

# Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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Status: Draft

October 2017

## VIE: Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces

### Ninh Thuan Province Subprojects

Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,  
for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 September 2017)

Currency unit	–	Vietnam Dong (VND)
VND 1.00	=	\$ 0.000044
\$1.00	=	VND 22,695

## 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
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 <sup>2</sup> (square meter)	– A system of units used to measure areas
m <sup>3</sup> (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

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 APs 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 APs 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 APs, 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 APs to recover their income/livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the APs 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 APs 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 APs 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

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Subproject: Water Efficiency Improvement  
for Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Irrigation System,  
Ninh Thuan Province

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	
List of Figures	
List of Annexes	
Executive Summary	
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Outputs	1
C. Ninh Thuan, Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Subproject location and Impact Areas	4
D. Civil Works to be Undertaken Under the Subproject	5
E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts	7
F. Resettlement Ethnic Minority Development Plan	8
II. SUBPROJECT IMPACT	9
A. Survey Process	9
B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	10
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	12
A. Socio-economic Features of the Subproject	12
B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area	13
C. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Households	13
D. Gender Issues	15
E. Social Impact Assessment	16
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	16
A. Information Disclosure	16
B. Public Consultation and Participation	17
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	19
A. Stages of Grievance Redress Mechanism	20
B. Tracking and Reporting the Grievance Proceedings	21
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	21
A. The ADB Social Safeguards Policy	21
B. Relevant Laws of Viet Nam on Social Safeguards	22
C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities	24
D. Project Policy	27
E. Principles for Valuation of Land and Non-land Assets	28
F. Land Donation	28
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	28
A. Eligibility	28
B. Subproject Entitlements	29
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION REHABILITATION	31
IX. COST AND BUDGET	31

	<b>Page</b>
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	32
A. National Level	32
B. Provincial Level	33
C. Ninh Hai District People's Committee	34
D. Commune Level	34
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	35
XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	35
A. Community Monitoring	36
B. Internal Monitoring	36

### LIST OF TABLES

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Summary of Subprojects	2
2	Summary of Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Subproject Command Area	5
3	Summary of Pipeline of the Subproject	7
4	Summary of Impact on Households	10
5	Summary of Impact on Land	11
6	Summary of Impact on Crops	11
7	Number of Affected Households involved in the Socio-economic Survey	13
8	Summary of Age Distribution of Affected People	13
9	Summary of Education Status of Interviewed Households	14
10	Summary of Surveyed Households' Income	14
11	Summary of Main Sources of Water for Drinking and Bathing	15
12	Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households	15
13	Summary of Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation	18
14	Summary of Results of Public Consultations during Preparation of REMDP	18
15	Gap Analysis between the Relevant Provisions of the 2013 Land Law and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB and Project Policy	25
16	Entitlement Matrix	29
17	Cost Estimate of Compensation and Assistance	32
18	Indicative REMDP Implementation Schedule	35



## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Location of WEIDAP Subprojects	4
2	Layout of Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai subproject Location and Impact Areas	5
3	Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System	6

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Household Socio-Economic Survey Form	38
2	Typical Cross Section of Pipeline and Road, Thanh Son-Phuoc Nhon SP	44
3	Sample of Minutes of Public Consultations	45
4	List of Households Affected by the Subproject	49

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The Water Efficiency Improvement for Irrigation Structures in Ninh Hai District, Ninh 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 this subproject include: (i) installation of 24.9 km of pipeline with diameters ranging from 560-1,000 mm; and (ii) upgrading of the existing road and development of a new road with a total length of 17.8 km for pipeline inspection and transportation. This resettlement and ethnic minority development plan (REMDP), after short description of the subproject, provides the results of inventory of losses (IOL), the results of the socio-economic survey, the legal policy framework, and the results of public consultation and participation. One important part of the plan is the compensation and resettlement strategy, from which the compensation and assistance budget for the subproject is prepared. 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 Ninh Hai District situated along the northeastern coast of Ninh Thuan, with the three communes of Tri Hai, Nhon Hai, and Thanh Hai to benefit directly from the subproject. Three other communes of Loi Hai, Bac Phong, and Bac Son will also be affected through land acquisition and crop losses as a result of the development of the transmission pipeline. The subproject command area is approximately 1,210 ha, which are already planted to onion, garlic, paddy rice, perennial grapes, and a few mangoes, mostly irrigated by groundwater. During the drought years, the wells dry up and crops die or have depressed yields. The impact of the subproject 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 garlic, spring onion, and perennial crops of grape and Vietnamese apple. Examples of water efficient application technologies (WEATs) have been introduced and adopted in target communes under an NGO-financed project.

3. The subproject involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts on local residents are minor and restorable. In total, 246 households or 1,063 persons will be affected by the subproject, but no ethnic minorities (EMs) will be affected. Each affected household will lose less than 10% of their 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 is based on the reconciliation of central and local government and ADB policies. The purpose of these policies is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject will be enhanced or their living standards are restored to at least their 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, ethnic minority development, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the affected people were elicited and incorporated into the REMDP. A 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 subproject communes, there are ethnic minority persons belonging to the Ede group. Subproject investment is aligned with the poverty reduction priorities of Ninh Thuan. The gender mainstreaming strategy, described in this REMDP, 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 its negative impacts. Gender monitoring indicators have been defined, and women will participate in the monitoring entity.
7. **An income restoration program (IRP),** which aims 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 VND4.96 billion or \$218,840 will be used to support affected households. Additionally, the IRP, in the form of technical support (guidance on water saving technology, high value crops (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 the central project management unit (CPMU), will assure coordination for the implementation of the REMDP. MARD will coordinate with the Ninh Thuan Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and instruct the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to ensure that the compensation assistance is 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 affected persons will be paid compensation for their affected assets before December 2019 as site clearance will be completed by December 2019.
10. **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).** The REMDP will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU and provincial project management unit (PPMU) officers. External M&E will not be necessary as the IR impacts are minor and restorable.
11. **Total resettlement cost,** including administration and contingency cost, is estimated at VND9.6 billion, equivalent to nearly \$424,800. This cost will come from the Ninh Thuan provincial budget.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. The Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP) 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. 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 (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 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:<sup>1</sup>

(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 operation and maintenance 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 located at a reasonable distance from a farmer's field, such that the farmer can connect directly

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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).<sup>3</sup> 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 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the implementing agencies are the respective provincial people's committees (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**

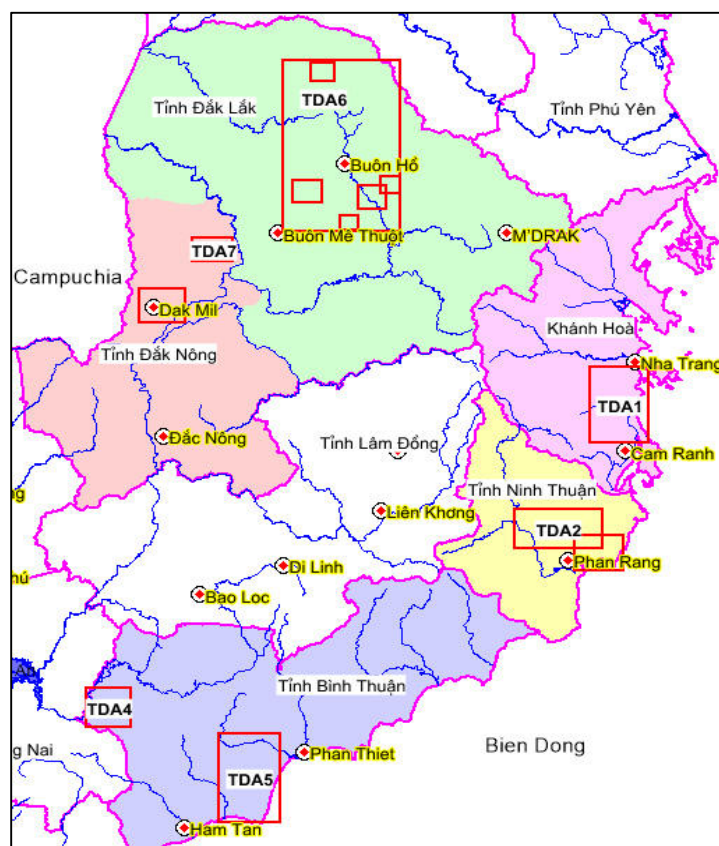
Province	District	Subproject
Khanh Hoa	Cam Lam	Water efficiency improvement for Suoi Dau North and Suoi Dau South Canal Irrigation Structures

<sup>3</sup> 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 grants for WEAT, inclusive of applicable taxes and duties for the expenditure items covered by ADB; and (iii) interest during project implementation.

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, these above said subprojects will serve an area of approximately 19,190 ha or some 39,140 households, of which 18% are of EM 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 include civil works which, to a certain extent, results in IR impacts to local residents, including EM groups. An REMDP for each subproject is required to address these issues. This REMDP is prepared for the Nhon Hai – Thanh Hai Subproject.

**Figure 1: Location of WEIDAP Subprojects**

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

### C. Ninh Thuan, Nhon Hai–Thanh Hai Subproject Location and Impact Areas

12. Ninh Thuan is Viet Nam's most arid province, with some areas in the province receiving less than 800 mm rainfall per year. The province was declared one of the worst drought-affected provinces during the recent drought experienced between 2012 and 2016, and both national and provincial resources were channeled into its agriculture sector to assist farmers in dealing with the extended period of water deficit. While rainfall in late 2016 and early 2017 was plentiful, the area has yet to fully recover from the impact of the extended drought, with many of the perennial crops dying not only during the drought period, but also during the heavy wet season of 2016-2017.

13. The subproject is located entirely within Ninh Hai District situated along the northeastern coast of Ninh Thuan, with the three communes of Tri Hai, Nhon Hai and Thanh Hai directly benefiting from the subproject. Their total land area is 6,458 ha with a joint population of 35,305 or 8,650 households (2015).<sup>4</sup> The subproject command area is approximately 1,210 ha, which is already heavily planted to onion, garlic, paddy rice, perennial grapes, and a few mango trees, mostly irrigated by groundwater. During the drought years, the wells dry up, and crops die or have depressed yields. Further, groundwater quality is a concern because of runoff and infiltration of

<sup>4</sup> Ninh Thuan DOLISA, 2016.

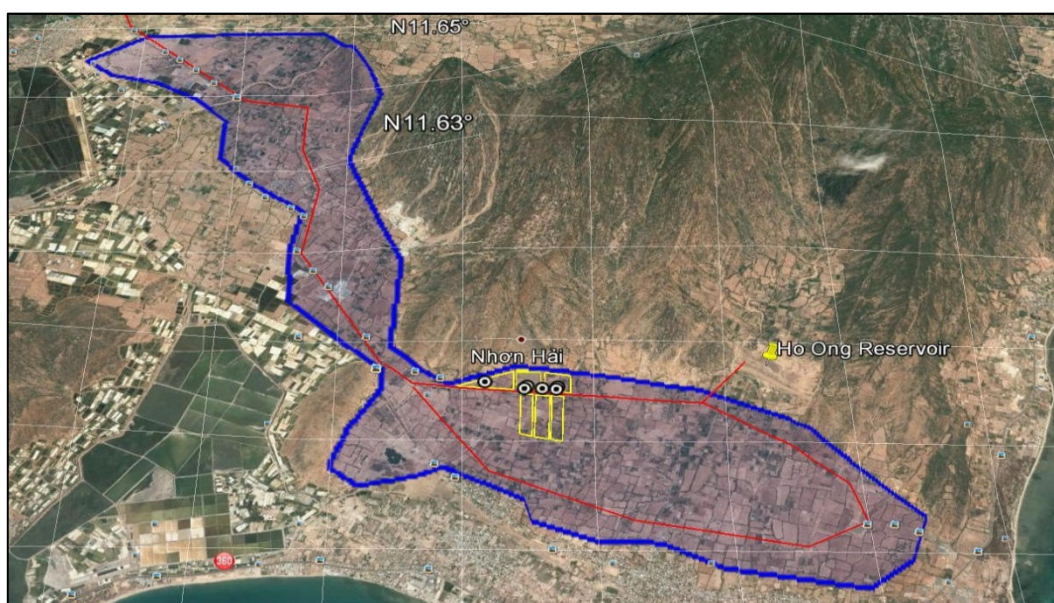
agro-chemicals. The summary of the cropping and command area is shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

**Table 2: Summary of Nhon Hai–Thanh Hai Subproject Command Area**

Crops Grown	Without Cropping, ha	With Project Cropping, ha	Remarks
Perennial crops, mostly grapes and some mangoes	111	400	With assured irrigation supply, a shift to perennial crops is anticipated.
Vegetables, beans, onion, garlic, chili	877	400	
Grass for fodder		200	
Paddy	12	-	
<b>Net Area</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
<b>Gross Area</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,210</b>	

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

**Figure 2: Layout of Nhon Hai–Thanh Hai Subproject Location and Impact Areas**



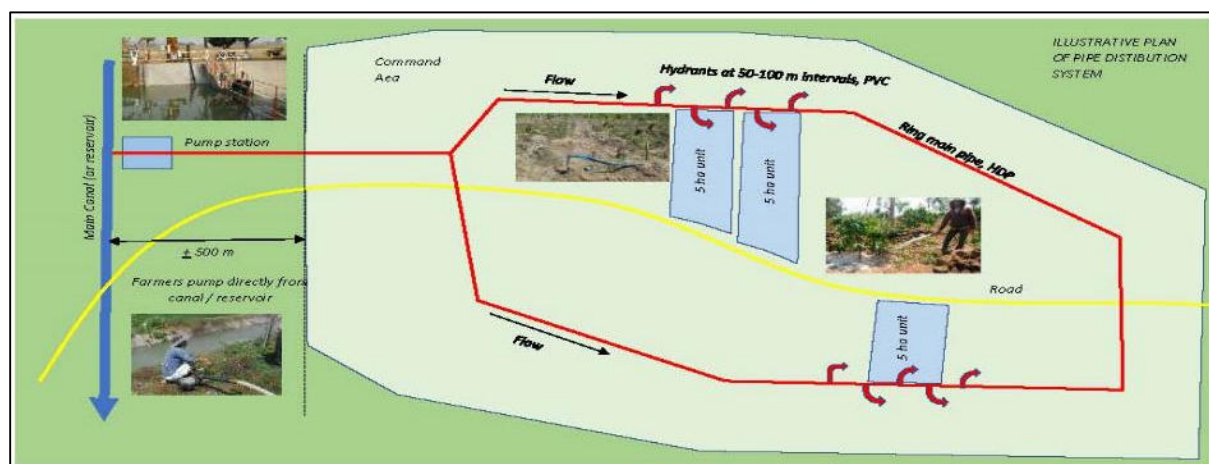
Source: Ninh Thuan, Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai Subproject, PPTA Report. June 2017

#### **D. Civil Works to be Undertaken under the Subproject**

14. The design principles for this subproject includes the following: (i) for piped systems, the layout design adopts the following principles: (i) each point delivers 5 l/s, 60-mm diameter 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 are used (being more cost-effective than dead end pipe branching systems), while in narrow areas, a single supply pipeline is needed; and (ii) for combined pipes and canals, design options and issues include (a) pumping directly from canals, (b) lining of canals, (c) provision of balancing storage, and (d) 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).

15. The Tan My diversion weir on the Cai River is 95% complete, and the steel pipeline that offtakes on the right bank runs for 3.1 km before crossing over the river through a recently completed pipe aqueduct at 3.1 km. The steel pipe then skirts around the base of the mountain, passing through the Cho Mo Reservoir, providing gravity irrigation for 16.5 km until it reaches the upstream part of the subproject command area at 19.6 km. The pipeline then continues through the command area, branching at 31.1 km. The northern branch will continue another 3.3 km and discharge into Ba Rau reservoir. The southern branch will lead south for 9.5 km, where it will enter the command area of the proposed second subproject (Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai). To date, about 8 km of steel pipeline have been constructed. It is expected to be completed, at least to the branch at 31.1 km, in 2018. The Song Cai Reservoir is scheduled for completion in 2020.

16. At full development, the complete system is expected to support about 12,300 ha of irrigated agriculture,<sup>5</sup> with water being allocated to two WEIDAP subprojects to supplement supplies to existing systems (Cho Mo, Ba Rau, and Tran River) and replenishing supply in the Ong Kinh Reservoir at the tail of the system. Allocations are also made for a power station, aquaculture, domestic, and industrial use. The area of new irrigation development is estimated at about 6,800 ha. It is agreed that the net irrigation area to be developed under WEIDAP will be 1,800 ha for Thanh Son-Phuoc Nhon and 1,000 ha for Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai subproject, respectively.

17. WEIDAP will extend the southern branch to supply the Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai Subproject, which will comprise five pipeline sections designed to meet modern irrigation level of service standards. Civil works under the subproject will include the following:

- A single conveyance pipeline from the main Tan My pipeline branch, at the downstream end of Thanh Son-Phuoc Nhon service area, to the upstream end of the Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai service area – this conveyance pipeline will have a total length of 9.12 km and will cross National Highway 1;

<sup>5</sup> Supported existing/new irrigated areas are: (i) Cho Mo reservoir system, 1,200 ha; (ii) Tan Lap upstream, 3,100 ha; (iii) WEIDAP Thanh Son-Phuoc Nhon, 3,700 ha; (iv) WEIDAP Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai, 1,000 ha; (v) Ba Rau reservoir, 300 ha; and (vi) Trau River Reservoir, 3,000 ha.

- A single distribution pipeline, along Kien Kien-Vinh Hy provincial road, at the southwest limit of the narrow 94.3-ha upstream service area;
- A single distribution pipeline along Kien Kien-Vinh Hy provincial road through the middle of the narrow 306.4-ha intermediate sub-service area;
- A ring main distribution pipeline to divide the wider 599.3 ha downstream sub-service area into four equal strips with similar access to water; and
- A single branch pipeline to convey water to and from the existing Ong Kinh Reservoir.

18. Within the 1,000-ha command area, the total length of pipeline to be developed under the subproject is approximately 24.9 km (see Table 3 for details). The subproject will also develop two roads with a total length of approximately 17.8 km (see subproject plan in Fig. 3).

**Table 3: Summary of Pipelines of the Subproject**

Pipe Section	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)
I	1,000	9,121
ii	800	3,907
iii	710	2,144
iv	560	8,917
v	560	835
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,924</b>

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

19. The development of the above subproject works will lead to IR impacts, both temporary and permanent. These impacts and proposed mitigation measures are presented in the following sections.

### **E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts**

20. The subproject's IR impacts include: (i) permanent land acquisition and crop loss due to the installation of about 24.92 km of pipeline with diameters ranging from 560-1,000 mm and construction of header tanks and inspection roads; and (ii) temporary resettlement impacts during the construction phase related to the acquisition of public land and a relatively small area of crop land, as well as short-term farming disturbances needed for camping, material storage, and roads for construction activities.

21. 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, Ninh Thuan DARD, subproject District People's Committees (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.

22. The total length of pipeline (ring main option) is approximately 24.2 km, or about 20-25% shorter than the dead-end branching option. Additionally, the diameter of the proposed pipeline is <630 mm, smaller than the pipe diameter under the dead-end branching option, making it more flexible for pipe laying. Almost all pipelines will be buried and located between existing trees. In

most cases, the pipeline will be located in existing roads between crop land plots or between tree rows. About 50-70% of cropland plots are now fallow due to shortage of irrigation water. Total cropland affected by all or individual households will be minimized. It is estimated that each affected household will lose approximately 400-600 m<sup>2</sup>, or only 6.3-8% of their total crop land, and as the width of the affected land strips is only from 2-4 m, farming can continue uninterrupted, thereby minimizing loss of income. Inspection roads were 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 the construction phase will be minimized, and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of the subproject works.

23. 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.

24. Those affected by the subproject will receive compensation, assistance, and support necessary and sufficient for income restoration, and 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 Ninh Thuan PPC will ensure that land acquisition and 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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

25. The subproject will negatively and positively affect local people. 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 for implementation

26. This REMDP will ensure that the subproject will: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement, 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.

27. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous People policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns for involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities 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.

28. 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.

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

## II. SUBPROJECT IMPACT

### A. Survey Process

30. The resettlement survey was carried out in all communes affected by the subproject, including Loi Hai, Bac Phong, and Bac Son of Thuan Bac District and Nhon Hai and Tri Hai of Ninh Hai District in Ninh Thuan Province. The survey consisted of an IOL of all affected households and a socio-economic impact assessment study of affected households and some of 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 also 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.

31. An **IOL** was undertaken in March and May 2017 based on the final concept design of the Ninh Thuan Nhon Hai–Thanh Hai subproject. For households who 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 loss and use of land will be validated during the **detailed measurement survey (DMS)** that will be done during the implementation stage.

32. An **SES** was completed for the province, district, and communes through collecting information from Ninh Thuan province and Ninh Hai districts' Statistics Year Book (2016) 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.

33. 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 people in affected areas, both those persons who are affected and those not affected, was analyzed to establish replacement costs of land and crops. The assessment results showed that prices of land and crops are close to the prices issued by the Ninh Thuan PPC.

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

35. **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 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 GRM. With the information on the overall project impacts, the 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 people from the EMs. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with both affected and non-affected households.

## **B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

### **1. Permanent Impacts**

36. The Nhon Hai and Than Hai subproject will develop a pipeline of about 24.9 km within the command area and the supply pipeline from the Tan My pipeline of about 9.12 km. For improved access and for inspection of the pipe, 17.8 km of 5-m wide, gravel-surfaced roads will be provided.

37. The development of the above said subproject civil works will, thus, lead to IR impacts, including: (i) permanent loss of annual cropland and public land; and (ii) permanent loss of annual crops. No record of IR impact on houses or structures to be partially or wholly affected was recorded. No household will be severely affected, and no business establishment will be affected due to the implementation of the subproject.

38. **Impact on households.** The subproject will affect 1,063 persons or 246 households. These households will be affected by loss of perennial and annual cropland and crops (grape, jujube, and rice). Three affected households are female-headed, including two poor households. The summary of affected households, by subproject communes, is in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Summary on Impact on Households**

<b>Communes</b>	<b>Affected Persons</b>	<b>Affected Households</b>	<b>Vulnerable Affected Households</b>	<b>Poor Affected Households</b>	<b>Female-headed Affected Households</b>
Loi Hai	419	97	0	0	0
Bac Phong	28	6	0	0	0
Bac Son	25	7	0	0	0
Tri Hai	129	31	1	1	1
Nhon Hai	462	105	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017.

39. **Impact on land.** Approximately 12.5 ha will be acquired by the subproject, of which nearly 11.6 ha, or 93.1% of total land loss, will be annual cropland that is currently used for cultivation of grapes and rice. Nhon Hai Commune will be severely affected by the subproject as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Summary of Impact on Land**

<b>Commune</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Annual Cropland</b>	<b>Public Land</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Loi Hai	AH	97	0	97
	m <sup>2</sup>	10,447	0	10,447
Bac Phong	AH	6	0	6
	m <sup>2</sup>	439	0	439
Bac Son	AH	7	0	7
	m <sup>2</sup>	9,294	8,574	17,868
Tri Hai	AH	31	0	31
	m <sup>2</sup>	3,195	0	3,195
Nhon Hai	AH	105	0	105
	m <sup>2</sup>	114,419	0	114,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>AH</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246</b>
	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>137,794</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>146,368</b>

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017.

40. **Impact on crops.** Crops to be affected by the subproject comprise 1,080 grape trees and approximately 2.8 ha of rice (Table 6). Households in Tri Hai, Bac Son and Loi Hai communes will be largely affected by the subproject.

**Table 6: Summary on Impact on Crops**

<b>Communes</b>	<b>Impact on Annual Crops</b>	
	<b>Grape (trees)</b>	<b>Rice (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Loi Hai	0	10,447
Bac Phong	0	439
Bac Son	0	9,294
Tri Hai	0	3,195
Nhon Hai	1,080	4,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>27,675</b>

Source: Inventory of Losses. May 2017.

## **2. Temporary Impacts**

41. During subproject construction, 4.34 ha of public land will be temporarily affected by camping, material storage, and borrow pits. All temporarily affected land is public land managed by the CPCs. No structures or plants located in these areas will be affected.

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 will also be required to restore land to pre-project conditions before returning them 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

43. **Ninh Thuan Province** is located in the southern part of Viet Nam's Central Coastal Region. It is bordered by Khanh Hoa Province in the north, Binh Thuan in the south, Lam Dong in the west, and the East Sea in the east. The province has a total land area of 3,360 km<sup>2</sup>, of which the agricultural area occupies 60,113 ha; forestry area, 159,895 ha; special purpose land area, 12,673 ha; and residential area, 2,880 ha. The remaining area of 100,443 ha are unused land, rivers, streams, and rocks. The province has seven administrative units, including one city and six districts. The City of Phan Rang-Thap Cham, as a provincial city, is the political, economic, and cultural center of the province, located 350 km from Ho Chi Minh City, 60 km from the international Cam Ranh airport, 105 km from the city of Nha Trang, 110 km from Da Lat. The province has good connectivity in support of socio-economic development.

44. In 2015, the province had an average population of 595,000 persons and an average population density of 177 people per km<sup>2</sup>, which was unevenly distributed and concentrated mainly in the coastal plain area. In Ninh Thuan, there are three principal population groups, of which the Kinh accounts for 78%; Cham, 12%; and Raglai and other ethnic groups, for 9%. In 2015, the production value of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries accounted for 37.2% of the provincial economic output; industry and construction, 32.5%; and services, 30.2%. The average annual per capita income in 2015 was rather low at VND28.8 million.

45. **Ninh Hai district.** Agricultural land comprises 23% (45,358 ha) of the total land area of the district, while forests represent 64% (151,497 ha) and includes much of the regrowth areas where crops were previously grown. There are eight communes and one town, Khanh Hai, with a 2016 population of 105,038 persons in 26,025 households, 82.5% of which reside in rural areas. The EM population accounts for 8.8% of the total district population, of whom the Cham group comprise 8.5% and reside in low areas and the remaining 0.3% are the Raglai group living in the mountains near Vinh Hy Bay. The Raglai live mainly in Vinh Hai Commune, while the Cham group is in Xuan Hai Commune.

46. Poverty incidence in the district in 2016 was 7.9%, compared with 14.9% in the province. Poverty is concentrated among the Raglai group, whose poverty level was 67.5%. As a coastal district, fishing provides an important source of income, with the gross output of fisheries, agriculture, and forestry estimated at VND1,002,480 and 0.6 billion, respectively. Ninh Hai is the second largest grape plantation district in Ninh Thuan, with 390 ha accounting for 33% of the total grape area in the province. Garlic and spring onions are high-value cash crops along with other specialty items such as grass, *Aloe vera* (cactus), and other vegetables. Social services in the district include one general hospital, one regional clinic, and nine commune health care stations. About 97% of the households in the district had access to clean water in 2016.

47. The subproject area includes the communes of Loi Hai, Bac Phong, Bac Son, Tri Hai, and Nhon Hai. Their total land area is 6,458 ha with a combined population of 35,305 persons in 8,650 households in 2015. All inhabitants are of Kinh origin. The incidence of poverty in 2016 was 7.8%, 8.35%, and 7.17% in Nhon Hai, Tri Hai, and Thanh Hai communes, respectively.

48. Although agriculture land represents only 12.6%, 40%, and 42.5% of the total land area in Tri Hai, Nhon Hai communes, respectively, agriculture is still the dominant sector, providing over 85% of the output of the three communes. Fisheries and salt production play a crucial role in local livelihoods. The main crops include paddy and vegetables for subsistence. while cash crops

include garlic, spring onion, and Vietnamese apple. Given the limited availability of water, only 5-10% of the cultivated area is irrigated. The remainder is either rainfed or from watered from individual household wells. Because of water shortages, significant areas of cropland are left fallow during the dry season (March-May).

## **B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area**

49. No ethnic minority persons are found within the subproject command area.

## **C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households**

50. A **SES** was conducted among 51 affected households representing 21% of the 246 affected households in six communes. There is not a single ethnic minority person in the affected households. On average, the surveyed household size is 4.2 persons. Respondents comprised 37 male (73%) and 14 female (27%). Details are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Number of Affected Households Covered by the Socio-economic Survey**

<b>Communes</b>	<b>Affected Households</b>	<b>Male-headed Households</b>	<b>Female-headed Households</b>
Loi Hai	19	19	0
Bac Phong	2	2	0
Bac Son	3	3	0
Tri Hai	6	5	1
Nhon Hai	21	18	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

51. **Age distribution.** The average age of household heads is 44.3 years. There are 139 persons, or 65.3% out of 213 persons, with ages between 18 and 60 years; 29.6% of those surveyed are <18 years old, and 5.2% are above 60 years old (Table 8).

**Table 8: Summary of Age Distribution of Affected People**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Overall</b>		<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
< 18 years	63	29.6	34	30.4	29	28.7
18-30 years	60	28.2	28	25.0	32	31.7
31-50 years	67	31.5	37	33.0	30	29.7
51-60 years	12	5.6	8	7.1	4	4.0
> 60 years	11	5.2	5	4.5	6	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

52. **Education level.** Affected persons have a low education level, with only 34 persons (16%) having completed upper secondary school, 52 persons (24.4%) having finished secondary school, and 9.8% never attending school (Table 9).



**Table 9: Summary of Education Status of Interviewed Households**

Education Level	Overall		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below school age	17	8.0	9	8.0	8	7.9
Never attended school	15	7.0	6	5.4	9	8.9
Primary school	67	31.5	34	30.4	33	32.7
Secondary school	52	24.4	32	28.6	20	19.8
Upper secondary school	34	16.0	21	18.8	13	12.9
Vocational training	5	2.3	2	1.8	3	3.0
College/University	23	10.8	8	7.1	15	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

53. **Occupation and employment.** Majority (76.5%) of the affected households work in the agriculture sector (farming and livestock raising); civil servants account for a small 3.9% of the surveyed population. Other sectors providing employment include hired laborers (3.9%) and drivers (2%). About 72% of the respondents had a secondary job as short-term, hired laborer for manual works.

54. **Household income.** On average, the respondents have a monthly per capita income of about VND1.3 million, and 3.9% of affected households have a monthly income below the government-set poverty threshold of VND0.7 million per person per month. Households at near poor level, with income of VND0.7-1 million per person per month, account for the highest proportion of 39.2%. The summary of respondents' household income is shown in Table 10.

**Table 4: Summary of Surveyed Households' Income**

Average income (VND million per person)	Overall	
	No.	%
<0.7 (poor)	2	3.9
0.7 – 1.0 (near poor)	20	39.2
1.0 – 1.5 (lower middle)	15	29.4
1.5 – 3.0 (middle)	13	25.5
>3 (upper middle)	1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

55. **Housing condition.** Of the respondents, 74.5% said that their houses are permanent as those were made of brick wall and corrugated iron roof. Those with two-storey houses comprise 7.8% of total, while those with wooden houses account for 17.6% of total respondents.

56. **Domestic water use.** Majority (88.2%) of the surveyed households use tap water for drinking and washing, 84.3% for bathing and washing. The other 11.8% use well water, and 15.7% use well/borehole water for bathing and washing (Table 11).

**Table 5: 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 Households	%	No. of Households	%
Tap water	45	88.2	43	84.3
Wells	1	2.0	3	5.9
Boreholes	5	9.8	5	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

57. **Sanitation.** All surveyed households are equipped with septic tanks.

58. **Ailments.** The most common ailments reported by the respondents are colds (96.1%) and flu (47.1%) (Table 12).

**Table 6: Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households**

Type of Ailments	Overall	
	No. of Households	%
Colds	49	96.1
Flu	24	47.1
Respiratory infection	19	37.3
Fever	12	23.5
Cholera	2	3.9
Malaria	1	2.0
Liver disease	2	3.9

Source: Socio-economic Survey. May 2017.

#### **D. Gender Issues**

59. In the subproject communes, men and women share many of the tasks 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.

60. 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.

61. Women have representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is relatively limited to 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

62. **Expected positive impacts.** The subproject will impact predominantly on communes of Tri Hai and Nhon Hai. Their total land area is 6,458 ha with a combined population of 35,305 persons in 8,650 households (2015).<sup>6</sup> All inhabitants are of Kinh origin.

63. The main positive impact on beneficiary households will be improved socio-economic status as the subproject will provide farmers with: (i) more access to reliable water; (ii) reduced pumping costs; and (iii) crop diversification into HVCs, such as garlic, spring onion and perennial crops of grape and Vietnamese apple. Examples of WEATs have been introduced and adopted in target communes under an NGO-financed project. Social issues identified include: (i) the vulnerable villagers (poor, ethnic minorities, female-headed households among the poor households) are less likely to benefit from the subproject because some are landless or have only small areas of land; and (ii) the high investment cost is likely to constrain the adoption of modern irrigation methods and practices to improve application efficiencies in poor households. It is proposed that financial assistance be provided under the project, directed specifically at the vulnerable households within the command area to achieve the desired result of increased adoption of WEATs.

64. **Potential negative subproject impacts** include IR impact for 246 households (1,063 persons), including four vulnerable households, due to permanent loss of productive land and crops for the development of the subproject pipelines and inspection roads. However, land losses of affected households will be minor, approximately 400–500 m<sup>2</sup> or about 7.0–8.5% of the household's total agricultural land plot/s, and limited losses of grapes and rice. Households' farming activities can continue uninterrupted. IR impacts on households will, thus, be minor and restorable.

65. In addition, other negative impacts of the subproject may occur during the construction period and include 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

66. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the Ninh Thuan PPMU will assist the the Ninh Hai Centre of Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) and the subproject communes to publicly disseminate the REMDP as approved by the Ninh 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 in the CPC offices of Loi Hai, Bac Phong, Bac Son, Tri Hai, Nhon Hai, and/ or other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices, or small brochures are delivered individually to all affected persons, and through radio announcements and/or public meetings.

67. 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

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<sup>6</sup> Ninh Thuan DOLISA, 2016.

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**

68. 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.

69. 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 the REMDP Preparation**

70. Consultation meetings were conducted during August 2016 and March/April 2017 by the social, gender, ethnic minority and resettlement, and environment specialists. Some 219 persons (77 or 35% are female) from Ninh Thuan PPC, DPCs, CPCs of Nhon Hai, Tri Hai, and Loi Hai and selected households living within subproject communes were consulted. The subproject will help to improve the socio-economic condition in the command area through improving irrigation water and adaptation of HVCs. It is strongly supported by local authorities, residents, especially the EMs. The

summary of participants involved in public consultations during REMDP preparation is in Table 13, and the results of public consultations are in Table 14.

**Table 7: Summary of Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation**

Locations	First Public Consultation, August 2016		Second Public Consultation, May 2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ninh Thuan PPC	8	3	0	0
Ninh Hai DPC	6	2	0	0
Nhon Hai CPC	36	24	24	14
Tri Hai CPC	12	10	20	6
Loi Hai CPC	10	4	26	14

Source: Public Consultations undertaken during REMDP preparation

**Table 8: Summary of Results of Public Consultation 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 improve the socio-economic condition of communes and the districts. It will help ensure the watering of about 1,210<sup>7</sup> ha (mainly grape, apple, mango), promote the adoption of water saving technology and an increase crop productivity. Additionally, it will support diversification of crops from low value crops (rice, vegetable) to HVCs (grape, apple, etc.).</p>
Irrigation condition	<p>There remain large areas that are fallow and can only be used for cultivation of annual crops (maize, rice, vegetables) with low value. Some areas have become saline due to poor aquaculture performance. Groundwater from boreholes is used for watering onion, gallic, grapes.</p> <p>Depth of boreholes is 30 m or more. Groundwater in some areas is saline, such as in Nhon Hai commune.</p>
Gender issues	<p>Males spend more time than females in agriculture activities as women have to take care of their children and family.</p> <p>Access to water saving technology is not possible for EM women-headed households as the cost of installation of a new system is high, ranging from VND40-80 million. Provision of soft loans to farmers, especially EM women-headed households, is necessary.</p> <p>Women have less knowledge, skills on farming, water saving technology, etc., than men, making it difficult for them to improve farming productivity and access to water sources.</p>
Possible subproject social impacts	<p>It will help improve the socio-economic condition of local residents through the provision of sufficient and stable water for their farms and increase the land area served with adequate irrigation.</p> <p>Large area of fallow land will be cultivated and, thus, help improve the living condition of local residents.</p> <p>Jobs during construction will be provided to local residents, including women, the poor, and ethnic minorities.</p>
Involuntary resettlement	<p>The proposed pipeline is designed to be buried and located between two rows of trees (width between two rows of mango trees is from 2-3 m). Each affected household will</p>

<sup>7</sup> 4,000 ha of perennial crops: mostly mango with small areas of banana with coffee and pepper trees; 592 ha of secondary annual crops (vegetables, maize, etc.), and 1,700 ha of paddy.

Topics	Key Findings and Recommendations
	<p>lose approximately 50-400 m<sup>2</sup> (nearly 7.0-9.2% of their total agricultural land). The subproject's IR impact is, therefore, minor and restorable. Affected households' livelihood and income will be enhanced as a result of the improved, on-demand, and low-cost irrigation.</p> <p>Local authorities and affected persons will hand over their land to the project once compensation and assistance is completed. Compensation and assistance rate should be made public as soon as possible.</p> <p>REMDP should be prepared following the regulations of ADB and the Government of Viet Nam. Notice on the DMS should be provided to affected households before implementation.</p>

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

71. Public consultation and participation is encouraged throughout the subproject cycle. During the implementation phase, the Ninh Thuan PPMU, in coordination with Ninh Hai and Thuan Bac LFDC and CPCs of Bac Phong, Bac Son, Nhon Hai, Tri Hai and Loi Hai, 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 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.

72. Local people, especially 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 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

73. 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 ethnic minority 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.

74. 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.

75. For the purpose of grievance redress, the Ninh 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.

76. 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**

77. 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 90<sup>8</sup> 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 Ninh 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.

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<sup>8</sup> Article 9, Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13

- **Third stage, PPC level.** Within 30 days from the date that the Ninh 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 Ninh Thuan PPC. The Chairman of the Ninh Thuan PPC shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. The decision by the Ninh 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 Ninh 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 Ninh 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**

78. 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**

79. 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**

80. **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.

81. **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.

82. 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.

83. 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**

84. **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.

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

- Decision No. 64/2016/QD-UBND dated September 26, 2016 by Ninh Thuan PPC regulating compensation, support and resettlement for land acquisition in Ninh Thuan province;
- Decision No 106/2014/QD- UBND dated December 29, 2014 by the Ninh Thuan PPC on land prices from 2015-2019 in Ninh Thuan province;
- Decision No. 13/2016/QD-UBND of April 4, 2016 by the Ninh Thuan PPC on price list of crops and trees in Ninh Thuan Province.

86. **Ethnic minorities.** The definition of ethnic minority status in Vietnam 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.

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. **Gender.** Constitution of Viet Nam recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Vietnam WU is a politico-social organization in the political system, which represents the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Viet Nam and strives for the empowerment of women and gender equality. To date, members of this women's association are present in almost all sectors and levels. The Gender Equality Law was passed on 29 November 2006 by the National Assembly. This is an important legislation for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Vietnam.

90. The above policies affirm the role of women in the socio-economic development of the country and GOV's determination to bring the gender relationship to equality.

91. **Government decisions on ethnic minority and gender** include some key regulations belows:

- 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**

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

- While 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.

93. Table 15 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 15: 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 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. <sup>9</sup>	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	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.

<sup>9</sup> 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
	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)		
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. (SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for IR)	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 .
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 IR 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
<b>Ethnic Minorities</b>			
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	No provision of the government on preparation of EMDP.	The EMDP shall be prepared and updated, implemented, and monitored.

Issue	ADB SPS Requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
	knowledge and participation by the affected EM communities.		
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

94. 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**

95. 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 Ninh 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**

96. 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**

97. 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

98. 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.

99. 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 16 below.

**Table 16: Entitlement Matrix**

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>A. AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
<b>A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC. 246 households will be affected by the subproject	Losing < 10 % percent of total productive landholding. 146,368 m <sup>2</sup> 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; 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 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.
<b>A.2. Temporarily affected agricultural land</b>			
Public organizations	There are a total 4.34 ha 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.



Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES</b>			
Owners of crops and/or trees 246 households will be affected by the subproject	Loss of perennial crops. 246 households having annual and perennial crops (grape, jujube, rice) 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.
<b>C. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>C.1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance</b>			
Job training/Creation allowance	All households losing production land by the subproject (246 households). It is estimated that about VND4.96 billion or \$218,840 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 saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update
<b>C.2. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</b>			
Vulnerable households: (i) headed by women with dependents; (ii) headed by persons with disability; (iii) falling under the national poverty standard; (iv)	Assistance to three 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

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
with children and elderly who have no other means of support; (v) severely affected ethnic minorities.			establish the list of vulnerable persons.

100. **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

101. 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.

102. In addition to the cash allowance of nearly VND 4.97 billion or USD 218,840 (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: (i) 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.

103. 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.

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

## IX. COST AND BUDGET

105. The estimated cost for the implementation of this REMDP is approximately VND 9.6 billion equivalent to \$424,800. The cost includes compensation and assistance for affected households, contingency and administration cost. These costs will be financed by the Ninh Thuan PPC. Details of cost estimate are shown in Table 17 below.

**Table 17: Cost Estimate on Compensation and Assistance**

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation and assistance</b>				<b>7,867,738,500</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Land compensation</b>				<b>2,480,292,000</b>
	Annual cropland	m2	137,794	18,000	2,480,292,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Crops compensation</b>				<b>420,862,500</b>
	Grape	tree	1,080	300,000	324,000,000
	Rice	m2	27,675	3,500	96,862,500
<b>3.</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				<b>4,966,584,000</b>
	Assistance for job training/conversion	m2	137,794	36,000	4,960,584,000
	Allowance for vulnerable households	HH	3	2,000,000	6,000,000
<b>B.</b>	<b>Detailed measurement survey</b>	HH	246	200,000	<b>49,200,000</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Management costs (2% X A)</b>				<b>157,354,770</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Sub-total (A+B+C)</b>				<b>8,074,293,270</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Unidentified costs associated with resettlement</b>				<b>1,121,992,066</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Contingency (5% X D)</b>				<b>403,714,664</b>
<b>Total (D+E+F)</b>					<b>9,600,000,000</b>

Note. HH = household.

## **X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. National Level**

106. **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;

- Report periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

## **B. Provincial Level**

107. **Ninh Thuan PPC** will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of the Ninh 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 Ninh Hai 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.

108. **Ninh 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 Ninh Hai 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 Ninh Hai DCARB.
- Conduct, in coordination with Thuan Bac and Ninh Hai DCARB and CPCs of Bac Phong, Bac Son, Tri Hai, Nhon Hai and Loi Hai, 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. **Ninh Hai District People's Committee**

109. DPC of Ninh Hai shall undertake management of compensation, assistance and resettlement. The Ninh Hai DPC is responsible to the Ninh Thuan PPC to report on progress, and the results of land acquisition. The Ninh Hai 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 Ninh Thuan PPC;
- Direct CPCs of of Bac Phong, Bac Son, Tri Hai, Nhon Hai and Loi Hai and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- Review and endorse the REMDP for approval by the Ninh Thuan PPC;
- Resolve complaints and grievances of affected persons.

110. **Ninh Hai DCARB** shall be composed of Ninh Hai DPC vice chairman, representatives of relevant departments of Ninh Hai DPC, and other NGOs. The main responsibilities of Ninh Hai 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**

111. The CPCs of Bac Phong, Bac Son, Tri Hai, Nhon Hai and Loi Hai 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 Thuan Bac, Ninh Hai 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 Ninh Hai DPC;
- Assign commune officials to assist the Ninh Hai 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**

112. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 18 below, including REMDP planning activities and resettlement implementation activities.

**Table 18: Indicative REMDP Implementation Schedule**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Preparation of REMDP</b>	
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
<b>II.</b>	<b>Updating of REMDP</b>	
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 updated REMDP (uREMDP) to affected people	July 2019
12.	Submission of uREMDP to ADB for review and concurrence	August 2019
13.	ADB issues concurrence with updated REMDP	September 2019
<b>III.</b>	<b>Implementation of Updated REMDP</b>	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Preparation and approval of compensation plan</b>	
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
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Start of Civil Works Construction</b>	January 2020

## **XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

113. 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**

114. 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.

115. 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**

116. 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.

117. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CPMU, 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.

118. 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 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)**  
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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
<b>8.5. TOTAL:</b>	_____	<b>VND</b>

**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
<b>9.6. TOTAL</b>	_____	<b>VND</b>

**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?**

- 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?**

	<b>15.1</b>		<b>15.2 (distance)</b>		
<b>Health care service</b>	<b>1.Yes</b>	<b>2. No</b>	<b>2= 1 - 2 km</b>	<b>3= 2 - 5 km</b>	<b>4= over 5 km</b>
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?**

	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>
	<b>Loan source</b>	<b>Loan purpose</b>	<b>Loan method</b>
	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?**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Member or not? (1= yes; 2= no)</b>
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?**

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?**

.....

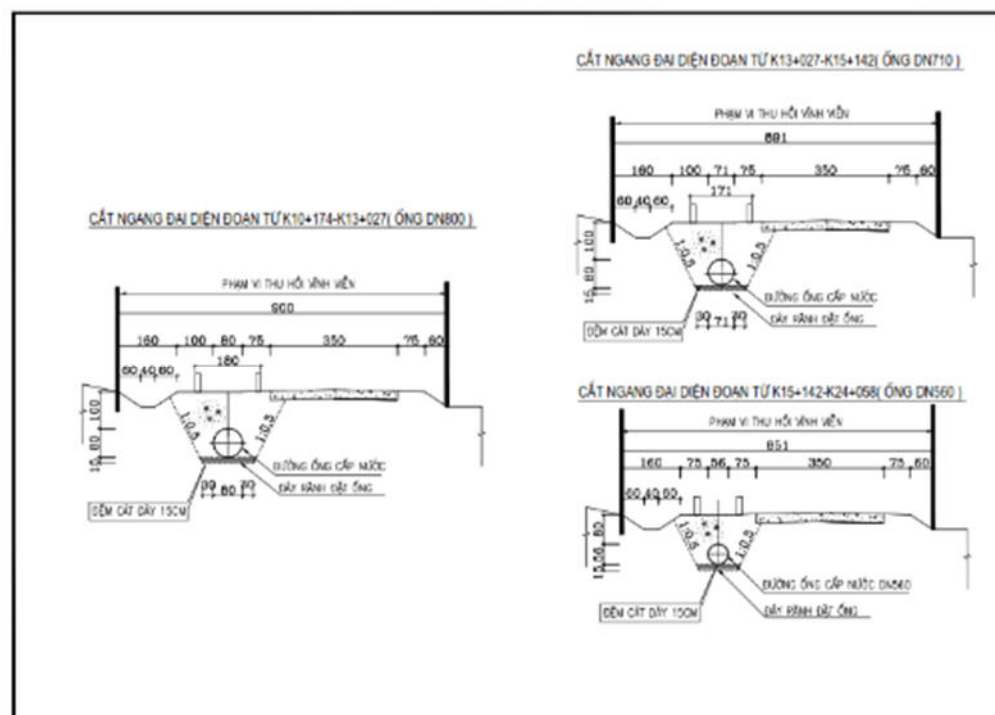
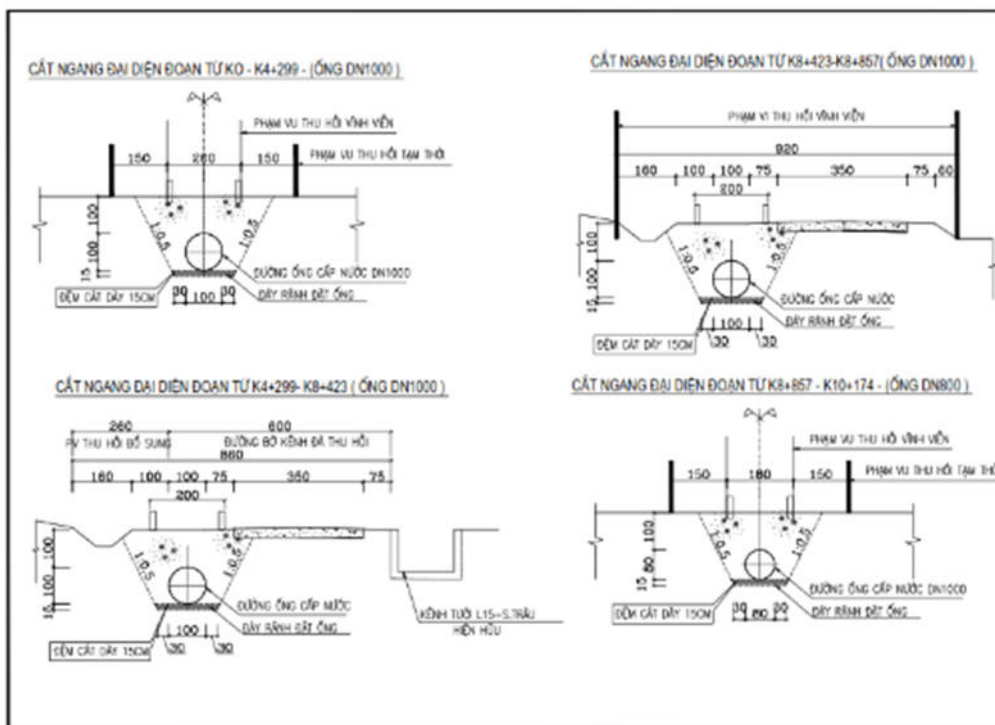
.....

.....

.....

**Thanks for your cooperation!**

## TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF PIPELINE &amp; ROAD, NHON HAI – THANH HAI NHON SP



## SAMPLE OF MINUTE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CỘNG HOÀ 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: Thanh và tác động xã hội và tài sản của

Địa điểm: ..... xã Tân Hải .....

Thời gian: 24/05...ngày 10...tháng 05...năm 2016.....

### 1. Nội dung và các kết quả:

1.1 Thành phần tham gia:

Đầu tiên là: Do từ  
Đầu tiên: phân tích, sắp xếp, lựa chọn, một phần từ ngữ  
Đầu tiên của họ dân

Tổng số người dự họp: 22, trong đó có 14 nam, 10 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 tái định cư 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

- Vết dưng sưng đỏ, nứt, tiết mủm nước nhầy trắng  
đỏ, hơi găm, đêm ngày có vết đau, khô hậu đơng  
gần một tuần chớ

- Khi vỡ nhớt da? Chờ đến khi hết ngứa, lột Tắm  
này vì lúc này 1, 2 ngày



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

...Đi...ch...cấp...nước...biển...dầu...cây...trồng...tôm...thả...bùn...tử  
...hải...Tân...Mỹ...về...giúp...phát...triển...kết...thế...cho...năng...dầu...  
...Cần...nhiều...thiên...hiếm...chức...đến...hầu...vào...chủ...hàng...  
...đến...đi...vào...

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

...là...thế...thu...hồi...đất...này...nghiệp...nhưng...ngành...  
...chưa...sẵn...sàng...chấp...thu...đề...đủ...an...trình...phản...  
...A./h...cấp...trên...sẵn...đáng...tài...  
...Chưa...quy...định...phong...vấn...đất...là...giao...đất...cho...dùng...th...

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

...không...có...danh...tr...thực...số...tiền...địa...bùn...  
...khi...từ...phần...không...có...vấn...đề...gỡ...lên...bước...đang...  
...thể...ngành...s...lo...b...

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

...không...có...đất...s...đến...đi...  
...không...có...tài...đang...đến...về...môi...trường...s...k...  
...tạo...đang...không...đang...kể...

## 2. Kết luận

...thì...h...đủ...an...trình...phản...  
...khi...ngành...s...trình...phản...trở...phát...huy...hiện...quá...  
...lưu...tr...đi...tr...phản...ngành...  
...thì...h...các...hình...thức...năng...cao...nhận...thức...khi...thức...về...chuyên...  
...giáo...cơng...ng...h...tiết...kiểm...mức...cho...vay...ngân...hạn...cho...  
...các...h...b...t...

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





  
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH  
Nguyễn Như Phương

**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 Tri Hai commune

**Time:** 7:30, 10 August, 2016

**1. Content and Results:**

**1.1 Participants:**

- Representative of commune leaders
- Unions of farmers, women, veterans
- Households in the project area

Total number of participants: 22, including 12 men, 10 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**

- Application of water saving irrigation technology to effectively exploit the potential of land and climate in the condition of limited water resources
- Nhon Hai area is drained from the Tan My irrigation system.

**b/ Positive and negative social impacts**

- Provide irrigation water for crops to improve economic efficiency
- There are many areas that do not have enough water, so only one crop per year

**c/ Policy of land acquisition, support and resettlement**

- Agricultural land can be acquired; People are willing to support
- It does not affect the crop; Local authorities and affected people will hand over land to the project once the compensation and assistance is completed.

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

- There are no ethnic minorities in the area
- Gender equality does not matter; Low poverty rate

**e/ Issues on environmental impacts, protection of public health**

- No impact on the environment and health

**2. Conclusion**

- People support the project

- Project should be soon started to promote economic efficiency, bring benefits to the people in poverty
- Assistance in forms of awareness raising, knowledge and technology transfer, soft loans to AHs, especially affected women is necessary.

Minutes ended at 10 hour 00 minutes the same day, read to the participants to listen and sign.

**DANH SÁCH HỌP**

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

Nội dung: ...

Ngày họp: ...

Địa điểm: ...

TT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Ký nhận
1	Nguyễn Văn Phát	Tại Hải	
2	Nguyễn Văn Phóng	Pho Chai Xích Xá	
3	Nguyễn Văn Phóng	Tại Hải	
4	Nguyễn Văn Phóng	Tại Hải	
5	Hà Văn Ngai		
6	Hà Văn Nam	Chợ Mực Vạn An	
7	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	Trưởng Đoàn	
8	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
9	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
10	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Chợ Mực Vạn An	
11	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Hải Phòng	
12	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
13	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
14	Châu Văn Bình	Pho Chai	
15	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
16	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Pho Chai Xích Xá	
17	Lâm Sĩ Nhau	Pho Chai Xích Xá	
18	Đào Văn Lạc	Trưởng Đoàn	
19	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
20	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
21	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
22	Đào Văn Lạc	Tại Hải	
23	Nguyễn Văn Lạc	Chợ Mực Vạn An	

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 Thanh Hung	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
2	Mai Tan Phat	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
3	Nguyen Thi Huong	Female	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
4	Le Hong Danh	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
5	Le Thanh Nghia	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
6	Le Thanh Hien	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
7	Sam Dung	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
8	Phan Ngoc Chau	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
9	Le Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
10	Pham Van Dinh	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
11	Tran Van Tan	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
12	Nguyen Van Ba	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
13	Ngo Van Tho	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
14	Pham Huu Co	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
15	Thuan Lang	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
16	Le Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
17	Tran Xin	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
18	Thuan Lang	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
19	Lai Xuan Nhu	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
20	Mang Tung	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
21	Truong Cuong	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
22	Nguyen Thanh Huy	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
23	Ho Van Minh	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
24	Nguyen The Trach	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
25	Ho Thi Hien	Female	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
26	Tran Van Nghia	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
27	Do Van Luan	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
28	Cu Dang Huong	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
29	Tran Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
30	Nguyen Ngoc My	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
31	Pham Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Tri Hai	Ninh Hai	
32	Bui Thung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
33	Mai Van Dai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
34	Luu Van Toan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
35	Dinh Quang Hong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
36	Le Thi Duyen	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
37	Dinh Quang Hong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
38	Le Thi Duyen	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
39	Vo Loi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
40	Dinh Quang Tot	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
41	Nguyen Canh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
42	Duong Nghiep	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
43	Dinh Quang Tuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
44	Dinh Quang Que	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
45	Nguyen Tan Huyen	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
46	Pham Van Luong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
47	Nguyen Van Phong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
48	Nguyen Van Ram	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
49	Phan Thanh Sung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
50	Phan Thanh Canh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
51	Nguyen Chinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
52	Phan Thanh Canh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
53	Nguyen Chinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
54	Phan Van Ruoi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
55	Vo Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
56	Nguyen Phuc	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
57	Nguyen Danh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
58	Nguyen Huu Danh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
59	Tran Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
60	Tran Chuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
61	Le Minh Thao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
62	Pham Bao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
63	Phan Van Cu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
64	Nguyen an	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
65	Le Ngach	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
66	Nguyen Mong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
67	Tran Xuan Tri	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
68	Tran Dan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
69	Nguyen Thi Sam	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
70	Truong Thieu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
71	Duong Dang Tai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
72	Nguyen Huu Tri	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
73	Nguyen Huu Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
74	Pham Duyen	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
75	Tran No	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
76	Le Khac Minh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
77	Trinh Nhu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
78	Tran Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
79	Nguyen Tuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
80	Phan Loi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
81	Nguyen Hanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
82	Nguyen Luong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
83	Truong Chi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
84	Duong Dang Minh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
85	Tran Thang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
86	Nguyen Sua	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
87	Nguyen Sua	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
88	Nguyen Thanh Le	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
89	Nguyen Nong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
90	Dinh Quang Tan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
91	Truong Khac Ben	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
92	Nguyen Thanh Huong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
93	Ho Em	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
94	Nguyen Thi Luan	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
95	Nguyen Xo	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
96	Nguyen Tich	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
97	Truong Tan Tho	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
98	Nguyen Cang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
99	Le Thi Hoa	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
100	Nguyen Xe	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
101	Luu Binh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
102	Nguyen Van Sang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
103	Nguyen Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
104	Nguyen Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
105	Tran Thi My Trinh	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
106	Nguyen Thai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
107	Nguyen Cuu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
108	Vo Dang Nghe	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
109	Nguyen Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
110	Vo Sinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
111	Tran Dong Vinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
112	Nguyen Van Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
113	Nguyen Nay	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
114	Nguyen Dong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
115	Nguyen Thi Tuyet	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
116	Nguyen Long	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
117	Nguyen Binh Thuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
118	Phan Quy Thach	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
119	Nguyen Ngoc Tien	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
120	Pham Chau	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
121	Pham Thi Luyen	Female	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
122	Le Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
123	Phan Van Ruoi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
124	Luu Xoai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
125	Le Thai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
126	Tran Dac Huan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
127	Vo Tuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
128	Phan Dong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
129	Ho Khich	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
130	Nguyen Van Lau	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
131	Dang Khe	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
132	Huynh Van Quang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
133	Nguyen Thanh Nam	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
134	Nguyen Van Phai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
135	Tran Van Phuoc	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
136	Nguyen Chinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Hai	Ninh Hai	
137	Taia Ngo	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
138	Inh Nha	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
139	K to Thuan	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
140	Ta ing Phoc	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
141	Chamalea Ra	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
142	Chamalea Minh	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
143	Jak Bien	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
144	K to Binh	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
145	K to thi Du	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
146	Kato thi Xuan	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
147	Chamalea thi Di	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
148	Kato thi Nuong	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
149	Chamalea La	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
150	Eamaxit Thi Ly	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
151	Kator Phe	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
152	Eamaxit LOn	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
153	Chamalea Nu	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
154	Jeak Dieu	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
155	Eamaxit Nghia	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
156	Taing Su	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
157	Chamalea CAm	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
158	Jeat Hien	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
159	Chamaela An	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
160	Kator Gian	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
161	Emaxit Sy	Female	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
162	Chamalea Phu	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
163	Taing Dum	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
164	Kato Khai	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
165	NguyEn Thanh Vinh	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
166	Taing Tan	Male	Rac lay	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
167	Truong Ich HONg	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
168	TrAn Van Phat	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
169	NguyEn Hoan ThAo	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
170	DANg Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
171	Nguyen Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
172	Tran Phuong	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
173	Ha Thi Thu Hang	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
174	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
175	Nguyen Thanh Loan	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
176	Nguyen Tho Hat	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
177	Pham Hoang Tien	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
178	Ha Tong	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
179	Ho Thi Cang	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
180	Nguyen Thanh Chiet	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
181	Tran Van Quy	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
182	Nguyen Thap	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
183	Nguyen Nhuan	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
184	Tran Quang	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
185	Nguyen Hiep	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
186	Tran Thanh Truyen	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
187	Nguyen Thi Mai Xinh	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
188	Vo Van Tung	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
189	Duong Thi My Hau	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
190	Vo Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
191	Chuong Thi Bich Hien	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
192	Do Thi Huong	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
193	Ha Thi Hoa	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
194	Pham Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
195	Le Van Dinh	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
196	Phan Dinh Thao	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
197	Nguyen Loc	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
198	Le Ba Chi	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
199	Tran Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
200	Le Thi Diep	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
201	Do Dang Nhlen	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
202	Nguyen Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
203	Tran Thi Thu Nhi	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
204	Vo Duc Cuong	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
205	Phan Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
206	Le Thi Mo	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
207	Tran Van No	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
208	Bui Thi yen	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
209	Vo Van Cu	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
210	Nguyen Bup	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
211	Duong Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
212	Nguyen Van Dam	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
213	Ton That Phu	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
214	Do Dang Loi	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
215	Nguyen Thi Thu Cam	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
216	Nguyen Thi Phai	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
217	Tran Manh Tien	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
218	Nguyen Thanh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
219	Nguyen Thanh Thiet	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
220	Vo Thi Kim Phuong	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
221	Thanh Thi Kim Thinh	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
222	Nguyen Van Than	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
223	Nguyen Van Thu	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
224	Duong Tan Dung	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
225	Nguyen Quang	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
226	Nguyen Minh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
227	Duong Thi Thanh Kieu	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
228	Nguyen Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
229	Nguyen Thanh Nhan	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
230	Phan Xuan Nhan	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
231	Nguyen Thi Lien	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
232	Vo Thi Yen	Female	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
233	Nguyen Van Hung	Male	Kinh	Loi Hai	Thuan Bac	
234	Pham Thai Son	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
235	Pham Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
236	Nguyen Duy Liem	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	



No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable groups
237	Le Toan Thien	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
238	Nguyen Thanh Quan	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
239	Bui Xuan Hong	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
240	Mang Tuan	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
241	Mang Tinh	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
242	Nguyen Van Thuan	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
243	Mang Thanh Hong	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
244	Nguyen Van Hieu	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
245	Nguyen Thanh Nhan	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	
246	Phan Xuan Nhan	Male	Kinh	Bac Son	Thuan Bac	

# Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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October 2017

Subproject: Water Efficiency Improvement  
for Nhon Hai – Thanh Son Phuoc Nhon Irrigation  
System, Ninh Thuan Province



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	
List of Figures	
List of Annexes	
Executive Summary	i
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Outputs	1
C. Ninh Thuan, Thanh Son–Phuoc Nhon Subproject Location and Impact Areas	4
D. Civil works to be Undertaken Under the Subproject	5
E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts	6
F. Resettlement Ethnic Minority Development Plan	7
II. SUBPROJECT IMPACT	8
A. Survey Process	8
B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	9
III. SOCIO–ECONOMIC PROFILE	11
A. Socio-economic Features of the Subproject	11
B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area	14
C. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Households	14
D. Gender Issues	16
E. Social Impact Assessment	17
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	18
A. Information Disclosure	18
B. Public Consultation and Participation	18
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	21
A. Stages of Grievance Redress Mechanism	22
B. Tracking and Reporting the Grievance Proceedings	23
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	23
A. The ADB Social Safeguards Policy	23
B. Relevant Laws of Viet Nam on Social Safeguards	24
C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement and Ethnic Minority	26
D. Project Policy	29
E. Principles for Valuation of Land and Non-land Assets	30
F. Land Donation	30
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	30
A. Eligibility	30
B. The Subproject Entitlements	30
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION REHABILITATION	32
IX. COST AND BUDGET	33

	<b>Page</b>
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	34
A. National Level	34
B. Provincial Level	34
C. Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai District People's Committee	35
D. Commune Level	36
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	36
XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	37
A. Community Monitoring	37
B. Internal Monitoring	37

### **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Summary of Subprojects	2
2	Summary of Pipe Length	6
3	Summary on Impact on Households	9
4	Summary on Impact on Land	10
5	Summary on Impact on Crops	10
6	Composition of Ethnic Minority Groups (2016)	11
7	Incidence of Poverty in Subproject Districts, 2016	12
8	Basic data on Land, Population, and Agriculture Production at Subproject Districts	13
9	Summary of Socio-Economic Profiles of Subproject Communes	13
10	Number of Affected Households involved in the Socio-economic Survey	14
11	Summary on Age Distribution of Affected People	14
12	Summary on Education Status of Interviewed Households	15
13	Summary on Surveyed Households' Income	15
14	Summary on Main Source of Water for Drinking and Bathing	16
15	Summary of Sanitation Status of Interviewed Households	16
16	Summary on Ailments of Interviewed Households	16
17	Summary on Public Consultations during REMDP Preparation	19
18	Summary on Result of Public Consultation during Preparation of REMDP	20
19	Gap Analysis between the Relevant Provisions of 2013 Land Law and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB and Project Policy	27
20	Entitlement Matrix	31
21	REMDP Cost Estimate	33
22	Indicative REMDP Implementation Schedule	36

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Location of WEIDAP Subprojects	3
2	Location of Subproject Command Area and Scheme Layout	5
3	Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System	6

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Household Socio-Economic Survey Form	38
2	Typical Cross Section of Pipeline and Road, Thanh Son-Phuoc Nhon SP	44
3	Sample of Minutes of Public Consultation	45
4	List of Households Affected by the Subproject	49



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** The Water Efficiency Improvement for Irrigation Structures in the four districts of Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac, and Bac Ai in Ninh Thuan Province is among 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 this subproject include: (i) installation of a 24,193-meter (m) pipeline with diameters ranging from 150-630 millimeter (mm); and (ii) upgrading of 16.2 kilometer (km) of existing road and development of about 26.7 km of new road. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP), after a short description of the subproject, provides the results of the inventory of losses (IOL) and the socio-economic survey (SES), and public consultation and participation and describes the legal and policy framework. One important part of the REMDP is the compensation and resettlement strategy, which provided the basis for 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 will enable the transformation of dry land, currently not being cropped and comprising patches of grasses, thorny shrubs, and cacti. With reliable water supplies, the range of crops that can be grown in the subproject area include grapes, Vietnamese apple, vegetables, maize, and grass (fodder). The larger scale commercial farm(s) are likely invested in highly efficient irrigation equipment, drip irrigation for grapes, and perhaps sprinklers for vegetables. The subproject will impact predominantly on the five communes of Xuan Hai (Ninh Hai District), Bac Phong (Thuan Bac District), Nhon Son (Ninh Son District), and Phuoc Trung (Bac Ai District). The combined population is 52,705 or 13,782 households, of which 42.8% are ethnic minorities (Ems). Only 5,857, or 42.5% of the households, have land within the proposed command area, of which, 48.8% are EMs and 10% are poor.

3. The subproject's involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts on local residents are minor and restorable. In total, 432 households will be affected by the subproject, of which 46 affected households are vulnerable households. No affected household will lose more than 10% of its productive land. Some 1.65 ha of perennial cropland and 33.35 ha of annual cropland will be permanently acquired. No fixed assets, such as houses and structures, will be affected, and no relocation of affected households will be necessary.

4. **Legal and policy framework.** The subproject policy is based on a reconciliation of central and local government and ADB policies. The purpose of these policies is to ensure that the condition of all people affected by the subproject will be enhanced or at least restored to their pre-project levels. Entitlements of affected persons are established based on this policy, which has been 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. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been 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, there are EM persons belonging to the Ede group. Subproject investment coincides with the poverty reduction priorities of Ninh Thuan. The gender mainstreaming strategy is described in REMDP, which encourages the participation of women in resettlement boards and capacity strengthening for women and vulnerable groups to ensure that they fully benefit from the project, while minimizing the negative impacts. The gender monitoring indicators have been defined, and women will participate in the monitoring entity.

7. An **income restoration program (IRP)**, which aims 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 VND12.76 billion or \$562,156 will be used to support affected households. Additionally, technical support (guidance on water saving technology, high-value crops (HVCs), and market-linked agricultural production) will be provided to affected households and poor households for the installation of water saving equipment during the project implementation phase.

8. **Institutional arrangements.** MARD, through the central project management unit (CPMU), will assure coordination of REMDP implementation. It will coordinate with the Ninh 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 (M&E).** The REMDP will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU and provincial project management unit (PPMU) officers. External M&E will not be necessary as the IR impacts are minor and restorable.

11. **Total resettlement cost** including administration and contingency cost is VND21.4 billion or \$945,300. This cost will come from the Ninh Thuan provincial budget.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. The Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP) 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. 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:<sup>1</sup>

(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 operation and maintenance 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 located at a reasonable distance from a farmer's field, such that the farmer can connect directly

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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).<sup>3</sup> 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 9: Summary of Subprojects**

Province	District	Subproject
Khanh Hoa	Cam Lam	Water efficiency improvement for Suoi Dau North and Suoi Dau South Canal Irrigation Structures

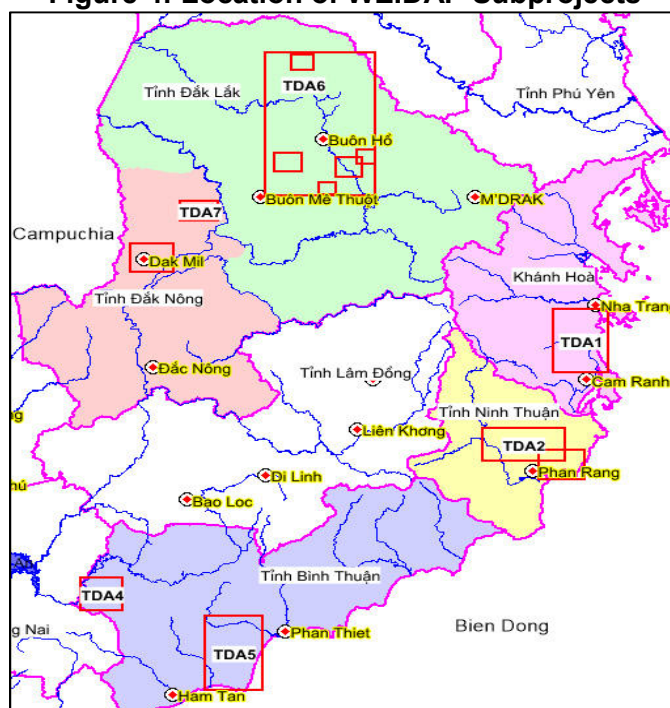
<sup>3</sup> ADB will finance (i) civil works; (ii) irrigation pumping equipment and offtake manifolds, (iii) consulting services for construction supervision, (iv) domestic service contracts, (v) safeguards monitoring and incentive grants for WEAT, inclusive of applicable taxes and duties for the expenditure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

Province	District	Subproject
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, these 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 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 Thanh Son – Phuoc Nhon subproject.

**Figure 4: Location of WEIDAP Subprojects**



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

### C. Ninh Thuan, Thanh Son – Phuoc Nhon Subproject location and Impact Areas

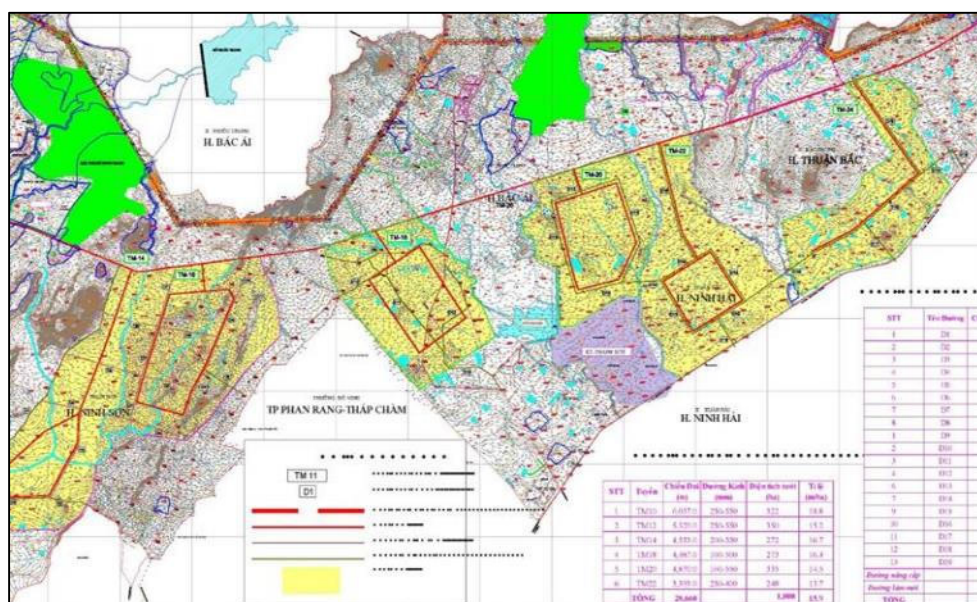
12. Ninh Thuan is Viet Nam's most arid province, with some areas in the province receiving less than 800 mm rainfall per year. The province was declared one of the worst drought-affected provinces during the drought experienced between 2012-2016, and both national and provincial resources were channeled into its agricultural sector to assist farmers in dealing with the extended period of water deficit. While rainfall in late 2016 and early 2017 was plentiful, the area has yet to fully recover from the impact of the extended drought, with many of the perennial crops dying not only during the drought period but also during the heavy wet season of 2016-2017.

13. The subproject will enable the transformation of dry land, currently not being cropped and comprising of patches of grasses, thorny shrubs, and cacti. The land is currently mostly used for grazing of cattle and small ruminants (goats and sheep), but also supports maize and vegetable cropping by smallholders when water is available. Unreliable water supplies led to farmers abandoning agriculture, but they still mostly retain tenure and, “with the project,” many are expected to return to this abandoned area and continue farming. In addition, commercial farming is expected to be attracted to the area given the more reliable water supplies, with private sector companies buying up land from smallholders to amalgamate into larger contiguous plots. One or more commercial farms are anticipated, each about 50 ha in size under the concept of HTAPZs. With reliable water supplies, the range of crops that can be grown include grapes, Vietnamese apple, vegetables, maize, and grass (fodder).

14. The larger scale commercial farm(s) are likely to invest in highly efficient irrigation equipment, drip irrigation for grapes and perhaps sprinklers for vegetables. Smallholders may have capital constraints, but are expected to adopt drag hose and basin/furrow irrigation techniques. Pressures at hydrants may be sufficient for hose irrigation, but on-farm pumping would be required for sprinklers and/ or drip systems.

15. The Thanh Son–Phuoc Nhon subproject will impact predominantly on the five communes of Xuan Hai (Ninh Hai District), Bac Phong (Thuan Bac District), Nhon Son (Ninh Son District), and Phuoc Trung (Bac Ai District) (**Fig. 2**). The combined population in the subproject area is 52,705 or 13,782 households, of which 42.8% are EMs. Only 5,857, or 42.5% of the households, have land within the proposed command area, of which, 48.8% are EMs and 10% are poor.

**Figure 5: Location of Subproject Command Area and Scheme Layout**



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

#### **D. Civil works to be Undertaken under the Subproject**

16. The Tan My diversion weir on the Cai River is 95% complete, and the steel pipeline that off-takes on the right bank runs for 3.1 km before crossing over the river through a recently completed pipe aqueduct at 3.1 km. The steel pipe then skirts around the base of the mountain, passing through the Cho Mo Reservoir and providing gravity irrigation for 16.5 km, until it reaches the upstream part of the subproject command area at 19.6 km. The pipeline then continues through the command area, branching at 31.1 km. The northern branch will continue another 3.3 km and discharge into Ba Rau Reservoir. The southern branch will lead south for 9.5 km, where it will enter the command area of the proposed Nhon Hai-Thanh Hai subproject. To date, about 8 km of steel pipeline has been constructed. It is expected to be completed, at least to the branch at 31.1 km, in 2018.

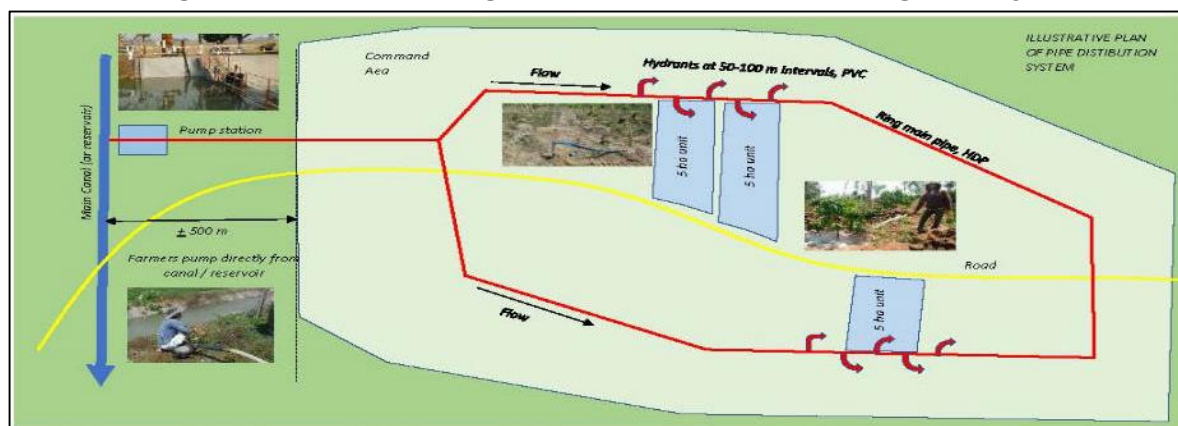
17. Systems and areas to make up the subproject were firmed up based primarily on soils and land suitability mapping together with field visits. Six systems were identified with a combined net area of 1,800 ha. Pipeline designs for these six systems were prepared to meet the level of irrigation service adopted for WEIDAP and comprise ring or deadend branch systems.

18. The subproject will comprise buried high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipelines off-taking from the main steel pipeline to supply a gross command gross area of between 129 and 414 ha. The principles of the design include: (i) for piped systems, layout design adopts the principles: (a) each point delivers 5 l/s, 60 mm diameter PVC hydrants with a manifold to split flow to individual farmers; (b) 500 m maximum distance from hydrant/source of water to farmer's field; and (c) minimum residual pressures at the hydrants of 1-10 m; where appropriate, ring main systems are used (being more cost-effective than dead end pipe branching systems), while in narrow areas, a single supply pipeline is needed; and (ii) for combined pipes and canals, design options and issues include: (a) pumping directly from canals; (b) lining of



canals; (c) provision of balancing storage; and (d) size of communal pumped pipe schemes. The schematic diagram of a ring main pipeline is shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**

**Figure 6: Schematic Diagram of Modernized Piped Irrigation System**



Source: PPTA Study Report, June 2017

19. The design for the subproject involves 24.2 km of HDPE pipe, ranging in diameter from 110–630 mm and an average density of 13.3 m/ha. Of the total command area, 1,219 ha (68%) will have access to water within 250 m, 446 ha (25%) from 250–500 m, and only 135 ha (7%) beyond 500 m. Details are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 10: Summary of Pipe Length**

Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)	Ø (mm)	Length (m)
630	215	400	1,917	200	2,144
550	377	350	2,701	150	2,409
500	3,620	300	3,484		
450	3,411	250	3,925	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,193</b>

Source: PPTA Report, June 2017

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

## **E. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts**

21. 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, Ninh 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 to minimize IR impacts.

22. Following the ring main option, resettlement impacts will be minimized. The total length of pipeline (ring main option) is approximately 24.2 km, or about 20-25% shorter than under the dead-end branching option. Additionally, the diameter of the proposed pipeline is <630 mm, smaller than the pipe diameter under the dead-end branching option, and making it more flexible

for pipe laying. Almost all pipelines will be buried and located between existing trees. For most cases, the pipeline will be located in existing roads between cropland plots or between tree rows. About 50-70% of cropland plots are now fallow due to the shortage of irrigation water. Total cropland affected by all or individual households will be minimized. It is estimated that each affected household will lose approximately 400-600 m<sup>2</sup>, or only 6.3-8% of their total crop land, and the width of affected land strips is from 2-4 m. Thus, farming can continue uninterrupted with minimum losses. 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. The need for borrow pits during the construction phase will also be minimized, and the subproject will, whenever feasible, use materials from cuttings in the construction of the subproject works.

23. 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 cutoff date for eligibility, will be distributed to the affected households and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence with the REMDP.

24. Those affected by the subproject will receive compensation, assistance, and support necessary and sufficient for income restoration, and they will be assured that their livelihood will be equal to or better than that before the subproject. Requirements for social and environmental safeguards will be included in the bidding documents and contracts. The Ninh 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) with the construction works.

## **F. Resettlement Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

25. The subproject will negatively and positively affect local people. 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 for implementation

26. 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.

27. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous People policies with national and provincial government policies. Concerns for involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities 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.

28. 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.

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

## II. SUBPROJECT IMPACT

### A. Survey Process

30. The resettlement survey was carried out in all communes affected by the subproject, including Xuan Hai (Ninh Hai District), Bac Phong (Thuan Bac District), Nhon Son (Ninh Son District), and Phuoc Trung (Bac Ai District), in Ninh Thuan Province. The survey consisted of an IOL of all affected households and a socio-economic impact assessment study of affected households and some of non-affected households. Meaningful consultations with both local residents and ethnic minorities, including affected and non-affected people, were held in each subproject commune. In addition, an RCS was also conducted to determine the rates that will be used to compensate for losses of land, crops, trees, and other non-land based income and ensure that the affected persons are compensated at the current market value.

31. An **IOL** was undertaken in March and May 2017 based on the final concept design of the Ninh Thuan Thanh Son–Phuoc Nhon subproject. For households who 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 the area of land loss and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage.

32. An **SES** was completed for the province, district, and communes through collecting information from Ninh Thuan Province and district Statistics Yearbook (2015) of Ninh Hai Thuan Bac, Ninh Son, Bac Ai, and annual socio-economic reports of 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.

33. 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 replacement costs. Information collected from both desk research and direct interviews with people in affected areas, both those persons who are affected and those not affected, was analyzed to establish replacement costs of land and crops. The assessment results showed that prices of land and crops are close to the prices issued by the Ninh Thuan PPC.

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

35. **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 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 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 EM people. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with both affected and non-affected households.

## B. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

36. Resettlement impact is likely to come from the new pipe alignments that will deliver water to the subproject command areas and inspection and transportation road. Impacts on households are minor and restorable. Most of the areas crossed by these pipes (to be buried) will be routed through areas which are currently fallow or not being cropped. No houses or structures will be affected, and no relocation of affected households will be necessary.

### 1. Permanent Impacts

37. **Impact on households.** There will be 1,636 persons or 432 households to be affected by the subproject, of which 107 households belong to the Cham group. Those households will be affected by the loss of perennial and annual cropland and trees (grape, jujube, and rice). The summary of affected households, by subproject communes, is in **Table 3** below.

**Table 3: Summary of Impact on Households**

Communes	Affected persons	Affected households	Vulnerable affected households	Cham affected households	Poor affected households	Female-headed affected households	Social-aided affected households
Phuoc Trung	315	83	12	46	0	12	0
Xuan Hai	153	40	4	10	0	3	1
Bac Phong	185	51	7	0	4	1	2
Nhon Son	983	258	23	51	3	19	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Inventory of Losses, 2017

38. **Impact on land.** About 35 ha of perennial and annual croplands will be permanently affected by the subproject, of which 1.65 ha (4.7% of total affected land) are perennial lands and 33.35 ha (or 95.3% of total affected land) are annual cropland. Due to the lack of irrigation, all these land plots are almost fallow. Some 258 affected households in Nhon Son commune will lose nearly half of the total affected land. Land use registration certificates (URCs) were granted to all affected households. On average, each affected household will lose approximately 810 m<sup>2</sup> or 6-8.1% of the household's total agricultural land plots.<sup>4</sup> The summary of affected land is shown in **Table 4** below.

<sup>4</sup> SES of affected households showed that each affected household owns land ranging from 9,000-15,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 4: Summary of Impact on Land**

Commune	Unit	Perennial Crop Land		Annual Crop Land		Amount	
		Total	Cham AH	Total	Cham AH	Total	Cham AH
Phuoc Trung	AH	0	0	83	46	83	46
	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0	84,040	34,422	84,040	34,422
Xuan Hai	AH	0	0	40	10	40	10
	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0	44,701	57,264	44,701	57,264
Bac Phong	AH	10	0	41	0	51	0
	m <sup>2</sup>	16,530	0	42,871	0	59,401	0
Nhon Son	AH	0	0	258	51	258	51
	m <sup>2</sup>	0	0	161,858	25,425	161,858	25,425
Total	AH	10	0	422	107	432	107
	m <sup>2</sup>	16,530	0	333,470	117,111	350,000	117,111

Source: Inventory of Losses, 2017

39. **Impact on crops.** Crops to be affected by the subproject comprise 26 grape trees, 29 jujube trees, and 44,600 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field. No Cham household will be affected due to loss of grape or jujube trees, but rice. Each Cham household will lose, on average, 89 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field. A summary of crops affected by the subproject is in **Table 5** below.

**Table 5: Summary of Impact on Crops**

Commune	Unit	Grape		Jujube		Rice	
		Tree	Cham AH	Tree	Cham AH	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cham AH
Phuoc Trung	No.	26	0	29	0	0	0
	AH	18	0	19	0	0	0
Xuan Hai	No.	0	0	0	0	2,300	510
	AH	0	0	0	0	40	10
Bac Phong	No.	0	0	0	0	10,800	0
	AH	0	0	0	0	51	0
Nhon Son	No.	0	0	0	0	31,500	4,940
	AH	0	0	0	0	258	51
Total	No.	26	0	29	0	44,600	5,450
	AH	18	0	19	0	349	61

Source: Inventory of Loss, 2017

## 2. Temporary Impacts

40. Public land of 55,601 m<sup>2</sup> will be temporarily affected during subproject construction for camping, material storage, and borrow pits. No structure or plants located in these areas will be affected.

41. 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 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

42. **Ninh Thuan Province** is located in the southern part of Viet Nam's Central Coast. It borders Khanh Hoa Province in the north, Binh Thuan in the south, Lam Dong in the west, and East Sea in the east. The province has a total natural land area of 3,360 km<sup>2</sup>, of which agricultural area comprises 60,113 ha; forestry area, 159,895 ha; special purpose land area, 12,673 ha; and residential area, 2,880 ha. The remaining area of 100,443 ha is unused land, rivers, streams, and rocks. Ninh Thuan has seven administrative units: one city and six districts. The City of Phan Rang–Thap Cham, as a provincial city, is the political, economic, and cultural center of the province, distant from Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) by 350 km, from the international Cam Ranh airport by 60 km, from the city of Nha Trang by 105 km, and from Da Lat by 110 km, with good connectivity in support of socio-economic development.

43. The province had a population of 595,000 persons in 2015. Average population density is 177 people per km<sup>2</sup>, but is unevenly distributed and concentrated in the coastal plain area. In Ninh Thuan, there are three principal EM groups, of which the Kinh accounts for 78%; Cham, 12%; Raglai, 9%; and other ethnic groups, 1%. In 2015, agriculture, forestry, and fishery accounted for 37.2% of the provincial gross domestic product (GDP); industry and construction, 32.5%; and services, 30.2%. Average annual income per capita in 2015 was rather low at VND28.8 million.

44. **Districts of Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac, and Bac Ai.** Agricultural land comprises 21% (49,847 ha) of the total land area, while forests represent 64% (151,497 ha), including much of the regrowth areas where crops were previously grown. There are 30 communes and two townships with a population of 235,059 in 2015, 88% of whom reside in rural areas. The EM population accounts for 31% of the participating commune population compared to 23.8% for the province. The Raglai and Cham are the two largest EM groups, at 23.5% and 6%, in four subproject districts; the remaining 1.7% includes Hoa (Chinese), Chu Ru, Tay, and Nung (**Table 6**). Raglai and Cham are indigenous to Ninh Thuan. The Raglai group live mainly in upland areas and derive their income mainly from agriculture and forestry. The Cham people live in lowland areas and have diversified income sources, including agriculture, trading, cottage industry, and handicraft.

**Table 6: Composition of Ethnic Minority Groups, 2016**

Items	Unit	Province	Subproject Districts				Total
			Ninh Hai	Ninh Son	Thuan Bac	Bac Ai	
Ethnic Minority	%	23.8	8.8	22.6	68	84.5	31.2
• Cham	%	12.3	8.3	3.6	8.3	0.8	6
• Raglai	%	10.4	0.5	14.2	59.6	81.8	23.5
• Hoa	%	0.4	0	1	0.01	0.003	0.3
• Others	%	0.6	0	3.8	0.003	1.8	1.4

Source: Ninh Thuan CEMA, 2016.

45. There are three general hospitals, three regional clinics, and 30 health care stations (one per commune/township) in the participating districts. Between 92-97% of children under 1 year old are immunized, compared to 98% for the province. Kindergarten, primary school, and secondary school facilities are available at the commune level throughout the subproject districts. There are nine high schools located within this area.

46. The provincial poverty incidence<sup>5</sup> in 2016 was 14.9%, compared with 9.9% countrywide. In the subproject area, the incidence of poverty is higher at 24%. **Table 7** below shows that poverty still persists in the mountainous areas, where the proportion of EM population is highest and is concentrated among the Raglai.

**Table 7: Incidence of Poverty in Subproject Districts, 2016**

EM Groups	Unit	Province	Subproject districts				Whole Subproject
			Ninh Hai	Ninh Son	Thuan Bac	Bac Ai	
EMs	%	14.93	7.86	25.95	38.22	58.78	23.95
• Cham	%	38.51	10.65	56.75	53.87	67.38	54.00
• Raglai	%	13.40	5.93	14.94	35.73	22.81	14.38
• Hoa	%	62.75	67.52	78.53	51.40	67.82	63.07
• Others	%	14.93	7.86	25.95	38.22	58.78	23.95

Source: Ninh Thuan DOLISA and CEMA, 2016.

47. Although agriculture is practiced in only 21% of the districts, it plays an important role in livelihood and provides the main source of income of households in the subproject area. The gross value of agricultural output was VND2,093.2 billion, accounting for 49% of the provincial figure. In contrast, forest land makes up about 64% of the land area but contributed only VND19.3 billion. The main annual crops in the participating districts include paddy, maize, cassava and vegetables, and other subsistence crops. The main cash crops are perennial tree crops including cashew and fruits (grapes, Vietnamese apple, and mangoes) (**Table 8**).

<sup>5</sup> The poverty line based on multidimensional poverty criteria.

**Table 8: Basic Data on Land, Population, and Agriculture Production in the Subproject Districts**

Items	Province	Subproject Districts					Share of province %)
		Ninh Hai	Ninh Son	Thuan Bac	Bac Ai	Total	
Natural land (km <sup>2</sup> )	3,355	253	771	318	1,027	2,370	71
Total Land use (ha)	335,534	25,358	77,180	31,826	102,722	237,086	71
Agriculture land (ha)	83,736	5,906	22,123	7,426	14,391	49,846	60
Forestry land (ha)	189,117	12,122	36,738	20,697	81,939	151,496	80
Average population	595,850	91,937	75,208	41,229	26,685	235,059	39
By Sex							
- Male	300,529	46,370	37,932	20,795	13,459	118,550	39
- Female	295,321	45,567	37,276	20,434	13,226	116,503	39
Annual crops (ha)							
• Paddy	37,258	6,018	9,279	2,54	772	16,071	43
• Maize	11,775	19	4,297	1,304	3,012	8,632	73
• Cassava	3,232	5	2,635	110	443	3,193	99
• Vegetables	11,015	518	3,271	997	800	5,586	51
• Perennial crops (ha)	11,672	622	2,098	2,473	3,160	8,353	72
• Cashew	3,923	81	702	1,176	1,394	3,353	85
Planted area, fruit (ha)	5,847	519	1,151	729	1,088	3,487	60
• Grapefruit	1,226	390	73	5	0	468	38
• Mango	413	37	117	72	23	249	60
• VN apple	950	33	51	3	0	87	9

Source: Ninh Thuan Statistics Year Book, 2015, Ninh Thuan DOLISA and CEMA, 2016.

48. **Subproject area.** The total command area of the subproject is 2,091 ha, covering parts of the communes of Xuan Hai (Ninh Hai District), Bac Phong, (Thuan Bac District), Nhon Son (Ninh Son District), and Phuoc Trung (Bac Ai District). The combined population of these communes is 52,705, of whom 42.8% are EMs. Only 5,857 households have land within the proposed command area (42.5%); of these, 48.8% are EMs and 10% are poor. Poverty rate of subproject communes ranged from 6.5-51.1%. Poverty is: (i) found in all communes but is more prevalent (and persistent) in mountainous communes; (ii) more concentrated among the Raglai, whose main income sources are based on low value crops (rice, maize, and cassava) and forest product extraction. Details are shown in **Table 9**.

**Table 9: Summary of Socio-economic Profiles of Subproject Communes**

Items	Subproject Communes				Subproject Area
	Xuan Hai	Bac Phong	Nhon Son	Phuoc Trung	
Population	17,220	6,042	14,347	2,512	52,705
Number of households	4,174	1,627	4,558	564	13,782
Number of EM households	1,889	5	832	528	5,906
Poverty rate - as whole (%)	6.54	13.46	9.34	51.08	
Poverty rate - EM (%)	6.00	40.00	30.29	53.60	
Beneficiary households	1,530	1,668	1,835	169	5,857
Beneficiary EM households	1,250	2	799	152	2,858
Poor beneficiary households	73	167	128	10	594
Annual income per capita (VND million)	27.5	28	25	25.8	-
Average household agricultural land (ha)	0.8	1	0.5	0.9	-

Source: Ninh Thuan DOLISA, CEMA and Annual reports by CPCs of Xuan Hai, Bac Phong, Nhon Son, Phuoc Trung, 2016.

## B. Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

49. EM households of Cham and Raglai are found in all the subproject communes. The Cham people are mainly found in Xuan Hai commune, while the Raglai people reside in Phuoc Trung commune. Only two EM households live in Bac Phong commune. Their main economic activities are the cultivation of paddy, maize, and fruit trees, as well as raising of livestock.

50. The Cham households have sufficient agricultural land and farming knowledge and skills, but the Raglai are poor and lack productive land, water sources, farming knowledge and skills, and labor force.

## C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

51. A SES was conducted among 122 affected households (28%) (out of 432 affected households), of which, 32 affected households belong to the Cham EM group. The average affected household size has 3.8 members, similar to the Cham household (**Table 10**).

**Table 10: Number of Affected Households involved in the Socio-economic Survey**

Communes	AHs	Male-headed AHs	Female-headed AHs	EM AHs
Phuoc Trung	24	15	9	12
Xuan Hai	12	9	3	4
Bac Phong	16	15	1	0
Nhon Son	70	55	15	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

52. **Age.** The average age of household members is 49.3 years and 51.4 years in the EM groups. There are 330 persons out of 460 household members (or 71.7%) within the ages of 18-60 years. Affected persons below 18 years old comprise 20% compared to 16.4% among the EMs (**Table 11**).

**Table 11: Summary of Age Distribution of Affected People**

Age	Overall		Male		Female		EM	
	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%
< 18 years	92	20.0	42	18.4	50	21.6	20	16.4
18-30 years	144	31.3	74	32.5	70	30.2	42	34.4
31-50 years	130	28.3	64	28.1	66	28.4	34	27.9
51-60 years	56	12.2	32	14.0	24	10.3	16	13.1
> 60 years	38	8.3	16	7.0	22	9.5	10	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

53. **Ethnic composition.** Among 122 surveyed households, 90 (or 74% of the total interviewed households) belong to the Kinh group, and the remaining 2 or (26% out of surveyed households) belong to the Cham EM group.

54. The **education level** of affected persons is relatively low, with only 84 persons (18.3%) having completed upper secondary school, 134 persons (29.1%) finishing secondary school, and 34 (7.4%) persons without an schooling. In general, EM groups have lower educational attainment, with only 14.8% surveyed EM persons having completed upper secondary school and 9.8% with no schooling whatsoever (**Table 12**).

**Table 12: Summary of Education Status of Interviewed Households**

Education level	Overall		Male		Female		Ethnic Minority	
	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%
Below school age	22	4.8	12	5.3	10	4.3	0	0.0
Never attend school	34	7.4	12	5.3	22	9.5	12	9.8
Primary school	98	21.3	40	17.5	58	25.0	24	19.7
Secondary school	134	29.1	78	34.2	56	24.1	30	24.6
Upper secondary school	84	18.3	42	18.4	42	18.1	18	14.8
Vocational training	10	2.2	4	1.8	6	2.6	6	4.9
College/university	78	17.0	40	17.5	38	16.4	32	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

55. **Occupation and employment.** Majority of affected households (70%) work in the agricultural sector (cultivation of coffee, pepper, livestock). Civil servants account for 15%. Others (fishers, drivers) account for a very small percentage of about 2-4%. In addition, 60% of the respondents have a secondary job, which is usually as short-term hired laborer or manual worker. All EM households have only one occupation, i.e., farming. This is different from the other affected households in Phuoc Trung commune, Xuan Hai commune, and Phan Rang City, where the members of the affected households are mostly retired and work within their own communes.

56. **Household income.** On average, the monthly per capita income of surveyed persons is about VND1.5 million. About 3.3% of affected households have a monthly income below the government-set poverty threshold of VND0.7 million per person per month, and all of them are EM people. Households at the near poor level with a per capita income of VND0.7-1 million per month account for a high 41% of the population (**Table 13**).

**Table 13: Summary of Surveyed Households' Income**

Average Income (VND million per person)	Overall		Ethnic Minority	
	Person	%	Person	%
<0.7 (poor)	4	3.3	4	12.5
0.7 – 1.0 (near poor)	50	41.0	12	37.5
1.0 – 1.5 (lower middle)	26	21.3	12	37.5
1.5 – 3.0 (middle)	34	27.9	2	6.3
>3 (upper middle)	8	6.6	2	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

57. **Housing condition.** Of the survey respondents, 85.7% of respondents said that their houses are permanent structures made of brick wall and corrugated iron roof. Houses made of concrete comprise only 6.3% of total, and houses made of wood, 4.8% of total. All interviewed EM households live in wooden or brick houses with corrugated iron roof.

58. **Domestic water use.** Of the respondent households, 83.6% use tap water for drinking and washing. The other 6.6% use well water and 9.8% buy water from private vendors for domestic use. All EM households use tap water for drinking 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 & Washing			
	AHs	%	EM AHs	%	AHs	%	EM AHs	%
Tap water	102	83.6	32	100.0	102	83.6	32	100.0
Wells	8	6.6	0	0.0	14	11.5	0	0.0
Rain	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.2	0	0.0
Surface water	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0
Private vendor	12	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

59. **Sanitation.** The proportion of households using septic toilets is quite high at 90.2% of respondents. Twelve households (or 9.8% of households) use rudimentary toilets, while 100% of EM households use septic toilets (Table 15).

**Table 15: Summary of Sanitation Status of Interviewed Households**

Type of Toilet	Overall		EMs	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Septic	110	90.2	32	100.0
Rudimentary	12	9.8	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES, May 2017

60. **Ailments.** The common ailments cited by most of respondents are colds (88.5%) and flu (49.2%); 93.8% of EM persons interviewed said they usually suffer from colds (Table 16).

**Table 16: Summary of Ailments of Interviewed Households**

Type of Ailments	Overall		EMs	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Cold	108	88.5	30	93.8
Flu	60	49.2	10	31.3
Respiratory infections	34	27.9	8	25.0
Fever	18	14.8	4	12.5
Cholera	6	4.9	2	6.3
Malaria	6	4.9	0	0.0
Liver	4	3.3	0	0.0

Source: SES, May 2017

## D. Gender Issues

61. In the subproject communes, men and women share many of the tasks. 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 that of the men.

62. Among the Kinh people, the ultimate decision maker in the family is 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.

63. Women are represented in traditional leadership and decision-making, but their representation in the political leadership is limited to the Women's Union (WU). There is general recognition 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**

64. **Expected positive impacts.** The subproject will enable the transformation of dry land, currently not being cropped and comprising patches of grasses, thorny shrubs, and cacti. These are currently used mostly for grazing of cattle and small ruminants, although they used to support maize and vegetable cropping by smallholders when water was abundant. Unreliable water supplies led farmers to abandon agriculture, but they still mostly retain tenure and, with the project, many are expected to return and continue farming. In addition, commercial farming is expected to be attracted to the area given the more reliable water supplies, with private sector companies buying up land from smallholders to amalgamate into larger contiguous plots. One or more commercial farms are anticipated, each about 50 ha in size, under the concept of HTAPZ. With reliable water supply, the crops that can be grown include grapes, Vietnamese apple, vegetables, maize, and grass (for fodder).

65. The gross command area extends over 3,960 ha, with a net area of about 2,800 ha. Farmers will have more reliable access to water, particularly during periods of drought. The improved subproject irrigation scheme will expand the agricultural land area for cultivation and provide opportunity for diversification of crops. Social issues identified include the following: (i) vulnerable villagers (poor, EMs, female-headed households) are less likely to benefit from the subproject because some are landless or have only small areas of land; (ii) for many of the poor households, particularly for ethnic minorities, farming customs/habits and investment cost is likely to constrain the adoption of modern irrigation methods and practices to improve application efficiencies; and (iii) cropping patterns in the post-irrigation system scenario are not demand driven. Technical requirements, the appropriateness of larger investment, farming customs/habits, and marketing are also barriers to farm diversification into HVCs, especially among the poor and/or EM farmers.

66. **Potential negative subproject impacts** include involuntary resettlement (IR) impact on 432 households (1,170 persons), including 119 vulnerable households, of which 107 affected households belong to the Cham group, due to permanent loss of productive land and crops for the development of the subproject pipelines and inspection roads. However, land losses by each affected household is minor, approximately 626.3 m<sup>2</sup> or about 6–8.1% of the household's total agricultural land plot/s, but no losses of grape and jujube, and households' farm activities can continue uninterrupted. IR impacts on households are, thus, minor and restorable.

67. In addition, other negative impacts of the subproject may happen during the construction period and include 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 IMCs and the communities, and 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 Ninh Thuan PPMU will assist the Ninh Thuan Centre of Land Fund Development Center (LFDC) and the subproject communes to publicly disseminate the REMDP as approved by the Ninh 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 in the CPC offices of Cu Knia; Ea T'ling; Nam Dong, Tam Thang, and Dak Drong and/or other easily accessible locations. Letters, notices, or small brochures are 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 the REMDP Preparation

72. Consultation meetings were conducted during August 2016, and May 2017 by the social, gender, ethnic minority and resettlement and environment specialists. Some 283 persons (87 or 30.7% are female) from Ninh Thuan PPC, DPCs of Bac Ai, Ninh Son, and Thuan Bac, CPCs of Xuan Hai, Phuoc Trung, Nhon Son, and Bac Phong and selected households living within 5 communes were consulted. The subproject will help to improve socio-economic of command areas through improving water irrigation and adaptation of HVC crops. It is strongly supported by local authorities, residents, especially ethnic minority groups. The summary of participants involved in public consultations during REMDP preparation is in **Table 17**, and the results of public consultations are in **Table 18**.

**Table 17: Summary on Public Consultations  
Held during REMDP Preparation**

Locations	First Public Consultation August 2016		Second Public Consultation May 2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bac Ai DPC	6	2	0	0
Ninh Son DPC	5	1	0	0
Thuan Bac DPC	7	2	0	0
Xuan Hai CPC	16	6	20	8
Phuoc Trung CPC	22	8	14	16
Nhon Son CPC	16	8	22	8
Loi Hai CPC	18	10	18	4
Bac Phong CPC	24	10	8	4

Source: Public consultations undertaken during REMDP preparation

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

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Key Findings and Recommendations</b>
Project information	<p>Subproject information, including objectives, scope of works, 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 improve the socio-economic condition of communes and the districts. It will also help ensure the watering of about 2,091 ha, promote the adoption of water-saving technology, and increase crop productivity. Additionally, it will support diversification of crops from low value crops to HVCs (grape, apple, chili pepper, dragon, etc.).</p>
Irrigation condition	<p>There remain large areas that are fallow or face water shortage and can only be used for cultivation of annual crops (rice) with low value. Development of boreholes or wells is very difficult, especially for those in mountainous area.</p>
Gender issues	<p>Male persons spend more time than female persons in agricultural activities. Poor female-headed households comprise a rather high proportion (&gt;60%) of the population. Women of the Kinh group and immigrant EM groups spend as much time as men in household farming activities, from watering to harvesting. Besides, women have to take care of their kids and family. Access to water saving technology is not possible for EM women-headed households due to the high cost for installation of the new system of about VND40-80 million. The provision of soft loans to farmers, especially EM women-headed households is necessary.</p>
Possible project social impacts	<p>The subproject will help improve the socio-economic condition of local residents through the provision of sufficient and stable water for their farm, increased land area served with adequate irrigation, savings in labor, and reduced water loss. More farmers will be equipped with advance technology, skills, and knowledge through the subproject, thus helping to increase productivity, quality, and quantity of crops.</p> <p>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 EMs.</p>
Involuntary resettlement	<p>The proposed pipeline is designed to be buried and most areas are currently fallow, thus, farmers can continue their farming. Each affected household will lose approximately 250-400 m<sup>2</sup> (nearly 7-9.2% of their total agricultural land). The IR impact of the subproject is, therefore, minor and restorable. Affected households' livelihood and income will be enhanced as a result of the improved, on-demand irrigation.</p> <p>Local authorities and affected persons will hand over land to the project once compensation and assistance is completed. Compensation and assistance rate should be made public as soon as possible. Almost all AHs are ready for land donation as a measure to speed up project implementation and limit subproject cost.</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**

73. Public consultation and participation is encouraged throughout the subproject cycle. During the implementation phase, the Ninh Thuan PPMU, in coordination with LFDCs and CPCs of Xuan Hai, Phuoc Trung, Nhon Son, and Bac Phong, 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 EMs) 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 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 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 (GRM)**

75. Grievances related to any aspect of the pdroject 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 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 Ninh 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 personproprate 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 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 as 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 90<sup>6</sup> 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 Ninh 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 Ninh 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 Ninh Thuan PPC. The Chairman of the Ninh Thuan PPC shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints. The decision by the Ninh 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 Ninh 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

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<sup>6</sup> Article 9, Laws on Complaints No. 02/2011/QH13

that receives the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of the proceedings done for the complaint.

- **Final stage, at arbitration in a court of law.** Within 45 days from the date of receipt of the decision from the Ninh 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 Ninh Thuan Province, the currently applied regulations on land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement are the following:

- Decision No. 64/2016/QD-UBND dated September 26, 2016 by Ninh Thuan PPC regulating compensation, support and resettlement for land acquisition in Ninh Thuan province;
- Decision No 106/2014/QD- UBND dated December 29, 2014 by the Ninh Thuan PPC on land prices from 2015-2019 in Ninh Thuan province;
- Decision No. 13/2016/QD-UBND of April 4, 2016 by the Ninh Thuan PPC on price list of crops and trees in Ninh Thuan Province.

88. **Ethnic minorities.** The definition of ethnic minority status in Vietnam is based on the following criteria: (i) a language different from the national language; (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.** The Constitution of Viet Nam recognizes the equal rights of men and women. The Vietnam WU is a politico-social organization in the political system, which represents the legitimate rights and interests of the elite women of Viet Nam and strives for the empowerment of

women and gender equality. To date, members of this women's association are present in almost all sectors and levels. The Gender Equality Law was passed on 29 November 2006 by the National Assembly. This is an important legislation for the formulation of policies and practical actions on gender equality in Vietnam.

92. The above policies affirm the role of women in the socio-economic development of the country and GOV's determination to bring the gender relationship to equality.

93. **Government decisions on ethnic minority and gender** include some key regulations belows:

- 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 EMs**

94. In general, there are several aspects of the 2013 Vietnam Land Law (VLL) 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.

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 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. <sup>7</sup>	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 Involuntary Resettlement 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

<sup>7</sup> 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
<b>Ethnic Minorities</b>			
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 settlement processes to openly	Not required.	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the third party

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Land law 2013, Decree 47, Decree 44	Project Policy
related to land donations	address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.		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 Ninh 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 of the 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 of the 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**

100. The subproject entitlements developed and presented in the entitlement matrix in **Table 20** 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. 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.

**Table 19: Entitlement Matrix**

Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
<b>A. AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>			
<b>A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land</b>			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC.  432 households will be affected by the subproject	Losing < 10 % percent of total productive landholding. 35 ha 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; 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 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.
<b>A.2. Temporarily affected agricultural land</b>			
Public organizations	There are a total 55,601 m <sup>2</sup> 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>B. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES</b>			
Owners of crops and/or trees 386 households will be affected by the subproject	Loss of perennial crops. 386 households having annual and perennial crops (grape, jujube, rice) 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.
<b>C. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE</b>			
<b>C.1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance</b>			
Job training/Creation allowance	All households losing production land by the subproject (432 households).	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



Entitled Persons	Type & Level of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
	It is estimated that about VND12.76 billion or \$562,156 will be provided to affected households under this REMDP.		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 saving equipment. The total cost for these measures will be finalized during the detailed design phase and during REMDP update
<b>C.2. Special allowance for social and economically vulnerable households</b>			
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 46 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.

101. **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

102. 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 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.

103. In addition to the cash allowance of nearly VND12.758 billion or \$562,155 (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: (i) 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.

104. 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.

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

## IX. COST AND BUDGET

106. The estimated cost for the implementation of this REMDP is approximately VND21.4 billion equivalents to \$945,300. The cost includes compensation and assistance for affected households, contingency, and administration cost. These costs will be financed by the Ninh Thuan PPC. Details of the cost estimate are shown in Table 21 below.

**Table 20: REMDP Cost Estimate**

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (VND)	Amount (VND)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation and assistance</b>				<b>19,261,450,000</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Land compensation</b>				<b>6,333,060,000</b>
	Perennial crop land	m2	16,530	20,000	330,600,000
	Annual crop land	m2	333,470	18,000	6,002,460,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Crops compensation</b>				<b>170,270,000</b>
	Grape	tree	26	400,000	10,400,000
	Jujube	tree	29	130,000	3,770,000
	Rice	m2	44,600	3,500	156,100,000
<b>3.</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				<b>12,758,120,000</b>
	Vocation training; job conversion, for those who lose perennial crop land	m2	16,530	40,000	661,200,000
	Vocation training; job conversion for those who lose annual crop land	m2	333,470	36,000	12,004,920,000
	Allowance for vulnerable households	HH	46	2,000,000	92,000,000
<b>B.</b>	<b>Detail measurement survey</b>	HH	432	200,000	<b>86,400,000</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Management costs (2% of A)</b>				<b>385,229,000</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Sub-total (A+B+C)</b>				<b>19,733,079,000</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Unidentified costs associated with resettlement</b>				<b>644,267,050</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Contingency (5% x D)</b>				<b>986,653,950</b>
	<b>Total (D+E+F)</b>				<b>21,364,000,000</b>

Note. h/h = household

## **X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. National Level**

107. **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;
- Report periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

### **B. Provincial Level**

108. The **Ninh Thuan PPC** will be responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. Their main responsibilities 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 DPC Districts of Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai 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.

109. The **Ninh 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 DCARBs of districts of Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac, and Bac Ai 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 DCARB;
- Conduct, in coordination with DCARB and CPCs, 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. Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac, and Bac Ai District People's Committee**

110. DPCs of Ninh Hai, Ninh Son, Thuan Bac and Bac Ai shall undertake management of compensation, assistance and resettlement. These DPCs are responsible to the Ninh Thuan 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 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 Ninh Thuan PPC;
- Direct CPC and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- Review and endorse the REMDP for approval by the Ninh Thuan PPC;
- Resolve complaints and grievances of affected persons.

111. **DCARB** shall be composed of the DPC vice chairman, representatives of relevant departments of DPC, and other 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**

112. The CPC will assist the subproject DCARB in the implementation of the REMDP. Specifically, the CPC 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 subproject 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 DPC;
- Assign commune officials to assist the 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**

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

**Table 21: Indicative REMDP Implementation Schedule**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Preparation of REMDP</b>	
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
<b>II.</b>	<b>Updating REMDP</b>	
5.	Establishment of the District Compensation Board	Jan. – March 2019
6.	Land clearance/boundary setting for the subproject	March 2019

No.	Main Activities	Schedule
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
<b>III.</b>	<b>Implement update REMDP</b>	
<b>14.</b>	<b>Prepare and approval of compensation plan</b>	
15.	Compensation payments	Oct. – 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
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Start of Civil Works Construction</b>	January 2020

## **XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

114. 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**

115. 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.

116. 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**

117. 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.

118. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PMU 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. The PMU 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.

119. The PMU 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 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)**  
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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
	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?**

12. Irrigation technology for crops 1 ☐

13. Modern irrigation technology 2 ☐

14. Operation of irrigation facilities 3 ☐

15. Maintenance of irrigation facilities 4 ☐

16. Water distribution 5 ☐

17. Other (specify)..... 6 ☐

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
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 <sup>2</sup> )				
		Affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	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
		In	Out			
Plot1						
Plot2						
Plot3						
Plot4						
Plot5						
Total						

### 2. Houses

House type classification	Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	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 (m <sup>2</sup> )	(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

### 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 (m<sup>2</sup>): ..... m<sup>2</sup>

### 4. Other structures on the affected land and living facilities

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

<b>Structure</b>	<b>Kind of construction Work</b> (Underline the kind of work respectively)	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Note</b>
1. Kitchen	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m <sup>2</sup>		
2. Breeding facilities	1. Temporary house 2. Category 4	m <sup>2</sup>		
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 <sup>2</sup>		
8. Toilet room./Bathroom(separate from house)	1. Brick, concrete 2. Bamboos, leaves	m <sup>2</sup>		
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 <sup>3</sup>		
13. Yard (list only the yard built of cement and brick)		m <sup>2</sup>		
14. Fish pond		m <sup>3</sup>		
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)

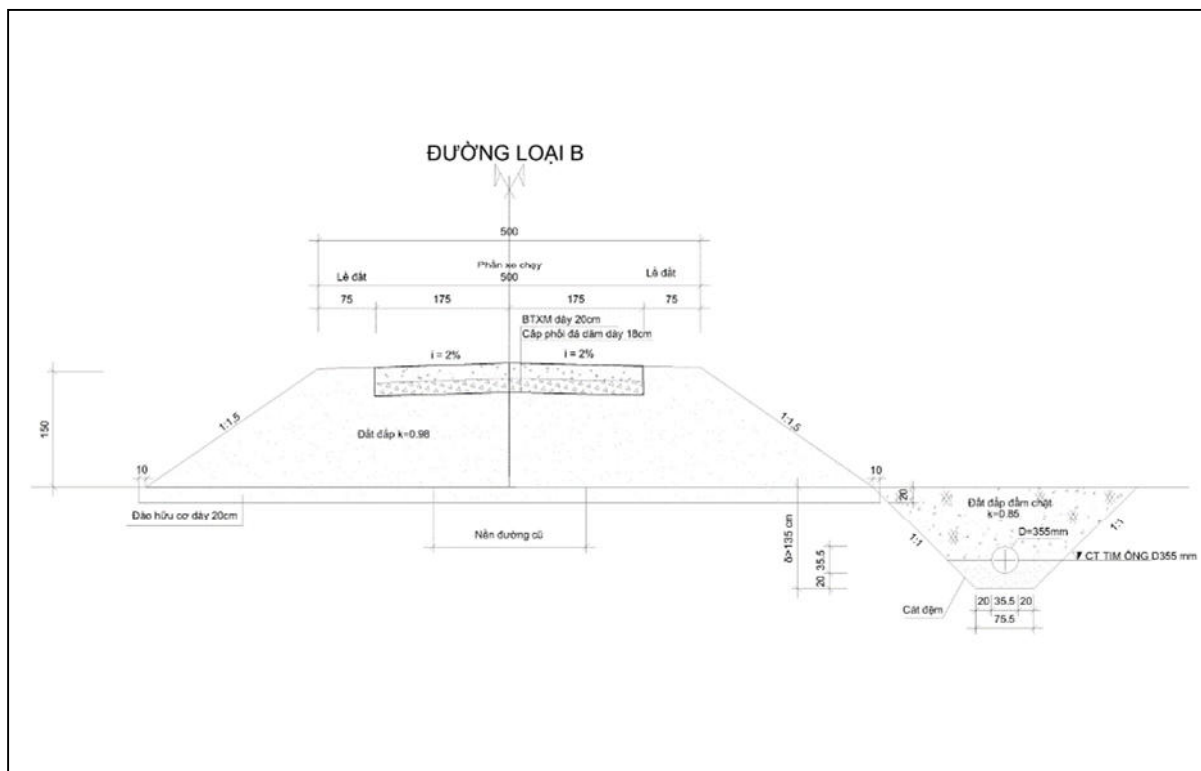
<b>Affected trees, crops</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>a) Fruit trees (main trees)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>b) Timber trees (main trees)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				

Affected trees, crops	Year	Unit	Quantity	Note
<b>c) Perennial plants (main trees)</b>		<b>Tree</b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>d) Annual crops (main trees)</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		
1)				
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
<b>e) Aquaculture</b>		<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		

Thanks for your cooperation!



**TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION OF PIPELINE AND ROAD, THANH SON-PHUOC NHON SP**







**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**  
**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 Xuan Hai commune

**Time:** 9:30, 10 August, 2016

**1. Content and Results:**

**1.1 Participants:**

- Commune People's Committee Chairman (Nguyen Dinh Thi)
- Cultural, cadastral officers, women union, affected households
- Total number of participants: 22, including 16 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

- Improve the efficiency of water use; Raise awareness about water use
- Help to improve economic efficiency; b/ Positive and negative social impacts
- Initiate irrigation water sources in dry months
- Raise awareness of water use; Reduce costs; Transforming high value crops

c/ Policy of land acquisition, support and resettlement

- Affect agricultural land
- Local authorities and APs 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)

- There are Cham households in the affected area of the project
- There are no poor households in the affected area
- Gender issues are not big

e/ Issues on environmental impacts, protection of public health

- Less significant impact during construction of the project; Prepare measures to reduce the impact

**2. Conclusion**

- People support the project
- Local people are ready to support for early commencement of project



- Assistance in forms of awareness raising, knowledge and technology transfer, soft loans to AHs, especially affected women is necessary.

Minutes ended at 11 hour 30 minutes 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 (ADBS)

Nội dung: Hợp tác... ..

Ngày họp: ... .. 08/08/2015

Địa điểm: ... .. Xã Xuân Hòa

TT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Ký nhận
1	Nguyễn Thị Bích Liên	HAND	
2	Thánh Văn Dũng	CT M. Trại Xá	
3	V. Thánh Văn	CT HAND	
4	Thánh Xuân Phú	Thôn An Nhàn	
5	Lê Đình Nhàn	VHMT	
6	Nguyễn Chí Công	Thôn An Nhàn 1	
7	Thánh Minh Năm	Thôn An Nhàn	
8	Hà Nguyễn Văn Tuấn	Trại Xá	
9	Hàng Minh Tâm	B. Thủ Chi Bộ Trại	
10	Lê Thánh Ngọc	An Xuyên 3	
11	Trần Mai Hoa Ngọc	Thôn 2	
12	Tiến Quý Chấn		
13	Trần Văn Bổng	An Xuyên	
14	Nguyễn Thị Kim Lan	An Xuyên 3	
15	Đào An Cường	An Xuyên	
16	Lê Thị Hồng Trâm	An Xuyên 2	
17	Thánh Xuân Thế	An Nhàn	
18	Nguyễn Văn Đức	An Xuyên 1	
19	Nguyễn Đức	An Xuyên	
20	Nguyễn Mạnh Thuận	Thôn 1 Trại	
21	Chấn Công Kiên	An Xuyên	
22	Đào Văn Cường	An Xuyên 1	
23	Nguyễn Đức Thi	An Xuyên 1	

Người tổng hợp: \_\_\_\_\_ Phụ trách bộ phận/dự án: \_\_\_\_\_



## LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY PROJECT

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
1	To Nguyen Hoang	Male	Kinh	Kinh Dinh Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
2	Tran Cao Hoa	Male	Kinh	Thanh son Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
3	Nguyen Van Son	Male	Kinh	Van son Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
4	Le Hieu	Male	Kinh	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
5	Ta Thi Sieng	Female	Cham	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
6	Dao Ngoc Tuoi	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
7	Nguyen Thanh Sinh	Male	Kinh	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
8	Nguyen Van Muoi	Male	Kinh	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
9	Le Duc	Male	Kinh	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
10	Phu Cam Hai	Male	Cham	Phan Rang Thap Cham	Phan Rang	
11	Nguyen Thi Bao Huyen	Female	Kinh	Tan Hoi Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
12	Dinh Ngoc Trung	Male	Kinh	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
13	Bui Tai	Male	Kinh	Duong Quang Trung	Phan Rang	
14	Tran Xuan Mang	Male	Kinh	Phuoc My Phan rang	Phan Rang	
15	Le Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Thanh Son Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
16	Vo Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Do Vinh Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
17	Nguyen Van Bai	Male	Kinh	Dai Son Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
18	Trinh Cong Mua	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Thai	Ninh Phuoc	
19	Nguyen Van Thuong	Male	Kinh	Long Binh - An Hai	Ninh Phuoc	
20	Le Thi Hien	Female	Kinh	Van Hai Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
21	Nguyen Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Hon Thien Tan Hai	Ninh Hai	
22	Nguyen Thi Diem Thao	Female	Kinh	An Xuan-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
23	Nguyen Van Ly	Male	Kinh	Thanh Son Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
24	Nguyen Huu Thanh	Male	Kinh	Phu Ha Phan Rang	Phan Rang	
25	Thanh Thi Thanh Tuyen	Female	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
26	Le Van Vinh	Male	Kinh	An Xuan Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
27	Duong Thai	Male	Cham	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
28	Nguyen Thi So	Female	Kinh	Xuan Hai - Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
29	Tai Mai	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai - Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai	
30	Nguyen Thi Tieng	Female	Kinh	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
31	Dao Thi Truong	Female	Cham	Thon Phuoc Nhon	Ninh Hai	
32	Nguyen Huu Tuan	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
33	Dao Ngoc am	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
34	Dao Van Ngoc	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
35	Hua The Hanh	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
36	Duong Tan Hanh	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Trung	Bac Ai	
37	Nguyen Thanh Bong	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
38	Thanh Loi	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
39	Thanh Cap	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
40	Dao Thanh Bo	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
41	Dao Thanh Manh	Male	Cham	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
42	Duong Thi Dieu	Female	Cham	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
43	Bua Ngoc Tinh	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
44	Nguu Thi Kim Cuoc	Female	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
45	Dao Thanh Quang	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
46	Dao Dong Chu	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
47	Dao Thanh Chieu	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon	Ninh Hai	
48	Mai Ngoc Tam	Male	Cham	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
49	Ho Van Tha	Male	Cham	An Xuan- Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
50	Nguyen Van Dui	Male	Kinh	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
51	Bui Thanh Thuan	Male	Cham	An Xuan Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
52	Tai Che Lan Huynh	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
53	Nguyen Thi Kim Cuong	Female	Kinh	Phuoc Trung	Bac Ai	Female householder with dependents
54	Dao Van Kheo	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon 1	Ninh Hai	
55	Bui Thanh Thuan	Male	Cham	An Xuan Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
56	Huynh Minh Tam	Male	Cham	An Xuan Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
57	Mai Van Thuong	Male	Cham	An Hoa Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
58	Nguyen Phai	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
59	Dao Thi Chi On	Female	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
60	Nguyen Da Trang	Male	Cham	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
61	Hua Dinh Tha	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
62	Thanh Ngoc Rang	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
63	Tai Mang	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
64	Nguyen Huu Dien	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
65	Dao Do	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
66	Thanh Ngoc Chanh	Male	Cham	Phuoc Trung	Bac Ai	
67	Dao Thanh Tuc	Male	Cham	Phuoc Trung	Bac Ai	
68	Tai Thi Tim Mu	Female	Cham	Phuoc Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
69	Nguyen Thi No	Female	Kinh	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
70	Nguyen Thi Dao	Female	Kinh	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
71	Tai Van Khanh	Male	Cham	An Nhon	Ninh Hai	
72	Thanh Ngoc Dan	Male	Cham	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
73	Dao Van Anh	Male	Kinh	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
74	Nguyen Thanh Khai	Male	Kinh	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
75	Duong Thi Man	Female	Kinh	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
76	Dao Nhu	Male	Cham	An Nhon-Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
77	Thanh Minh Nam	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
78	Duong Thi Yen	Female	Kinh	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
79	Thanh Sanh Loi	Male	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
80	Tai Thi Be	Female	Cham	An Nhon Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
81	Nguyen Hoang Vinh	Male	Kinh	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
82	Duong Tan Sang	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
83	Thi Hau Han	Male	Cham	Phuoc Nhon - Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
84	Thanh Ngoc Trang	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
85	Ma Lanh	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Landless elderly household
86	Ta Dieu	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
87	Nguyen Hong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
88	Nguyen Nam	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
89	Truong Van Luong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
90	Le Nhat	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
91	Tai Van Kien	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
92	Nguyen My	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
93	Duong Van Long	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
94	Nguyen Huu Tran	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
95	Nguyen Huu Nhe	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
96	Nguyen Thi Tieng	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
97	Nguyen Dinh Thai	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
98	Nguyen Van Nen	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
99	Nguyen Sach	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
100	Duong Thanh Tiep	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
101	Nguyen Van Long	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
102	Mai Van Hanh	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
103	Nguyen Thi Kim Suyen	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
104	Duong Tan Phat	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
105	Nguyen Chuong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
106	Nguyen Hong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
107	Nguyen Thin	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
108	Nguyen Huu Tho	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
109	Nguyen Thanh Phong	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
110	Pham Di	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
111	Le Nghe	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
112	Dao Hoai Sang	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
113	Vu Khac Huu	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
114	Nguyen Minh Son	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
115	Nguyen Mien	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
116	Le Ba Tho	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
117	Tai Lieu	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
118	Tai Tu Mu	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
119	Thanh Thi Dong	Female	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	Female householder with dependents
120	Dao Toi	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
121	Tai Dai Bac	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
122	Dao Thanh	Male	Cham	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
123	Lam Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Xuan Hai	Ninh Hai	
124	Nguyen Van Hau	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
125	Nguyen Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
126	Tran Phuong	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
127	Ha Thi Thu Hang	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
128	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
129	Nguyen Thanh Loan	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	



No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
130	Nguyen Tho Hat	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
131	Pham Hoang Tien	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
132	Ha Tong	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
133	Ho Thi Cang	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	Female householder with dependents
134	Nguyen Thanh Chiet	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
135	Tran Van Quy	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
136	Nguyen Thap	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
137	Nguyen Nhuan	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
138	Tran Quang	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
139	Nguyen Hiep	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
140	Tran Thanh Truyen	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
141	Nguyen Thi Mai Xinh	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
142	Vo Van Tung	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
143	Duong Thi My Hau	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
144	Vo Van Hai	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
145	Chuong Thi Bich Hien	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	Poor household
146	Do Thi Huong	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
147	Ha Thi Hoa	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
148	Pham Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
149	Le Van Dinh	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
150	Phan Dinh Thao	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
151	Nguyen Loc	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
152	Le Ba Chi	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
153	Tran Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
154	Le Thi Diep	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	Poor household
155	Do Dang Nhien	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
156	Nguyen Van Tam	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
157	Tran Thi Thu Nhi	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
158	Vo Duc Cuong	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
159	Phan Thi Nhan	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
160	Le Thi Mo	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
161	Tran Van No	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
162	Bui Thi yen	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	Poor household
163	Vo Van Cu	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
164	Nguyen Bup	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
165	Duong Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
166	Nguyen Van Dam	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
167	Ton That Phu	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
168	Do Dang Loi	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
169	Nguyen Thi Thu Cam	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
170	Nguyen Thi Phai	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	Poor household
171	Tran Manh Tien	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
172	Nguyen Thanh Tuan	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
173	Nguyen Thanh Thiet	Male	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
174	Vo Thi Kim Phuong	Female	Kinh	Bac Phong	Thuan Bac	
175	Dao Van Bo	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
176	Mang Lai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
177	Mang Bai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
178	Thanh Mong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
179	Thanh Van Le	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
180	Dao Van Mach	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
181	Hua Van Thon	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
182	Thi Tiem	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
183	Thanh Mong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
184	Dao Van Mach	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
185	Hua Van Lam	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
186	Dao Van Thoc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
187	Dao Van Nung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
188	Thanh Phu Nien	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
189	Dao Van Tham	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
190	Hua Van Lang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
191	Dao Van Nguyen	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
192	Nguyen Dinh Long	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
193	Dao Van Kim	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
194	Dao Van Thuy	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
195	Dao Van Thuy	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
196	Dao Van Bach	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
197	Dao Van Tri	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
198	Thanh Than	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
199	Thap Van Bung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
200	Thanh Than	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
201	Ho Thai Son	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
202	Dao Van Kheo	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
203	Dao Van Phuc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
204	Bui Xuan Long	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
205	Dao Van Soi	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
206	Lu Van Mua	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
207	Dao Manh Hung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
208	Dao Van Chuc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
209	Nguyen Thanh Tung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
210	Le Ke	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
211	Cau Van Truc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
212	Dao Van Hieu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
213	Han Son	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
214	Dao Van Quang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
215	Thanh Van Hong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
216	Dong Quang Truong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
217	Dao Van Qui	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
218	Dao Sang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
219	Dao Dang Hoa	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
220	Thi Khuyen	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
221	Dao Van Dai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
222	Dao Van Chanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
223	Thanh Nhu Thiet	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
224	Thanh Thi Sam	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
225	Dao Van Binh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
226	Dao Van Tan	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
227	Hua Van Thanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
228	Hua Van Canh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
229	Chau Thinh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
230	Dao Van Tan	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
231	Chau Van Sinh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
232	Thap Van Trang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
233	Hua Van Cuong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
234	Cau Van Cong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
235	Hua Van Bang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
236	Dao Thanh Van	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
237	Dao Van Mo	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
238	Dao Mai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
239	Thap Van Trang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
240	Dao Van Tan	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
241	Hua Van Bang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
242	Hua Van Lanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
243	Hua Van Lanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
244	Thap Van Ly	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
246	Dao Van Gio	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
247	Cau Van Cong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
248	Dao Van Gio	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
249	Thap Van Lat	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
250	Thanh Bao Tang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
251	Hua Thi Hieu	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
252	Dao Van Tu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
253	Dao Van Tho	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
254	Sam Nha Ai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
255	Dao Bui	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
256	Thanh Tam	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
257	Thap Thi Moi	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
258	Dao Van Kich	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
259	Dao Van Tranh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
260	Hua Minh Hieu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
261	Hua Minh Hieu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
262	Le Thi Xinh	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Poor household
263	Lu Van Bao	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
264	Diep The Thach	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
265	Lu Van Bao	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
266	Dinh Thi Gia	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
267	Lu Van Mua	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
268	Lu Van Du	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
269	Nguyen Van Minh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
270	Lu Phu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
271	Le Ngoc Hung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
272	Lu Van Du	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
273	Nguyen Muc	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
274	Nguyen Thi Nhi	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
275	Doan Thi Cuc	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
276	Le Thi Bay	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
277	Dao Thi Dung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
278	Dao Van Ta	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
279	Dao Van Ngo	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
280	Han Thanh Dung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
281	Cau No	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
282	Han Thanh Dung	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
283	Sam Van Xeng	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
284	Dao Van Ta	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
285	Nguyen Thi Nhi	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
286	Dao Van Cu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
287	Nguyen Nha	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
288	Nguyen Van Nhan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
289	Nguyen Van Day	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
290	Tra Ninh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
291	Dao Thi Oai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
292	Dao Cham	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
293	Dao Van Lap	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
294	Dao Van Ve	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
295	Tran Chinh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
296	Nguyen Van Van	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
297	Huynh Thi Gai	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
298	Tran Chinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
299	Hua Van Cuu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
300	Nguyen Van Khanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
301	Nguyen Van Huy	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
302	Le Duc Duong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
303	Nguyen Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
304	Lu Van Mua	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
305	Mai Van Thanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
306	Nguyen Huu Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
307	Nguyen Trang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
308	Nguyen Phap	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
309	Mai Xuan Dang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
310	Nguyen Van Coi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
311	Le Ngoc Canh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
312	Le Ngoc Lam	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
313	Nguyen Van Thao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
314	Le Thi Van	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
315	Le Thi Day	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
316	Nguyen Van Dao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
317	Han Ngoc Trai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
318	Le Thi Lan	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
319	Nguyen Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
320	Nguyen Ky	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
321	Nguyen Thanh Hien	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
322	Nguyen Thi Lien	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
323	Le Kim Thoai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
324	Nguyen Duong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
325	Ho Van Son	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
326	Pham Van Thao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
327	Le Van Tong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
328	Dao Van Hu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
329	Hua Minh Hieu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
330	Han Van Truc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
331	Duong Tan Phin	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
332	Dao Van Binh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
333	Dao Sang	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
334	Dao Van Mi	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
335	Hua Chuc	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
336	Dao Van Lem	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
337	Kieu Bon	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
338	Dao Van Soi	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
339	Dao Van Khu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
340	Dao Van Cu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
341	Dao Dang Hoa	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
342	Thi Dao On	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
343	Dao Van Thi	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
344	Tran Ngoc Cuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
345	Chau Van Chieu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
346	Tran Ngoc Cuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
347	Nguyen Van Si	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
348	Dao Van Chanh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
349	Nguyen Thi Lan	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
350	Le Kim Tho	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
351	Nguyen Thi Trinh	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
352	Tran Van Sang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
353	Nguyen Thanh Tin	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
354	Ho Quoc Lap	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
355	Dang Thi Hong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
356	Nguyen Cao Thi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
357	Le Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
358	Phung Thi Chin	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
359	Nguyen Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Poor household
360	Tran Quoc Toan	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
361	Le Van Thanh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
362	Le Van Dung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
363	Dang Thi Hong	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
364	Ha Huy Binh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
365	Le Trong Thinh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
366	Nguyen Thanh Cong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
367	Tran Thi Minh Yen	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
368	Le Xuan Ba	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
369	Nguyen Van Chi	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
370	Tran Thi Minh Yen	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
371	Thai Quang Trung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
372	Pham Dinh Chuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
373	Nguyen Mai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
374	Do Thi Thu	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
375	Nghi	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
376	Nguyen Xuan Phuc	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
377	Pham An	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
378	Pham Tho	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
379	Nguyen Hao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
380	Pham Thi Thanh Sa	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
381	Cao Minh Hung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
382	Do Thi Doi	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
383	Do Ngoc Ba	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
384	Dang Thi Thieu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
385	Nguyen Xien	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
386	Nguyen Ngoc Theng	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
387	Le Thanh Long	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
388	Le Hao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
389	Nguyen Chay	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
390	Tran Quoc Thai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
391	Dang Thi Suong	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
392	Tran Ba Lap	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
393	Tran Thi Phuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
394	Nguyen Tan Quang	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
395	Le Quoc Nam	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
396	Nguyen Thach	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
397	Tran Ba Lap	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
398	Nguyen Thi Em	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
399	Pham Tam	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
400	Do Chinh	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
401	Pham Van	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
402	Nguyen Ngoc Theng	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
403	Nguyen Van Cuong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
404	Le Kim Tho	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
405	Nguyen Hao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
406	Le Thi Thuc Doan	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
407	Nguyen Duong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
408	Pham Chau	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
409	Duong Van Thai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	

No.	Name	Gender	Ethnicity	Commune	District	Vulnerable Groups
410	Pham Ngoc Tung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
411	Pham Ngoc Binh	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
412	Lu Thi Day	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Poor household
413	Pham Thi Oanh	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
414	Pham Van Thoa	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
415	Ly Thi Phuong	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
416	Le Mau	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
417	Le Thi Vy	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
418	Nguyen Thi Lam	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
419	Hoang Huu Thach	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
420	Duong Van Thai	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
421	Tran Ba Tao	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
422	Pham Van Long	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
423	Dao Van Cu	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
424	Dao Van Thai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
425	Thanh Trai	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
426	Dao Van Dong	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
427	Hua Tan Bieu	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
428	Cau Van Chat	Male	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
429	Mang Thi Thin	Female	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
430	Le Ngoc Hung	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	
431	Kater Thi Huy	Female	Cham	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	Female householder with dependents
432	Quang Dai Phong	Male	Kinh	Nhon Son	Ninh Son	