

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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VIE: Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP)

Binh Thuan Province Subprojects

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CBM	–	community-based monitoring
CEMA	–	Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs
C&P	–	communication and participation
CPC	–	Commune People's Committee
CPMU	–	Central Project Management Unit
CPO	–	Central Project Office
DCARB	–	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
DCRC	–	District Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DARD	–	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DPC	–	District People's Committee
EMDS	–	ethnic minority development strategy
FGD	–	focus group discussions
GOV	–	Government of Viet Nam
GRC	–	Grievance Review Committee
GRM	–	grievance review mechanism
HTAPZ	–	High Tech Agricultural Production Zone
HVC	–	high value crop
IMC	–	irrigation management company
IOL	–	inventory of losses
LURC	–	Land Use Right Certificate
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
MARD	–	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
PIB	–	public information booklet
PPC	–	Provincial People's Committee
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPMU	–	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPTA	–	project preparation technical assistance
PVC	–	polyvinyl chloride
RCS	–	replacement cost survey
REMDP	–	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
ROW	–	right-of-way
SCADA	–	supervisory control and data acquisition
SES	–	Socio-economic survey
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
WEAT	–	water efficient application technologies
WEIDAP	–	Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces
VLL	–	Viet Nam Land Law

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (meter)	– Base unit of length
mm (millimeter)	– Unit of length in the metric system
m ² (square meter)	– A system of units used to measure areas
m ³ (volume)	– A system of units used to measure the spaces that an object or substance occupies.
kg (kilogram)	– A decimal unit of weight based on the gram

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected person	Any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the project, or any of its phases, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected with or without displacement. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by the project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates plus any transaction costs, such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.
Cut-off date	This refers to the date of land acquisition announcement made by local authorities. The affected persons will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
Detailed measurement survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of affected persons earlier done during REMDP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc., which are due the affected persons, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Ethnic minority	People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society with the following characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitat and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant and culture; and

	(iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
Income restoration program	A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected person to recover their income/livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
Inventory of losses	Process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (subproject area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of affected persons will be determined.
Land acquisition	Process whereby an individual, household, firm, or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	Additional support provided to affected persons losing productive assets, incomes, employment, or sources of living to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	Physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	Amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.
Replacement cost study	Process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	Includes all measures taken to mitigate adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation, as needed.
Severely affected households	AHs that will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and (ii) have to relocate.
Stakeholders	Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in civil society, which may have an interest in the subproject.
Vulnerable groups	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly who are

landless and with no other means of support; and (v) severely affected ethnic minority groups.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars

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Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

October 2017

Subproject: Du Du Irrigation Structure in Ham Thuan
Nam District, Binh Thuan Province

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Ham Thuan Nam District, Binh Thuan Province is one of the eight subprojects of the Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP) Project to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The subproject will help enhance irrigation for a total command area of 1,960 hectares (ha) in two communes of Tan Lap, Tan Thuan, and Thuan Nam Town. Civil works under the subproject include: (i) the development of approximately 32.7 kilometers (km) of pipeline and (ii) auxiliary works of approximately 30.6 km length of inspection road. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP), after short description of the subproject, provides the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), socio-economic survey (SES), legal and policy framework, and public consultation and participation. One important part of the plan is the compensation and resettlement strategy, which was used as basis for the preparation of the compensation and assistance budget for the subproject. The last parts of the report describe the ethnic minority development strategy, gender strategy, institutional arrangements, implementation schedule, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

2. **Scope of impacts.** The subproject is located entirely within the Ham Thuan Nam District of Binh Thuan Province and directly benefits the total command area of 1,960 ha. During the drought years, the wells dry up and crops die or have depressed yields. The impact on beneficiary farmers will be: (i) access to more reliable water; (ii) reduced pumping costs; and (iii) crop diversification into high value crops (HVCs), such as pepper, coffee, and cashew. Examples of water efficient application technologies (WEATs) have been introduced and adopted in target communes under a nongovernment organization (NGO)-financed project.

3. The subproject's involuntary resettlement (IR) impact on local residents is minor and restorable. There will be 453 households or 1,982 persons affected by the subproject, including 35 vulnerable households including 24 ethnic minority (EM) Cham households. Each affected household will lose less than 10% of its productive land. No fixed assets, such as houses and structures, will be affected. Relocation and resettlement of affected households will not be necessary.

4. **Legal and policy framework.** The subproject policy was based on the reconciliation of Central and Local Government and ADB policies. The purpose of these policies is to ensure that the socio-economic condition of all people affected by the subproject will be enhanced or their living standards restored to at least pre-project levels. Entitlements of affected persons are established based on this policy and consulted with affected persons. Compensation prices for affected assets are based on replacement costs.

5. **Public consultation and participation.** Consultations, public meetings, and village discussions with affected persons and local officials were carried out during the resettlement planning process. Project policies and options with regard to compensation and resettlement, EM development, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the affected people were elicited and incorporated into the REMDP. The grievance redress mechanism was designed to ensure that affected persons' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultations, surveys, and at the time of compensation.

6. **Issues on gender and ethnic minorities.** In the subproject communes where the subprojects are located, there are EM persons belonging to the Cham group. The choice of the

subproject investment coincides with the poverty reduction strategy of Binh Thuan Province. The gender mainstreaming strategy is described in the REMDP, which encourages the participation of women in resettlement boards and capacity strengthening for women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women benefit fully from the project, while minimizing the negative impacts. The gender monitoring indicators have been identified, and women will participate in the monitoring entity.

7. **An income restoration program (IRP)** aiming to restore affected households' income will be implemented under this REMDP. Affected households will be assisted in the form of cash allowances (i.e., support for vocational training and for stabilizing living standards). The budget of approximately VND14.6 billion or \$645,354 will be used to support affected households. Additionally, an IRP, in the form of technical support (guidance on water saving technology, HVCs, and market-linked agricultural production) to affected and poor households for the installation of water saving equipment, will be finalized and implemented during the project implementation phase.

8. **Institutional arrangements.** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its Central Project management Unit (CPMU), will assure coordination of REMDP implementation. MARD will coordinate with the Binh Thuan Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and instruct the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. A District Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement Board (DCARB), with representatives of affected persons, will be established to implement the compensation, assistance, and resettlement process.

9. **Implementation schedule.** The REMDP will be updated and implemented before the construction of the project works. All the affected people will be paid compensation for their affected assets before December 2019 as site clearance will be completed by December 2019.

10. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The REDMP will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU and Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) officers. External M&E is not necessary as the IR impacts are minor and restorable.

11. **Total resettlement cost.** The total resettlement cost, including administration and contingency, is VND22.53 billion equivalents to \$997,100. This cost will come from the Binh Thuan provincial budget.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP or the project) aims to improve the water use efficiency for agriculture in the South Central Coast and the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, including the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan (South Central Coast), Dak Lak, and Dak Nong (Central Highlands). The project will contribute to improving the agricultural productivity of water and climate resilience in the more drought vulnerable provinces, while enhancing environmental sustainability.

2. The project impact is climate resilience and water productivity in agriculture improved. The project is aligned with the Government's Agricultural Restructuring Policy, the Law on Hydraulic Structures (LHS), and the Irrigation Subsector Restructuring Plan (ISRP). The project will have the following outcome: climate resilient and modernized irrigation systems in five provinces established.

B. Outputs

3. The project has three outputs (i) irrigation management services strengthened; (ii) modernized irrigation infrastructure developed; and (iii) efficient on-farm water management practices adopted.

4. **Output 1: Irrigation management services strengthened** will support policy and institutional development measures to improve climate resilience of agriculture by strengthening irrigation management taking into consideration social and gender dimensions in all relevant activities. Specifically, the project will support the following interventions:¹

(i) **Irrigation water allocation and delivery services.** Activities will include: (a) updating surface water balance assessments; (b) groundwater assessments in applicable subproject command areas; (c) developing an irrigation water sharing and allocation framework; and (d) provision of a real-time decision support system for farmers on optimizing crop water application.

(ii) **Maintenance of irrigation systems.** Includes (a) development of asset inventory and management database for each irrigation system supported by the project; (b) development of a systematic asset maintenance schedule with a rigorous approach to maintenance funding based on asset condition assessments; (c) development of a pricing framework for water charges; and (d) assessment of options for engaging third parties in the O&M of irrigation systems.

5. **Output 2: Modernized irrigation infrastructures developed.** This output will modernize eight irrigation subprojects in the five provinces to provide water on-demand to farmers cultivating high value crops and reduce vulnerability to climate change.² The underlying principle of all systems is to provide a higher level of service—more flexible and reliable supply of water—to farmers than they receive at present. The infrastructure works broadly fall into three categories: (i) pressurized pipe systems taking water from canals or reservoirs, and supplying hydrants

¹ Output 1 activities are complemented by parallel technical support from the Government of Australia. Assistance will be in the form of bilateral cooperation as well as through the ADB-Australian Water Partnership.

² Two each in Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and one each in Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa.

located at a reasonable distance from a farmer's field, such that the farmer can connect directly using a hose. Basic supervisory control and data acquisition systems will facilitate operations and monitoring of flows throughout the system; consultation with male and female farmers will be conducted from which outputs will be incorporated in the design and implementation of activities; (ii) main system modernization including canal lining, control structure, balancing storage and installation of flow control and measurement devices with remote monitoring; and (iii) new and improved weirs which will replace farmer constructed temporary weirs and provide storage from which farmers can pump to irrigate HVCs. Other works include upgrading culverts and roads, to facilitate improved management of irrigation systems.

6. **Output 3: Efficient on-farm water management practices adopted** will focus on improving on-farm water productivity in the subproject command areas, to improve resilience to climate change. Water productivity assessments conducted under output 1 will help benchmark water productivity standards for different crops under different agro-ecological conditions and be the basis for advisory services (information and training) to farmers on improving on-farm water management to cope with climate variability. Male and female farmers will be consulted and also receive technical advice on identifying and developing appropriate WEAT systems that meets their individual requirements. They will be linked up with private sector suppliers and be provided training in O&M of WEAT systems.

7. The project is estimated to cost \$123.59 million. Detailed cost estimates by expenditure category and by financier are included in the Project Administration Manual (PAM).³ The government has financed eight subproject feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs for the same prior to loan approval. During implementation, the government will finance all resettlement costs, international and national consulting services, implementation support, special studies, and capacity building along with staff appointed to project management structures. It will also finance the incremental O&M costs for IMCs to maintain headworks and delivery canals associated with subprojects.

8. The executing agency will be the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the implementing agencies are the respective PPCs. A project management units (PMU) will be established at the central project office and in the respective provincial DARDs. The PMU and PPMUs, supported by the construction engineering support consultants (CESC), will manage day-to-day project implementation and, with ADB's prior concurrence, appoint PPMU key professional staff and assign qualified support staff. The communication and participation (C&P) plan and gender action plan (GAP) provide guidance to ensure that project stakeholders are continually engaged. The PPMUs will cooperate closely with district and commune personnel in (i) organizing public consultations, (ii) monitoring design and implementation, and (iii) creating a grievance review mechanism (GRM) with the commune supervision boards.

9. Output 2 involves the improvement of eight subprojects in the five participating provinces. The location of these subprojects is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

³ ADB will finance (i) civil works; (ii) irrigation pumping equipment and offtake manifolds; (iii) consulting services for construction supervision; (iv) domestic service contracts; (v) safeguards monitoring and incentive for WEAT, inclusive of applicable taxes and duties for the expenditure items covered by ADB; and (vi) interest during project implementation.

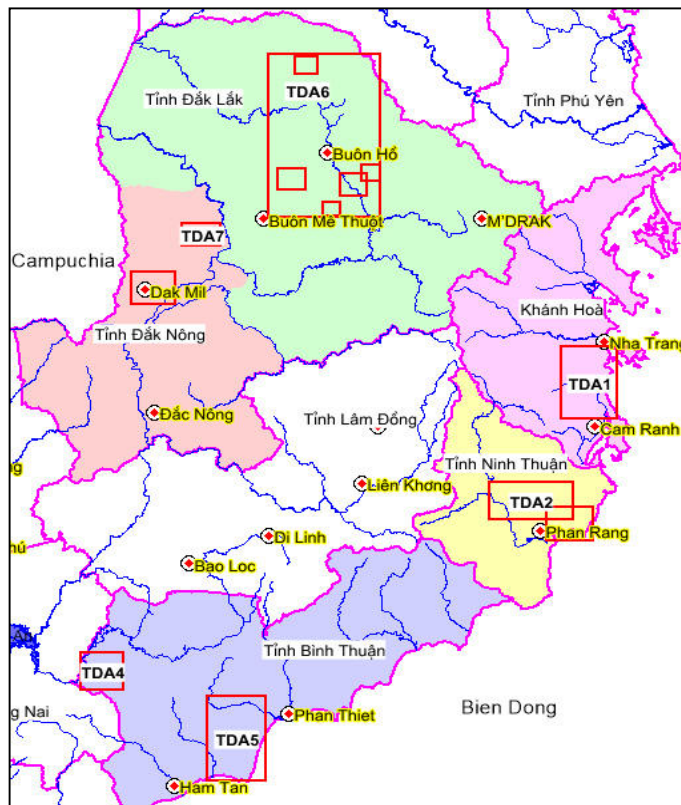
Table 1: Summary of Subprojects

Province	District	Subproject
Khanh Hoa	Cam Lam	Water efficiency improvement for Suoi Dau North and Suoi Dau South Canal Irrigation Structures
Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai	Water efficiency improvement for Thanh Son – Phuoc Nhon Irrigation Structures
	Ninh Hai	Water efficiency improvement for Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Irrigation Structures
Binh Thuan	Duc Linh	Water efficiency improvement for Tra Tan Irrigation Structures
	Ham Thuan Nam	Water efficiency improvement for Du Du – Tan Thanh Irrigation Structures
Dak Lak	Krong Pak, Ea Kar, Ea H'Leo, Cu Mgar	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures of Ea Kuang reservoir (Krong Pak); Krong Buk Ha reservoir – East and West (Krong Pak); Doi 500 Hill reservoir (Ea Kar), Trung Tam reservoir (Ea H'Leo); Buon Yong reservoir (Cu Mgar)
Dak Nong	Cu Jut	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Cu Jut District
	Dak Mil	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Dak Mil District

10. Collectively, the above said subprojects will serve an area of approximately 19,190 ha or some 39,140 households, of which 18% are of ethnic minority origin. Crops grown in the command area for modernization include cashew, pepper, and dragon fruit in Binh Thuan; onion, garlic, Vietnamese apple, grape, vegetables, and grass for livestock rearing in Ninh Thuan; mangoes, cashew, and pepper in Khanh Hoa; and coffee and pepper in Dak Lak and Dak Nong.

11. The implementation of these subprojects will include civil works which, to a certain extent, results in involuntary resettlement impacts to local residents, including ethnic minority groups. An REMDP for each subproject is required to address these issues. This REMDP is prepared for the Du Du – Tan Thanh subproject.

Figure 1: Location of WEIDAP Subprojects



C. Binh Thuan, Du Du–Tan Thanh Subproject Location and Impact Areas

12. The subproject is located entirely within Ham Thuan Nam District, 30 km to the southwest of Phan Thiet, the capital of Binh Thuan Province. The district has a land area of 105,838 ha, of which 46,112 ha are agricultural land, and 52,500 ha are forest land. The district has 11 communes and one township with a combined population of 134,301 in 2016. The district capital is Thuan Nam Township.

13. The subproject extends over two communes of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam Township. The total population of the subproject area is 32,963 persons in 7,968 households. As the command area is currently estimated at 1,096 ha, the number of direct beneficiaries is estimated at 1,200 households.

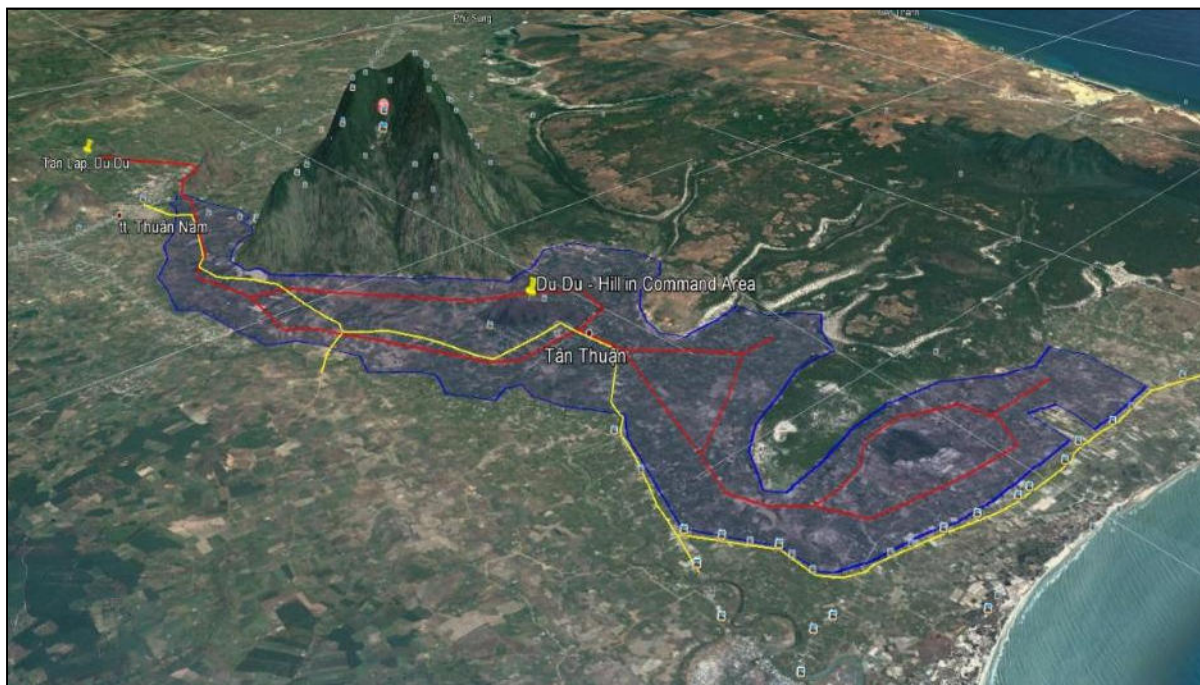
14. The subproject will be an extension of the existing Song Mong/Ba Bau irrigation system in the Song Ca Ty River Basin. It is located in the west central part of Binh Thuan Province, about 35 km west of Phan Thiet. The principal source of water for the subproject is the Song Mong Reservoir via the newly completed Du Du–Tan Lap diversion canal. However, groundwater is currently used extensively to irrigate crops in the area.

15. Construction of the Song Mong Reservoir began in November 2007 and was completed in June 2011. It supplies an irrigation area of 1,490 ha close to the reservoir. Residual flows from Song Mong flow into Ba Bau Reservoir, which itself supplies an irrigation area of 2,900 ha. In addition, Song Mong Reservoir is designed to support the transfer of water to the Du Du Reservoir system and then onwards to Tan Lap Reservoir via a series of diversion canals. The diversion

canals have recently been completed, but the infrastructure to allow irrigation of 1,200 ha of long-term industrial crops is not yet operational. The subproject involves an extension to the area supplied by the canal to include 1,960 ha of dragon fruit in the Tan Thanh area.

16. A new gravity piped surface irrigation system will be supplied from the existing Tan Lap storage reservoir. From upstream to downstream, the service area will be supplied by one centrally located pipeline and three interconnected ring main pipelines. Figure 2 below shows the schematic map of Du Du–Tan Thanh subproject.

Figure 2: Layout Schematic Map of Du Du-Tan Thanh Subproject

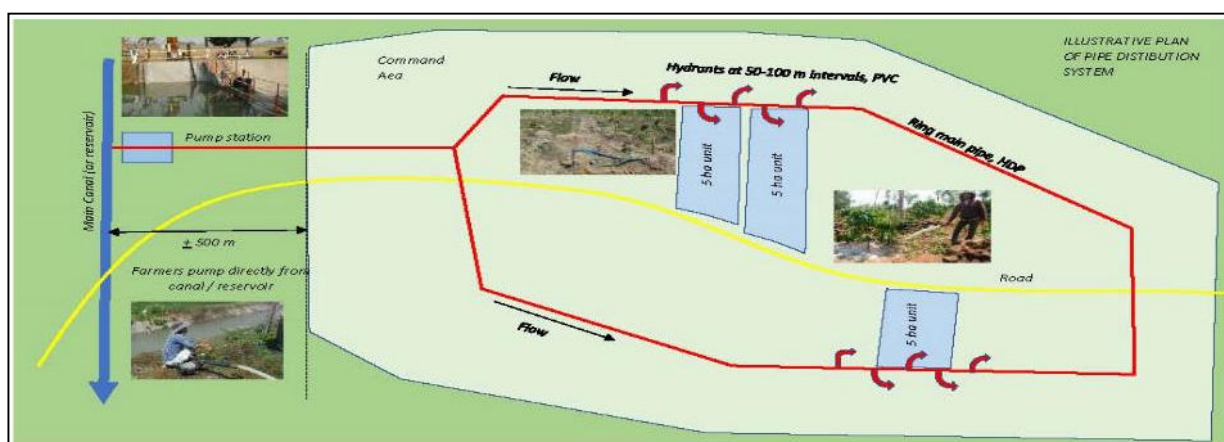


Source: ADB. 2017. *Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces*. Consultant's report. Manila. (PPTA 9147-VIE).

D. Civil Works to be Undertaken by the Subproject

17. The design principles for this subproject include the following: (i) for piped systems, the layout design will adopt the following principles: (i) each point will deliver 5 l/s through 60-mm diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) hydrants with a manifold to split flow to individual farmers; (ii) 500-m maximum distance from hydrant/source of water to farmer's field; and (iii) minimum residual pressures at the hydrants of 1-10 m. Where appropriate, ring main systems will be used (being more cost-effective than dead-end pipe branching systems), while in narrow areas, a single supply pipeline is needed, and for combined pipes and canals, design options and issues include: (i) pumping directly from canals, (ii) lining of canals, (iii) provision of balancing storage, and (iv) size of communal pumped pipe schemes. The schematic diagram of the ring main pipeline is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System



Source: ADB. 2017. *Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces*. Consultant's report. Manila. (PPTA 9147-VIE).

18. A new gravity piped surface irrigation system will be supplied from the existing Tan Lap Storage Reservoir. From upstream to downstream, the service area will be supplied by one centrally located pipeline and three interconnected ring main pipelines. Within the subproject service area, farms will have direct access to the pipelines within: (i) <250 m, (estimated at 61.7%); (ii) between 250-500 m (estimated at 33.8%); and (iii) >500 m (estimated at 4.5%). The subproject will enable increased and sustainable HVCs through efficient distribution and use of surface water in the storage reservoir. Pressure on groundwater use will be reduced through both its reduced abstraction and increased recharge (surface water withdrawal minus consumption). Farmers in areas where groundwater is very deep, saline, or both will particularly benefit from the improved system.

19. In total, the subproject will develop approximately 32.7 km of pipeline and auxiliary works. Pipelines shall be buried below scour depth and well away from the banks so that at least 1.0 m of cover is maintained during scour periods to prevent flotation in case pipes are empty. To enhance the transportation of local residents and agricultural products (dragon fruit) and market links, the subproject will also develop approximately 30.6 km of road. The summary of pipe diameter and length is in Table 2 and the typical design of pipeline and road is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Pipe Diameters and Lengths

Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)
1,000	3,937	630	3,583	355	2,193
900	3,879	500	3,319	200	1,831
800	2,744	450	4,500	-	-
710	3,563	400	3,136	Total	32,685

Source: ADB. 2017. *Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces*. Consultant's report. Manila. (PPTA 9147-VIE).

20. The development of the above subproject works will lead to IR impacts, both temporary and permanent. Details of impacts and mitigation measures to be applied are presented in the following sections.

E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

21. The subproject's IR impacts include: (i) permanent land acquisition and crop loss due to the development of pipeline, header tanks, and inspection roads; and (ii) temporary resettlement

impacts during the construction phase related to the acquisition of public land and relatively small area of cropland and short-term farming disturbance due to camping, material storages, and roads serving for construction activities.

22. Efforts to minimize the subproject's adverse social impacts include the consideration of all design options and shifting of the proposed civil works and road alignment at various points to avoid human settlements and public facilities. Two proposed design options – ring main and dead- end pipe branching systems – were closely considered by both international and national technical, social and environmental safeguards, and economic consultants; MARD, Binh Thuan DARD, subproject district people's committees (DPCs) and commune people's committees (CPCs); and beneficiaries. The ring main option was finally selected as it will be more cost-effective, efficient, and help minimize IR impacts.

23. The total length of pipeline (ring main option) is approximately 32.68 km, or about 20% shorter than under the dead-end branching option. Pipelines will be placed along the existing roads or between cropland plots, thus minimizing IR impacts. It is estimated that each affected household will lose approximately 400-600 m², or only 10% of their total crop land, and the width of affected land strips is 3-4 m. Inspection roads are designed following the existing road with minimum alignment to avoid IR impacts.

24. Likewise, the selection of construction methods, equipment, and machinery, as well as use of equipment, vehicles, etc. during construction shall be undertaken and controlled following current regulations and fit with local conditions in terms of soil, crops, etc. Additionally, the need for borrow pits in the construction of the proposed civil works will be minimized, and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of the subproject works.

25. During the census of affected people and the inventory of losses (IOL), all affected households were informed, through consultations, about the pipe alignment and location of pumping stations and advised not to introduce new crops within the right-of-way (ROW). A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, will be distributed to the affected households and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence with the REMDP.

26. Those affected by the subproject will receive compensation, assistance, and support necessary and sufficient for income restoration and assured that their livelihood will be at least equal or better than that before the subproject. Requirements for social and environmental safeguards will be included in the bidding documents and contracts. The Binh Thuan PPC will ensure that land acquisition, payment of compensation assistance, and rehabilitation will be completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start with the construction works.

F. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

27. The subproject will negatively and positively affect local people, including the majority Kinh group and some ethnic minority groups. It must be noted that all negative impacts caused by the subproject will be minor and restorable. An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is, therefore, integrated in the Resettlement Plan (RP) for implementation.

28. This REMDP will ensure that the subproject will: (i) avoid IR, whenever possible; (ii) minimize IR by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

29. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to be addressed in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) on IR and Indigenous Peoples (IP) policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns on IR and EMs have been integrated in this document and will govern subproject design, implementation, and monitoring. It covers subproject activities that trigger involuntary physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition and restrictions on land use. It also ensures that subprojects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for ethnic minority identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the ethnic minorities themselves to enable them to (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts due to the subproject, and (iii) can participate actively in the subproject.

30. This REMDP includes the following:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the project, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them, and how and when these measures will be carried out;
- (iii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the project, including resolution of grievances; and
- (iv) An estimated budget for resettlement implementation.

31. This REMDP will be updated during subproject implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost survey (RCS) and consultations with affected persons.

II. SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey Process

32. A resettlement survey was carried out in all communes affected by the subproject (Tan Lap, Tan Thuan, Tan Thanh, and Thuan Nam Town) in Ham Thuan Nam District of Binh Thuan Province. The survey consisted of an IOL of all affected households and a socio-economic impact assessment study of affected households and some non-affected households. A meaningful consultation with both local residents and ethnic minorities, including affected and non-affected people, was held in each subproject commune. In addition, an RCS was conducted to determine the rates that will be used to compensate losses of land, crops, trees, and other non-land-based income to ensure that the affected persons are compensated at the current market value.

33. An IOL was undertaken in March and May 2017 based on the final concept design of the Du Du – Tan Thanh subproject. For households that will lose agricultural land and crops, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the affected communes. The amounts indicated for area of land lost and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage.

34. A socio-economic survey (**SES**) was completed for the province, district, and communes through collecting information from Binh Thuan Province and district *Statistics Year Book* (2015) and annual socio-economic reports of the communes. The survey collected information on the profile and characteristics of affected households and non-affected households, their income levels

and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels, and basic information on their plans after compensation through direct interviews with the affected persons.

35. A **rapid RCS** was undertaken in April 2017, which aimed to collect information on the market prices of land, crops, and assets in areas surrounding the proposed civil works, which will be used for resettlement compensation and assistance. Rapid assessment methods were applied to study the replacement costs. Information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with affected and non-affected respondents, was analyzed to establish the replacement costs of land and crops. The subproject is in a rural area, where the market economy, especially land market, has not yet been developed, although there are few evidences of about land transfer. The assessment results showed that the prices of perennial land and crops are close to the prices issued by the Binh Thuan PPC.

36. During REMDP updating, replacement costs will be prepared by an independent price consultant and approved by the Binh Thuan PPC for application.

37. **Focus group discussions (FGDs)** with both affected and non-affected households living close to the assigned civil works area were organized in each commune affected by the Du Du – Tan Thanh subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aimed to discuss and consult with the people about the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and grievance redress mechanism. With the information on the overall project impacts, FGDs gave the affected households an opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the project. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minorities. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with both affected households and non-affected households, with focus on female-headed and ethnic minority households.

B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

38. Resettlement impact is likely to be relatively insignificant as existing pipes are to be lined and buried along the inspection road. However, most of the areas crossed by these buried pipes will be routed through existing dragon areas where the tree spacing will allow inter-row placement of the delivery pipes. No house, structure, and auxiliary works will be affected by the subproject, and no affected household will be relocated due to the development of the subproject works. Details of resettlement impacts are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of Impact on Households

Commune	Total Affected Persons	Total Affected Households	Vulnerable Affected Households	Poor Households	Female-headed Households
Tan Lap	39	9	0	0	0
Thuan Nam Town	371	87	5	0	5
Tan Thuan	1,572	357	30	5	11
Total	1,982	453	35	5	16

Source: *Inventory of Losses*. May 2017.

1. Permanent Impacts

39. The subproject plans to develop 32.68 km of pipeline of various diameters from 200-1,000 mm and auxiliary works (water intake, air release pit valves, shut-off pit valves), 11 pipe connectors, and road crossing culverts. It will help improve farming and agricultural production in the area.

However, the construction of the subproject's civil works will cause both permanent and temporary impacts on local residents, including loss of land and crops. No houses or structures will be partially or wholly affected, no household will be severely affected, and no business establishment will be affected.

40. **Impact on household.** Some 453 households will be affected the subproject, of which Tan Thuan commune will be most affected (357 AHs), followed by Thuan Nam Town (87 AHs). Of the affected households, 35 are vulnerable households and 24 are EM households in Tan Thuan commune. Details are shown in Table 3.

41. **Impact on land.** About 29.1 ha of perennial cropland will be acquired by the subproject for the laying of pipeline and road, of which 20.4 ha of land are in Tan Thuan commune and about 8.1 ha are in Thuan Nam Town (Table 4).

Table 4: Summary of Affected Land Categories

Commune	Unit	Perennial Crop Land
Tan Lap	AH	9
	m ²	4,997
Thuan Nam Town	AH	87
	m ²	81,860
Tan Thuan	AH	357
	m ²	204,669
Total	AH	453
	m ²	291,526

Source: *Inventory of Losses*. May 2017.

42. **Impact on crops.** Some 1,082 dragon trees will be lost due to pipeline installation; other crops to be affected include 661 *Eucalyptus* trees and 830 m² of cassava (Table 5).

Table 5: Summary on Impact on Crops

Commune		Unit	Dragon Fruit (tree)	Eucalyptus (tree)	Cassava (m ²)
Tan Lap	Total	AH	9	0	0
		Quantity	10	0	0
Thuan Nam Town	Total	AH	79	5	3
		Quantity	152	111	830
Tan Thuan	Total	AH	295	62	0
		Quantity	920	550	0
	Ethnic minority	AH	24	0	0
		Quantity	77	0	0
Total	Total	AH	383	67	3
		Quantity	1,082	661	830
	Ethnic minority	AH	24	0	0
		Quantity	77	0	0

Source: *Inventory of Losses*. May 2017

2. Temporary Impacts

43. Public land of 2,064 m² will be temporarily affected during subproject construction as a result of camping, material storage, and borrow pits. The temporarily acquired land will be located

in vacant public land managed by the CPCs, so it does not require compensation. After the project, these land areas will be handed back to the CPCs to manage.

44. Besides, contractors will, in consultation or negotiation with land owners, pay for: (i) temporary use of land, if required; (ii) any harm to soil and crops; and (iii) any damaged crops or income lost during the temporary use of their lands. Contractors are also required to restore land to pre-subproject conditions before returning to the affected households. These requirements will be stipulated in the bidding documents and civil work contracts.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socio-economic Features of the Subproject

45. **Binh Thuan Province** is a coastal province in South Central Vietnam. To the north, it is bordered by Lam Dong Province, to the northeast by Ninh Thuan Province, and to the west by Dong Nai and Ba Ria–Vung Tau provinces. It has a total land area of 7,813 km² and a total population of 1.25 million persons. The province has 35 ethnic groups, with the Kinh comprising the majority, followed by the other ethnic groups (Cham, Tay, Nung, Hoa, and Hre) (7%).

46. Binh Thuan Province has 10 administrative units (Phan Thiet City, Lagi Town, and eight districts: Tuy Phong, Bac Binh, Ham Thuan Bac, Ham Thuan Nam, Tanh Linh, Ham Tan, Duc Linh, and Phu Quy). Its gross domestic product (GDP) structure consists of 30.5% from agriculture and fisheries, 24.2% from industry and construction, and 40.7% from services. The average monthly per capita income is VND2.79 million. Poor households account for 5.8% (17,162) of the provincial households. Of this number, 19.54% or 4,306 households belong to EM groups. These groups, especially those living in the rural areas, face a number of difficulties, including the lack of agricultural land, knowledge and skills in agricultural production, and money for investment.

47. **Ham Thuan Nam District** is approximately 30 km from Phan Thiet City, the provincial capital. It has a total land area of 105,838 ha, of which 46,112 ha are agricultural lands and 52,500 ha are forest lands. The district has 11 communes and Thuan Nam Town with a total population of 134,301 in 2016. Ham Thuan Nam District is home to 11 ethnic groups including the Kinh, Ragley, K'ho, Cham, Thai, Muong, Khmer, and Tay, among others. The Kinh represent 95% of the total district population, while the Raglai, Cham, and K'ho groups share 3% of the district population. The Ragley and K'Ho people live in the upland communes, and their main income sources are forestry and upland paddy, while the Cham people live in lowland communes.

48. From a rate of 5.26% in 2011, poverty in the district declined to 1.99% in 2014. Approximately 3.14% of the total district population fall below the poverty line, and 1.91% are considered in the marginal poverty category. Poverty is concentrated in the two upland communes of Ham Can and My Thanh, where EM people live, with rates of 27% and 21.7%, respectively.⁴

49. The average economic growth rate from 2011-2015 was 12.8%, broken down into agriculture and fisheries, 11.4%; industry and construction, 2.2%; and services, 16.9%. Average annual per capita income was VND30 million in 2015. Agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood, accounting for 91% of gross district output in 2015. Ham Thuan Nam is the largest dragon fruit producing area in Binh Thuan, with 40% of the total agricultural land planted to dragon fruit in the district. The main agricultural crops in Ham Thuan Nam include rice, maize, groundnuts, and

⁴ Binh Thuan Province Statistics Year Book, 2016.

cash crops such as sugarcane and dragon fruit. Most of these are grown as subsistence crops, especially paddy rice and maize. Dragon fruit is the single most important cash crop of the district.

50. **Subproject area.** The subproject is located in the two communes of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam Town, with a total population of 32,963 persons in 7,968 households. The EM is only 3.4% of the total population of the subproject communes, composed mainly of the Cham people in Tan Thuan Commune. The subproject will directly benefit 1,200 households. Poverty rate within the subproject area is very low as dragon fruit is a high value crop that is widely sought after in both local and international markets. The poverty rate in Thuan Nam Town is higher than in the two communes. There is a disparity in the incidence of poverty between Kinh and the EM groups in the area, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Population, Poverty, and Labor Force, 2016

Item	Unit	District	Town/Commune			
			Thuan Nam	Tan Thuan	Tan Thanh	Total
Total land area	km ²	1,051.8	28.7	65.8	61.4	155.9
Population	No.	104,301	13,432	13,407	6,124	32,963
• Urban	No.	13,432	13,432	0	0	13,432
• Rural	No.	90,869	0	13,407	6,124	19,531
• Male	No.	52,120	6,926	6,651	3,083	16,660
• Female	No.	52,181	6,506	6,756	3,041	16,303
Number of households	No.	24,911	3,232	3,210	1,526	7,968
EM households	No.	1,232	18	264	0	282
Poverty rate as whole	%	3.1	3.4	2	1.5	-
Poverty rate of EMs	%	21.9	0	4.9	0	-
Poor female-headed HH	No.	417	-	-	17	-
Labor Force	No.	65,542	8,622	8,800	3,800	21,222

Sources: Binh Thuan Statistics Year Book (2016) and 2016 annual reports of Thuan Nam DPC and CPCs of Tan Thuan, Tan Thanh.

Note: (-) = data not available

51. Apart from Thuan Nam Town, where there is extensive trading in dragon fruit, agriculture production is still the dominant sector contributing 85% to the gross commune output in the two target communes. The main crops are paddy and dragon fruit (Table 7).

Table 7: Summary of Socio-economic Status of Subproject Town and Communes, 2016

Item	Unit	Town/Communes		
		Thuan Nam	Tan Thuan	Tan Thanh
GDP, agriculture	%	25	80	75
GDP, trading	%	40	-	-
Average annual per capita income	VND million	35	28.5	24
Land area, paddy	ha	120	1,116	314
Land area, dragon fruit	ha	1,014	1,420	355

52. Irrigation water is currently supplied from individual farmers' wells and boreholes on farmer properties. The groundwater table has been declining during the recent droughts. In Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh communes, some wells are slightly saline from seawater intrusion. WEATs have been used in larger-scale farms. Labor rates can reach approximately VND250,000 per day for collecting, grading, packing, and labeling in export packing facilities.

53. The roles of women differ between Kinh and ethnic minority households. In Kinh households, men are the heads of households, while in ethnic minority families, women assume that responsibility because of their matriarchal culture. As a result, decision making is often delegated to husbands in Kinh households and to wives in ethnic minority households. Men are mainly responsible for heavier production work, while women spend more time on unpaid domestic work, such as taking care of children, cooking, cleaning, etc. In agricultural production, the husband has responsibility for soil preparation, watering, and operating motorized equipment while the wife is responsible for harvesting. Among younger couples, there is an increasing tendency for sharing housework. However, due to the pervasive influence of conservative traditional culture, many young women continue to be responsible for housework.

54. The main challenges faced by female farmers relate to their limited ownership of productive assets as well as their restricted access to knowledge, technology, services, and markets. While these constraints are also faced by male small-scale farmers, they are exacerbated for female farmers. Married women indicated that they only attend agricultural extension training when their husbands are temporarily absent. They also often mentioned conflicting housework and caring responsibilities as their reason for non-participation.

B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

55. The subproject communes of Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam and Ham Thuan Nam Town have a combined population of 32,963 in 7,968 households. As the command area is currently estimated at 1,091 ha, direct beneficiaries are estimated at 1,200 households. The ethnic minority population is 3.4% of that in the communes and town and is made up mainly of Cham in Tan Thuan (Table 8). There is one village of Cham people with 264 households (1,096 people) in Tan Thuan commune and 18 EM households (85 people) of Cham, Thai, Muong, Nung, and Khmer in Thuan Nam Town.

Table 8: Summary of Poverty Rate in the Subproject Town/Communes

Item	Thuan Nam Town	Tan Thuan Commune	Tan Thanh Commune	Total
Total EM households	18.0	264.0	0	282
Poverty rate, as a whole (%)	3.4	2.0	1.5	
Poverty rate, EM households (%)	0	4.9	0	

56. The ethnic minority groups within the subproject area are less likely to benefit from the subproject because some have only small areas of land. The role of women differs between Kinh and ethnic minority households. In Kinh households, men are the household heads, while in ethnic minority families, women assume that responsibility because of their matriarchal cultures. As a result, decision making is often delegated to the husband in Kinh households and to the wife in ethnic minority households.

C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

57. A SES was conducted in 100 out of 453 (22%) affected households, of which 24 affected households belong to the Cham group (Table 9). The average affected household has 4.6 members, while the Cham household has 5.2 members. The AH respondents were composed of 69 males (69%) and 31 females (31%).

Table 9: Number of Affected Households Involved in the SES

Communes	Affected Households	Male-headed Affected Households	Female-headed Affected Households	EM Affected Households
Tan Lap	3	3	0	10
Thuan Nam Town	23	19	4	14
Tan Thuan	74	64	10	0
Total	100	86	14	24

Source: SES, May 2017.

58. **Age distribution.** The average age of AH members is 56.2 and 57.8 among the ethnic minorities. Among the surveyed households, 340 out of 460 household members (or 73.9%) belong to the 18-60 age group. Of the surveyed persons, 12.6% are below 18 years old; among the ethnic minorities, 14.5% are below 18 years old (Table 10).

Table 10: Summary of Age Distribution of Affected Persons

Age	Overall		Male		Female		Ethnic Minority	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 18 years	58	12.6	26	11.0	32	14.3	18	14.5
18-30 years	150	32.6	72	30.5	78	34.8	34	27.4
31-50 years	138	30.0	80	33.9	58	25.9	44	35.5
51-60 years	52	11.3	22	9.3	30	13.4	16	12.9
> 60 years	62	13.5	36	15.3	26	11.6	12	9.7
Total	460	100.0	236	100.0	224	100.0	124	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

59. **Ethnic composition.** The SES showed that 76 out of 100 surveyed households (76%) belong to the Kinh group, and the remaining 24% belong to the Cham group.

60. **Education level.** The SES showed that, of those surveyed, 100 persons (21.7%) completed upper secondary school, while 130 persons (28.3%) finished secondary school. Only 42 (9.1%) persons never attended school. About 17.7% of the ethnic minority groups completed upper secondary school, and 12.9% never attended school (Table 11).

Table 11: Summary on Education Status of Interviewed Households

Education Level	Overall		Male		Female		Ethnic Minority	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below school age	16	3.5	10	4.2	6	2.7	4	3.2
Never attended school	42	9.1	22	9.3	20	8.9	16	12.9
Primary school	130	28.3	60	25.4	70	31.3	40	32.3
Secondary school	130	28.3	70	29.7	60	26.8	28	22.6
Upper secondary school	100	21.7	60	25.4	40	17.9	22	17.7
Vocational training	4	0.9	0	0.0	4	1.8	0	0.0
College/university	38	8.3	14	5.9	24	10.7	14	11.3
Total	460	100.0	236	100.0	224	100.0	124	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017

61. **Occupation and employment.** Of the affected people, 84% are engaged in agriculture (cultivation of dragon fruit, rice, livestock). About 8% are civil servants, while the remaining 4% are retired workers. The affected people also have a secondary job as short-term hired labor for manual works. All Cham households have only one occupation, i.e., agriculture. These affected households reside and work within their own communes.

62. **Household income.** The average monthly per capita income of surveyed affected persons is about VND2.6 million. Four percent of the affected households have monthly income below the government-set poverty threshold of VND0.7 million per person per month; half of them are EMs. Households at upper middle level, with income above VND3 million per person per month, account for the highest proportion of 36%; it is 41.7% for ethnic minority people (Table 12).

Table 12: Summary of Surveyed Households' Income

Average Income (VND million per person)	Overall		Ethnic Minorities	
	No.	%	No.	%
<0.7 (poor)	4	4.0	2	8.3
0.7 – 1.0 (near poor)	20	20.0	2	8.3
1.0 – 1.5 (lower middle)	18	18.0	6	25.0
1.5 – 3.0 (middle)	22	22.0	4	16.7
>3 (upper middle)	36	36.0	10	41.7
Total	100	100.0	24	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

63. **Housing condition.** Of the respondents, 74% said their houses are permanent and made of brick wall and corrugated iron roof. Houses made of concrete comprise 24%, while wooden houses account for 2%. All the interviewed EM households live in brick houses with corrugated iron roof.

64. **Domestic water use.** Thirty-two percent of the surveyed households use well water for drinking and washing, and 44% use well water for bathing and washing. Some 30% of people use boreholes as sources of water for drinking, and 40% of people use them for washing. Tap water is rarely used, and some households still use rain water or surface water from ponds and rivers. Among the ethnic minorities, boreholes are most popular, with 41.7% of people using them for drinking, and 50% of people use them for washing (Table 13).

Table 13: Summary of Main Sources of Water for Drinking and Bathing

Water Source	Water Used for Cooking and Drinking				Water Used for Bathing and Washing			
	No. of Affected Households	%	No. of EM Affected Households	%	No. of Affected Households	%	No. of EM Affected Households	%
Tap water	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wells	32	32.0	8	33.3	44	44.0	8	33.3
Borehole	30	30.0	10	41.7	40	40.0	12	50.0
Rainwater	2	2.0	0	0.0	4	4.0	0	0.0
Surface water	6	6.0	0	0.0	12	12.0	4	16.7
Private vendor	28	28.0	6	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0	24	100.0	100	100.0	24	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

65. **Sanitation.** Of the respondents, 92% use septic toilets, and 8% use rudimentary toilets. Among ethnic minority households, 91.7% use septic toilets (Table 14).

Table 14: Summary of Sanitation Status of Interviewed Households

Type of Toilet	Overall		Ethnic Minority	
	Household	%	Household	%
Septic	92	92.0	22	91.7
Rudimentary	8	8.0	2	8.3
Total	122	100.0	32	100.0

Source: *Socio-economic Survey*. May 2017

66. **Ailments.** The most common ailments affecting the local people are colds (82%) and flu (56%). Ethnic minority persons said they suffered from colds (66.7%) (Table 15).

Table 15: Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households

Type of Ailments	Overall		Ethnic Minority	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Cold	82	82.0	16	66.7
Flu	56	56.0	12	50.0
Respiratory	34	34.0	12	50.0
Fever	44	44.0	8	33.3
Cholera	14	14.0	6	25.0
Malaria	2	2.0	0	0.0
Liver	8	8.0	2	8.3

Source: SES, May 2017

D. Gender Issues

67. In the subproject communes, men and women share many of the tasks related to farming and off-farm work. However, women have much more responsibility for household work, such as taking care of children, cooking, and cleaning. The proportion of women is approximately equal to the men.

68. Among the Kinh people, the ultimate decision maker in the family appears to be the husband, who controls the assets and money. However, in most cases, husband and wife negotiate prior to any important decision concerning cultivation, livestock, investments, or use of money. There seems to be a variation between different families and also between different villages regarding women's influence in household decision making. Community activities and other meetings are attended by either husband or wife.

69. Women have representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is mostly in the Women's Union (WU). The general recognition is that women always prioritize and protect their family and its interests. Women's basic agenda is to advocate the very basic socio-economic and cultural values of their people. The participation of women in leadership and decision-making in resettlement planning activities will be guaranteed through equal representation of men and women. Election of the representatives to the resettlement planning bodies will be done separately by men and women.

E. Social Impact Assessment

70. **Expected positive impacts.** The subproject will help enhance the socio-economic status of local residents, especially farmers, within the subproject communes through better access to irrigation services. A new gravity piped surface irrigation system will be supplied from the existing Tan Lap Storage Reservoir. From upstream to downstream, the service area will be supplied by one centrally located pipeline and three interconnected ring main pipelines. Within the subproject service area, farms will have direct access to the pipelines within: (i) <250 m (estimated at 61.7%); (ii) between 250-500 m (estimated at 33.8%); and (iii) >500 m (estimated at 4.5%).

71. The subproject will help enable increased and sustainable HVC production through efficient distribution and use of surface water stored in the existing reservoir. Cropped areas will expand, and some rice areas will convert to HVCs. Pressure on groundwater use will be reduced. Improved monitoring and management of water through a basic SCADA system will enable more efficient and productive use of water. Improved supply and direct pumping from canals will encourage farmers to invest in WEATs and reduce their pumping costs.

72. The subproject will serve an established dragon fruit area. With subproject surface water supplies, perennial dragon fruit coverage will increase from 1,460 ha (78%) to 1,960 ha (100%) (net of areas that cannot be served by the surface irrigation). The service area consists of two communes and one township that historically had the largest area of dragon fruit in the country. Irrigation water is currently supplied from individual farmer wells and boreholes on farmer properties. Groundwater tables have been declining during the recent droughts; thus, the farmers make deeper boreholes and often in new locations. In Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh communes, some wells have become slightly saline due to seawater intrusion. WEATs have been used in larger-scale farms; however, there exist some barriers to poorer households benefiting from the subproject and adopting WEATs. These barriers are the landless status of the poor households and the high cost of installation of the WEATs. The more vulnerable villagers (poor, EMs, female-headed household) are also less likely to benefit from the subproject because some are landless or have only small land plots.

73. **Potential negative subproject impacts** include IE of 453 households (or 1,982 persons), including 35 vulnerable households, of which 24 households belong to EM group, due to the loss of productive land and crops for the development of pipelines and inspection roads. However, the decrease in area of land ownership per affected household will be minor, affecting only about 80-100 m², and each ethnic minority affected household will lose about 60 m², accounting for less than 8.5% of their total productive land and limited losses of dragon fruit, Eucalyptus trees, and 830 m² of cassava area. Also, the households' farming activities will not be interrupted. IR impacts are, thus, minor and restorable.

74. Other negative impacts of the subproject may occur during the construction period, such as child labor, low wages for female labor, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like HIV/AIDS, and social evils like drugs. However, these impacts will be managed and monitored by the irrigation management companies (IMCs) and communities. Moreover, mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the implementation of the project.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

75. In compliance with ADB requirements, the Binh Thuan PPMU will assist the Ham Thuan Nam Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) and the subproject communes to publicly disseminate the REMDP as approved by the Binh Thuan PPC and ADB. All affected persons will be notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) scope of the subproject, project benefits, site clearance plan, and construction plan; (ii) DMS results; (iii) lists of eligible affected persons and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and amounts; (v) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (vi) other matters such as the complaint mechanism. Notices will be posted at the CPC offices of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam Town and/or other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices, or small brochures will be delivered individually to all affected persons, and through radio announcements and/or public meetings.

76. This REMDP will be uploaded in ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the ethnic minority people through commune and village meetings. The REMDP will be translated into the ethnic minority language and disseminated to the ethnic minorities through loudspeakers and other oral means of communication on market days and in public meetings.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

77. Public consultations and community participation are encouraged in all phases of the project cycle, including planning, design, implementation, and monitoring. The objective of the public consultation and participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the subproject, stakeholders, and affected persons to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into subproject preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the subproject. The feedback from consultations is very important for the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for subproject affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

78. The objectives of public consultation and participation are:

- To provide full and impartial information to affected people about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- To explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that can not be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure that affected persons participate in the design of mitigation measures;
- To gather information about the needs and priorities of affected people as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options, and activities;
- To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback of affected persons on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;
- To provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns, and monitoring of implementation;

- To explore options for the co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation; and
- The method of consultation and participation ensures a two-way exchange of information between the community people and affected groups by a consultation method in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, considering gender issues, vulnerability, social justice, and the principle of equality.

1. Consultation and Participation during REMDP Preparation

79. Consultation meetings were conducted in August 2016 and March/April 2017 by the social, gender, ethnic minority and resettlement, and environment specialists. Some 201 persons (65 or 32.3% are female) from Binh Thuan PPC, Ham Thuan Nam DPC, and subproject CPCs and selected households living in the subproject communes were consulted. The subproject will help improve the socio-economic status in the command area through improving water for irrigation and adoption of HVCs. The subproject is strongly supported by local authorities and residents, especially the ethnic minority groups. The summary of participants involved in the public consultations during REMDP preparation is in Table 16, and the results of the public consultations are in Table 17.

Table 16: Summary of Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation

Locations	First Public Consultation, August 2016		Second Public Consultation. May 2017	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Binh Thuan	6	1	0	0
Ham Thuan Nam	10	2	0	0
Thuan Nam	12	6	18	14
Tan Lap	10	4	14	6
Tan Thuan	8	8	24	14
Tan Thanh	16	6	18	4

Source: Public Consultations undertaken during REMDP preparation.

Table 17: Summary of Results of Public Consultations during Preparation of REMDP

Topics	Key Findings and Recommendations
Project information	<p>Subproject information, including objectives, scope of work, concept design, location, timing, estimated cost, executing agency, and implementing agency was delivered to residents and related stakeholders.</p> <p>The subproject is supported by the local authorities and residents as it will help to improve the socio-economic condition of the subproject communes and the Ham Than Nam District and the province as a whole. It will help ensure irrigation for nearly 1,096 ha, promote adoption of water saving technology, and increase crop productivity. Additionally, it will support the diversification of crops from low value (rice, vegetables) to high value such as dragon fruit.</p>
Water shortage	<p>Many agricultural land plots are fallow or use low-value crops such as rice. Some areas are salinized. Mostly borehole water is used for watering dragon fruit trees. Groundwater is not adequate because of saline intrusion, etc. Quantity of groundwater is not sufficient. Borehole depth is more than 50 m. In some communes, such as Tan Thanh, borehole depth is approximately 80 m, and water is slightly saline and not suitable for watering dragon trees.</p>
Gender issues	<p>Women spend less time than men in the households' farming activities, from watering to harvesting of coffee and pepper, because women have to take care of their children. EM</p>

Topics	Key Findings and Recommendations
	women have less knowledge and skills in farming, water saving technology, etc., than men, making it difficult for them to improve farm productivity.
Possible project social impacts	<p>Almost all local residents rely on cultivation of dragon fruit trees, rice, etc. Their cultivation land is small, ranging from 0.45-1.25 ha.</p> <p>More farmers will be equipped with advance technology, skills, knowledge, thus helping to increase productivity, quality, and quantity of dragon fruit trees.</p> <p>IMC capacity will be strengthened. Water will be used safely and more economically. Development of a road will help promote transportation of agricultural products. Jobs during construction will be provided to local residents, including women, the poor, and EM residents.</p>
Involuntary resettlement impacts	<p>The proposed pipeline is designed to be buried and located between two rows of dragon fruit trees (width between two rows of dragon trees is from 3-4 m). Each affected household will lose approximately 150-200 m² (4-7% of the household's agricultural land). Affected households can continue farming on the acquired land. The subproject's IR impact is therefore minor and restorable. Affected households' livelihood and income will increase as they will receive better and low-cost irrigation.</p> <p>Local authorities and affected persons will hand over their land to the project once compensation and assistance are completed. Compensation and assistance rates should be made public. Land donation is possible.</p> <p>REMDP should be prepared following the regulations of ADB and Viet Nam. Notice on the DMS should be provided to affected households before implementation.</p> <p>Assistance will be provided in the form of awareness raising, knowledge, transfer of water saving technology, and soft loans to affected households.</p>

2. Public Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Updating and Implementation of Updated REMDP

80. Public consultation and participation is encouraged throughout the subproject cycle. During the implementation phase, the Binh Thuan PPMU in coordination with Ham Thuan Nam LFDC and CPCs of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam Town will be responsible for disseminating subproject information and resettlement policies using various media, such as seminars, presentations, and public meetings, where subproject affected people and beneficiaries (including women and ethnic minorities) will be invited. Where affected people are ethnic minority, consultation with them should be held in their community at time suitable for people, especially for women so that they can participate as much as possible all consultations. Participants are free to discuss and give feedback and comments about the technical parameters and subproject impacts of different alternatives, as well as about resettlement and compensation measures. PPMU will distribute the PIB and other documents in local language (if needed) of the subproject to affected people, including ethnic minority people.

81. Local people, especially the affected persons and ethnic minority people, have the right to work for the subproject as specified in the GAP. All the community members have the right to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the REMDP or updated REMDP, and some of them may join the Community Monitoring Board of the commune to monitor the implementation process. They can raise grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree with.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

82. Grievances related to any aspect of the Project shall be handled through negotiations aiming at achieving consensus. The GRM has been designed in this document to address the

displaced households' grievances and/or complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons or households, including ethnic minority people, shall be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing of grievances and the appeal process. The GRM and appeal procedures shall be disclosed to APs and EM people during consultation and guided in the PIB how to lodge their complaint using the GRM, which shall be distributed to all affected persons or households.

83. Affected persons, including ethnic minority people, are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any issues on land acquisition and resettlement, such as entitlements, rates and payment, and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs. Complaints can be in writing or in verbal narrative by the affected persons or households. In the case of verbal complaints, the competent agency shall be responsible for making a written record during the first meeting with the complainant. Aggrieved affected households from an ethnic minority may bring along a community leader or any person that can help him/her in hearing and complaint resolution.

84. For the purpose of grievance redress, the Binh Thuan PPMU officers shall also serve as grievance officers. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle the issues at the commune level through affected person appropriate community consultations. All meetings shall be recorded by the resettlement committees, and copies shall be provided to displaced persons or households. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall also be provided to the CPMU and ADB upon request. The complainant will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

85. This GRM shall be governed by the Viet Nam laws, including: (i) Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13; (ii) Article 204 of the 2013 Land Law; (ii) Regulations on Grievance of Government Decree 75/2012/ND-CP; and (v) Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP.

A. Stages of Grievance Redress Mechanism

86. Complaints will pass through three stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The stages of GRM for the subproject is summarized as below:

- **First stage, CPC level.** If a complaint is filed for the first time, the complainant may bring his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, verbally or in writing. It is the duty of the said CPC member or the village chief to inform the CPC of the complaint. The CPC will meet the complainant personally and will have 10 days to register the complaint after it was filed. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping the files of all complaints that it handles. The time limit for handling the complaints filed for the first time shall not exceed 30 days from the date of registration; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended, but should not exceed more than 45 days from the date of registration. During 30 days from the expiration day for the settlement of the complaint, if the first complaint is not resolved, or from the day the complainant receives the decision on the complaint, or if the complainant does not agree with it, the complaint can be brought to the Subproject DPC or a lawsuit initiated at the people's court.
- **Second stage, DPC level.** In a period of not more than 90⁵ days from the date the subproject DPC Chairman, who makes administrative decisions, administrative acts in the land management provisions, or if the person with related interests and obligations disagrees with administrative decisions or administrative acts, the complainant may file

⁵ Article 9, Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13

the complaint with the subproject DPC. The Subproject DPC Chairman shall handle the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. Decisions of the Subproject DPC Chairman shall be made public and a copy shall be sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations. Within 30, or 45 days for complete cases, from the date of receipt of the decision by the subproject DPC Chairman that the complainant does not agree with the decision, he/she may initiate a lawsuit at the peoples' court of the district or elevate the complaint to the Binh Thuan PPC. The time limit for appeal should not be longer than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated cases. The agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling the complaints.

- **Third stage, PPC level.** Within 30 days from the date that the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman made administrative decisions or administrative acts, and if the complainant disagrees with the administrative decisions or administrative acts, he/she may file the complaint with the Binh Thuan PPC. The Chairman of the Binh Thuan PPC shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. The decision by the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman on the complaint shall be made public and a copy sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations; (iv) within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman and if the complainant does not agree with the decision, the complainant may bring the case to the people's court of the province. The time limit for appeal should not be more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. The agency that receives the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of the proceedings done for the complaint.
- **Final stage, arbitration in a court of law.** Within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman, the complainant can bring the case to the people's court for arbitration if he/she disagrees with the decision. If the Court found that the acquisition of land is not compliant with the law, such land acquisition shall be suspended or stopped. The government agency that issued the decision should cancel the decision allowing land acquisition and compensate the land owner for any damage/s done on the land. Within 30 days after the decision of the court, the concerned resettlement and compensation committee will pay for the damage/s to the landowner, as ordered by the Court. But if the arbitrating judge finds the land acquisition to be legal, the complainant must abide and comply with the decision of the Court.

B. Tracking and Reporting of Grievance Proceedings

87. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall maintain a system for the recording of queries, suggestions, and grievances of the affected persons. All queries, suggestions, and grievances, as well as resolutions thereon, shall be recorded and sent to the CPMU management and supervision. The full costs of establishing and operating the GRM are included in the project cost, as part of the contingency. In case it has become necessary to establish a GRM, the CPMU will appoint the staff from PPMUs to check the procedures for the resolution of grievances and complaints. The CPMU will train the staff on grievance procedures and strategies and share the same with the resettlement and compensation committees. The GRCs shall ensure that the complaining affected persons are provided with copies of the decisions or resolutions

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

88. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts of the subproject is provided by the Land Law 2013 and other relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). The following section outlines the relevant policies and

laws, and highlights where differences exist, and the policies and principles that applied under this subproject.

A. The ADB Social Safeguards Policy

89. **Involuntary resettlement.** The 2009 SPS states that: (i) involuntary resettlement shall be avoided, whenever possible; (ii) involuntary resettlement shall be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels shall be enhanced or at least restored; and (iv) the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups improved. The involuntary resettlement policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition resulting in displacement. This occurs in cases where: (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if the expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation

90. **Indigenous peoples.** As provided for in the 2009 SPS, the policy on indigenous people aims to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people's identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the indigenous people themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of the subprojects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The term, "Indigenous People," is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

91. A group, which has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats and ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance, remains eligible for coverage under ADB's indigenous people policy. The indigenous people safeguard is triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

92. In the preparation of social safeguard documents for projects assisted by ADB, the policies on the following cross-cutting themes shall be incorporated: Gender and Development (1998); Public Communications Policy (2011); and Accountability Mechanism (2012).

B. Relevant Laws of Viet Nam on Social Safeguards

93. **Compensation, support and resettlement.** The Government of Viet Nam (GOV)'s principal documents regulating compensation, assistance, resettlement in Viet Nam are listed below.

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV), 2013;
- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 on comprehensive land administration regulations.
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 6 January 2017 of the Government amends and supplements some decrees on guidelines for the Land Law, namely: Decree 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, detailing a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on land prices; and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on compensation, support, and resettlement upon land recovery. The Decree took effect on 3 March 2017.
- Decree No. 104/2014/ND-CP of 14 November 2014 by GOV regulating land price frame;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on detailed regulations on implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP of 15 May 2014 by GOV on valuation of land prices;
- Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT on detailed guidance on compensation and assistance when the State acquires land;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction and adjustment of land prices, specific land prices valuation, and land prices valuation consulting services;
- Decision No/63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December 2015 by the Prime Minister regulating the policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose land is withdrawn by the state; and
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister on vocational training for rural area residents.

94. In Binh Thuan, the currently applied regulations on land acquisition, compensation, support, and resettlement are the following:

- Decision No. 08/2015/QD-UBND of March 2, 2015 by the Binh Thuan PPC regulating compensation, support and resettlement;
- Decision No. 59/2014/QD-UBND of December 26, 2014 by the Binh Thuan PPC regulating prices on land in Binh Thuan province;
- Decision No. 05/2015/QD-UBND of 13 May 2015 by the Binh Thuan PPC prescribing principles and the compensation rate for property damage when the State recovers land in Binh Thuan province.

95. **Ethnic minorities.** The definition of ethnic minority status in Viet Nam is based on the criteria of: (i) a language different from the national language; and (ii) long traditional residence on, or relationship with, land and long traditional social institutions; (iii) a self-provided production system; and (iv) a distinct cultural identity and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighboring ethnic groups. The Constitution of Viet Nam (2013), Art. 5 acknowledges equality and equal rights among ethnic groups, upon which also the Government policy and programs on ethnic minority development are based upon. Constitution 2013, Articles 58 and 61

point out that ethnic minorities and people living in the mountainous regions are given priority in education and health care services.

96. The main vehicle for implementing government policies concerning ethnic minority is through the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEMA). The CEMA shall identify, coordinate, implement, and monitor projects targeted to ethnic minority development and has its own budget to be spent on the main programs and projects. At the provincial level, the Department of Ethnic Minorities is the implementing agency for developing policies concerning ethnic minorities. At district level, this office has been established under management of DPC to develop provincial policies concerning ethnic minorities and implement programs/projects for ethnic minorities.

97. The state-owned Social Policy Bank (SPB) provides micro loans targeted to poor and ethnic minority households and households in communities that are classified by GOV as extremely difficult areas. To be qualified for a loan from SPB, the borrower should be a member of one village-level micro credit group. Mass organizations (Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Fatherland Front, and Youth Union) support these groups and further cooperate with SPB in disseminating information on loan availability, procedures, and management. Mass organizations also give recommendations for priority listing of households for loan attainment.

98. **Gender.** Constitution of the SRV recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Vietnam Women's Union is a political-society organization in the political system, which represents the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Vietnam, strives for the empowerment of women and gender equality. To date, members of this Women Association were present in almost all sectors and levels. The Gender Equality Law was legalized on 29 November 2006 by the National Assembly of SRV. This is an important legal for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Vietnam.

99. The above policies highly affirmed the role of women in the socio-economic development of the country and the Government of Vietnam's determination to bring the gender relationship to equality.

100. **Government decision on ethnic minority and gender** include some key regulations as below:

- Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg approving the National Target Program on sustainable poverty reduction for the 2016-2020 period;
- Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg dated 10 September 2015 by the Prime Minister approving the criteria for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for EMs in association with the National Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Decision No. 2356/QĐ-TTg of 12 April 2013 on action program to implement the Master Plan for the development of EM human resources in mountainous areas by 2020;
- Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT of the Ministry of Justice and the CEMA guiding the implementation of legal assistance for Ems; and
- Decree No. 80/2011/NQ-CP on sustainable poverty reduction, 2011-2020.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities

101. In general, there are several aspects of the 2013 Vietnam Land Law (LL) similar to the policy objectives and principles of ADB's social safeguards on involuntary resettlement. However, the following differences were noted:

- While the SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land are provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date), the 2013 Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets, which are illegally established (Art., 92, LL). Certain structures are not compensated based on the value of a new structure (Art., 89.2, LL). There is also no requirement to compensate unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption resulting from land recovery and support in re-establishing their business activities elsewhere.
- While the SPS requires consulting all categories of displaced persons and host communities, the Land Law requires consulting mainly land users who meet the conditions for compensation.
- While the SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes, where possible, such is not required under the Land Law.
- While the SPS requires the conduct of a social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged/disproportionally affected by the land acquisition for the project and implement targeted measures to assist them, the Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under the SPS differs from those required under the Land Law. There is also no requirement under the Land Law to prepare a draft resettlement plan prior to the DMS.
- While the SPS requires that compensation includes interest accrued, the Land Law requires that compensation for land users refusing compensation be kept in an escrow account in the State Treasury without interest.
- For specific projects, the SPS requires the conduct and disclosure of M&E of resettlement activities. For projects with significant IR impacts, the project is required to retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify the project's internal monitoring. In the Land Law, M&E is required in broad terms and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law. There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.

102. Table 18 provides a gap analysis of ADB's SPS, 2009 and GOV policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities, as well as measures for filling gaps to be applied for the subproject.

Table 18: Gap Analysis between the Relevant Provisions of 2013 Land Law and the 2009 SPS of ADB and Project Policy

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
Identification of severely impacted affected persons	Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their homes or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets ⁶	Affected persons losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures (Decree 47, Art. 19, Item 3)	Households are to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement.
Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and M&E of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and IPs, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. (ADB SPS IR Principle 2)	Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law 2013, Art. 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law 2013, Article 67). On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association. (Land Law 2013, Art. 69)	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations throughout project cycle.
Determination of compensation rates for houses and structures	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs with no deduction of salvageable materials. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments.	Houses/structures used for living purposes will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1) Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. (Decree 47, Art.9)	Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for land and all non-land assets. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.
Provisions for affected persons who do not have Land Use Registration Certificates (LURCs)	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. (SPS IR Safeguards Policy Principle 7)	For displaced households that are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live in project commune, provision is made for the State to sell, lease, provide rent-to-own houses or to allocate land with levy collection. (Land Law 2013, Article 79) The Land Law 2013, Art. 92 permits recovery of land without compensation for lost assets in some cases.	All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending, whichever is higher.

⁶ ADB Safeguard category definitions: <https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories>

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
Prepare Resettlement Plan	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8	Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. 2013, Land Law Article 67, Article 69. Contents of plans provided in Decree 47, Article 28.	RP or REMDP is required for each subproject
Ethnic Minorities			
Action planning	Prepare an EMDP that is based on social impact assessment and meaningful consultations with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and draws on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected ethnic minority communities.	No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP.	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored.
Recognition of customary rights	Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that ethnic minorities have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC.	Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
Third party validation of consultation related to land donations	The borrower is required to engage an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	Not required.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third party consultant will witness the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached to the report.
Monitoring	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring of resettlement plan and EMDP implementation.	No monitoring indicators indicated.	The implementing agency must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor; there is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.

D. Project Policy

103. Given the comparison above and filling the gaps of the 2013 Land Law from SR2 of ADB's 2009 SPS, the following policy was developed, which MARD will commit to implement in a transparent manner, where applicable, in case of land acquisition

- Involuntary resettlement and impact on land, structures, and other fixed assets will be minimized, where possible, by exploring all alternative options.
- Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation.
- Affected households without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the affected households, indigenous households, affected communities and concerned groups to ensure participation from planning up to implementation and monitoring. The comments and suggestions of affected households and communities will be taken into account.
- Project information and updated REMDP will be disclosed to affected households in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- Resettlement identification, planning, and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children, disabled, the elderly, landless, and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent, preserved.
- Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.

E. Principles for Valuation of Land and Non-land Assets

104. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement, which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows. The subproject DPC will establish specific land prices based on the principles stated in Clause 1, Article 56, Land Law and submit to Binh Thuan PPC for approval before implementation.

- Productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes for LURC or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value.
- Perennial and annual trees/crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation.

F. Land donation

105. Where subproject involves voluntary land donation, the REMDP will also include arrangements to deal with losses on a voluntary basis with appropriate safeguards. Such land donations will require a written agreement with the respective landowners. It may be in a form of MOU between the landowner(s) and the CPC or other documentation acceptable to ADB,

including a no coercion clause witnessed by an independent third party e.g. NGO. Voluntary land donation will only be accepted if this does not severely affect the living standards and livelihood of DPs.

VII. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

A. Eligibility

106. The subproject DPC shall declare the cut-off date of eligibility for affected persons who shall receive compensation, as defined in Art. 92, 2013 Land Law. However, before the cut-off date is issued, the subproject DPC shall notify each affected land user between 90-180 days on land recovery together with the presentation of recovery plan, schedule, investigation, measurement, and inventory before the decision on land recovery is issued, as provided for in Art. 67, 2013 Land Law. The establishment of cut-off date is necessary to discourage opportunistic encroachers who will take advantage of compensation and/or assistance from the subproject. However, there are some cases when persons can be declared eligible even after the cut-off date has been declared, such as: (i) persons who are occupying or using the land or assets before the cut-off date, but who were not in the list of affected persons; (ii) households separating from large families; and (iii) household who bought the affected land or property after the cut-off date.

B. Subproject Entitlements

107. The subproject entitlements developed and presented in the entitlement matrix below correspond to the potential impact identified during the census and IOL. Entitlements adopted are based on Government policy on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement, and ADB's social safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement. It should be noted that these entitlements may be enhanced in updated REMDP, as necessary, following the results of DMS, RCS, and consultation with affected households to ensure that losses of affected households are restored.

108. Entitlements for each type of affected households are based on the type and level of loss. The entitlements also provide various measures aimed at providing opportunities for affected households to obtain development benefits from the project as well as assisting vulnerable affected households to improve their living standards. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19: Entitlement Matrix

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
A. AGRICULTURAL LAND			
A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC. 453 households will be affected by the subproject	Losing < 10 % of total productive landholding. 291,526 m ² crop land will be permanently acquired.	Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable, cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to two times the value of acquired land value but not exceeding the	Affected households will be notified about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation and allowance at replacement cost before site clearing at least one month. Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC.

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
		quota of agricultural land allocation in the locality.	Implemented by the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) Affected household should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project.
A.2. Temporarily affected agricultural land			
Public organizations	There are a total 2,064 m ² of vacant land under management of CPCs.	No compensation for affected land. Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, if any.	The compensation amount must be paid to person whose crops are lost.
B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES			
Owners of crops and/or trees 453 households will be affected by the subproject.	Loss of perennial crops. 453 households having perennial crops will be affected.	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Compensation must equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred. Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree. Affected persons have the right to use salvageable trees.
C. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE			
C.1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance			
Job training/Creation allowance	All households losing production land by the subproject (453 households). It is estimated that about VND14.6 billion or \$645,354 will be provided to affected households under this REMDP	Cash assistance is equal to two times of compensation value for affected land area, but the supported area should not exceed the land quota in the locality.	Support to vocational training, occupation change, and job seeking to be provided according to plans developed and approved concurrently with plans for compensation, support, and resettlement. Plan for development to be undertaken by PPCs and DPCs, who shall organize consultations with, and give explanation and assimilate opinions from, people whose land is acquired. Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS. Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC. The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of compensation payment and before conducting site clearance. In addition to the cash allowance, Income restoration rehabilitation measures will be implemented through technical support; on installation of water

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
			saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update
C.2. Special Allowance for Socially and Economically Vulnerable Households			
Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents; (ii) headed by persons with disability; (iii) falling under the national poverty standard; (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support; (v) severely affected ethnic minorities.	Assistance to 35 vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.	a) Poor households: will be provided an allowance of no less than VND 2,000,000 per household, depending on decision of the PPC. b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher.	Eligible households are those who are classified as vulnerable under relevant definitions of MOLISA and this document. The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of compensation payment and before conducting site clearance. Using information from the resettlement survey, DCARB will establish the list of vulnerable persons.

109. **Unforeseen impacts.** If any person or household is affected during the subproject implementation process, a social impact assessment will be conducted and the necessary compensation and assistance will be applied to the household.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION REHABILITATION

110. Agriculture is the key livelihood source of the affected households that will be affected by the subproject. Results from the FGDs showed that the involuntary resettlement impacts are minor as all affected households will lose less than 10% of their total productive land, and pipeline laying is underground and between tree rows, thus, minimizing the impact on household livelihood. Additionally, these impacts are restorable as they will be benefited from project outputs 1 and 3 with: (i) stable, on-demand, and more affordable sources of water for their crops, which will result in higher yield crops and better income; (ii) technology transfer on HVC and water saving technology to farmers that will help them cut down expenditures (water and electricity cost), reduce use of pesticides and fertilizers, and promote quality of crops; and (iii) land price increase.

111. In addition to the cash allowance of nearly VND14.6 billion or \$645,354 (i.e., support for vocational training, job conversion, and support for stabilizing household living standards) will be provided to affected households under this REMDP. Income restoration rehabilitation measures will include technical support on installation of water saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update.

112. Technical supports shall include: (i) guidance on the selection of water saving technology; (ii) HVCs; and (iii) knowledge and guidance on market-linked agricultural production. The total cost of the technical support will be covered under the cost of the subproject implementation support package.

113. The list of eligible households to be supported by the IRP will be finalized once the DMS is completed.

IX. COST AND BUDGET

114. The estimated cost for the implementation of this REMDP is approximately VND22.53 billion or \$997,100 (Table 20). The cost includes compensation and assistance for affected households, contingency, and administration cost. These costs will be financed by the the Binh Thuan PPC.

Table 20: REMDP Cost Estimates

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
A.	Compensation and assistance				20,977,635,000
1.	Land compensation				5,830,520,000
	Perennial crop land	m ²	291,526	20,000	5,830,520,000
2.	Crops compensation				500,815,000
	Dragon fruit	tree	1,082	430,000	465,260,000
	Eucalyptus	tree	661	45,000	29,745,000
	Cassava	m ²	830	7,000	5,810,000
3.	Assistance				14,646,300,000
	Allowance for vulnerable households	AH	35	2,000,000	70,000,000
	Assistance for vocational training/ job conversion	m ²	291,526	50,000	14,576,300,000
B.	Detailed measurement survey	HH	453	160,000	72,480,000
C.	Management costs (2% A)				419,552,700
D.	Sub-total (A+B+C)				21,469,667,700
E.	Unidentified costs associated with resettlement				348,915
F.	Contingency (5% D)				1,073,483,385
	Total (D+E+F)				22,543,500,000

Source: Project Feasibility Study. MARD, June 2017

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. National Level

115. **MARD** will be the executing agency of the project. During the implementation of REMDP, the CPO under MARD will establish the CPMU, which will have the following responsibilities for REMDP implementation:

- Provide overall planning, coordination, and supervision of REMDP implementation;
- Guide the implementing agencies, including the PPMUs, to implement resettlement activities in accordance with the policy of the approved REMDPs and advise local authorities to resolve issues satisfactorily and on time. Issues and shortcomings identified through internal monitoring of REMDP implementation will ensure that the objectives of the REMDPs are met;
- Finalize the REMDPs and obtain approvals of the project participating PPCs and ADB before implementation;
- Provide resettlement training to implementing agencies, including CPMU/PPMU staff and DCARB staff;
- Coordinate with other implementing agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning, and implementation of the REMDPs;

- Establish a database of affected persons for each subproject, as well as for the project as a whole;
- Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project-level progress reports and for tracking compliance with project policies. Establish procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction. Establish procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- Report periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

B. Provincial Level

116. **Binh Thuan PPC** will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the Binh Thuan PPC include:

- Approve draft REMDP and updated REMDP (if any);
- Issue decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other support to affected persons, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- Approve budget allocation for compensation, support, and resettlement;
- Provide sufficient and timely budget for implementation of REMDP;
- Direct and supervise provincial departments to implement effectively the updated REMDP;
- Authorize the Ham Thuan Nam DPC to approve compensation, assistance, and resettlement plans;
- Direct the relevant agencies to settle complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence; and
- Direct the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance, and resettlement domain.

117. **Binh Thuan PPMU under DARD** is responsible for REMDP implementation and internal monitoring, with the following main tasks

- Prepare, update, and supervise REMDP implementation of the subproject;
- Guide the Ham Thuan Nam CARB DCARB to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP and resolve any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met, and otherwise, provide appropriate technical, financial, and equipment support to the Ham Thuan Nam CARB;
- Coordinate with other line agencies to ensure delivery of compensation, allowances, and rehabilitation measures to affected persons on time;
- Implement internal resettlement monitoring, establish and maintain affected person databases for each component in accordance with established project procedures and provide regular reports to CPMU; and

- Implement prompt corrective actions in response to issues/problems raised in internal monitoring reports.

C. Ham Thuan Nam District People's Committee

118. Ham Thuan Nam DPC shall undertake management of compensation, assistance, and resettlement. The Ham Thuan Nam DPC is responsible to the PPC to report on progress and the results of land acquisition. The DPC's primary tasks include the following:

- Approve schedule and monitor progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with REMDP;
- Establish CARB and resettlement team and direct CARB and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance, and resettlement;
- Approve and take responsibility for the legal basis and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance, and resettlement options in the local area;
- Approve cost estimates of implementation of compensation, assistance, and resettlement work;
- Take responsibility for adjusting LURCs for households and individuals who have land partially recovered, in accordance with authorization issued by the Binh Thuan PPC;
- Direct the CPCs of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh and Thuan Nam Town PC, as well as relevant organizations, on various resettlement activities;
- Review and endorse the REMDP for approval by the Binh Thuan PPC; and
- Resolve complaints and grievances of affected persons.

119. **Ham Thuan Nam DCARB.** shall be composed of the Ham Thuan Nam DPC vice chairman, representatives of relevant departments of Ham Thuan Nam DPC and NGOs. The main responsibilities of DCARB are following:

- Organize, plan, and carry out compensation, assistance, and resettlement activities;
- Prepare compensation plans and submit to subproject DPCs for approval. Implement livelihood restoration measures;
- Take responsibility for the legal basis applied in compensation, assistance, and resettlement policy following the approved REMDP;
- Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households (if any);
- Lead and coordinate with CPCs in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households; and
- Assist in the resolution of grievances.

D. Commune Level

120. The CPCs of Tan Thuan and Tan Thanh will assist the DCARB in the implementation of REMDP. Specifically, these CPCs will be responsible for the following:

- In cooperation with local mass organizations, mobilize people who will be required to implement the compensation, assistance, and settlement policy according to the approved REMDP;
- Cooperate with the Ham Thuan Nam DCARB to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired and notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance, and resettlement, which are approved by the Ham Thuan Nam DPC;
- Assign commune officials to assist the Ham Thuan Nam DCARB in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- Sign agreement compensation forms along with the affected households;
- Assist in the resolution of grievances and actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

121. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 21 below including: (i) REMDP planning activities; and (ii) resettlement implementation activities.

Table 21: REMDP Indicative Implementation Schedule

No.	Main activities	Schedule
I.	Preparation of REMDP	
1.	REMDP Preparation (IOL, public consultation, RCS)	July 2017
2.	Disclosure of Draft REMDP to affected people	August 2017
3.	Submission of REMDP to ADB for review and concurrence	August 2017
4.	Uploading of REMDP on ADB website	September 2017
II.	Updating of REMDP	
5.	Establishment of the District Compensation Board	January–March 2019
6.	Land clearance/boundary setting for the subproject	March 2019
7.	Training for resettlement staff	March 2019
8.	Detailed measurement survey	April–June 2019
9.	Consultations with affected households	May–June 2019
10.	Replacement cost survey by a qualified appraiser	June 2019
11.	Disclosure of updated REMDP (uREMDP) to affected people	July 2019
12.	Submission of uREMDP to ADB for review and concurrence	August 2019
13.	ADB to issue concurrence with uREMDP	September 2019
III.	Implementation of updated REMDP	
14.	Preparation and approval of compensation plan	
15.	Compensation payments	October–December 2019
16.	Land clearance	December 2019
17.	DCARB to issue confirmation letter on REMDP completion with confirmation of LIC consultant to PPMU and send to ADB	December 2019
18.	PPC/PPMU to issue Notice of Site Possession to contractor	January 2020
IV.	Start of Civil Works Construction	January 2020

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

122. The implementation of the REMDP will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the subproject's adverse impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done through community monitoring and internal monitoring. External monitoring is not required for the subproject, which is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement and is an uncomplicated subproject.

A. Community Monitoring

123. Community-based monitoring (CBM) is a form of community monitoring, which is boosted by the demand for information and value of local community. CBM contributes to increasing the quality of social services or contributes to management of all ecological resources. Within the framework of CBM, members of the community affected by a social program or by environmental changes will have needs, suggestions, and criticism and their feedback will contribute to the implementation of the program and management of the subproject.

124. People in the subproject area are encouraged to participate in monitoring REMDP implementation, especially affected people in terms of what they receive as compensation, compared to what is stated in the REMDP.

B. Internal Monitoring

125. The objectives of internal monitoring are to assess:

- The compliance with the approved REMDP;
- The availability of resources and the effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- If resettlement agencies are well-functioning during the project implementation process;
- If resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the REMDP;
- Problems, if any, and remedial actions.

126. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CPMU and the PPMUs. The PPMU will be responsible for predetermining the establishment, implementation, and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in the province and district. PPMU will ensure that information on the resettlement process will be disclosed by the DCARB. The DCARB will submit quarterly progress reports to PPMU. CPMU will consolidate all reports from the province into the project implementation monitoring system to be the basis for preparing periodic reports for submission to ADB. All reports should include gender and ethnic minority issues.

127. CPMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence, and requirement for reports of all subprojects that respond to the REMDP requirements as well as those outlined below. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB for review and uploading on the ADB website. The internal monitoring indicators include, but will not be limited to, the following issues:

- Compensation, assistance, and resettlement amount paid to affected households in accordance with the agreement in REMDP;

- Completion of coordination of land acquisition and compensation and the time for conducting construction as the requirement for resettlement;
- The consent between sequence and procedure of information dissemination to the community in comparison with the content of the report;
- The content of the procedure of grievance redress and the content of grievance redress in the report;
- Affected persons and compensation: number of affected people by type of impact; status of compensation and allowance payment, relocation and other assistance; and status of income restoration activity;
- Information dissemination and consultation: number and scope of community consultation meetings and/or consultations with affected persons; status of affected persons; summary of the need of affected persons, aspirations, and major concerns of people in the meetings;
- Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recorded grievances; implementation steps for redressing grievances; and any arising issue needs to be managed by authorities at district and provincial levels or assisted by ADB;
- Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation and other activities and the amount compensated to each affected household;
- Resettlement progress: completion of activities in accordance with the schedule plan; the delay and reason for the delay; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- Coordination of resettlement activities with contract award for civil works: the status of completion of resettlement activities and date of contract award for civil works;
- Implementation issues: arising issues, reason, and solution for the arising issues.

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT OFFICE (CPO)

Project on Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

Dear Sir / Madam,

To prepare the security policy document of the project improve the efficiency of water use for the provinces affected by drought (ADB8) at 2 Highland provinces including Dak Lak, Dak Nong and 3 central provinces including Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan. The objective of the project is to: Promote effective sustainable water use in conditions affected by drought; Promote the role of community participation in the management and use of water; Invest works Irrigation systems serve multiple objectives from head works to the field to the direction of modernization; Development support services for agricultural production;

This socio-economic survey aims to assess impact of the project on social issues, building development plans for ethnic minorities, resettlement, gender ... The information collected the interview will be used only for this purpose. We hope sir/madam take a few moments to answer the questions that we raised.

We would like to thank the valuable collaboration of Mr./Ms.

A. INFORMATION ON THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Full name of householder: _____
2. Hamlet: _____
3. Commune: _____
4. District: _____
5. Province: _____
6. Which vulnerable groups householder belongs to?
 - 6.1. Female householder
 - 6.2. Ethnic minority
 - 6.3. Poor
 - 6.4. Social aided household
 - 6.5. Disabled

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

7. The composition of households (including householder). Number of members..... person

	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
No.	Relationship with householder	Gender	Age	Ethnic composition	Education status	Main job	Current job status	Current working place
	1) Householder 2) Wife/husband 3) Parent 4) Child 5) Son/daughter in law 6) Nephew/Niece 7) Cousin 8) Other	1) Male 2) Female		1) Kinh 2) Hoa 3) Ê đê 4) Cờ Ho 5) Gia Rai 6) Ba Na 7) Xơ Đăng 8) Other	1) Never go to school 2) Primary school 3) Secondary school 4) High School 5) Vocational training 6) College / University 7) Not belong to school age	1) Agriculture 2) Fishery 3) Aquaculture 4) Forestry 5) Business 6) Catering / Sales 7) Workers 8) Personnel officer 9) Employees 10) Transport / Driving Unemployment (only those of working age) 12) Student/Pupil 13) Retirement / elderly 14) Not belong to working age 15) Others	1) Have regular jobs 2) Lack of work less than 1 month 3) Lack of work 1-3 months 4) Lack of work > 3 months 5) Do not know 6) Not applicable (pupils / students / elderly / retired / children)	1) At home 2) In the hamlet 3) In the commune 4) Outside commune, but in districts 5) Outside district, but in province 6) Outside province
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

8. Average Household Income a year by sources:

8.1.	Agriculture::	_____	VND
8.2.	Trade / Business / Services:	_____	VND
8.3.	Wages (employees, workers ...)	_____	VND
8.4.	Other sources (remittances, children sent ...)	_____	VND
8.5.	TOTAL:	_____	VND

9. Average Household Expenses a year by categories:

9.1.	Daily consumption	_____	VND
9.2.	Family Health Care	_____	VND
9.3.	Education	_____	VND
9.4.	Repair of buildings	_____	VND
9.5.	Contribution to the community	_____	VND
9.6.	TOTAL	_____	VND

10. In the last 3 years, have your household been in food shortage?

1- Yes []

(1= 1-2 month; 2= 2-3 month; 3= Over 3 month; 4=No answer)

2- No food shortage

11. What kind of the house of the family?

- 1/ Permanent house with one or more floors
- 2/ Semi-permanent house (the roof brick / tile)
- 3/ Wooden/iron walls (corrugated iron roof / roofing cement)
- 4/ Simple house (corrugated wall / wood roofing sheets)
- 5/ Temporary tent / No house

12. Water sources by purpose of use (select 1 main source)

No.	Water sources	12.1 Drinking	12.2 Washing
1	Tap water		
2	Dug wells		
3	Borehole		
4	Rain water		
5	Canals, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes		
8	Purchase to use		
7	Other		

13. Sanitary conditions of the household?

- 1) Septic
- 2) Simple toilet (digging holes in the garden)
- 3) Toilet one-compartment
- 4) Toilet two-compartment
- 5) Public toilet
- 6) No toilet**

14. Common disease in the community

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flu | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Poisoning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria | <input type="checkbox"/> No answer |

15. Access to health care service?

	15.1		15.2 (distance)		
Health care service	1. Yes	2. No	2= 1 - 2 km	3= 2 - 5 km	4= over 5 km
1. Commune health station					
2. District hospital					
3. Private health care center					
4. Buy medicines at chemists					
5. Traditional medicine					
6. Other					
7. No answer					

16. Living conditions of households have changed in recent 3 years?

- 1) No change
- 2) Better
- 3) Worse

17. Does your family have loan?

- 1/ Yes
- 2/ Not at all → **Move to 19**

18. Information of loan?

	18.1	18.2	18.3
	Loan source	Loan purpose	Loan method
	1) Relatives, neighbors, friends 2) People who lend 3) People's Credit Fund, credit cooperatives 4) Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development 5) Bank (social policy) to serve the poor 6) Poverty Reduction Fund 7) Women Union, other mass 8) Other sources (specify)	1) Agricultural production 2) Non-agricultural production 3) Purchase furniture 4) Breeding 5) Daily expense 6) Healthcare 7) Other purposes (Specify)	1) No asset deposited 2) Asset deposited
Loan 1			
Loan 2			
Loan 3			

19. Is your HH member of a following organization?

Organization	Member or not? (1= yes; 2= no)
1) Farmers Union	
2) Water Users Association	
3) Cooperative	
4) Group job change	

Organization	Member or not? (1= yes; 2= no)
5) The extension	
6) Youth Association	
7) Woman Union	
8) Religion	
9) Group savings and loan	
10) Group processing of agricultural products	

20. Is you Household willing to participate in community activities?

No.	Activity	Yes	No	Not decided
1	Join groups of water users to develop irrigation systems			
2	Willing to pay for water supply / irrigation operation			
3	Willing to contribute cash / in-kind for irrigation works			
4	Ready to Participate workdays Irrigation channel construction / dike / sluice gates / Lake / Dam			
5	Trust will have sufficient water for agricultural production			
6	Convinced that the construction of irrigation canals / dike will promote the development of aquaculture, such as shrimp, crab, ..			
7	Change the current economic model to match / better			
8	Participate in training on sustainable livelihoods development			

21. Do you intend to do for the economic development of the family?

- 21.1. Continue to maintain its current operations
- 21.2. Expanding manufacturing / trading
- 21.3. Reduce investment and production activities / business
- 21.4. Converting production / business
- 21.5. No intention
- 21.6. Other:

22. Have you heard or propaganda on climate change, drought?

1. Yes
2. No → move to 24
3. No information/ → move to 24

23. What source have you heard about climate change? (multi options)

1. Internet
2. Broadcast
3. Newspaper
4. Radio/loud speaker
5. Notice board
6. Leaflet
7. Community activities
8. Self study
9. Heard from other people
10. Other

24. Have you known about the irrigation project going to be implemented at local?

1. Yes
2. No → move to 26

25. What source have you known?(multi options)

1. Popularity of village meetings / Version
2. Popularity of communal Pool
3. Watch TV, listen to the radio
4. Listen to the radio station of the commune
5. Listen to government officials, unions say
6. Listen to the people in the family, they said welding
7. Listen to your friends / neighbors say
8. Other (specify):

26. Have you been involved in training activities for crop irrigation?

1. Yes 1 ☐ → **move to 28**
 2. No 2 ☐

27. If no, tell reason, please?

1. Not organized at local
2. They are not informed / information
3. Husband / male participation in family
4. Busy that does not participate
5. Feeling unnecessary

28. Do you need to be trained in irrigation for crops?

1. Yes 1 ☐
 2. No 2 ☐ → **Move to 38**

29. If yes, what content do you need?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Irrigation technology for crops | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Modern irrigation technology | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Operation of irrigation facilities | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Maintenance of irrigation facilities | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Water distribution | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Other (specify)..... | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. What are the advantages of this irrigation project to your family and the locality?

1. Improve the condition of domestic and production water
2. Increase output/productivity of crops, livestock
3. Create jobs, increase incomes from agricultural production
4. Advantages in transportation and travelling
5. Solve flooding, drought
6. Solve environmental pollution
7. Develop non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)
8. Create good sight seeing of local
9. Other (specify)

31. What are the disadvantages of the irrigation project to your family and community?

1. Noise pollution
2. Social evils
3. Reduce productivity / agricultural output
4. Inconvenience to the traveling
5. Cause flooding / drought
6. Affect custom, culture
7. Relocation, resettlement, more difficulties for people
8. Loss of productive land
9. Cause unemployment, to change career
10. Other (specify):.....

32. Recommendation for the project to improve efficiency?

.....

C. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

1. Land use status of Household (affected land is in the area required for the construction area)

Land Category/Use		Level of Impact on Each Plot		Using status	Land Legal Status	Type of Effect
		Affected area (m ²)	Partially (1) Fully (2)			
1= Residential land 2= Paddy-field 3= Garden land 4= Aquaculture land 5= Forestry land 6= Commercial land 7= other types of land	Area in and out of the project site (m ²)			1=Owner of land 2=Rented land	1=With land use Right certificate (LURC) 2=Without LURC but eligible to LURC 3= Not eligible to LURC 4= Conflict with master plan of Government 5. Lease / Long Term (owned by Gov) 6. Lease (renting from private individual)	1= Permanent 2= Temporary
	In	Out				
Plot1						
Plot2						
Plot3						
Plot4						
Plot5						
Total						

2. Houses

House type classification	Floor Area (m ²)	Legal status	Level of impact on the building		Note (pls take note if the HH run business at home, excepting item 7)
			Floor area to be affected (m ²)	(Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2)	
1. Villa 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary house 7. Independent shop		1. Have ownership Certificate 2. Have no legal ownership Certificate 3. Built on agricultural land 4. Rent from the house owner			

Note: The number of affected houses could be more than one, record for all affected houses with the above required information

3. Information about the house out of the project affected sites (if any)

- Number of house(s):[]
- Area of house(s) outside of the project area (m²): m²

4. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

(Other structures outside the houses listed above, living facilities are out and in house)

Structure	Kind of construction Work (Underline the kind of work respectively)	Unit	Quantity	Note
1. Kitchen	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
2. Breeding facilities	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
3. Electric meter				
4. Water meter and estimate about the length of connection pipe				
5. Telephone				
6. Fence	1. Brick 2. Barbed wire or wood	M		
7. Gate	1. Metal sheet 2. Iron grill 2.	m ²		
8. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves	m ²		
9. Soil grave a) In Cemetery b) Stand alone		Grave		
10. Grave (by brick, cement)		Grave		
11. Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	M		
12. Water tank	1. Brick/ Concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m ³		
13. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick)		m ²		
14. Fish pond		m ³		
15. Others (Specify clearly the name of assets and affected rate for compensation calculation)				

5. Affected trees, crops

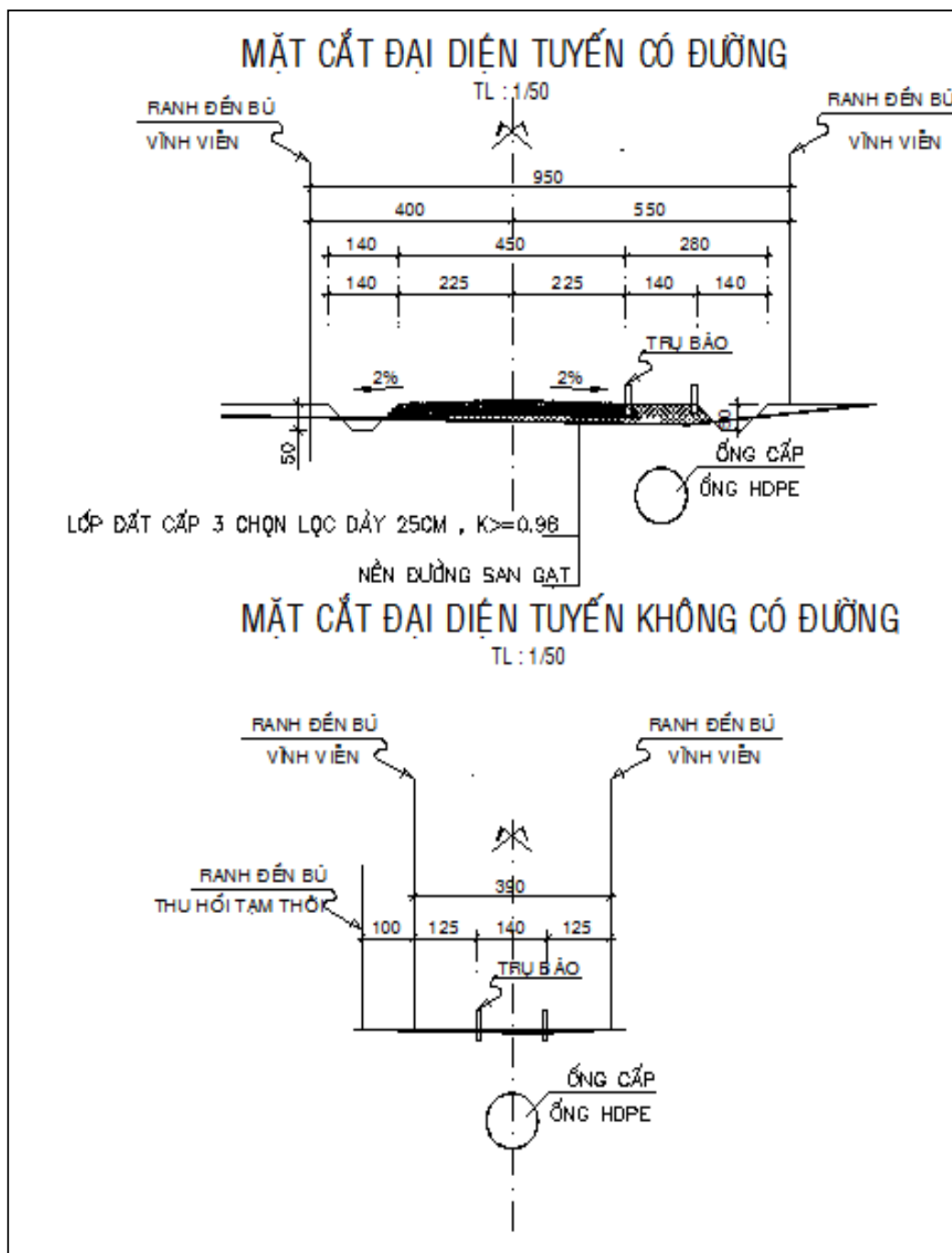
(Only inventory number of affected trees, crops)

Affected trees, crops	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
a) Fruit trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
b) Timber trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				

Affected trees, crops	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
c) Perennial plants (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
d) Annual crops (main trees)		m²		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
e) Aquaculture		m²		

Thanks for your cooperation!

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF PIPELINE AND ROAD OF DU DU-TAN THANH SUBPROJECT



SAMPLE OF MINUTE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Dự án

Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán
(ADB8)

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

Về việc: Tham vấn cộng đồng xã hội cho chương trình cấp nước sạch và vệ sinh môi trường

Địa điểm: Thị trấn Thuận Nam, xã Tân Thuận

Thời gian: Ngày 2 tháng 2 năm 2016

1. Nội dung và các kết quả:

1.1 Thành phần tham gia:

Đại diện UBND xã, các ban, phòng, thôn, tổ dân phố, các hộ gia đình, các tổ chức xã hội, các doanh nghiệp, các cơ quan liên quan

Tổng số người dự họp: 16, trong đó có 9 nam, 7 nữ,

1.2 Mục đích của buổi tham vấn

Thông tin về dự án và các nội dung liên quan đến tác động xã hội, thu hồi đất và tái định cư.

1.3 Nội dung tham vấn

- Thông tin về dự án, các tác động xã hội của dự án;
- Các tác động thu hồi đất và Chính sách tái định cư
- Bối cảnh và các kiến nghị của địa phương liên quan đến tác động xã hội và tái định cư của dự án?

1.4 Tóm tắt Kết quả tham vấn

a/ Mục tiêu và quy mô dự án

Chương trình cấp nước sạch và vệ sinh môi trường cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán

Thị trấn Thuận Nam, xã Tân Thuận

Thị trấn Thuận Nam, xã Tân Thuận, Tân Thuận, Tân Thuận, Tân Thuận

b/ Tác động xã hội tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án

Tích...cực...đạo...đức...tôn...trọng...cho...người...dân...phát...triển...
...cây...thanh...loại...sản...dùng...học...suy...tăng...năng...
...sức...mô...hình...đất...nước...tốt...tiền...sơ...học...quả...
...tiền...lãi...ảnh...hưởng...đến...đất...sản...sản...của...người...dân...

c/ Về các vấn đề chính sách thu hồi đất, hỗ trợ và tái định cư

...thi...công...thông...tư...công...quy...phân...tư...mưu...đi...
...đất...quy...hoạch...sản...phân...thi...thông...chủ...hỗ...kết...bên...
...phân...đất...dùng...sản...cải...cho...bên...dân...mưu...ảnh...hưởng...như...cải...
...bên...cải...sản...hình...đất...cho...cải...bên...

d/ Các vấn đề về Giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và hộ dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)

...thi...sản...
...thi...sản...
...DTS...sản...chủ...265...
...thi...liệt...có...thể...được...đang...để...trên...đất...với...người...DTS...BTH

e/ Các vấn đề tác động môi trường, bảo vệ sức khỏe cộng đồng

...cải...môi...sản...bên...phân...đất...ảnh...hưởng...
...đất...cải...hình...cải...thanh...loại...
...thi...môi...sản...đất...sản...sản...sản...thi...nước...
...bên...sản...phân...sản...môi...

2. Kết luận

...Dự...đất...cải...thi...cho...trên...cây...thanh...loại...
...đất...phân...thi...môi...đang...thi...nước...thi...thi...
...Cải...chuyển...quy...hoạch...bên...cải...trên...sản...
...thi...cải...đất...thi...sản...môi...bên...trên...bên...liệt...
...thi...phân...vào...cải...cải...chuyển...trên...nước...cải...
...phân...bên...cải...cây...thanh...loại...

Chính quyền địa phương và người dân sẽ giữ đất khi có kế hoạch và thi công hoàn

Biên bản kết thúc vào lúc 16 giờ 00 phút cùng ngày, đọc lại cho các thành phần tham dự cùng nghe và ký tên.

Thư ký cuộc họp

Xác nhận của địa phương

Chủ tọa cuộc họp

[Signature]



Cao Xuân Linh

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

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Project on Water Efficiency Improvement In Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION

Title: Consultation on Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement
Venue: People's Committee of Tan Thuan commune
Time: 14h, 8 August 2016

1. Content and Results:

1.1 Participants:

- Representatives of mass organizations and affected households in Tan Thuan commune
- Total number of participants: 16, including 8 men, 8 women

1.2 The purpose of the consultation

Information about the project and the content related to the social impact, land acquisition and resettlement.

1.3 Content of consultation

- Information about the project, the social impact of the project;
- Impact of resettlement and resettlement policy
- Background and local suggestions related to social impact and resettlement of the project

1.4 Summary of consultation results

a) Objectives and scope of the project

- Institutional capacity building at the provincial level, provision of knowledge to provincial, district and commune officials on management of rural infrastructure
- Improve the efficiency of using water and irrigation water
- Performed in Tan Thanh, Tan Lap, Tan Thuan and Thuan Nam

b) Positive and negative social impacts

- Actively create conditions for people to develop dragon fruit, open dragon production, increase productivity, efficient and economical irrigation.
- Influence on people's production during construction period

c) Policy of land acquisition, support and resettlement

- Construction does not impact much
- Canal was planned should be ready to construct, only support people affected land for housing
- Supporters are willing to donate land for construction

d) Issues on gender, vulnerable households and ethnic minority (if any)

- Poor households 1.9%
- Ethnic group 265 households
- Vietnamese can be used to communicate with affected ethnic minority people
- e/ Issues on environmental impacts, protection of public health
- There are some white spots that affect the quality of dragon fruit
- Water problem is very urgent due to salinity intrusion

2. Conclusion

- The project is very important for dragon fruit, which is seriously lacking in the local area
- Need to transfer science and technology of saving irrigation integrated into dragon fruit disease prevention program
- Local authorities and affected people will hand over land to the project once the compensation and assistance is completed.

Minutes ended at 16 hour 00 minutes the same day, read to the participants to listen and sign

1. Photos.

DANH SÁCH HỌP

Dự án: Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán (ADB)

Nội dung: Tham mưu, hướng dẫn về xây dựng Kế hoạch tưới tiêu

Ngày họp: 22/10/2016

Địa điểm: Hội trường UBND xã Tân Thuận, huyện Thuận Nam

TT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Ký nhận
1	Trần Mạnh Hùng	Xã Tân Thuận	
2	Thầy Thuận	Tân Thuận	
3	Phạm Ngọc Hi	Tân Thuận	
4	Nguyễn Trọng	Tân Thuận	
5	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
6	Phạm Ngọc Trâm	nt	
7	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
8	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
9	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
10	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
11	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
12	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
13	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
14	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	
15	Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	nt	

Người tổng hợp: _____ Phụ trách bộ phận/dự án: _____



LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY PROJECT

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
1	Nguyen Tan Tai	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
2	Pham Ngo	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
3	Nguyen Van Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
4	Vu Thi Thu Phuong	Female	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
5	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
6	Nguyen Thi An	Female	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
7	Truong Duc Phuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
8	Tran Mai	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
9	Nguyen Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Tan Lap	Ham Thuan Nam	
10	Tran Thanh Tung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
11	Tran Mai	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
12	Pham Ngoc Hai	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
13	Bach Van Bung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
14	Chuc	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
15	Nguyen Van Hoang	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
16	Bui Tan Thuan	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
17	huynh Dinh Vu	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
18	Tam	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
19	Vo Thi Tien	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
20	Nam Tan	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
21	Hai	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
22	Tam Cong An	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
23	Nguyen Tan Thien	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
24	Pham Minh Ha	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
25	Nguyen Ngoc Hung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
26	Nguyen Ngoc Hau	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
27	Nguyen Ngoc Hoang	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
28	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
29	Tam Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
30	Cao Hoang Thien	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
31	Nguyen Tu	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
32	Hao	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
33	Truong Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
34	Do No	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
35	Hai	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
36	Dang Thanh Hung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
37	Hong Thanh Nam	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
38	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
39	Truong Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
40	Nguyen Thi Bay	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
41	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Huong	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
42	Nguyen Quang Doan	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
43	Thanh	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
44	Pham Minh Chi	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
45	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Chon	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
46	Muoi (Sai Gon)	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
47	Huynh Thi Trang	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
48	Oanh Gia	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
49	Chuong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
50	Nguyen Mi	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
51	Nguyen Van Teo	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
52	Huynh Thi Nam 124	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
53	Thai Phi Truong 121	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
54	Le Thi Be 172	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
55	Le Van Quyet 169	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
56	Nguyen The 167	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
57	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
58	Vinh	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
59	Da	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
60	Tran Ngoc Hiep	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
61	Nguyen Van Dai	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
62	Nguyen Van Te	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
63	Le Cong Dinh	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
64	Phan Thanh Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
65	Phan Thanh Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
66	Nguyen Trong Hieu	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
67	Ng Quoc Phong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
68	Le van Duong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
69	Ngo Thi Dai	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Poor household
70	Xi Nghiep Da	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
71	Vu Minh Quyen	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
72	Nguyen Van Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
73	Le Thi Hai	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
74	Le Van Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
75	Tran Hoai Duc	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
76	Vo Thi Thu	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
77	Do Van Hoi	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
78	Nguyen Nhu Ve	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
79	Vo Huu Phuong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
80	Dang Tiet Tan	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
81	Phan Thi Chac	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
82	Dinh Cong Phuc	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
83	Doan Thanh Van	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
84	Le Van Giang 1500m2	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
85	Ninh 500m2	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
86	Doan Dinh Kiem	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
87	Vu Minh Quyen	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
88	Dinh Boi	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
89	Pham Dinh Chien	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
90	Nguyen Van Cuong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
91	Le Phu Son	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
92	Ngo Van Tri	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
93	Dang Ngoc Thang	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
94	Tran Thi Thuy	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
95	Tran Xuan Thong	Male	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
96	Tran Thi Gai	Female	Kinh	Thuan Nam Town	Ham Thuan Nam	
97	Nguyen Van Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
98	Tran Van Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
99	Tran Van Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
100	Nguyen Dinh Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
101	Kieu Van Nghia	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
102	Thong Van Viet	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
103	Thong Van Trien	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
104	Tran Van Chin	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
105	Nam Thi Mao	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
106	Thong Ho	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
107	Thong Kien	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
108	Thong Thi Giong	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
109	Thong Dan	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
110	Thong Thi My Le	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
111	Tran Van Toan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
112	Thong Van Tam	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
113	Thong Van Trien	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
114	Thong Minh Canh	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
115	Thong Thi Sang	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
116	Thong Tu	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
117	Dong Minh Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
118	Thong Thi Den	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
119	Thong Van Tam	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
120	Thong Hung	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
121	Thong Thi Thiep	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
122	Thong Thi Bong	Female	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
123	Thong Tam	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
124	Tran Van Hoe	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
125	Tran Van Hoe	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
126	Tran Van Hoe	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
127	Le Ngoc Khanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
128	Tran Anh Thuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
129	Ho Thi Lan	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
130	Le Thanh Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
131	Le Huu Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
132	Le Thanh Thuy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
133	Le Thanh Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
134	Ho Quang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
135	Nguyen Ngoc Thien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
136	Ho Quang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
137	Tran Van Vi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
138	Nguyen Minh Guong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
139	Ho Van Luan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
140	Huynh Ngoc Hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
141	Le Van Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
142	Tran Duy Khai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
143	Nguyen Van Khuyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
144	Nguyen Viet Huy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
145	Nguyen Vinh Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
146	Nguyen Linh Thuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
147	Nguyen Vinh Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
148	Le Huu Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
149	Le Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
150	Ngo Thi Trong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
151	Nguyen Linh Thuong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
152	Ngo Thi Trong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
153	Tran Huu Bay	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
154	Le Ngoc Mua	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
155	Nguyen Minh Tri	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
156	Nguyen Nghia	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
157	Nguyen Van Chi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
158	Vu Huu Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
159	Dau Quang Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
160	Tran Minh Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
161	Ngo Phuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
162	Ngo Phuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
163	Do Ngoc Minh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
164	Nguyen Thanh y	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
165	Nguyen Thanh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
166	Nguyen Thanh Hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
167	Nguyen Thi Ba	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
168	Vu Huu Tien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
169	Nguyen Van Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
170	Tran Ngoc Quang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
171	Nguyen Thi Dong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
172	Truong Thi Chin	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Poor household
173	Nguyen Thi Hoi	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
174	Truong Thi Muoi	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
175	Nguyen Thi Lao	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
176	Nguyen Van Nhan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
177	Thong Nguyen	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
178	Ho Thanh Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
179	Nguyen Thua Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
180	Do Thi mot	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
181	Nguyen Thua Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
182	Huynh Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
183	Tran Cu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
184	Le Thang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
185	Pham Van Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
186	Le Minh Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
187	Tran Ba Nhan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
188	Le Van Kiem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
189	Do Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
190	Le Van Tuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
191	Ha Thi Thu Huong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
192	Duong Van Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
193	Ngo Lam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
194	Bui Van Tri	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
195	Bui Van Mai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
196	Thong To	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
197	Pham Van Hiep	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
198	Bui Van Mai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
199	Nguyen Van Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
200	Thong Bau	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
201	Ngo Van Hien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
202	Vo Thi Lien	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
203	Duong Van Viet	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
204	Ha Thi Thu Huong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
205	Bui Van Mai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
206	Ho Thi Thu Huong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
207	Bui Van Tri	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
208	Tran Thi Mai	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
209	Luong Van Sinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
210	Luong Van Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
211	Le Chien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
212	Dao Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
213	Nguyen Ngoc Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
214	Thong Ben	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
215	Thong Bau	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
216	Do Thanh Canh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
217	Nguyen Dinh Phong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
218	Thong Thi Lam	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
219	Thong Dong	Male	Cham	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
220	Nguyen Van Lam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
221	Huynh Thi Hong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
222	Nguyen Thua Truong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
223	Do Thi Mot	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
224	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
225	Le Duy Truong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
226	Nguyen Thi xi	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Female householder with dependents
227	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
228	Do Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
229	Huynh Thi Hiep	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
230	Truong Quang Hong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
231	Nguyen Thanh xuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
232	Do Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
233	Nguyen Hon	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
234	Dang Thi The	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
235	Nguyen Hon	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
236	Nguyen Hon	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
237	Nguyen Thanh xuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
238	Do Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
239	Do Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
240	Nguyen Thanh xuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
241	Huynh Van My	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
242	Phan Van Trinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
243	Huynh Van Nho	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
244	Huynh Van Su	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
245	Truong Tan Thien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
246	Huynh Van Chi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
247	Huynh Thi Dinh	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
248	Nguyen Ba Linh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
249	Phan Cong Nhi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
250	Huynh Thi Nheo	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
251	Truong Tan Thien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
252	Phan Minh Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
253	Phung Duc Tuc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
254	Phan Minh Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
255	Do Van Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
256	Le Thanh Tri	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
257	Thai Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
258	Bui Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Poor household

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
259	Do Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
260	Do Van Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
261	Truong Cong Ba	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
262	Mai Van Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
263	Truong Cong Sau	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
264	Nguyen Huu Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
265	Do Van Tu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
266	Ngo Van Phung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
267	Nguyen Hong Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
268	Nguyen Huu Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
269	Vo Van Choi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
270	Nguyen Van Trong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
271	Truong Thi Thuy	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
272	Nguyen Hong Lam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
273	Nguyen Trong Sang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
274	Nguyen Huu Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
275	Bui Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
276	Tran Van Nhung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
277	Le Cao Thuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
278	Dang Ngoc Anh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
279	Le Thanh Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
280	Le xuan Dieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
281	Le xuan Thuy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
282	Le Thanh Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
283	Tran Van Nhung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
284	Tran Ngot Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
285	Pham Thanh Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
286	Tran Thi Nga	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
287	Tran Van Nhung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
288	Le Cao Thuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
289	Le Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
290	Ta Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
291	Ta Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
292	To Thi Bup	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
293	Tran Ngot Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
294	Nguyen Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
295	Pham Thanh Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
296	Tong Van Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
297	Tran Thi Nga	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
298	Nguyen Van Diem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
299	Tran Van Nhung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
300	Nguyen Thi Hai	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
301	Nguyen Thi Ca	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
302	Nguyen Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
303	Nguyen Minh Nhi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
304	Nguyen Van Tong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
305	Mai Thi Phuong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
306	Do Van Hang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
307	Nguyen Anh Luc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
308	Do Van Hang	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
309	Huynh huu Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
310	Huynh Huu Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
311	Pham Thi Tuyet Nga	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
312	Nguyen Thanh Du	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
313	Nguyen Thanh Phu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
314	Le Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
315	Truong Van Tham	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
316	Tran Van Nai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
317	Nguyen Van Phan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
318	Le Hong Ha	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
319	Le Hong Chi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
320	Ha Van Luong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
321	Huynh Thi Ngoc Linh	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
322	Bui Thanh hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
323	Do Duc Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
324	Nguyen Huu Sy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
325	Nguyen Xuan Chien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
326	Phan Van Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
327	Le Van Phieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Poor household
328	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
329	Le Van Nhiem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
330	Nguyen Xuan Vuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
331	Nguyen Thua Tap	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
332	Tran Van Phe	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
333	Phung Ba Suu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
334	Tran Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
335	Tran Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
336	Tran xuan Cau	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
337	Cao xuan Yem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
338	Nguyen Hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
339	Vo Van Loi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
340	Nguyen Bong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
341	Nguyen Bong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
342	Nguyen Bong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
343	Nguyen Thanh Tung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
344	Nguyen Van Quy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
345	Nguyen Van Hoi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
346	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
347	Nguyen Van Hoi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
348	Nguyen Huu Tinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
349	Nguyen Thi Trinh	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
350	Nguyen Ngoc Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
351	Nguyen Thanh Huong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
352	Ho Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
353	Nguyen Thi Trinh	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
354	Dinh Huy Thong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
355	Vu Nhat Tan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
356	Vu Nhat Tan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
357	Ngo Quang Trieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
358	Ho Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
359	Nguyen Trung Truc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
360	Tran Huu Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
361	Nguyen Van Chau	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
362	Tran Huu Duc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
363	Le Thanh Trung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
364	Bui Van Thien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
365	Tran Van Hoe	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
366	Ngo Van Chien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
367	Nguyen Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
368	Luong Van Vu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
369	Nguyen Cong Thuy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
370	Tran Ngoc Thuy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
371	Tran Van Quy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
372	Le Thi Phat	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
373	Chung Van Phong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
374	Nguyen Thi Chinh	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
375	Pham Thi Dung	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
376	Trinh Thi Tu	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
377	Nguyen Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
378	Pham Van Hien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
379	Nguyen Van Sau	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
380	Nguyen Van Sinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
381	Phan Van The	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
382	Cao Xuan Liem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
383	Cao Hai Luyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
384	Tran Ngoc Doa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
385	Nguyen Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
386	Pham Van Bien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
387	Nguyen Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
388	Bui Van Khuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
389	Nguyen Van Kham	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
390	Ngo Quang Dai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
391	Dao Van an	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
392	Bui Van Khuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
393	Phan Hoi Sinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
394	Dao Van An	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
395	Nguyen Tuan Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
396	Pham Van Xuyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
397	Dang Huu Phuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
398	Phan Van The	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
399	Nguyen Van Ro	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
400	Nguyen Khanh Khai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
401	Nguyen Long Minh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
402	Le Thi Huong	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
403	Le Thi Thao	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
404	Nguyen Van Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
405	Le Dong Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
406	Le Dong Trung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
407	Le Thi Thao	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
408	Nguyen Niem	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
409	Vo Tan Cuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
410	Le Van Mien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
411	Huynh Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
412	Vo Tan Tan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
413	Truong Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
414	Nguyen Si Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
415	Vo Minh Quan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
416	Huynh Van Chi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
417	Truong Tan Thien	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
418	Huynh Van Chi	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
419	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
420	Nguyen Thanh Hoa	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
421	Huynh Van Luan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
422	Huynh Thi Nheo	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
423	Huynh Thi Nheo	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
424	Truong Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
425	Truong Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
426	Tran Van Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
427	Tran Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
428	Nguyen Thi Ha	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
429	Vo Tan Tan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
430	Nguyen Thanh Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
431	Huynh Thi Nheo	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
432	Tran Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
433	Huynh Thi Dinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
434	Vo Van Toan	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
435	Nguyen Xuan Minh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
436	Le Xuan Luc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
437	Le Xuan Lam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
438	nguyen Xuan Van	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
439	Ngo Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
440	Ngo Van Thai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
441	Phan van Linh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
442	nguyen Xuan Thuy	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
443	Ngo Van Thai	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
444	Le Xuan Luc	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
445	Ngo Thi Yen	Female	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Poor household
446	Nguyen Xuan Minh	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
447	Ngo Van Hong	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
448	nguyen Xuan Van	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
449	Nguyen Anh Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
450	Nguyen Ngoc Nam	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
451	Nguyen Van Thap	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
452	huynh Van Ba	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	
453	Nguyen Van Son	Male	Kinh	Tan Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	

Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

October 2017

Subproject: Tra Tan Irrigation Structures in Duc Linh District, Binh Thuan Province

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Duc Linh District, Binh Thuan Province is one of the eight subprojects of the Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP) Project to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Civil works under the subproject include: (i) rehabilitation of a 7.52 kilometer (km) main canal and development of 13 secondary canals with a total length of 9.18 km; and (ii) development of onshore intake, pumping station, rising main distribution pipeline of nearly 3.9 km (with diameter ranging from 100-450 millimeter [mm]), hilltop header tank (1,000 cubic meter [m³]) with 3.9-km distribution pipeline and approximately 4.3-km inspection road. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP), after short description of the subproject, provides the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), socio-economic survey (SES), legal policy framework, and public consultation and participation. One important part of the plan is the compensation and resettlement strategy, which provided the basis for the preparation of the compensation and assistance budget for the subproject. The last parts of the report address the ethnic minority development strategy, gender strategy, institutional arrangements, implementation schedule, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
2. **Scope of impacts.** The subproject is located entirely within Duc Linh District of Binh Thuan Province and directly benefits a total command area of 1,090 ha of pepper, cashew, and rice in the three communes of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha. In drought years, the wells dry up and crops die or have depressed yields. The impact on beneficiary farmers will be: (i) access to more reliable water; (ii) reduced pumping costs; (iii) crop diversification into high value crops (HVCs) such as pepper, coffee, and cashew. Examples of water efficient application technology (WEAT) have been introduced and adopted in target communes under a non-government organization (NGO)-financed project.
3. The subproject involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts on local residents are minor and restorable. In total, 241 households or 1,049 persons will be affected by the subproject, including only six vulnerable households. Some 23 ethnic minority (EM) Cho Ro households will be affected, each to lose <10% of their productive land. No fixed assets, such as houses and structures, will be affected. Relocation and resettlement will not be necessary.
4. **Legal and policy framework.** The subproject policy is based on the reconciliation of Central and Local Government and ADB policies. The purpose of these policies is to ensure that the socio-economic condition of all people affected by the subproject will be enhanced or their living standards at least restored to pre-project levels. Entitlements of affected persons will be established based on this policy and consulted with affected persons. Compensation prices for affected assets are based on replacement costs.
5. **Public consultation and participation.** Consultations, public meetings, and village discussions with affected persons and local officials were carried out during the resettlement planning process. Project policies and options with regard to compensation and resettlement, EM development, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the affected people were elicited and incorporated into the REMDP. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was designed to ensure that affected persons' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultations, surveys, and at the time of compensation.

6. **Issues on gender and ethnic minorities.** In the subproject communes where the subprojects are located, there are EM persons who belong to the Cho Ro group. The choice of the subproject investment coincides with the poverty reduction strategy of Binh Thuan Province. The gender mainstreaming strategy is described in the REMDP, which encourages the participation of women in resettlement boards and capacity strengthening for women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women benefit fully from the project, while minimizing the negative impacts. The gender monitoring indicators have been identified, and women will participate in the monitoring entity.

7. **An income restoration program (IRP)** aiming to restore affected households' income will be implemented under this REMDP. Affected households will be assisted in the form of cash allowances (i.e., support for vocational training and for stabilizing living standards). The budget of approximately VND1.15 million or \$50,326 will be used to support affected households. Additionally, an IRP in the form of technical support (guidance on water saving technology, HVCs, and market-linked agricultural production) to affected households and poor households for the installation of water saving equipment will be finalized and implemented during the project implementation phase.

8. **Institutional arrangements.** MARD, through its Central Project Management Unit (CPMU), will assure coordination of REMDP implementation. MARD will coordinate with the Binh Thuan Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and instruct the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this REMDP. A District Compensation, Assistance, and Resettlement Board (DCARB) with representatives of affected persons will be established to implement the compensation, assistance, and resettlement process.

9. **Implementation schedule.** The REMDP will be updated and implemented before the construction of the project works. All the affected people will be paid compensation for their affected assets before December 2019 as site clearance will be completed by December 2019.

10. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The REDMP will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU and Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) officers. External M&E is not necessary as IR impacts are minor and restorable.

11. **Total resettlement cost,** including administration and contingency cost, is about VND5 billion or \$221,200. This cost will come from the Binh Thuan provincial budget.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Water Efficiency Improvement In Drought Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP or the project) aims to improve the water use efficiency for agriculture in the South Central Coast and the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, including the provinces of Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan (South Central Coast), Dak Lak, and Dak Nong (Central Highlands). The project will contribute to improving the agricultural productivity of water and climate resilience in the more drought vulnerable provinces, while enhancing environmental sustainability. The project outcome is “climate resilient and modernized irrigation systems established”.

2. The impact is climate resilience and water productivity in agriculture improved. The project is aligned with the Government's Agricultural Restructuring Policy (ARP), the Law on Hydraulic Structures (LHS), and the Irrigation Subsector Restructuring Plan (ISRP). The project will have the following outcome: 'Climate resilient and modernized irrigation systems providing flexible and affordable services to beneficiary farmers in five climate-vulnerable provinces.'

B. Outputs

3. The project has three outputs (i) irrigation management services strengthened; (ii) modernized irrigation systems implemented; and (iii) efficient on-farm water management practices adopted.

4. **Output 1: Irrigation management services strengthened** will support policy and institutional development measures to improve climate resilience of agriculture by strengthening irrigation management taking into consideration social and gender dimensions in all relevant activities. Specifically, the project will support the following interventions:⁷

(i) **Irrigation water allocation and delivery services.** Activities will include: (a) updating surface water balance assessments; (b) groundwater assessments in applicable subproject command areas; (c) developing an irrigation water sharing and allocation framework; and (d) provision of a real-time decision support system for farmers on optimizing crop water application.

(ii) **Maintenance of irrigation systems.** Includes (a) development of asset inventory and management database for each irrigation system supported by the project; (b) development of a systematic asset maintenance schedule with a rigorous approach to maintenance funding based on asset condition assessments; (c) development of a pricing framework for water charges; and (d) assessment of options for engaging third parties in the O&M of irrigation systems.

5. **Output 2: Modernized irrigation infrastructures developed.** This output will modernize eight irrigation subprojects in the five provinces to provide water on-demand to farmers cultivating high value crops and reduce vulnerability to climate change.⁸ The underlying principle of all systems is to provide a higher level of service—more flexible and reliable supply of water—to farmers than they receive at present. The infrastructure works broadly fall into three categories: (i) pressurized pipe systems taking water from canals or reservoirs, and supplying hydrants

⁷ Output 1 activities are complemented by parallel technical support from the Government of Australia. Assistance will be in the form of bilateral cooperation as well as through the ADB-Australian Water Partnership.

⁸ Two each in Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and one each in Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa.

located at a reasonable distance from a farmer's field, such that the farmer can connect directly using a hose. Basic supervisory control and data acquisition systems will facilitate operations and monitoring of flows throughout the system; consultation with male and female farmers will be conducted from which outputs will be incorporated in the design and implementation of activities; (ii) main system modernization including canal lining, control structure, balancing storage and installation of flow control and measurement devices with remote monitoring; and (iii) new and improved weirs which will replace farmer constructed temporary weirs and provide storage from which farmers can pump to irrigate HVCs. Other works include upgrading culverts and roads, to facilitate improved management of irrigation systems.

6. **Output 3: Efficient on-farm water management practices adopted** will focus on improving on-farm water productivity in the subproject command areas, to improve resilience to climate change. Water productivity assessments conducted under output 1 will help benchmark water productivity standards for different crops under different agro-ecological conditions and be the basis for advisory services (information and training) to farmers on improving on-farm water management to cope with climate variability. Male and female farmers will be consulted and also receive technical advice on identifying and developing appropriate WEAT systems that meets their individual requirements. They will be linked up with private sector suppliers and be provided training in O&M of WEAT systems.

7. The project is estimated to cost \$123.59 million. Detailed cost estimates by expenditure category and by financier are included in the Project Administration Manual (PAM).⁹ The government has financed eight subproject feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs for the same prior to loan approval. During implementation, the government will finance all resettlement costs, international and national consulting services, implementation support, special studies, and capacity building along with staff appointed to project management structures. It will also finance the incremental O&M costs for IMCs to maintain headworks and delivery canals associated with subprojects.

8. The executing agency (EA) will be MARD and the implementing agencies are the respective PPCs. A project management units (PMU) will be established at the central project office and in the respective provincial DARDs. The PMU and PPMUs, supported by the construction engineering support consultants (CESC), will manage day-to-day project implementation and, with ADB's prior concurrence, appoint PPMU key professional staff and assign qualified support staff. The communication and participation (C&P) plan and gender action plan (GAP) provide guidance to ensure that project stakeholders are continually engaged. The PPMUs will cooperate closely with district and commune personnel in (i) organizing public consultations, (ii) monitoring design and implementation, and (iii) creating a GRM with the commune supervision boards.

9. Output 2 involves the improvement of eight subprojects in the five participating provinces. The location of these subprojects is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Subprojects

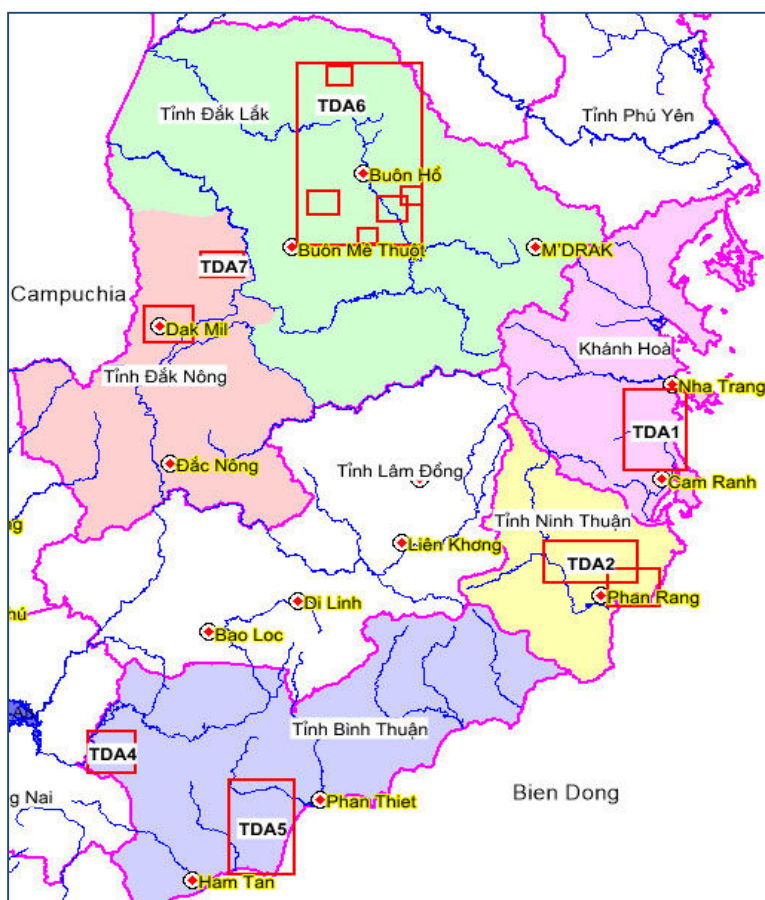
Province	District	Subproject
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⁹ ADB will finance (i) civil works; (ii) irrigation pumping equipment and offtake manifolds; (iii) consulting services for construction supervision; (iv) domestic service contracts; (v) safeguards monitoring and incentive for WEAT, inclusive of applicable taxes and duties for the expenditure items covered by ADB; and (vi) interest during project implementation.

Khanh Hoa	Cam Lam	Water efficiency improvement for Suoi Dau North and Suoi Dau South Canal Irrigation Structures
Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai	Water efficiency improvement for Thanh Son – Phuoc Nhon Irrigation Structures
	Ninh Hai	Water efficiency improvement for Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Irrigation Structures
Binh Thuan	Duc Linh	Water efficiency improvement for Tra Tan Irrigation Structures
	Ham Thuan Nam	Water efficiency improvement for Du Du – Tan Thanh Irrigation Structures
Dak Lak	Krong Pak, Ea Kar, Ea H'Leo, Cu Mgar	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures of Ea Kuang reservoir (Krong Pak); Krong Buk Ha reservoir – East and West (Krong Pak); Doi 500 Hill reservoir (Ea Kar), Trung Tam reservoir (Ea H'Leo); Buon Yong reservoir (Cu Mgar)
Dak Nong	Cu Jut	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Cu Jut District
	Dak Mil	Water efficiency improvement for irrigation structures in Dak Mil District

10. Collectively, the above said subprojects will serve an area of approximately 19,190 ha or some 39,140 households, of which 18% are of ethnic minority origin. Crops grown in the command area for modernization include cashew, pepper, and dragon fruit in Binh Thuan; onion, garlic, Vietnamese apple, grape, vegetables, and grass for livestock rearing in Ninh Thuan; mangoes, cashew, and pepper in Khanh Hoa; and coffee and pepper in Dak Lak and Dak Nong.

11. The implementation of these subprojects will include civil works which, to a certain extent, results in involuntary resettlement impacts to local residents, including ethnic minority groups. An REMDP for each subproject is required to address these issues. This REMDP is prepared for the Tra Tan subproject.

Figure 1: Location of WEIDAP Subprojects

Source: Final concept design. MARD, May 2017

C. Binh Thuan, Tra Tan Subproject Location and Impact Areas

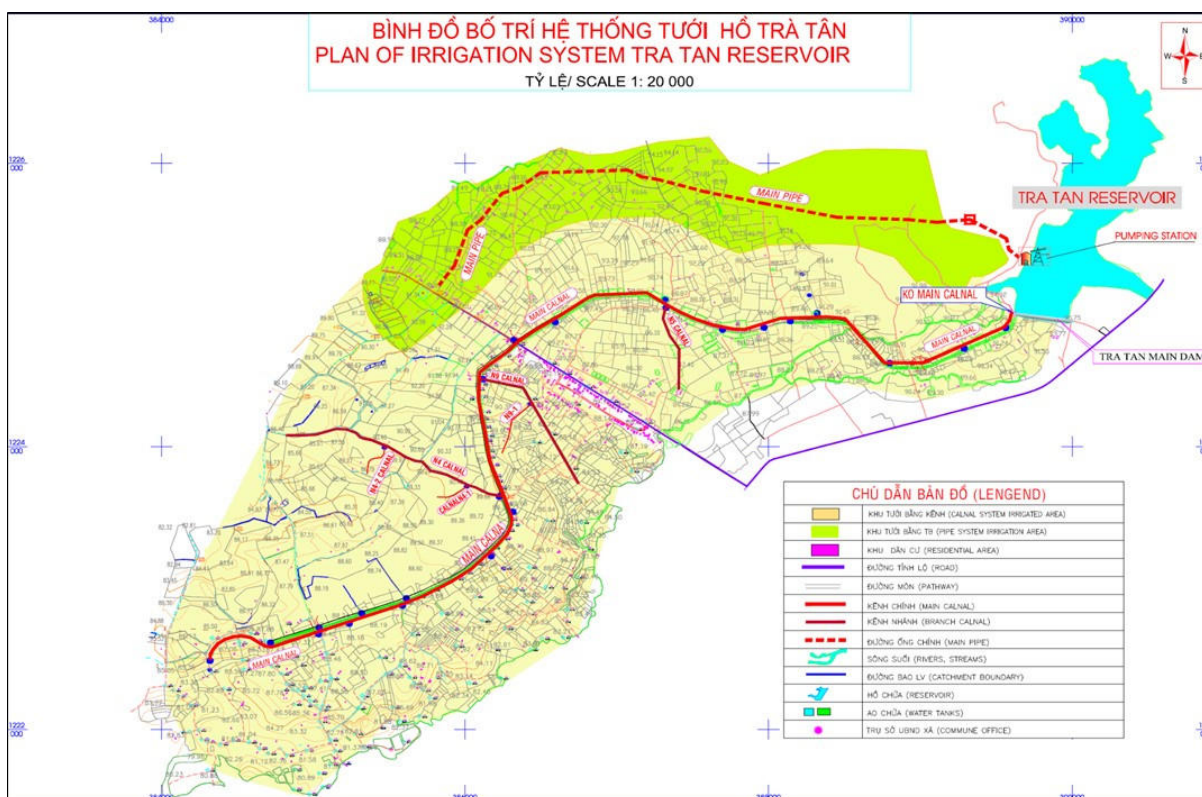
12. The Tra Tan subproject is located in the three communes of Dong Ha, Tan Ha, and Tra Tan. Their combined population is 23,251 persons in 5,446 households. Of these, only 1,100 households have land within the proposed command area. The gross area served by the subproject is 1,090 hectares (ha), which comprise mostly pepper (560 ha), cashew (390 ha), and some fruit, with rice on the heavier soils concentrated in the upper-middle part of the canal command. The summary of the subproject command areas is in Table 2 and Figure 2.

Table 2: Summary of Command Area Serviced by the Project

Crop	Without Subproject (ha)		With Subproject (ha)		
	Canal System	Piped Area	Canal System	Piped System	Total
Pepper	60	60	400	160	560
Cashew	200	30	314	76	390
Rice	140	-	140	-	140
Non-cropped	210	210	97	-	-
Total	610	300	854	236	1,090

Source: Binh Thuan, Tra Tan Subproject. PPTA Study Report, June 2017

Figure 2: Layout Map and Command Area of Tra Tan Subproject

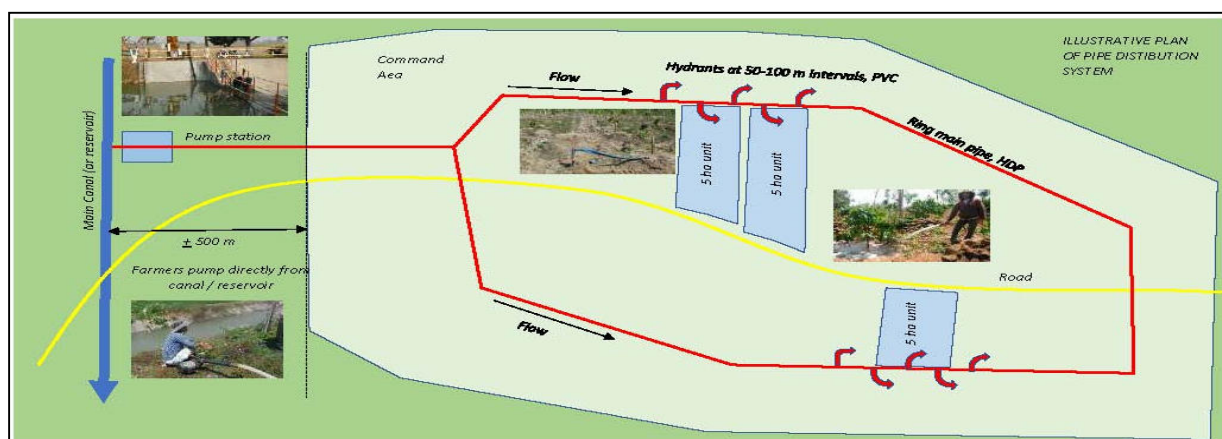


Source: PPTA Report, June 2017

D. Civil Works to be Undertaken under the Subproject

13. The design principle of the subproject includes the following: (i) for piped systems, the design layout adopts the following principles: (i) each point delivers 5 l/s, 60-mm diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) hydrants with a manifold to split flow to individual farmers; (ii) 500-m maximum distance from hydrant/source of water to farmer's field; and (iii) minimum residual pressures at the hydrants of 1-10 m. Where appropriate, ring main systems will be used (being more cost-effective than dead-end pipe branching systems), while in narrow areas, a single supply pipeline is needed; and for combined pipes and canals, design options and issues include (i) pumping directly from canals, (ii) lining of canals, (iii) provision of balancing storage, and (iv) size of communal pumped pipe schemes. The schematic diagram of the ring main pipeline is in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System



Source: PPTA Study Report, June 2017

14. Based on the above principles and actual condition of the subproject area, the system shall comprise an existing storage reservoir and canal system, as well as a proposed new pumped pipe system for pumping water directly from the reservoir. Modernization will line the main canal system and selected secondary canals and support direct pumping by farmers from these canals for HVC irrigation. Rice areas will continue to be supplied by gravity canal flow. Secondary canals, which supply areas within about 500 m of the main canal, will not be constructed/lined. Storage reservoirs shall be provided at the tails of the main and lined secondary canals. The new pipe system will comprise a pumping station supplying water to a header tank, from which a single pipeline will command a strip of land up to about 1.0 km wide. To facilitate the improved operation of the canal system, water levels shall be remotely monitored in the storage reservoirs and shall inform flow releases from the reservoir. For the new pipe system, pressures and flows at key points shall be monitored – pumps shall turn on/off according to the water level in the header tank.

15. **Canal system.** A 7.52-km main canal will be lined together with 14 of the 22 secondary canals, the main canal, and three longer, most important secondary canals shall be upgraded with lining and structure repairs. Farmers will be encouraged to pump directly from these canals for distances up to about 0.5 km. Canal lengths to be rehabilitated and lined are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Pipe Lengths in the Tra Tan Subproject

Canal	No.	Length to be Rehabilitated and Lined (km)
Main canal	1	7.52
Secondary canals	13	10.44
Total	14	17.96

Source: Binh Thuan, Tra Tan Subproject, PPTA Study Report, June 2017

16. Rectangular concrete *in situ* lining is proposed for the main canal, and pre-cast lining for sections of the secondary canals. The canal structures will be repaired. The section sizes vary from 1.8 x 1.7 m to 0.8 x 0.8 m for the main canal, and from 0.8 m x 0.8 m to 0.5 x 0.5 m for the secondary canals.

17. **Pumped pipe system.** The pumped piped system will serve a HVC (pepper and cashew) area of 236 ha. The new pipe system will comprise an onshore intake, pumping station, rising main, hilltop header tank, and single distribution pipeline supplying hydrants each with a discharge of about 5 l/s.

18. The pumping station will comprise an onshore reinforced concrete pumphouse equipped with three vertical turbine pumps. A 0.43-km long, 450-mm diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) rising main will deliver water to the header tank. The elevated tank will have a large storage volume of 6,500 m³ and a floor level of +116.2 m. The summary of distribution pipes to be developed under the subproject is in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Distribution Pipe Diameters and Lengths

Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)
450	306	300	595	150	170
400	1,190	250	595	100	85
350	765	200	255	Total	3,961

19. The subproject also includes the development of a 2.0-m wide concrete, 160-mm thick, access road of about 4.39 km in length to facilitate operations and servicing along the length of the pipeline.

20. The development of the above subproject works will, thus, lead to IR impacts, both temporary and permanent. Details of impacts and mitigation measures to be applied are presented in the following sections.

E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

21. The subproject IR impacts include: (i) permanent land acquisition and crop loss due to the development of pipeline, header tanks, and inspection roads; and (ii) temporary IR impacts during the construction phase related to the acquisition of public land and a relatively small area of cropland and short-term disturbance to farming because of the need for camping, material storage, and roads serving construction activities.

22. Efforts to minimize the subproject's adverse social impacts include the consideration of all possible design options and shifting of the proposed civil works and road alignment at various points to avoid human settlements and public facilities. Two proposed design options –ring main and dead-end pipe branching systems – were closely considered by both international and national consultants (technical, social and environmental safeguards, economic), MARD, Binh Thuan DARD, subproject District People's Committee (DPCs) and Commune People's Committee (CPCs), and beneficiaries. The ring main option was finally selected as it will be more cost-effective, efficient, and will help minimize IR impacts.

23. The total length of pipeline (ring main option) is approximately 3.96 km or about 15-20% shorter than under the dead-end branching option. Almost, all pipelines are designed to have a very small diameter (<450 mm) and will be buried along existing roads or between cropland plots. Total cropland of each individual household to be affected will be minimized. It is estimated that each affected household will lose approximately 60-80 m², or only 8-9% of their total cropland, and the width of the affected land strips is only 2 m. Inspection roads are designed following the existing road with minimum alignment to avoid IR impacts. Likewise, the selection of construction methods, equipment, and machinery will be closely considered and controlled following current

regulations. Additionally, the need for borrow pits during construction will be minimized, and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of the subproject works.

24. During the census of affected people and the IOL, all affected households were informed, through consultations, about the pipe alignment and location of pumping stations and advised not to introduce new crops within the right of way (ROW). A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, will be distributed to the affected households and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence with the REMDP.

25. Those affected by the subproject will receive compensation, assistance, and support necessary and sufficient for income restoration and their livelihood will be restored to at least equal or better than that before the subproject. Requirements for social and environmental safeguards will be included in the bidding documents and contracts. The Binh Thuan PPC will ensure that land acquisition, payment of compensation assistance, and rehabilitation will be completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start with the construction works.

F. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

26. The subproject will negatively and positively affect local people, including the majority Kinh group and some EM groups. It must be noted that all negative impacts caused by the subproject will be minor and restorable. An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is, therefore, integrated in the Resettlement Plan (RP) for implementation.

27. This REMDP will ensure that the subproject will: (i) avoid IR, whenever possible; (ii) minimize IR by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

28. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to be addressed in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) on IR and indigenous peoples (IP) policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns on IR and EMs have been integrated in this document and will govern subproject design, implementation, and monitoring. It covers subproject activities that trigger involuntary physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition and restrictions on land use. It also ensures that subprojects are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for EM identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the EMs themselves to enable them to (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts due to the subproject, and (iii) can participate actively in the subproject.

29. This REMDP includes the following:

- (v) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
- (vi) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the project, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them, and how and when these measures will be carried out;

- (vii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the project, including resolution of grievances; and
- (viii) An estimated budget for resettlement implementation.

30. This REMDP will be updated during the subproject implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS), replacement cost survey (RCS), and consultations with affected persons.

II. SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey Process

31. A resettlement survey was carried out in all three communes affected by the subproject (Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha) in Duc Linh District of Binh Thuan Province. The survey consisted of an IOL of all affected households, a socio-economic impact assessment study of affected households and some non-affected households. A meaningful consultation with both local residents and EMs, including affected and non-affected people, was held in each subproject commune. In addition, an RCS was conducted to determine the rates that will be used to compensate for losses of land, crops, trees, and other non-land based income to ensure that the affected persons are compensated at the current market value.

32. An **IOL** was undertaken in March and May 2017 based on the final concept design of the Binh Thuan, Tra Tan Subproject. For households that will lose agricultural land and crops, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the affected communes. The amounts indicated for areas of land lost and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be conducted during the implementation stage.

33. A **socio-economic survey (SES)** was completed for the province, district, and communes through collecting information from Binh Thuan Province and Duc Linh District Statistics Year Book (2015) and annual socio-economic reports of the communes. The survey collected information on the profile and characteristics of affected and non-affected households, their income levels and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels, and basic information on their plans after compensation through direct interviews with the affected persons.

34. A **rapid RCS** was undertaken in April 2017 to collect information on the market prices of land, crops, and assets in areas surrounding the proposed civil works, which will be used as basis for determining resettlement compensation and assistance. Rapid assessment methods were applied to study the replacement costs. Information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with people in the affected area, both affected and not affected, will be analyzed to establish replacement costs of land and crops. The subproject is in a rural area where the market economy, especially land market, has not yet been developed, although there are few evidences about land transfer. The assessment results showed that the prices of perennial land and crops are close to the published price issued by the Binh Thuan PPC.

35. During REMDP updating, replacement costs will be prepared by an independent price consultant and approved by the Binh Thuan PPC for application.

36. **Focus group discussions (FGDs)** with both affected and non-affected households living close to the assigned civil works area were organized in each commune affected by the Khanh Hoa subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aimed to discuss and consult with the people on the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and GRM.

With the information on the overall project impacts, FGDs gave the affected households an opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the project. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minorities. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with both affected and non-affected households, with focus on female-headed and EM households.

B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

37. Resettlement impact is likely to be relatively insignificant as existing canals are to be lined, and there will be only temporary disruptions during construction. The more significant impact is likely to come from the new pipe alignments that will deliver water to areas outside those where direct canal extraction is possible. Pumping stations are to be located within the easement along the irrigation canal, so only the delivery pipes are likely to trigger resettlement issues. However, most of the areas crossed by these pipes (to be buried) will be routed through existing mango areas, where the tree spacing will allow inter-row placement of the delivery pipes. Details of the IR impacts are described below.

1. Permanent Impacts

38. **Impacts on households.** Some 1,049 persons or 241 households will be affected by the subproject due to loss of agricultural land and crops. About 2.5% (or six affected households) of those affected by the subproject belong to vulnerable households. Some 23 affected households in Tra Tan commune belong to the EM group, Chau Ro. The summary of impacts on households is in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Summary on Impact on Households

Commune	Affected Persons	Affected Households	Vulnerable Affected Households	Poor Households	Female-headed households
Tan Ha	229	54	2	1	1
Tra Tan	614	138	3	1	2
Dong Ha	206	49	1	1	0
Total	1,049	241	6	3	3

Source: IOL, May 2017

39. **Impact on land.** About 2.35 ha of agricultural land and 3.2 ha of public land will be permanently affected by the subproject, of which approximately 1.5 ha (or 26.9% of the total affected land lost) is perennial cropland, which is currently a pepper field. Another 0.6 ha or (11% of total land lost) is paddy field. More than 57% of the total affected land is located in Tra Tan commune. Some 23 EM households in Tra Tan will lose 0.12 ha of pepper land. On average, each affected household will lose approximately 98 m², and each EM affected household will lose about 86 m², accounting for <7% of their total productive land. No EM affected households are found in Tan Ha and Dong Ha communes. The summary of impact on land is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary on Subproject Impact on Land

Communes	Unit	Perennial Cropland	Annual Cropland*	Paddy Land	Public Land	Total Amount
Tan Ha	AH	54	0	0	0	54
	m ²	7,582	0	0	9,000	16,582
Tra Tan	AH	53	48	37	0	138
	m ²	5,920	2,226	3,887	20,000	32,033
	EM AH	23	0	0	0	23
	m ²	1,299	0	0	0	1,299
Dong Ha	AH	25	4	20	0	49
	m ²	1,457	242	2,225	3,000	6,924
Total	AH	132	52	57	0	241
	m²	14,959	2,468	6,112	32,000	55,539
	EM AH	23	0	0	0	23
	m²	1,299	0	0	0	1,299

Source: IOL, May 2017

Note: *Annual crop land except paddy land.

40. **Impact on crops.** The IOL showed that about 5,425 m² of rice, 5,195 m² of corn, and 548 pepper trees will be affected by the subproject (Table 7)

Table 7: Impact on Crops

Commune	Unit	Rice (m ²)	Corn (m ²)	Pepper (Trees)
Tan Ha	Quantity	0	0	245
	HH	0	0	54
Tra Tan	Quantity	4,200	4,953	132
	HH	52	53	33
	Quantity	0	0	96
	EM AH	0	0	23
Dong Ha	Quantity	1,225	242	171
	HH	23	11	15
Total	Quantity	5,425	5,195	548
	HH	75	64	102
	Quantity	0	0	96
	EM AH	0	0	23

Source: IOL, May 2017

2. Temporary Impacts

41. Public land of 17,563 m² will be temporarily affected during subproject construction for camping, material storage, and borrow pits. No structures or plants will be affected. These land plots are currently public land and managed by the CPCs of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha.

42. Besides, contractors will, in consultation or negotiation with land owners, pay for: (i) temporary use of land, if required; (ii) any harm to soil and crops; and (iii) any damaged crops or income lost during the temporary use of their lands. Contractors are also required to restore land

to pre-subproject conditions before returning to the affected households. These requirements will be stipulated in the bidding document and civil work contracts.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socio-economic Features of the Subproject

43. **Binh Thuan Province** is a coastal province in South Central Viet Nam. To the north, Binh Thuan is bordered by Lam Dong Province, to the northeast by Ninh Thuan Province, and to the west by Dong Nai and Ba Ria–Vung Tau provinces. It has a total land area of 7,813 km² and a total population of nearly 1.25 million persons. The province has 35 ethnic groups, with the Kinh comprising a big majority, followed by the other ethnic groups (Cham, Tay, Nung, Hoa, Hre) (7%).

44. Binh Thuan combines 10 administrative units (Phan Thiet City, Lagi Town, and eight districts of Tuy Phong, Bac Binh, Ham Thuan Bac, Ham Thuan Nam, Tanh Linh, Ham Tan, Duc Linh, and Phu Quy). Binh Thuan's gross domestic product (GDP) structure includes agriculture and fishery, 30.5%; industry and construction, 24.2%; and services, 40.7%. The average monthly per capita income is VND2.79 million. In 2016, poor households comprised 5.8% (17,162 poor households) of the total provincial households, of which 19.54% or 4,306 households belong to EM groups. EMs, especially those living in the rural areas, face a number of difficulties, including the lack of agricultural land for farming, lack of knowledge and skills in agricultural production, and lack of funds for investment.

45. **Duc Linh District** is located in the southwest of Binh Thuan Province. It has a total land area of nearly 54,657 ha, composed of approximately 42,434 ha of agricultural land, 6,136 ha of forestry land, 2,936.6 of special purpose land, and 879.4 ha¹⁰ of residential land. The district has a total population of 131,456 persons and a population density of 246 persons per km². Around 2.7% of the district's total population belongs to the Chau Ro, Dao, Meo, Hoa, Thai, Muong, and Nung EMs and other small immigrant ethnic groups. Poverty in Duc Linh District in 2016 was around 8.7%, and the near poor account for around 7.5%. Poverty is persistent in the remote mountainous areas and is rather high among EMs. Agriculture is the main income source, and the most important subsistence crops are rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, soybean, and fruit trees (including dragon fruit and coconut), while cash crops include sugarcane, pepper, rubber, and cashew. Livestock raising is an important source of livelihood with cattle, pigs, and poultry. Non-agricultural income generating activities include production of construction materials (bricks and sand) and agricultural processing, such as rice mills, cashew processing, and latex processing. In 2016, the rate of malnutrition among children under 5 years old was 9.4% compared with 8.8% for the province. About 95% of all district households have access to clean water (2016).

46. **Subproject area.** The subproject is located in three communes of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha. The total population of these communes is over 23,251 persons (5,446 households).¹¹ Average annual income per capita is VND30 million in Dong Ha commune and less in Tan Ha and Tra Tan. The ratio of poor households is moderately low, with 9% in Tra Tan commune, 4.9% in Dong Ha commune, and 4.7% in Tan Ha commune. All four EM households in Tan Ha commune are poor. Socio-economic information on the subproject area, by the end of 2016, is summarized in Table 8.

¹⁰ Binh Thuan Province Statistics Year Book, 2015.

¹¹ Of these, only 1,100 households have land plot/s within the Tra Tan Subproject command area

Table 8: Summary of Socio-economic Data on the Subproject Area, by end of 2016

Items	Unit	Communes		
		Tan Ha	Tra Tan	Dong Ha
Total natural land area	km ²	63.2	35.5	36.2
Population	person	6,104	9,042	8,105
Total number of household	HH	1,360	1,911	1,951
Average annual income per capital	VND million	25	28	30
GDP structure				
• Agriculture, forestry	%	90	87	80
• Industry, construction	%	2	3	5
• Services, commerce	%	8	10	15
% of poor households as a whole	%	4.72	9.08	4.92
% of poor EM households	%	100	15.36	3.2
Ratio of EM persons*	%	1	20	1.1
% children under 5 years old suffering from malnutrition	%	8.76	9.48	9.4
Ratio of households using hygiene water	%	97	96	97
Ratio of households with hygienic sanitary facilities	%	96	94	95
Ratio of households with access to electricity	%	100	98	100

Source: Socio-economic reports of CPCs of Tan Ha, Tra Tan and Dong Ha, December 2016

B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

47. The Tra Tan subproject is located in the three communes of Dong Ha, Tan Ha, and Tra Tan. Their combined population is 23,251 in 5,446 households. Of these, only 1,100 households have land within the proposed command area.¹² The EM population accounts for 7% of the total population in these communes, of which 3% are in Tan Ha, 13.5% in Dong Ha, and 18% in Tra Tan. While the EM people in Tan Ha and Tra Tan are indigenous (Chau Ro, K'Ho), those in Dong Ha commune immigrated from the northern mountain provinces (Thai, Muong, Nung, and Hoa groups).

48. The incidence of poverty in the subproject area is presented in Table 9 below. The characteristics of poverty in the subproject area are: (i) there is a disparity in poverty between Kinh and the EMs; (ii) poverty is persistent in communes where more EM people live; and (iii) poverty is higher among indigenous EM groups. The poverty rate in Tra Tan Commune (with EMs comprising about 18% of the population) is higher than in other communes (16.9% in Tra Tan compared to 7.0% and 6.2% in Tan Ha and Dong Ha communes, respectively). Poverty rates are higher among ethnic groups compared to the poverty rate of the entire subproject area whole (100% EM compared to 7.0% in Tan Ha Commune; 10% EM compared to 6.2% in Dong Ha Commune, and 46.36% EM compared to 16.9% in Tra Tan Commune). Among EM groups, poverty rate is higher among the indigenous groups (46.4% in Tra Tan and 100% in Tan Ha) compared to 10% for immigrant EMs in Dong Ha commune.

¹² Average size of landholding in the command area is one ha.

Table 9: Summary of Population and Poverty in Subproject Communes

Item	Tan Ha Commune	Dong Ha Commune	Tra Tan Commune	Total
Total land area (km ²)	63.2	36.2	35.5	134.9
Number of villages	4	4	4	12
Population (no. of persons)	6,104	8,105	9,042	23,251
Total no. of households	1,379	2,146	1,921	5,446
No. of EM households	4	29	343	376
Poverty rate (%), whole (2016)	7.0	6.2	169	-
Poverty rate (%), EMs (2016)	100	10	46.4	-

Source: Socio-economic reports of CPCs of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha, 2016

49. The positive impact of the subproject on beneficiary farmers will be more reliable access to water, particularly during periods of drought. While many farmers rely on groundwater pumped from increasingly greater distances, pumping costs will be significantly reduced, and they will have access to more reliable water supply for their productive agriculture. With more reliable water being made available, farmers will be able to adopt a longer term planning horizon in selecting cropping activities and can contemplate more productive perennial crops that require reliable water supplies. The opportunity for diversification will be complemented by the introduction of WEATs to improve the productivity of water in these drought-prone areas. As the quality of water from Tra Tan Reservoir is high, beneficiary farmers will also benefit from access to alternative water sources for domestic purposes.

C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

50. A SES was conducted in 55 (20%) out of 241 affected households in three communes, of which, 19 affected households belong to the EM group, Chau Ro. On average, an affected household has 4.4 members, while an EM household has 4.9 members. There are two female-headed households among the affected households. The survey had 39 male (71%) and 16 female (29%) respondents.

Table 10: Number of Affected Households Involved in the SES

Communes	Affected Households	Male-headed Affected Households	Female-headed Affected Households	EM Affected Households
Tan Ha	12	11	1	0
Tra Tan	32	31	1	19
Dong Ha	11	11	0	0
Total	55	53	2	19

Source: SES, May 2017

51. **Age distribution.** The average age of affected persons surveyed was 49.2 years and 51.9 years among the EMs. Of the respondents, 158 out of 243 persons (or 65%) belong to the 18-60 age group; 27.6% are 18 years old, and 35.5% of EM affected respondents are in 18 years old and below (Table 11).

Table 11: Summary of Age Distribution of Affected Persons

Age	Overall		Male		Female		Ethnic Minority	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 18 years	67	27.6	37	26.8	30	28.6	33	35.5
18-30 years	67	27.6	44	31.9	23	21.9	23	24.7
31-50 years	67	27.6	35	25.4	32	30.5	25	26.9
51-60 years	24	9.9	12	8.7	12	11.4	4	4.3
> 60 years	18	7.4	10	7.2	8	7.6	8	8.6
Total	243	100.0	138	100.0	105	100.0	93	100.0

Source: SES, May 2017

52. **Ethnic composition.** Among 55 surveyed households, 36 (or 66%) of the total interviewed households belong to the Kinh group, and 19 (or 34%) of the surveyed households belong to the Chau Ro group. The EMs are integrated with the local community.

53. **Education level.** Of the affected persons, 43 (17.7%) completed upper secondary school, while 78 persons (32.1%) finished secondary school. Only 22 (9.1%) had no schooling whatsoever. In general, the EMs have a lower education level. The ratio of EM affected persons who completed primary school is the highest at 37.6% (Table 12).

Table12: Summary of Education Status of Interviewed Households

Education level	Overall		Male		Female		Ethnic Minority	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below school age	13	5.3	9	6.5	4	3.8	4	4.3
Never attended school	22	9.1	10	7.2	12	11.4	14	15.1
Primary school	58	23.9	28	20.3	30	28.6	35	37.6
Secondary school	78	32.1	53	38.4	25	23.8	25	26.9
Upper secondary school	43	17.7	23	16.7	20	19.0	10	10.8
Vocational training	3	1.2	2	1.4	1	1.0	0	0.0
College/university	26	10.7	13	9.4	13	12.4	5	5.4
Total	243	100.0	138	100.0	105	100.0	93	100.0

Source: SES, May 2017

54. **Occupation and employment.** Of the affected people, 78.2% are engaged in agriculture (cultivation of coffee, pepper, livestock). About 7.3% are civil servants, while 69% have a secondary job (short-term hired labor for manual work). About 95% of the affected people work in the locality (at home, in the village, or in the commune), and the other 5% work outside their communes.

55. **Household income.** On average, the monthly per capita income of the surveyed persons is about VND1.9 million. About 5.5% of the households have a monthly income below the Government-set poverty threshold of VND0.7 million per month. Near poor households with income between VND0.7 to 1 million per person per month account for 12.7% of the total number of affected households. The households at the lower middle level, with monthly income ranging from VND1.0-1.5 million per person per month, account for the highest proportion at 38.2%. The situation is the same among the EMs, i.e., households at lower middle level account for the highest proportion of 57.9% (Table 13).

Table 13: Average Income Level

Income Level (VND million/person/month)	Overall		Ethnic Minorities	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
<0.7 (poor)	3	5.5	1	5.3
0.7 – 1.0 (near poor)	7	12.7	3	15.8
1.0 – 1.5 (lower middle)	21	38.2	11	57.9
1.5 – 3.0 (middle)	15	27.3	3	15.8
>3.0 (upper middle)	9	16.4	1	5.3
Total	55	100.0	19	100.0

Source: SES, May 2017

56. **Housing condition.** Some 83.6% of the respondents said that their houses are permanent one-storey structures with brick walls and corrugated iron roof, the most prevalent form of house construction in this area. The other 7.3% of the respondents said that they have two-storey houses, and 100% of the EMs live in brick houses with corrugated iron roof.

57. **Domestic water use.** The survey results showed that 76.4% of the households interviewed use well water for cooking, drinking, bathing, and washing. About 12% use boreholes, 1.8% use rain water, while 9.1% buy water from private vendors for cooking and drinking. Among the EMs, 68.4% use well water for drinking and washing and 57.9% use well water for bathing and washing (Table 14).

Table 14: Summary of Main Source of Water for Drinking and Bathing

Water Source	Water Used for Cooking and Drinking				Water Used for Bathing and Washing			
	No. of HHs	%	No. of EM HHs	%	No. of HHs	%	No. of EM HHs	%
Tap water	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Well	42	76.4	13	68.4	42	76.4	11	57.9
Borehole	7	12.7	4	21.1	9	16.4	5	26.3
Rain	1	1.8	1	5.3	2	3.6	2	10.5
Private vendor	5	9.1	1	5.3	2	3.6	1	5.3
Total	55	100.0	19	100.0	55	100.0	19	100.0

Source: SES, May 2017 HH = household

58. **Sanitation.** The proportion of households using septic toilets is quite high at 58%, compared to 21.1% among EMs (Table 15). There is one ethnic minority household without a toilet.

Table 15: Summary on Type of Toilet

Type of Toilet	Overall		Ethnic Minorities	
	No. of AHs	%	No. of AHs	%
Septic tank	32	58.2	4	21.1
Rudimentary	23	41.8	15	78.9
Total	55	100.0	19	100.0

Source: SES, May 2017 AH = affected household

59. **Ailments.** The most common ailments reported by the survey respondents are colds (94.5%) and flu (78.2%); among the EMs, 84.2% said they suffered from colds (Table 16).

Table 16: Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households

Type of Ailment	Overall		Ethnic Minorities	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Colds	52	94.5	16	84.2
Flu	43	78.2	18	94.7
Respiratory infection	22	40.0	8	42.1
Fever	22	40.0	9	47.4
Cholera	4	7.3	0	0.0
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liver disease	12	21.8	4	21.1

Source: SES, May 2017

D. Gender Issues

60. In the subproject communes, men and women share many of the tasks related to farming and off-farm work. However, women have much more responsibility for household work, such as taking care of children, cooking, and cleaning. The proportion of women is approximately equal to the men.

61. Among the Kinh people, the ultimate decision maker in the family appears to be the husband, who controls the assets and money. However, in most cases, husband and wife negotiate prior to any important decision concerning cultivation, livestock, investments, or use of money. There seems to be a variation between different families and also between different villages regarding women's influence in household decision making. Community activities and other meetings are attended by either husband or wife.

62. Women have representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is mostly in the Women's Union. The general recognition is that women always prioritize and protect their family and its interests. Women's basic agenda is to advocate the very basic socio-economic and cultural values of their people. The participation of women in leadership and decision-making in resettlement planning activities will be guaranteed through equal representation of men and women. Election of the representatives to the resettlement planning bodies will be done separately by men and women.

E. Social Impact Assessment

63. **Expected positive impacts.** The subproject will help enable increased and sustainable HVC production through efficient distribution and use of surface water stored in the existing reservoir. Cropped areas will expand, and some rice areas will convert to HVCs. Pressure on groundwater use will be reduced. Improved monitoring and management of water through a basic SCADA system will enable more efficient and productive use of water. Improved supply and direct pumping from canals will encourage farmers to invest in WEATs and reduce their pumping costs.

64. The gross area to be served by the canal system is about 1,090 ha, of which the current net area irrigated is about 910 ha. About 210 ha of this area currently remains fallow in the dry

season, while rice is cropped in about 140 ha, and perennial crops extend over about 260 ha. With the project, the rice area will remain the same, but the area of pepper and cashew cropping will increase substantially. The canal net command area will also increase to 854 ha. The gross and net areas of the new pumped system will be about 400 ha and 160 ha, respectively. About half of this area is already under pepper and cashew, as well as smaller areas of vegetables, mostly irrigated by groundwater.

65. Farmers will have more reliable access to water, particularly during the drought season. While many farmers rely on groundwater pumped from increasingly greater distances, pumping costs will be significantly reduced, and they will have access to more reliable water supply for their productive agriculture. With the more reliable water being made available, farmers will be able to adopt a longer term planning horizon in selecting cropping activities and can contemplate more productive perennial crops that require reliable water supplies. The opportunity for diversification will be complemented by the introduction of WEAT to improve the productivity of water in these drought prone areas. As the quality of water from Tra Tan Reservoir is high, beneficiary farmers will also benefit from access to alternative water sources for domestic purposes.

66. **Potential negative subproject impacts** include IR of 241 households (or 1,049 persons), including six vulnerable households. Some 23 households belonging to the Chau Ro EM group will be affected due to the loss of productive land and crops for the development of the pipelines and inspection roads. However, the decrease in area of land ownership per affected household will be minor, affecting only about 80 m², and each affected EM household will lose about 56.4 m², accounting for less than 5% of their total productive land and limited losses of rice, corn and pepper. All households will be able to continue their farming activities. Thus, IR impacts on households will be minor and restorable.

67. Other negative impacts of the subproject may occur during the construction period, such as child labor, low wages for female labor, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like HIV/AIDS, and social evils like drugs. However, these impacts will be managed and monitored by the irrigation management companies (IMCs) and communities. Moreover, mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the implementation of the project.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

68. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the Binh Thuan PPMU will assist the Duc Linh Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) and subproject communes to publicly disseminate the REMDP as approved by the Binh Thuan PPC and ADB. All affected persons will be notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) scope of the subproject, project benefits, site clearance plan, and construction plan; (ii) DMS results; (iii) lists of eligible affected persons and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and amounts; (v) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (vi) other matters such as the complaint mechanism. Notices will be posted at the CPC offices of Tan Ha; Tra Tan; and Dong Ha and or other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices, or small brochures will be delivered individually to all affected persons, and through radio announcements and/or public meetings.

69. This REMDP will be uploaded in ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the ethnic minority people through commune and village meetings. REMDP will be translated into ethnic minority language and disseminate to the ethnic minority through loud

speakers and other oral communication mean in market days as well as in public meetings. In the table below, the different public consultation meetings pursued and planned and their description and methodology are listed.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

70. Public consultations and community participation are encouraged in all phases of the project cycle, including planning, design, implementation, and monitoring. The objective of the public consultation and participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the subproject, stakeholders, and affected persons to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into subproject preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the subproject. The feedback from consultations is very important for the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for subproject affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

71. The objectives of public consultation and participation are:

- To provide full and impartial information to affected people about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- To explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that can not be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure that affected persons participate in the design of mitigation measures;
- To gather information about the needs and priorities of affected people as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options, and activities;
- To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback of affected persons on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, land and community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;
- To provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns, and monitoring of implementation;
- To explore options for the co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation; and
- The method of consultation and participation ensures a two-way exchange of information between the community people and affected groups by a consultation method in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, considering gender issues, vulnerability, social justice, and the principle of equality.

1. Consultation and Participation during REMDP Preparation

72. Consultation meetings were conducted in March and April 2017 by the social, gender, EM and resettlement, and environment specialists. Some 154 persons (48 or 31% female) from Binh Thuan PPC¹³, Duc Linh DPC, and the CPCs, as well as selected households living within these communes were consulted. The subproject will help improve the socio-economic condition in the command areas through improving water irrigation and adoption of HVCs. It is strongly supported

¹³ Binh Thuan Department of Natural Resource and Environment, Binh Thuan Department of Labor and Invalid Affairs, Binh Thuan Women's Union, Binh Thuan Department of Ethnic Minority, Binh Thuan Farmers' Union.

by local authorities, residents, especially ethnic minority groups. The summary of participants involved in public consultations during REMDP preparation is in Table, and the results of the public consultations are in ADB's SPS, 2009 and GOV policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities, as well as measures for filling gaps to be applied for the subproject.

Table 17: Summary on Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation

Locations	First Public Consultation, August 2016		Second Public Consultation, May 2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Duc Linh DPC	6	2	0	0
Tan Ha CPC	8	6	24	8
Tra Tan CPC	12	10	22	6
Dong Ha CPC	10	6	24	10

Source: Public consultations undertaken during REMDP preparation

Table 18: Summary of Results of Public Consultations during Preparation of REMDP

Topics	Key Findings and Recommendations
Project information and residents' support	Local residents support the subproject as additional water will be ensured for farming. The application of water irrigation saving technology will help to save water and increase cultivation land area. The subproject will help farmers to transfer from low value crop to high value crop such as coffee and pepper plant. The subproject will help farmers to diversify from annual crops, such as rice, etc., to HVCs (coffee, pepper, etc).
Water shortage	There are many agricultural land plots which are useless due to water shortage or can be used for cultivation of low value crops (paddy, corn, etc). Almost all farmers use groundwater for watering their farms. Only small areas are being serviced by water from Tra Tan Reservoir Groundwater is not adequate for crops as it is affected by salinity intrusion. Groundwater quantity is limited. Groundwater depth is approximately 40-50 m or deeper.
Gender issues	Women, including EM female persons, participate in agricultural activities and take care of their families. Agricultural land is an important asset of all local residents. EM women have less knowledge and skills in farming, water saving technology, etc., than men, making it difficult for them to improve farm productivity.
Possible subproject social impacts	The subproject will help to improve the socio-economic condition of residents through the provision of additional water for their farm; increase land area served by adequate irrigation; save labor force; and reduce water losses and electricity cost. IMC capacity will be strengthened. Water will be used safely and more economically. Jobs during construction will be provided to local residents, including women, the poor, and ethnic minorities. Development of the irrigation system will improve the use of water from Tra Tan Reservoir. Some negative impacts include IR, dust, noise, etc. during the construction phase.
Involuntary resettlement	Agricultural land and some crops (such as pepper, paddy, corn) will be lost due to the development of the subproject facilities. However, losses are minor and restorable as the pipeline will be buried and placed between two rows of pepper trees, and thus, will not affect farming activities much. Local authorities and affected persons will hand over their land to the project once compensation and assistance are completed. Compensation and assistance rates should be made public. Assistance in the form of awareness raising, knowledge and technology transfer, soft loans to affected households, especially affected women, is necessary. Vietnamese language is understood by affected EMs.

2. Public Consultation and Participation Mechanisms during Updating and Implementation of Updated REMDP

73. Public consultation and participation is encouraged throughout the subproject cycle. In implementation phase, the Binh Thuan PPMU in coordination with the Duc Linh LFDC and CPCs of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha will be responsible for disseminating subproject information and resettlement policies using various media, such as seminars, presentations, and public meetings, where subproject affected people and beneficiaries will be invited. Where affected people are EM, consultation with them should be held in their community at time suitable for people, especially for women so that they can participate as much as possible all consultations.. Participants are free to discuss and give feedback and comments about the technical parameters and subproject impacts of different alternatives, as well as about resettlement and compensation measures. PPMU will distribute the PIB and other documents in local language (if needed) of the subproject to affected people, including EM people,

74. Local people, especially the affected persons and EM people, have the right to work for the subproject as specified in the GAP. All the community members have the right to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the REMDP or updated REMDP, and some of them may join the Community Monitoring Board (CMB) of the commune to monitor the implementation process. They can raise grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree with.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

75. Grievances related to any aspect of the project shall be handled through negotiations aiming at achieving consensus. The GRM has been designed in this document to address the displaced households' grievances and/or complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. Affected persons or households, including EM people, shall be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing of grievances and the appeal process. The GRM and appeal procedures shall be disclosed to APs and EM people during consultation and guided in the PIB how to lodge their complaint using the GRM, which shall be distributed to all affected persons or households.

76. Affected persons, including their EM people, are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any issues on land acquisition and resettlement, such as entitlements, rates and payment, and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs. Complaints can be in writing or in verbal narrative by the affected persons or households. In the case of verbal complaints, the competent agency shall be responsible for making a written record during the first meeting with the complainant. Aggrieved affected households from an ethnic minority may bring along a community leader or any person that can help him/her in hearing and complaint resolution.

77. For the purpose of grievance redress, the Binh Thuan PPMU officers shall also serve as grievance officers. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle the issues at the commune level through affected person appropriate community consultations. All meetings shall be recorded by the resettlement committees, and copies shall be provided to displaced persons or households. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall also be provided to the CPMU and ADB upon request. The complainant will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

78. This GRM shall be governed by the Viet Nam laws, including: (i) Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13; (ii) Article 204 of the 2013 Land Law; (ii) Regulations on Grievance of Government Decree 75/2012/ND-CP; and (v) Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP.

A. Stages of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

79. Complaints will pass through three stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. The stages of GRM for the subproject is summarized below.

- **First stage, at CPC level.** If a complaint is filed for the first time, the complainant may bring his/her complaint to any member of the CPC, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, verbally or in writing. It is the duty of the said CPC member or the village chief to inform the CPC of the complaint. The CPC will meet the complainant personally and will have 10 days to register the complaint after it was filed. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping the files of all complaints that it handles. The time limit for handling the complaints filed for the first time shall not exceed 30 days from the date of registration; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended, but should not exceed more than 45 days from the date of registration. During 30 days from the expiration day for the settlement of the complaint, if the first complaint is not resolved, or from the day the complainant receives the decision on the complaint, or if the complainant does not agree with it, the complaint can be brought to the Subproject DPC or a lawsuit initiated at the people's court.
- **Second stage, at DPC level.** In a period of not more than 90¹⁴ days from the date the subproject DPC Chairman, who makes administrative decisions, administrative acts in the land management provisions, or if the person with related interests and obligations disagrees with administrative decisions or administrative acts, the complainant may file the complaint with the subproject DPC. The Subproject DPC Chairman shall handle the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. Decisions of the Subproject DPC Chairman shall be made public and a copy shall be sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations. Within 30, or 45 days for complete cases, from the date of receipt of the decision by the subproject DPC Chairman that the complainant does not agree with the decision, he/she may initiate a lawsuit at the peoples' court of the district or elevate the complaint to the Binh Thuan PPC. The time limit for appeal should not be longer than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated cases. The agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling the complaints.
- **Third stage, PPC level.** Within 30 days from the date that the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman made administrative decisions or administrative acts, and if the complainant disagrees with the administrative decisions or administrative acts, he/she may file the complaint with the Binh Thuan PPC. The Chairman of the Binh Thuan PPC shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. The decision by the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman on the complaint shall be made public and a copy sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations; (iv) within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman and if the complainant does not agree with the decision, the complainant may bring the case to the people's court of the province. The time limit for appeal should

¹⁴ Article 9, Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13

not be more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. The agency that receives the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of the proceedings done for the complaint.

- **Final stage, arbitration in a court of law.** Within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Binh Thuan PPC Chairman, the complainant can bring the case to the people's court for arbitration if he/she disagrees with the decision. If the Court found that the acquisition of land is not compliant with the law, such land acquisition shall be suspended or stopped. The government agency that issued the decision should cancel the decision allowing land acquisition and compensate the land owner for any damage/s done on the land. Within 30 days after the decision of the court, the concerned resettlement and compensation committee will pay for the damage/s to the landowner, as ordered by the Court. But if the arbitrating judge finds the land acquisition to be legal, the complainant must abide and comply with the decision of the Court.

B. Tracking and Reporting the Grievance Proceedings

80. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall maintain a system for the recording of queries, suggestions, and grievances of the affected persons. All queries, suggestions, and grievances, as well as resolutions thereon, shall be recorded and sent to the CPMU management and supervision. The full costs of establishing and operating the GRM are included in the project cost, as part of the contingency. In case it has become necessary to establish a GRM, the CPMU will appoint the staff from PPMUs to check the procedures for the resolution of grievances and complaints. The CPMU will train the staff on grievance procedures and strategies and share the same with the resettlement and compensation committees. The GRCs shall ensure that the complaining affected persons are provided with copies of the decisions or resolutions

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

81. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts of the subproject is provided by the Land Law 2013 and other relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009). The following section outlines the relevant policies and laws, and highlights where differences exist, and the policies and principles that applied under this subproject.

A. The ADB Social Safeguards Policy

82. **Involuntary resettlement.** The 2009 SPS states that: (i) involuntary resettlement shall be avoided, whenever possible; (ii) involuntary resettlement shall be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels shall be enhanced or at least restored; and (iv) the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups improved. The involuntary resettlement policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition resulting in displacement. This occurs in cases where: (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on eminent domain; and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements, if the expropriation process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation.

83. **Indigenous people.** As provided for in the 2009 SPS, the policy on IPs aims to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for IPs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness, as defined by the IPs themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of the subprojects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The term, "Indigenous People," is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

84. A group, which has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats and ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance, remains eligible for coverage under ADB's indigenous people policy. The indigenous people safeguards is triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

85. In the preparation of social safeguard documents for projects assisted by ADB, the policies on the following cross-cutting themes shall be incorporated: Gender and Development (1998); Public Communications Policy (2011); and Accountability Mechanism (2012).

B. Relevant Laws of Viet Nam on Social Safeguards

86. **Compensation, support and resettlement.** The Government of Viet Nam (GOV)'s principal documents regulating compensation, assistance, resettlement in Viet Nam are listed below.

- Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV), 2013;
- Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13 on comprehensive land administration regulations.
- Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated 6 January 2017 of the Government amends and supplements some decrees on guidelines for the Land Law, namely: Decree 43/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, detailing a number of articles of the Land Law; Decree 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on land prices; and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15 May 2014, on compensation, support, and resettlement upon land recovery. The Decree took effect on 3 March 2017.
- Decree No. 104/2014/ND-CP of 14 November 2014 by GOV regulating land price frame;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on detailed regulations on implementation of the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 by GOV on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP of 15 May 2014 by GOV on valuation of land prices;
- Circular No. 37/2014/BTNMT on detailed guidance on compensation and assistance when the State acquires land;

- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) specifying detailed methods of valuation of land prices, construction and adjustment of land prices, specific land prices valuation, and land prices valuation consulting services;
- Decision No/63/2015/QD-TTg dated 10 December 2015 by the Prime Minister regulating the policy on assistance in vocational training and job search for workers whose land is withdrawn by the state; and
- Decision No.1956/2009/QD-TTg dated November 17, 2009 by the Prime Minister on vocational training for rural area residents.

87. In Binh Thuan Province, the currently applied regulations on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement are the following:

- Decision No. 08/2015/QD-UBND of March 2, 2015 by the Binh Thuan PPC regulating compensation, support and resettlement;
- Decision No. 59/2014/QD-UBND of December 26, 2014 by the Binh Thuan PPC regulating prices on land in Binh Thuan province;
- Decision No. 05/2015/QD-UBND of 13 May 2015 by the Binh Thuan PPC prescribing principles and the compensation rate for property damage when the State recovers land in Binh Thuan province.

88. **Ethnic minorities.** The definition of ethnic minority status in Viet Nam is based on the criteria of: (i) a language different from the national language; and (ii) long traditional residence on, or relationship with, land and long traditional social institutions; (iii) a self-provided production system; and (iv) a distinct cultural identity and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighboring ethnic groups. The Constitution of Viet Nam (2013), Art. 5 acknowledges equality and equal rights among ethnic groups, upon which also the Government policy and programs on ethnic minority development are based upon. Constitution 2013, Articles 58 and 61 point out that ethnic minorities and people living in the mountainous regions are given priority in education and health care services.

89. The main vehicle for implementing government policies concerning ethnic minority is through the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEMA). The CEMA shall identify, coordinate, implement, and monitor projects targeted to ethnic minority development and has its own budget to be spent on the main programs and projects. At the provincial level, the Department of Ethnic Minorities is the implementing agency for developing policies concerning ethnic minorities. At district level, this office has been established under management of DPC to develop provincial policies concerning ethnic minorities and implement programs/projects for ethnic minorities.

90. The state-owned Social Policy Bank (SPB) provides micro loans targeted to poor and ethnic minority households and households in communities that are classified by GOV as extremely difficult areas. To be qualified for a loan from SPB, the borrower should be a member of one village-level micro credit group. Mass organizations (Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Fatherland Front, and Youth Union) support these groups and further cooperate with SPB in disseminating information on loan availability, procedures, and management. Mass organizations also give recommendations for priority listing of households for loan attainment.

91. **Gender.** Constitution of the SRV recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Viet Nam Women's Union is a political-society organization in the political system, which represents

the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Viet Nam, strives for the empowerment of women and gender equality. To date, members of this Women Association were present in almost all sectors and levels. The Gender Equality Law was legalized on November 29, 2006 by the National Assembly of SRV. This is an important legal for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Viet Nam.

92. The above policies highly affirmed the role of women in the socio-economic development of the country and the Government of Viet Nam's determination to bring the gender relationship to equality.

93. **Government decision on ethnic minority and gender** include some key regulations as below:

- Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg approving the National Target Program on sustainable poverty reduction for the 2016-2020 period;
- Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg dated 10 September 2015 by the Prime Minister approving the criteria for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for EMs in association with the National Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Decision No. 2356/QĐ-TTg of 12 April 2013 on action program to implement the Master Plan for the development of EM human resources in mountainous areas by 2020;
- Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT of the Ministry of Justice and the CEMA guiding the implementation of legal assistance for Ems; and
- Decree No. 80/2011/NQ-CP on sustainable poverty reduction, 2011-2020.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minority

94. In general, there are several aspects of the 2013 Viet Nam Land Law (LL) similar to the policy objectives and principles of ADB's social safeguards on IR. However, the following differences were noted:

- While the SPS requires that displaced persons without titles (legal rights) to land are provided with resettlement assistance and compensated for loss of non-land assets (constructed before the cut-off date), the 2013 Land Law does not allow compensation of land-attached assets, which are illegally established (Art., 92, LL). Certain structures are not compensated based on the value of a new structure (Art., 89.2, LL). There is also no requirement to compensate unregistered businesses for income losses due to business disruption resulting from land recovery and support in re-establishing their business activities elsewhere.
- While the SPS requires consulting all categories of displaced persons and host communities, the Land Law requires consulting mainly land users who meet the conditions for compensation.
- While the SPS requires exploring additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes, where possible, such is not required under the Land Law.
- While the SPS requires the conduct of a social impact assessment to identify poor and other vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged/disproportionally affected by the land acquisition for the project and implement targeted measures to assist them, the

Land Law does not clearly require projects to identify displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

- The level of detail and information required for resettlement planning under the SPS differs from those required under the Land Law. There is also no requirement under the Land Law to prepare a draft resettlement plan prior to the DMS.
- While the SPS requires that compensation includes interest accrued, the Land Law requires that compensation for land users refusing compensation be kept in an escrow account in the State Treasury without interest.
- For specific projects, the SPS requires the conduct and disclosure of M&E of resettlement activities. For projects with significant IR impacts, the project is required to retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify the project's internal monitoring. In the Land Law, M&E is required in broad terms and includes all aspects of the implementation of the Land Law. There is also no requirement for independent monitoring for projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts.

95. Table 19 provides a gap analysis of ADB's SPS, 2009 and GOV policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities, as well as measures for filling gaps to be applied for the subproject.

Table 19: Gap analysis between the relevant provisions of 2013 Land Law and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB and Project Policy

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
Identification of severely impacted APs	Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their homes or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets ¹⁵	Affected persons losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures (Decree 47, Art. 19, Item 3)	Households are to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement.
Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and M&E of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and IPs, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations (ADB SPS IR Principle 2).	Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law 2013, Art. 43). Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law 2013, Article 67). On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association. (Land Law 2013, Art. 69)	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations throughout project cycle.
Determination of compensation rates for	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs with no deduction of salvageable materials.	Houses/structures used for living purposes will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1)	Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for land and all non-land assets. No deductions for

¹⁵ ADB Safeguard category definitions: <https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories>

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
houses and structures	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments. (SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement)	Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. (Decree 47, Art.9)	salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.
Provisions for affected persons who do not have Land Use Registration Certificates (LURCs)	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. (SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7)	For displaced households that are not eligible for compensation with residential land, but have no other place to live in project commune, provision is made for the State to sell, lease, provide rent-to-own houses or to allocate land with levy collection. (Land Law 2013, Article 79) The Land Law 2013, Art. 92 permits recovery of land without compensation for lost assets in some cases.	All affected persons to be entitled to compensation in line with ADB policy and government policy depending, whichever is higher .
Prepare Resettlement Plan	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. (SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8)	Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. 2013, Land Law Article 67, Article 69. Contents of plans provided in Decree 47, Article 28.	RP or REMDP is required for each subproject
Ethnic Minorities			
Action planning	Prepare an EMDP that is based on social impact assessment and meaningful consultations with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and draws on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected ethnic minority communities.	No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP.	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored.
Recognition of customary rights	Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that ethnic minorities have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The issues of customary rights or ancestral domains have not been fully recognized through LURC.	Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated EMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
Third party validation of consultation	The borrower is required to engage an independent third party to document the negotiation and	Not required.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
related to land donations	settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.		party consultant will witness the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached to the report.
Monitoring	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring of resettlement plan and EMDP implementation.	No monitoring indicators indicated.	The implementing agency must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor; there is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.

D. Project Policy

96. Given the comparison above and filling the gaps of the 2013 Land Law from SR2 of ADB's 2009 SPS, the following policy was developed, which MARD will commit to implement in a transparent manner, where applicable, in case of land acquisition:

- Involuntary resettlement and impact on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized, where possible, by exploring all alternative options.
- Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation.
- Affected households without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the affected households, indigenous households, affected communities and concerned groups to ensure participation from planning up to implementation and monitoring. The comments and suggestions of affected households and communities will be taken into account.
- Project information and updated REMDP will be disclosed to affected households in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- Resettlement identification, planning, and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, children, disabled, the elderly, landless, and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent, preserved.

- Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.

E. Principles for Valuation of Land and Non-Land Assets

97. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement, which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows. The subproject DPC will establish specific land prices based on the principles stated in Clause 1, Article 56, Land Law and submit to Binh Thuan PPC for approval before implementation.

- Productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes for LURC or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value.
- Perennial and annual trees/crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation.

F. Land donation

98. Where subproject involves voluntary land donation, the REMDP will also include arrangements to deal with losses on a voluntary basis with appropriate safeguards. Such land donations will require a written agreement with the respective landowners. It may be in a form of MOU between the landowner(s) and the CPC or other documentation acceptable to ADB, including a no coercion clause witnessed by an independent third party e.g. NGO. Voluntary land donation will only be accepted if this does not severely affect the living standards and livelihood of DPs.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility

99. The subproject DPC shall declare the cut-off date of eligibility for affected persons who shall receive compensation, as defined in Art. 92, 2013 Land Law. However, before the cut-off date is issued, the subproject DPC shall notify each affected land user between 90-180 days on land recovery together with the presentation of recovery plan, schedule, investigation, measurement, and inventory before the decision on land recovery is issued, as provided for in Art. 67, 2013 Land Law. The establishment of cut-off date is necessary to discourage opportunistic encroachers who will take advantage of compensation and/or assistance from the subproject. However, there are some cases when persons can be declared eligible even after the cut-off date has been declared, such as: (i) persons who are occupying or using the land or assets before the cut-off date, but who were not in the list of affected persons; (ii) households separating from large families; and (iii) household who bought the affected land or property after the cut-off date.

B. The Subproject Entitlements

100. The subproject entitlements developed and presented in the entitlement matrix below correspond to the potential impact identified during the census and IOL. Entitlements adopted are based on Government policy on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement, and ADB's social safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement. It should be noted that these

entitlements may be enhanced in updated REMDP, as necessary, following the results of DMS, RCS, and consultation with affected households to ensure that losses of affected households are restored.

101. Entitlements for each type of affected households are based on the type and level of loss. The entitlements also provide various measures aimed at providing opportunities for affected households to obtain development benefits from the project as well as assisting vulnerable affected households to improve their living standards. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
A. AGRICULTURAL LAND			
A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC. 241 households will be affected by the subproject.	Loss of <10 % of total productive landholding. 23,539 m ² crop land will be permanently acquired.	Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable, cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and job training/creation assistance equivalent to 2.5 times the value of acquired land value but not exceeding the quota of agricultural land allocation in the locality.	Affected households will be notified about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation and allowance at replacement cost before site clearing at least one month. Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC. Implemented by the District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) Affected household should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project.
A.2. Temporarily affected agricultural land			
Public organizations	There are a total 32,000 m ² of public land under the management of Tan Ha, Tra Tan and Dong Ha communes.	No compensation for affected land. Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, if any.	The compensation amount must be paid to person whose crops are lost.
B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES			
Owners of crops and/or trees. 241 households will be affected by the subproject.	Loss of perennial crops. 241 households having annual and perennial crops (rice, corn, pepper) will be affected.	Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected crops and/or trees.	Compensation must equal in value to crops that would be harvested had acquisition not occurred. Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree. Affected persons have the right to use salvageable trees.
C. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE			
C.1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance			

Entitled Persons	Type and Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
Job training/creation allowance	All households losing production land by the subproject (241 households). It is estimated that about VND1.15 million or \$50,326 will be provided to affected households under this REMDP	Cash assistance is equal to two times of compensation value for affected land area, but the supported area should not exceed the land quota in the locality.	<p>Support to vocational training, occupation change, and job seeking to be provided according to plans developed and approved concurrently with plans for compensation, support, and resettlement.</p> <p>Plan for development to be undertaken by PPCs and DPCs, who shall organize consultations with, and give explanation and assimilate opinions from, people whose land is acquired.</p> <p>Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation is decided by PPC.</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p> <p>In addition to the cash allowance, income restoration rehabilitation measures will be implemented technical support for the installation of water saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update</p>
C.2. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households			
Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents; (ii) headed by persons with disability; (iii) falling under the national poverty standard; (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support; (v) severely affected EMs.	Assistance to six vulnerable households to improve their social and economic conditions.	<p>a) Poor households: will be provided an allowance of no less than VND 2,000,000 per household, depending on decision of the PPC.</p> <p>b) Other vulnerable households: assistance of minimum VND2,000,000 per household to improve their social and economic conditions or based on regulation per province, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>Eligible households are those who are classified as vulnerable under relevant definitions of MOLISA and this document.</p> <p>The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p> <p>Using information from the resettlement survey, DCARB will establish the list of vulnerable persons.</p>

102. Unforeseen impacts. If any person or household is affected during the subproject implementation process, a social impact assessment will be conducted and the necessary compensation and assistance will be applied to the household.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION REHABILITATION

103. Agriculture is the key livelihood source of the affected households that will be affected by the subproject. Results from the FGDs showed that the IR impacts are minor as all affected households will lose less than 10% of their total productive land, and pipeline laying is underground and between tree rows, thus, minimizing the impact on households' livelihood. Additionally, these impacts are restorable as they will be benefited from project outputs 1 and 3 with: (i) stable, on-demand, and more affordable sources of water for their crops, which will result in higher yield crops and better income; (ii) technology transfer on HVC and water saving technology to farmers that will help them cut down expenditures (water and electricity cost), reduce use of pesticides and fertilizers, and promote quality of crops; and (iii) land price increase.

104. In addition to the cash allowances of nearly VND1.142 billion or \$50,326 (i.e., support for vocational training, job conversion, and support for stabilizing household living standards) will be provided to affected households under this REMDP. Income restoration rehabilitation measures will include technical support on installation of water saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update.

105. Technical support shall include: (i) guidance on the selection of water saving technology; (ii) HVCs; and (iii) knowledge and guidance on market-linked agricultural production. The total cost of the technical support will be covered under the cost of the subproject implementation support package.

106. The list of eligible households to be supported by the IRP will be finalized once the DMS is completed.

IX. COST AND BUDGET

107. The estimated cost for the implementation of this REMDP is approximately VND5 billion or \$221,200 including compensation and assistance to affected households, contingency, and management cost, funds for land acquisition, compensation, assistance for land, crops, and related costs. The cost will be financed by the local counterpart fund of Binh Thuan PPC. Details of the cost estimate are seen in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Cost Estimate of Tra Tan Subproject REMDP

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
A.	Compensation and assistance				1,815,350,000
1.	Land compensation				452,061,000
	Perennial cropland	m ²	14,959	19,000	284,221,000
	Annual cropland	m ²	2,468	16,000	39,488,000
	Riceland	m ²	6,112	21,000	128,352,000
2.	Crops compensation	m ²			221,136,500
	Rice	m ²	5,425	5,000	27,125,000
	Corn	m ²	5,195	5,700	29,611,500
	Pepper	tree	548	300,000	164,400,000
3.	Assistance				1,142,152,500
	Assistance for job training/ conversion for perennial cropland	m ²	14,959	47,500	710,552,500

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
	Assistance for job training/conversion for annual crop land	m ²	2,468	40,000	98,720,000
	Assistance for job training/conversion for rice land	m ²	6,112	52,500	320,880,000
	Allowance for vulnerable households	HH	6	2,000,000	12,000,000
B.	Detailed measurement survey	HH	241	160,000	38,560,000
C.	Management costs (2% of A)				36,307,000
D.	Sub-total (A+B+C)				1,890,217,000
E.	Unidentified costs associated with resettlement				3,015,272,150
F.	Contingency (5% of D)				94,510,850
	Total (D+E+F)				5,000,000,000

Note. HH = household

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. National Level

108. **MARD** will be the executing agency of the project. During the implementation of REMDP, CPO under MARD will establish the CPMU, which will have the following responsibilities for REMDP implementation:

- Provide overall planning, coordination, and supervision of REMDP implementation;
- Guide the implementing agencies, including the PPMUs, to implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved REMDPs and advise local authorities to resolve issues satisfactorily and on time. Issues and shortcomings identified through internal monitoring of REMDP implementation will ensure that the objectives of the REMDPs are met;
- Finalize the REMDPs and obtain approvals of the project participating PPCs and ADB before implementation;
- Provide resettlement training to implementing agencies, including CPMU/PPMU staff and DCARB staff;
- Coordinate with other implementing agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning, and implementation of the REMDPs;
- Establish a database of affected persons for each subproject, as well as for the project as a whole;
- Establish procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project-level progress reports and for tracking compliance with project policies. Establish procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction. Establish procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances; and
- Report periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

B. Provincial Level

109. **Binh Thuan PPC** will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the Binh Thuan PPC include:

- Approve draft REMDP and updated REMDP (if any);
- Issue decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to affected persons, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- Approve budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- Provide sufficiently and timely budget for implementation of REMDP;
- Direct and supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the updated REMDP.
- Authorize the Duc Linh DPC to approve detailed plans on resettlement compensation, assistance and support;
- Direct the relevant agencies to settle complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law prescribed competence; and
- Direct the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

110. **Binh Thuan PPMU under DARD** is responsible for REMDP implementation and internal monitoring with main tasks below:

- Prepare, update, and supervise REMDP implementation of the subproject;
- Guide Duc Linh DCARB to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP and resolve any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met; and otherwise, provide appropriate technical, financial, and equipment support to Duc Linh CARB.
- Conduct, in coordination with Duc Linh DCARB and CPCs of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha, information campaigns and stakeholder consultations in accordance with established project guidelines;
- Coordinate with other line agencies to ensure delivery of compensation, allowances and rehabilitation measures to affected persons on time;
- Implement internal resettlement monitoring, establish and maintain affected person databases for each component in accordance with established project procedures and providing regular reports to CPMU; and
- Implement prompt corrective actions in response to issues/problems raised in internal monitoring reports.

C. Duc Linh DPC

111. DPC of Duc Linh shall undertake management of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The Duc Linh DPC is responsible to the Binh Thuan PPC to report on progress, and the results of land acquisition. The Duc Linh DPC's primary tasks include the following:

- Approve schedule and monitor progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with REMDP;
- Establish DCARB and resettlement team and direct DCARB and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Approve and take responsibility on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement options in the local area;
- Approve cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work
- Take responsibility for adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land partially recovered, in accordance with authorization issued by the Binh Thuan PPC;
- Direct CPC's of Tan Ha, Tra Tan, and Dong Ha and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- Review and endorse the REMDP for approval by the Binh Thuan PPC; and
- Resolve complaints and grievances of affected persons.

112. **Duc Linh DCARB.** The composition of the Duc Linh DCARB includes Duc Linh DPC vice chairman and representatives of relevant departments of Duc Linh DPC and other non-governmental organizations. The main responsibilities of Duc Linh DCARB are following:

- Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- Prepare compensation plans and submit to subproject DPCs for approval. Implement livelihood restoration measures;
- Take responsibility for the legal basis applied in compensation, assistance, and resettlement policy following the approved REMDP;
- Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households (if any);
- Lead and coordinate with CPCs in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households; and
- Assist in the resolution of grievances.

D. Commune Level

113. The CPCs will assist the subproject DCARB in implementation of REMDP. Specifically, these CPCs will be responsible for the following:

- In cooperation with local mass organizations, mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to the approved REMDP;
- To cooperate with Duc Linh DCARB to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired; to notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by the Duc Linh DPC;
- Assign commune officials to assist the Duc Linh DCARB in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- Sign agreement compensation forms along with the affected households; and

- Assist in the resolution of grievances; and actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

114. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 22 below, including REMDP planning activities and resettlement implementation activities.

Table 22: REMDP Indicative Implementation Schedule

No.	Main Activities	Schedule
I.	Preparation of REMDP	
1.	REMDP Preparation (IOL, public consultation, RCS)	July 2017
2.	Disclosure of Draft REMDP to affected people	August 2017
3.	Submission of REMDP to ADB for review and concurrence	August 2017
4.	Uploading of REMDP on ADB website	September 2017
II.	Updating REMDP	
5.	Establishment of the District Compensation Board	January–March 2019
6.	Land clearance/boundary setting for the subproject	March 2019
7.	Training for resettlement staff	March 2019
8.	Detailed Measurement Survey	April–June 2019
9.	Consultation with the affected households	May–June 2019
10.	Replacement Cost Survey by a Qualified Appraiser	June 2019
11.	Disclosure of uREMDP to affected people	July 2019
12.	Submission of uREMDP to ADB for review and concurrence	August 2019
13.	ADB issues concurrence of update REMDP	September 2019
III.	Implement update REMDP	
14.	Prepare and approval of compensation plan	
15.	Compensation payments	October– December 2019
16.	Land clearance	December 2019
17.	DCARB to issue confirmation letter on REMDP completion with confirmation of LIC consultant to PPMU and send to ADB	December 2019
18.	PPC/PPMU issue Notice of Site Possession to contractor	January 2020
IV.	Start of Civil Works Construction	January 2020

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

115. The implementation of the REMDP will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address the subproject's adverse impacts are adequate and effective. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done through community monitoring and internal monitoring. External monitoring is not required for the subproject, which is classified as category B for involuntary resettlement and is an uncomplicated subproject.

A. Community Monitoring

116. CBM is a form of community monitoring which is boosted by the demand for information and value of local community. CBM contributes to increasing the quality of social services or contributes

to management of all ecological resources. Within the framework of CBM, members of the community affected by a social program or by environmental changes will have needs, suggestions, and criticism and their feedback will contribute to the implementation of the program and management of the subproject.

117. People in the subproject's area are encouraged to participate in monitoring REMDP implementation, especially affected people in terms of what they receive as compensation, compared to what is stated in the REMDP.

B. Internal Monitoring

118. The objectives of internal monitoring are to assess:

- The compliance with the approved REMDP;
- The availability of resources and the effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- If resettlement agencies are well-functioning during the project implementation process;
- If resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the REMDP;
- To identify problems, if any, and remedial actions.

119. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CPMU, PPMU. PPMU will be responsible for pre-determining the establishment, implementation and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in province and district. PPMU will ensure that information on the resettlement process will be disclosure by compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district. The compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district will submit quarterly progress report to PPMU. CPMU will consolidate all reports from the province into the project implementation monitoring system to be the base for preparing periodical report to submit to ADB. All reports should include gender and ethnic minority issues.

120. CPMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence and requirement for report of all subprojects that respond to the REMDP requirements as well as those outlined below. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports are submitted to ADB for review and upload on ADB website. The internal monitoring indicators include but not limited to the following issues:

- Compensation, assistance and resettlement amount paid to affected households in accordance with agreement in REMDP;
- Completion of coordination of land acquisition and compensation and the time for conducting construction as the requirement for resettlement;
- The consent between sequence and procedure of information dissemination to the community in comparison with the content of the report;
- The content of the procedure of grievance redress and the content of grievance redress in the report;
- Affected persons and compensation: number of affected people by type of impact; status of compensation and allowance payment, relocation and other assistance; and status of income restoration activity;

- Information dissemination and consultation: number and scope of community consultation meetings and/or consultations with affected persons; status of affected persons; summary of the need of affected persons, aspirations, and major concerns of people in the meetings;
- Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recorded grievances; implementation steps for redressing grievances; and any arising issue needs to be managed by authorities at district and provincial levels or assisted by ADB;
- Financial management: the amount of funds allocated for compensation and other activities and the amount compensated to each affected household;
- Resettlement progress: completion of activities in accordance with the schedule plan; the delay and reason for the delay; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- Coordination of resettlement activities with contract award for civil works: status of completion of resettlement activities and date of contract award for civil works; and
- Implementation issues: emerging issues, reason, and solution for the emerging issues.

HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT OFFICE (CPO)

Project on Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

Dear Sir / Madam,

To prepare the security policy document of the project improve the efficiency of water use for the provinces affected by drought (ADB8) at 2 Highland provinces including Dak Lak, Dak Nong and 3 central provinces including Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan. The objective of the project is to: Promote effective sustainable water use in conditions affected by drought; Promote the role of community participation in the management and use of water; Invest works Irrigation systems serve multiple objectives from head works to the field to the direction of modernization; Development support services for agricultural production;

This socio-economic survey aims to assess impact of the project on social issues, building development plans for ethnic minorities, resettlement, gender ... The information collected the interview will be used only for this purpose. We hope sir/madam take a few moments to answer the questions that we raised.

We would like to thank the valuable collaboration of Mr./Ms!

D. INFORMATION ON THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Full name of householder: _____
2. Hamlet: _____
3. Commune: _____
4. District: _____
5. Province: _____
6. Which vulnerable groups householder belongs to?
 - 6.1. Female householder
 - 6.2. Ethnic minority
 - 6.3. Poor
 - 6.4. Social aided household
 - 6.5. Disabled

E. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

7. The composition of households (including householder). Number of members..... person

	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
No.	Relationship with householder	Gender	Age	Ethnic composition	Education status	Main job	Current job status	Current working place
	9) Householder 10) Wife/husband 11) Parent 12) Child 13) Son/daughter in law 14) Nephew/Niece 15) Cousin 16) Other	3) Male 4) Female		9) Kinh 10) Hoa 11) Ê đê 12) Cờ Ho 13) Gia Rai 14) Ba Na 15) Xơ Đăng 16) Other	8) Never go to school 9) Primary school 10) Secondary school 11) High School 12) Vocational training 13) College / University 14) Not belong to school age	16) Agriculture 17) Fishery 18) Aquaculture 19) Forestry 20) Business 21) Catering / Sales 22) Workers 23) Personnel officer 24) Employees 25) Transport / Driving Unemployment (only those of working age) 27) Student/Pupil 28) Retirement / elderly 29) Not belong to working age 30) Others	7) Have regular jobs 8) Lack of work less than 1 month 9) Lack of work 1-3 months 10) Lack of work > 3 months 11) Do not know 12) Not applicable (pupils / students / elderly / retired / children)	7) At home 8) In the hamlet 9) In the commune 10) Outside commune, but in districts 11) Outside district, but in province 12) Outside province
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

8. Average Household Income a year by sources:

8.6. Agriculture::	_____	VND
8.7. Trade / Business / Services:	_____	VND
8.8. Wages (employees, workers ...)	_____	VND
8.9. Other sources (remittances, children sent ...)	_____	VND
8.10. TOTAL:	_____	VND

9. Average Household Expenses a year by categories:

9.7. Daily consumption	_____	VND
9.8. Family Health Care	_____	VND
9.9. Education	_____	VND
9.10. Repair of buildings	_____	VND
9.11. Contribution to the community	_____	VND
9.12. TOTAL	_____	VND

10. In the last 3 years, have your household been in food shortage?

1- Yes []

(1= 1-2 month; 2= 2-3 month; 3= Over 3 month; 4=No answer)

2- No food shortage

11. What kind of the house of the family?

- 1/ Permanent house with one or more floors
- 2/ Semi-permanent house (the roof brick / tile)
- 3/ Wooden/iron walls (corrugated iron roof / roofing cement)
- 4/ Simple house (corrugated wall / wood roofing sheets)
- 5/ Temporary tent / No house

12. Water sources by purpose of use (select 1 main source)

No.	Water sources	15.1 Drinking	15.2 Washing
1	Tap water		
2	Dug wells		
3	Borehole		
4	Rain water		
5	Canals, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes		
8	Purchase to use		
7	Other		

13. Sanitary conditions of the household?

- 7) Septic
- 8) Simple toilet (digging holes in the garden)
- 9) Toilet one-compartment
- 10) Toilet two-compartment
- 11) Public toilet
- 12) No toilet**

14. Common disease in the community

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flu | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Poisoning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera | <input type="checkbox"/> Others |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria | <input type="checkbox"/> No answer |

15. Access to health care service?

	17.1		17.2 (distance)		
Health care service	1.Yes	2. No	2= 1 - 2 km	3= 2 - 5 km	4= over 5 km
1. Commune health station					
2. District hospital					
3. Private health care center					
4. Buy medicines at chemists					
5. Traditional medicine					
6. Other					
7. No answer					

16. Living conditions of households have changed in recent 3 years?

- 4) No change
- 5) Better
- 6) Worse

17. Does your family have loan?

- 1/ Yes
- 2/ Not at all → **Move to 19**

18. Information of loan?

	18.1	18.2	18.3
	Loan source	Loan purpose	Loan method
	9) Relatives, neighbors, friends 10) People who lend 11) People's Credit Fund, credit cooperatives 12) Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development 13) Bank (social policy) to serve the poor 14) Poverty Reduction Fund 15) Women Union, other mass 16) Other sources (specify)	8) Agricultural production 9) Non-agricultural production 10) Purchase furniture 11) Breeding 12) Daily expense 13) Healthcare 14) Other purposes (Specify)	3) No asset deposited 4) Asset deposited
Loan 1			
Loan 2			
Loan 3			

19. Is your HH member of a following organization?

Organization	Member or not? (1= yes; 2= no)
1) Farmers Union	
2) Water Users Association	
3) Cooperative	
4) Group job change	
5) The extension	
6) Youth Association	
7) Woman Union	
8) Religion	
9) Group savings and loan	
10) Group processing of agricultural products	

20. Is your Household willing to participate in community activities?

No.	Activity	Yes	No	Not decided
1	Join groups of water users to develop irrigation systems			
2	Willing to pay for water supply / irrigation operation			
3	Willing to contribute cash / in-kind for irrigation works			
4	Ready to Participate workdays Irrigation channel construction / dike / sluice gates / Lake / Dam			
5	Trust will have sufficient water for agricultural production			
6	Convinced that the construction of irrigation canals / dike will promote the development of aquaculture, such as shrimp, crab, ..			
7	Change the current economic model to match / better			
8	Participate in training on sustainable livelihoods development			

21. Do you intend to do for the economic development of the family?

- 21.1. Continue to maintain its current operations
- 21.2. Expanding manufacturing / trading
- 21.3. Reduce investment and production activities / business
- 21.4. Converting production / business
- 21.5. No intention
- 21.6. Other:

22. Have you heard or propaganda on climate change, drought?

1. Yes
2. No → *move to 24*
3. No information/ → *move to 24*

23. What source have you heard about climate change? (multi options)

1. Internet
2. Broadcast
3. Newspaper
4. Radio/loud speaker
5. Notice board
6. Leaflet
7. Community activities
8. Self study
9. Heard from other people
10. Other

24. Have you known about the irrigation project going to be implemented at local?

1. Yes
2. No → *move to 26*

25. What source have you known?*(multi options)*

1. Popularity of village meetings / Version
2. Popularity of communal Pool
3. Watch TV, listen to the radio
4. Listen to the radio station of the commune
5. Listen to government officials, unions say
6. Listen to the people in the family, they said welding
7. Listen to your friends / neighbors say
8. Other (specify):

26. Have you been involved in training activities for crop irrigation?

3. Yes 1 ☐ → *move to 28*
4. No 2 ☐

27. If no, tell reason, please?

6. Not organized at local
7. They are not informed / information
8. Husband / male participation in family
9. Busy that does not participate

10. Feeling unnecessary

28. Do you need to be trained in irrigation for crops?

3. Yes 1 ☐
 4. No 2 ☐ → **Move to 38**

29. If yes, what content do you need?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 7. Irrigation technology for crops | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Modern irrigation technology | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Operation of irrigation facilities | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Maintenance of irrigation facilities | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Water distribution | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Other (specify)..... | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. What are the advantages of this irrigation project to your family and the locality?

1. Improve the condition of domestic and production water
2. Increase output/productivity of crops, livestock
3. Create jobs, increase incomes from agricultural production
4. Advantages in transportation and travelling
5. Solve flooding, drought
6. Solve environmental pollution
7. Develop non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)
8. Create good sight seeing of local
9. Other (specify)

31. What are the disadvantages of the irrigation project to your family and community?

1. Noise pollution
2. Social evils
3. Reduce productivity / agricultural output
4. Inconvenience to the traveling
5. Cause flooding / drought
6. Affect custom, culture
7. Relocation, resettlement, more difficulties for people
8. Loss of productive land
9. Cause unemployment, to change career
10. Other (specify):.....

32. Recommendation for the project to improve efficiency?

.....

.....

.....

.....

F. INVENTORY OF LOSSES

6. Land use status of Household (affected land is in the area required for the construction area)

Land Category/Use	Area in and out of the project site) (m ²)		Level of Impact on Each Plot		Using status	Land Legal Status	Type of Effect
1= Residential land 2= Paddy-field 3= Garden land 4= Aquaculture land 5= Forestry land 6= Commercial land 7= other types of land	In	Out	Affected area (m2)	Partially (1) Fully (2)	1=Owner of land 2=Rented land	1=With land use Right certificate (LURC) 2=Without LURC but eligible to LURC 3= Not eligible to LURC 4= Conflict with master plan of Government 5. Lease / Long Term (owned by Gov) 6. Lease (renting from private individual)	1= Permanent 2= Temporary
Plot1							
Plot2							
Plot3							
Plot4							
Plot5							
Total							

7. Houses

House type classification	Floor Area (m ²)	Legal status	Level of impact on the building		Note (pls take note if the HH run business at home, excepting item 7)
1. Villa 2. Class 1 3. Class 2 4. Class 3 5. Class 4 6. Temporary house 7. Independent shop		1. Have ownership Certificate 2. Have no legal ownership Certificate 3. Built on agricultural land 4. Rent from the house owner	Floor area to be affected (m2)	(Partially affected =1; Fully affected =2)	

Note: The number of affected houses could be more than one, record for all affected houses with the above required information

8. Information about the house out of the project affected sites (if any)

- Number of house(s):[]
- Area of house(s) outside of the project area (m²): m²

9. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

(Other structures outside the houses listed above, living facilities are out and in house)

Structure	Kind of construction Work (Underline the kind of work respectively)	Unit	Quantity	Note
16. Kitchen	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
17. Breeding facilities	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m ²		
18. Electric meter				
19. Water meter and estimate about the length of connection pipe				
20. Telephone				
21. Fence	1. Brick 2. Barbed wire or wood	M		
22. Gate	1. Metal sheet 2. Iron grill 2.	m ²		
23. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves	m ²		
24. Soil grave c) In Cemetery d) Stand alone		Grave		
25. Grave (by brick, cement)		Grave		
26. Well	1. Drilled 2. Dug	M		
27. Water tank	4. Brick/ Concrete 5. Inox 6. Plastic	m ³		
28. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick)		m ²		
29. Fish pond		m ³		
30. Others (Specify clearly the name of assets and affected rate for compensation calculation)				

10. Affected trees, crops

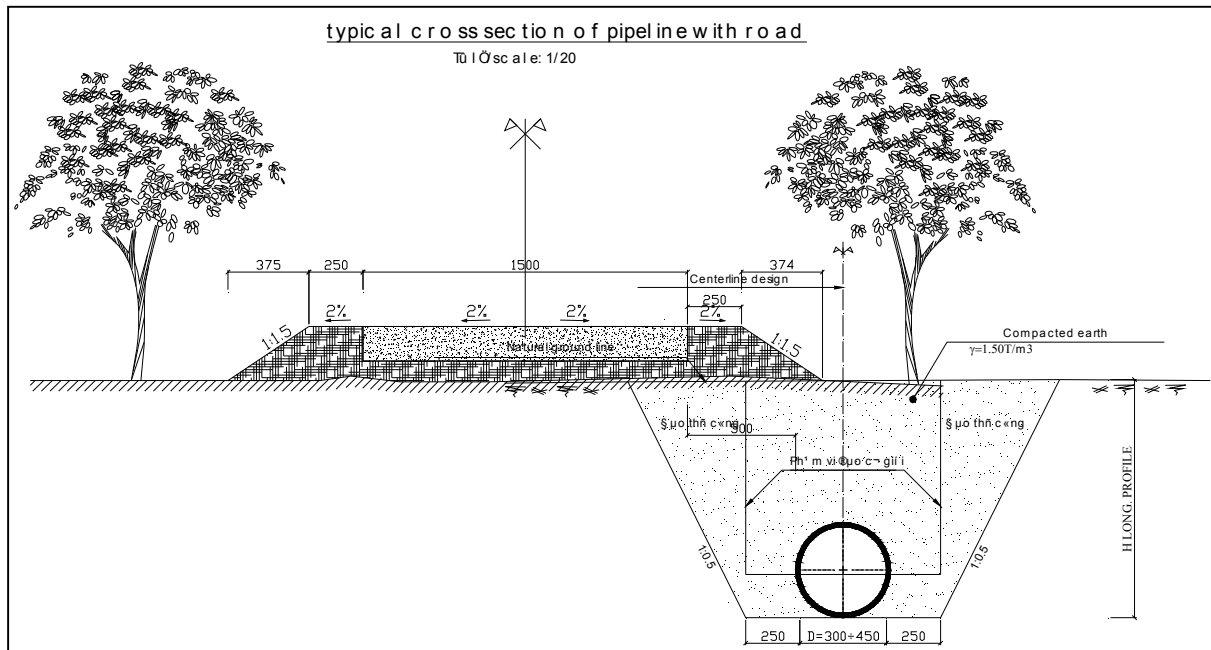
(Only inventory number of affected trees, crops)

Affected trees, crops	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
a) Fruit trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
f) Timber trees (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				

Affected trees, crops	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
g) Perennial plants (main trees)		Tree		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
h) Annual crops (main trees)		m²		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
i) Aquaculture		m²		

Thanks for your cooperation!

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF PIPELINE/ROAD OF TRA TAN SUBPROJECT



SAMPLE OF MINUTE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

Dự án
Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán (ADB8)

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

Về việc: Tham vấn tác động xã hội và tái định cư

Địa điểm: Xã Đông Hòa, Huyện Đức Linh, Tỉnh Bình Thuận

Thời gian: ngày 9 tháng 8 năm 2016

1. Nội dung và các kết quả:

1.1 Thành phần tham gia:

Chủ tịch, Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã, Hội Nông dân, Ban Dân lập
Phụ nữ, Các cán bộ địa phương, Xã Đoàn, Người dân xã

Tổng số người dự họp: 25, trong đó có 19 nam, 6 nữ,

1.2 Mục đích của buổi tham vấn

Thông tin về dự án và các nội dung liên quan đến tác động xã hội, thu hồi đất và tái định cư.

1.3 Nội dung tham vấn

- Thông tin về dự án, các tác động xã hội của dự án;
- Các tác động thu hồi đất và Chính sách tái định cư
- Bối cảnh và các kiến nghị của địa phương liên quan đến tác động xã hội và tái định cư của dự án?

1.4 Tóm tắt Kết quả tham vấn

a/ Mục tiêu và quy mô dự án

1.000 ha cây công nghiệp (cây hồ)
Tổng diện tích đất 8.96 hecta
60 hecta diện tích cây công nghiệp

1

b/ Tác động xã hội tích cực, tiêu cực của dự án

Tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho người dân trong hoạt động
Sinh hoạt... Mọi người dân nhất trí ủng hộ chủ trương
Dự án sẽ mang lại hiệu quả rất cao cho người dân trong
việc trồng cây trồng, cây tiêu mang lại hiệu suất rất cao

c/ Về các vấn đề chính sách thu hồi đất, hỗ trợ và tái định cư

Cần có chính sách rõ ràng cho người dân trong việc thu
hồi đất và hỗ trợ người dân
Chính quyền địa phương và những người liên quan
đất cho chủ đầu tư một khi chuyển nhượng và hệ thống phân
d/Các vấn đề về Giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương và hộ dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)
Tiếng Việt có thể được dùng để trao đổi với
người dân bị ảnh hưởng

e/ Các vấn đề tác động môi trường, bảo vệ sức khỏe cộng đồng

Trong quá trình vận chuyển vật liệu xây dựng sẽ gây ra
khói bụi và tiếng ồn... Cần quản lý và xử lý để giảm thiểu
các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến môi trường sống; Đảm bảo thi công
các công trình xây dựng cho người dân sau khi công trình hoàn
thành

2. Kết luận

Thống nhất về PHS được cung cấp cho các bộ phận
trước khi đưa thực hiện
Hệ thống các hoạt động và các nhân tố khác... kiến thức
và chuyên gia công nghệ về công nghệ thiết kế và
chỉ đạo xây dựng các công trình

Biên bản kết thúc vào lúc giờ.....phút cùng ngày, đọc lại cho các
thành phần tham dự cùng nghe và ký tên/.

Thư ký cuộc họp

Xác nhận của địa phương

Chủ tọa cuộc họp

[Signature]



CHỦ TỊCH

Đo Mạnh Rin

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Project on Water Efficiency Improvement In Drought Affected Provinces (ADB8)

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION

Title: Consultation on Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement

Venue: People's Committee of Dong Ha commune, Duc Linh, Binh Thuan Province

Time: 9 August, 2016

1. Content and Results:

1.1 Participants:

- Chairman, Vice Chairman of Commune People's Committee, Women's Union, Cadastral officials and representatives of households

Total number of participants: 25, including 19 men, 6 women

1.2 The purpose of the consultation

Information about the project and the content related to the social impact, land acquisition and resettlement.

1.3 Content of consultation

- Information about the project, the social impact of the project;
- Impact of resettlement and resettlement policy
- Background and local suggestions related to social impact and resettlement of the project

1.4 Summary of consultation results

a/ Objectives and scope of the project

- Irrigation of rice and industrial crops (pepper)
- Total area of 89.6 ha
- 60 hectares of industrial trees

b/ Positive and negative social impacts

- Facilitate people in production activities.
- People agree to support the implementation of project
- Project will bring great benefits to irrigating pepper, high productivity and high value crops

c/ Policy of land acquisition, support and resettlement

- There should be clear policies for people on compensation and support the people
- Local authorities and affected people will hand over land to the project once the compensation and assistance is completed.
- The level of compensation and support should be made public as soon as possible.

d/ Issues on gender, vulnerable households and ethnic minority (if any)

- Vietnamese can be used to communicate with affected ethnic minority people

e/ Issues on environmental impacts, protection of public health

- The construction process will cause dust, noise, therefore contractor has to try to avoid the above problems
- Requires rework of road after completion of the project

2. Conclusion

- Notices on DMS must be provided to AHs before implementation.
- Assistance in forms of awareness raising, knowledge and technology transfer, soft loans to AHs, especially affected women is necessary.

Minutes ended at the same day, read to the participants to listen and sign.

DANH SÁCH HỌP

(Dự án: Nâng cao hiệu quả sử dụng nước cho các tỉnh bị ảnh hưởng bởi hạn hán (ADB8))

Nội dung: Họp tham vấn cộng đồng

Ngày họp: 22/06/2016

Địa điểm: UBND xã Đông Hà, Huyện Vĩnh Linh, Tỉnh Quảng Trị

TT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Ký nhận
1	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
2	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
3	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
4	Hà Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Hà Văn Giáp
5	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
6	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
7	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
8	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
9	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Hội viên thôn Vĩnh	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
10	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
11	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
12	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
13	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
14	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
15	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Nam Hà	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
16	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Cán bộ địa phương	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
17	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Cán bộ địa phương	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
18	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Hội viên thôn Vĩnh	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
19	Lại Văn Giáp	Hội viên thôn Vĩnh	Lại Văn Giáp
20	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Phó chủ tịch UBND xã	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
21	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Chủ tịch xã	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
22	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Văn phòng UBND xã	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
23	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Đại diện xã đoàn	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
24	Nguyễn Văn Giáp	Phụ nữ	Nguyễn Văn Giáp
25	Vũ Văn Giáp	Đông Hà	Vũ Văn Giáp

Người tổng hợp: _____ Phụ trách bộ phận/dự án: _____



LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY PROJECT

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
1	Le Hong Tam	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
2	Nguyen Truong Xa	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
3	Nguyen Dang Thang	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
4	Dang Ngoc Cu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
5	Nguyen Dinh Vien	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
6	Le Van Thua	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
7	Le Kim Gian	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	Poor household
8	Tran Tien Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
9	Chau Ngoc Hien	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
10	Nguyen Van Hung	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
11	Tran Van Chinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
12	Nguyen Van Dan	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
13	Nguyen Trong Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
14	Chau Le	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
15	Hoang Thanh Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
16	Nguyen Duc Phu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
17	Ta Thanh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
18	Nguyen Van Phung	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
19	Le Viet Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
20	Tran Van Dong	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
21	Le Duc Doan	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
22	Nguyen Le Thuoc	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
23	Do Duc Dien	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
24	Le Van Khien	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
25	Tran Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
26	Ly Van Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
27	Nguyen Duc Bao	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
28	Nguyen Van Suu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
29	Nguyen Van Tien	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
30	Dang Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
31	Vo Thi Bon	Female	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	Female householder with dependents
32	Pham Cham	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
33	Pham Tho	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
34	Le Thien Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
35	Pham van Nghi	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
36	Phung Xuan Trong	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
37	Tran Thanh Tuyen	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
38	Dong Huu Phu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
39	Le Thanh Dung	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
40	Doan Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
41	Dang Thanh Liem	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
42	Dang Thanh Long	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
43	Dang Thuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
44	Dang Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
45	Ho Thanh Nhan	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
46	Hoang Huy Nhon	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
47	Lam Van Mai	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
48	Lam Van Minh	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
49	Lam van Phat	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
50	Lam Van Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
51	Lam Van Vinh	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
52	Le Duc Kham	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
53	Le Hung Cuong	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
54	Le Hung Diep	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
55	Dao Thi Dung	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
56	Nguyen Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
57	Phan Van Muc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
58	Vo Van Ngo	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
59	Tra Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
60	Vu Quang Thi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
61	Nguyen Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
62	Pham Van Dang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
63	Nguyen Thi Lua	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
64	Pham Ngoc Tinh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
65	Vu Thi Anh Van	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
66	Dang Ngoc Cuong	Male	Kinh	Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
67	Tran Tan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
68	Nguyen Van Niem	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
69	Chu Thi Tuc	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	Female householder with dependents
70	Nguyen Van Hoang	Male	Kinh	Tan Ha	Duc Linh	
71	Nguyen Thi Van	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
72	Nguyen Truong Chinh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
73	Nguyen Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
74	Nguyen The Van	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
75	Nguyen Van Dong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
76	Nguyen Van Hang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
77	Nguyen Van Khan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
78	Nguyen Van Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
79	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
80	Pham Van Hoc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
81	Pham Van Sang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
82	Phung Quang Phi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
83	Dieu Van Sinh	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	Poor household
84	Bui Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
85	Bui Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
86	Chu Quang Ngu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
87	Chu Van Nghi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
88	Dang Minh Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
89	Bui Van Ha	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
90	Bui Van Quang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
91	Dang Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
92	Dang Van Xen	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
93	Nguyen Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
94	Nguyen Van Hien	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
95	Nguyen Van Hung	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
96	Nguyen Van Huong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
97	Nguyen Van Huong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
98	Nguyen Van Khoi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
99	Nguyen Van Kien	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
100	Tran Sinh Trong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
101	Tran Son Ha	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
102	Tran Tan Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
103	Tran Ngoc Thong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
104	Tran Nguyen My	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
105	Tran Quang Thang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
106	Tran Thai Hung	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
107	Tran The Ky	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
108	Tho Canh	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
109	Tho Li	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
110	Tho Dien	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
111	Tran Thi Van	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
112	Tran Ngoc Tang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
113	Tran Ngoc Thai	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
114	Tran Trong Truong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
115	Tran Van Am	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
116	Tran Minh Tam	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
117	Tran Ngoc Dinh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
118	Nguyen Van Ngan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
119	Nguyen Van Ngan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
120	Nguyen Van Ninh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
121	Nguyen Van Phong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
122	Nguyen Van Loi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
123	Nguyen Van Minh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
124	Nguyen Van Quy	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
125	Nguyen Van Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
126	Pham Duy Vu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
127	Pham Huu Chuyen	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
128	Pham Quang Son	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
129	Pham Son	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
130	Pham Van Hien	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
131	Pham Van Hoc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
132	Tho Sang	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
133	Tho Tai	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
134	Pham Dinh Cuoc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
135	Pham Van Ran	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
136	Pham Van Son	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
137	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
138	Nguyen Van The	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
139	Nguyen Van Tu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
140	Nguyen Van Tuan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
141	Nguyen Van Tue	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
142	Nguyen Van Quyen	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
143	Dieu Sap	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
144	Dieu Van Luc	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
145	Nguyen Van Tai	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
146	Nguyen Van Vien	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
147	Nguyen Van Viet	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
148	Nguyen Van Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
149	Nguyen Van Quan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
150	Vo Van Vinh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
151	Vu Duc Anh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
152	Vu Duc Oanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
153	Vu Hai Nam	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
154	Vu Quyet Thang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
155	Vu Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	Female householder with dependents
156	Vo Van Tien	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
157	Vo Van Ut	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
158	Vo Van Thuong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
159	Tho Cung	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
160	Tho De	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
161	Tho Dinh	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
162	Tho Du	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
163	Tho Duong	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
164	Tho Hue	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
165	Tho Hung	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
166	Tho Lac	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
167	Tho Minh Lac	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
168	Tho Banh	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
169	Tho Binh	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
170	Tho Cam	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
171	Tran Chuong	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
172	Tran Dinh Giang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
173	Tran Dinh Loc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
174	Vo Van Nam	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
175	Vo Van Neu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
176	Vo Van Mut	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
177	Vo Van Nhanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
178	Vo Van Noi	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
179	Bui Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
180	Bui Van Ha	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
181	Dang Viet Hieu	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
182	Tho Thach	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
183	Dieu Van Son	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
184	Dinh Cong Luan	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
185	Bui Ngoc Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
186	Bui Thanh Viet	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
187	Dinh Van Dang	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
188	Dinh Van Phuc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
189	Bui Dinh Hoa	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
190	Bui Ngoc Luc	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
191	Do Xuan Ky	Male	Kinh	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
192	Tho Minh Tap	Male	Chau Ro	Tra Tan	Duc Linh	
193	Nguyen Van Vu	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
194	Pham Thi Lan	Female	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
195	Vu Thi Hanh	Female	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
196	Nguyen Danh Doi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
197	Vu Thi Soi	Female	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
198	Ha Van Sau	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
199	Nguyen Ngoc Hoanh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
200	Tran Ngoc Dung	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
201	Pham Huu Nam	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
202	Ha Minh Luoc	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
203	Ha Tien Thuong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
204	Ha Van Vinh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
205	Chu Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
206	Pham Thien Hoa	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
207	Nguyen Van Viet	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
208	Lai Quy Nhat	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
209	PHam Huu Dinh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
210	Ha Van Son	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
211	Nguyen Van Thiem	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
212	Pham Van Luan	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
213	Pham Viet Loi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
214	Nguyen Van Rung	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
215	Tran Xuan Khoi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
216	Pham Van Giong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
217	Ha Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
218	TRan Van Toi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
219	Lai Van Toi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
220	Chu Cong Doanh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
221	Chu Cong Tuan	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
222	Nguyen Danh Doi	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
223	Pham Duy Tinh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
224	Pham Duc Hao	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
225	Pham Van IUc	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
226	Nguyen Van Nhu	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
227	Nguyen Van Quynh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
228	Le Van Anh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
229	Nguyen Quoc Nhat	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
230	Chu Trong Trung	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
231	Chu Thi Ly	Female	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	Poor household
232	Do Phu Cuong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
233	Doan Cong Chanh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
234	Doan Thang Long	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
235	Ha Van Binh	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
236	Ha van Dong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
237	Ha Van Duong	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
238	Nguyen Ngoc Ca	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
239	Nguyen Ngoc Doan	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
240	Nguyen Ngoc Ha	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	
241	Nguyen Ngoc Quyet	Male	Kinh	Dong Tan, Dong Ha	Duc Linh	