,600
166	Hoàng Hữu Cường	67		1,200			670	1,937	1,870
167	Hoàng Hữu Phòng	65		1,200			700	1,965	1,900
168	Hà Văn Chuật	48		1,700			700	2,448	2,400
169	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	59		1,500			600	2,159	2,100
170	Hoàng Hữu Tiếp	76		1,900			820	2,796	2,720
171	Hà Văn May	67		1,900			820	2,787	2,720
172	Hoàng Hữu Thái	46		1,200			710	1,956	1,910
173	Hoàng Hữu Vóc	58		1,500			900	2,458	2,400
174	Hà Văn Cương	67		2,500			100	2,667	2,600
175	Hà Hữu Hoàn	58		1,700			110	1,868	1,810
176	Bùi Đình Nhai	49		2,300			120	2,469	2,420
177	Lò Văn Châu	51		1,700			140	1,891	1,840
178	Hà Văn Phong	63		2,500			60	2,623	2,560
179	Hà Văn Thế	76		1,700			100	1,876	1,800
180	Hoàng Văn Lịch	57		2,500			60	2,617	2,560
181	Hà Đình Miên	68		1,200			70	1,338	1,270
182	Hà Ngọc Cảnh	48		1,900			60	2,008	1,960
183	Hoàng Hữu Khởi	59		1,700			50	1,809	1,750
184	Hà Ngọc Thắng	67		1,075			70	1,212	1,145
185	Phạm Văn Chanh	59		1,050			70	1,179	1,120
186	Hoàng Văn Kiên	84		1,055			50	1,189	1,105
187	Triệu Văn Cương	58		1,060			70	1,188	1,130
188	Hà Văn Khiên	67		1,050			70	1,187	1,120

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Total land holding	Total productive land holding
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land		
189	Hà Văn Hùng	67		75			1,060	1,202	1,135
190	Hoàng Văn Quý	51		50			1,050	1,151	1,100
191	Hoàng Đức Bơ	43		55			1,070	1,168	1,125
192	Phạm Văn Cường	61		60			2,050	2,171	2,110
193	Phạm Văn Lý	47		75			1,070	1,192	1,145
194	Lý Văn Hợp	67	3,950				1,100	5,117	5,050
195	Hoàng Đình Miên	59	3,940				2,100	6,099	6,040
196	Đặng Văn Quân	45	1,860				1,500	3,405	3,360
197	Lương Thị Ân	67	1,056				2,800	3,923	3,856
198	Nông Văn Lệ	49	1,057				2,000	3,106	3,057
199	Nông Văn Nhâm	83	3,760				3,200	7,043	6,960
200	Lộc Văn Ban	68	3,970				3,300	7,338	7,270
201	Xa Văn Thanh	49	3,980				4,100	8,129	8,080
202	Lộc Trọng Hoan	53	3,870				1,000	4,923	4,870
203	Hà Văn Khoé	60	3,850				1,100	5,010	4,950
204	Lộc Trọng Thượng	57	950				1,200	2,207	2,150
205	Xa Văn Dong	52	780				1,200	2,032	1,980
206	Nguyễn Văn Thích	67	990				1,100	2,157	2,090
207	Xa Văn Đệ	58	910				1,300	2,268	2,210
208	Nông Văn Chính	37	780				1,400	2,217	2,180
209	Nông Văn Thanh	12	1,520				1,500	3,032	3,020
210	Hoàng Thị Mai	61	1,111				1,100	2,272	2,211
211	Lộc Văn Thịnh	50	1,123				1,100	2,273	2,223
212	Lộc Trọng Sơn	35	1,076				1,000	2,111	2,076
213	Hà Văn Lợi	67	890				1,000	1,957	1,890
214	Nông Đức Lợi	50	756				1,100	1,906	1,856
215	Hà Văn Hùng	67	775				1,200	2,042	1,975
216	Nguyễn Văn Thảo	58	895				1,000	1,953	1,895
217	Hoàng Văn Nhao	43	950				1,200	2,193	2,150
218	Lương Văn Bích	49	975				1,100	2,124	2,075
219	Lộc Trọng Xuân	67	960				0	1,027	960
220	Lý Văn Thanh	53	890				0	943	890
221	Đỗ Văn Tới	34		1,112			0	1,146	1,112
222	Đình Văn Hoà	6		1,965			0	1,971	1,965
223	Vũ Minh Quê	75		1,127			0	1,202	1,127
224	Lý Văn Nha	49		1,012			0	1,061	1,012
225	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	68		1,012			0	1,080	1,012
226	Đình Văn Hoà	67		1,012			0	1,079	1,012
227	Đình Văn Tố	57		1,009			0	1,066	1,009
228	Hà Văn Thắng	49		1,009			0	1,058	1,009
229	Hà Văn ích	83		1,009			0	1,092	1,009
230	Vũ Hữu Chiến	64		1,009			0	1,073	1,009
231	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	28		1,009			0	1,037	1,009
232	Đình Công Thành	64		1,015			0	1,079	1,015
233	Đỗ Văn Thành	67		1,012			0	1,079	1,012
234	Hà Văn Lợi	38		1,018			0	1,056	1,018
235	Vũ Tiến Đạc	57		1,003			0	1,060	1,003

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua. land
236	Vũ Văn Minh	75		1,003			0	1,078	1,003
237	Đình Quang Hồng	57		1,009			0	1,066	1,009
238	Lương Kim Kính	64		1,012			0	1,076	1,012
239	Hán Văn Long	67	1,076				0	1,143	1,076
240	Nguyễn Văn Lập	57	3,048				0	3,105	3,048
241	Trần Văn Thủy	16	2,200				0	2,216	2,200
242	Hà Văn Ngân	12			6,850		0	6,862	6,850
243	Nguyễn Văn Điền	67			1,500		0	1,567	1,500
244	Hoàng Văn Hành	48			4,500		0	4,548	4,500
245	Trần Quốc Tuyển	67			3,500		0	3,567	3,500
246	Lương Văn Hiến	57		2,500			100	2,657	2,600
247	Lương Văn Nhân	46		1,700			90	1,836	1,790
248	Vũ Trung Kiên	76		1,300			1,500	2,876	2,800
249	Vũ Xuân Thế	58		1,200			2,500	3,758	3,700
250	Lương Đình Loan	49		1,500			1,500	3,049	3,000
251	Lương Tiến Chức	67		1,900			1,400	3,367	3,300
252	Đỗ Tiến Mãi	58		1,500			1,800	3,358	3,300
253	Nông Văn Bàn	43	2,980				0	3,023	2,980
254	Lã Văn Huy	60	2,670				0	2,730	2,670
255	Hoàng Đình Đan	65	4,500				0	4,565	4,500
256	Hoàng Mai Long	50		1,000			0	1,050	1,000
257	Triệu Thanh Thuộc	40		1,900			0	1,940	1,900
258	Hoàng Thị Búm	55	4,790				0	4,845	4,790
259	La Văn Ban	34		2,400			0	2,434	2,400
260	Hoàng Văn Thuyết	67		2,300			0	2,367	2,300
261	Nguyễn Văn Quý	51	990				0	1,041	990
262	Hà Xuân Hường	72		2,890			0	2,962	2,890
263	Hà Xuân Hứa	61		1,900			0	1,961	1,900
264	Nguyễn Tiến Kế	24		2,000			0	2,024	2,000
265	Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	34	790				0	824	790
266	Hà Văn Đoàn	27		1,200			0	1,227	1,200
267	Lã Quang Bách	49	2,200				0	2,249	2,200
268	Lý Văn Quanh	64		6,100			0	6,164	6,100
269	Lê Quang Ước	57	1,500				0	1,557	1,500
270	Hoàng Văn Tú	68		3,980			0	4,048	3,980
271	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	49		1,300			0	1,349	1,300
272	Dương Văn Phùng	58		3,700			0	3,758	3,700
273	Lê Quang Hoà	67		2,500			0	2,567	2,500
274	Nông Xuân Tinh	58	2,100				0	2,158	2,100
275	Hứa Văn Hường	49		3,890			0	3,939	3,890
276	Nông Văn Điền	43	1,200				0	1,243	1,200
277	Hoàng Văn Hải	60		1,200			0	1,260	1,200
278	Hoàng Xuân Thủy	50		1,600			0	1,650	1,600
279	Hứa Văn Chung	57		1,500			0	1,557	1,500
280	Đặng Văn Chài	31		950			300	1,281	1,250
281	Sa Thị Tĩnh	54		860			540	1,454	1,400
282	Lò Văn Vui	37		1,000			350	1,387	1,350

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
		Residential land	Garden land	Productive land Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua. land
283	Ngô Văn Mông	49		2,500			420	2,969	2,920
284	Ngô Văn Thắng	68					560	628	560
285	Hoàng Xuân Yên	51					350	401	350
286	Mai Văn Lạc	60		7,500			580	8,140	8,080
287	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	35	8,000				480	8,515	8,480
288	Mai Văn Sạch	64	2,500				2,200	4,764	4,700
289	Lò Văn Sự	57		4,400			3,600	8,057	8,000
290	Mai Văn Quảng	51	5,500				1,240	6,791	6,740
	Total	16,485	310,125	281,022	183,300	2,000	140,980	933,912	917,427

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
1	Mê Văn Thái	57		4,800		500	5,357	5,300
2	Hà Văn Thúc	64	2,370				2,434	2,370
3	Nguyễn Văn Ngộ	58	2,690				2,748	2,690
4	Hoàng Văn Cao	76	2,640			2,900	5,616	5,540
5	Lò Văn Khâm	51	3,370			1,500	4,921	4,870
6	Hà Văn Liên	64	4,300			1,700	6,064	6,000
7	Đặng Văn Hùng	57	3,570			1,800	5,427	5,370
8	Đặng Kim Chu	68	3,750		2,500	1,750	8,068	8,000
9	Hoàng Văn Sún	48	3,680		3,500	700	7,928	7,880
10	Đặng kim Hiếu	58	4,740		4,500	580	9,878	9,820
11	Triệu Thừa Tài	61	4,470		3,800	590	8,921	8,860
12	Lý Hữu Thọ	73	3,890		700	450	5,113	5,040
13	Đặng Văn Đu	59	800		900	800	2,559	2,500
14	Đặng Văn Sinh	68	1,600		1,500	3,770	6,938	6,870
15	Đặng Văn Thột	52	1,500		2,800	1,500	5,852	5,800
16	Đặng Văn Náy	43	1,800		1,500	2,300	5,643	5,600
17	Đặng Đăng Lâm	65	2,500		2,500	0	5,065	5,000
18	Đặng Nho Hía	54	3,350		1,900	0	5,304	5,250
19	Đặng Nho Quyên	61	3,780			700	4,541	4,480
20	Triệu Phúc Hoà	52	1,600			580	2,232	2,180
21	Đặng Kim Hín	73	4,490			590	5,153	5,080
22	Đặng Nguyên Quan	53	2,900			450	3,403	3,350
23	Đặng Nho Thọ	61	1,500			800	2,361	2,300
24	Đặng văn Lán Say	57	2,900			3,770	6,727	6,670
25	Đặng Nho Sơn	49	1,900			1,500	3,449	3,400
26	Đặng Văn Dí	58	2,000			2,300	4,358	4,300
27	Đặng Văn Sinh Lán	64	1,600			4,500	6,164	6,100
28	Đặng Văn Tèn	51	1,670			3,700	5,421	5,370
29	Bản Thi Nhiệm	53	900			953	1,906	1,853
30	Đặng Văn Lò	64	800			864	1,728	1,664
31	Triệu Phúc Bảo	57	1,200			1,257	2,514	2,457
32	Đặng Văn Lán	61	2,200			2,261	4,522	4,461
33	Triệu Văn Học	57	900	17,400		18,357	36,714	36,657
34	Triệu Đức Hành	67	390			457	914	847
35	Triệu Văn Tuấn	58		770		828	1,656	1,598
36	Triệu Quý Ngân	43		9,700			9,743	9,700
37	Triệu Đức Quảng	51	400	1,000			1,451	1,400
38	Trịnh Đình Phượng	67	440	1,000			1,507	1,440
39	Triệu Quý Ninh	43	630	1,000			1,673	1,630
40	Triệu Anh Quý	53	870	1,000			1,923	1,870
41	Triệu Quý Kim	61		17,000			17,061	17,000
42	Triệu Tài Chiêu	57		10,000			10,057	10,000
43	Triệu Đình Vượng	68	9,000				9,068	9,000
44	Triệu Đức Vượng	53	8,900				8,953	8,900
45	Dương Trung Lâm	76	630				706	630
46	Dương Trung Khoa	72		1,030			1,102	1,030
47	Triệu Đức Thắng	61	980				1,041	980

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
48	Triệu Quý Lợi	52	1,000				1,052	1,000
49	Triệu Quý Long	62	2,500				2,562	2,500
50	Triệu Quý Lưu	57	1,800				1,857	1,800
51	Triệu Đức Minh	68	880				948	880
52	Triệu Đình Long	43		1,100			1,143	1,100
53	Triệu Đức Long	52	910	910			1,872	1,820
54	Dương Kim Thọ	64	710				774	710
55	Dương Đức Thành	53	390				443	390
56	Triệu Quý Đình	76	3,700				3,776	3,700
57	Dương Trung Quý	51		600			651	600
58	Dương Trung Tự	62	1,200				1,262	1,200
59	Dương Trung Phúc	73		6,500			6,573	6,500
60	Dương Trung Thắng	46	4,100				4,146	4,100
61	Triệu Đình Thành	56	730				786	730
62	Triệu Đức Tiến	67	1,500				1,567	1,500
63	Dương Kim Sơn	50		840			890	840
64	Triệu Đức Ngân	60	540				600	540
65	Triệu Văn Tư	75	450				525	450
66	Triệu Quý Liên	62	520				582	520
67	Siêu Quốc Việt	5				490	495	490
68	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	67	690			294	1,051	984
69	Hoàng Văn Cao	58	640			308	1,006	948
70	Lò Văn Khâm	80	1,370			266	1,716	1,636
71	Hà Văn Liên	52	1,300			560	1,912	1,860
72	Lý Quảng Phú	62	2,100			0	2,162	2,100
73	Đình Văn ăng	57		687		2,450	3,194	3,137
74	Lộc Văn Duyên	68	2,200			616	2,884	2,816
75	Nguyễn Văn Hới	43	790			392	1,225	1,182
76	Hà Dương Sơn	56	1,000			420	1,476	1,420
77	Trần Thị Nhung	67	2,400				2,467	2,400
78	Hoàng Văn Chung	58	2,500				2,558	2,500
79	Lò Văn Quát	49		2,000			2,049	2,000
80	Đà Văn Tiến	68	3,200				3,268	3,200
81	Lò Văn Thái	76	1,500				1,576	1,500
82	Sấm Văn Tâm	73	2,300				2,373	2,300
83	Đình Văn Bình	64		800			864	800
84	Sấm Văn Kiểm	51	480				531	480
85	Hà Văn Thức	53	1,370			252	1,675	1,622
86	Nguyễn Văn Ngọc	62	690			294	1,046	984
87	Hoàng Văn Cao	40	640			308	988	948
88	Lò Văn Khâm	65	1,370			266	1,701	1,636
89	Hà Văn Liên	70	1,300			560	1,930	1,860
90	La Thị Tới	65	1,380			322	1,767	1,702
91	Phạm Văn Chanh	61		450		168	679	618
92	Triệu Thị Sinh	67		530		280	877	810
93	Hà Minh Song	37		580		196	813	776
94	Hà Văn Hạt	67	970			462	1,499	1,432

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
95	Đông Văn Minh	58		900		322	1,280	1,222
96	Hoàng Văn Ty	48	2,600			616	3,264	3,216
97	Lò Văn Hối	64		950		322	1,336	1,272
98	Cầm Văn Liên	58	2,570			168	2,796	2,738
99	Lò Văn Báo	56		830		70	956	900
100	Đông Văn ún	68	3,200			224	3,492	3,424
101	Hoàng Văn Huỷ	72	2,720			0	2,792	2,720
102	Lò Thị Xương	67		580		0	647	580
103	Đinh Văn Lanh	67	3,390			0	3,457	3,390
104	Lò Văn Vin	58	800			0	858	800
105	Đông Văn Ninh	49	1,500			210	1,759	1,710
106	Lò Văn Hoan	43		950		490	1,483	1,440
107	Đông Văn Tơ	60	800			308	1,168	1,108
108	Lò Văn Bốn	57	900			392	1,349	1,292
109	Lường Văn Xiên	53	280			560	893	840
110	Lò Văn Sỹ	60	1,500			280	1,840	1,780
111	Khương Văn Lĩnh	67	900			0	967	900
112	Hà Văn Đông	58	590			0	648	590
113	Bùi Văn Lý	61	960			0	1,021	960
114	Hoàng Xuân Bắc	53	1,500			0	1,553	1,500
115	Lò Văn Sơn	62	2,700			0	2,762	2,700
116	Bàn Tiến Quyên	67		1,500		420	1,987	1,920
117	Lý Hữu Thanh	58		1,900		490	2,448	2,390
118	Lý Văn Kính	68		1,100		560	1,728	1,660
119	Bàn Tiến Thọ	51		1,700		700	2,451	2,400
120	Lý Văn Ngân	43		500		910	1,453	1,410
121	Triệu Tài Kim	64		700		770	1,534	1,470
122	Triệu Quý Tài	57		1,800		350	2,207	2,150
123	Bàn Kim Vượng	68		2,200		420	2,688	2,620
124	Triệu Tài Hương	67		1,700		490	2,257	2,190
125	Triệu Văn Phương	59		1,500		350	1,909	1,850
126	Triệu Văn Phúc	61		1,800		280	2,141	2,080
127	Triệu Văn Kinh	50		1,500		700	2,250	2,200
128	Lý Hữu An	53		1,550		910	2,513	2,460
129	Triệu Sinh Nguyên	76		2,000		980	3,056	2,980
130	Hoàng Quý An	56		800		770	1,626	1,570
131	Bàn Phúc Hưng	54		1,600		700	2,354	2,300
132	Bàn Phúc Hiệu	60		980		700	1,740	1,680
133	Bàn Phúc Tài	72		1,300		700	2,072	2,000
134	Bàn Hữu Ân	68		1,800		560	2,428	2,360
135	Bàn Tiến Thăng	59		1,300		630	1,989	1,930
136	Bàn Tiến Phin	50		2,000		770	2,820	2,770
137	Phùng Dung Thanh	67		1,500		770	2,337	2,270
138	Bàn Phúc Lâm	73		2,500		700	3,273	3,200
139	Bàn Phúc Châu	60		1,500		700	2,260	2,200
140	Bàn Phúc Sương	51		1,200		910	2,161	2,110
141	Bàn Hữu Đông	56		1,700		910	2,666	2,610

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Garden land	Productive land	Forest land	Crop land		
				Rice field land				
142	Bàn Tiến Nhuận	50		1,500		910	2,460	2,410
143	Bàn Tiến Hín	67		1,500		840	2,407	2,340
144	Bàn Hữu Thanh	58		1,530		700	2,288	2,230
145	Dương Kim Khoa	60			2,500	0	2,560	2,500
146	Dương Kim Quán	73			7,700	0	7,773	7,700
147	Dương Đức Liên	31			780	0	811	780
148	Dương Trung Thành	60	450			0	510	450
149	Nông Văn Thành	54		1,900		0	1,954	1,900
150	Nguyễn Văn Ngọ	67	690			2,940	3,697	3,630
151	Hoàng Văn Cao	51	640			3,080	3,771	3,720
152	Lò Văn Khâm	25	1,370			2,660	4,055	4,030
153	Hà Văn Liên	64	1,300			5,600	6,964	6,900
	Total	9,014	186,080	129,967	37,080	111,453	473,594	464,580

The Thai EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding
		Residential land	Garden land	Productive land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
1	Lò Văn Chài	65	150	950		1,400	2,565	2,500
2	Hoàng Văn Chài	75	250	1,300		1,176	2,801	2,726
3	Hoàng Văn Nhiêm	61	350	980		2,240	3,631	3,570
4	Hoàng Văn Chòi	56	450	2,500		4,900	7,906	7,850
5	Lò Văn Sinh	59	150	1,500		910	2,619	2,560
6	Hoàng Văn Nối	80	1,200			2,240	3,520	3,440
7	Lò Văn Pằng	76	180	2,900		1,400	4,556	4,480
8	Đông Văn Kếp	67	290	3,000		6,300	9,657	9,590
9	Lương Văn Tàu	74	1,900			3,920	5,894	5,820
10	Hoàng Văn Ngân	68	350	2,000		2,100	4,518	4,450
11	Lò Văn Nối	67	402	2,600		2,940	6,009	5,942
12	Hoàng Văn Sĩ	57	320	990		5,040	6,407	6,350
13	Mò Văn Hậu	60	150	1,700		6,930	8,840	8,780
14	Lò Thị Thiêm	57	550			2,940	3,547	3,490
15	Lò Thị Thiêm	75	550			2,940	3,565	3,490
16	Lò Minh Điền	57	390			3,080	3,527	3,470
17	Lê Văn Bun	48	1,500	1,900		3,500	6,948	6,900
18	Lò Văn Năm	75	490			2,100	2,665	2,590
19	Vũ Văn Trường	55	150	1,200		840	2,245	2,190
20	Lương Văn Hùng	55	230	1,340		4,200	5,825	5,770
21	Cần Ngọc Hân	67	250	1,275		3,500	5,092	5,025
22	Đông Đức Lả	58	350	1,550		4,900	6,858	6,800
23	Lương Văn Kiệt	49	264	1,055		4,900	6,268	6,219
24	Đông Văn Vọng	84	240	420		420	1,164	1,080
25	Lò Văn Tươi	75	350	350		350	1,125	1,050
26	Cầm Văn Sậu	76	250	420		420	1,166	1,090
27	Vì Văn Thơm	68	460	490		490	1,508	1,440
28	Lò Văn Sươi	67	360	420		420	1,267	1,200
29	Vì Văn Lâm	64	250	350		350	1,014	950
30	Vì Văn Cù	79	450	490		490	1,509	1,430
31	Hà Đình Sột	76	260	490		490	1,316	1,240
32	Đèo Văn Inh	68	340	420		420	1,248	1,180
33	Cầm Ngọc Liêng	75	250	350		350	1,025	950
34	Hoàng Văn Vạn	67	345	490		490	1,392	1,325
35	Lò Văn Sinh	55	420	490		490	1,455	1,400
36	Cầm Ngọc Dung	61	100	490		490	1,141	1,080
37	Lò Văn Lả	51	400	490		490	1,431	1,380
38	Hoàng Văn Song	42	840	350		350	1,582	1,540
39	Hoàng Văn Thanh	46	750	490		490	1,776	1,730
40	Vì Văn Minh	68	650	490		490	1,698	1,630
41	Hoàng Văn Quý	80	350	420		420	1,270	1,190

The Thai EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding
		Residential land	Garden land	Productive land				
				Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
42	Lường Kim Văn	75	450	420		420	1,365	1,290
43	Ngân Văn Sâm	56	250	1,500		630	2,436	2,380
44	Trương Văn Ban	87	215	2,300		700	3,302	3,215
45	Lò Văn Thanh	78	300	3,600		840	4,818	4,740
46	Lò Văn Yến	85	280	1,300		980	2,645	2,560
47	Lò Văn Chnah	75	340	1,900		770	3,085	3,010
48	Hoàng Văn Dư	68	250	980		490	1,788	1,720
49	Hà Văn Hơn	68	340	2,500		840	3,748	3,680
50	Hà Văn Hoan	75	260	1,400		770	2,505	2,430
51	Lương Văn Tươi	80	240	2,700		700	3,720	3,640
52	Lò Văn Chao	76	350	2,500		560	3,486	3,410
53	Chu Văn Paán	68	280	1,900		420	2,668	2,600
54	Ngân Văn Phóng	62	340	1,700		700	2,802	2,740
55	Ngân Văn Lếch	73	350	3,200		840	4,463	4,390
56	Ngân Văn Pạn	71	280	3,300		910	4,561	4,490
57	Ngân Văn Thuận	64	280	2,900		980	4,224	4,160
58	Ngân Văn Pôn	55	290	2,500		560	3,405	3,350
59	Lò Văn Chài	64	370	990		490	1,914	1,850
60	Cầm Văn Ngợi	50	340	980		350	1,720	1,670
61	Lò Văn Thích	59	500	1,600		420	2,579	2,520
62	Lò Văn Hãn	64	350	3,500		490	4,404	4,340
63	Hà Thi On	75	250	3,100		560	3,985	3,910
64	Lương Thị Cầu	55	150	850		0	1,055	1,000
65	Lò Thị Thiêm	60	550			2,940	3,550	3,490
	Total	4,306	25,536	84,270	0	99,666	213,778	209,472

The Cao Lan EM

Unit:m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Total land holding (m ²)	Total productive land holding (m ²)	
		Residential land	Garden land	Productive land Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land
1	Rang Văn Đồi	80	350	1,500		1,500	3,430	3,350
2	Lý Văn Ư	75	450	1,600		1,000	3,125	3,050
3	Đặng Minh Thâu	65	500	1,800		980	3,345	3,280
4	Lương Văn Thắng	45	330	1,700		750	2,825	2,780
5	Trương Văn Vĩ	78	550	1,500		550	2,678	2,600
6	Nông Văn Tăng	80	650	1,050		350	2,130	2,050
7	Hoàng Văn Lại	67	250	800		150	1,267	1,200
8	La Văn Yên	59	150	890		350	1,449	1,390
9	Nông Thị Tào	67	350		3,500	230	4,147	4,080
10	Triệu Văn Đái	64	400	550		780	1,794	1,730
11	Ngô Văn Thắng	65	590	750		480	1,885	1,820
12	Hà Văn Giáo	62	480		4,500	590	5,632	5,570
13	Lục Thị Sóc	76	620		5,500	480	6,676	6,600
14	Triệu Văn Phách	75	320		7,500	430	8,325	8,250
15	Lý Văn Diu	70	180		4,200	750	5,200	5,130
16	Đặng Thanh Hải	64	350	1,002		560	1,976	1,912
17	Nông Văn Hợp	56	200	1,000		350	1,606	1,550
	Total	1,148	6,720	14,142	25,200	10,280	57,490	56,342

The Muong EM

Unit:m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
			Garden land	Productive land Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land
1	Đinh Văn Phương	57	550	850		1 500	2,957	2,900
2	Hà Văn Báo	67	450	750		1 300	2,567	2,500
3	Đinh Văn San	45	550	650		1 560	2,805	2,760
4	Ngọc Văn Quyển	75	650	450		2 350	3,525	3,450
5	Ngọc Văn Hối	63	860	550		1 670	3,143	3,080
6	Ngọc Văn Sinh	13	550	460		1 800	2,823	2,810
	Total	320	3,610	3,710	0	10,180	17,820	17,500

The Nung EM

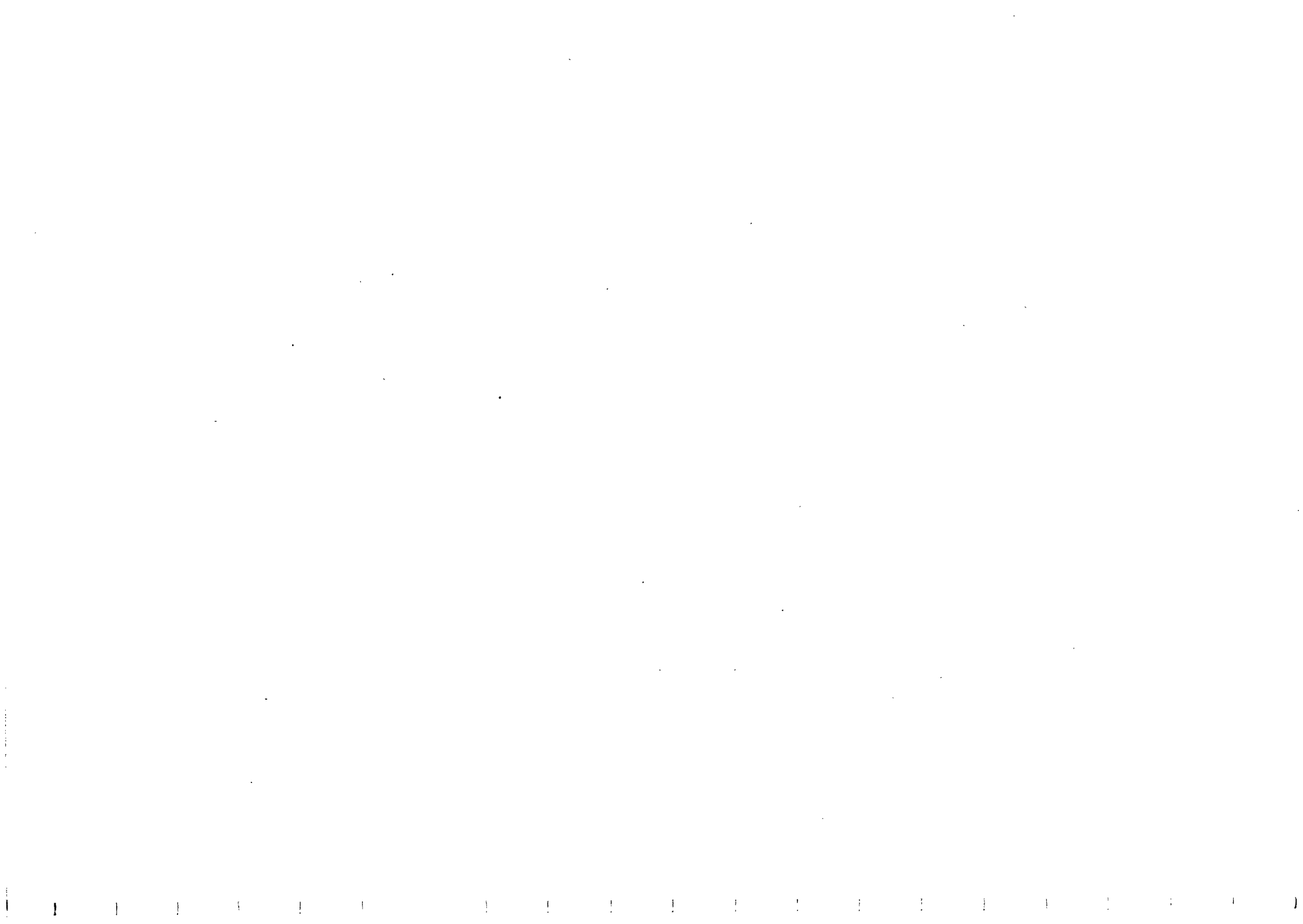
Unit:m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Residential land	Land Holding				Total land holding (m ²)	Total productive land holding (m ²)
			Garden land	Productive land		Crop land		
				Rice field land	Forest land			
1	Hán Văn Hoà	57	1,500	850		850	3,257	3,200
2	Nguyễn Văn Hương	64	1,200	950		950	3,164	3,100
	Total	121	2,700	1,800	0	1,800	6,421	6,300

Note: (*) Non-agricultural HHs (wage earners)

Appendix 4

**Details of Land Acquisition
as Percentages of Total Land Holding**



Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land								Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land			Crop land			Permanent				Temporary				Total	total land holding (%)
Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total					
1	Giàng Thị Sáng	55	950			2,500	3,505	3,450	6	14	20	14	0	34	48	0.58	0.59	
2	Hờ Thị Ca	45	800			3,000	3,845	3,800	5	10	14	11	0	24	35	0.38	0.38	
3	Giàng A Hờ	50	750			2,500	3,300	3,250	3	7	11	8	0	18	26	0.32	0.33	
4	Giàng Sông Già	61	1,000			490	1,551	1,490	4	8	12	9	0	19	28	0.75	0.78	
5	Chang Sin Chù	57	1,500			2,000	3,557	3,500	8	17	24	18	0	40	58	0.68	0.69	
6	Chang A Dư	68	2,300			1,800	4,168	4,100	15	37	52	36	0	90	126	1.25	1.27	
7	Giàng Chưa Khua	76	2,000			1,500	3,576	3,500	3	6	9	7	0	14	21	0.24	0.25	
8	Hàng A Lênh	80	1,500			1,700	3,280	3,200	5	10	14	11	0	24	35	0.44	0.45	
9	Hàng A Dì	52	2,000			1,900	3,952	3,900	6	13	19	14	0	32	47	0.49	0.49	
10	Hàng A Mang	64	1,500			750	2,314	2,250	8	17	24	18	0	40	58	1.04	1.07	
11	Hàng P La Đình	57	2,300			1,500	3,857	3,800	6	13	19	14	0	32	47	0.50	0.51	
12	Hàng A Phà	58	1,700			4,500	6,258	6,200	15	37	52	36	0	90	126	0.83	0.84	
13	Vàng Xáy Dờ	46	950			350	1,346	1,300	6	13	19	14	0	32	47	1.43	1.48	
14	Ly Sông Trư	58	800			500	1,358	1,300	5	10	14	11	0	24	35	1.07	1.11	
15	Ly A Chua	67	750			2,500	3,317	3,250	3	7	11	8	0	18	26	0.32	0.33	
16	Hàng Xáy Páo	86	1,000			3,000	4,086	4,000	4	8	12	9	0	19	28	0.28	0.29	
17	Chang Giàng Già	54	1,500			2,500	4,054	4,000	5	10	14	11	0	24	35	0.36	0.36	
18	Vàng Mò Sứ	46	2,300			490	2,836	2,790	15	37	52	36	0	90	126	1.84	1.87	
19	Giàng Thị Su	48	2,000			2,000	4,048	4,000	3	6	9	7	0	14	21	0.21	0.22	
20	Ly A Cầu	67	1,500			1,800	3,367	3,300	8	17	25	19	0	42	60	0.75	0.76	
21	Hàng Là Chua	58	1,540			1,900	3,498	3,440	11	25	36	26	0	61	87	1.03	1.05	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary				
Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total			
22	Hàng Thị Chờ	59	780		3,200	4,039	3,980	7		17	24		17	0	40	58	0.59	0.60
23	Hàng Thị Chù	69	980		2,900	3,949	3,880	7		17	24		17	0	40	58	0.61	0.62
24	Hàng A Vàng	76	1,000		3,400	4,476	4,400	11		25	36		26	0	61	87	0.80	0.82
25	Sông Thị Ninh	75	1,500		2,900	4,475	4,400	14		34	48		35	0	81	116	1.07	1.09
26	Hàng thị Sua	74	2,300		1,500	3,874	3,800	18		42	60		43	0	101	145	1.55	1.58
27	Sùng Sông Tu	56	1,500		4,500	6,056	6,000	14		34	48		35	0	81	116	0.79	0.80
28	Sùng PLê Rùa	48	1,110		350	1,508	1,460	11		25	36		26	0	61	87	2.39	2.47
29	Vàng Vàng Tông	57	1,700		500	2,257	2,200	14		34	48		35	0	81	116	2.13	2.18
30	Vàng Chờ Say	78	950		2,500	3,528	3,450	11		25	36		26	0	61	87	1.02	1.04
31	Sùng Nữ Páo	46	1,500		3,000	4,546	4,500	14		34	48		35	0	81	116	1.06	1.07
32	Lù Giảng Sừ	54	3,750		3,200	7,004	6,950	10	0	23	32		23		55	78	0.46	0.47
33	Thào Thị Ca	67	2,850		2,900	5,817	5,750	6	0	15	22		16		36	52	0.37	0.38
34	Lù A Sinh	45	4,875	3,950	3,400	12,270	12,225	13	56	30	99		31	204	73	309	0.81	0.81
35	Lù Giảng Páo	57	3,050		2,900	6,007	5,950	6	0	15	22		16		36	52	0.36	0.36
36	Giảng Tống Chua	58	4,760		1,500	6,318	6,260	10	0	23	32		23		55	78	0.51	0.52
37	Thào Thị Dơ	67	3,998	2,890	1,700	8,655	8,588	6	56	15	78		16	204	36	256	0.90	0.90
38	Lù Thị Mao	80	4,890		1,800	6,770	6,690	10	0	23	32		23		55	78	0.48	0.48
39	Lù Nhà Sừ	45		760	1,750	2,555	2,510			36	36			131		131	1.41	1.43
40	Lù A Sang	57	650		700	1,407	1,350	4	0	8	12		9	0	20	29	0.85	0.89
41	Lý Bì Dì	59	655		580	1,294	1,235	4	0	8	12		9	0	20	29	0.93	0.97
42	Lý Là Xừ	64	750		590	1,404	1,340	4	0	8	12		9	0	20	29	0.85	0.90

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per			
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Permanent				Temporary			total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
								Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total		
43	Lý Mão Chua	57			765	450	1,272		48	0	0	48		0	175		175	3.77	3.95
44	Lý Dưa Dè	48			785	800	1,633		48	0	0	48		0	175		175	2.94	3.03
45	Giàng A Ninh	58			850	3,770	4,678		48	0	0	48		0	175		175	1.03	1.04
46	Giàng A Sứ	64			800	1,500	2,364		48	0	0	48		0	175		175	2.03	2.09
47	Giàng A Già	67			1,007	2,300	3,374		60	0	0	60		0	219		219	1.78	1.81
48	Giàng A Tầng	75		1,002		0	1,077		7	0	17	24		17	0	40	58	2.23	2.40
49	Lý Súa Hú	79		1,000		0	1,079		3	0	6	8		6	0	14	20	0.78	0.84
50	Lù Xáy Chua A	57		650		700	1,407		4	0	8	12		9	0	20	29	0.85	0.89
51	Lù Tống Phứ	58			655	580	1,293		36	0	0	36		0	131	0	131	2.78	2.91
52	Lù Sông Súa	64		756		590	1,410		48	0	0	48		0	175	0	175	3.40	3.57
53	Lù Sông Đình	68			785	450	1,303		7	0	17	24		17	0	40	58	1.84	1.94
54	Thào Chò Lầu	57			950	800	1,807		7	0	17	24		17	0	40	58	1.33	1.37
55	Thào Cáng Dờ	54			955	3,770	4,779			20		20			73		73	0.42	0.42
56	Thào A Thờ	57			965	1,500	2,522			19		19			69		69	0.75	0.77
57	Thào Phóng Khai	68			865	2,300	3,233			15		15			55		55	0.46	0.47
58	Thào A Hừ	67			955	4,500	5,522			20		20			73		73	0.36	0.37
59	Thào A Dương	78			965	3,700	4,743			19		19			69		69	0.40	0.41
60	Thào A Nủ	71			865	800	1,736			15		15			55		55	0.86	0.90
61	Thào A Tống	58			955	950	1,963			11		11			39		39	0.55	0.57
62	Thào Dưa Ca	68			965	900	1,933			19		19			69		69	0.98	1.02
63	Thào A Chư	48			865	1,150	2,063			15		15			55		55	0.73	0.74

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Total	Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		
64	Thào A Dinh	43		955	1,800	2,798	2,755			15	15				55	55	0.54	0.54
65	Thào A Chờ	57		965	3,700	4,722	4,665			19	19				69	69	0.40	0.41
66	Giàng Tống Say	59		865	2,000	2,924	2,865			15	15				55	55	0.51	0.52
67	Thào A Lý	60		955	900	1,915	1,855			20	20				73	73	1.04	1.08
68	Thào A Ký	50		965	780	1,795	1,745			19	19				69	69	1.06	1.09
69	Thào A Dê	48		865	1,500	2,413	2,365			15	15				55	55	0.62	0.63
70	Thào A Trừ	56		955	4,500	5,511	5,455			20	20				73	73	0.36	0.37
71	Vàng A Phử	47		965	350	1,362	1,315			19	19				69	69	1.40	1.44
72	Vàng Tủa Vàng	75		865	500	1,440	1,365			15	15				55	55	1.04	1.10
73	Hàng A Tú	67		955	2,500	3,522	3,455			20	20				73	73	0.57	0.58
74	Hàng Pàng Diên	48		965	3,000	4,013	3,965			19	19				69	69	0.47	0.48
75	Vàng Pàng Lầu	58		865	1,800	2,723	2,665			15	15				55	55	0.55	0.56
76	Vàng Sú Rùa	68		955	1,750	2,773	2,705			56	56			204	204	2.02	2.07	
77	Vàng A Sử	49		965	1,500	2,514	2,465			56	56			204	204	2.23	2.27	
78	Hàng Nhà Cưa	50		865	900	1,815	1,765			56	56			204	204	3.09	3.17	
79	Hàng Chù Sử	53		955	600	1,608	1,555			5	5			18	18	0.30	0.31	
80	Hàng Nhà Chừa	64		965	780	1,809	1,745			5	5			18	18	0.27	0.28	
81	Hàng A Cu	49		865	860	1,774	1,725			5	5			18	18	0.27	0.28	
82	Giàng Chờ Dê	47		955	900	1,902	1,855			4	4			13	13	0.19	0.19	
83	Gàng Nhà Chồng	59		965	950	1,974	1,915			5	5			18	18	0.24	0.25	
84	Giàng Cháy Già	68		865	370	1,303	1,235			4	4			13	13	0.28	0.29	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total		
85	Hàng A Chư	34		955	800	1,789	1,755				5	5			18		18	0.27	0.27
86	Thào A Chư	57		965	950	1,972	1,915				5	5			18		18	0.24	0.25
87	Thào A Chảo	68		865	900	1,833	1,765				2	2			9		9	0.13	0.14
88	Thào A Màng	59		955	1,150	2,164	2,105				5	5			18		18	0.22	0.23
89	Thào A Sừ	47		965	1,800	2,812	2,765				2	2			9		9	0.09	0.09
90	Thào A Páo	49		865	3,700	4,614	4,565				5	5			18		18	0.10	0.11
91	Thào A Chun	67		955	2,000	3,022	2,955				5	5			18		18	0.16	0.16
92	Thào A Chơ	58		965	900	1,923	1,865				4	4			13		13	0.19	0.19
93	Thào Nữ Vàng	80		865	780	1,725	1,645				5	5			18		18	0.28	0.29
94	Thào Là Lử	64		955	1,500	2,519	2,455				4	4			13		13	0.14	0.15
95	Vàng A Dẫn	57		965		1,022	965				5	5			18		18	0.47	0.50
96	Vàng A Tủa	49		865		914	865				2	2			9		9	0.26	0.28
97	Vàng A Dùn	58		955		1,013	955				2	2			9		9	0.24	0.25
98	Hàng A Páo	69		965		1,034	965				2	2			9		9	0.23	0.25
99	Vàng A Cúa	67		865		932	865				5	5			18		18	0.52	0.55
100	Thào A Vàng	78		955		1,033	955				5	5			18		18	0.46	0.50
101	Thào A Páo	68		965		1,033	965				4	4			13		13	0.35	0.37
102	Giàng Mào Di	49		865		914	865				5	5			18		18	0.53	0.55
103	Thào A Lấu	47		955		1,002	955				4	4			13		13	0.36	0.38
104	Thào A Vàng	57		965		1,022	965				5	5			18		18	0.47	0.50
105	Thào A Dờ	68		865		933	865				4	4			13		13	0.39	0.42

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Total	Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
106	Thào Nữ Phử	49		955		1,004	955			5		5			18		18	0.48	0.50
107	Thào Vàng Chua	57		965		1,022	965			5		5			18		18	0.47	0.50
108	Vàng Sông Tủa	86		865		951	865			4		4			13		13	0.38	0.42
109	Thào Trù Sử	49		955		1,004	955			4		4			13		13	0.36	0.38
110	Giàng Thị Sú	75		965		1,040	965			2		2			9		9	0.23	0.25
111	Lý Chua Tháo	67		865		932	865			2		2			9		9	0.26	0.28
112	Lý A Già	80		955	500	1,535	1,455			5		5			18		18	0.31	0.33
113	Lý A Cúa	57		965	2,500	3,522	3,465			5		5			18		18	0.14	0.14
114	Lý A Dê	67		865	3,000	3,932	3,865			2		2			9		9	0.06	0.06
115	Lý A Lồng	68		955	2,500	3,523	3,455			2		2			9		9	0.07	0.07
116	Lý Sái Dờ	48		965	490	1,503	1,455			5		5			18		18	0.32	0.33
117	Giàng Tổng Say	59		865	2,000	2,924	2,865			2		2			9		9	0.08	0.08
118	Giàng Súa Giàng	67		955	1,800	2,822	2,755			4		4			13		13	0.13	0.13
119	Giàng A Rùn	58		965	1,900	2,923	2,865			5		5			18		18	0.16	0.17
120	Giàng A Lũ	74		865	3,200	4,139	4,065			2		2			9		9	0.06	0.06
121	Giàng A Chơ	68		955	2,900	3,923	3,855			5		5			18		18	0.12	0.12
122	Thào Nữ Lâu	57		965	3,400	4,422	4,365			5		5			18		18	0.11	0.11
123	Thào A Nhà	67		865	2,900	3,832	3,765			5		5			18		18	0.13	0.13
124	Thào Chu Giàng	58		955	1,500	2,513	2,455			5		5			18		18	0.19	0.20
125	Thào A Tủa	49		965	1,700	2,714	2,665			5		5			18		18	0.18	0.18
126	Vàng Chừ Cầu	67		865	1,800	2,732	2,665			2		2			9		9	0.09	0.09

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Productive land				Total land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
127	Thào A Râu	58		955	1,750	2,763	2,705					2	2			9	9	0.09	0.09
128	Thào A Cưa	76		965	700	1,741	1,665					5	5			18	18	0.28	0.29
129	Sùng A Giàng	79		865	580	1,524	1,445					5	5			18	18	0.31	0.33
130	Thào A Vàng	57		955	590	1,602	1,545					2	2			9	9	0.15	0.16
131	Thào Púa Giàng	68		965	450	1,483	1,415					5	5			18	18	0.32	0.34
132	Thào Chờ Chù	49		865	800	1,714	1,665					1	1			4	4	0.07	0.07
133	Thào Chụ Páo	57		955	3,770	4,782	4,725					1	1			4	4	0.03	0.03
134	Vàng A Kỳ	49		965	1,500	2,514	2,465					5	5			18	18	0.19	0.19
135	Vàng A Su	67		865	2,300	3,232	3,165					1	1			4	4	0.04	0.04
136	Vàng A Cau	58		955	48	1,061	1,003					2	2			9	9	0.23	0.24
137	Mùa Chủ Dờ	49		965	48	1,062	1,013					2	2			9	9	0.23	0.24
138	Mùa A Khài	59		865	700	1,624	1,565					5	5			18	18	0.30	0.31
139	Mùa A Sàng	57		955	580	1,592	1,535					5	5			18	18	0.30	0.31
140	Mùa A Cúa	68		965	590	1,623	1,555					5	5			18	18	0.30	0.31
141	Mùa A Lông	49		865	450	1,364	1,315					5	5			18	18	0.35	0.37
142	Mùa A Chờ	57		955	800	1,812	1,755					2	2			9	9	0.13	0.14
143	Mùa Tống Sinh	80		965	3,770	4,815	4,735					1	1			4	4	0.02	0.03
144	Mùa Dải Dờ	76		865	1,500	2,441	2,365					1	1			4	4	0.05	0.05
145	Lý Páo Giàng	71		955	2,300	3,326	3,255					1	1			4	4	0.04	0.04
146	Mùa A Phải	82		965	4,500	5,547	5,465					5	5			18	18	0.09	0.09
147	Giàng A Sinh	51		865	3,700	4,616	4,565					4	4			13	13	0.08	0.08

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land					Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land			Total			Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land				Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land		
148	Mùa Sinh Tổng	62		955	1,017	2,034	1,972			2				9	9	0.12	0.12	
149	Mùa A Kang	63		965	1,028	2,056	1,993			1				4	4	0.06	0.06	
150	Mùa Chử Toà	57		865	922	1,844	1,787			5				18	18	0.26	0.27	
151	Thào A Chử	59		955	1,014	2,028	1,969			1				4	4	0.06	0.06	
152	Vàng A Dừ	57		965	1,022	2,044	1,987			5				18	18	0.23	0.24	
153	Vàng A Lý	68		865	933	1,866	1,798			1				4	4	0.06	0.07	
154	Vàng A Đế	48		955	1,003	2,006	1,958			4				13	13	0.18	0.18	
155	Vàng A Dè	76		965	1,041	2,082	2,006			2				9	9	0.12	0.12	
156	Vàng A Dớ	58		865	923	1,846	1,788			2				9	9	0.13	0.13	
157	Vàng Xứ Ninh	67		955	1,022	2,044	1,977			1				4	4	0.06	0.06	
158	Lý A Cơ	49		965	1,014	2,028	1,979			5				18	18	0.24	0.24	
159	Lý A Sinh	67		865	1,500	2,432	2,365			1				4	4	0.05	0.05	
160	Thào Vàng Páo	58		955	1,700	2,713	2,655			5				18	18	0.18	0.18	
161	Giàng A Chung	75		965	2,300	3,340	3,265			5				18	18	0.14	0.15	
162	Lý A Chun	76		865	1,600	2,541	2,465			5				18	18	0.19	0.19	
163	Lý A Cửa	49		955	1,800	2,804	2,755			5				18	18	0.17	0.17	
164	Lý Vàng Lử	57		965	1,750	2,772	2,715			5				18	18	0.17	0.18	
165	Lý A Khua Sún	48		865	1,500	2,413	2,365			5				18	18	0.20	0.20	
166	Lý A Cưa	69		955	900	1,924	1,855			5				18	18	0.25	0.26	
167	Lý Mùa Già	67		965	600	1,632	1,565			5				18	18	0.29	0.31	
168	Giàng A Lầu	48		865	780	1,693	1,645			5				18	18	0.28	0.29	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per			
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
169	Giàng Ca Páo	59		955	860	1,874				5							18	18	0.26	0.26
170	Giàng A Pờ	67		965	900	1,932				5							18	18	0.25	0.26
171	Giàng A Phử	48		865	950	1,863				5							18	18	0.26	0.26
172	Giàng A Dê	67		955	370	1,392				5							18	18	0.34	0.36
173	Giàng A Nhà	57		965	800	1,822				5							18	18	0.26	0.27
174	Giàng A Sừ	94		865	950	1,909				5							18	18	0.25	0.26
175	Giàng A Chừ	84		955	900	1,939				5							18	18	0.25	0.26
176	Giàng A Thào	76		965	1,150	2,191				5							18	18	0.22	0.23
177	Giàng A Hù	75		865	1,800	2,740				5							18	18	0.18	0.18
178	Giàng A Mãng	68		955	3,700	4,723				5							18	18	0.10	0.10
179	Giàng A Linh	48		965	2,000	3,013				5							18	18	0.16	0.16
180	Giàng A Phàu	69		865	900	1,834				5							18	18	0.26	0.27
181	Lão Nhà Chư	57		955	780	1,792				5							18	18	0.27	0.28
182	Lão A Cờ	68		965	1,033	2,066				5							18	18	0.23	0.24
183	Lão A Kỳ	94		865	959	1,918				5							18	18	0.25	0.26
184	Lão A Chú	57		955	1,012	2,024				5							18	18	0.24	0.24
185	Lão A Nù	57		965	1,022	2,044				5							18	18	0.23	0.24
186	Lão Tao Chàu	69		865	934	1,868				5							18	18	0.26	0.27
187	Lão A Rùa	57		955	1,012	2,024				5							18	18	0.24	0.24
188	Lão Sái Chu	48		965	1,013	2,026				5							18	18	0.24	0.24
189	Lão Sái Pê	68		865	933	1,866				5							18	18	0.26	0.27

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Total	
190	Láo Vàng Khùa	59		955	1,014	2,028	1,969			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
191	Láo Xứ Rùa	76		965	1,041	2,082	2,006			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
192	Láo A Sông	69		865	934	1,868	1,799			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
193	Láo Nhà Sừ	67		955	1,022	2,044	1,977			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
194	Láo Khử Mào	75		965	1,040	2,080	2,005			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
195	Láo A Thỉnh	67		865	932	1,864	1,797			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
196	Láo A Sàng	58		955	1,013	2,026	1,968			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
197	Láo A Tinh	49		965	1,014	2,028	1,979			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
198	Láo A Chau	50		865	915	1,830	1,780			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
199	Láo A Phường	70		955	1,025	2,050	1,980			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
200	Láo A Thà	75		965	1,040	2,080	2,005			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
201	Láo Thảo Chư	68		865	933	1,866	1,798			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
202	Láo A Sinh	48		955	1,003	2,006	1,958			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.25
203	Láo A Xáo	67		965	1,032	2,064	1,997			5				5			18		18	0.23	0.24
204	Láo A Chù	66		865	931	1,862	1,796			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
205	Láo Già Chà	57		955	1,012	2,024	1,967			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
206	Láo A Tánh	49		965	1,014	2,028	1,979			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
207	Láo A Cháng	73		865	938	1,876	1,803			5				5			18		18	0.26	0.27
208	Láo A Su	51		955	1,006	2,012	1,961			5				5			18		18	0.24	0.24
209	Láo A Tai	61		965	1,026	2,052	1,991			1				1			4		4	0.06	0.06
210	Láo Tủa Ly	67		865	932	1,864	1,797			2				2			9		9	0.13	0.13

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Total	Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		
211	Lão A Rùa	57		955	1,012	2,024	1,967			5	5				18	18	0.24	0.24	
212	Lão A Cờ	58		965	1,023	2,046	1,988			2	2				9	9	0.12	0.12	
213	Hàng A Xà	67		865	932	1,864	1,797			5	5				18	18	0.26	0.27	
214	Hàng A Khử	48		955	1,003	2,006	1,958			5	5				18	18	0.24	0.25	
215	Hàng A Thào	61		965	1,026	2,052	1,991			5	5				18	18	0.23	0.24	
216	Hàng A Chù	52		865	917	1,834	1,782			5	5				18	18	0.26	0.27	
217	Hàng A Máy	67		955	1,022	2,044	1,977			5	5				18	18	0.23	0.24	
218	Hàng A Tính	61		965	1,026	2,052	1,991			5	5				18	18	0.23	0.24	
219	Hàng A Súa	57		865	922	1,844	1,787			5	5				18	18	0.26	0.27	
220	Hàng A Sàng	43		955	998	1,996	1,953			5	5				18	18	0.24	0.25	
221	Hàng A Chợ	71		965	1,036	2,072	2,001			5	5				18	18	0.23	0.24	
222	Hàng A Chư	61		865	926	1,852	1,791			5	5				18	18	0.26	0.27	
223	Hàng A Đỉnh	53		1,002	1,055	2,110	2,057			5	5				18	18	0.23	0.23	
224	Giàng Khuá Tống	73	1,500		1,573	3,146	3,073	3		8	11			8	18	26	0.34	0.35	
225	Giàng Nữ Lâu	51		2,200		2,251	4,502	4,451	6		15	22		16	36	52	0.48	0.49	
226	Hàng A Páo	54		2,350		2,404	4,808	4,754	5		11	15		11	26	36	0.31	0.32	
227	Vàng A Cùa	67		3,048		3,115	6,230	6,163	4		9	13		9	22	31	0.21	0.21	
228	Thào A Vàng	73		1,987		2,060	4,120	4,047	3		8	11		8	18	26	0.26	0.27	
229	Thào A Páo	50		2,113		2,163	4,326	4,276	6		15	22		16	36	52	0.50	0.51	
230	Giàng Mào Di	30		2,489		3,500	6,019	5,989	4		9	13		9	22	31	0.22	0.22	
231	Thào A Lầu	60		1,895			1,955	1,895	4		9	13		9	22	31	0.66	0.68	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				Total	total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			
232	Thào A Vàng	57	2,045			2,102	2,045	4	9	13		9		22	31	0.62	0.63	
233	Thào A Dờ	68	2,402			2,470	2,402	6	15	22		16		36	52	0.87	0.90	
234	Thào Nữ Phử	74	2,008			2,082	2,008	6	15	22		16		36	52	1.04	1.08	
235	Thào Vàng Chua	58	2,156			2,214	2,156	6	15	22		16		36	52	0.98	1.00	
236	Vàng Sông Tủa	50	2,489			2,539	2,489	4	9	13		9		22	31	0.51	0.52	
237	Thào Trù Sứ	60	19,980			20,040	19,980	3	8	11		8		18	26	0.05	0.05	
238	Hồ Song Dề	43	2,300			2,343	2,300	3	8	11		8		18	26	0.46	0.47	
239	Mùa Súa Giàng	72	1,800		3,800	5,672	5,600	6	15	22		16		36	52	0.38	0.39	
240	Mùa Nhà Chông	75	3,200		3,200	6,475	6,400	6	15	22		16		36	52	0.33	0.34	
241	Mùa Vàng Súng	65	2,500		2,500	5,065	5,000	17	39	56		40		94	135	1.11	1.12	
242	Cứ Sáu Cu	50	1,900		1,950	3,900	3,850	17	39	56		40		94	135	1.44	1.45	
243	Cứ Vàng Lông	60	1,200		1,260	2,520	2,460	17	39	56		40		94	135	2.22	2.28	
244	Sùng Chứ Chang	70	2,400		2,470	4,940	4,870	17	39	56		40		94	135	1.13	1.15	
245	Sùng Vàng Cúa	60	3,500		3,560	7,120	7,060	12	27	38		28		65	93	0.54	0.54	
246	Cứ Nhà Chua	50	4,200		4,250	8,500	8,450	13	30	43		31		73	104	0.51	0.51	
247	Sùng A Báo	50	2,300		2,350	4,700	4,650	10	24	34		24		57	81	0.71	0.72	
248	Sùng Chông Lứ	74	4,500		4,574	9,148	9,074	16	38	54		39		91	130	0.59	0.60	
249	Sùng A Sáu	50	3,500		3,550	7,100	7,050	16	38	54		39		91	130	0.76	0.77	
250	Mùa Vàng Súng	61	4,700		4,761	9,522	9,461	14	32	46		33		77	110	0.48	0.48	
251	Vàng Nữ Súa	54	3,980		4,034	8,068	8,014	15	35	50		36		85	121	0.62	0.63	
252	Vàng A Xinh	76	2,200		2,276	4,552	4,476	9	22	31		23		53	75	0.69	0.70	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land						Permanent				Temporary			total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total
253	Tháo A Chú	48		4,300		4,348	8,696	8,648		17		39	55		40		93	133	0.63	0.64
254	Giàng Nủ Khuá	59		3,800		3,859	7,718	7,659		16		38	54		39		91	130	0.70	0.71
255	Mùa Nủ Chú	76		3,200		3,276	6,552	6,476		17		40	58		42		97	139	0.88	0.89
256	Thào A Sùng	67		2,500		0	2,567	2,500		17		39	56		25		142	167	2.18	2.24
257	Thào A Nhã	58		3,600		0	3,658	3,600		9		20	29		12		67	79	0.79	0.80
258	Thào A Sinh	48	2,700			0	2,748	2,700	29	0	0	29	76	15		84	176	1.05	1.07	
259	Giàng A Chay	57		1,800		0	1,857	1,800		7		17	24	0	11		61	72	1.29	1.33
260	Hàng A Su	53		1,500		0	1,553	1,500		7		16	23	0	13		74	87	1.47	1.52
261	Giàng A Páo	76		2,200		0	2,276	2,200		8		18	25	0	8		42	50	1.11	1.15
262	Thào A Vư	49	2,100			0	2,149	2,100	24	0	0	24	64	4		22	90	1.12	1.14	
263	Thào A Páo	85		1,700		0	1,785	1,700		6		13	19		13		71	83	1.08	1.13
264	Thào A Dành	54		2,300		0	2,354	2,300		9		20	29		3		17	20	1.22	1.25
265	Giàng A Chú	67			2,955	750	3,772	3,705			11	11				39	39	0.29	0.29	
266	Lù A Sinh	51			2,999	1,500	4,550	4,499			22	22				79	79	0.47	0.48	
267	Lù Giàng Páo	67			1,987	4,500	6,554	6,487			26	26				95	95	0.40	0.40	
268	Giàng Tống Chua	48			3,056	350	3,454	3,406			11	11				39	39	0.31	0.32	
269	Thào Thị Dư	57			2,645	500	3,202	3,145			17	17				63	63	0.54	0.55	
270	Lù Thị Mao	61			2,887	2,500	5,448	5,387			13	13				47	47	0.24	0.24	
271	Giang Khuá Tống	53			3,775	3,000	6,828	6,775				0					0	0.00	0.00	
272	Lù Nhà Sừ	61			3,056	2,500	5,617	5,556			22	22				79	79	0.38	0.39	
273	Lù A Sang	57			2,987	490	3,534	3,477			13	13				47	47	0.37	0.37	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per						
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)				
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total			
274	Lý Blà Di	68		3,477	2,000	5,545	5,477							17	17			63	63	0.31	0.32		
275	Lý Là Xứ	59		3,425	1,800	5,284	5,225							11	11			39	39	0.20	0.21		
276	Lý Mão Chua	61		2,789	1,900	4,750	4,689							17	17			63	63	0.36	0.37		
277	Lý Dưa Dẻ	52		2,048	3,200	5,300	5,248							11	11			39	39	0.20	0.21		
278	Giàng A Ninh	61		1,965	2,900	4,926	4,865							9	9			32	32	0.18	0.18		
279	Giàng A Sứ	52		2,178	3,400	5,630	5,578							22	22			79	79	0.38	0.39		
280	Giàng A Già	64		2,456	2,900	5,420	5,356							11	11			39	39	0.20	0.20		
281	Giàng A Tàng	52		2,047	1,500	3,599	3,547							11	11			39	39	0.30	0.30		
282	Giàng A Cùa	61		1,965	4,500	6,526	6,465							56	56			204	204	0.86	0.87		
283	Mùa A Hồ	53		2,856	350	3,259	3,206							56	56			204	204	1.72	1.75		
284	Mùa A Sứ	67		873	500	1,440	1,373							5	11	16	12	27	39	1.11	1.17		
285	Mùa A Chờ	51		890	2,500	3,441	3,390							3	8	11	8	19	27	0.32	0.32		
286	Chờ A Páo	67		950	3,000	4,017	3,950							2	0	4	6	4	10	14	0.15	0.15	
287	Mùa A Vàng	51		1,720	2,500	4,271	4,220							0	24	0	24	0	88	0	88	0.56	0.57
288	Mùa A Chu	37		1,620	490	2,147	2,110							0	24	0	24	0	88	0	88	1.12	1.14
289	Giàng A Hồ	68		530	2,000	2,598	2,530							1	0	3	5	3	0	8	12	0.18	0.19
290	Giàng A Sái	49		659	1,800	2,508	2,459							2	0	4	6	4	0	10	14	0.24	0.24
291	Giàng A Chung	59		1,965	1,900	3,924	3,865							0	25	25		92	92	0.64	0.65		
292	Lý A Chun	67		1,865	3,200	5,132	5,065							0	24	24		88	88	0.47	0.47		
293	Lý A Cùa	58		1,955	2,900	4,913	4,855							0	24	24		88	88	0.49	0.49		
294	Lý Vàng Lử	51		2,965	3,400	6,416	6,365							0	31	31		114	114	0.49	0.49		

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total		
295	Lý A Khoa Sún	62		2,865	2,900	5,827	5,765		0	31		31			114		114	0.54	0.54
296	Lý A Cưa	73		2,955	1,500	4,528	4,455		0	34		34			123		123	0.74	0.75
297	Lý Mùa Già	69		1,965	1,700	3,734	3,665		0	24		24			88		88	0.64	0.65
298	Giàng A Lâu	67		2,865	1,800	4,732	4,665		0	31		31			114		114	0.66	0.67
299	Giàng Ca Páo	52		1,955	1,750	3,757	3,705		0	24		24			88		88	0.64	0.65
300	Giàng A Pờ	63		2,965	700	3,728	3,665		0	36		36			131		131	0.97	0.98
301	Giàng A Phứ	51		2,865	580	3,496	3,445		0	32		32			118		118	0.93	0.94
302	Giàng A Dê	67		2,955	590	3,612	3,545		0	24		24			88		88	0.66	0.68
303	Giàng A Nhà	68		2,965	450	3,483	3,415		0	24		24			88		88	0.69	0.70
304	Lương Văn Nhánh	67		1,400	800	2,267	2,200		4		8	12		2		13	16	0.53	0.55
305	Nông Thị ần	54	1,500		3,770	5,324	5,270	12	0	0	0	12	32	17	0	94	143	0.23	0.23
306	Lù Chờ Phứ	51		4,400	1,500	5,951	5,900	0	8	0	18	26	0	27	0	152	179	0.44	0.45
307	Lù A Di	73		4,100	2,300	6,473	6,400	0	0	35	0	35	0	38	127	211	375	0.54	0.54
308	Lù Chờ Vòng	62	4,500		0	4,562	4,500	22	0		0	22	57	36	0	202	296	0.47	0.48
309	Chàng A Páo	73		1,500	0	1,573	1,500	0	4		8	12	0	24	0	135	159	0.76	0.80
310	Lò Văn Quý	51		1,500	700	2,251	2,200		4		8	12	0	3	0	15	18	0.53	0.55
311	Hoàng Văn Xã	67		1,400	580	2,047	1,980		4		8	12	0	3	0	17	20	0.59	0.61
312	Hà Văn On	58		8,100	590	8,748	8,690		10		23	32		4	0	20	24	0.37	0.37
313	Lò Văn Ngô	53		6,400	450	6,903	6,850		16		36	52		5	0	27	32	0.75	0.76
314	Lường Văn Panh	61		5,800	800	6,661	6,600		17		39	56		5	0	25	30	0.84	0.85
315	Lò Văn Hoan	58		4,900	3,770	8,728	8,670		17		39	56		3	0	19	22	0.64	0.65

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total	
316	Hoàng Văn Sơ	67		6,000	1,500	7,567	7,500			34			78	112		3	0	19	22	1.48	1.49
317	Cứ A Vừa	51	2,100			2,300	4,451	4,400	25					25	67			67	0.57	0.57	
318	Giàng A Dơ	67	4,400			4,500	8,967	8,900	43					43	114			114	0.48	0.49	
319	Thào A Ninh	59	4,900			3,700	8,659	8,600	46					46	121			121	0.53	0.53	
320	Giàng Nữ Lâu	61		2,500	0	2,561	2,500			6			15	22		3		15	18	0.84	0.86
321	Sùng A Chung	57		1,700	0	1,757	1,700			3			8	11		3		17	20	0.61	0.64
322	Vàng A Sang	58		3,200	0	3,258	3,200			12			27	39		3		17	20	1.19	1.22
323	Sùng A Linh	59		1,500	0	1,559	1,500			6			15	22		3		17	20	1.39	1.44
324	Cứ A Sản	64		2,200	0	2,264	2,200			13			30	43		3		15	18	1.91	1.96
325	Sùng A Chúng	57		1,700	0	1,757	1,700			17			39	56		2		13	16	3.19	3.29
326	Giàng A Sáng	68		1,200	0	1,268	1,200			34			78	112		2		12	14	8.83	9.33
327	Nông Thị ấn	57	1,500		0	1,557	1,500		11	0	0	0	11	29	17	0	39	85	0.69	0.72	
328	Lù Chờ Phử	68		4,400	0	4,468	4,400		0	16	0	36	52	90	0	27	0	63	90	1.16	1.18
329	Lù A Di	51			4,100	1,037	5,188	5,137	0	0	52	0	52	29	38	189	88	314	1.00	1.01	
330	Lù Chờ Vòng	63	4,500		0	4,563	4,500		52	0	0	0	52	137	36	0	84	257	1.14	1.15	
331	Chàng A Páo	72		1,500	0	1,572	1,500		0	3		6	9	0	24	0	56	80	0.55	0.58	
332	Lù A Giàng	67		7,500	0	7,567	7,500		0	17		39	56	0	96	0	224	320	0.74	0.75	
333	Lù A Dưa	57	6,500			2,300	8,857	8,800	52	0	0		52	137		0		137	0.58	0.59	
334	Lù Chờ Mong	53			5,500	1,600	7,153	7,100	0	0	42		42				153	153	0.59	0.59	
335	Chàng A Dành	52			7,500	1,800	9,352	9,300	0	0	55		55				201	201	0.59	0.59	
336	Lù Khoa Ký	67			4,500	1,750	6,317	6,250	0	0	41		41				149	149	0.65	0.65	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land				Percentage of impact land as per					
		Residential land	Productive land			Total			Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land				Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		
337	Lù A Chua	48		5,000	1,500	6,548	6,500	0	0	41	41		149	149	0.62	0.63		
338	Sùng A Phừ	57		990	900	1,947	1,890		4	9	13		2	5	7	0.67	0.69	
339	Sùng Nhà Páo	68		230	600	898	830		2	5	6		2	6	8	0.72	0.78	
340	Giàng A Páo	43		1,500	780	2,323	2,280		6	15	22		3	6	9	0.93	0.95	
341	Vàng A Lùng	67		3,200	860	4,127	4,060		8	20	28		4	9	13	0.68	0.69	
342	Cứ A Chổng	58		2,200	900	3,158	3,100		8	18	26		5	11	15	0.82	0.84	
343	Hoàng A Chù	49		870	950	1,869	1,820		4	9	13		4	10	14	0.69	0.71	
344	Giàng A Chanh	67		1,200	370	1,637	1,570		4	9	13		3	7	10	0.79	0.83	
345	Lý A Sèo	51		1,700	800	2,551	2,500		5	12	17		3	8	11	0.68	0.69	
346	Lý Phúc Tá	67		1,200	950	2,217	2,150		3	8	11		4	9	13	0.49	0.50	
347	Lò Rào Phìn	68		2,300	900	3,268	3,200		9	21	30		4	8	12	0.93	0.95	
348	Lý Văn Thông	59		970	1,150	2,179	2,120		4	9	13		3	7	10	0.59	0.61	
349	Sùng A Phừ	51		1,500	1,800	3,351	3,300		5	12	17		3	7	10	0.52	0.52	
350	Giàng A Nhà	53		3,200	3,700	6,953	6,900		12	29	41		4	8	12	0.59	0.59	
351	Hàng A Vàng	60		950	2,000	3,010	2,950		3	8	11		4	9	13	0.36	0.37	
352	Giàng A Lễ	65		2,200	900	3,165	3,100		17	39	56		4	10	14	1.77	1.81	
353	Lý Sài Sang	67		2,500	780	3,347	3,280		17	39	56		5	11	15	1.67	1.71	
354	Giàng A Cháo	59		2,300	0	2,359	2,300	0	7	17	24		17	41	58	1.02	1.04	
355	Cứ A Sùng	58		1,200	0	1,258	1,200	0	3	6	8		14	33	47	0.67	0.70	
356	Vàng Chừ Súa	49		3,600	0	3,649	3,600	0	8	18	25		18	42	60	0.69	0.70	
357	Giàng A Sênh	59		2,700	0	2,759	2,700	0	5	12	17		9	21	30	0.61	0.62	

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land								Percentage of impact land as per			
		Residential land	Productive land			Garden land			Permanent				Total	Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land				Crop land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
358	Vàng A Sờ	61		2,200		0	2,261	2,200	0	5		11	16		12		27	39	0.69	0.71
359	Vàng A Chống	53		3,200		0	3,253	3,200	0	8		18	25		12		28	40	0.77	0.79
360	Vàng A Sùng	62		2,500		0	2,562	2,500	0	7		17	24		21		49	70	0.94	0.96
361	Vàng A Chu	60		3,100		0	3,160	3,100	0	8		18	25		10		23	33	0.80	0.81
362	Cứ A Long	69		3,200		0	3,269	3,200	0	8		18	25		12		29	41	0.77	0.79
363	Vàng A Nú	43		1,800		0	1,843	1,800	0	7		17	24		15		35	50	1.30	1.33
364	Hà Văn Liên	64	2,500			0	2,564	2,500	12	0		0	12	32	0		0	32	0.47	0.48
365	Lò Văn Đường	57	1,000			0	1,057	1,000	25	0		0	25	67	0		0	67	2.38	2.52
366	Ngô Văn Mạo	63	2,100			0	2,163	2,100	0	9		21	30	0	22		51	72	1.39	1.43
367	Vàng A Mang	49		2,800		0	2,849	2,800	29	0		0	29	76	0		0	76	1.01	1.03
368	Giàng A Chảo	67		2,300		0	2,367	2,300		5		12	17		2		6	8	0.73	0.75
369	Cứ A Sùng	43		1,200		0	1,243	1,200		3		6	9		2		5	7	0.70	0.72
370	Vàng Chừ Súa	52		3,600		0	3,652	3,600		9		21	30		2		4	6	0.83	0.84
371	Giàng A Sênh	76		2,700		0	2,776	2,700		8		18	26		3		7	10	0.93	0.96
372	Vàng A Sờ	51		2,200		0	2,251	2,200		6		15	22		3		6	9	0.96	0.98
373	Vàng A Chống	62		3,200		0	3,262	3,200		9		21	30		3		7	10	0.93	0.95
374	Vàng A Sùng	64		2,500		0	2,564	2,500		6		15	22		2		5	7	0.84	0.86
375	Vàng A Chu	58		3,100		0	3,158	3,100		8		18	26		4		9	13	0.82	0.84
376	Cứ A Long	49		3,200		0	3,249	3,200		34		78	112		3		8	11	3.45	3.50
377	Vàng A Nú	61		1,800		0	1,861	1,800		8		18	26		3		7	10	1.39	1.44
378	Giàng A Páo	57		3,500		0	3,557	3,500		10		24	35		36		84	120	0.98	0.99

Appendix 4-Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding

The Hmong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Total
379	Cứ Vàng Ly	73		4,200		0	4,273	4,200		13		31	44		36		84	120	1.04	1.06
380	Giàng A Lử	61		4,200		0	4,261	4,200		14		34	48		60		140	200	1.13	1.14
381	Cứ A Ký	72		3,500		0	3,572	3,500		12		27	38		54		126	180	1.08	1.10
382	Vàng A Páo	53		5,300		0	5,353	5,300		16		37	53		60		140	200	0.99	1.00
383	Giàng A Châu	61		2,500		0	2,561	2,500		9		21	30		63		147	210	1.17	1.20
384	Giàng A Sùng	61		3,500		0	3,561	3,500		12		27	38		36		84	120	1.08	1.10
385	Mùa A Páo	67		2,300		0	2,367	2,300		8		18	26		2		4	6	1.10	1.13
386	Cứ A Tũa	58		1,700		0	1,758	1,700		6		15	22		3		7	10	1.23	1.27
387	Mùa A Sáng	49		2,500		0	2,549	2,500		8		18	26		3		7	10	1.02	1.04
388	Mùa A Sử	48		1,500		0	1,548	1,500		6		15	22		3		8	11	1.40	1.44
389	Trần Văn Dương	54	0	4,970		1,500	6,524	6,470		15		35	50		42		85	127	0.77	0.78
390	Bế Văn Sử	67			2,600	2,300	4,967	4,900		0	48	0	48	0	0	175	0	175	0.97	0.98
391	Phạm Thị Du	74			7,500	1,500	9,074	9,000		0	84	0	84	0	0	307	0	307	0.93	0.93
392	Từ Minh Chí	56		650		2,300	3,006	2,950		1		3	4	0	3		7	10	0.14	0.15
393	Nông Thị Ân	57	1,500			0	1,557	1,500	11	0	0	11	31	17		35	83	0.69	0.72	
394	Lù Chờ Phử	48		4,400		0	4,448	4,400		15		35	51	0	27		56	83	1.14	1.15
395	Lù A Di	59				2,500	2,559	2,500		0		2	2	0	38		78	116	0.08	0.08
Total		23,909	41,800	395,870	299,957	524,929	1,286,465	1,262,556	391	1,410	2,766	3,289	7,856	1,039	2,895	10,094	7,675	21,702	0.65	0.67

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding							Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per			
		Residential land	Productive land					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	A.qua land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
1	Lò Văn Vui	57	1,500				350	1,907	1,850	13	0		0		13	35	11		59	118	0.69	0.71
2	Ngô Văn Mông	67		2,500			420	2,987	2,920	0	7		17		24	0	13		71	107		0.82
3	Ngô Văn Thắng	85			3,500		560	4,145	4,060	0	0	35	0		35	0	17	127	94	273	0.84	0.86
4	Hoàng Xuân Yên	51			6,500		350	6,901	6,850	0	0	52	0		52	0	11	188	59	309	0.75	0.75
5	Mai Văn Lạc	34		7,500			580	8,114	8,080	0	15	0	36		52	0	17	0	98	167	0.64	0.64
6	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	51	8,000				480	8,531	8,480	52	0	0	0		52	137	14	0	81	284	0.60	0.61
7	Mai Văn Sạch	27	2,500				2,200	4,727	4,700	24	0		0		24	64	66	0	371	525	0.51	0.51
8	Lò Văn Sư	67		4,400			3,600	8,067	8,000	0	9		22		31	0	108	0	607	747	0.39	0.39
9	Mai Văn Quảng	51	5,500				1,240	6,791	6,740	34	0		0		34	89	37	0	209	369	0.49	0.50
10	Hoàng Thị Luộc	83	1,100				560	1,743	1,660	22	0		0		22	57	17	0	94	190	1.24	1.30
11	Hà Văn Đoàn	64		7,200			140	7,404	7,340		12		27		39		4	0	24	67	0.53	0.53
12	Đình Văn Năm	57	2,740				0	2,797	2,740	35					35	92			127	1.24	1.27	
13	Đặng Văn Chài	49	2,950				0	2,999	2,950	36					36	95			131	1.20	1.22	
14	Sa Thị Tĩnh	67	2,860				0	2,927	2,860	34					34	89			123	1.15	1.17	
15	Hoàng Đình Mạch	67		1,560			1,800	3,427	3,360	0	3		6		9		54		126	189	0.25	0.26
16	Hoàng Đình Vin	58		1,160			900	2,118	2,060	0	17		39		56		27		63	146	2.64	2.72
17	Hoàng Đình Trường	60	1,970				1,080	3,110	3,050	13	0		0		13	35	32		76	156	0.42	0.43
18	Hoàng Đình Hậu	57	1,120				0	1,177	1,120	7	0		0		7	19	0		0	26	0.61	0.64
19	Hoàng Thị Xuân	49	1,340				0	1,389	1,340	8	0		0		8	22	0		0	31	0.60	0.63
20	Hoàng Đình Cúc	60	1,780				0	1,840	1,780	19	0		0		19	51	0		0	70	1.04	1.08
21	Hoàng Đình Thắng	50	1,910				0	1,960	1,910	19	0		0		19	51	0		0	70	0.98	1.01

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per					
		Productive land							Permanent					Temporary		total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)				
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			A.aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land
22	Hoàng Đình Hanh	55	1,590			0	1,645	1,590	12	0		0		12	32	0		0	44	0.73	0.75
23	Hoàng Đình Thăng	61	2,200			0	2,261	2,200	19	0		0		19	51	0		0	70	0.85	0.87
24	Hoàng Xuân Thường	50	2,540			240	2,830	2,780	24	0		0		24	64	7		17	112	0.85	0.86
25	Hoàng Văn Lan	56	2,230			640	2,926	2,870	23	0		0		23	60	19		45	147	0.78	0.79
26	Hoàng Đình Tuấn	68	2,100			320	2,488	2,420	22	0		0		22	57	10		22	111	0.87	0.89
27	Lò Văn Vui	37	1,500			350	1,887	1,850	22	0		0		22	57	11		25	114	1.14	1.17
28	Ngô Văn Mông	58		2,500		420	2,978	2,920	0	13		30		43	0	13		29	85	1.45	1.48
29	Ngô Văn Thắng	64			3,500	560	4,124	4,060	0	0	112	0		112	0	17	409	39	577	2.72	2.76
30	Hoàng Xuân Yên	57			6,500	350	6,907	6,850	0	0	112	0		112	0	11	409	25	556	1.62	1.64
31	Mai Văn Lạc	76		7,500		580	8,156	8,080	0	17	0	39		56	0	17	0	41	114	0.69	0.69
32	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	61	8,000			480	8,541	8,480	63	0	0	0		63	166	14	0	34	277	0.73	0.74
33	Mai Văn Sạch	53	2,500			2,200	4,753	4,700	22	0		0		22	57	66	0	154	299	0.45	0.46
34	Lò Văn Sự	61		4,400		3,600	8,061	8,000	0	16		36		52	0	108	0	252	412	0.64	0.65
35	Mai Văn Quảng	37	5,500			1,240	6,777	6,740	43	0		0		43	114	37	0	87	282	0.64	0.64
36	Hoàng Thị Luộc	53	1,100			560	1,713	1,660	22	0		0		22	57	17	0	39	135	1.26	1.30
37	Ngô Thị Nga	61				400	461	400	0	0		0		0	0	12	0	28	40	0.00	0.00
38	Lò Văn Soáng	42			6,000	0	6,042	6,000	0	0	55			55	0		201		257	0.91	0.92
39	Mai Văn Sân	73		4,500		0	4,573	4,500	0	13	0	30		43	0	31	0	73	147	0.94	0.96
40	Mai Văn Quy	61	6,600			0	6,661	6,600	55	0	0			55	146		0		201	0.83	0.84
41	Lò Văn Điện	53			4,500	0	4,553	4,500	0	0	41			41			149		190	0.90	0.91
42	Ngô Văn Đức	72				0	72	0	0	0				0					0	0.00	0.00

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per					
		Residential land	Productive land						Permanent					Temporary		Total	total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			A.qua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total				Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land
43	Mai Văn Tâm	51				0	51	0	0	0				0					0	0.00	0.00
44	Hà Văn Thiện	60	4,500	5,000		0	9,560	9,500	22	5	0	12		39	57	12	0	29	138	0.41	0.41
45	Ngô Văn Lý	50				0	50	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
46	Ngô Văn Lương	75			6,000	0	6,075	6,000	0	0	112	0		112	0	0	409	0	521	1.84	1.87
47	Hà Văn Chao	57			5,500	0	5,557	5,500	0	0	56	0		56	0	0	204	0	260	1.01	1.02
48	Hoàng Văn Thăng	68			2,000	0	2,068	2,000	0	0	39	0		39	0	0	142	0	181	1.88	1.94
49	Hà Cơ Yếu	61	1,500			0	1,561	1,500	9	0	0	0		9	23	0	0	0	32	0.55	0.58
50	Hà Xuân Mãng	52		6,000		0	6,052	6,000	0	6	0	15		22	0	16	0	36	74	0.36	0.36
51	Hoàng Văn Trường	43	4,500	5,000		0	9,543	9,500	17	6	0	15		39	46	16	0	36	137	0.41	0.41
52	Hà Văn Dũng	61		4,300		0	4,361	4,300	0	4	0	9		13	0	9	0	22	44	0.30	0.30
53	Hà Hồng Man	57			4,200	0	4,257	4,200	0	0	22	0		22	0	0	79	0	100	0.51	0.51
54	Hà Thế Lư	68	5,000			0	5,068	5,000	22	0	0	0		22	57	0	0	0	79	0.43	0.43
55	Ngô Văn Tân	51		6,000		0	6,051	6,000	0	6	0	15		22	0	16	0	36	74	0.36	0.36
56	Hoàng Ngọc Lân	68		4,500		0	4,568	4,500		3		8		11	0	8	0	18	37	0.24	0.24
57	Hà Ngọc Lâm	69	4,000			0	4,069	4,000	28		0			28	75		0		104	0.70	0.71
58	Hoàng Văn Tâm	51			2,500	0	2,551	2,500	0	0	24	0		24	0	0	88	0	112	0.94	0.96
59	Hoàng Tuấn Anh	53	6,500			0	6,553	6,500	42	0	0	0		42	110	0	0	0	152	0.63	0.64
60	Lương Văn Trường	60	2,600		7,000	0	9,660	9,600	21	0	24	0		45	54	0	88	0	187	0.47	0.47
61	Hoàng Thanh Sơn	50		4,600	4,500	0	9,150	9,100	0	3	12	6		20	0	6	44	14	84	0.22	0.22
62	Hoàng Văn Thượng	55	3,000		7,000	0	10,055	10,000	24	0	20	0		44	64	0	74	0	182	0.44	0.44
63	Hà Đức Luyện	60		2,500	8,000	0	10,560	10,500	0	1	13	3		18	0	3	48	8	78	0.17	0.17

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Total	Percentage of impact land as per		
		Productive land								Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	A.qua land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total	Garden land				Rice field land
64	Hoàng Văn Nhạc	57	6,500			0	6,557	6,500	42	0	0	0	42	110	0	0	0	152	0.63	0.64
65	Hoàng Văn Đặng	67		5,500		0	5,567	5,500	0	1	0	3	4	0	3	0	6	12	0.06	0.07
66	Hà Văn Đông	48			7,000	0	7,048	7,000		0	24	0	24		0	88	0	112	0.34	0.34
67	Hà Văn Tập	60			8,000	0	8,060	8,000	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	74	0	95	0.25	0.26
68	Hoàng Văn Mạnh	68	6,500			0	6,568	6,500	42	0	0	0	42	110	0	0	0	152	0.63	0.64
69	Hà Văn Để	50		3,000		0	3,050	3,000	0	3	0	6	8	0	6	0	14	29	0.28	0.28
70	Vi Văn Sinh	36				0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0.00	0.00
71	Hoàng Văn Nghiệp	50			5,000	0	5,050	5,000	0	0	20	0	20	0		74	0	95	0.40	0.41
72	Lương Văn Sớm	63			6,000	0	6,063	6,000	0	0	22	0	22	0		79	0	100	0.36	0.36
73	Trương Văn Nghi	67	750			0	817	750	5	0	0	0	5	13	0		0	18	0.59	0.64
74	Hà Kim Doanh	51	2,200			0	2,251	2,200	5	0	0	0	5	13	0		0	18	0.21	0.22
75	Đặng Văn Chài	57		950		300	1,307	1,250	0	5		11	16	0	9		21	46	1.19	1.25
76	Sa Thị Tĩnh	68		860		540	1,468	1,400	0	5		11	16	0	16		38	70	1.06	1.11
77	Lý Văn Chính	67	4,560			2,800	7,427	7,360	55	0		20	75	146	84	0	211	516	1.01	1.02
78	Đình Văn Cương	58		5,790		3,180	9,028	8,970	0	21		48	69	0	95	0	245	409	0.76	0.77
79	Lê Văn Tạo	39	5,390			0	5,429	5,390	62	0		0	62	165	0	0	0	228	1.15	1.16
80	Hoàng Thị Thanh	60	6,460			0	6,520	6,460	71	9		41	121	188	22	0	99	429	1.85	1.87
81	Hoàng Đức Phúc	58		6,900		0	6,958	6,900	0	22		50	72	0	54	0	120	247	1.04	1.05
82	Cầm Văn Thơm	64	370			440	874	810	3	0		20	23	3	13	0	34	72	2.57	2.78
83	Vy Văn Thơ	51	1,500			500	2,051	2,000	56	0		10	66	148	15	0	39	268	3.22	3.30
84	Bùi Văn Nha	27	1,200			0	1,227	1,200	56	0		0	56	148	0	0	30	234	4.56	4.67

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per				
		Productive land						Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	A. qua land	Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total
85	Đình Văn Hiến	56	650			240		946	890	22	0		0		22	57	7	0	18	105	2.28	2.43
86	Hà Đình Thơ	49	890			500		1,439	1,390	13	0		7		20	34	15	0	39	108	1.39	1.44
87	Hà Văn Hoà	58		1,600		580		2,238	2,180	0	10		7		17	0	17	0	45	79	0.78	0.80
88	Đình Văn Chiêu	67	550			600		1,217	1,150	9	0		7		16	23	18	0	46	103	1.29	1.36
89	Bùi Văn Tĩnh	51	1,700			1,600		3,351	3,300	32	0		0		32	86	48	0	103	269	0.97	0.98
90	Hà Văn Khiêm	68		2,600		2,500		5,168	5,100	0	12		5		17	0	75	0	183	275	0.32	0.33
91	Hà Văn Huân	76	700			1,600		2,376	2,300	24	0		0		24	63	48	0	123	258	1.00	1.03
92	Hà Văn Bích	60	1,200			800		2,060	2,000	24	0		0		24	63	24	0	62	172	1.15	1.19
93	Đình Văn Pán	75	2,200			450		2,725	2,650	39	0		0		39	103	14	0	35	190	1.43	1.47
94	Đỗ Văn Đăng	64	4,500			0		4,564	4,500	34	0		10		44	89	0	0	24	157	0.96	0.97
95	Ngân Văn Lý	57	5,590			0		5,647	5,590	49	0		0		49	130	0	0	0	180	0.87	0.88
96	Lò Văn Thịnh	58	6,960			0		7,018	6,960	55	0		0		55	146	0	0	0	201	0.79	0.79
97	Đình Văn Năm	68	740			260		1,068	1,000	17	0		0		17	46	8	0	20	91	1.62	1.73
98	Đặng Văn Chài	59		950		300		1,309	1,250	0	5		12		17	0	9	0	23	49	1.28	1.34
99	Sa Thị Tĩnh	67		860		540		1,467	1,400	0	6		13		19	0	16	0	42	77	1.29	1.35
100	Hoàng Văn So	56	970			250		1,276	1,220	17	0		0		17	46	8	0	19	90	1.35	1.42
101	Đỗ Văn Hùng	46	2,200			450		2,696	2,650	56	0		0		56	148	14	0	35	253	2.08	2.11
102	Hà Văn Bình	65		2,300		900		3,265	3,200	0	7		17		24		27	0	63	114	0.73	0.74
103	Hà Đình San	57				0	2,000	2,057	2,000	0	0		0	16	0		0	0	50	50	0.00	0.00
104	Hoàng Trung Nông	85	3,100			1,700		4,885	4,800	26	0		0		26	69	51	0	119	265	0.53	0.54
105	Hoàng Tuyền	25		2,800		2,700		5,525	5,500		17		39		56		81	0	189	326	1.01	1.02

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding							Impact land									Percentage of impact land as per		
		Productive land					Total land holding	Permanent					Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land		Aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land
106	Hoàng Thị Phòng	67	1,280			200	1,547	1,480	12	0	0		12	32	6	0	14	64	0.78	0.81
107	Hà Ngọc Toàn	49	1,150			0	1,199	1,150	12	0	0		12	32	0	0	0	44	1.00	1.04
108	Hoàng Thức	68		3,000		8,000	11,068	11,000	0	7	17		24		240	0	560	824	0.22	0.22
109	Hà Văn Ngo	65		4,500		3,000	7,565	7,500	0	15	35		50		90	0	210	350	0.67	0.67
110	Hà Đình Ngăn	57		4,100		500	4,657	4,600	0	14	32		46		15	0	39	99	0.98	0.99
111	Hà Xuân Toàn	68		5,080		0	5,148	5,080	0	16	37		53		0	0	0	53	1.03	1.04
112	Hà Xuân Tuệ	61	1,100			900	2,061	2,000	12	0	0		12	32	27	0	69	140	0.58	0.60
113	Hoàng Kim Hải	57		4,500		1,000	5,557	5,500	0	15	34		49		30	0	77	156	0.89	0.89
114	Trương Văn Hồng	68		6,000		700	6,768	6,700	0	18	43		61		21	0	54	136	0.90	0.91
115	Trương Ngọc Sơn	52		4,340		0	4,392	4,340	0	14	0		14		0	0	0	14	0.33	0.33
116	Hà Thị Sa	64		6,540		0	6,604	6,540	0	20	0		20		0	0	0	20	0.30	0.30
117	Hà Minh Vâm	67				350	417	350	11	0	0		11	29	11	0	25	74	2.59	3.09
118	Hoàng Văn Nhất	58				240	298	240	56	0	0		56	148	7	0	17	228	18.79	23.33
119	Lò Văn Căn	57				250	307	250	13	0	0		13	34	8	0	18	72	4.22	5.18
120	Lò Văn Sánh	58				250	308	250	56	0	0		56	148	8	0	18	229	18.18	22.40
121	Đổng Văn Đơ	57				800	857	800	24	0	0		24	64	24	0	56	168	2.80	3.00
122	Hoàng Văn Tâm	68				900	968	900	23	0	0		23	60	27	0	63	173	2.36	2.53
123	Hà Văn Nụ	49				300	349	300	25	0	0		25	67	9	0	21	122	7.22	8.40
124	Phan Văn Nam	51				210	261	210	25	0	0		25	67	6	0	15	113	9.66	12.00
125	Lò Văn Học	43				440	483	440	32	0	0		32	86	13	0	31	162	6.71	7.36
126	Lò Văn Sâm	62				380	442	380	28	0	0		28	73	11	0	27	139	6.24	7.26

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land					Percentage of impact land as per						
		Productive land							Permanent					Temporary			total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land			Rice field land	Forest land
127	Đông Văn Bè	57				0	57	0	34	0		0	34	89	0	0	0	123	58.95	0.00
128	Tạ Quang Đoàn	67	4,465			0	4,532	4,465	30	0	0		30	80		0		110	0.66	0.67
129	Lò Văn Hà	58	5,026			0	5,084	5,026	38	0	0		38	102		0		140	0.76	0.76
130	Hà Thị Sang	61	4,856			0	4,917	4,856	38	0	0		38	102		0		140	0.78	0.79
131	Hà Văn Thịnh	67			5,700	0	5,767	5,700	0	0	0		0	0		0		0	0.00	0.00
132	Tạ Quang Chiến	49	4,480		4,600	0	9,129	9,080	40	0	35		74	105		127		306	0.81	0.82
133	Hoàng Văn Khang	59			5,200	0	5,259	5,200	0	0	34		34			123		156	0.64	0.65
134	Hà Thị Hương	57			6,000	0	6,057	6,000	0	0	36		36			131		167	0.59	0.60
135	Hà Văn Chí	64			6,000	0	6,064	6,000	0	0	37		37			136		173	0.61	0.62
136	Ngô Thị Thiết	57			7,000	0	7,057	7,000	0	0	38		38			140		179	0.54	0.55
137	Hoàng Đình Hội	68			7,000	0	7,068	7,000		0	54		54			197		251	0.76	0.77
138	Hoàng Đình Văn	59			3,900	0	3,959	3,900		0	52		52			189		241	1.31	1.33
139	Hà Trọng Khánh	51			3,700	0	3,751	3,700		0	26		26			95		121	0.69	0.70
140	Hoàng Đình Bằng	64			4,200	0	4,264	4,200		0	26		26			95		121	0.61	0.62
141	Hoàng Thị Vân	55			4,200	0	4,255	4,200		0	30		30			110		141	0.71	0.72
142	Phạm Văn Mạch	60			3,100	0	3,160	3,100		0	52		52			189		241	1.64	1.67
143	Phạm Văn Tường	67			3,150	0	3,217	3,150		0	168		168			613		781	5.22	5.33
144	Kiều Thị Sinh	58				0	58	0		0	112		112			409		521	193.10	0.00
145	Lò Văn Kinh	67	680			0	747	680	22	0		0	22	57	0		0	79	2.89	3.18
146	Đình Công Súc	58	1,500			0	1,558	1,500	26	0		0	26	69	0		0	95	1.66	1.73
147	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	30	2,300			0	2,330	2,300	30	0		0	30	80	0		0	110	1.30	1.31

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					Total	total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			
148	Nguyễn Hữu Thanh	24	2,600		0	2,624	2,600	0	10		24	35	0	25	58	118	1.32	1.33			
149	Hoàng Văn Nghi	67	2,000		0	2,067	2,000	32	0	0	32	86	0	0	118	1.57	1.62				
150	Hoàng Thị Nở	59	480		0	539	480	17	0	0	17	46	0	0	63	3.21	3.60				
151	Hoàng Đình Dự	48	960		0	1,008	960	24	0	0	24	63	0	0	87	2.36	2.48				
152	Hoàng Ngọc Ut	59	1,500		0	1,559	1,500	0	8	18	25		18	43	86	1.62	1.68				
153	Hoàng Thị Khoai	67	3,570		0	3,637	3,570	38	0	0	38	102	0	0	140	1.06	1.08				
154	Hoàng Đình Tường	54	3,490		0	3,544	3,490	37	0	0	37	99	0	0	136	1.05	1.07				
155	Đình Công Chi	61	2,300		0	2,361	2,300	32	0	0	32	86	0	0	118	1.37	1.41				
156	Bùi Thế Kiên	53	1,200		0	1,253	1,200	12	0	0	12	32	0	0	44	0.96	1.00				
157	Lương Văn Hoà	76	2,930		0	3,006	2,930	0	9	20	29	0	21	49	98	0.96	0.98				
158	Hà Đình May	59	840		0	899	840	6	0	0	6	16	0	0	22	0.67	0.71				
159	Đình Trọng Lai	60	750		0	810	750	8	0	0	8	22	0	0	31	1.04	1.12				
160	Lý Văn Bốn	67	930		0	997	930	11	0	0	11	29	0	0	39	1.08	1.16				
161	Hoàng Hữu Hiến	51	620		0	671	620	8	0	0	8	22	0	0	31	1.25	1.35				
162	Trần Văn Linh	68	770	2,770	0	3,608	3,540	10	9	20	38	25	21	49	133	1.06	1.08				
163	Hoàng Kim Lâm	67			0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
164	Lê Hải Văn	59			0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
165	Phạm Thị Miên	49	1,600		0	1,649	1,600	24	0	0	24	64	0	0	88	1.46	1.50				
166	Hoàng Hữu Cường	67		1,200	670	1,937	1,870		3	6	9		20	47	76	0.45	0.46				
167	Hoàng Hữu Phòng	65		3,200	700	3,965	3,900		6	14	20		21	49	90	0.50	0.51				
168	Hà Văn Chuật	48		1,700	700	2,448	2,400		3	6	9		21	49	79	0.35	0.36				

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land						Permanent					Temporary					Total	total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			
169	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	59	2,500		600		3,159	3,100		3	6			9		18	42	69	0.27	0.28	
170	Hoàng Hữu Tiếp	76	1,900		820		2,796	2,720		3	6			9		25	57	91	0.31	0.32	
171	Hà Văn May	67	2,900		820		3,787	3,720		4	9			13		25	57	95	0.34	0.35	
172	Hoàng Hữu Thái	46	1,200		710		1,956	1,910		1	3			4		21	50	75	0.22	0.23	
173	Hoàng Hữu Vóc	58	1,500		900		2,458	2,400		34	78			112		27	63	202	4.56	4.67	
174	Hà Văn Cương	67	2,500		100		2,667	2,600		9	21			30		3	7	40	1.12	1.15	
175	Hà Hữu Hoàn	58	2,700		110		2,868	2,810		8	18			25		3	8	36	0.88	0.90	
176	Bùi Đình Nhai	49	2,300		120		2,469	2,420		8	18			25		4	8	37	1.02	1.04	
177	Lò Văn Châu	51	1,700		140		1,891	1,840		8	18			25		4	10	39	1.33	1.37	
178	Hà Văn Phong	63	3,500		60		3,623	3,560		13	29			42		2	4	48	1.16	1.18	
179	Hà Văn Thế	76	1,700		100		1,876	1,800		8	18			25		3	7	35	1.34	1.40	
180	Hoàng Văn Lịch	57	2,500		60		2,617	2,560		9	21			30		2	4	36	1.15	1.17	
181	Hà Đình Miên	68	2,200		70		2,338	2,270		9	20			29		2	5	36	1.23	1.27	
182	Hà Ngọc Cảnh	48	1,900		60		2,008	1,960		8	18			25		2	4	31	1.25	1.29	
183	Hoàng Hữu Khôi	59	2,700		50		2,809	2,750		9	21			30		2	4	35	1.07	1.09	
184	Hà Ngọc Thắng	67	75		70		212	145		2	5			7		2	5	14	3.30	4.83	
185	Phạm Văn Chanh	59	50		70		179	120		2	5			7		2	5	14	3.91	5.83	
186	Hoàng Văn Kiên	84	55		50		189	105		2	4			6		2	4	11	3.17	5.71	
187	Triệu Văn Cương	58	60		70		188	130		2	4			6		2	5	13	3.19	4.62	
188	Hà Văn Khiên	67	55		70		192	125		2	4			6		2	5	13	3.13	4.80	
189	Hà Văn Hùng	67	75		60		202	135		2	5			7		2	4	13	3.47	5.19	

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per						
		Residential land	Productive land						Permanent					Temporary		total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)					
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Aqua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total
190	Hoàng Văn Quý	51		50	50		151	100		2		5			7		2		4	12	4.64	7.00
191	Hoàng Đức Bơ	43		55	70		168	125		2		4			6		2		5	13	3.57	4.80
192	Phạm Văn Cường	61		60	50		171	110		2		4			6		2		4	12	3.51	5.45
193	Phạm Văn Lý	47		75	70		192	145		2		5			7		2		5	14	3.65	4.83
194	Lý Văn Hợp	67	3,950			2,100	6,117	6,050	48	0		0			48	127	63		147	385	0.78	0.79
195	Hoàng Đình Miên	59	3,940			3,100	7,099	7,040							0					0	0.00	0.00
196	Đặng Văn Quân	45	1,860			2,500	4,405	4,360							0					0	0.00	0.00
197	Lương Thị Ân	67	1,056			3,800	4,923	4,856	10	0		0			10	25	93		217	345	0.20	0.20
198	Nông Văn Lê	49	1,057			3,000	4,106	4,057	11	0		0			11	29	75		175	289	0.26	0.27
199	Nông Văn Nhâm	83	3,760			3,200	7,043	6,960	30	0		0			30	80	114		266	490	0.43	0.43
200	Lộc Văn Ban	68	3,970			3,300	7,338	7,270	35	0		0			35	92	90		210	427	0.47	0.48
201	Xa Văn Thanh	49	3,980			4,100	8,129	8,080	48	0		0			48	127	96		224	495	0.59	0.59
202	Lộc Trọng Hoàn	53	3,870			1,000	4,923	4,870	47	0		0			47	124	99		231	501	0.95	0.96
203	Hà Văn Khoé	60	3,850			1,100	5,010	4,950	47	0		0			47	124	123		287	581	0.93	0.95
204	Lộc Trọng Thượng	57	950			1,200	2,207	2,150	37	0		0			37	97	30		70	234	1.66	1.71
205	Xa Văn Đông	52	780			1,200	2,032	1,980	35	0		0			35	92	33		77	236	1.70	1.75
206	Nguyễn Văn Thích	67	990			1,100	2,157	2,090	39	0		0			39	103	36		84	262	1.80	1.86
207	Xa Văn Đệ	58	910			1,300	2,268	2,210	37	0		0			37	97	36		84	254	1.62	1.66
208	Nông Văn Chính	37	780			1,400	2,217	2,180	35	0		0			35	92	33		77	236	1.56	1.59
209	Nông Văn Thanh	12	1,520			1,500	3,032	3,020	39	0		0			39	103	39		91	272	1.28	1.29
210	Hoàng Thị Mai	61	1,111			1,100	2,272	2,211	39	0		0			39	103	42		98	282	1.71	1.76

Vietnam RE2 Project
Yen Bai Province

EMDP

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per			
		Productive land					Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land			Rice field land	Forest land
211	Lộc Văn Thịnh	50	1,123			1,100	2,273	2,223	39	0	0		39	103	45		105	292	1.71	1.75
212	Lộc Trọng Sơn	35	1,076			1,000	2,111	2,076	39	0	0		39	103	33		77	252	1.84	1.87
213	Hà Văn Lợi	67	890			1,000	1,957	1,890	37	0	0		37	97	33		77	244	1.88	1.94
214	Nông Đức Lợi	50	756			1,100	1,906	1,856	35	0	0		35	92	30		70	226	1.81	1.86
215	Hà Văn Hùng	67	775			1,200	2,042	1,975	35	0	0		35	92	30		70	226	1.69	1.75
216	Nguyễn Văn Thảo	58	895			1,000	1,953	1,895	35	0	0		35	92	33		77	236	1.77	1.82
217	Hoàng Văn Nhao	43	950			1,200	2,193	2,150	37	0	0		37	97	36		84	254	1.67	1.71
218	Lương Văn Bích	49	975			1,100	2,124	2,075	39	0	0		39	103	30		70	242	1.83	1.87
219	Lộc Trọng Xuân	67	960			0	1,027	960	56	0	0		56	148	36		84	324	5.45	5.83
220	Lý Văn Thanh	53	890			0	943	890	112	0	0		112	297	33		77	519	11.88	12.58
221	Đỗ Văn Tới	34		2,112		0	2,146	2,112		3	6		9		6		15	29	0.40	0.41
222	Đình Văn Hoà	6		1,965		0	1,971	1,965		1	3		4		3		7	15	0.22	0.22
223	Vũ Minh Quê	75		1,127		0	1,202	1,127		17	39		56		40		94	191	4.66	4.97
224	Lý Văn Nha	49		12		0	61	12		1	2		2		2		4	8	3.93	20.00
225	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	68		12		0	80	12		1	2		2		2		4	8	3.00	20.00
226	Đình Văn Hoà	67		12		0	79	12		1	2		2		2		4	8	3.04	20.00
227	Đình Văn Tố	57		9		0	66	9		1	2		2		2		4	8	3.64	26.67
228	Hà Văn Thắng	49		9		0	58	9		1	2		2		2		4	8	4.14	26.67
229	Hà Văn Ích	83		9		0	92	9		1	2		2		2		4	8	2.61	26.67
230	Vũ Hữu Chiến	64		9		0	73	9		1	2		2		2		4	8	3.29	26.67
231	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	28		9		0	37	9		1	2		2		2		4	8	6.49	26.67

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

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		Residential land	Productive land						Permanent					Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			A.qua land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total
232	Đình Công Thành	64		15		0	79	15		1		2		2		2		4		8	3.04	16.00
233	Đỗ Văn Thành	67		12		0	79	12		1		2		2		2		4		8	3.04	20.00
234	Hà Văn Lợi	38		18		0	56	18		1		2		2		2		4		8	4.29	13.33
235	Vũ Tiến Đạt	57		3		0	60	3		1		2		2		2		4		8	4.00	80.00
236	Vũ Văn Minh	75		3		0	78	3		1		2		2		2		4		8	3.08	80.00
237	Đình Quang Hồng	57		9		0	66	9		1		2		2		2		4		8	3.64	26.67
238	Lương Kim Kính	64		12		0	76	12		1		3		4		3		6		12	4.74	30.00
239	Hán Văn Long	67	1,076			0	1,143	1,076		6				6	17					24	0.57	0.60
240	Nguyễn Văn Lập	57	3,048			0	3,105	3,048		7				7	19					26	0.23	0.24
241	Trần Văn Thủy	16	2,200			0	2,216	2,200		7				7	19					26	0.32	0.33
242	Hà Văn Ngân	12				6,850	6,862	6,850		0	0	250	0	250		0	913	0	1,163	3.64	3.65	
243	Nguyễn Văn Diễm	67				1,500	1,567	1,500		0	0	30	0	30		0	110	0	140	1.91	2.00	
244	Hoàng Văn Hành	48				4,500	4,548	4,500		0	0	25	0	25		0	91	0	116	0.55	0.56	
245	Trần Quốc Tuyển	67				3,500	3,567	3,500		0	0	14	0	14		0	51	0	65	0.39	0.40	
246	Lương Văn Hiến	57		3,500		100	3,657	3,600		4		9		13		3		7		23	0.35	0.36
247	Lương Văn Nhân	46		2,700		90	2,836	2,790		3		8		11		3		6		20	0.38	0.39
248	Vũ Trung Kiên	76		1,300		1,500	2,876	2,800		10		24		35		45		105		185	1.21	1.24
249	Vũ Xuân Thế	58		2,200		2,500	4,758	4,700		13		31		44		75		175		294	0.92	0.94
250	Lương Đình Loan	49		1,500		1,500	3,049	3,000		10		24		35		45		105		185	1.14	1.16
251	Lương Tiến Chức	67		1,900		1,400	3,367	3,300		10		24		35		42		98		175	1.03	1.05
252	Đỗ Tiến Mãi	58		1,500		1,800	3,358	3,300		10		24		35		54		126		215	1.04	1.05

Vietnam RE2 Project
Yen Bai Province

EMDP

The Tay EM

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			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	A.aqua land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua. land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
253	Nông Văn Bàn	43	2,980				0	3,023	2,980	22	0	0	0	22	57				0	79	0.71	0.72
254	Lã Văn Huy	60	2,670				0	2,730	2,670	26	0	0	0	26	69	0			0	95	0.95	0.97
255	Hoàng Đình Dần	65	4,500				0	4,565	4,500	35	0	0	0	35	92	0			0	126	0.76	0.77
256	Hoàng Mai Long	50		1,000			0	1,050	1,000	0	3	6	6	9	0	6			15	29	0.82	0.86
257	Triệu Thanh Thuộc	40		1,900			0	1,940	1,900	0	17	39	39	56	0	40			94	191	2.89	2.95
258	Hoàng Thị Bẩm	55	4,790				0	4,845	4,790	42	0	0	0	42	112				0	154	0.87	0.88
259	La Văn Ban	34		2,400			0	2,434	2,400	0	9	22	22	31		23			53	106	1.28	1.30
260	Hoàng Văn Thuyết	67		2,300			0	2,367	2,300	0	10	24	24	35		29			58	121	1.46	1.50
261	Nguyễn Văn Quý	51	990				0	1,041	990	24	0	0	0	24	63	0			0	87	2.28	2.40
262	Hà Xuân Hường	72		2,890			0	2,962	2,890	0	6	15	15	22	0	18			36	76	0.73	0.75
263	Hà Xuân Hướ	61		1,900			0	1,961	1,900	0	7	17	17	24	0	20			40	83	1.21	1.25
264	Nguyễn Tiến Kê	24		2,000			0	2,024	2,000	0	7	17	17	24	0	20			40	83	1.17	1.19
265	Nguyễn Thị Lữ	34	790				0	824	790	32	0	0	0	32	86	0			0	118	3.93	4.10
266	Hà Văn Đoàn	27		1,200			0	1,227	1,200	0	17	39	39	56	0	46			94	197	4.56	4.67
267	Lã Quang Bách	49	2,200				0	2,249	2,200	39	0	0	0	39	103	0			0	142	1.73	1.77
268	Lý Văn Quanh	64		6,100			0	6,164	6,100		18	42	42	60		50			102	211	0.98	0.99
269	Lê Quang Ước	57	1,500				0	1,557	1,500	22	0	0	0	22	65	0			0	86	1.39	1.44
270	Hoàng Văn Tú	68		3,980			0	4,048	3,980		11	30	30	41		29			72	142	1.01	1.02
271	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	49		1,300			0	1,349	1,300	0	8	19	19	27	0	17			45	89	1.99	2.07
272	Dương Văn Phùng	58		3,700			0	3,758	3,700		8	33	33	41		20			79	141	1.10	1.11
273	Lê Quang Hoà	67		2,500			0	2,567	2,500	0	9	20	20	28		21			47	96	1.10	1.13

The Tay EM

Unit: m²

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			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Aqua land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Total
274	Nông Xuân Tinh	58	2,100			0	2,158	2,100	20	0	0		20	60	0	0	60	0.93	0.95			
275	Hứa Văn Hoàng	49		3,890		0	3,939	3,890	0	12	31		43	0	30	74	104	1.10	1.11			
276	Nông Văn Diên	43	1,200			0	1,243	1,200	22	0	0		22	59	0	0	59	1.74	1.80			
277	Hoàng Văn Hải	60		2,200		0	2,260	2,200	0	6	14		20	0	14	33	47	0.87	0.89			
278	Hoàng Xuân Thủy	50		1,600		0	1,650	1,600	0	3	7		10	0	7	16	24	0.59	0.61			
279	Hứa Văn Chung	57		1,500		0	1,557	1,500	0	15	35		51	0	37	85	122	3.26	3.38			
280	Đặng Văn Chải	31		950		300	1,281	1,250		5	11		16	0	9	19	28	1.22	1.25			
281	Sa Thị Tinh	54		860		540	1,454	1,400		5	12		18	0	16	34	50	1.21	1.26			
282	Lò Văn Vui	37				350	387	350	22	0	0		22	62	11	22	94	5.58	6.17			
283	Ngô Văn Mông	49		2,500		420	2,969	2,920		12	27		39	0	13	26	39	1.32	1.34			
284	Ngô Văn Thắng	68				560	628	560		0	0		0	0	17	35	52	0.00	0.00			
285	Hoàng Xuân Yên	51				350	401	350		0	0		0	0	11	22	32	0.00	0.00			
286	Mai Văn Lạc	60		7,500		580	8,140	8,080		15	35		51	0	17	36	54	0.62	0.63			
287	Ngô Văn Nguyệt	35	8,000			480	8,515	8,480	33	0	0		33	94	14	30	138	0.39	0.39			
288	Mai Văn Sạch	64	2,500			2,200	4,764	4,700	22	0	0		22	62	66	138	265	0.45	0.46			
289	Lò Văn Sư	57		4,400		3,600	8,057	8,000		15	35		51	0	108	225	333	0.63	0.63			
290	Mai Văn Quảng	51	5,500			1,240	6,791	6,740	56	0	0		56	160	37	78	274	0.82	0.83			
	Total	16,485	310,125	282,027	183,300	139,980	2,000	933,917	917,432	3,916	909	1,834	2,106	16	8,765	10,414	4,990	6,693	12,843	40,423	2.43	2.36

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Productive land		Impact land				Percentage of impact land as per								
		Productive land				Permanent		Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)							
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Total					
1	Mê Văn Thái	57		4,800		500	5,357	5,300		34		78	112		3	0	17	20	2.09	2.11
2	Hà Văn Thúc	64	2,370				2,434	2,370	29				29	76				76	1.18	1.22
3	Nguyễn Văn Ngọ	58	2,690				2,748	2,690	31				31	83				83	1.14	1.16
4	Hoàng Văn Cao	76	2,640			2,900	5,616	5,540	32				32	86				86	0.58	0.58
5	Lò Văn Khâm	51	3,370			1,500	4,921	4,870	37				37	99				99	0.76	0.76
6	Hà Văn Liên	64	4,300			1,700	6,064	6,000	47				47	124				124	0.77	0.78
7	Đặng Văn Hùng	57	3,570			1,800	5,427	5,370		0		0	0	0	9		21	30	0.00	0.00
8	Đặng Kim Chu	68	3,750		2,500	1,750	8,068	8,000	25				25	67				67	0.31	0.32
9	Hoàng Văn Sún	48	3,680		3,500	700	7,928	7,880	29				29	76				76	0.36	0.37
10	Đặng kim Hiếu	58	4,740		4,500	580	9,878	9,820	29				29	76				76	0.29	0.29
11	Triệu Thừa Tài	61	4,470		3,800	590	8,921	8,860	37				37	99				99	0.42	0.42
12	Lý Hữu Tho	73	3,890		700	450	5,113	5,040	34				34	89				89	0.66	0.67
13	Đặng Văn Đu	59	800		900	800	2,559	2,500	30				30	80				80	1.17	1.20
14	Đặng Văn Sinh	68	1,600		1,500	3,770	6,938	6,870	34				34	89				89	0.48	0.49
15	Đặng Văn Thột	52	1,500		2,800	1,500	5,852	5,800	30				30	80				80	0.51	0.52
16	Đặng Văn Náy	43	1,800		1,500	2,300	5,643	5,600	30				30	80				80	0.53	0.54
17	Đặng Đăng Lâm	65	2,500		2,500	0	5,065	5,000	36				36	95				95	0.71	0.72
18	Đặng Nho Hía	54	3,350		1,900	0	5,304	5,250	34				34	89				89	0.63	0.64
19	Đặng Nho Quyên	61	3,780			700	4,541	4,480	24				24	64				64	0.53	0.54
20	Triệu Phúc Hoà	52	1,600			580	2,232	2,180	24				24	64				64	1.08	1.10
21	Đặng Kim Hín	73	4,490			590	5,153	5,080	34				34	89				89	0.65	0.66
22	Đặng Nguyễn Quan	53	2,900			450	3,403	3,350	31				31	83				83	0.92	0.93

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land								Percentage of impact land as per					
		Productive land						Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)				
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total	
23	Đặng Nho Tho	61	1,500			800	2,361	2,300	22					22	57			57	0.91	0.94	
24	Đặng Văn Lán Sáy	57	2,900			3,770	6,727	6,670	60					60	160			160	0.90	0.91	
25	Đặng Nho Sơn	49	1,900			1,500	3,449	3,400	26					26	69			69	0.75	0.76	
26	Đặng Văn Đí	58	2,000			2,300	4,358	4,300	22					22	57			57	0.50	0.50	
27	Đặng Văn Sinh Lán	64	1,600			4,500	6,164	6,100	11					11	28			28	0.17	0.17	
28	Đặng Văn Tền	51	1,670			3,700	5,421	5,370	52					52	137			137	0.96	0.97	
29	Bàn Thị Nhiệm	53	900			953	1,906	1,853	43					43	114			114	2.27	2.33	
30	Đặng Văn Lò	64	800			864	1,728	1,664	30					30	80			80	1.75	1.82	
31	Triều Phúc Báo	57	1,200			1,257	2,514	2,457	54					54	143			143	2.15	2.20	
32	Đặng Văn Lán	61	2,200			2,261	4,522	4,461	56					56	148			148	1.24	1.26	
33	Triều Văn Học	57	900	17,400		18,357	36,714	36,657	112					112	297			297	0.31	0.31	
34	Triều Đức Hành	67	390			457	914	847	8	17			39	64	21	40		94	156	7.00	7.56
35	Triều Văn Tuấn	58		770		828	1,656	1,598	3	0			0	3	8			0	8	0.18	0.19
36	Triều Quý Ngân	43		10,700			10,743	10,700	0	0			1	1	0	1		1	0.01	0.01	
37	Triều Đức Quảng	51	400				451	400	0	1			3	5	0	3		3	3	1.06	1.20
38	Trịnh Đình Phương	67	440				507	440	8	0			0	8	22	0		22	1.66	1.91	
39	Triều Quý Ninh	43	630				673	630	1	0			0	1	3	0		3	0.18	0.19	
40	Triều Anh Quý	53	870				923	870	2	0			0	2	6	0		6	0.26	0.28	
41	Triều Quý Kim	61		20,400			20,461	20,400	2	0			0	2	6	0		6	0.01	0.01	
42	Triều Tài Chiêu	57		10,000			10,057	10,000		1			3	5		3		3	0.05	0.05	
43	Triều Đình Vương	68	9,000				9,068	9,000	0	1			3	5	0	3		0	3	0.05	0.05
44	Triều Đức Vương	53	8,900				8,953	8,900	8	0			0	8	22	0		0	22	0.09	0.09

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per			
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent					Temporary					total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total		
45	Dương Trung Lâm	76	630			706	630	7	0	0	7	19	0	0	19	1.02	1.14			
46	Dương Trung Khoa	72		1,030		1,102	1,030	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.22	0.23			
47	Triệu Đức Thắng	61	980			1,041	980	0	1	3	5	0	3	0	3	0.46	0.49			
48	Triệu Quý Lợi	52	1,000			1,052	1,000	8	0	0	8	22	0	0	22	0.80	0.84			
49	Triệu Quý Long	62	2,500			2,562	2,500	7	0	0	7	19	0	0	19	0.28	0.29			
50	Triệu Quý Lưu	57	1,800			1,857	1,800	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.13	0.13			
51	Triệu Đức Minh	68	880			948	880	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.25	0.27			
52	Triệu Đình Long	43		1,100		1,143	1,100	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.10	0.11			
53	Triệu Đức Long	52	910	910		1,872	1,820	0	1	3	5	0	3	0	3	0.26	0.26			
54	Dương Kim Thọ	64	710			774	710	4	2	5	11	10	5	0	15	1.40	1.52			
55	Dương Đức Thành	53	390			443	390	7	0	0	7	19	0	0	19	1.58	1.79			
56	Triệu Quý Đình	76	3,700			3,776	3,700	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.03	0.03			
57	Dương Trung Quyết	51		600		651	600	5	0	0	5	13	0	0	13	0.74	0.80			
58	Dương Trung Tự	62	1,200			1,262	1,200	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.10			
59	Dương Trung Phúc	73		6,500		6,573	6,500	4	0	0	4	10	0	0	10	0.05	0.06			
60	Dương Trung Thắng	46	4,100			4,146	4,100	0	1	3	5	0	3	0	3	0.12	0.12			
61	Triệu Đình Thành	56	730			786	730	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.31	0.33			
62	Triệu Đức Tiến	67	1,500			1,567	1,500	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.15	0.16			
63	Dương Kim Sơn	50		840		890	840	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.13	0.14			
64	Triệu Đức Ngân	60	540			600	540	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	0.40	0.44			
65	Triệu Văn Tư	75	450			525	450	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0.23	0.27			
66	Triệu Quý Liên	62	520			582	520	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.41	0.46			

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land								Percentage of impact land as per			
		Productive land						Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land
67	Siêu Quốc Việt	5				490	495	490	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	0.48	0.49	
68	Nguyễn Văn Ngo	67	690			294	1,051	984	12	0	4	16	32	13	29	74	1.50	1.60	
69	Hoàng Văn Cao	58	640			308	1,006	948	12	0	0	12	32	13	31	76	1.19	1.27	
70	Lò Văn Khâm	80	1,370			266	1,716	1,636	24	0	0	24	64	11	27	102	1.40	1.47	
71	Hà Văn Liên	52	1,300			560	1,912	1,860	24	0	0	24	64	24	56	144	1.26	1.29	
72	Lý Quảng Phú	62	2,100				2,162	2,100	58	0	0	58	153	0	0	153	2.66	2.74	
73	Đình Văn ăng	57		687		2 450	744	687	0	23	52	75	0	105	0	270	375	10.03	10.87
74	Lộc Văn Duyên	68	2,200			616	2,884	2,816	56	0	5	61	148	26	68	243	2.12	2.17	
75	Nguyễn Văn Hới	43	790			392	1,225	1,182	15	0	8	23	40	17	0	43	100	1.89	1.96
76	Hà Dương Sơn	56	1,000			420	1,476	1,420	19	0	0	19	52	18	0	46	116	1.32	1.37
77	Trần Thị Nhung	67	2,400				2,467	2,400	46	0	0	46	121	0	0	0	121	1.85	1.90
78	Hoàng Văn Chung	58	2,500				2,558	2,500	46	0	0	46	121	0	0	0	121	1.78	1.82
79	Lò Văn Quát	49		2,000			2,049	2,000	0	7	16	23	0	17	0	39	56	1.14	1.17
80	Đà Văn Tiến	68	3,200				3,268	3,200	54	0	0	54	143	0	0	0	143	1.65	1.69
81	Lò Văn Thái	76	1,500				1,576	1,500	59	0	0	59	156	0	0	0	156	3.73	3.92
82	Sấm Văn Tâm	73	2,300				2,373	2,300	55	0	0	55	146	0	0	0	146	2.33	2.40
83	Đình Văn Bình	64		800			864	800	0	8	17	24	0	18	0	41	59	2.84	3.06
84	Sấm Văn Kiểm	51	480				531	480	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	5		0.38	0.42
85	Hà Văn Thức	53	1,370			252	1,675	1,622	26	0	0	26	69	10	0	28	106	1.55	1.60
86	Nguyễn Văn Ngo	62	690			294	1,046	984	17	0	0	17	46	13	0	32	91	1.65	1.76
87	Hoàng Văn Cao	40	640			308	988	948	19	0	0	19	52	13	0	34	99	1.97	2.05
88	Lò Văn Khâm	65	1,370			266	1,701	1,636	35	0	0	35	92	11	0	29	132	2.03	2.11

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land								Percentage of impact land as per			
		Productive land						Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productivity land holding (%)		
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land
89	Hà Văn Liên	70	1,300			560	1,930	1,860	26	0	0	26	69	24	0	62	154	1.34	1.39
90	La Thị Tới	65	1,380			322	1,767	1,702	28	0	0	28	74	14	0	35	124	1.59	1.65
91	Phạm Văn Chanh	61		450		168	679	618	0	6	15	21	0	7	0	18	26	3.09	3.40
92	Triệu Thị Sinh	67		530		280	877	810	0	17	39	56		12	0	31	43	6.43	6.96
93	Hà Minh Song	37		580		196	813	776	0	2	5	6	0	8	0	20	28	0.80	0.84
94	Hà Văn Hat	67	970			462	1,499	1,432	9	0	0	9	23	20	0	46	89	0.58	0.60
95	Đông Văn Minh	58		900		322	1,280	1,222	0	17	39	56	0	14	0	32	46	4.38	4.58
96	Hoàng Văn Ty	48	2,600			616	3,264	3,216	31	0	0	31	83	26	0	62	171	0.96	0.97
97	Lò Văn Hồi	64		950		322	1,336	1,272	0	4	8	12	0	14	0	32	46	0.90	0.94
98	Cầm Văn Liên	58	2,570			168	2,796	2,738	26	0	0	26	70	7	0	17	94	0.94	0.96
99	Lò Văn Báo	56		830		70	956	900	0	2	5	7	0	3	0	7	10	0.75	0.80
100	Đông Văn ún	68	3,200			224	3,492	3,424	31	0	0	31	83	10	0	22	115	0.89	0.91
101	Hoàng Văn Huy	72	2,720				2,792	2,720	24	0	0	24	64	0	0	0	64	0.86	0.88
102	Lò Thị Xương	67		580			647	580	0	1	3	5	0	3	0	0	3	0.74	0.83
103	Đình Văn Lanh	67	3,390				3,457	3,390	25	0	0	25	67	0	0	0	67	0.73	0.74
104	Lò Văn Vin	58	800				858	800	24	0	0	24	64	0	0	0	64	2.80	3.00
105	Đông Văn Ninh	49	1,500			210	1,759	1,710	24	0	0	24	64	9	0	21	94	1.36	1.40
106	Lò Văn Hoan	43		950		490	1,483	1,440	0	6	13	19	0	21	0	49	70	1.29	1.33
107	Đông Văn Tư	60	800			308	1,168	1,108	10	0	0	10	25	13	0	31	69	0.82	0.87
108	Lò Văn Bón	57	900			392	1,349	1,292	13	0	0	13	35	17	0	39	91	0.98	1.02
109	Lường Văn Xiên	53	280			560	893	840	7	0	0	7	19	24	0	56	99	0.78	0.83
110	Lò Văn Sỹ	60	1,500			280	1,840	1,780	10	0	0	10	27	12		28	67	0.54	0.56

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land		
111	Khuong Văn Linh	67	900			967	900	24	0	0	24	64	0	0	64	2.48	2.67
112	Hà Văn Đông	58	590			648	590	8	0	0	8	22	0	0	22	1.30	1.42
113	Bùi Văn Lý	61	960			1,021	960	11	0	0	11	29	0	0	29	1.06	1.13
114	Hoàng Xuân Bắc	53	1,500			1,553	1,500	24	0	0	24	64	0	0	64	1.55	1.60
115	Lò Văn Sơn	62	2,700			2,762	2,700	30	0	0	30	80	0	0	80	1.09	1.11
116	Bàn Tiến Quyên	67		1,500	420	1,987	1,920	4	9	13	2	4	6	0.65	0.68		
117	Lý Hữu Thanh	58		1,900	490	2,448	2,390	4	9	13	2	5	7	0.53	0.54		
118	Lý Văn Kính	68		1,100	560	1,728	1,660	5	12	17	2	6	8	1.00	1.04		
119	Bàn Tiến Thọ	51		1,700	700	2,451	2,400	5	12	17	3	7	10	0.71	0.72		
120	Lý Văn Ngân	43		500	910	1,453	1,410	6	14	19	4	9	13	1.34	1.38		
121	Triệu Tài Kim	64		700	770	1,534	1,470	8	20	28	3	8	11	1.83	1.91		
122	Triệu Quý Tài	57		1,800	350	2,207	2,150	6	15	22	2	4	5	0.98	1.00		
123	Bàn Kim Vương	68		2,200	420	2,688	2,620	8	20	28	2	4	6	1.04	1.07		
124	Triệu Tài Hương	67		1,700	490	2,257	2,190	17	39	56	2	5	7	2.48	2.56		
125	Triệu Văn Phương	59		1,500	350	1,909	1,850	34	78	112	2	4	5	5.87	6.05		
126	Triệu Văn Phúc	61		1,800	280	2,141	2,080	7	17	24	1	3	4	1.12	1.15		
127	Triệu Văn Kính	50		1,500	700	2,250	2,200	8	19	28	3	7	10	1.23	1.25		
128	Lý Hữu An	53		1,550	910	2,513	2,460	9	21	30	4	9	13	1.19	1.22		
129	Triệu Sinh Nguyên	76		2,000	980	3,056	2,980	10	24	35	4	10	14	1.14	1.17		
130	Hoàng Quý An	56		800	770	1,626	1,570	12	27	38	3	8	11	2.36	2.45		
131	Bàn Phúc Hưng	54		1,600	700	2,354	2,300	5	12	17	3	7	10	0.71	0.73		
132	Bàn Phúc Hiệu	60		980	700	1,740	1,680	4	8	12	3	7	10	0.69	0.71		

The Dao EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per				
		Productive land				Total land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)				
		Residential land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land		Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total	
133	Bản Phúc Tài	72		1,300		700	2,072	2,000		4		9	13		3		7	10	0.64	0.66
134	Bản Hữu Ân	68		1,800		560	2,428	2,360		7		17	24		2		6	8	0.99	1.02
135	Bản Tiến Thăng	59		1,300		630	1,989	1,930		9		21	30		3		6	9	1.51	1.55
136	Bản Tiến Phìn	50		2,000		770	2,820	2,770		7		17	24		3		8	11	0.85	0.87
137	Phùng Dung Thanh	67		1,500		770	2,337	2,270		5		11	16		3		8	11	0.67	0.69
138	Bản Phúc Lâm	73		2,500		700	3,273	3,200		7		17	24		3		7	10	0.73	0.75
139	Bản Phúc Châu	60		1,500		700	2,260	2,200		8		18	25		3		7	10	1.12	1.15
140	Bản Phúc Sương	51		1,200		910	2,161	2,110		4		8	12		4		9	13	0.56	0.57
141	Bản Hữu Đông	56		1,700		910	2,666	2,610		4		8	12		4		9	13	0.45	0.46
142	Bản Tiến Nhuận	50		1,500		910	2,460	2,410		3		6	8		4		9	13	0.34	0.35
143	Bản Tiến Hín	67		1,500		840	2,407	2,340		8		18	25		4		8	12	1.05	1.08
144	Bản Hữu Thanh	58		1,530		700	2,288	2,230		11		25	36		3		7	10	1.57	1.61
145	Dương Kim Khoa	60			2,500		2,560	2,500	0	0	5	0	5		0	18	0	18	0.20	0.20
146	Dương Kim Quán	73			7,700		7,773	7,700	0	0	14	0	14		0	51	0	51	0.18	0.18
147	Dương Đức Liên	31			780		811	780	0	0	50	0	50		0	183	0	183	6.17	6.41
148	Dương Trung Thành	60	450				510	450	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	5	0.39	0.44
149	Nông Văn Thành	54		1,900			1,954	1,900	0	3		5	8	0	6		13	19	0.43	0.44
150	Nguyễn Văn Ngo	67	690			2 940	757	690	17	0		0	17	55	13		26	94	2.28	2.50
151	Hoàng Văn Cao	51	640			3 080	691	640	13	0		0	13	37	13		28	78	1.88	2.03
152	Lò Văn Khâm	25	1,370			2 660	1,395	1,370	20	0		0	20	57	11		24	92	1.43	1.46
153	Hà Văn Liên	64	1,300			5 600	1,364	1,300	25	0		0	25	71	24		50	145	1.83	1.92
	Total	9,014	186,080	130,367	37,080	94,723	457,264	448,250	2,262	386	69	912	3,630	6,016	800	252	1,850	8,918	1.21	1.27

The Thai EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Impact land					Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land					Total	Permanent			Temporary		total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land				Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Rice field land			Crop land	
1	Lò Văn Chài	65	150	950	1,400	2,565	2,500	6	15	22		6	34	40	0.84	0.86	
2	Hoàng Văn Chài	75	250	1,300	1,176	2,801	2,726	9	21	30		5	28	33	1.08	1.11	
3	Hoàng Văn Nhiêm	61	350	980	2,240	3,631	3,570	6	15	22		10	54	64	0.59	0.61	
4	Hoàng Văn Chòi	56	450	2,500	4,900	7,906	7,850	10	24	35		21	118	139	0.44	0.44	
5	Lò Văn Sinh	59	150	1,500	910	2,619	2,560	6	15	22		4	22	26	0.82	0.84	
6	Hoàng Văn Nối	80	1,200		2,240	3,520	3,440	9	0	0	9	24	10	54	87	0.26	0.26
7	Lò Văn Bằng	76	180	2,900	1,400	4,556	4,480	10	24	35	0	6	34	40	0.76	0.77	
8	Đông Văn Kép	67	290	3,000	6,300	9,657	9,590	11	26	37	0	27	152	179	0.38	0.38	
9	Lương Văn Tàu	74	1,900		3,920	5,894	5,820	9	0	0	9	24	17	94	135	0.15	0.15
10	Hoàng Văn Ngân	68	350	2,000	2,100	4,518	4,450	12	27	39		9	51	60	0.86	0.87	
11	Lò Văn Nối	67	402	2,600	2,940	6,009	5,942	12	27	39		13	71	83	0.65	0.65	
12	Hoàng Văn Sĩ	57	320	990	5,040	6,407	6,350	6	15	22		22	121	143	0.34	0.34	
13	Mò Văn Hậu	60	150	1,700	6,930	8,840	8,780	17	39	56		30	165	195	0.63	0.64	
14	Lò Thị Thiêm	57	550		2,940	3,547	3,490	12	0	0	12	32	13	29	74	0.34	0.34
15	Lò Thị Thiêm	75	550		2,940	3,565	3,490	39	0	0	39	103	13	32	148	1.09	1.11
16	Lò Minh Điển	57	390		3,080	3,527	3,470	11	0	0	11	29	13	31	73	0.31	0.31
17	Lê Văn Bun	48	1,500	1,900	3,500	6,948	6,900	0	4	9	13	0	15	35	50	0.19	0.19
18	Lò Văn Năm	75	490		2,100	2,665	2,590	9	0	0	9	23	9	21	53	0.32	0.33
19	Vũ Văn Trường	55	150	1,200	840	2,245	2,190	8	18	25		4	8	12	1.12	1.15	
20	Lương Văn Hùng	55	230	1,340	4,200	5,825	5,770	1	3	4		18	42	60	0.07	0.07	
21	Cần Ngọc Hân	67	250	1,275	3,500	5,092	5,025	1	2	2		15	35	50	0.04	0.04	
22	Đông Đức Lá	58	350	1,550	4,900	6,858	6,800	17	39	56		21	49	70	0.82	0.82	
23	Lương Văn Kiệt	49	264	1,055	4,900	6,268	6,219	17	39	56		21	49	70	0.89	0.90	
24	Đông Văn Vọng	84	240	0	420	744	660	2	4	6		2	4	6	0.81	0.91	

The Thai EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding				Impact land									Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent				Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land	Total		
25	Lò Văn Tươi	75	350	0	350	775	700		2	4	6		2	4	5	0.77	0.86
26	Cắm Văn Sầu	76	250	0	420	746	670		2	5	7		2	4	6	0.94	1.04
27	Vì Văn Thơm	68	460	0	490	1,018	950		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.59	0.63
28	Lò Văn Sươi	67	360	0	420	847	780		2	4	6		2	4	6	0.71	0.77
29	Vì Văn Lâm	64	250	0	350	664	600		2	5	7		2	4	5	1.05	1.17
30	Vì Văn Cù	79	450	0	490	1,019	940		2	5	7		2	5	7	0.69	0.74
31	Hà Đình Sốt	76	260	0	490	826	750		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.73	0.80
32	Đèo Văn Inh	68	340	0	420	828	760		2	4	6		2	4	6	0.72	0.79
33	Cắm Ngọc Liêng	75	250	0	350	675	600		2	4	6		2	4	5	0.89	1.00
34	Hoàng Văn Vạn	67	345	0	490	902	835		2	5	7		2	5	7	0.78	0.84
35	Lò Văn Sinh	55	420	0	490	965	910		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.62	0.66
36	Cắm Ngọc Dung	61	100	0	490	651	590		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.92	1.02
37	Lò Văn Lả	51	400	0	490	941	890		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.64	0.67
38	Hoàng Văn Song	42	840	0	350	1,232	1,190		2	5	7		2	4	5	0.57	0.59
39	Hoàng Văn Thanh	46	750	0	490	1,286	1,240		2	4	6		2	5	7	0.47	0.48
40	Vì Văn Minh	68	650	0	490	1,208	1,140				0				0	0.00	0.00
41	Hoàng Văn Quý	80	350	0	420	850	770				0				0	0.00	0.00
42	Lường Kim Văn	75	450	0	420	945	870				0				0	0.00	0.00
43	Ngân Văn Sâm	56	250	1,500	630	2,436	2,380		3	8	11		3	6	9	0.44	0.45
44	Trương Văn Ban	87	215	2,300	700	3,302	3,215		4	9	13		3	7	10	0.39	0.40
45	Lò Văn Thanh	78	300	3,600	840	4,818	4,740		5	12	17		4	8	12	0.36	0.36
46	Lò Văn Yến	85	280	1,300	980	2,645	2,560		3	6	9		4	10	14	0.33	0.34
47	Lò Văn Chnah	75	340	1,900	770	3,085	3,010		4	9	13		3	8	11	0.42	0.43
48	Hoàng Văn Dư	68	250	980	490	1,788	1,720		3	6	9		2	5	7	0.48	0.50

The Thai EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Impact land							Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent			Temporary				total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)	
			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land	Total	Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land			Total
49	Hà Văn Hôn	68	340	2,500	840	3,748	3,680	3	7	10		4	8	12	0.27	0.27	
50	Hà Văn Hoan	75	260	1,400	770	2,505	2,430	3	6	8		3	8	11	0.34	0.35	
51	Lương Văn Tươi	80	240	2,700	700	3,720	3,640	8	18	25		3	7	10	0.68	0.69	
52	Lò Văn Chao	76	350	2,500	560	3,486	3,410	3	7	10		2	6	8	0.29	0.29	
53	Chu Văn Paán	68	280	1,900	420	2,668	2,600	3	7	10		2	4	6	0.37	0.38	
54	Ngân Văn Phóng	62	340	1,700	700	2,802	2,740	3	7	10		3	7	10	0.36	0.36	
55	Ngân Văn Léch	73	350	3,200	840	4,463	4,390	3	7	10		4	8	12	0.22	0.23	
56	Ngân Văn Pán	71	280	3,300	910	4,561	4,490	5	11	15		4	9	13	0.33	0.33	
57	Ngân Văn Thuận	64	280	2,900	980	4,224	4,160	4	9	13		4	10	14	0.31	0.31	
58	Ngân Văn Pôn	55	290	2,500	560	3,405	3,350	3	6	9		2	6	8	0.26	0.27	
59	Lò Văn Chài	64	370	990	490	1,914	1,850	2	5	7		2	5	7	0.37	0.38	
60	Cắm Văn Ngợi	50	340	980	350	1,720	1,670	2	5	7		2	4	5	0.41	0.42	
61	Lò Văn Thích	59	500	1,600	420	2,579	2,520	3	6	9		2	4	6	0.35	0.36	
62	Lò Văn Hân	64	350	3,500	490	4,404	4,340	7	17	24		2	5	7	0.54	0.55	
63	Hà Thị On	75	250	3,100	560	3,985	3,910	3	7	10		2	6	8	0.25	0.26	
64	Lương Thị Cấu	55	150	850	0	1,055	1,000	2	5	8	0	6	13	18	0.72	0.76	
65	Lò Thị Thiêm	60	550		2,940	3,550	3,490	13	0	0	13	37	13	26	76	0.37	0.37
	Total	4,306	25,536	75,940	99,666	205,448	201,142	101	261	609	972	271	427	1,579	2,277	0.52	0.54

The Cao Lan EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding						Impact land						Percentage of impact land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent			Temporary			total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)			
			Garden land	Rice field land	Forest land			Crop land	Rice field land	Forest land	Crop land	Total	Rice field land			Forest land	Crop land	Total
1	Rạng Văn Đồi	80	350	1,500	1,500	3,430	3,350	22		50	72	59		121	181	2.10	2.15	
2	Lý Văn Ư	75	450	1,600	1,000	3,125	3,050	18		41	59	49		100	148	1.89	1.93	
3	Đặng Minh Thấu	65	500	1,800	980	3,345	3,280	20		45	65	68		157	225	1.95	1.99	
4	Lương Văn Thắng	45	330	1,700	750	2,825	2,780	7		15	22	16		36	52	0.77	0.78	
5	Trương Văn Vĩ	78	550	1,500	550	2,678	2,600	7		16	23	17	0	38	55	0.85	0.88	
6	Nông Văn Tăng	80	650	1,050	350	2,130	2,050	3		8	11	8	0	18	26	0.51	0.53	
7	Hoàng Văn Lại	67	250	800	150	1,267	1,200	2		4	5	4	0	9	13	0.43	0.45	
8	La Văn Yên	59	150	890	350	1,449	1,390	3		8	11	8	0	18	26	0.75	0.78	
9	Nông Thị Tào	67	350	3,500	230	4,147	4,080	0	72	0	72	0	263	0	263	1.74	1.76	
10	Triệu Văn Đái	64	400	550	780	1,794	1,730	2		4	5	4	0	9	13	0.30	0.31	
11	Ngô Văn Thắng	65	590	750	480	1,885	1,820	3		7	10	7	0	16	24	0.52	0.54	
12	Hà Văn Giáo	62	480	4,500	590	5,632	5,570	0	77	0	77	0	280	0	280	1.36	1.38	
13	Lục Thị Sóc	76	620	5,500	480	6,676	6,600	0	132	0	132	0	482	0	482	1.98	2.00	
14	Triệu Văn Phách	75	320	7,500	430	8,325	8,250	0	77	0	77	0	281	0	281	0.92	0.93	
15	Lý Văn Diu	70	180	4,200	750	5,200	5,130	0	60	0	60	0	219	0	219	1.15	1.17	
16	Đặng Thanh Hải	64	350	1,002	560	1,976	1,912	3		8	11	8		18	26	0.55	0.57	
17	Nông Văn Hợp	56	200	1,000	350	1,606	1,550	3		7	10	7		16	24	0.61	0.63	
	Total	1,148	6,720	14,142	25,200	10,280	57,490	56,342	92	418	212	722	255	1,525	559	2,338	1.08	1.11

Vietnam RE2 Project
Yen Bai Province

EMDP

The Muong EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding											Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Productive land			Total	total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)		
			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land			Rice field land	Crop land	Total					
1	Đinh Văn Phương	57	550	850	1 500	2,957	2,900	2	4	6	2	4	5	0.20	0.21
2	Hà Văn Báo	67	450	750	1 300	2,567	2,500	2	4	6	2	4	6	0.23	0.24
3	Đinh Văn San	45	550	650	1 560	2,805	2,760	2	5	7	2	5	7	0.25	0.25
4	Ngọc Văn Quyển	75	650	450	2 350	3,525	3,450	2	5	7	2	4	6	0.20	0.20
5	Ngọc Văn Hới	63	860	550	1 670	3,143	3,080	2	4	6	2	4	6	0.19	0.19
6	Ngọc Văn Sinh	13	550	460	1 800	2,823	2,810	6	14	20	3	7	10	0.71	0.71
	Total	320	3,610	3,710	10,180	17,820	17,500	16	36	52	12	27	40	0.30	0.30

Vietnam RE2 Project
Yen Bai Province

EMDP

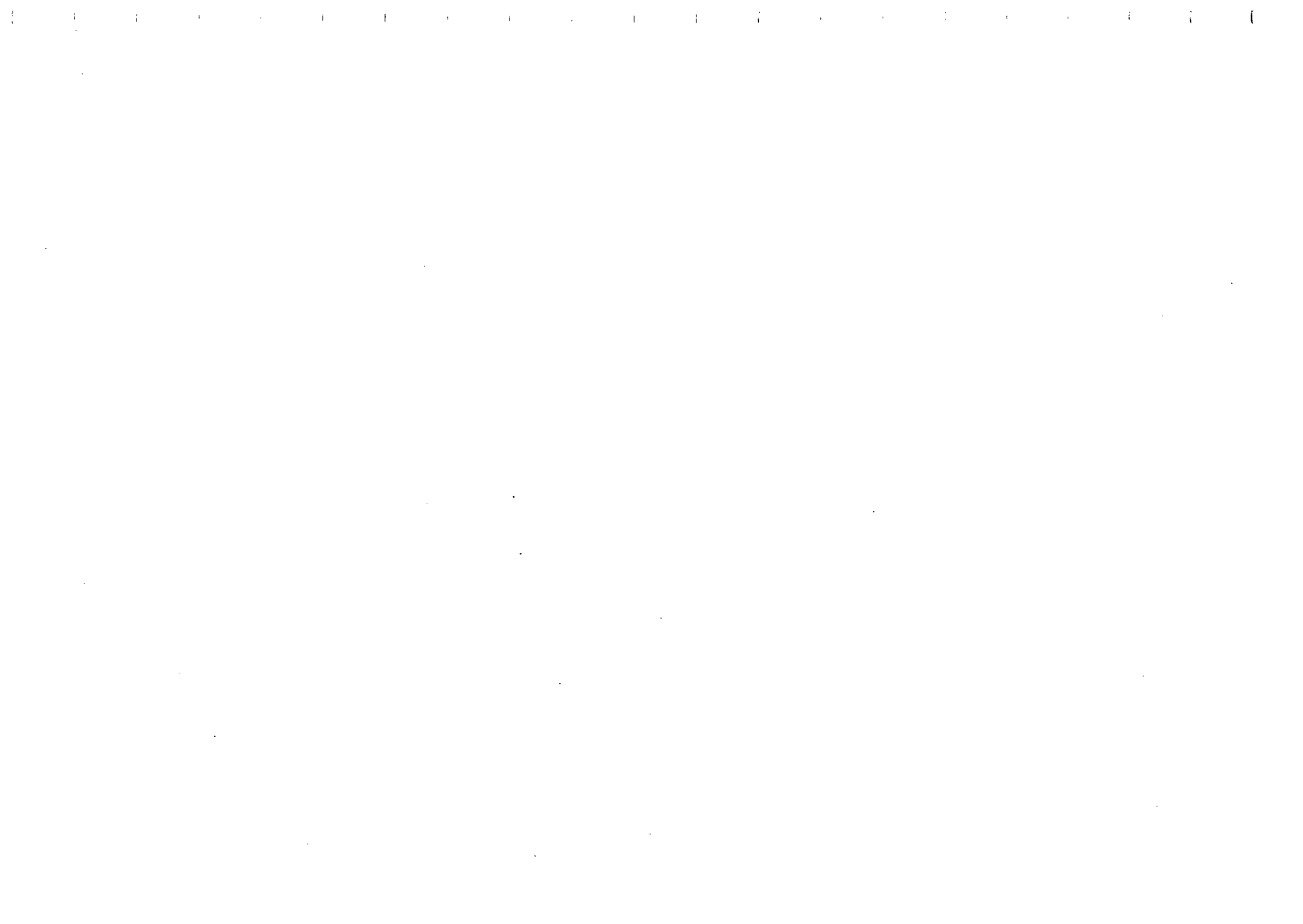
The Nung EM

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Impact land				Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Permanent		Temporary		total land holding (%)	total productive land holding (%)
			Garden land	Rice field land	Crop land			Garden land	Total	Garden land	Total		
1	Hán Văn Hoà	57	1,500	850	850	3,257	3,200	7	7	19	19	0.21	0.22
2	Nguyễn Văn Hương	64	1,200	950	950	3,164	3,100	7	7	19	19	0.22	0.23
	Total	121	2,700	1,800	1,800	6,421	6,300	14	14	38	38	0.22	0.22

Appendix 5

**Details of Impacts
on Crops and Trees**



Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
1	Mù Càng Trái				
1.1.1	Zế Su Phình				
1	Giàng Thị Sáng	6	14	20	
2	Hờ Thị Ca	5	10	14	
3	Giàng A Hờ	3	7	11	
4	Giàng Sóng Già	4	8	12	
5	Chang Sin Chù	8	17	24	
6	Chang A Dơ	15	37	52	
7	Giàng Chưa Khua	3	6	9	
8	Hàng A Lênh	5	10	14	
9	Hàng A Dì	6	13	19	
10	Hàng A Mạng	8	17	24	
11	Hàng P La Dinh	6	13	19	
12	Hàng A Phà	15	37	52	
13	Vàng Xáy Dờ	6	13	19	
14	Ly Sóng Trư	5	10	14	
15	Ly A Chua	3	7	11	
16	Hàng Xáy Páo	4	8	12	
17	Chang Giàng Già	5	10	14	
18	Vàng Mò Sừ	15	37	52	
19	Giàng Thị Su	3	6	9	
20	Ly A Câu	8	17	25	
21	Hàng Là Chua	11	25	36	
22	Hàng Thị Chờ	7	17	24	
23	Hàng Thị Chù	7	17	24	
24	Hàng A Vàng	11	25	36	
25	Sông Thị Ninh	14	34	48	
26	Hàng thị Sua	18	42	60	
27	Sùng Sóng Tu	14	34	48	
28	Sùng PLê Rùa	11	25	36	
29	Vàng Vàng Tông	14	34	48	
30	Vàng Chờ Say	11	25	36	
31	Sùng Nữ Páo	14	34	48	
	<i>Subtotal 1.1.1</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>872</i>	
1.1.2	Púng lưông				
1	Lù Giàng Sừ	10	23	32	
2	Thào Thị Ca	6	15	22	
3	Lù A Sinh	13	30	43	
4	Lù Giàng Páo	6	15	22	
5	Giàng Tống Chua	10	23	32	
6	Thào Thị Dơ	6	15	22	
7	Lù Thị Mao	10	23	32	
8	Lù A Sang	4	8	12	
9	Lý Blà Dì	4	8	12	
10	Lý Là Xứ	4	8	12	
11	Giàng A Tàng	7	17	24	
12	Lý Súa Hú	3	6	8	
13	Lù Xáy Chua A	4	8	12	
14	Lù Sóng Dinh	7	17	24	
15	Thào Chò Lầu	7	17	24	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

				Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
	<i>Subtotal 1.1.2</i>	71	165	236
1.1.4	<i>Mô Dê</i>			
1	Giàng Khua Tống	3	8	11
2	Giàng Nữ Lâu	6	15	22
3	Hàng A Páo	5	11	15
4	Vàng A Cửa	4	9	13
5	Thào A Vàng	3	8	11
6	Thào A Páo	6	15	22
7	Giàng Mào Di	4	9	13
8	Thào A Lầu	4	9	13
9	Thào A Vàng	4	9	13
10	Vàng A Cửa	6	15	21
11	Thào Nữ Phử	6	15	22
12	Thào Vàng Chua	6	15	22
13	Vàng Sông Tủa	4	9	13
14	Thào Trù Sử	3	8	11
15	Hồ Song Dê	3	8	11
16	Mùa Sùa Giàng	6	15	22
17	Mùa Nhà Chông	6	15	22
18	Mùa Vàng Súng	17	39	56
19	Cứ Sáu Cu	17	39	56
20	Cứ Vàng Lòng	17	39	56
21	Sùng Chứ Chang	17	39	56
22	Sùng Vàng Cửa	12	27	38
23	Cứ Nhà Chua	13	30	43
24	Sùng A Báo	10	24	34
25	Sùng Chống Lứ	16	38	54
26	Sùng A Sáu	16	38	54
27	Mùa Vàng Súng	14	32	46
28	Vàng Nữ Súa	15	35	50
29	Vàng A Xinh	9	22	31
30	Thào A Chú	17	39	55
31	Giàng Nữ Khua	16	38	54
32	Mùa Nữ Chú	17	40	58
	<i>Subtotal 1.1.4</i>	304	711	1,015
2	Trạm Tấu			
1.2.1	<i>Pá Lau</i>			
1	Lò Văn Chài	6	15	22
2	Hoàng Văn Chài	9	21	30
3	Hoàng Văn Nhiệm	6	15	22
4	Hoàng Văn Chòi	10	24	35
5	Lò Văn Sính	6	15	22
6	Lò Văn Pằng	10	24	35
7	Đông Văn Kếp	11	26	37
8	Hoàng Văn Ngân	12	27	39
9	Lò Văn Nối	12	27	39
10	Hoàng Văn Sĩ	6	15	22
11	Mò Văn Hậu	17	39	56
12	Thào A Sùng	17	39	56
13	Thào A Nhã	9	20	29

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
14	Giàng A Chay	7	17	24	
15	Hằng A Su	7	16	23	
16	Giàng A Páo	8	18	25	
17	Thào A Páo	6	13	19	
18	Thào A Dành	9	20	29	
	<i>Subtotal 1.2.1</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>561</i>	
1.2.2	<i>Xã Hồ</i>				
1	Mùa A Sử	5	11	16	
2	Mùa A Chờ	3	8	11	
3	Chờ A Páo	2	4	6	
4	Giàng A Hồ	1	3	5	
5	Giàng A Sái	2	4	6	
	<i>Subtotal 2.1.2</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>44</i>	
1.2.3	<i>Hát Lúu</i>				
1	Lương Văn Nhánh	4	8	12	
2	Ngô Văn Mông	7	17	24	
3	Mai Văn Lạc	15	36	52	
4	Lù Chờ Phử	8	18	26	
5	Lò Văn Sự	9	22	31	
6	Chàng A Páo	4	8	12	
7	Lò Văn Quý	4	8	12	
8	Hoàng Văn Xã	4	8	12	
9	Hà Văn Ôn	10	23	32	
10	Hà Văn Đoàn	12	27	39	
11	Lò Văn Ngô	16	36	52	
12	Lương Văn Panh	17	39	56	
13	Lò Văn Hoan	17	39	56	
14	Hoàng Văn Sơ	34	78	112	
15	Mê Văn Thái	34	78	112	
	<i>Subtotal 1.2.3</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>640</i>	
1.2.4	<i>Tram Tấu</i>				
1	Giàng Nữ Lâu	6	15	22	
2	Sùng A Chung	3	8	11	
3	Vàng A Sang	12	27	39	
4	Sùng A Linh	6	15	22	
5	Cử A Sân	13	30	43	
6	Sùng A Chúng	17	39	56	
7	Giàng A Sáng	34	78	112	
	<i>Subtotal 1.2.4</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>304</i>	
3	<i>Văn Yên</i>				
1.3.1	<i>Đai Phác</i>				
1	Phạm Văn Mão	3	6	9	
2	Hoàng Đình Mạch	3	6	9	
3	Hoàng Đình Vin	17	39	56	
	<i>Subtotal 1</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>73</i>	
1.3.2	<i>Phong Dụ Thượng</i>				
1	Ngô Văn Mông	13	30	43	
2	Mai Văn Lạc	17	39	56	
3	Lù Chờ Phử	16	36	52	
4	Lò Văn Sự	16	36	52	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

Unit: m²

Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
5	Chàng A Páo	3	6	9
6	Lù A Giàng	17	39	56
7	Mai Văn Sân	13	30	43
	<i>Subtotal 1.3.2</i>	93	218	311
1.3.3	<i>Phong Du Hạ</i>			
1	Hà Văn Thiện	5	12	17
2	Hà Văn Chài	6	17	23
3	Hà Xuân Màng	6	15	22
4	Hoàng Văn Trường	6	15	22
5	Hà Văn Dũng	4	9	13
6	Ngô Văn Tân	6	15	22
7	Hoàng Ngọc Lân	3	8	11
	<i>Subtotal 1.3.3</i>	38	91	129
1.3.4	<i>Hoàng Thắng</i>			
1	Triệu Văn Học	17	39	56
2	Triệu Văn Tuấn	0	1	1
3	Triệu Quý Ngân	1	3	5
4	Triệu Quý Kim	1	3	5
5	Triệu Tài Chiêu	1	3	5
6	Dương Trung Khoa	1	3	5
7	Triệu Đình Long	1	3	5
8	Triệu Đức Long	2	5	7
9	Dương Trung Quyền	0	1	1
10	Dương Trung Phúc	1	3	5
11	Dương Kim Sơn	1	2	2
	<i>Subtotal 1.3.4</i>	29	68	97
1.3.5	<i>Nà Hẩu</i>			
1	Sùng A Phừ	4	9	13
2	Sùng Nhà Páo	2	5	6
3	Giàng A Páo	6	15	22
4	Vàng A Lùng	8	20	28
5	Cứ A Chống	8	18	26
6	Hoàng A Chùa	4	9	13
7	Giàng A Chanh	4	9	13
8	Lý A Sèo	5	12	17
9	Lý Phúc Tá	3	8	11
10	Lò Rào Phìn	9	21	30
11	Lý Văn Thông	4	9	13
12	Sùng A Phừ	5	12	17
13	Giàng A Nhà	12	29	41
14	Hàng A Vàng	3	8	11
15	Giàng A Lễ	17	39	56
16	Lý Sài Sang	17	39	56
17	Giàng A Chảo	7	17	24
18	Cứ A Sùng	3	6	8
19	Vàng Chừ Súa	8	18	25
20	Giàng A Sênh	5	12	17
21	Vàng A Sở	5	11	16
22	Vàng A Chống	8	18	25
23	Vàng A Sùng	7	17	24

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

				Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
24	Vàng A Chu	8	18	25
25	Cứ A Long	8	18	25
26	Vàng A Nú	7	17	24
27	Nguyễn Văn Ngọ	0	4	4
28	Đặng Văn Chài	5	11	16
32	Sa Thị Tĩnh	5	11	16
	<i>Subtotal 1.3.5</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>622</i>
4	Văn Chấn			
1.4.1	Thanh Lương			
1	Lý Văn Chính	0	20	20
2	Đình Văn Cương	21	48	69
3	Hoàng Thị Thanh	9	41	50
4	Hoàng Đức Phúc	22	50	72
5	Đình Văn ăng	23	52	75
6	Cầm văn Thơm	0	20	20
7	Vy Văn Thơ	0	10	10
8	Lộc Văn Duyên	0	5	5
9	Hà Đình Thơ	0	7	7
10	Hà Văn Hoà	10	7	17
11	Nguyễn Văn Hới	0	8	8
12	Đình Văn Chiêu	0	7	7
13	Hà Văn Khiêm	12	5	17
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.1</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>377</i>
1.4.2	Sơn A			
1	Đỗ Văn Đăng	0	10	10
2	Lò Văn Quát	7	16	23
3	Đình Văn Bình	8	17	24
4	Đặng Văn Chài	5	12	17
5	Sa Thị Tĩnh	6	13	19
6	Phạm văn Chanh	6	15	21
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.2</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>115</i>
1.4.3	Thượng Bằng La			
1	Hà Văn Bình	7	17	24
2	Hoàng Tuyên	17	39	56
3	Hoàng Thức	7	17	24
4	Hà Văn Ngọ	15	35	50
5	Hà Đình Ngăn	14	32	46
6	Hà Xuân Toàn	16	37	53
7	Triệu Thị Sinh	17	39	56
8	Hoàng Kim Hải	15	34	49
9	Trương Văn Hồng	18	43	61
10	Trương Ngọc Sơn	14	0	14
11	Hà Thị Sa	20	0	20
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.3</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>454</i>
1.4.4	Thạch Lương			
1	Hà Minh Song	2	5	6
2	Lê Văn Bun	4	9	13
3	Đông Văn Minh	17	39	56
4	Lò Văn Hồi	4	8	12
5	Lò Văn Báo	2	5	7

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

				Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
6	Lò Thi Xương	1	3	5
7	Lò Văn Hoan	6	13	19
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.4</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>119</i>
1.4.5	<i>Nghĩa Tâm</i>			
1	Nguyễn Hữu Thanh	10	24	35
2	Hoàng Ngọc Ut	8	18	25
3	Lương Văn Hoà	9	20	29
4	Vàng A Mang	9	21	30
5	Trần Văn Linh	9	20	29
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.5</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>147</i>
1.4.6	<i>Sùng Đô</i>			
1	Giàng A Chảo	5	12	17
2	Cứ A Sùng	3	6	9
3	Vàng Chừ Súa	9	21	30
4	Giàng A Sênh	8	18	26
5	Vàng A Sở	6	15	22
6	Vàng A Chóng	9	21	30
7	Vàng A Sùng	6	15	22
8	Vàng A Chu	8	18	26
9	Cứ A Long	34	78	112
10	Vàng A Nú	8	18	26
11	Giàng A Páo	10	24	35
12	Cứ Vàng Ly	13	31	44
13	Giàng A Lử	14	34	48
14	Cứ A Kỳ	12	27	38
15	Vàng A Páo	16	37	53
16	Giàng A Châu	9	21	30
17	Giàng A Sùng	12	27	38
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.6</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>606</i>
1.4.7	<i>Tân Thịnh</i>			
1	Hoàng Hữu Cường	3	6	9
2	Hoàng Hữu Phòng	6	14	20
3	Hà Văn Chuật	3	6	9
4	Nguyễn Văn Thiện	3	6	9
5	Hoàng Hữu Tiếp	3	6	9
6	Hà Văn May	4	9	13
7	Hoàng Hữu Thái	1	3	4
8	Hoàng Hữu Vóc	34	78	112
9	Hà Văn Cương	9	21	30
10	Hà Hữu Hoàn	8	18	25
11	Bùi Đình Nhai	8	18	25
12	Lò Văn Châu	8	18	25
13	Hà Văn Phong	13	29	42
14	Hà Văn Thế	8	18	25
15	Vũ Văn Trường	8	18	25
16	Hoàng Văn Lịch	9	21	30
17	Hà Đình Miên	9	20	29
18	Hà Ngọc Cảnh	8	18	25
19	Hoàng Hữu Khởi	9	21	30
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.7</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>496</i>

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

				Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
1.4.8	<i>Hanh Son</i>			
1	Lương Văn Hùng	1	3	4
2	Cần Ngọc Hân	1	2	2
3	Đông Đức Lả	17	39	56
4	Lương Văn Kiêm	17	39	56
5	Đông Văn Vọng	2	4	6
6	Đình Văn Phương	2	4	6
7	Hà Ngọc Thắng	2	5	7
8	Phạm Văn Chanh	2	5	7
9	Hà Văn Báo	2	4	6
10	Lò Văn Tươi	2	4	6
11	Đình Văn San	2	5	7
12	Cầm Văn Sầu	2	5	7
13	Hoàng Văn Kiên	2	4	6
14	Triệu Văn Cương	2	4	6
15	Hà Văn Khiên	2	4	6
16	Hà Văn Hùng	2	5	7
17	Hoàng Văn Quý	2	5	7
18	Hoàng Đức Bơ	2	4	6
19	Vì Văn Thơm	2	4	6
20	Lò Văn Sươi	2	4	6
21	Vì Văn Lâm	2	5	7
22	Vì Văn Cù	2	5	7
23	Hà Đình Sột	2	4	6
24	Đèo Văn Inh	2	4	6
25	Cầm Ngọc Liêng	2	4	6
26	Hoàng Văn Vạn	2	5	7
27	Vì Văn Minh	2	5	7
28	Hoàng Văn Quý	2	4	6
29	Phạm Văn Cương	2	4	6
30	Lò Văn Sinh	2	4	6
31	Phạm Văn Lý	2	5	7
32	Ngọc Văn Quyển	2	5	7
33	Ngọc Văn Hới	2	4	6
34	Cầm Ngọc Dung	2	4	6
35	Lò Văn Lả	2	4	6
36	Lường Kim Văn	2	5	7
37	Hoàng Vạn Song	2	5	7
38	Hoàng Vạn Thanh	2	4	6
39	Ngọc Văn Sinh	6	14	20
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.8</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>356</i>
1.4.9	<i>Nâm Lành</i>			
1	Bản Tiến Quyên	4	9	13
2	Lý Hữu Thanh	4	9	13
3	Lý Văn Kính	5	12	17
4	Bản Tiến Thọ	5	12	17
5	Lý Văn Ngân	6	14	19
6	Triệu Tài Kim	8	20	28
7	Triệu Quý Tài	6	15	22
8	Mùa A Páo	8	18	26

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
9	Cử A Tủa	6	15	22	
10	Mùa A Sáng	8	18	26	
11	Mùa A Sứ	6	15	22	
12	Bản Kim Vượng	8	20	28	
13	Triệu Tài Hương	17	39	56	
14	Triệu Văn Phương	34	78	112	
15	Triệu Văn Phúc	7	17	24	
16	Triệu Văn Kinh	8	19	28	
17	Lý Hữu An	9	21	30	
18	Triệu Sinh Nguyên	10	24	35	
19	Hoàng Quý An	12	27	38	
20	Bản Phúc Hưng	5	12	17	
21	Bản Phúc Hiệu	4	8	12	
22	Bản Phúc Tài	4	9	13	
23	Bản Hữu An	7	17	24	
24	Bản Tiến Thắng	9	21	30	
25	Bản Tiến Phin	7	17	24	
26	Phùng Dung Thanh	5	11	16	
27	Bản Phúc Lâm	7	17	24	
28	Bản Phúc Châu	8	18	25	
29	Bản Phúc Sương	4	8	12	
30	Bản Hữu Đông	4	8	12	
31	Bản Tiến Nhuận	3	6	8	
32	Bản Tiến Hín	8	18	25	
33	Bản Hữu Thanh	11	25	36	
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.9</i>	256	598	854	
1.4.10	<i>Gia Hội</i>				
1	Ngân Văn Sâm	3	8	11	
2	Trương Văn Ban	4	9	13	
3	Lò Văn Thanh	5	12	17	
4	Lò Văn Yến	3	6	9	
5	Lò Văn Chnah	4	9	13	
6	Bùi Văn Mơn	3	6	9	
7	Trương Văn Khang	3	6	9	
8	Trương Văn Thư	4	9	13	
9	Hoàng Văn Dư	3	6	9	
10	Trương Văn Phòng	5	12	17	
11	Trần Văn Thực	17	39	56	
12	Nông Văn Mông	25	78	103	
13	Hoàng Văn Mẫn	4	8	12	
14	Nông Văn Tài	9	21	30	
15	Lục Văn Quỳnh	4	8	12	
16	Hà Văn Hơn	3	7	10	
17	Đào Văn Hân	3	7	10	
18	Hà Văn Hoan	3	6	8	
19	Lương Văn Tươi	8	18	25	
20	Lò Văn Chao	3	7	10	
21	Hoàng Văn Mẫn	3	7	10	
22	Chu Văn Phan	7	17	24	
23	Chu Văn Paán	3	7	10	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

				Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
24	Hoàng Văn Phòng	7	17	24
25	Nông Văn Khut	3	7	10
26	Ngân Văn Phóng	3	7	10
27	Ngân Văn Lếch	3	7	10
28	Ngân Văn Pạn	5	11	15
29	Ngân Văn Thuận	4	9	13
30	Ngân Văn Pôn	3	6	9
31	Lò Văn Chải	2	5	7
32	Cầm Văn Ngợi	2	5	7
33	Lò Văn Thích	3	6	9
34	Lò Văn Hân	7	17	24
35	Hà Thi On	3	7	10
	<i>Subtotal 1.4.10</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>588</i>
5	Trần Yên			
1.5.1	Hung Thịnh			
1	Đỗ Văn Tới	3	6	9
2	Nguyễn Văn Trường	1	3	4
3	Nguyễn Văn Phong	1	3	4
4	Trần Văn Vương	2	5	6
5	Nguyễn Văn Nội	3	6	9
6	Ninh Văn Cứu	1	3	4
7	Nguyễn Văn Toàn	3	6	9
8	Đình Văn Hoà	1	3	4
9	Lương Văn Khiển	1	3	4
10	Lương Quang Học	3	6	9
11	Hà Tiến On	3	6	9
12	Hoàng Văn Toại	17	39	56
13	Đình Văn Thuật	17	39	56
14	Nông Thị Sinh	17	39	56
15	Vũ Minh Quê	17	39	56
16	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	1	2	2
17	Vũ Văn Lạp	1	2	2
18	Nguyễn Ngọc Bách	1	2	2
19	Phạm Văn Bình	1	2	2
20	Lưu Văn Đắc	1	2	2
21	Nguyễn Văn Giỏi	1	2	2
22	Lương Văn Thắng	1	2	2
23	Đoàn Xuân Quang	1	2	2
24	Lưu Văn Nguồn	1	2	2
25	Đình Văn Chu	1	2	2
26	Đoàn Văn Trịnh	1	2	2
27	Hà Văn Thái	1	2	2
28	Lý Văn Nha	1	2	2
29	Đình Văn Tinh	1	2	2
30	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	1	2	2
31	Hà Văn My	1	2	2
32	Đình Văn Xuân	1	2	2
33	Nguyễn Thị Thường	1	2	2
34	Nguyễn Văn Kiến	1	2	2
35	Đình Văn Hoà	1	2	2

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
36	Đinh Văn My	1	2	2	
37	Lã Đức Văn	1	2	2	
38	Nguyễn Văn Thiêm	1	2	2	
39	Nguyễn Văn Thâm	1	2	2	
40	Nguyễn Văn Mộc	1	2	2	
41	Đinh Văn Tố	1	2	2	
42	Đoàn Văn Quang	1	2	2	
43	Lương Văn Khanh	1	2	2	
44	Hà Văn Thắng	1	2	2	
45	Đinh Văn Nhu	1	2	2	
46	Phạm Thị Khánh	1	2	2	
47	Hà Văn Ích	1	2	2	
48	Hà Văn Điểm	1	2	2	
49	Lưu Văn Tạo	1	2	2	
50	Lưu Văn Hân	1	2	2	
51	Hà Văn Chỉ	1	2	2	
52	Hà Văn Lương	1	2	2	
53	Vũ Văn Giur	1	2	2	
54	Nguyễn thị Khuyến	1	2	2	
55	Vũ Văn Tài	1	2	2	
56	Vũ Hữu Chiến	1	2	2	
57	Hoàng Văn Bình	1	2	2	
58	Hà Văn Đường	1	2	2	
59	Hoàng Văn Nhuận	1	2	2	
60	Hoàng Văn Kiên	1	2	2	
61	Nông Thị Tập	1	2	2	
62	Hoàng Văn Vân	1	2	2	
63	Hoàng Văn Chung	1	2	2	
64	Hoàng Văn Dũng	1	2	2	
65	Nguyễn Văn Thành	1	2	2	
66	Lưu Thị Sẻ	1	2	2	
67	Nguyễn Văn Bảo	1	2	2	
68	Hà Kim Sơn	1	2	2	
69	Vũ Văn Quý	1	2	2	
70	Vũ Văn Sơn	1	2	2	
71	Nguyễn Văn Yêu	1	2	2	
72	Bùi Văn Dũng	1	2	2	
73	Hà Văn Quyên	1	2	2	
74	Nguyễn Văn Đạo	1	2	2	
75	Trần Văn Côi	16	37	53	
76	Phạm Văn Tư	1	2	2	
77	Trần Văn Bắc	1	2	2	
78	Hà Thị Liên	1	2	2	
79	Hà Văn Dũng	1	2	2	
80	Đổng Văn Nhân	1	2	2	
81	Hà Văn Nhậm	1	2	2	
82	Hà Văn Sĩ	1	2	2	
83	Lê Văn Quỳnh	1	2	2	
84	Mai Văn Thường	1	2	2	
85	Trần Văn Hạnh	1	2	2	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

Sr No	Head of HHs			Unit:m ²
		Rice	Crop	Total
86	Đinh Văn Thệ	1	2	2
87	Mai Văn Tâm	1	2	2
88	Trần Văn Lung	1	2	2
89	Nguyễn Văn Đẩu	1	2	2
90	Nguyễn Văn Dương	1	2	2
91	Trần Văn Hiến	1	2	2
92	Mai Văn Độ	1	2	2
93	Đinh Văn Tạ	1	2	2
94	Đinh Văn Dũng	1	2	2
95	Chế Văn Mạch	1	2	2
96	Mai Văn Quân	1	2	2
97	Mai Văn Đơn	1	2	2
98	Mai Thị Rinh	1	2	2
99	Mai Văn Thế	1	2	2
100	Đinh Văn Nhân	1	2	2
101	Mai Văn Điền	1	2	2
102	Bùi Văn Cơ	1	2	2
103	Nguyễn Văn Chi	1	2	2
104	Đinh Văn Đức	1	2	2
105	Nguyễn Văn Viên	1	2	2
106	Phạm Cao Minh	1	2	2
107	Đỗ Văn Quyết	1	2	2
108	Hà Văn Liêm	1	2	2
109	Hà Văn Vĩ	1	2	2
110	Hà Văn Bào	1	2	2
111	Hà Thị Châm	1	2	2
112	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	1	2	2
113	Nguyễn Văn Doanh	1	2	2
114	Nguyễn Văn Nghĩa	1	2	2
115	Nguyễn Văn Khoan	1	2	2
116	Đinh Văn Sứ	1	2	2
117	Phan Văn Lưu	1	2	2
118	Nguyễn Văn Bình	1	2	2
119	Hà Văn Khiên	1	2	2
120	Hà Văn Ngân	1	2	2
121	Hoàng Văn Hào	1	2	2
122	Hà Văn Hạnh	1	2	2
123	Hà Văn Ba	1	2	2
124	Lý Văn Hoàn	1	2	2
125	Đoàn Văn Huỳnh	1	2	2
126	Hà Ngọc Anh	1	2	2
127	Mai Văn Khuynh	1	2	2
128	Phạm Văn Sáng	1	2	2
129	Hà Văn Hải	1	2	2
130	Đinh Công Thành	1	2	2
131	Đinh Văn Muôn	1	2	2
132	Đỗ Văn Thành	1	2	2
133	Trần Văn Thị	1	2	2
134	Hà Văn Lợi	1	2	2
135	Đinh Văn Hải	1	2	2

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
136	Hà Văn Khiên	1	2	2	
137	Lương Văn Khiêm	1	2	2	
138	Vũ Thị Hằng	1	2	2	
139	Nguyễn Văn Đồi	1	2	2	
140	Vũ Văn Nân	1	2	2	
141	Vũ Đức Kiêm	1	2	2	
142	Phạm Văn Gòn	1	2	2	
143	Vũ Thị Huệ	1	2	2	
144	Phan Văn Tiến	1	2	2	
145	Phạm Văn Khơ	1	2	2	
146	Vũ Văn Giao	1	2	2	
147	Chùng Văn Soái	1	2	2	
148	Vũ Văn Tùng	1	2	2	
149	Trần Văn Khải	1	2	2	
150	Đỗ Ngọc Văn	1	2	2	
151	Nguyễn Văn Sơn	1	2	2	
152	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	1	2	2	
153	Lương Văn Thìn	1	2	2	
154	Phạm Thế Nghinh	1	2	2	
155	Vũ Văn Hùng	1	2	2	
156	Phạm Văn Điển	1	2	2	
157	Phạm Ngọc Doanh	1	2	2	
158	Nguyễn Văn Bối	1	2	2	
159	Nguyễn Văn Thường	1	2	2	
160	Trần Văn Dương	1	2	2	
161	Vũ Văn Can	1	2	2	
162	Hà Thị Viễn	1	2	2	
163	Hà Văn Hoà	1	2	2	
164	Hoàng Văn Thao	1	2	2	
165	Lý Văn Đáo	1	2	2	
166	Đình Văn Nam	1	2	2	
167	Hoàng Văn Sơn	1	2	2	
168	Lý Văn Hợp	1	2	2	
169	Hà Văn Chính	1	2	2	
170	Hà Văn Bảo	1	2	2	
171	Hà Văn Ninh	1	2	2	
172	Hà Văn Hoán	1	2	2	
173	Lý Văn Hợp	1	2	2	
174	Hà Văn Nguyên	1	2	2	
175	Vũ Tiến Đạc	1	2	2	
176	Vũ Văn Thẩm	1	2	2	
177	Vũ Văn Thuyết	1	2	2	
178	Vũ Văn Minh	1	2	2	
179	Vũ Văn Hoàn	1	2	2	
180	Phạm Thị Mịch	1	2	2	
181	Phạm Thị Bám	1	2	2	
182	Phạm Văn Dương	1	2	2	
183	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu	1	2	2	
184	Phạm Văn Soái	1	2	2	
185	Đình Quang Hồng	1	2	2	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
186	Vũ Ngọc Quỳnh	1	2	2	
187	Vũ Văn Thủy	1	2	2	
188	Phạm Văn Hữu	1	2	2	
189	Dương Văn Chiến	1	2	2	
190	Dương Ngọc Dương	1	2	2	
191	Nguyễn Văn Nam	1	2	2	
192	Nguyễn Văn Đức	1	2	2	
193	Vũ Văn Đức	1	2	2	
194	Nguyễn Văn Dương	1	2	2	
195	Hà Văn Hoà	1	2	2	
196	Tăng Văn Sĩ	1	2	2	
197	Nguyễn Văn Sinh	1	2	2	
198	Nguyễn Thị Vải	1	2	2	
199	Nguyễn Văn Hưng	1	2	2	
200	Nguyễn Văn Dương	1	2	2	
201	Phạm Văn Ngân	1	2	2	
202	Bùi Văn Nhân	1	2	2	
203	Đình Kim Chính	2	4	6	
204	Hà Văn Khiêm	2	4	6	
205	Hà Văn Chỉ	1	3	4	
206	Vũ Văn Tuấn	1	3	4	
207	Đình Thị Tuyền	1	3	4	
208	Lương Kim Kính	1	3	4	
209	Bùi Đức Thịnh	1	3	4	
210	Bùi Mạnh Hùng	1	3	4	
211	Nguyễn Văn Mậu	1	3	4	
	<i>Subtotal 1.5.1</i>	250	582	832	
1.5.2	<i>Việt Cường</i>				
1	Lương Văn Hiến	4	9	13	
2	Lương Văn Nhân	3	8	11	
3	Vũ Trung Kiên	10	24	35	
4	Vũ Xuân Thế	13	31	44	
5	Lương Đình Loan	10	24	35	
6	Lương Tiến Chức	10	24	35	
7	Đỗ Tiến Mãi	10	24	35	
	<i>Subtotal 1.5.2</i>	62	145	207	
6	Lục Yên				
1.6.1	<i>Minh Xuân</i>				
1	Hoàng Mai Long	3	6	9	
2	Triệu Thanh Thuộc	17	39	56	
3	La Văn Ban	9	22	31	
	<i>Subtotal 1.6.1</i>	29	67	96	
1.6.2	<i>Minh Chuẩn</i>				
1	Hoàng Văn Thuyết	10	24	35	
3	Hà Xuân Hương	6	15	22	
4	Hà Xuân Hứa	7	17	24	
5	Nguyễn Tiến Kê	7	17	24	
7	Hà Văn Đoàn	17	39	56	
9	Rạng Văn Đồi	22	50	72	
10	Trần Văn Dương	15	35	50	

Appendix 5- Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

					Unit:m ²
Sr No	Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total	
11	Lý Văn Ư	18	41	59	
12	Lý Văn Quanh	18	42	60	
	<i>Subtotal 1.6.2</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>401</i>	
7	Yên Bình				
1.7.1	Ngọc Chấn				
1	Hoàng Văn Tú	11	30	41	
2	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	8	19	27	
3	Dương Văn Phùng	8	33	41	
4	Lê Quang Hoà	9	20	28	
5	Hứa Văn Hường	12	31	43	
6	Nông Văn Thành	3	5	8	
7	Hoàng Văn Hải	6	14	20	
8	Hoàng Xuân Thuỷ	3	7	10	
9	Hứa Văn Chung	15	35	51	
	<i>Subtotal 1.7.1</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>269</i>	
1.7.2	Tân Hương				
1	Đặng Minh Thấu	20	45	65	
	<i>Subtotal 1.7.2</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>65</i>	
1.7.3	Bảo ál				
1	Lương Văn Thắng	7	15	22	
2	Trương Văn Vĩ	7	16	23	
3	Lương Thị Cấu	2	5	8	
4	Nông Văn Tăng	3	8	11	
5	Hoàng Văn Lại	2	4	5	
6	La Văn Yên	3	8	11	
7	Triệu Văn Đái	2	4	5	
8	Ngô Văn Thắng	3	7	10	
9	Đặng Thanh Hải	3	8	11	
10	Nông Văn Hợp	3	7	10	
11	Từ Minh Chí	1	3	4	
12	Đặng Văn Chài	5	11	16	
13	Sa Thị Tĩnh	5	12	18	
14	Ngô Văn Mồng	12	27	39	
15	Mai Văn Lạc	15	35	51	
16	Lù Chờ Phứ	15	35	51	
17	Lò Văn Sự	15	35	51	
	<i>Subtotal 1.7.3</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>344</i>	
	Grand Total	3,365	7,865	11,230	

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree'	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
1	Mù Căng Trãi														
1.1.1	Zế Su Phình														
1	Giàng Thị Sáng		1	1		1									3
2	Hồ Thị Ca		1				1								2
3	Giàng A Hờ		1					1							2
4	Giàng Sông Già		1					1							2
5	Hàng A Lênh		2	1											3
6	Hàng A Lênh		1		1			1							3
7	Hàng A Mạng								2				2		4
8	Hàng P La Đình	1	3		1	2									7
9	Hàng A Phà	1	1						1						3
10	Ly Sông Trư	2							1						3
11	Ly A Chua	2							1						3
12	Vàng Mò Sừ	3	3				1								7
13	Ly A Cầu	2													2
14	Hàng Là Chua	1						1	1						3
15	Hàng Thị Chờ		1	1			1								3
16	Hàng Thị Chù		1												1
17	Hàng A Vàng	1				1	1								3
18	Sùng Sông Tu	1		1			1								3
19	Sùng PLê Rùa							1	1					1	3
20	Vàng Chờ Say	1		1										1	3
	<i>Subtotal 1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>					<i>4</i>	<i>63</i>
1.1.2	Púng lông														
1	Lù Giàng Sừ							18							18
2	Thào Thị Ca						8								8
3	Lù A Sinh									12					12
4	Lù Giàng Páo												4		4
5	Giàng Tống Chua							3							3
6	Thào Thị Dơ									35					35
7	Lù Thị Mao							4							4
8	Lù Nhà Sừ									12					12
9	Lù A Sang							5							5
10	Lý Blà Dì							2							2

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
11	Lý Là Xứ						3								3
12	Lý Mào Chua									15					15
13	Lý Dưa Dê									23					23
14	Giàng A Ninh									36					36
15	Giàng A Sừ									5					5
16	Giàng A Già									6					6
17	Giàng A Tầng							4							4
18	Lý Súa Hủ						2								2
19	Lù Xáy Chua A									3					3
20	Lù Sông Đình						5								5
21	Thào Chò Lầu						3								3
	<i>Subtotal 2</i>						<i>21</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>147</i>				<i>4</i>	<i>208</i>
1.1.3	Nậm Khát														
1	Thào Cáng Dờ	1	2	2											5
2	Thào A Thờ	3	3	2											8
3	Thào Phóng Khai	2	4	1											7
4	Thào A Hừ	5	4	1											10
5	Thào A Dương	2		2											4
6	Thào A Nữ	2		4											6
7	Thào A Tống	3		4	1										8
8	Thào Dưa Ca	1		6	2										9
9	Thào A Chư	2		5	3										10
10	Thào A Đình	1	4	9	1										15
11	Thào A Chờ	2	4	4	1										11
12	Giàng Tống Say	2	2	5	1										10
13	Thào A Lý	3	3	3	3										12
14	Thào A Ký	3	3	3	3										12
15	Thào A Dê	2	3	5	3										13
16	Thào A Trừ	1	3	5	3										12
17	Vàng A Phử	1	3	3	3										10
18	Vàng Tủa Vàng	1	3	3	3										10
19	Hàng A Tú	1	3	2	3										9
20	Hàng Pàng Diên	1	3	3	3										10
21	Vàng Pàng Lầu	1	3	4	3										11

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
22	Vàng Sú Rùa	2			3										5
23	Vàng A Sử	2			3										5
24	Hàng Nhà Cưa	1			3										4
25	Hàng Chù Sử		2												2
26	Hàng Nhà Chư		2												2
27	Hàng A Cu	2	2												4
28	Giàng Chờ Đê		2												2
29	Gàng Nhà Chồng	2	2												4
30	Giàng Cháy Già		2												2
31	Hàng A Chư	1													1
32	Thào A Chư	1		5											6
33	Thào A Chảo	1		4											5
34	Thào A Mãng			6											6
35	Thào A Sử			2											2
36	Thào A Páo		2	1											3
37	Thào A Chun		2	2											4
38	Thào A Chơ		2	2											4
39	Thào Nữ Vàng		2	2											4
40	Thào Là Lử		2	3											5
41	Vàng A Dẫn		2	4											6
42	Vàng A Tủa		2	4											6
43	Vàng A Dùn		2	4											6
44	Hàng A Páo		2	7											9
45	Vàng A Cùa		2	2											4
46	Thào A Vàng		2	2											4
47	Thào A Páo		2	2											4
48	Giàng Mào Di		2	2											4
49	Thào A Lấu		2	2											4
50	Thào A Vàng		2	2											4
51	Thào A Dờ		2	2											4
52	Thào Nữ Phứ		2	2											4
53	Thào Vàng Chư			2											2
54	Vàng Sông Tủa			2											2
55	Thào Trù Sử			2											2

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
56	Giàng Thi Sứ			2											2
57	Lý Chua Thảo			2											2
58	Lý A Già			2											2
59	Lý A Cùa			2											2
60	Lý A Dê			2											2
61	Lý A Lông			2											2
62	Lý Sái Dờ			2											2
63	Giàng Tông Say			2	1										3
64	Giàng Súa Giàng			2	1										3
65	Giàng A Rùn			2	2										4
66	Giàng A Lũ			2	2										4
67	Giàng A Chơ			2	2										4
68	Thào Nủ Lâu			2	2										4
69	Thào A Nhà			2	2										4
70	Thào Chu Giàng			2	2										4
71	Thào A Tủa			2	2										4
72	Vàng Chừ Cầu			2	2										4
73	Thào A Râu			2	2										4
74	Thào A Cưa			2	2										4
75	Sùng A Giàng		2	2											4
76	Thào A Vàng		2	2				3							7
77	Thào Púa Giàng		2	2		1									5
78	Thào Chờ Chù		2	2		1									5
79	Thào Chu Páo		2	2		1									5
80	Vàng A Kỳ		2	2											4
81	Vàng A Su		2	2											4
82	Vàng A Cau		2	2											4
83	Mùa Chủ Dờ		2	2											4
84	Mùa A Khài		2	2		1									5
85	Mùa A Sàng		2	2		1									5
86	Mùa A Cùa		2	2		1									5
87	Mùa A Lông		2	2		1									5
88	Mùa A Chờ		2	2		1									5
89	Mùa Tống Sinh		2	2	1	1									6

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
90	Mùa Dài Dờ		2	2	1										5
91	Lý Páo Giàng		2	2	1										5
92	Mùa A Phải		2	2	1										5
93	Giàng A Sinh		2	2	1										5
94	Mùa Sinh Tổng		2	2	1										5
95	Mùa A Kang		2	2	1										5
96	Mùa Chử Toá		2	2	1										5
97	Thào A Chử		2	3	1										6
98	Vàng A Dờ		2	3	1										6
99	Vàng A Lý		2	3	1										6
100	Vàng A Đế		2		1										3
101	Vàng A Dê		2		1	1									4
102	Vàng A Dó		2		1	1									4
103	Vàng Xứ Ninh		2		1	1									4
104	Lý A Cơ		2		1	1									4
105	Lý A Sinh		2		1	1									4
106	Thào Vàng Páo		2		1										3
107	Giàng A Chung		2		1										3
108	Lý A Chun		2		1										3
109	Lý A Cửa		2		1										3
110	Lý Vàng Lử		2		1										3
111	Lý A Khua Sún		2		1										3
112	Lý A Cưa		2		1										3
113	Lý Mùa Già		2		1										3
114	Giàng A Lâu		2		1										3
115	Giàng Ca Páo		2		1										3
116	Giàng A Pờ		2		1										3
117	Giàng A Phử				1										1
118	Giàng A Dê				1	1									2
119	Giàng A Nhà		1		1	1									3
120	Giàng A Sử		2		1	1									4
121	Giàng A Chử		2		1	1									4
122	Giàng A Thào		2		1										3
123	Giàng A Hù		2		1										3

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
124	Giàng A Mãng		2		1	1									4
125	Giàng A Linh		2		1	1									4
126	Giàng A Phâu		2		1	1									4
127	Lão Nhà Chư		2		1	1									4
128	Lão A Cớ		2		1	1									4
129	Lão A Kỳ		2		1	1									4
130	Lão A Chú		2		1	1									4
131	Lão A Nữ		2		1	1									4
132	Lão Tao Châu		2		1										3
133	Lão A Rùa		2		1										3
134	Lão Sái Chu		2		1										3
135	Lão Sái Pê		2		1										3
136	Lão Vàng Khùa				1		3								4
137	Lão Xú Rùa				1										1
138	Lão A Sòng				1										1
139	Lão Nhà Sứ				1										1
140	Lão Khử Mào				1	1									2
141	Lão A Thịnh				1	1									2
142	Lão A Sàng				1	1									2
143	Lão A Tinh		2		1	1									4
144	Lão A Châu		2		1	1									4
145	Lão A Phường		2		1	1									4
146	Lão A Thà		2		1	1	3								7
147	Lão Thào Chư		2		1	1									4
148	Lão A Sinh		2		1	1									4
149	Lão A Xảo		2		1	1									4
150	Lão A Chù		2		1	1									4
151	Lão Già Chà		2		1	1									4
152	Lão A Tánh		2		1	1									4
153	Lão A Cháng		2		1	1									4
154	Lão A Su		2		1	1									4
155	Lão A Tai		2		1	1									4
156	Lão Tủa Ly		2		1	1									4
157	Lão A Rùa		2		1	1									4

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
158	Lào A Cớ		2		1	1									4
159	Hàng A Xà		2		1										3
160	Hàng A Khứ		2		1										3
161	Hàng A Thào		2		1										3
162	Hàng A Chù		2		1										3
163	Hàng A Mây		2		1										3
164	Hàng A Tính		2		1										3
165	Hàng A Súa				1										1
166	Hàng A Sàng				1		4								5
167	Hàng A Chợ				1										1
168	Hàng A Chư				1										1
169	Hàng A Đính				1										1
	<i>Subtotal 3</i>	52	257	235	148	45	10	3							945
1.1.4	Mô Đề														
1	Giang Khuá Tống	1	2	3	1	1		2	1					2	13
2	Giàng Nủ Lâu	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2					2	18
3	Hàng A Páo	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	2				2	21
4	Vàng A Cửa	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2					2	19
5	Thào A Vàng	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1					1	11
6	Thào A Páo	3	3	5	2	2	1	3	2					3	24
7	Giàng Mão Di	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1					2	13
8	Thào A Lầu	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3					3	28
9	Thào A Vàng	2	3	6	2	1	2	3	2					3	24
10	Vàng A Cửa	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2					2	18
11	Thào Nủ Phử	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3					3	28
12	Thào Vàng Chua	2	4	8	2	1	2	4	2					4	29
13	Vàng Sông Tủa	2	3	5	1		3	3	1					3	13
14	Thào Trù Sử	3	3	5	1	1	3	3	1					3	23
15	Hồ Song Đé	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2					2	18
16	Mùa Sủa Giàng	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	2					2	19
17	Mùa Nhà Chông	2	2	5	2	2	3	2	2					2	22
18	Mùa Vàng Súng	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2					2	20
19	Cứ Sáu Cu	2	2	4		2		2						2	14
20	Cứ Vàng Lông	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1					2	16

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
21	Sùng Chử Chang	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					1	10
22	Sùng Vàng Cù					1			1						2
23	Cứ Nhà Chùa	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1					3	18
24	Sùng A Báo	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1					3	18
25	Sùng Chổng Lứ	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2					3	21
26	Sùng A Sáu	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	2					4	25
27	Mùa Vàng Súng	2	4	4	2	1		4						4	21
28	Vàng Nữ Súa	2	5	5	2	1	2	5	2					5	29
29	Vàng A Xinh	3	5	5	1	2	1	5	3					5	30
30	Tháo A Chú	3	6	6	3	2	2	6						6	34
31	Giàng Nữ Khua	2	4	4	2	2		4						4	22
32	Mùa Nữ Chú		2	2	1	1		2	1					2	11
	<i>Subtotal 4</i>	62	87	123	52	42	50	87	48	2				87	619
2	Tram Tấu														
1.2.2	Xã Hồ														
1	Giàng A Chú	2	2	3	2	1	2				1				12
2	Lù A Sinh	2	4	5	3	2	2			1	2				19
3	Lù Giàng Páo	3	5	7	4		3			1	2				25
4	Giàng Tống Chùa	3	6	8	5	3	3			1	2				28
5	Thào Thị Dơ	3	7	9	5		3	2		2	2				33
6	Lù Thị Mao	3	5	6	4	3	2	2		2	2				26
7	Giang Khua Tống	3	4	5	3	2	2	2		2	3				24
8	Lù Nhà Sử	3	5	7	4		3	2		2					26
9	Lù A Sang	5	9	9	7	4	5	2		2					39
10	Lý Blà Di	9	10	13	10	5	7	2		1					52
11	Lý Là Xứ	5	5	5	4		3	1							23
12	Lý Mão Chùa	5	10	10	7	4	5	1							38
13	Lý Dưa Đê	5	9	9	7		5	2							37
14	Giàng A Ninh	4	8	8	6		4		1						31
15	Giàng A Sử	6	10	11	10		6		1						44
16	Giàng A Già	8	10	15	11	5	8		1						53
17	Giàng A Tàng	5	6	6	4		3		1						25
18	Giàng A Cù	2	4	4	3	2	2		1						16
19	Mùa A Hồ	8	12	16	12		8		1						57

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
20	Mùa A Sứ	3	6	6	5		3		1						24
21	Mùa A Chờ	7	11	13	10		6								47
22	Chờ A Páo	5	7	5	11		4								32
23	Mùa A Vàng	3	4	3	6		2								18
24	Mùa A Chu	4	5	4	8		3	2							26
25	Giàng A Hồ	3	2	2	4	2	1	1							14
26	Giàng A Sái	10	15	12	20		8	2							67
27	Giàng A Chung	3	2	1	2	3	1	1							13
28	Lý A Chun	2	1	1	2	3	1								10
29	Lý A Cửa	2	2	2	3	3	1	1			1				15
30	Lý Vàng Lử	2	1	1	2	3	1	1			1				12
31	Lý A Khuá Sún	2	2	1	3	3	1	1			1				14
32	Lý A Cưa	2	2	1	3	3	1		1		1				14
33	Lý Mùa Già	3	2	2	3	3	1		1		1				16
34	Giàng A Lâu	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		1				11
35	Giàng Ca Páo	2	2	1	2	3	1		1		1				13
36	Giàng A Pờ	5	5	4	6	3	2		1		1				27
37	Giàng A Phử	2	2	1	2	3	2		1						13
38	Giàng A Đê	2	1	1	1	3	2		1						11
39	Giàng A Nhà	2	2	2	3	3	2								14
	<i>Subtotal 2</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>22</i>				<i>1,019</i>
1.2.3	Hát Lúu														
1	Ngô Văn Thắng	1	1	1		1	1		1						6
2	Hoàng Xuân Yên	1		1		2	1		1						6
	<i>Subtotal 3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>2</i>						<i>12</i>
1.2.4	Trạm Tấu														
1	Cứ A Vừa	1		2		2	1	1						1	8
2	Hà Văn Thúc	2	1	5	1	5	2	2						2	20
3	Đình Văn Năm	3	1	8	1	7	3	3						2	28
4	Nguyễn Văn Ngộ	2	1	7	3	7	3	2						2	27
5	Đặng Văn Chài	2	2	8	2	7	3	2						2	28
6	Hoàng Văn Cao	2	1	7	2	7	3	2						1	25
7	Lò Văn Khâm	2	1	6	3	6	3	3						1	25
8	Hà Văn Liên	2	1	4		4	2	2						1	16

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
9	Sa Thị Tĩnh	2	2	5		5	2	2						1	19
10	Giàng A Dơ	1	2	2		2	1	1						1	10
11	Thào A Ninh	1	1	2		2	1	1						1	9
	Subtotal 4	20	13	56	12	54	24	21						15	215
3	Văn Yên														
1.3.1	Đại Phác														
1	Hoàng Đình Hậu				3										3
2	Hoàng Thị Xuân				4	1									5
3	Hoàng Đình Cúc				5	1									6
4	Hoàng Đình Thắng				5	1									6
5	Hoàng Đình Hạnh				7				1						8
6	Hoàng Đình Thắng				4										4
	Subtotal 1	40	26	112	52	111	48	42	1					30	212
1.3.2	Phong Du Thượng														
3	Ngô Văn Thắng	2	2												4
4	Hoàng Xuân Yên	4	4												8
19	Lù A Dưa		2	1	1	2		3	1						10
20	Lò Văn Soóng		3	1	1	2		3	1		2				13
21	Mai Văn Sản		4	1	1	1		4	1		3				15
22	Mai Văn Quy		1	1	1	2		4	1						10
23	Lù Chờ Mong		1	1	1	2		1							6
24	Chàng A Dênh		1	1	1	1		2							6
25	Lù Khua Kỳ		1	1	1	1		2	1						7
26	Lù A Chua			1	1	1		3	1						7
27	Lò Văn Điện			1	1	2		2	1						7
28	Ngô Văn Đức			1	1	2		2	1						7
29	Mai Văn Tâm			1	1	2		3							7
	Subtotal 2	6	19	11	11	18		29	8		5				107
1.3.3	Mỏ Vàng														
1	Đặng Văn Hùng	1	2	4	5						5				17
2	Đặng Kim Chu	1	1	3	4						4				13
3	Hoàng Văn Sún	1	3	5	8	9	6		10		6				48
4	Đặng Kim Hiếu	1	3	1		2									7
5	Triệu Thừa Tài	1	3	1		5									10

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
6	Lý Hữu Thọ	1	3	2		4									10
7	Đặng Văn Đu	1	2	1		6									10
8	Đặng Văn Sinh	1	3	2		5					2				15
9	Đặng Văn Thột	1	3	2		8	15		2		8			3	42
10	Đặng Văn Náy	1	1	1		3									6
11	Đặng Nho Quyên		1	1										2	4
12	Triệu Phúc Hoà		1	1											2
13	Đặng Kim Hín	1	1												2
14	Đặng Nguyên Quang		1												1
15	Đặng Nho Thọ		1												1
16	Đặng Văn Lán Sáy		1		2										3
17	Đặng Nho Sơn		1		2										3
18	Đặng Văn Đí		1		2									3	6
19	Đặng Văn Sinh Lán				1						2				3
20	Đặng Văn Tền		1		2										3
21	Bản Thị Nhiệm		2		2										4
22	Đặng Văn Lò		2		4						4			5	15
23	Triệu Phúc Bảo		2		2						2				6
24	Đặng Văn Lán		2								3			5	10
	<i>Subtotal 3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>21</i>		<i>12</i>		<i>36</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>191</i>
1.3.4	Phong Dụ Hạ														
1	Hà Văn Thiện	3									1				4
2	Ngô Văn Lý	6									3				9
3	Ngô Văn Lương	15	2	3	5	3	6	3	4		4		5		50
4	Hà Văn Chài	9	3	2			4		3		2				23
5	Hà Văn Chao	15	3	4	8	6	8	4	5		5		6		64
6	Hoàng Văn Thăng	2	4												6
7	Hà Cơ Yếu	7	3	1		2	3		2		2				20
8	Hà Xuân Màng	6		2		2	3	2	2		2			1	20
9	Hoàng Văn Trường	6		2		2	3	2	2		2			1	20
10	Hà Văn Dũng	2													2
11	Hà Hồng Man	5		1					3		1				10
12	Hà Thế Lư	3		1											4
13	Ngô Văn Tân	2													2

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
14	Hoàng Ngọc Lân	5							2		2				9
15	Hà Ngọc Lâm	9	5	2	6	7	6	3	5		8			5	56
16	Hoàng Văn Tám	1	4	2											
17	Hoàng Tuấn Anh	1													1
18	Lương Văn Trường	2													2
19	Hoàng Thanh Sơn	2													2
20	Hoàng Văn Thượng	2									1				3
21	Hà Đức Luyện	2													2
22	Hoàng Văn Nhạc	2													2
23	Hoàng Văn Đặng	1													1
24	Hà Văn Đông	2									1			1	4
25	Hà Văn Tập	2													2
26	Hoàng Văn Mạnh	1							2						3
27	Hà Văn Đế	1													1
28	Vì Văn Sinh	1													
29	Hoàng Văn Nghiệp	2			2	5	2	2	3						16
30	Lương Văn Sớm	2				5	2		2						11
	<i>Subtotal 4</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>35</i>		<i>34</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>423</i>
1.3.5	Hoàng Thắng														
1	Triệu Văn Học	1		2											3
2	Triệu Đức Hành	2	1	2	2	2									9
3	Triệu Văn Tuấn	1	1	1				5			1				9
4	Triệu Quý Ngân	1	1	1				1							4
5	Triệu Đức Quảng	4	2	2			10	10			1		1		30
6	Trịnh Đình Phương	2		1							1				4
7	Triệu Quý Ninh	2		1							2		1		6
8	Triệu Anh Quý	2		1									1		4
9	Triệu Quý Kim	2		1							2				5
10	Trương Văn Nghi	1	1	1					4						7
11	Triệu Tài Chiêu			1					2						3
12	Triệu Đình Vượng	1	1	1	3	3			2						11
13	Triệu Đức Vượng	2	2	2	1	1			2						10
14	Dương Trung Lâm	1	1	1											3
15	Dương Trung Khoa														

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
16	Triệu Đức Thắng	1	1	1											3
17	Triệu Quý Lợi	1	1	2											4
18	Triệu Quý Long	1	1	1											3
19	Triệu Quý Lưu			1											1
20	Triệu Đức Minh			1											1
21	Triệu Đình Long			1											1
22	Triệu Đức Long			1											1
23	Dương Kim Thọ			1	3	3									7
24	Dương Đức Thành	2	1	3	4	4									14
25	Triệu Quý Đình	3	2	3	2	2			15						27
26	Dương Trung Quyền	2	2	3	2	2									11
27	Dương Trung Tư	2	2	3	5	5									17
28	Dương Trung Phúc	4	2	9	3	3		5	8						34
29	Dương Trung Thắng	2	2	5	5	5		2							21
30	Triệu Đình Thành			1	3	3									7
31	Triệu Đức Tiến	1	1	1	3	3									9
32	Dương Kim Sơn	1	1	1											3
33	Triệu Đức Ngân	1	1	1	7	7									17
34	Triệu Văn Tư	1	2	2	3	3			10						21
35	Triệu Quý Liên	1	1	1					3						6
36	Hà Kim Doanh			1					7						8
	Subtotal 5	45	30	61	46	46	10	23	53		7		3		324
4	Văn Chấn														
1.4.1	Thanh Lương														
1	Lý Quảng Phủ	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2				1		15
2	Lê Văn Tạo	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1				1		13
3	Hoàng Thị Thanh	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1				1		12
4	Hoàng Đức Phúc	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1				1		12
5	Bùi Văn Nha	1	1		2		1		1				1		7
	Subtotal 1	7	5	12	10	4	6	4	6				5		59
1.4.2	Sơn A														
1	Đỗ Văn Đăng	3		1		1									5
2	Trần Thị Nhung	3		1				1							5
3	Hoàng Văn Chung	3	2	1				1	2		1			1	11

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
4	Lò Văn Quát	6		1				1	4		1				13
5	Ngân Văn Lý	7	3	1	2	3	1	3	4		1			2	27
6	Đà Văn Tiến	6	2	2	2	2		3	2		1			2	22
7	Lò Văn Thái	5		2					1		1				9
8	Lò Văn Thịnh	4		1					1						6
9	Sâm Văn Tâm	3		1		1	1	2	2		1			1	12
10	Đình Văn Bình	3		1		1	1	2	2		1			2	13
11	Sâm Văn Kiểm	3		1		1	1	2	2		1				11
	<i>Subtotal 2</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>8</i>			<i>8</i>	<i>134</i>
1.4.3 Thượng Bằng La															
1	Hà Đình San	5	20	15	25	5			2						72
2	Hà Ngọc Toàn	4	5	10	10	5			10						44
3	Hà Xuân Toàn	5	18	20	75	70	26	4	25			3			246
4	Trương Ngọc Sơn	5	8	14	15	10	15	2	15			2			86
5	Hà Thị Sa	4	7	7	10	10	25	2	15			2			82
	<i>Subtotal 3</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>67</i>			<i>7</i>			<i>530</i>
1.4.4 Thạch Lương															
1	Hoàng Văn Huỷ	1				1			1						3
2	Lò Thị Xương	1				1			1						3
3	Đình Văn Lanh			1	1	1			1		1				5
4	Lò Văn Vin			1	1	1			1		1				5
5	Đông Văn Bè				1	3	1		1		1				7
	<i>Subtotal 4</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>5</i>		<i>3</i>				<i>23</i>
1.4.5 Đại Lịch															
1	Hoàng Đình Hội	3	5	2	10	4	4		2			1			31
2	Hoàng Đình Văn	4	5	2	9	4	4		2			1			31
3	Hà Trọng Khánh	2	5	5	10	5	5		3			2			37
4	Hoàng Đình Bằng	6	5	6	11	8	8		5			2			51
5	Hoàng Thị Vân	7	25	115	72	70	70	37	42		10	8	20	12	488
6	Phạm Văn Mạch	9	8	15	9	6	6	2	5						60
7	Phạm Văn Lược	15	18	65	47	36	36	15	23		7	6	12	9	289
8	Phạm Văn Tường	8	15	45	32	32	32	18	21		7	5	10	7	232
9	Kiều Thị Sinh	5	14	52	28	23	23	19	25		7	6	12	9	223
	<i>Subtotal 5</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>128</i>		<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>1,442</i>

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
1.4.6 Nghia Tam															
1	Lò Văn Kinh	1	3	3		3		1							11
2	Đình Công Súc	2	2	3		3		1			1				12
3	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	1	5	5		5		1			1				18
4	Nguyễn Hữu Thanh	3	3	3		3					1				13
5	Hoàng Văn Nghị	2	4	4		4					1				15
6	Hoàng Thị Nở	1	4	4		4					1				14
7	Hoàng Đình Dự	1	4	4		4									13
8	Hoàng Ngọc Ut	2	2	2		2									8
9	Hoàng Thị Khoai	1	3	3		3			1						11
10	Hoàng Đình Tường	2	1	1		1			1						6
11	Đình Công Chi	1	3	3		3			1						11
12	Bùi Thế Kiên		4	2		2			1						9
13	Lò Văn Đường	2	5	2		2									11
14	Ngô Văn Mạo	2	7	2		2					1				14
15	Lương Văn Hoà	2	4	2		2					1				11
16	Kương Văn Lĩnh	2	4	2		2					1				11
17	Hà Đình May	2	4	4		4					1				15
18	Đình Trọng Lai	2	4	4		4					1				15
19	Vàng A Mang	2	5	5		4					1				17
20	Lý Văn Bốn	2	3	3		3					1				12
21	Hà Văn Đông	2	3	3		3					1				12
22	Bùi Văn Lý	2	2	2		2									8
23	Hoàng Hữu Hiền	1	4	2		2									9
24	Trần Văn Linh	1	4	2		2									9
25	Hoàng Kim Lâm	1	4	2		2									9
26	Lê Hải Văn		4	2		2									8
27	Hoàng Xuân Bắc		4	2		2									8
28	Phạm Thị Miên		4	2		2									8
29	Hà Văn Liên		4	2		2									8
30	Lò Văn Sơn		4	2		2									8
	<i>Subtotal 6</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>82</i>		<i>81</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>13</i>				<i>334</i>
5 Trấn Yên															
1.5.1 Hưng Thịnh															

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
1	Vũ Minh Quê	5	1	3	5	3	3	2	1						23
2	Nguyễn Văn Tuyển		1												1
3	Lương Văn Thắng		1	3		2	3								9
4	Lã Đức Văn	3	1	6	3	7	9	5	5		2				41
5	Vũ Văn Tài		1	1			1								3
6	Vũ Hữu Chiến		1	1			1								3
7	Hoàng Văn Chung		1	1			1								3
8	Nguyễn Văn Bảo	3	1	4	3	5	5	4	4		2				31
9	Hà Văn Dũng			1		1	1								3
10	Hà Văn Sĩ			1		1	1								3
11	Đình Văn Dũng			1			1								2
12	Chế Văn Mạch	5		10	5	5	10		5						40
13	Nguyễn Văn Viễn			4			4		3						11
14	Đình Công Thành	2		3	2	2	3								12
15	Đình Văn Muôn			1			1								2
16	Vũ Đức Kiêm	2		2	2	2	2								10
17	Vũ Văn Tùng			1			1								2
18	Nguyễn Văn Dũng			1			1								2
19	Lương Văn Thìn	4		5	4	4	5								22
20	Vũ Tiến Đặc			1			1								2
21	Phạm Thị Bám			1			1								2
22	Nguyễn Văn Hiếu			1			1								2
23	Đình Quang Hồng			1			1								2
24	Nguyễn Văn Sinh			1			1								2
25	Vũ Văn Tuấn			1			1								2
	Subtotal 1	24	8	55	24	32	59	11	18		4				235
1.5.2	Báo Đáp														
1	Hán Văn Long	2	2	2	1	2			2						11
2	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	2	3	8	3	8	8		4						36
3	Hán Văn Hoà	2	2	4	2	4	4	3			2				23
4	Nguyễn Văn Lập	2	2	3	1	3	3	9							23
5	Nguyễn Văn Hương	2	2	5	2	5	5	5							26
6	Trần Văn Thuỷ	2	2	8	2	8	8	5							35

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
<i>Subtotal 2</i>		12	13	30	11	30	28	22	6		2				154
1.5.3 Lương Thinh															
1	Hà Văn Ngân	4	2					1							7
2	Nguyễn Văn Điền	3	2					1							6
3	Hoàng Văn Hành	2	2					1							5
4	Trần Quốc Tuyển	3	2					1							6
5	Dương Đức Liên	18	5		3	1	1	5	1						34
6	Dương Trung Thành	4	1												5
<i>Subtotal 3</i>		34	14		3	1	1	9	1						63
6 Lục Yên															
1.6.1 Minh Xuân															
1	Nông Văn Bàn	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1				13
2	Lã Văn Huy	3	5	5	5	2	2	2	2		2				28
3	Hoàng Đình Đản	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3				26
4	Hoàng Mai Long	1	5	6	5	3	3	2	3		2				30
5	Triều Thanh Thuộc	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		1				19
6	Hoàng Thị Bẩm	2	5	3	5	3	5	3	5		3				34
7	La Văn Ban	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1				15
<i>Subtotal 1</i>		15	25	20	25	14	20	13	20		13				165
1.6.2 Minh Chuẩn															
1	Hoàng Văn Thuyết	1		4	2	4	4	2					1		18
2	Nguyễn Văn Quý	1	1	5	3	6	5	3					1		25
3	Hà Xuân Hường	1	1	1	1	7	3	2					1		17
4	Hà Xuân Hứa	1	1	4	2	8	4	4					1		25
5	Nguyễn Tiến Kê	1	1	3	3	9	3	3					1		24
6	Nguyễn Thị Luỹ	1	1	2	2	3	2	2					1		14
7	Hà Văn Đoàn	1	1	3	3	5	3	3					1		20
8	Lã Quang Bách	1	1	3	2	4	3	2					1		17
9	Rạng Văn Đới	1	1	4	4	5	4	4					1		24
10	Trần Văn Dương	1	1	3	3	5	3	3					1		20
11	Lý Văn Ư		1	5	2	5	5	2					1		21
12	Lý Văn Quanh		1	6	6	4	6	6							29
<i>Subtotal 2</i>		10	11	43	33	65	45	36					11		254

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyp-tus.	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
7	Yên Bình														
1.7.1	Ngọc Chấn														
1	Lê Quang Ước	4	2	2	4	4	1	2					2		21
2	Hoàng Văn Tú	4	3	2	4	4	1	1					2		21
3	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	3	1	1	3	3	1	2					2		16
4	Dương Văn Phùng	2	2	2	2	2	1	2					2		15
5	Lê Quang Hoà	4	3	3	4	4	1	1					3		23
6	Nông Xuân Tinh	6	2	2	6	6	1	1					2		26
7	Hứa Văn Hường	3	1	1	3	3		1					1		13
8	Nông Văn Thành	4	2	2	4	4		1					2		19
9	Nông Văn Diên	5	1	1	5	4		1					2		19
10	Hoàng Văn Hải	2	2	2	3	2		1					2		14
11	Hoàng Xuân Thuý	3	3	2	3	3		1					2		17
12	Hứa Văn Chung	2	2	2	3	2		1					2		14
	<i>Subtotal 1</i>	42	24	22	44	41	6	15					24		218
1.7.2	Bảo ái														
1	Lương Văn Thắng	4	3	4	6	1	1	1		1	1		1		23
2	Trương Văn Vĩ	4	3	4	5					1	1		1		19
3	Lương Thị Cấu	1		3	4										8
4	Bế Văn Sứ	1		3	4										8
5	Nông Văn Tăng	1		2											3
6	Hoàng Văn Lại	1		3											4
7	La Văn Yên	1		5											6
8	Nông Thị Tào	1		2	3										6
9	Triệu Văn Đái	1		3	3										7
10	Ngô Văn Thắng	1		2	5										8
11	Hà Văn Giáo	1		6	7										14
12	Phạm Thị Du	3		5	6					1					15
13	Lục Thị Sóc	4		4				1		1	1		1		12
14	Triệu Văn Phách	2		1											3
15	Lý Văn Dù	2		1											3
16	Đặng Thanh Hải	1		1											2
17	Nông Văn Hợp	1		1											2
18	Từ Minh Chí	1		1											2

Impacts on Perennial/fruit Trees

Sr No	District/Commune	Eucalyptus	Longan	Bamboo	Mango	Lemon	Jackfruit	Grapefruit	Guava	Bead tree	Tea	Coffee	Litchi	Plump	Total
19	Ngô Văn Thắng	2		1											3
20	Hoàng Xuân Yên	2		1	1	1	1	1							7
	<i>Subtotal 2</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>155</i>
	Grand Total	848	1,044	1,508	1,015	848	687	475	388	325	181	92	100	220	7,731

Appendix 6

**Preliminary Screening
of Ethnic Minorities**



Appendix 6 – Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

Apart from the majority of *Viet* people, there are *Hong, Thai, Tay, Giao, Cao Lan, Nung* and *Muong* ethnic minority peoples in the project areas.

Brief of EM DP HH characteristics

	(% of HH)						
	<i>Hmong</i>	<i>Thai</i>	<i>Tay</i>	<i>Dao</i>	<i>Cao Lan</i>	<i>Nung</i>	<i>Muong</i>
• Average family size	4.73	4.82	4.39	4.09	4.3	4	4
– Man	50.1	49.2	50.2	54.6	43.2	50	53.3
– Women	49.9	50.8	49.8	54.4	56.8	50	46.7
– Children (≤17 years old)	39.3	43.4	45.7	28.2	44.3	27.8	
– Heads of HHs							
Male	94.9	92.3	91.7	96.7	88.2	100	100
Female	5.10	7.7	8.3	3.3	11.8		
• Education							
– Secondary	0.26	1.6	5.7	0.65			6.7
– Primary	0.65	9.6	21	6.9	14.7	25	25
– Elementary	13.2	21.9	22.5	40.2	26.5	25	8.3
– Illiterates	35.4	32.6	0.86	2.28	14.7	50	
• Occupation	DPs are mainly earning their living by farming and household scale aquaculture/live-stock breeding						
• Income (VND/Person/year)	1,088,000	2,528,000	2,585,000	1,243,380	1,345,456	1,200,000	1,791,600

Please note that the statistic figures shown above are not typically illustrate the statistics of certain EM community since these statistics are from the surveys covering the project affected EM HHs only. The project affected EM HHs are :

- *Hmong* 395 DP HHs (1,853 persons)
- *Tay* 290 DP HHs (1,264 persons)
- *Dao* 153 DP HHs (626 persons)
- *Thai* 65 DP HHs (313 persons)
- *Cao Lan* 17 DP HHs (73 persons)
- *Muong* 6 DP HHs (24 persons)
- *Nung* 2 DP HHs (8 persons)

Project Affected Households

Localities	<i>Hmong</i>	<i>Tay</i>	<i>Dao</i>	<i>Thai</i>	<i>Cao Lan</i>	<i>Muong</i>	<i>Nung</i>
1. Mu Cang Chai							
1.1 Ze Su Phinh	31						
1.2 Pung Luong	23						
1.3 Nam Khat	169						
1.4 Mo De	32						

	<i>Sub-total 1</i>	255						
2. Tram Tau								
2.1 Pa Lau		9				13		
2.2 Xa Ho		38		26				
2.3 Hat Luu		13	11					
2.4 Tam Tau		10	33					
	<i>Sub-total 2</i>	70	44	26		13		
3. Van Yen								
3.1 Dai Phac			12					
3.2 Phong Du Thuong	10		17	1				
3.3 Mo Vang								
3.4 Phong Du Ha			29					
3.5 Hoang Thang			2	34				
3.6 Na Hau	26		2	4		1		
	<i>Sub-total 3</i>	36	62	39		1		
4. Van Chan								
4.1 Thanh Luong			17	5		3		
4.2 Son A			8	15		1		
4.3 Thuong Bang La			15	1				
4.4 Thach Luong			11	18				
4.5 Dai Lich			17					
4.6 Nghia Tam	1			5				
4.7 Sung Do	10			15				
4.8 Tan Thich			18			1		
4.9 Hanh Son			10			23	6	
4.10 Nam Lanh				10				
4.11 Gia Hoi						21		
4.12 An Luong			15	10				
	<i>Sub-total 4</i>	11	111	79		45		
5. Tran Yen								
5.1 Hung Thinh	10		18					
5.2 Bao Dap			3					2
5.3 Luong Thinh			4	4				
5.4 Viet Cuong	6		7					
	<i>Sub-total 5</i>	16	70	4				
6. Luc Yen								
6.1 Minh Xuan			7					
6.2 Minh Chuan	1		10					
	<i>Sub-total 6</i>	1	17					
7. Yen Binh								
7.1 Ngoc Chan			10	1				
7.2 Tan Hong						17		
7.3 Bao Ai	6		11	4		2		
	<i>Sub-total 7</i>	6	21	5		2		
Total		395	290	153	65	17	6	2

The names of the Heads of HHs of the project affected EM HHs with addresses are listed in the table below :

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
1	Mù Cang Chải				
	Hmong				
1.1	Zé Shu Phình				
1		Giàng Thị Sáng	5	3	2
2		Hờ Thị Ca	3	2	1
3		Giàng A Hờ	6	3	3
4		Giàng Sông Già	6	3	3
5		Chang Sìn Chù	6	3	3
6		Chang A Dơ	5	3	2
7		Giàng Chư Kha	6	3	3
8		Hảng A Lênh	5	3	2
9		Hảng A Dì	2	1	1
10		Hảng A Mạg	5	3	2
11		Hảng P La Dinh	5	3	2
12		Hảng A Phà	5	3	2
13		Vàng Xáy Dờ	7	4	3
14		Ly Sông Trư	2	1	1
15		Ly A Chua	2	1	1
16		Hảng Xáy Páo	3	2	1
17		Chang Giáng Già	4	2	2
18		Vàng Mò Sứ	2	1	1
19		Giàng Thị Su	5	3	2
20		Ly A Câu	2	1	1
21		Hảng Là Chua	7	4	3
22		Hảng Thị Chờ	6	3	3
23		Hảng Thị Chù	7	4	3
24		Hảng A Vàng	8	4	4
25		Sông Thị Ninh	4	2	2
26		Hảng thị Sua	5	3	2
27		Sùng Sông Tu	5	3	2
28		Sùng PLê Rùa	3	2	1
29		Vàng Vàng Tông	5	3	2
30		Vàng Chờ Say	5	3	2
31		Sùng Nủ Páo	6	3	3
1.2	Púng Luông			0	
1		Lù Giáng Sứ	9	5	4
2		Thào Thị Ca	11	6	5
3		Lù A Sinh	3	2	1
4		Lù Giáng Páo	4	2	2
5		Giàng Tống Chua	7	4	3
6		Thào Thị Dơ	8	4	4
7		Lù Thị Mao	11	6	5
8		Lù Nhà Sứ	5	3	2
9		Lù A Sang	4	2	2
10		Lý Blà Dì	6	3	3
11		Lý Là Xứ	7	4	3
12		Lý Mão Chua	4	2	2
13		Lý Dưa Dê	7	4	3
14		Giàng A Ninh	9	5	4
15		Giàng A Sứ	7	4	3
16		Giàng A Già	6	3	3
17		Giàng A Tàng	7	4	3
18		Lý Súa Hú	9	5	4
19		Lù Xáy Chua A	11	6	5
20		Lù Tống Phứ	7	4	3

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
21		Lù Sông Súa	5	3	2
22		Lù Sông Đình	8	4	4
23		Thào Chồ Lầu	14	7	7
1.3	Nậm Khắt			0	
1		Thào Cánh Dờ	5	3	2
2		Thào A Thờ	5	3	2
3		Thào Phóng Khai	2	1	1
4		Thào A Hừ	4	2	2
5		Thào A Dương	5	3	2
6		Thào A Nủ	3	2	1
7		Thào A Tống	3	2	1
8		Thào Dua Ca	4	2	2
9		Thào A Chư	5	3	2
10		Thào A Đình	5	3	2
11		Thào A Chờ	5	3	2
12		Giàng Tống Say	2	1	1
13		Thào A Lý	4	2	2
14		Thào A Ký	5	3	2
15		Thào A Dê	3	2	1
16		Thào A Trừ	3	2	1
17		Vàng A Phứ	4	2	2
18		Vàng Tủa Vàng	5	3	2
19		Háng A Tú	5	3	2
20		Háng Pàng Diên	5	3	2
21		Vàng Pàng Lầu	2	1	1
22		Vàng Sú Rùa	4	2	2
23		Vàng A Sứ	5	3	2
24		Háng Nhã Cưa	3	2	1
25		Háng Chử Sứ	3	2	1
26		Háng Nhã Chư	4	2	2
27		Háng A Cu	5	3	2
28		Giàng Chờ Dê	5	3	2
29		Gàng Nhã Chồng	5	3	2
30		Giàng Cháy Già	2	1	1
31		Háng A Chư	4	2	2
32		Thào A Chư	5	3	2
33		Thào A Chảo	3	2	1
34		Thào A Màng	3	2	1
35		Thào A Sứ	4	2	2
36		Thào A Páo	5	3	2
37		Thào A Chun	5	3	2
38		Thào A Chơ	5	3	2
39		Thào Nủ Vàng	2	1	1
40		Thào Là Lử	4	2	2
41		Vàng A Dẫn	5	3	2
42		Vàng A Tủa	3	2	1
43		Vàng A Dùn	3	2	1
44		Háng A Páo	4	2	2
45		Vàng A Cua	5	3	2
46		Thào A Vàng	5	3	2
47		Thào A Páo	5	3	2
48		Giàng Mão Di	2	1	1
49		Thào A Lầu	4	2	2
50		Thào A Vàng	5	3	2
51		Thào A Dờ	3	2	1

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
52		Thào Nữ Phứ	3	2	1
53		Thào Vàng Chua	4	2	2
54		Vàng Sông Tủa	5	3	2
55		Thào Trù Sử	5	3	2
56		Giàng Thị Sú	5	3	2
57		Lý Chua Thảo	2	1	1
58		Lý A Già	4	2	2
59		Lý A Cùa	5	3	2
60		Lý A Dê	3	2	1
61		Lý A Lông	3	2	1
62		Lý Sái Dờ	4	2	2
63		Giàng Tổng Say	5	3	2
64		Giàng Súa Giàng	5	3	2
65		Giàng A Rùn	5	3	2
66		Giàng A Lũ	2	1	1
67		Giàng A Chơ	4	2	2
68		Thào Nữ Lâu	5	3	2
69		Thào A Nhà	3	2	1
70		Thào Chu Giàng	3	2	1
71		Thào A Tủa	4	2	2
72		Vàng Chừ Cầu	5	3	2
73		Thào A Râu	5	3	2
74		Thào A Cưa	5	3	2
75		Sùng A Giàng	2	1	1
76		Thào A Vàng	4	2	2
77		Thào Púa Giàng	5	3	2
78		Thào Chờ Chù	3	2	1
79		Thào Chu Páo	3	2	1
80		Vàng A Kỳ	4	2	2
81		Vàng A Su	5	3	2
82		Vàng A Cau	5	3	2
83		Mùa Chủ Dờ	5	3	2
84		Mùa A Khài	2	1	1
85		Mùa A Sàng	4	2	2
86		Mùa A Cùa	5	3	2
87		Mùa A Lông	3	2	1
88		Mùa A Chờ	3	2	1
89		Mùa Tổng Sinh	4	2	2
90		Mùa Dải Dờ	5	3	2
91		Lý Páo Giàng	5	3	2
92		Mùa A Phải	5	3	2
93		Giàng A Sinh	2	1	1
94		Mùa Sinh Tổng	4	2	2
95		Mùa A Kang	5	3	2
96		Mùa Chừ Toá	3	2	1
97		Thào A Chừ	3	2	1
98		Vàng A Dờ	4	2	2
99		Vàng A Lý	5	3	2
100		Vàng A Đé	5	3	2
101		Vàng A Dê	5	3	2
102		Vàng A Dớ	2	1	1
103		Vàng Xừ Ninh	4	2	2
104		Lý A Cơ	5	3	2
105		Lý A Sinh	3	2	1
106		Thào Vàng Páo	3	2	1

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
107		Giàng A Chung	4	2	2
108		Lý A Chun	5	3	2
109		Lý A Cửa	5	3	2
110		Lý Vàng Lữ	5	3	2
111		Lý A Khua Sún	2	1	1
112		Lý A Cưa	4	2	2
113		Lý Mùa Già	5	3	2
114		Giàng A Lâu	3	2	1
115		Giàng Ca Páo	3	2	1
116		Giàng A Pờ	4	2	2
117		Giàng A Phừ	5	3	2
118		Giàng A Dê	5	3	2
119		Giàng A Nhà	5	3	2
120		Giàng A Sứ	2	1	1
121		Giàng A Chừ	4	2	2
122		Giàng A Thào	5	3	2
123		Giàng A Hù	3	2	1
124		Giàng A Mãng	3	2	1
125		Giàng A Linh	4	2	2
126		Giàng A Phàu	5	3	2
127		Lão Nhà Chư	5	3	2
128		Lão A Cớ	5	3	2
129		Lão A Kỳ	2	1	1
130		Lão A Chú	4	2	2
131		Lão A Nủ	5	3	2
132		Lão Tao Châu	3	2	1
133		Lão A Rùa	3	2	1
134		Lão Sái Chu	4	2	2
135		Lão Sái Pê	5	3	2
136		Lão Vàng Khùa	5	3	2
137		Lão Xú Rùa	5	3	2
138		Lão A Sòng	2	1	1
139		Lão Nhà Sứ	4	2	2
140		Lão Khử Mão	5	3	2
141		Lão A Thịnh	3	2	1
142		Lão A Sàng	3	2	1
143		Lão A Tinh	4	2	2
144		Lão A Châu	5	3	2
145		Lão A Phường	5	3	2
146		Lão A Thà	5	3	2
147		Lão Thào Chư	2	1	1
148		Lão A Sinh	4	2	2
149		Lão A Xảo	5	3	2
150		Lão A Chù	5	3	2
151		Lão Già Chà	2	1	1
152		Lão A Tánh	4	2	2
153		Lão A Cháng	5	3	2
154		Lão A Su	3	2	1
155		Lão A Tai	3	2	1
156		Lão Tủa Ly	4	2	2
157		Lão A Rùa	5	3	2
158		Lão A Cớ	5	3	2
159		Hảng A Xà	5	3	2
160		Hảng A Khử	2	1	1
161		Hảng A Nào	4	2	2
162		Hảng A Chù	5	3	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
163		Hàng A Mày	3	2	1
164		Hàng A Tinh	3	2	1
165		Hàng A Súa	4	2	2
166		Hàng A Sàng	5	3	2
167		Hàng A Chợ	5	3	2
168		Hàng A Chư	5	3	2
169		Hàng A Đỉnh	2	1	1
1.4	Mô Dê			0	
1		Giàng Khua Tống	7	4	3
2		Giàng Nủ Lầu	6	3	3
3		Hàng A Páo	4	2	2
4		Vàng A Cùa	5	3	2
5		Thào A Vãng	5	3	2
6		Thào A Páo	5	3	2
7		Giàng Mào Di	2	1	1
8		Thào A Lầu	4	2	2
9		Thào A Vãng	5	3	2
10		Thào A Dờ	3	2	1
11		Thào Nủ Phử	3	2	1
12		Thào Vàng Chua	4	2	2
13		Vàng Sông Tủa	5	3	2
14		Thào Trù Sứ	5	3	2
15		Hồ Song Dê	5	3	2
16		Mùa Súa Giàng	5	3	2
17		Mùa Nhà Chông	7	4	3
18		Mùa Vàng Súng	6	3	3
19		Cứ Sáu Cu	6	3	3
20		Cứ Vàng Lòng	4	2	2
21		Sùng Chử Chang	5	3	2
22		Sùng Vàng Cùa	4	2	2
23		Cứ Nhà Chũa	6	3	3
24		Sùng A Báo	3	2	1
25		Sùng Chống Lứ	4	2	2
26		Sùng A Sáu	4	2	2
27		Mùa Vàng Súng	7	4	3
28		Vàng Nủ Súa	5	3	2
29		Vàng A Xinh	3	2	1
30		Tháo A Chú	4	2	2
31		Giàng Nủ Khua	5	3	2
32		Mùa Nủ Chú	4	2	2
	Sub-total Hmong		1,142	572	570
2	Tram Tau Hmong				
2.1	Pa Lau				
1		Thào A Sùng	5	3	2
2		Thào A Nhã	4	2	2
3		Thào A Sinh	7	4	3
4		Giàng A Chạy	9	5	4
5		Hàng A Sủ	6	3	3
6		Giàng A Páo	5	3	2
7		Thào A Vư	4	2	2
8		Thào A Páo	4	2	2
9		Thào A Dành	6	3	3
2	Xã Hồ				
1		Giàng A Chủ	5	3	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
2		Lù A Sinh	3	2	1
3		Lù Giàng Páo	4	2	2
4		Giàng Tống Chua	7	4	3
5		Thào Thị Dơ	8	4	4
6		Lù Thị Mao	11	6	5
7		Lù Nhà Sứ	5	3	2
8		Lù A Sang	4	2	2
9		Lý Blà Di	6	3	3
10		Lý Là Xứ	7	4	3
11		Lý Mão Chua	4	2	2
12		Lý Dua Đê	7	4	3
13		Giàng A Ninh	9	5	4
14		Giàng A Sứ	7	4	3
15		Giàng A Già	6	3	3
16		Giàng A Tầng	7	4	3
17		Giàng A Cửa	2	1	1
18		Mùa A Hồ	4	2	2
19		Mùa A Sứ	5	3	2
20		Mùa A Chờ	3	2	1
21		Chờ A Páo	5	3	2
22		Mùa A Vàng	3	2	1
23		Mùa A Chụ	4	2	2
24		Giàng A Hồ	5	3	2
25		Giàng A Sái	2	1	1
26		Giàng A Chung	4	2	2
27		Lý A Chun	5	3	2
28		Lý A Cửa	5	3	2
29		Lý Vàng Lữ	5	3	2
30		Lý A Khua Sún	2	1	1
31		Lý A Cửa	4	2	2
32		Lý Mùa Già	5	3	2
33		Giàng A Lâu	3	2	1
34		Giàng Ca Páo	3	2	1
35		Giàng A Pờ	4	2	2
36		Giàng A Phử	5	3	2
37		Giàng A Đê	5	3	2
38		Giàng A Nhà	5	3	2
2.3	Hát Lứu				
1		Lương Văn Nhánh	4	2	2
2		Nông Thị án	7	4	3
3		Lù Chờ Phử	6	3	3
4		Lù A Di	3	2	1
5		Lù Chờ Vòng	10	5	5
6		Chàng A Páo	8	4	4
7		Lò Văn Quý	4	2	2
8		Hoàng Văn Xà	3	2	1
9		Hà Văn Ôn	5	3	2
10		Lò Văn Ngô	6	3	3
11		Lường Văn Panh	3	2	1
12		Lò Văn Hoan	4	2	2
13		Hoàng Văn Sơ	4	2	2
2.4	Trạm Tầu			0	
1		Cứ A Vừa	6	3	3
2		Giàng A Dơ	3	2	1
3		Thào A Ninh	4	2	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
4		Giàng Nủ Lâu	3	2	1
5		Sùng A Chung	3	2	1
6		Vàng A Sang	4	2	2
7		Sùng A Linh	3	2	1
8		Cử A Sân	3	2	1
9		Sùng A Chúng	3	2	1
10		Giàng A Sáng	4		4
	Sub-total Hmong		341	169	172
	Thai				
2.1	Pá lau				
1		Lò Văn Chài	8	4	2
2		Hoàng Văn Chài	4	2	1
3		Hoàng Văn Nhiêm	6	3	2
4		Hoàng văn-Chòi	6	3	4
5		Lò Văn Sính	5	2	3
6		Hoàng văn Nối	3	1	1
7		Lò văn Pằng	5	2	1
8		Đông Văn Kếp	5	2	2
9		Lường Văn Tàu	5	2	1
10		Hoàng Văn Ngân	8	4	1
11		Lò Văn Nối	5	2	2
12		Hoàng văn Sĩ	3	1	1
13		Mò Văn Hậu	8	4	3
	Sub-total Thai		71	35	24
	Tay				
2.1	Hát Lứu				
1		Lò Văn Vui	4	2	1
2		Ngô Văn Mông	7	4	2
3		Ngô Văn Thắng	6	3	2
4		Hoàng Xuân Yên	5	3	1
5		Mai Văn Lạc	6	3	1
6		Ngô Văn Nguyệt	5	3	1
7		Mai văn Sạch	5	3	1
8		Lò Văn Sự	7	4	1
9		Mai Văn Quảng	8	4	3
10		Hoàng Thị Luộc	5	3	3
11		Hà Văn Đoàn	3	2	1
2.2	Trạm Tấu				
1		Đinh Văn Năm	4	2	1
2		Đặng Văn Chài	5	3	3
3		Sa Thị Tinh	3	2	2
	Sub-total Tay		73	37	18
3	Văn Yên				
	Tay				
3.1	Đại Phác				
1		Hoàng Đình Mạch	7	4	3
2		Hoàng Đình Vìn	7	4	3
3		Hoàng Đình Trường	5	3	2
4		Hoàng Đình Hậu	6	3	3
5		Hoàng Thị Xuân	5	3	2
6		Hoàng Đình Cúc	4	2	2
7		Hoàng Đình Thắng	5	3	2
8		Hoàng Đình Hanh	8	4	4
9		Hoàng Đình Thăng	6	3	3
10		Hoàng Xuân Thường	6	3	3

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
11		Hoàng Văn Lan	5	3	2
12		Hoàng Đình Tuấn	4	2	2
3.2	Phong dụ thượng			0	0
1		Lò Văn Vui	4	2	2
2		Ngô Văn Mông	7	4	3
3		Ngô Văn Thắng	6	3	3
4		Hoàng Xuân Yên	5	3	2
5		Mai Văn Lạc	6	3	3
6		Ngô Văn Nguyệt	5	3	2
7		Mai Văn Sạch	5	3	2
8		Lò Văn Sự	7	4	3
9		Mai Văn Quảng	8	4	4
10		Hoàng Thị Luộc	5	3	2
11		Ngô Thị Nga	4	2	2
12		Lò Văn Sống	5	3	2
13		Mai Văn Sơn	6	3	3
14		Mai Văn Quy	7	4	3
15		Lò Văn Điện	5	3	2
16		Ngô Văn Đức	6	3	3
17		Mai Văn Tâm	5	3	2
3.3	Phong Dụ Hạ			0	0
1		Hà Văn Thiện	6	3	3
2		Ngô Văn Lý	6	3	3
3		Ngô Văn Lương	4	2	2
4		Hà Văn Chao	4	2	2
5		Hoàng Văn Thắng	6	3	3
6		Hà Cơ Yếu	5	3	2
7		Hà Xuân Mãng	6	3	3
8		Hoàng Văn Trường	4	2	2
9		Hà Văn Dũng	5	3	2
10		Hà Hồng Man	6	3	3
11		Hà Thế Lư	5	3	2
12		Ngô Văn Tân	5	3	2
13		Hoàng Ngọc Lân	4	2	2
14		Hà Ngọc Lâm	4	2	2
15		Hoàng Văn Tám	5	3	2
16		Hoàng Tuấn Anh	5	3	2
17		Lương Văn Trường	4	2	2
18		Hoàng Thanh Sơn	4	2	2
19		Hoàng Văn Thượng	5	3	2
20		Hà Đức Luyện	6	3	3
21		Hoàng Văn Nhạc	4	2	2
22		Hoàng Văn Đặng	5	3	2
23		Hà Văn Đông	3	2	1
24		Hà Văn Tập	3	2	1
25		Hoàng Văn Mạnh	6	3	3
26		Hà Văn Đê	4	2	2
27		Vi Văn Sinh	3	2	1
28		Hoàng Văn Nghiệp	3	2	1
29		Lương Văn Sớm	4	2	2
3.4	Hoàng Thắng			0	0
1		Trương Văn Nghi	2	1	1
2		Hà Kim Doanh	4	2	2
3.5	Nà Hẩu			0	0
1		Đặng Văn Chài	5	3	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
2		Sa Thị Tĩnh	3	2	1
	Sub-total Tay		312	157	155
	Hmong				
3	Phong Dụ Thượng				
1		Nông Thị án	7	4	3
2		Lù Chờ Phứ	6	3	3
3		Lù A Di	3	2	1
4		Lù Chờ Vòng	10	5	5
5		Chàng A Páo	8	4	4
6		Lù A Giàng	4	2	2
7		Lù A Dua	6	3	3
8		Lù Chờ Mong	6	3	3
9		Chàng A Dènh	3	2	1
10		Lù Khua Kỳ	6	3	3
11		Lù A Chua	4	2	2
3	Nà Hẩu			0	0
1		Sùng A Phừ	4	2	2
2		Sùng Nhà Páo	3	2	1
3		Giàng A Páo	4	2	2
4		Vàng A Lùng	5	3	2
5		Cứ A Chống	4	2	2
6		Hoàng A Chùa	4	2	2
7		Giàng A Chanh	4	2	2
8		Lý A Sèo	4	2	2
9		Lý Phúc Tá	5	3	2
10		Lò Rào Phin	5	3	2
11		Lý Văn Thông	4	2	2
12		Sùng A Phừ	3	2	1
13		Giàng A Nhà	4	2	2
14		Hàng A Vàng	4	2	2
15		Giàng A Lễ	4	2	2
16		Lý Sài Sang	5	3	2
17		Giàng A Chảo	6	3	3
18		Cứ A Sùng	4	2	2
19		Vàng Chừ Súa	8	4	4
20		Giàng A Sênh	8	4	4
21		Vàng A Sở	4	2	2
22		Vàng A Chống	6	3	3
23		Vàng A Sùng	7	4	3
24		Vàng A Chu	6	3	3
25		Cứ A Long	6	3	3
26		Vàng A Nú	7	4	3
	Sub-total Hmong		191	96	95
	Dao				
3.1	Phong Dụ Thượng	Siêu Quốc Việt	4	2	2
3.2	Hoàng Thắng			0	0
1		Triệu Văn Học	2	1	1
2		Triệu Đức Hành	3	2	1
3		Triệu Văn Tuấn	3	2	1
4		Triệu Quý Ngân	4	2	2
5		Triệu Đức Quảng	4	2	2
6		Trịnh Đình Phụng	3	2	1
7		Triệu Quý Ninh	3	2	1
8		Triệu Anh Quý	3	2	1

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
9		Triệu Quý Kim	3	2	1
10		Triệu Tài Chiêu	3	2	1
11		Triệu Đình Vượng	4	2	2
12		Triệu Đức Vượng	3	2	1
13		Dương Trung Lâm	3	2	1
14		Dương Trung Khoa	4	2	2
15		Triệu Đức Thắng	3	2	1
16		Triệu Quý Lợi	3	2	1
17		Triệu Quý Long	3	2	1
18		Triệu Quý Lưu	3	2	1
19		Triệu Đức Minh	3	2	1
20		Triệu Đình Long	3	2	1
21		Triệu Đức Long	3	2	1
22		Dương Kim Thọ	3	2	1
23		Dương Đức Thành	4	2	2
24		Triệu Quý Đình	3	2	1
25		Dương Trung Quyền	3	2	1
26		Dương Trung Tư	4	2	2
27		Dương Trung Phúc	4	2	2
28		Dương Trung Thắng	4	2	2
29		Triệu Đình Thành	3	2	1
30		Triệu Đức Tiến	4	2	2
31		Dương Kim Sơn	3	2	1
32		Triệu Đức Ngân	3	2	1
33		Triệu Văn Tư	3	2	1
34		Triệu Quý Liên	2	1	1
3.3	Nà Hẩu			0	0
1		Nguyễn Văn Ngọ	4	2	2
2		Hoàng Văn Cao	4	2	2
3		Lò Văn Khâm	4	2	2
4		Hà Văn Liên	4	2	2
	Sub-total Dao		129	70	59
	Thai				
3.4	Nà Hẩu				
1		Lò Thị Thiêm	3	2	1
	Sub-total Thai		3	2	1
	Muong				
3.1	Mỏ vàng				
1		Đặng Văn Hùng	4	2	2
2		Đặng Kim Chu	6	3	3
3		Hoàng Văn Sún	6	3	3
4		Đặng kim Hiếu	5	3	2
5		Triệu Thừa Tài	9	5	4
6		Lý Hữu Thọ	7	4	3
7		Đặng Văn Đu	4	2	2
8		Đặng Văn Sinh	4	2	2
9		Đặng Văn Thột	4	2	2
10		Đặng Văn Náy	5	3	2
11		Đặng Đăng Lâm	4	2	2
12		Đặng Nho Hía	6	3	3
13		Đặng Nho Quyền	5	3	2
14		Triệu Phúc Hoà	5	3	2
15		Đặng Kim Hín	4	2	2
16		Đặng Nguyên Quang	5	3	2
17		Đặng Nho Thọ	4	2	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
18		Đặng văn Lán Say	5	3	2
19		Đặng Nho Sơn	4	2	2
20		Đặng Văn Đí	4	2	2
21		Đặng Văn Sinh Lân	5	3	2
22		Đặng Văn Tền	4	2	2
23		Bàn Thị Nhiêm	3	2	1
24		Đặng Văn Lò	4	2	2
25		Triệu Phúc Bảo	4	2	2
26		Đặng Văn Lán	4	2	2
	Sub-total Muong		124	68	56
4	Văn Chấn Tay				
4.1	Thanh lương				
1		Lý Văn Chính	5	3	2
2		Đinh Văn Cương	4	2	2
3		Lê Văn Tạo	6	3	3
4		Hoàng Thị Thanh	3	2	1
5		Hoàng Đức Phúc	4	2	2
6		Cầm văn Thơm	4	2	2
7		Vy Văn Thơ	3	2	1
8		Bùi Văn Nha	4	2	2
9		Đinh Văn Hiến	4	2	2
10		Hà Đình Thơ	3	2	1
11		Hà Văn Hoà	4	2	2
12		Đinh Văn Chiêu	4	2	2
13		Bùi Văn Tinh	4	2	2
14		Hà Văn Khiêm	6	3	3
15		Hà Văn Huân	5	3	2
16		Hà văn Bích	6	3	3
17		Đinh Văn Pán	4	2	2
4.2	Sơn A			0	0
1		Đỗ Văn Đăng	5	3	2
2		Ngân Văn Lý	5	3	2
3		Lò Văn Thịnh	4	2	2
4		Đinh Văn Năm	4	2	2
5		Đặng Văn Chài	5	3	2
6		Sa Thị Tĩnh	3	2	1
7		Hoàng Văn So	4	2	2
8		Đỗ Văn Hùng	4	2	2
4.3	Thượng Bằng La			0	0
1		Hà Văn Bình	3	2	1
2		Hà Đình Sơn	3	2	1
3		Hoàng Trung Nông	4	2	2
4		Hoàng Tuyên	3	2	1
5		Hoàng Thị Phòng	3	2	1
6		Hà Ngọc Toàn	3	2	1
7		Hoàng Thức	4	2	2
8		Hà Văn Ngọc	3	2	1
9		Hà Đình Ngăn	3	2	1
10		Hà Xuân Toàn	3	2	1
11		Hà Xuân Tuệ	3	2	1
12		Hoàng Kim Hải	2	1	1
13		Trương Văn Hồng	3	2	1
14		Trương Ngọc Sơn	3	2	1
15		Hà Thị Sa	3	2	1

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
4.4	Thạch lương			0	0
1		Hà Minh Vam	4	2	2
2		Hoàng Văn Nhất	4	2	2
3		Lò Văn Căn	4	2	2
4		Lò Văn Sánh	5	3	2
5		Đông Văn Đơ	4	2	2
6		Hoàng Văn Tâm	4	2	2
7		Hà Văn Nú	4	2	2
8		Phan Văn Nam	4	2	2
9		Lò Văn Học	4	2	2
10		Lò Văn Sâm	4	2	2
11		Đông Văn Bè	4	2	2
4.5	Đại Lịch			0	0
1		Tạ Quang Đoàn	4	2	2
2		Lò Văn Hà	3	2	1
3		Hà Thị Sang		0	0
4		Hà Văn Thịnh	4	2	2
5		Tạ Quang Chiến	4	2	2
6		Hoàng Văn Khang	6	3	3
7		Hà Thị Hương	2	1	1
8		Hà Văn Chí	5	3	2
9		Ngô Thị Thiết	2	1	1
10		Hoàng Đình Hội	5	3	2
11		Hoàng Đình Văn	3	2	1
12		Hà Trọng Khánh	4	2	2
13		Hoàng Đình Bằng	5	3	2
14		Hoàng Thị Vân	1	1	0
15		Phạm Văn Mạch	4	2	2
16		Phạm Văn Tường	4	2	2
17		Kiều Thị Sinh	3	2	1
4.6	Nghĩa Tâm			0	0
1		Lò Văn Kinh	4	2	2
2		Đình Công Sức	3	2	1
3		Nguyễn Văn Tuyển	4	2	2
4		Nguyễn Hữu Thanh	4	2	2
5		Hoàng Văn Nghị	5	3	2
6		Hoàng Thị Nở	3	2	1
7		Hoàng Đình Dự	7	4	3
8		Hoàng Ngọc Ut	4	2	2
9		Hoàng Thị Khoai	5	3	2
10		Hoàng Đình Tường	4	2	2
11		Đình Công Chi	4	2	2
12		Bùi Thế Kiên	3	2	1
13		Lương Văn Hoà	4	2	2
14		Hà Đình May	4	2	2
15		Đình Trọng Lai	3	2	1
16		Lý Văn Bốn	4	2	2
17		Hoàng Hữu Hiền	4	2	2
18		Trần Văn Linh	6	3	3
19		Hoàng Kim Lâm	4	2	2
20		Lê Hải Văn	4	2	2
21		Phạm Thị Miên	4	2	2
5	Tân Thịnh			0	0
1		Hoàng Hữu Cường	3	2	1
2		Hoàng Hữu Phòng	4	2	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
3		Hà Văn Chuật	2	1	1
4		Nguyễn Văn Thiện	6	3	3
5		Hoàng Hữu Tiệp	2	1	1
6		Hà Văn Máy	5	3	2
7		Hoàng Hữu Thái	4	2	2
8		Hoàng Hữu Vóc	4	2	2
9		Hà Văn Cương	5	3	2
10		Hà Hữu Hoàn	6	3	3
11		Bùi Đình Nhai	5	3	2
12		Lò Văn Châu	5	3	2
13		Hà Văn Phong	4	2	2
14		Hà Văn Thế	3	2	1
15		Hoàng Văn Lịch	5	3	2
16		Hà Đình Miên	4	2	2
17		Hà Ngọc Cảnh	3	2	1
18		Hoàng Hữu Khởi	4	2	2
4.8	Hạnh Sơn			0	0
1		Hà Ngọc Thắng	5	3	2
2		Phạm Văn Chanh	6	3	3
3		Hoàng Văn Kiên	3	2	1
4		Triệu Văn Cương	6	3	3
5		Hà Văn Khiên	5	3	2
6		Hà Văn Hùng	3	2	1
7		Hoàng Văn Quý	4	2	2
8		Hoàng Đức Bơ	8	4	4
9		Phạm Văn Cương	3	2	1
10		Phạm Văn Lý	4	2	2
4.9	An Lương			0	0
1		Lý Văn Hợp	5	3	2
2		Lương Thị Ân	2	1	1
3		Nông Văn Lệ	6	3	3
4		Nông Văn Nhâm	9	5	4
5		Lộc Văn Ban	7	4	3
6		Xa Văn Thanh	5	3	2
7		Lộc Trọng Hoan	6	3	3
8		Hà Văn Khoé	6	3	3
9		Lộc Trọng Thượng	4	2	2
10		Xa Văn Dong	5	3	2
11		Nguyễn Văn Thích	5	3	2
12		Xa Văn Đê	5	3	2
13		Nông Văn Chính	6	3	3
14		Nông Văn Thanh	4	2	2
15		Hoàng Thị Mai	6	3	3
16		Lộc Văn Thịnh	5	3	2
17		Lộc Trọng Sơn	4	2	2
18		Hà Văn Lợi	3	2	1
19		Nông Đức Lợi	3	2	1
20		Hà Văn Hùng	5	3	2
21		Nguyễn Văn Thảo	5	3	2
22		Hoàng Văn Nhao	4	2	2
23		Lương Văn Bích	3	2	1
24		Lộc Trọng Xuân	4	2	2
25		Lý Văn Thanh	2	1	1
	Sub-total Tay Dao		584	317	267

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
4.1	Thanh Lương				
1		Lý Quảng Phú	3	2	1
2		Đình Văn ăng	5	3	2
3		Lộc Văn Duyên	4	2	2
4		Nguyễn Văn Hối	3	2	1
5		Hà Dương Sơn	4	2	2
4.2	Sơn A			0	0
1		Trần Thị Nhung	4	2	2
2		Hoàng Văn Chung	4	2	2
3		Lò Văn Quát	5	3	2
4		Đà Văn Tiến	4	2	2
5		Lò Văn Thái	5	3	2
6		Sâm Văn Tâm	4	2	2
7		Đình Văn Bình	5	3	2
8		Sâm Văn Kiểm	4	2	2
9		Hà Văn Thức	4	2	2
10		Nguyễn Văn Ngọ	4	2	2
11		Hoàng Văn Cao	4	2	2
12		Lò Văn Khâm	4	2	2
13		Hà Văn Liên	4	2	2
14		La Thị Tới	4	2	2
15		Phạm văn Chanh	4	2	2
4.3	Thượng Bằng La			0	0
1		Triệu Thị Sinh	3	2	1
4	Thạch Lương			0	0
1		Hà Minh Song	3	2	1
2		Hà Văn Hạt	4	2	2
3		Đông Văn Minh	4	2	2
4		Hoàng Văn Ty	5	3	2
5		Lò Văn Hối	4	2	2
6		Cầm Văn Liên	4	2	2
7		Lò Văn Báo	4	2	2
8		Đông Văn ún	5	3	2
9		Hoàng Văn Huy	4	2	2
10		Lò Thị Xương	4	2	2
11		Đình Văn Lanh	5	3	2
12		Lò Văn Vín	4	2	2
13		Đông Văn Ninh	5	3	2
14		Lò Văn Hoan	5	3	2
15		Đông Văn Tơ	4	2	2
16		Lò Văn Bốn	4	2	2
17		Lường Văn Xiên	4	2	2
18		Lò Văn Sỹ	5	3	2
4.5	Nghĩa Tâm			0	0
1		Khuong Văn Linh	5	3	2
2		Hà Văn Đông	4	2	2
3		Bùi Văn Lý	4	2	2
4		Hoàng Xuân Bắc	4	2	2
5		Lò Văn Sơn	4	2	2
	Sub-total Dao		183	100	83
	Thai				
4.1	Sơn A				
1		Lò Thị Thiêm	3	1	2
4.2	Thạch Lương			0	0
1		Lò Minh Điền	4	2	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
2		Lê Văn Bun	4	2	2
3		Lò Văn Năm	3	1	2
4.3	Tân Thịnh			0	0
1		Vũ Văn Trường	4	2	2
4.4	Hạnh Sơn			0	0
1		Lương Văn Hùng	3	1	2
2		Cần Ngọc Hân	5	2	3
3		Đông Đức Lát	7	3	4
4		Lương Văn Kiệt	5	2	3
5		Đông Văn Vọng	4	2	2
6		Lò Văn Tươi	4	2	2
7		Cầm Văn Sầu	3	1	2
8		Vì Văn Thơm	6	3	3
9		Lò Văn Sươi	5	2	3
10		Vì Văn Lâm	8	4	4
11		Vì Văn Cù	7	3	4
12		Hà Đình Sột	6	3	3
13		Đèo Văn Inh	7	3	4
14		Cầm Ngọc Liêng	8	4	4
15		Hoàng Văn Vạn	6	3	3
16		Lò Văn Sinh	6	3	3
17		Cầm Ngọc Dung	6	3	3
18		Lò Văn Lát	7	3	4
19		Hoàng Văn Song	7	3	4
20		Hoàng Văn Thanh	6	3	3
21		Vì Văn Minh	7	3	4
22		Hoàng Văn Quý	7	3	4
23		Lường Kim Văn	5	2	3
4.5	Gia Hội			0	0
1		Ngân Văn Sâm	4	2	2
2		Trương Văn Ban	3	1	2
3		Lò Văn Thanh	3	1	2
4		Lò Văn Yến	4	2	2
5		Lò Văn Chnah	3	1	2
6		Hoàng Văn Dư	3	1	2
7		Hà Văn Hơ	7	3	4
8		Hà Văn Hoan	5	2	3
9		Lương Văn Tươi	4	2	2
10		Lò Văn Chao	4	2	2
11		Chu Văn Paán	4	2	2
12		Ngân Văn Phóng	3	1	2
13		Ngân Văn Léch	3	1	2
14		Ngân Văn Pạn	5	2	3
15		Ngân Văn Thuận	3	1	2
16		Ngân Văn Pôn	3	1	2
17		Lò Văn Chài	3	1	2
18		Cầm Văn Ngợi	4	2	2
19		Lò Văn Thích	4	2	2
20		Lò Văn Hân	4	2	2
21		Hà Thi On	3	1	2
	Sub-total Thai		232	114	118
	Hmong				
4.1	Nghĩa Tâm				
1		Hà Văn Liên	4	2	2
4.2	Sùng Đô			0	0

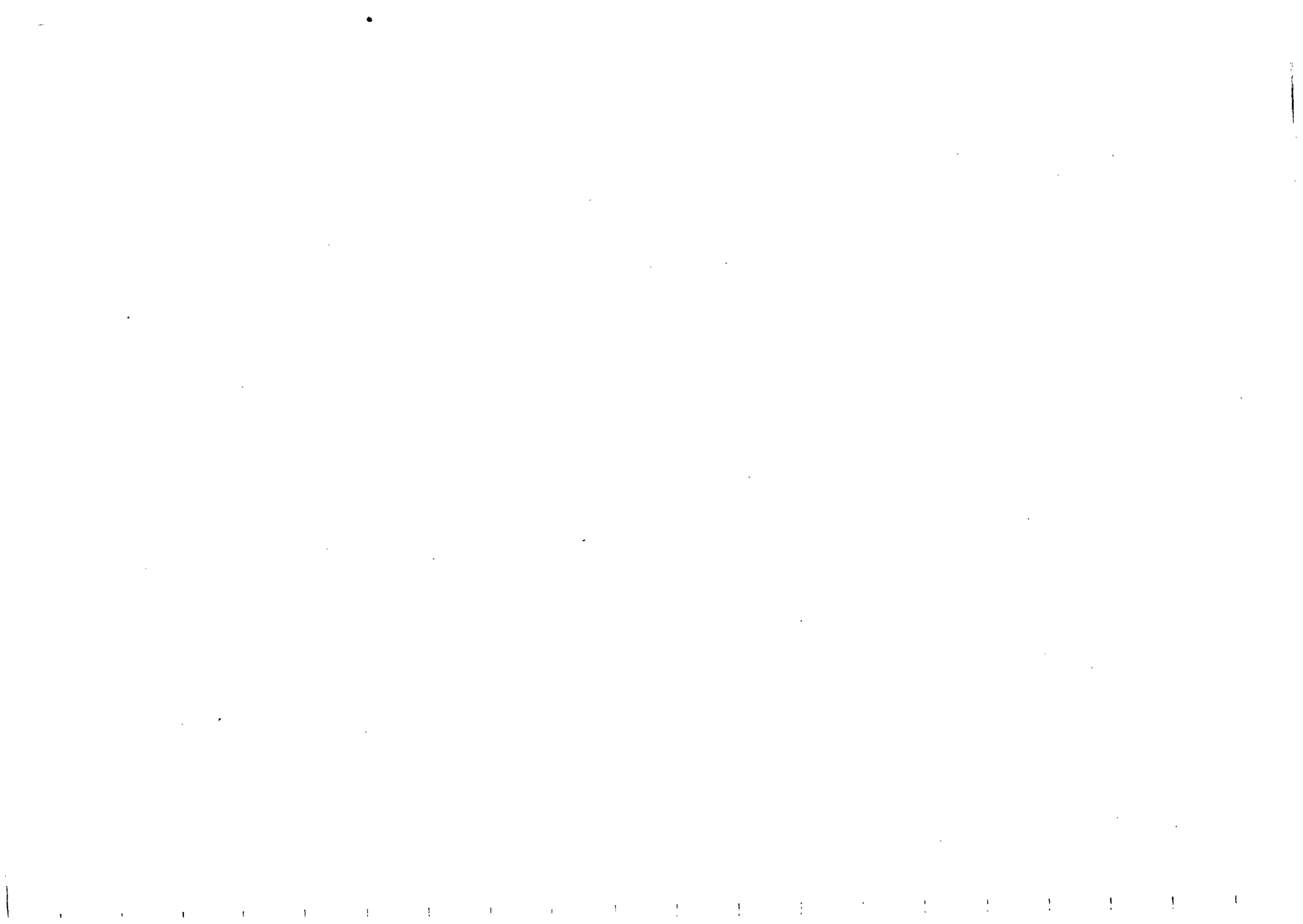
Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
1		Cứ A Sùng	4	2	2
2		Giàng A Sênh	8	4	4
3		Vàng A Sùng	7	4	3
4		Vàng A Chu	6	3	3
5		Cứ A Long	6	3	3
6		Vàng A Nú	7	4	3
7		Giàng A Páo	7	4	3
8		Cứ Vàng Ly	8	4	4
9		Giàng A Lừ	6	3	3
10		Cứ A Kỳ	11	6	5
	Sub-total Hmong		74	37	37
	Muong				
4.1	Hanh Son				
1		Đình Văn Phương	4	2	2
2		Hà Văn Báo	3	2	1
3		Đình Văn San	4	2	2
4		Ngọc Văn Quyển	5	3	2
5		Ngọc Văn Hới	5	3	2
6		Ngọc Văn Sinh	3	2	1
	Sub-total Muong		24	13	11
5	Trán Yên Tay				
5.1	Hung Thịnh				
1		Đỗ Văn Tới	4	2	2
2		Đình Văn Hoà	4	2	2
3		Vũ Minh Quê	4	2	2
4		Lý Văn Nha	2	1	1
5		Nguyễn Văn Yêu	4	2	2
6		Đình Văn Hoà	4	2	2
7		Đình Văn Tố	8	4	4
8		Hà Văn Thắng	6	3	3
9		Hà Văn Ích	5	3	2
10		Vũ Hữu Chiến	3	2	1
11		Nguyễn Văn Yêu	4	2	2
12		Đình Công Thành	3	2	1
13		Đỗ Văn Thành	4	2	2
14		Hà Văn Lợi	4	2	2
15		Vũ Tiến Đạc	4	2	2
16		Vũ Văn Minh	4	2	2
17		Đình Quang Hồng	3	2	1
18		Lương Kim Kính	2	1	1
5.2	Báo Đáp			0	0
1		Hán Văn Long	5	3	2
2		Nguyễn Văn Lập	3	2	1
3		Trần Văn Thủy	3	2	1
5.3	Lương Thịnh			0	0
1		Hà Văn Ngân	5	3	2
2		Nguyễn Văn Điền	5	3	2
3		Hoàng Văn Hành	2	1	1
4		Trần Quốc Tuyển	4	2	2
5.4	Việt Cường			0	0
1		Lương Văn Hiến	5	3	2
2		Lương Văn Nhàn	5	3	2
3		Vũ Trung Kiên	3	2	1
4		Vũ Xuân Thế	4	2	2

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
5		Lương Đình Loan	5	3	2
6		Lương Tiến Chức	4	2	2
7		Đỗ Tiến Mãi	4	2	2
	Sub-total Tay		129	65	64
	Nung				
5.1	Báo Đáp				
1		Hán Văn Hoà	2	1	1
2		Nguyễn Văn Hương	6	3	3
	Sub-total Nung		8	4	4
	Dao				
5.1	Lương Thịnh				
1		Dương Kim Khoa	5	3	2
2		Dương Kim Quán	7	4	3
3		Dương Đức Liên	5	3	2
4		Dương Trung Thành	6	3	3
	Sub-total Nung		23	13	10
6	Luc Yên				
	Tay				
6.1	Minh Xuân				
1		Nông Văn Bàn	3	2	1
2		Lã Văn Huy	3	2	1
3		Hoàng Đình Đản	3	2	1
4		Hoàng Mai Long	3	2	1
5		Triệu Thanh Thuộc	3	2	1
6		Hoàng Thị Bẩm	1	1	0
7		La Văn Ban	4	2	2
6.2	Minh Chuẩn			0	0
1		Lương Văn Quyết	4	2	2
2		Hoàng Văn Thuyết	3	2	1
3		Nguyễn Văn Quý	5	3	2
4		Hà Xuân Hường	3	2	1
5		Hà Xuân Hứa	6	3	3
6		Nguyễn Tiến Kê	4	2	2
7		Nguyễn Thị Lũy	2	1	1
8		Hà Văn Đoàn	3	2	1
9		Lã Quang Bách	5	3	2
10		Lý Văn Quanh	4	2	2
	Sub-total Tay		59	30	29
	Hmong				
6.1	Minh Chuẩn				
1		Trần Văn Dương	4	2	2
	Sub-total Hmong		4	2	2
	Cao Lan				
	Minh Chuẩn				
1		Rạng Văn Đồi	4	2	2
2		Lý Văn Ứ	4	2	2
	Sub-total Cao Lan		8	4	4
7	Yên Bình				
	Tay				
7.1	Ngọc Chấn				
1		Lê Quang Ước	5	3	2
1		Hoàng Văn Tú	4	2	2
2		Nguyễn Thị Thắm	4	2	2
3		Dương Văn Phùng	4	2	2
4		Lê Quang Hoà	6	3	3
5		Nông Xuân Tinh	3	2	1

Sr No	Districts/Communes	Head of HHs	Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
6		Hứa Văn Hường	4	2	2
7		Nông Văn Diên	4	2	2
8		Hoàng Văn Hải	4	2	2
9		Hoàng Xuân Thuỷ	4	2	2
10		Hứa Văn Chung	4	2	2
7.2	Bảo ái			0	0
1		Đặng Văn Chài	5	3	2
2		Sa Thị Tinh	3	2	1
3		Lò Văn Vui	4	2	2
4		Ngô Văn Mông	7	4	3
5		Ngô Văn Thắng	6	3	3
6		Hoàng Xuân Yên	5	3	2
7		Mai Văn Lạc	6	3	3
8		Ngô Văn Nguyệt	5	3	2
9		Mai Văn Sạch	5	3	2
10		Lò Văn Sự	7	4	3
11		Mai Văn Quảng	8	4	4
	Sub-total Tay Dao		107	54	53
7.1	Ngọc Chấn				
1		Nông Văn Thành	5	3	2
7	Bảo ái			0	0
1		Nguyễn Văn Ngo	4	2	2
2		Hoàng Văn Cao	4	2	2
3		Lò Văn Khâm	4	2	2
4		Hà Văn Liên	4	2	2
	Sub-total Dao		21	11	10
	Hmong				
7.1	Bảo ái				
1		Bế Văn Sửu	4	2	2
2		Phạm Thị Du	4	2	2
3		Từ Minh Chí	3	2	1
4		Nông Thị ần	7	4	3
5		Lù Chờ Phử	6	3	3
6		Lù A Di	3	2	1
	Sub-total Hmong		27	14	13
	Thai				
7.1	Bảo ái				
1		Lương Thị Cấu	4	2	2
2		Lò Thị Thiêm	3	1	2
	Sub-total Thai		7	3	4
	Cao Lan				
7.1	Tân Hương				
1		Đặng Minh Thấu	4	2	2
	Sub-total Cao Lan		4	2	2

Appendix 7

Social Impact Assessment



Appendix 7 – Social Impact Assessment

A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (MOLISA)	650*
2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school	690
3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school	719
4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school	367
5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school	398
6. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school	43
7. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school	37
8. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year	1
9. Availability of water supply facility (wells, streams, pipe water etc) in the community	Yes
10. Availability of electricity in the community	Pls. see table 1 below
11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity	Pls. see table 2 below

Existing Power Supply Capacity in the Project Areas

Distric/Commune	Population		Total MV (Km)	Total LV (Km)	Existing Capacity (KVA)	Existing Capacity		
	HHs	Persons				HHs	Persons	% HHs
1. Yên Bái								
1.1. Mù Cang Trãi								
1.1.1. Zế Su Phình**	282	1,650				47	145	16.67
1.1.2. Púng luông	470	2,700	0.6	1.50	100	125	676	26.60
1.1.3. Nậm Khát**	517	3,559				39	185	7.54
1.1.4. Mồ Dề	451	2,923						0.00
<i>Total 1</i>	<i>1,720</i>	<i>10,832</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>1,006</i>	<i>12.70</i>
1.2. Trạm Tấu								
1.2.1. Pá Lau	184	1,103						0.00
1.2.2. Xã Hồ	314	2,047						0.00
1.2.3. Hát Lầu	460	2,811						0.00
1.2.4. Tạm Tấu	285	1,737	1.1	1.20	100	18	68	6.32
<i>Total 2</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>7,698</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>1.58</i>
1.3. Văn Yên								
1.3.1. Đại Phác	640	2,890	1.5	3.00	260	237	880	37.03
1.3.2. Phong Dụ Thượng	716	4,453						0.00
1.3.3. Mỏ Vàng	609	3,292						0.00
1.3.4. Phong Dụ Hạ	692	3,623						0.00
1.3.5. Hoàng Thắng	508	2,007	7.25	4.00	250	216	976	42.52

* Among 928 EM DP HHs, there are 9 HHs of 'high income category', 269 HHs of 'medium income category' and 650 HHs of 'low income category'.

** It is noted that Ze Su Phing and Nam Khat communes in Mu Cang Chai district are having power supply from other communes.

1.3.6.Nà Hẩu	244	1,462							0.00
<i>Total 3</i>	<i>3,409</i>	<i>17,727</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>1,856</i>		<i>19.89</i>
1.4. Văn Chấn									
1.4.1.Thanh Long	720	4,262	3.6	4.90	100	21	187		2.92
1.4.2.Sơn A	937	4,377	1.2	12.00	125	26	176		2.77
1.4.3.Thông Bằng La	1,733	7,833	2	6.50	200	27	183		1.56
1.4.4.Thạch Long	720	3,190	4.80	5.34	250	33	173		4.58
1.4.5.Đại Lịch	1,038	5,215	3	4.86	175	21	62		2.02
1.4.6.Nghĩa Tâm	1,568	7,400	4.3	10.30	265	37	175		2.36
1.4.7.Sùng Đô	259	1,540							0.00
1.4.8.Tân Thịch	1,608	6,488	3.66	5.10	250	39	155		2.43
1.4.9.Hạnh Sơn	1,074	5,017	2.7	11.00	430	45	189		4.19
1.4.10.Nậm Lành	520	2,887	3.5	8.10	250	33	138		6.35
1.4.11.Gia Hội	900	5,074	0.1	9.60	100	40	161		4.44
1.4.12.An Lương	821	4,262							0.00
<i>Total 4</i>	<i>11,898</i>	<i>57,545</i>	<i>28.86</i>	<i>77.70</i>	<i>2,145</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>1,599</i>		<i>2.80</i>
1.5. Trấn Yên									
1.5.1.Cường Thịnh	571	2,203	1.20	8.60	175	79	274		13.84
1.5.2.Hnh Thịnh	1,056	4,576	2.70	7.20	275	62	252		5.87
1.5.3.Bảo Đáp	1,242	5,232	6.50	7.10	280	75	284		6.04
1.5.4.Long Thịnh	1,372	6,200	2.93	12.40	330	28	131		2.04
1.5.5.Việt Cờng	1,100	4,500	6.30	7.45	250	29	127		2.64
<i>Total 5</i>	<i>5,341</i>	<i>22,711</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>42.75</i>	<i>1,310</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>1,068</i>		<i>6.08</i>
1.6. Lục Yên									
1.6.1.Minh Xuân	1,475	6,898	4.50	5.30	250	21	118		1.42
1.6.2.Minh Chuẩn	540	2,645	4.50	4.90	125	15	61		2.78
<i>Total 6</i>	<i>2,015</i>	<i>9,543</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>179</i>		<i>2.10</i>
1.7. Yên Bình									
1.7.1.Ngọc Chấn	506	2,466	5.20	6.60	81.5	13	55		2.57
1.7.2.Tân Hơng	1,280	6,379	1.40	14.00	455	14	64		1.09
1.7.3.Hán Đà	916	4,015	0.85	5.60	100	29	103		3.17
1.7.4.Bảo ái	7,524	7,524	4.00	2.40	330	40	154		0.53
<i>Total 7</i>	<i>10,226</i>	<i>20,384</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>28.60</i>	<i>967</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>376</i>		<i>1.84</i>
Total	35,852	146,440	79.39	168.95	5,507	1,409	6,152		6.71

EM DPs – Power Supply Situation

EM DPs	HHs Without Power Supply	HHs With Power Supply		
		with proper HH connection and elec. meter	with HH connection but without elec. meter (fixed rate payment)	from connection to neighbors
<i>Hmong</i>	219	141	31	4
<i>Tay</i>	269	16	2	3
<i>Dao</i>	130	4	17	2
<i>Thai</i>	60	1	2	1
<i>Cao Lan</i>	14	1	1	1
<i>Muong</i>	5	1		
<i>Nung</i>	2			
Total	699	164	53	12
	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.		HHs required to have electric meter.	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.

Notes

The People's Committee of Yen Bai province already agreed to extent long-term loan (through BARD) for an amount covering total cost of household connection (average estimate of around 350,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EMs.

12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) *Types of natural resources in the area:*

	Natural Resource	Check		Natural Resource	Check
i.	Forest	Yes	iv.	Aquaculture/fishing	Yes
ii.	Lake, river	Yes	v.		
iii.	Coal and Minerals	Yes	vi.		

b) *Economic and livelihood systems:*

	Main Activity	% of EM HHs		Secondary Activity	% of EM
i.	sedentary agriculture	82.4	i.	sedentary agriculture	0
ii.	shifting agriculture	17.6	ii.	shifting agriculture	0
iii.	forestry	2.55	iii.	forestry	0
iv.	landless farm worker	0	iv.	landless farm worker	0
v.	off farm work	4.2	v.	off farm work	0
vi.	wage earners	3.78	vi.	wage earners	0
vii.	business	0	vii.	business	0

Notes

- Apart from the main activity of wet rice planting, maize planting, the small scale (household scale) aquaculture, fishing, live-stock breeding... can be considered as secondary activities. It is difficult to define the exact percentages of such 'secondary activities'.
- The 'shifting cultivation' and 'slash and burn' practices still exist among the EM communities in Yen Bai province* :
 - number of EM HHs with fixed residents but still practice shifting cultivation 5,419 HHs
 - number of EM HHs with nomadic residents and practice shifting cultivation 1,431 HHs

(The above said HHs are mainly in Luc Yen and Van Yen districts).

11. *Tenure systems* of main ethnic groups: briefly describe land ownership and tenure systems (e.g., communal ownership, private ownership, gender differences in ownership, etc.).

The land ownership of 928 HHs of *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* ethnic minority households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. All 928 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

12. Social information of ethnic minority community**

- a) *Key social and cultural systems* of main ethnic groups: e.g., group travels frequently to visit relatives in other communes; men travel alone but women do not travel alone;
- b) men stay at home while women work in the fields; boys go to school but girls are not allowed; group members intermarry with other members of other groups, etc.

The *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* communities in the project areas are not frequently visiting their far-off communities. Their relatives are living almost in the same community in the same location.

The *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* communities in the project areas have their own '*communal houses*' where they used to have certain 'get-togethers' for festivities and meetings.

Similar to the local *Viet* people, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* men used to undertake heavy works in the fields and women undertake lighter works in the fields as well as looking after their small children and home works.

* In 1999, there were 38,827 EM HHs (26% of total EM HHs in the province) still practiced shifting cultivation with either fixed residents and/or nomadic residents. However, by the end of 2004, such EM HHs reduced to 17.6% of total EM HHs in the province – e.i the figures shown in the notes above).
Source : 2004 Annual Report of the Yen Bai Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region.

** Please see details in Chapter 2 of EMDP report.

Currently, the majority of the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* school children in Yen Bai province are going to the common public schools where the Vietnamese is taught.

All the children of the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* EMs in Yen Bai province are attending the public schools where the Vietnamese language is taught. There are 9 boarding schools (67 classrooms with 1,610 pupils) for 'highland EMs' and there are also semi-boarding schools (totaling 2,906 pupils) in all the highland communes.

Social groupings of main ethnic groups: briefly ethnic types of groupings: e.g., formal and informal leaders (such as spiritual leaders, traditional healers), formal and informal groups such as farmers, women, youth, elderly, etc., who are the decision makers in the household? In the community?

In the project areas, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* shares all public activities with the *Viet* community i.e. joining the farmer association, women association, fatherland front etc. There are not any formal or informal groups of their own, however, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* spiritual leaders are their 'village chiefs'. It also means that in their community, their 'village chiefs' are the decision makers.

However, at home, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* men are the decision makers.

In the project areas, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* share all public activities with the *Viet* community i.e. joining the farmer association, women association etc. There are not any formal or informal groups of their own, however, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* spiritual leaders are their 'village chiefs'. It also means that in their community, their 'village chiefs' or their 'village elders' are the decision makers.

However, at home, the *Hmong, Tay, Dao, Thai, Cao Lan, Muong* and *Nung* men are the decision makers.

B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

Views from men and women on:

1. Potential positive impacts:

- a. Potential employment during subproject construction, or increased access to employment once the subproject constructed

Yes.

The Contractor(s) should employ the local labors where possible, particularly the unskilled labors.

* Or 'village elders'.

Once the project completed with a larger power supply network people would like to use it not only for lighting but also for business, services, aquaculture activities.

b. Increased access to electricity

Yes.

The EM DP households (699 HHs without power supply + 53 HHs having power supply at fixed rate + 12 HHs having power supply from the neighbors' connections) would like to have connection to the power supply networks. Certain low-income households would like to have access to loan for the connection*.

c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

Implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

2. Potential negative impacts:

a. Electric security:

Yes.

Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture)...

b. Physical and social problems related to subproject:

Yes.

EM DPs expressed their concern regarding sanitation issues and local food/foodstuff prices may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

c. Land acquisition for subproject construction:

Yes.

There are 925 EM DPs with permanently acquired land for tower foundations. Total acquired area is 22,025 m². The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is around 3,000 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is :

- <i>Hmong</i> community	0.67 %
- <i>Tay</i> community	2.36 %
- <i>Dao</i> community	1.27 %
- <i>Thai</i> community	0.54 %

* It is noted that the Yen Bai People's Committee already agreed that loan (through BARD covering the cost for household connection) with long-term payment on installments shall be extended to all low-income EMs in the project areas.

- <i>Cao Lan</i> community	1.11 %
- <i>Muong</i> community	0.30 %
- <i>Nung</i> community	0.22 %

EM DPs would like to be compensated for their acquired land at replacement cost.

- d. Threats to cultural properties and resources, such as archaeological sites and historical monuments, sacred and ceremonial sites, graveyards, medicinal plants, etc., in zone of influence:

No.

EM DPs expressed their satisfaction since such issues have been considered during the preliminary design stage and through thorough community consultation to minimize the negative impacts of the project and practically there is on impacts on such sensitive areas.

- e. Other negative influences:

Even by the completion of the project, the project efficiency can not cover 100% of the communities in the communes. Therefore, there may be negative influences to the communities that not yet having power supply networks.

C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Project

From Men:

- Earliest implementation of the project.
- Employment of local labors.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost and trees/crops at market prices.
- Ready to donate certain minor assets i.e. bamboo fences and certain short terms crops i.e. banana, papaya, manioc...

From Women:

- Construction workers will not cause any trouble in the local communities.
- The prevailing market prices will be higher during the construction period.

D. Other Comments

- Long term loan to cover total cost for household connection may be paid in installments.

Appendix 8

Proposed Action Plan



Appendix 8 – Proposed Action Plan

1. **Legal Framework**
(applicable laws of GOV and OD 4.20 of the World Bank)
2. **Mitigation Measures**

Potential of negative impacts

- Permanent land acquisition for pole foundations; temporary land acquisition for ROWs and construction; temporary impacts on trees and crops.
- Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture) etc.
- Local sanitation and local food/foodstuff price issues may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

Mitigation measures

Information from the SIA and meetings with the ethnic minority communities will be used by the Project Engineer in preparing the design, construction schedule and construction measures for the subprojects and the estimated cost of required work. These will include:

- a. Recommendations for changing line alignments, locations, construction measures and construction schedule for subprojects to accommodate needs and preferences of ethnic minorities:

Public consultation has already undertaken during the preliminary design stage for the line alignments, locations of support poles with consideration to preferences of the EM communities in the project areas.

The construction schedule has been considered to avoid crops. Although the time required for the project construction is estimated at 12 months, but consideration for increasing workforce for 2 shifts work has been considered so that the construction work could commenced right after the harvest and completed prior to the beginning of the next sowing.

However, temporary lost of crops is compensated at market prices.

- b. Identify areas for particular cultural, spiritual or ecological sensitivity which should be considered in design and construction activities:

The sensitive areas have been well considered during the preliminary design stage. However, such sensitive areas are well away from the ROWs of the project.

- c. Develop a program for communication, information and education by the commune for the ethnic minority community in the zone of influence on electric safety, potential health and social problems.

Special training programs for EM communities in the zone of influence have been envisaged i.e.:

- Training on Agricultural Extension Program for EM households in the project areas.
 - Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils in the project areas.
 - Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.
- d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.
- Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in RP in respect of any part of the land. However, it is noted that all 928 *EMDP* HHs already have their LURCs for their overall land holding.
 - There is always one representative of *EMDPs* in each of the 37 communes in the project areas with *EM* communities.
 - The *EM* enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in RP.

3. Technical Identification of Development Assistance

The province through its regular development program will provide assistance to the ethnic minorities living in the sub-project areas, e.g., priority for those living near the influenced areas in getting employment in subproject construction and maintenance. Priority for accessing to credits of Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development in medium and long terms. Assistance for agricultural development such as land reclamation. Where the areas overlap with other World Bank financed projects, ethnic minority areas will be targeted wherever possible.

Training

The Project will provide trainings for EM in the influenced areas on training on electric safety. It will also include ethnic minority leaders in training sessions on SIA, resettlement, and participatory monitoring for EMDP implementation.

Gender Assistance

Special consultation and training for women, especially female-headed households (such as, credit, agricultural extension, fertilizer use, etc.)

List proposed development assistance and schedule:

Proposed Assistance	Responsible Group	Schedule
1. Utilization of small credit from BARD	EM households in the Project Areas	1 day at commune level
2. Electricity Safety	Villagers and pupils in the Project Areas	1 day at commune level

4. Institutional Arrangement.

Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

Proposed Assistance	Action	Responsible institution
1. Utilization of small credit from BARD	All necessary actions i.e. establishment of training programs/schedule, printing of necessary documentation and realizing the training programs	Provincial/district BARDS
2. Electric Safety	1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 PMB and Consultants • Communes' People's Committees
	2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 PMB and Consultants • Communes' People's Committees • TAs
	3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC1 PMB and Consultants

4. Realizing the training programs

- PC1 PMB and Consultants
- TAs in close cooperation with the Communes' People's Committees.

5. **Implementation Schedule**

Figure out the schedule for each action :

Action	Schedule
1. Establishment of training program/ schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	15 days (prior to the commencement of project implementation)
2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	15 days – do –
3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	15 days – do –
4. Realizing the training programs	37 districts × 1 day (at each district) (at the beginning of project implementation)

(Please see Art.8.4 of RP for implementation schedule)

6. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Describe the indicators to be monitored, institution(s) responsible for monitoring, requirement for monitoring reports.

- Indicators
 - inventory forms and assessment of compensation (randomly checked);
 - payment of compensation to DPs in comparison to the level of compensation specified in this RP;
 - public information and public consultation;
 - procedures for response to appeals;
 - provision of assistance and rehabilitation allowances;

- provision of training to DPs, and
- the schedule of resettlement implementation.
- Payment of compensation
 - payment to be made to all DPs sufficiently ahead of land acquisition;
 - adequacy of the method for valuation of – and compensation for – land and other assets;
 - adequacy of payment to replace the affected assets, including compensation for temporary damages and losses.
- Linkage of RP and construction

The RP activities, with exception of DP training, should be completed at least one month before the start of the construction and stringing
- Provision of training to DPs
- Restoration of economic activities

DPS should be monitored for the restoration of income earning capacity and procedures.
- Level of satisfaction
 - the level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP implementation; and
 - the responsiveness in dealing with appeals.
- Standard of living

Throughout the implementation process, the DPS' standard of living will be observed and compared to the situation before the RP implementation. Potential problems in the restoration of standard of living will be identified and reported.

The following schedule is foreseen for 37 communes with *EM* communities in the project areas.

Activity	Monitoring Schedule	Visited by	If completed
1. Screening	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	By commencement of RP/EMDP implementation
2. Conduct SIA	1 week	External Monitoring	
3. Discuss findings of SIA with	1 week	External Monitoring	

community

4. Preparation of Action Plan	1 week	Internal Monitoring	
5. Discussion with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures	1 week	Internal Monitoring	
6. Visit one month prior to construction work	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	By completion of RP/EMDP implementation
7. Visit one month after construction work	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	
8. Visit six months after construction work	1 week	External Monitoring	

7. Cost Estimate for Special Programs for EMDP

Unit : VND

Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 37 communes (provincial or district BARD)	111,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 37 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PCI PMB, Consultants)	111,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for credit program • for electric safety 	37,000,000 37,000,000
<i>Total</i>			296,000,000
Contingency (20%)			59,200,000
Grand Total			355,200,000

Notes The People's Committee of Yen Bai province already agreed to extent long-term loan (through BARD) for an amount covering total cost of household connection (average estimate of around 350,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EMs.

