

Resettlement Plan

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VIE: Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces Sector Project-Improving and Upgrading Tourism Route Connecting Dong Hoi City and Southern Areas of Quang Binh Province

Prepared by Planning and Investment Department of Quang Binh province for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 12 June 2017)

Currency unit	–	Viet Nam Dong (D)
D1.00	=	\$0.000044
\$1.00	=	Đ 22,680

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
CARB	-	Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
CPC	-	Commune Peoples, Committee
DARD	-	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DONRE	-	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	-	District Peoples, Committee
DPI	-	Department of Planning and Investment
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
HH	-	Household
IMO		Independent Monitoring Organization
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultants
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	-	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	-	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NTP	-	Notice to Proceed
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
PMU	-	Provincial Project Management Unit
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
VND	-	Vietnamese dong

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (meter)	-	unit of length
m ² (square meter)	-	a measure of area
m ³ (cubic meter)	-	A measure of volume
kg (kilogram)	-	A measure of weight

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP) / Affected household (AH)	-	Means any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, or any of its phases or subprojects, 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	-	Means 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	-	Means 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.
Ethnic minority	-	People with a group status having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society.
Entitlement	-	Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	-	Means communities receiving physically displaced persons of a project as resettlers.
Income restoration	-	Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.

Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project area are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the 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	- This refers to 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	- This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- All direct economic and social losses resulting from involuntary land acquisition and/or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures.
Natural Habitat	Land and water areas where the biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and where human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions
Resettlement Plan (RP)	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely affected households	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets generating income, and/or (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 the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

- Vulnerable groups
- These are 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) single-female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) ethnic minority households.

Note:

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Introduction:** The Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces Sector Project (Project) funded by the ADB is implemented in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri. This report concerns the output one representative subproject in Quang Binh province “Construction of tourism road, connecting Dong Hoi city to the southern areas of Quang Binh province”. The road is divided into three separated route sections, passing communes of Dong Hoi city, Quang Ninh district and Le Thuy district. The total length of the three route sections is 17.5km. These route sections include: (i) The route section No.1: Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh section has a total length of 10.6km, connecting from the tourism center of Dong Hoi city, Bao Ninh commune to the center of Hai Ninh commune, Quang Ninh district; (ii) the route section No.2: An – Son section, Le Thuy district has a total length of 3.2km, connecting from the center of Kien Giang town, passing An Thuy and Son Thuy communes to the East branch of Ho Chi Minh road; (iii) the route section No.3 connects from BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac sea, Le Thuy district with a total length of 3.7km and technical infrastructures of Tan Hai beach and Ngu Thuy Bac sea service area.

2. The tourism road connects Dong Hoi city to the southern areas of Quang Binh province has an important significance in connecting the tourism destinations and movement of goods and contributes to socio-economic development in localities. The investment in constructing the road will contribute to connecting famous tourist destinations of locality, facilitating convenient transportation for tourists to visit the spiritual places, resorts and historic sites in Dong Hoi city and Quang Binh province, contributing to an important process of economic restructuring of the province in the trend of travel - services. In addition, the investment in construction of the road will facilitate people in exchange of goods with nearby areas, facilitate people in changing from doing agriculture and fishery to doing trade and service, reducing risk caused by natural disasters and drought. Moreover, it has been gradually improved and stabilized the lives of people.

3. **Scope of impacts:** Route sections under the tourism road connecting Dong Hoi city to the southern areas of Quang Binh province are constructed, improved and upgraded on the existing roadbed. Some route sections are newly constructed due to adjustment and realignment to be suitable for the terrain and to ensure technique of grade III-plain road in accordance with Standard TCVN 4054-2005. Thus, impact level caused by upgrading and improvement of the road is minor and insignificant. When the subproject is implemented, it will affect land, asset, tree and crop of 21 households with 89 persons in two communes of Hai Ninh, Quang Ninh district (seven households) and An Thuy, Le Thuy district (14 households). Out of the 21 affected households, there is no ethnic minority household and none of them is under vulnerable group (poor household, single women headed household with dependent, household with disable person...). The subproject does not cause adverse impact on household, losing 10% or more than 10% of their production landholding; no household who has house partially or entirely affected and has to relocate. In addition, the subproject affects land and asset of five organizations/enterprises, including CPCs of Bao Ninh, Hai Ninh, An Thuy, Son Thuy and Ngu Thuy Bac.

4. The subproject will acquire total 90,150m² of various types of land of households/organizations which include 1,070m² of residential land; 3,558m² of agriculture land for planting annual crop; 4,160m² of production forest land; and 81,362m² of protection forest land. In addition, the subproject also affects one tomb; 250m² of auxiliary works and structures of households/organizations such as: kitchen, roof, gate, fence, yard; 3,558m² of crop and 1006 trees of various kinds.

5. **Legal and policy framework:** The Resettlement Plan of the project has been prepared based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government, regulations of Quang Binh province and ADB's

safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). The overall objective of these-above mentioned policies is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject shall (i) improve or at least restore their living standards to at least pre-Project levels; (ii) receive appropriate culturally socio-economic benefits; (iii) not be negatively affected by the subproject; and (iv) actively participate in projects that have impacts on them.

6. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** To ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner and APs can send their complaints in the most satisfactory and convenient way, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism is established in this RP. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last solution.

7. **Information disclosure, Community consultation and participation:** Community consultation, information disclosure, discussion meetings at village level with APs and local officials have been carried out during the RP preparation. Full consultations with affected people have also been carried out during subproject preparation and RP preparation. Project policies, options for compensation, resettlement, and income restoration were discussed during the meetings. Concerns and proposals raised by the affected persons were elicited and incorporated into the RP. The grievance mechanism is designed and disclosed to people to ensure that APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely, culturally appropriate and satisfactory manner. APs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and at the time of compensation.

8. **Issues on Gender and EMs:** People living in the five subproject communes are all Kinh people and there is no ethnic minority group living in these communes. In addition, there are still remaining issues relating to gender in the subproject area such as position of women in their family and community and their limited participation in decision making process. Moreover, education level of women is lower than men. A gender action plan is prepared for this subproject to address concerns of women in order to improve their social status in the subproject area.

9. **Institutional Arrangements:** Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee as the Executing Agency will allocate a provincial budget and direct its departments and district authorities to implement land acquisition as scheduled. Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) as the project owner is responsible for overall management and coordination of project implementation. Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established under DPI as Implementing Agency to manage and implement the subproject and will ensure that compensation and assistance are administered according to the provisions of this RP. A Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) with representatives from affected persons (AP), will be established to implement the RP.

10. **Implementation schedule:** This RP will be implemented before commencement of civil works. It is expected that land acquisition will be carried out during 2017 and 2018.

11. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The subproject is category B in resettlement and ethnic minorities therefore, it is not required external monitoring experts. During resettlement implementation, Quang Binh PMU will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation to ensure the implementation of the RP in compliance with ADB safeguard policy (SPS 2009) and prepare semi annual internal monitoring report to submit to ADB for review.

12. **Total resettlement cost:** The total cost for implementation of the RP, including management and contingency cost, is estimated to be VND **1,654,148,151** equivalent to USD **74,011.10**. The financing will be from Quang Binh province's budget counterpart funds.

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

13. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is planning to fund the Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Quang Tri Provinces Sector Project. Objective of the project is to use ODA loan to invest in poor provinces and sub regional economic zones to be a mean to connect and coordinate among provinces to promote economic development. The project is expected to improve the economic competitiveness of the North Central provinces in accordance with socio-economic development plan of the provinces. The Project will: (i) improve infrastructure for value chains; (ii) improve infrastructures for business development; and (iii) professionally manage the provincial infrastructure. It is consistent with ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2012–2015.

14. Quang Binh is one of the four North Central provinces under the the Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Sector Project in four North Central provinces with the representative subproject, namely: "Construction of tourism road, connecting Dong Hoi city to the southern areas of Quang Binh province". The route section is proposed to be upgraded to grade III-plain road in accordance with Standard TCVN 4054-2005. The road has a total length of 17.5km, including three separated route sections as follows:

15. **The route section No.1:** Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route section has a total length of 10.6km, connecting from the tourism center of Dong Hoi city, Bao Ninh commune to the center of Hai Ninh commune, Quang Ninh district. The starting point of the route section is from Km0 to road 60m under Bao Ninh commune and the ending point of the route section at Km10+600 in the center of Hai Ninh commune connects to the road running to tourism destinations, resorts, sport and entertainment areas of FLC group. The route section is under provincial road 569, running along the sea, from Dong Hoi city to Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts, and locates on the same place with Vietnam coastal road with detailed planning approved in accordance with Decision 129/QĐ-TTg dated 18th January 2010 by Prime Minister. On the both sides of the route section, there are mainly casuarina trees and weeds. The ending section of the route with a length of 300m crosses Tan Dinh village where there is a high density population. Because it is the aggregate pavement, it is muddy in rainy season and dust in dry season which cannot meet the demand of serving the tourism purpose in the coastal area from Bao Ninh to Hai Ninh.



Figure 1: Map of Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route section

16. Route section No.2: An – Son, Le Thuy district has a total length of 3.2km, connecting from the center of Kien Giang town, passing An Thuy and Son Thuy communes to the East branch of Ho Chi Minh road. The route section was constructed in the period of 1999-2000 with the width of pavement of 3.5m. Because of the high demand of transport and travelling and effect caused by nature, structure of roadbed and pavement and some structures on the route have been seriously downgraded which cannot meet the demand of travelling and circulating goods of people living in the region. About 2km of the starting section of the route (from Km0 to Km2) is concreted with the width of 3.5m; the remaining route section having length about 1.4km (from Km2 to Km3+400) is the aggregate road with the width of 3.5m÷4.0m. On the route section, there is one bridge with the width of 4m and length of span of $L=12m$ being exploited, however, the bridge has been downgraded and will not ensure safety for heavy truck. In addition, there are two old large culverts on the route which are box culverts and structured by cast in situ place concrete with aperture of 2x (3m×3m) and 3x (3m×3m) and log brush slit to prevent salinization. Thus, it needs to have a suitable construction method for upgrading of the route section.



Figure 2: Map of An-Son route section

17. Route section No.3: connects from BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac sea, Le Thuy district with a total length of 3.7km and technical infrastructures of Tan Hai beach and Ngu Thuy Bac sea service area. The starting point of the route is at Km0, connecting to BOT road (NH 1 A has been invested in accordance with BOT method), and the ending point is at Km3+700 in Tan Hai beach, Ngu Thuy Bac commune. This is the main road, connecting coastal communes in the east of Le Thuy district to the BOT branch road, NH1A to the center of Kien Giang town. The route section is rural road on the existing earth roadbed which does not meet technical standards. Pavement is asphalted with the width of 3.5m and has been seriously downgraded. Because the road is designed with one lane, it is difficult for drivers to avoid opposite direction vehicles and will cause risk of traffic accident so that it does not meet the demand of travelling and circulating goods of people in the region. There is no bridge on the route section, only some small drainage culverts are existed on the route; therefore, it is proposed to be lengthened these culverts to be suitable for the aperture of expanded roadbed.

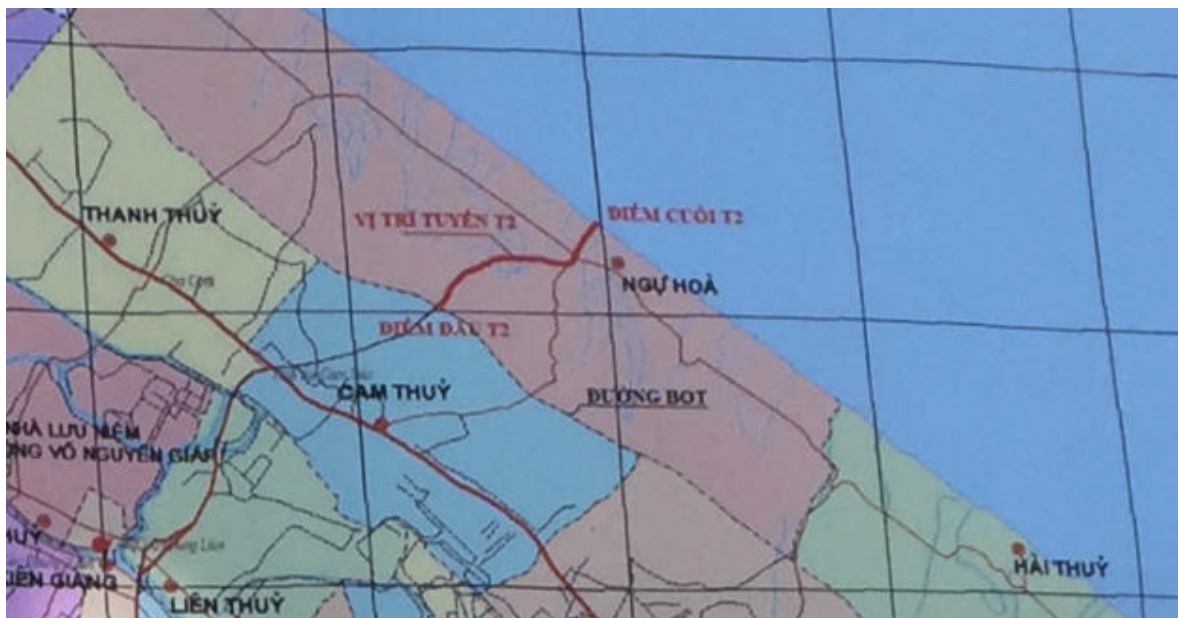


Figure 3: Map of the route section connecting BOT branch road to Ngu Thuy Bac

B. Civil works to be undertaken

18. According to preliminary design, route sections of Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh; An-Son; and route section connecting from BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac beach under the subproject of constructing tourism road, connecting Dong Hoi city to the southern areas of Quang Binh province are designed to grade III - plain road in accordance with standard TCVN 4054-2005 with main specifications as follows:

- + Width of roadbed: Broadbed= 9.0m
- + Width of pavement: Bpavement= 7.0m
- + Width of roadside: 2x1. 0m
- + Cross fall of pavement: 2%
- + Cross fall of earth roadside: 4%.

18. Route direction: The route central line is based on the existing roadbed. And it is constructed by reinforcement concrete for An- Son route section; asphalt concrete for Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route section and the route section connecting BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac beach, specifically: (i) Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route section basically runs on the old 569 road with some sections adjusted to ensure specifications of grade III – plain road, specially the ending section is adjusted to pass adjacently residential area to avoid clearing house of people; (iii) the route section of An- Son, Le Thuy district and the route section connecting from BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac sea with central line completely run on the existing roadbed.

19. Structures on the route: According to the proposal of the province, it is newly constructed one bridge and lengthened two old irrigation culverts on the route section of An- Son, Le Thuy district, newly constructed two bridges passing two spillways on Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route section, specifically: (i) bridge on An – Son route and two bridges on Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh route: are designed with B=12m, width of 7m, span structure of 1x12m, concrete tensioned beam, length of span of L=12m; beam with box cross section; thin abutment made by reinforcement concrete is put on reinforcement concrete pile; (ii) on the route of An – Son, Le Thuy district, there are two old culverts with structure of box culvert having aperture of 2x (3mx3m) and 3x (3mx3m) and log brush slit to prevent salinization. Currently, quality of the culverts are in good condition and it is proposed to be lengthened to be suitable for the aperture of pavement of the project.

C. Mitigation measures

20. To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on the local people, the measures taken are as follows: improving the roads based on the existing alignments. Realignment will only be undertaken locally where the curves do not meet the design standard. Temporary use of land may be considered to avoid more loss for local people. The APs will be informed early about the land acquisition schedule so that they will not plant crops that cannot yet be harvested by the time the land is required for construction and also will not construct new houses and structures in the ROW. Positive and negative impacts during the subproject construction process have been determined such as noise and effect on traffic. However, when mitigation measures are applied, the negative impacts will be mitigated.

D. Objective of Resettlement Plan

21. This RP ensures that the subproject will wherever possible (i) avoid involuntary resettlement; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by design solutions; (iii) improve or, at least, restore living conditions of people to their pre-project condition, and (iv) improve living condition of the poor and vulnerable groups.

22. This RP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Policies with National and Provincial Government Policies. The concerns about involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority are included in this document. The RP includes the main issues as follows:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the AH's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of HHs and communities to be adversely affected by the subproject, what asset will be compensated and poverty reduction measures.
- (iii) A plan on how AHs will be involved in the various stages of the Project, including resolution of grievances;
- (iv) An estimate budget for RP implementation; and
- (v) A monitoring mechanism on resettlement implementation for the subproject.

23. The RP is based on the subproject's basic design. The summary of the RP is included in the feasibility study to ensure the allocation of government counterpart funds for the subproject's implementation. The RP will be updated following detailed technical design approved by the PPC, DMS result and replacement cost survey.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

24. The social impact assessment (SIA) was conducted in the communes affected by the subproject. The SIA comprised of census and inventory of loss (IOL) for all AHs and socioeconomic survey (SES) of stakeholders within the subproject area. Additionally, a rapid replacement cost study (RCS) was also carried out.

25. An *Inventory of losses* was prepared for all affected households based on the preliminary design. Agricultural land to be acquired has been identified through referencing of commune cadastral records. Affected trees and crops have been determined by actual measurement and counting. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and affected trees/crops will be validated during the DMS that will be done when detailed technical design approved.

26. *Socioeconomic survey*: The SES was conducted by collecting socioeconomic information of affected households (including demographic characteristics of AHs, their income and livelihood, ethnic composition, education levels and on their concerns) through face to face interviews. The survey also collected statistical data from the Province, District and Communes and from the Provincial and District publications including the annual socioeconomic reports of communes.

27. *Replacement cost study*: The purpose of the RCS was to collect information on the market prices of land and non-land assets in the subproject area, in order to establish the required budget for compensation of APs at current market values. In future, during the detailed measurement survey, a replacement cost study will be carried out by an independently qualified and experienced appraiser to determine the unit prices for individual types of asset affected by subproject and submitted to PPC for approval. Such unit prices will be the basis for calculating compensation packages for AHs.

B. Permanent impacts

28. **Impacts caused by the subproject on households/organizations**: The subproject will affect a total of 21 households (AH) in two communes of Hai Ninh and An Thuy (7 households in Hai Ninh and fourteen households in An Thuy). There is no household adversely affected by construction of the subproject who loses more than 10% of their productive land and no household who has house affected and relocated. Besides impact on households, the subproject also causes impacts on land and trees/crops of five agencies/organizations, including: An Thuy CPC, Son Thuy CPC, Dong Hoi protection forest management unit, Long Dai protection forest management unit and Nam Quang Binh protection forest management unit.

Table 1: Impacts on households/organizations

No.	Commune	No. of affected households	Insignificantly affected households ¹	Severely affected households	Affected households under vulnerable groups	Affected organization/agency	Name of affected organization/agency
1	Bao Ninh	-	-	-	-	1	Dong Hoy protection forest management unit
2	Hai Ninh	7	7	-	-	1	Long Dai protection forest management unit
3	An Thuy	14	14	-	-	1	An Thuy CPC
4	Son Thuy	-	-	-	-	1	Son Thuy CPC
5	Ngu Thuy Bac	-	-	-	-	1	Nam Quang Binh protection forest management unit
Total		21	21	0	0	5	

Source: IOL in December 2016

29. **Impacts on land**: According to the IOL results, the subproject will permanently acquire totally 90,150m² of various kinds of land including 1,070m² of residential land of households (720m² of four households in Hai Ninh and 350m² of fourteen households in An Thuy); 3,558m² of agricultural land for annual crops under management of CPCs (2,536m² in An Thuy commune and 1,022m² in Son Thuy commune); 4,160m² of protection forest land of three households in Hai

¹ Insignificantly affected AHs lose under 10% of total productive land, one part of residential area without relocation or rebuilding of their houses on the remained land areas.

Ninh commune; 81,362m² of protection forest land (31,415m² under management of Dong Hoi protection forest management unit, 37,147m² under management of Long Dai protection forest management unit, 12,800m² under management of Nam Quang Binh protection forest management unit). The IOL results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Impacts on land of households and organizations

No.	District/commune	Total affected land area (m ²)	Residential land (m ²)	Annual crop land (m ²)	Production forest land (m ²)	Protection forest land (m ²)
1	Bao Ninh	31,415	-	-	-	31,415
2	Hai Ninh	42,027	720	-	4,160	37,147
3	An Thuy	2,886	350	2,536	-	-
4	Son Thuy	1,022	-	1,022	-	-
5	Ngu Thuy Bac	12,800	-	-	-	12,800
	Total	90,150	1,070	3,558	4,160	81,362

Source: IOL in December 2016

30. **Impacts on houses and structures:** The subproject will affect 249m² of structures of 12 households in Son Thuy commune at route section of An – Son; one tomb of one household in Hai Ninh commune at route section of Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh. And the subproject does not affect house of household/organization. The survey result on impacts caused by the subproject on house and structure is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Impacts on structures of households

No.	Areas	Kitchen separated from house (m ²)	Shop separated from house (m ²)	Tree/bush fence (m ²)	Iron fence (m ²)	Brick fence (m ²)	Metal sheet roof covering (m ²)	Concrete yard (m ²)	End post (piece)	Tomb (piece)
1	Bao Ninh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Hai Ninh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	An Thuy	14	11	40	27	51	23	71	12	-
4	Son Thuy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Ngu Thuy Bac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	14	11	40	27	51	23	71	12	1

Source: IOL in December 2016

31. **Impacts on trees/crops:** The subproject will affect 3,558m² of rice under management of An Thuy and Son Thuy CPCs. There are 1,006 affected trees of various kinds of households and organizations in five communes along the route, including timber trees, industrial trees and protection forest trees in which there are mainly casuarina trees and eucalyptus trees of organization and meliaceae tree, acacia tree and banana of households.

32. **Impacts on livelihood:** The subproject does not cause significant impact on agriculture production land of households and no household has house partially or entirely affected and no household has to relocate. All households are insignificantly affected (less than 10% of production land). Thus, the subproject does not cause adverse impact on income and livelihood of households.

33. **Impact on natural environment and culture of community:** The subproject will not affect to the natural environment, livelihood system, cultural practice and ancestral domains, temples and

pagodas, spiritual belief areas of people living in the project area in general and of the community in particular. The Table 4 below summarizes permanent impacts caused by the subproject.

Table 4: Summary of impacts on land and assets

No.	Types of impact		Unit	Quantity
I	Affected land		m ²	90,150
		Residential land	m ²	1,070
		Agriculture land for annual crop	m ²	3,558
		Production forest land	m ²	4,160
		Protection forest land	m ²	81,362
II	Works/structures			
		Kitchen outside house	m ²	14
		Shop outside house	m ²	11
		Bush fence	m ²	40
		Iron fence	post	27
		Brick fence	m ²	51
		Concrete yard	m ²	71
		End post	piece	12
		Tomb	piece	1
III	Crop (rice)		m²	3,558
	Tree		Tree	1,006
IV		Casuarina	tree	780
		Eucalyptus	tree	152
		Acacia	tree	26
		Ficus microcarpa	tree	2
		Meliaceae	tree	9
		Beetle palm		4
		Banana	tree	26
		Barringtonia acutangula	tree	2
		Other	tree	5

Source: IOL in December 2016

C. Temporary impacts

34. The subproject may cause temporary impacts during construction on AHs whose land will be used for the contractor's temporary yard or temporary roads. However, to ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, the civil works contract will include the following provisions, (i) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work based on negotiation with and concurrence of AHs; (ii) to the extent possible, only unused land will be used as construction work space; and (iii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition. With these mitigation measures, the remaining temporary impact is assessed to be insignificant.

D. Tenure status

35. Determination of effectiveness of Land Use Right Certificate conducted in affected communes shows that: by the time of inventory of losses, most of the households with affected land have been issued Land Use Right Certificate. There are 21 households and five organizations having land affected by the subproject in which 18 households have residential land affected; two organizations have annual crop land affected; three households have production forest land affected; three organizations have protection forest land affected. All of the households with affected land have been issued Land Use Right Certificate (accounting for 100%).

E. Vulnerable households and ethnic minority households

36. Out of 21 subproject affected households, there is no household under vulnerable group and ethnic minority households in accordance with the project policy framework.

III. GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

A. Socioeconomic condition in Quang Binh province

37. Quang Binh is one of four main economic points in the North Coastal Center of Vietnam, being at 16, 55-18, 05 degrees north latitude and 103, 37-107, 00 degrees east. Its north is contiguous with Ha Tinh province. Its south is adjacent to Quang Tri city. Its west is touching upon Laos and its east is bordering upon by East Sea. The province's east coastline is 116.04 km long and the western borderline with Laos is 201.81 km.

38. The provincial topography is narrow and sloping from the west to the east. The area is divided into specific geological zones: mountainous, hilly and midland, lowland, coastal sandy area. Quang Binh belongs to the monsoon-tropical zone. The climate is divided into two seasons. Rainy season lasts from September to March next year with annual average rainfall of 2,000-2,300mm. Heavy rains concentrate in September, October and November. Dry season lasts from April to August with annual average degree of 24°C-26°C.

39. Quang Binh is stretching on the important north - south traffic lines such as National Route 1A, Ho Chi Minh Highway, North-South railway. In addition, the province has waterway (Hon La seaport and Gianh seaport and airway (Dong Hoi Airport). Quang Binh also owns the National Route 12, and provincial route No.20, No.16 running from West to East, through Cha Lo International Border Gate and some border gates with Laos.

40. The province has the natural area of 8,000 km² with 85% of the total area is mountains. The average population of the province was 872,935 people in 2015. About 80% population lives in rural area. Average population density of the province is 109 per square kilometer (km²); however there is a concentration of inhabitants in Dong Hoi city- Capital of the province- with the density of 749 people/ km² which is nearly 7 times compared to average density. Quang Binh comprises of one city (Dong Hoi), one town (Ba Don) and 6 districts.

Table 5: Provincial Population (Quang Binh 2015)

Administrative Unit	Area (Km2)	Average population	Population density	By sex		By sub- region	
				Male	Female	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	8,000	872,925	109	436,907	436,018	170,943	701,982
Dong Hoi City	156	116,903	749	58,313	58,590	79,218	37,685
Ba Don Town	162	105,700	652	52,747	52,953	46,224	59,476
Minh Hoa district	1,394	49,763	36	24,836	24,927	6,104	43,659
Tuyen Hoa district	1,129	78,755	70	39,535	39,220	5,793	72,962
Quang Trach district	448	105,997	237	52,585	53,412	0	105,997
Bo Trach district	2,115	183,181	87	92,521	90,660	17,533	165,648
Quang Ninh district	1,194	89,908	75	45,185	44,723	4,556	85,352
Le Thuy district	1,402	142,718	102	71,185	71,533	11,515	131,203

Source: Quang Binh Statistic Yearbook 2015

41. Quang Binh is home to over 20 ethnic minority groups. Among them, Kinh ethnic people cover the majority of Quang Binh population (about 97.4 %), Bru-Van Kieu (1.9%), Chut (0.7%). The rest accounts for 0.01% of province's population. Ethnic minorities are concentrated in two mountainous districts of Tuyen Hoa and Minh Hoa and some western communes of Bo Trach, Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts.

42. Table 3 shows the incidence of poverty of Quang Binh in recent years. They indicate that during period 2011- 2015, the province has made great strides in reducing its poor households from 52,416 in 2011 to 41,527 in 2015.

43. The reported poverty incidence of the province in 2016 based on the new multidimensional national poverty line for period 2016- 2020 is 14.42% compared to 9.8% of whole country. Main characteristics of poverty in Quang Binh included (i) Poverty persists in the remote mountainous area where most ethnic minority groups live and (ii) Poverty is more concentrated in ethnic minority groups.

Table 6: Number of poor and near poor households of Quang Binh province 2011- 2015

Administrative Unit	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Poor	Near poor	Poor	Near poor	Poor	Near poor	Poor	Near poor	Poor	Near poor
Whole province	52,416	32,529	44,056	34,292	38,031	37,828	31,796	40,848	23,298	41,527
Dong Hoi City	659	761	537	526	455	474	402	411	333	367
Ba Don Town									2,191	6,195
Minh Hoa district	7,283	1,895	6,374	2,851	5,048	4,191	4,372	5,807	3,507	6,445
Tuyen Hoa district	9,205	4,240	7,343	5,270	6,589	6,206	5,977	7,513	4,955	7,831
Quang Trach district	13,440	10,892	11,017	12,090	9,337	13,383	7,293	14,932	3,102	9,102
Bo Trach district	9,241	4,503	8,080	4,313	7,298	4,858	6,311	4,832	4,015	5,796
Quang Ninh district	5,435	5,061	4,765	4,761	4,179	4,325	3,439	3,677	2,272	2,940
Le Thuy district	7,153	5,177	5,940	4,481	5,125	4,391	4,002	3,676	2,923	2,851

Source: PPTA- consultants- Data collection from field visit in Quang Binh province

A1. Subproject Area Profile

44. The Quang Binh representative subproject is a mix of tourism access with supporting tourism infrastructure. The subproject as proposed comprises of three sections in the southern coastal tourism zone. The 3 sections are (i) Section 01: Bao Ninh – Hai Ninh road with total length of 10.6km connects from tourist center of Dong Hoi city to the center of Hai Ninh commune, Quang Ninh district; (ii) Section 02: An – Son route, Le Thuy district with the length of 3,2km connecting the center of Kien Giang small town via An Thuy and Son Thuy communes to the eastern branch of Ho Chi Minh road and (iii) Section 03: The road from the BOT bypass to Ngu Thuy Bac sea, Le Thuy district with the length of 3.7km supporting the Tan Hai beach and Ngu Thuy Bac sea services area.

45. Average population in 2015 of three target districts/City was 439,439 persons in 95,995 households. Ethnic minority accounts for 2.2% of total households in these districts/city (see table 7).

Table 7: Population in project districts/city 2015

Indicators		Dong Hoi City	Quang Ninh district	Le Thuy district
Number of administrative units	commune/ ward/ township	16	15	28
Average population in 2015	person	116903	89908	142718
Number of household	Household	32528	24862	38605
Number of Ethnic minority household	Household	0	863	1313

Source: Statistic Yearbook of Dong Hoi city, Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts, 2015

46. According to Master Plan on Socio- Economic Development through 2020 of the sub-project districts and city, target of annual average economic growth rate for the period 2015- 2020 is about 13.5- 14%. Service sector become dominant sector in Dong Hoi city whereas agricultural sector still accounts for one third shares of economy in two districts of Quang Ninh and Le Thuy (see table 8).

Table 8: Major economic indicators of project area by 2020

Economic indicators	Dong Hoi City	Quang Ninh District	Le Thuy District
Economic growth rate period 2011- 2015 (%)	13-13.5	13-13.5	12-12.5
Economic growth rate period 2016- 2020 (%)	13.5- 14	13.5-14	13.5- 14
Economic shares (%)			
By 2015			
+ Agricultural sector	5.7	30	35
+ Industrial and construction sector	39.9	45	28
+ Service sector	54.4	25	37
By 2020			
+ Agricultural sector	3.3	27	29
+ Industrial and construction sector	42.5	48	32
+ Service sector	54.2	25	39
Income per capita (VND million/person- year)			
+ By 2015	67.5	26	26
+ By 2020	147	36	50.2

Source: Master Plan on socio- economic development of Dong Hoi city and Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts, 2015.

47. In 2016, growth rate of industrial sector is 10.8%; 4.01% and 12.2% in Dong Hoi city, Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts respectively. However, because of negative impacts of sea environmental disaster and flood, agricultural sector in Dong Hoi city reduces 9.2% and increase by 0.45% and 3.85% in Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts respectively. Income per capita 2016 of Dong Hoi City reached at USD 2,300 while Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts reached at VND 30 million (equivalent of USD 1,340).

48. Although agricultural sector accounts for 30.7% and 49.5% of economic shares in Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts respectively, about 65% labor forces are working in agriculture in these districts, it indicated the labor productivity is still low in the agricultural sector. Main agricultural crops in these districts include rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnut and cash crops such as sugarcane, tobacco and rubber.

Table 9: Land Use in project districts, 2015

Type of land		Dong Hoi City	Quang Ninh district	Le Thuy District
Total land area	ha	15,587.3	119,418.19	140,180.44
Agricultural Land	ha	9,967.2	109,205.20	127,516.90
Agricultural production land	ha	2,982.6	8,349.00	22,238.00
Land for annual crops	ha	1,548.1	7,716.60	16,002.00
Paddy land	ha	1,249.8	5,340.60	10,986.70
Land for other crops	ha	398.3	2,376.00	5,015.60

Type of land		Dong Hoi City	Quang Ninh district	Le Thuy District
Land for perennial plant	ha	1,434.5	632.40	6,236.30
Forestry land	ha	6,582.5	100,328.00	104,851.00
Aquaculture land	ha	396.4	471.90	356.70
Non- agricultural land	ha	5,095.1	6,929.60	9,763.58

Source: Dong Hoi City, Quang Ninh and Le Thuy Districts Statistic Yearbook, 2015

49. Agricultural land accounts for 63% and 90% of total land area in Dong Hoi City and Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts respectively, of which the agricultural land area available for plantation of annual crops and perennial plants is about 21 % in Dong Hoi City, and 7.5% in Quang Ninh district and 16.2% in Le Thuy district. Forest land occupies 42 %, 84% and 75% of total district land area in Dong Hoi city, Quang Ninh and Le Thuy districts respectively.

A2. Communes in Subproject Area Profile

50. The proposed subproject serves the coastal tourism sector of Quang Binh. Besides, the connectivity provide by the roads will facilitate local trading with neighboring areas, with a growth in non-farm rural employment that supports the restructuring of agriculture with labor moving into trade and services, minimizing the risks caused by natural disasters, drought and sea environment incidents, stabilizing people's production as well as improving living standards for local people.

Table 10: Population and households of target communes, 2015

Name of communes	Number of villages	Population		Number of households		By sex disaggregated	
		As Overall	Ethnic minority	As Overall	Ethnic minority	Male	Female
Bao Ninh	8	9837	0	2431	0	4923	4914
Hai Ninh	5	5842	0	1537	0	2902	2940
An Thuy	6	11592	0	2531	0	5912	5680
Son Thuy	10	8466	4	2044	1	4190	4276
NguThuy Bac	5	3947	0	1010	0	2017	1930
Total	34	39684	4	9553	1	19944	19740

Source: PPTA consultants- Data collection from field visits at sub- project area, 2016

51. The poverty incidence in the target communes. The data indicates poverty rate reduced in period 2011- 2015. In 2016 based on the new multidimensional national poverty line for period 2016- 2020, poverty rate is increased in all target communes.

Table 11: Incidence of Poverty in Targeted Communes

Name of communes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bao Ninh	1.62	1.21	1.09	0.7	0.68	0.74
Hai Ninh	22	20.8	18.8	14.4	8.1	11.9
An Thuy	13.18	10.32	7.23	6.04	4.68	9.11
Son Thuy	13.6	12.2	10.1	5.45	4.3	12.5
Ngu Thuy Bac	19.78	17.93	16.64	14.8	11.43	11.09

Source: PPTA consultants- Data collection from field visits at sub- project area, 2016

52. Agriculture production is still predominant in these communes with range from 35% to 80% of total gross output of the commune. Fishery is one of main income sources in these communes.

Table 12: Share of sub- sector in commune's economy, 2015

Name of communes	Bao Ninh	Hai Ninh	An Thuy	Son Thuy	NguThuy Bac
Share in total commune economy					
Agricultural sector (%)	55	85	37.69	35.6	80
Of which: fishery (%)	50	23	na	na	60
Industrial sector (%)	45	15	62.31	30.05	20
Service sector (%)				34.35	
Income per capita (VND million/person- year)	27.6	26.4	28.5	29.5	21.9

Source: PPTA consultants- Data collection from field visits, December, 2016

53. Land use status: According to the statistics of communes in 2016, the subproject has caused impact on land of households and organizations in the territory of five communes. Determining the effectiveness of land use right certificate shows that by the time of socio-economic survey and IOL, most of the households have been issued land use right certificate.

54. Education: There are primary schools, secondary schools and kindergarten school in the subproject communes. High school is located in the centre of district or inter-commune points where pupils in the nearby communes are easy to access to the school.

55. Health: there is general hospital in Dong Hoi city, Quang Ninh district and Le Thuy district and health stations are located in communes. All of the subproject communes have health stations and doctors/nurses of the health stations go to villages to check health status for people. Most children in the province are vaccinated and people in the province are taken medical care and treatment of common diseases before being introduced to the district hospital or provincial hospital in case of serious illness.

B. Information on affected households

56. A sample socio-economic survey has been carried out in December 2016 covering 100% of total AHs in five subproject affected communes. Consultations with local authority, mass organizations, AHs were carried out in all affected communes. Secondary data were also collected in all communes. Results of the socio-economic survey are summarized as follows.

57. **Demographic characteristics:** Among 21 affected households with the total of 94 people. In which, there is no significant gender difference with 192 men (49.6%) and 195 women (50.4%). The average size of household in subproject area is 4.5 people. This is also the average rate in the mountainous rural areas - see Table 6.

58. The main agricultural activities in the sub-project area are cultivation and livestock and some households do fishing.

59. **Income:** Out of 21 AHs in the subproject area, there is no household under new poverty line of MOLISA. According to the survey, the monthly average income of households is VND 4,500,000 to VND 5,000,000/household/month (averagely VND 1,100,000 /person/month).

60. **House status:** Most of AHs own their private house. Households own grade 4 house with tiling roof accounts for 56.7% which is the popular and typical structure in the subproject area. One floor house with flat roof accounts for 16.8%, stable house with two or more floors accounts for 23.5% and other types of house account for 3%.

61. **Domestic water supply and sanitation:** Most of surveyed HHs reported that they use the clean water supply sources from dug wells (93%) and drilled wells (7%). Regarding sanitation, around 67.5% of surveyed HHs have septic tanks, 23.5% of surveyed HHs used separated

septic tanks, 9.0% of surveyed households used 2-compartment and semi-septic compartment toilets. No HHs reported that they don't have toilets.

62. **Energy:** The most commonly used power source for lighting is electricity from the national grid (100%). For cooking, the main types of fuel to be used are oil and gas (93%), coal (2%), electricity or biogas (5%).

63. **Language:** All people in the subproject area are Kinh people and all of them use National language in communication.

64. **Ethnic minorities:** In the subproject area, all Kinh people do not have ethnic minority households.

C. Social impact assessment

65. **Potential negative project impacts.** A social impact assessment (SIA) has been conducted through socio-economic survey and Inventory of loss (IOL) and community consultation to identify both positive and negative impacts caused by the subproject, and measures of negative impact mitigation and enhancing subproject benefits to local people. Results of SIA show that land acquisition is insignificant so that it does not much impact on incomes and livelihoods of APs.

66. For use of local labor during the subproject implementation process: because the education level and qualification of ethnic minority labor in the subproject's area are limited, so workers from other regions will take job opportunities of local labor in the area. However, these workers may cause risks disease transmission to ethnic minority people, especially women such as sexually transmitted infections like HIV and also social evils like drugs.

67. The construction of the subproject may cause negative impacts on women. However, these impacts are not significant because a few of workers from outside and construction duration is short. Moreover, mitigation measures will be considered through the processes of design, compensation and resettlement. In addition, during the construction process, environmental pollution such as dust, construction waste and noise may affect people. The impacts can be mitigated through mitigation measures proposed through EMP.

68. **Expected Positive impacts.** The subproject will bring a lot of positive effects to local people. The expected positive impacts are as follows:

- (i) To Improve transportation conditions in project communes where the poor people live; improve accessibility to the markets, production locations, health centers and schools of local people; reduce living costs and improve potential for adding value to agricultural products;
- (ii) To create new jobs/works for local people leading to improving income for them and/or vulnerable persons from the subproject;
- (iii) To provide opportunities to improve the role of women and enhance their participation in community activities through gender action plan; and
- (iv) To directly contribute to poverty alleviation in the subproject commune.

D. Measures taken to minimize the negative impacts

69. In order to mitigate negative impacts on local peoples, at all stages of the project, the project staff will disseminate project information to and conduct consultations with people to ensure that they will get maximum benefit from the subproject outcomes in a culturally appropriate manner such as: mitigation of impacts on land acquisition, avoiding impacts on religious works of people in the locality. During the construction process, the contractor should use dust and noise mitigation measures and restore quality of road if construction vehicles cause damage to the road. The

contractor also needs to use measures of disseminating and preventing risks of sexually transmitted infection and discouraging or preventing social evils.

70. The subproject does not affect negatively livelihoods of ethnic minority people. Thus, it is not necessary to establish a livelihood restoration program. Affected ethnic minority households will benefit from resettlement activity in accordance with the resettlement policy and programs/policies of the province. Thus, implementation and management costs for activities of livelihood restoration are included in the resettlement implementation cost budget.

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information dissemination

71. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PMU will assist the CARB in publicly disseminating the final RP as approved by the PPC and ADB. The subproject information booklet will be made available in the Vietnamese language and delivered to affected community.

72. APs are notified in advance of resettlement activities, including community meetings to disseminate subproject information about the scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan. They are also involved in public meetings to discuss (i) detailed measurement survey results; (ii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iii) compensation rates and amounts, (iv) payment of compensation and other assistance; and (v) the grievance redress mechanism.

73. This RP will be uploaded in ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to people through commune and village meetings. The staff of CPC and mass organizations will disseminate the information to community through loud speakers and other oral communication means in traditional market days as well as in public meetings.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

74. Public consultations and community participation is encouraged in all the project cycle, including planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring. The objective of the Public Consultation and Participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project and different stakeholders including APs to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the Project. Feedback from consultations plays an important role in the planning process, leading to the formulation of mitigation measures and compensation plans for project-affected communities, and for environmental mitigation measures.

75. The aims of Public Consultation and Participation are to:

- (i) provide full and impartial information to affected persons about the subproject, its activities, and potential impacts that affect them, and to provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject;
- (ii) explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of options for, and ensure APs participation in the design of mitigation measures;
- (iii) gather information about the needs and priorities of APs as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities;
- (iv) obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of APs on activities to be undertaken in resettlement planning and implementation, in particular on the location for resettlement, planning and design of housing (if necessary), land and

- community facilities, and the development and implementation of the livelihood program to affect livelihood restoration and development;
- (v) provide a mechanism for continued dialogue, raising of concerns and monitoring of implementation; and
 - (vi) Exploring options for the co-management of natural resources through participatory approaches aimed at sustainable use and conservation.
 - (vii) The method of consultation and participation has to ensure two-way exchange of information between the affected community and the project in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, taking into account gender issues, social justice and the principle of equality.

76. **Consultation and participation during the RP preparation.** Five focus group discussions and consultation community consultation were conducted with local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs in December 2016 and April 2017. The objective of the consultation meetings was to provide information, as much as possible, on the subproject to local authorities, mass organizations, APs and non-APs, and discuss and document their comments on subproject issues. Specifically, the following subjects were presented and discussed:

- (i) subproject description: location, size and scope of impacts;
- (ii) the subproject's implementation plan;
- (iii) the Sub-Project's policies in terms of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as eligibility criteria;
- (iv) the Sub-Project's grievance redress mechanism; and
- (v) issues related to gender, restoration of incomes, livelihood and other support policies

77. Results from observations and consultation meetings with local authority, organizations and affected people are summarized as follows:

- (i) affected and non-affected people support and agree with improvement and upgrading of the road;
- (ii) during the meetings, the potential impacts of the subproject in terms of land acquisition were duly discussed with APs whose lands and assets will be affected; All agreed that the impact of subproject is marginal however all impacts on the assets should be compensated and assisted;
- (iii) The APs agreed with the subproject's principle on compensation and resettlement assistance;
- (iv) During the detailed design phase, it is necessary to consult with communal authority and local people;
- (v) It was noted that the environmental impacts of the subproject during construction are inevitable, but these can be minimized with the proposed mitigation measures in the EMP;
- (vi) It is necessary to have proper construction method especially for the road section running through residential area, structures of households near the road, structures of CPC, school, bridge and culvert in the territory of communes. During the construction period, the traffic should be controlled so that the disturbances to transportation, production and business of local people as well as enterprises will be avoided.

- (vii) Before civil work commencement, it is necessary to check the condition of houses close to the road to avoid the dispute on the cracking of the house;
- (viii) It was proposed that meaningful consultation with and participation of women in the process of RP implementation, management and monitoring will be continuously undertaken in next steps;
- (ix) APs proposed that the compensation payment should be paid at one time and before the start of construction. The APs also mentioned that the issues on the quality of the subproject should be considered and that they are willing to be representative in the Community Monitoring Board during subproject construction;
- (x) Complaints of APs should be resolved timely and successfully.

Table 13: Participants of public consultation meetings

No.	Communes	Location	Participants	Number of participants	Number of ethnic minority participants	Number of participating women
1	Bao Ninh	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	9	0	2
2	Hai Ninh	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	19	0	4
3	An Thuy	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	23	0	3
4	Son Thuy	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	7	0	2
5	Ngu Thuy Bac	CPC	Representatives of CPC, union, affected HHs	9	0	1

78. **Consultation and participation during RP implementation.** During the implementation phase, the PMU coordinates with compensation, assistance and resettlement board and Commune PC to disseminate subproject information using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings for which subproject APs and beneficiaries are invited. The PMU will deliver the Project Information Brochure (PIB) and other documents of the subproject to the APs.

79. Local people, especially affected persons have right to work for the subproject as specified in the Gender Action Plan and in this RP. All communities have rights to monitor not only the construction of the subproject but also the implementation of the RP (see part XI – Monitoring and evaluation), and their representatives should be members of the Community Monitoring Board of the commune to monitor the implementation process. They can make grievance if they find any illegal actions or things they disagree as specified in Section V.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

80. In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, a well-defined grievance redress mechanism needs to be established. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Grievances redress mechanism of the project will be followed Law on complaint No. 02/2011/QH13 and regulation on grievance at

Government Decree 75/2012/NĐ-CP dated 20/11/2012. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

81. **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 60 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

82. **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

83. **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70 days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

84. **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.

85. The grievance redress mechanism has been disclosed to APs during RP preparation and will be continuously disseminated to people during RP implementation.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

86. The legal and policy framework for dealing with the resettlement impacts of the subproject is given based on relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SPS 2009). In this section, the relevant policies and laws of Vietnam, including policies of Quang Binh Province, and policies of ADB are outlined, then if difference between these policies (of Vietnam and of ADB) exist, reconciliation is done to establish policies and principles to be applied under this subproject.

A. ADB Policies

87. **Involuntary Resettlement.** The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts on people, HHs, businesses and others in the implementation of development project. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the involuntary resettlement must be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives, and enhance or at

least restore the living standards of the affected persons to at least their pre-project levels. The SPS June 2009 also stresses on a new objective of improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The policy applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement 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 those results in displacement.

88. Indigenous Peoples (IP)/Ethnic Minorities (EMs). The main objectives of ADB's IP safeguards policy under the SPS 2009² are to: (i) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected persons, where possible; (ii) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected persons when avoidance is not possible; and (iii) assist in strengthening country safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks. The policy is triggered if a subproject directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of EMs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that EMs own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Should ADB projects affect EMs, a set of general policy requirements are observed to maintain, sustain, and preserve their cultural identities, practices, and habitats (SR-3 of SPS 2009). A set of special requirements are in place should projects be (i) within ancestral domains and lands and related natural resources, (ii) commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of EMs; (iii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iv) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact on livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of EMs.

89. All people living in the territory of the subproject communes are Kinh people. The subproject also does not cause effect on the identity, culture and life of people. Thus, RP will be established and REMDP is not required for the subproject.

B. National Laws on Involuntary Resettlement

90. Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house. In addition, the Government has enacted a number of laws, decrees and regulations that constitute the legal framework for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement. The principal documents include the Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13, dated 29/11/2013, providing Vietnam with a comprehensive land administration law; Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 on compensation, assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement in the event of land recovery by the State; Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP, dated 15/5/2014 specifying the methods for land pricing and land price frameworks in the event of land recovery by the State and Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 providing guidelines on implementation of the Land Law 2013 and Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, and Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT, dated 30 Jun 2014, guiding on implementation of Decree 44/2014/ND-CP.

91. Laws, decrees and decisions relevant to public disclosure of information include the Law on Land, No. 45/2013/QH13, Article 67, requiring disclosure of information to the DPs prior to recovery of agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

92. Decisions by Quang Binh PPC on land acquisition and resettlement include:

²Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

- (i) Decision No. 36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 22th December 2014 on promulgating unit price for types of land and classifying position of land in urban and commune in the period of 2015 - 2019.
- (ii) Decision No. 08/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 10th February 2015 by PPC on promulgating unit price for kinds of crop, assistance and compensation for aquaculture and movement of tomb when land is acquired by the State in Quang Binh province.
- (iii) Decision No. 01/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 23th January 2014 on unit price for houses and structures constructed on land when land is acquired by the State in Quang Binh province.
- (iv) Decision No. 22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 09th September 2014 on compensation, assistance and resettlement when land is acquired by the State in Quang Binh province.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement

93. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013, including Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP, the policies and practices of the national Government have become more consistent with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government policies and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

94. The following table provides a gap analysis of ADB's Policy (SPS 2009) and Government's policy on involuntary resettlement and ethnic minority, and measures for filling gaps applied for the subproject.

Table 54: Gap Analysis between Viet Nam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and project policy: Involuntary Resettlement and ethnic minority

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
<p>Identification of severely impacted APs who lose productive land</p>	<p>Involuntary resettlement impacts deemed significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets</p> <p>ADB Safeguard category definitions: https://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/safeguard-categories</p>	<p>APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p><i>Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:</i></p>	<p>HHS to be deemed severely affected if they are to experience loss of 10% or more of productive assets and/or physical displacement</p>
<p>Meaningful consultations in planning and implementing resettlement programs</p>	<p>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 monitoring and evaluation 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 Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 2</i></p>	<p>Public consultation is required for the preparation of district land use plans (Land Law article 43).</p> <p>Notification of between 90-180 to be given to affected land users (Land Law Article 67)</p> <p>On approval of compensation arrangements, detailed information on arrangements to be provided to affected persons, and provision for involvement of the Fatherland Association to mediate in case of disagreements/grievances. (Land Law Article 69)</p>	<p>Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons, mass organizations and civic organizations as part of REMDP preparation throughout project cycle.</p>

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Compensation (general)	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 3</i></p>	<p>Provision for cash at or replacement land of the same land use purpose (Land Law Article 74).</p> <p>Provision for valuation by licensed valuers (Land Law Articles 114 to 116 and Decree 44/2014/ND-CP).</p> <p>Provision with compensation for cost moving (Land Law Article 91).</p> <p>Provision of interest for compensation in case of late payment (Land Law Article 93).</p>	<p>Land and non land assets will be compensated at replacement costs. APs are to be consulted in determining arrangements whereby they receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.</p>
Determination of compensation rates for houses and structures	<p>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</p> <p><i>SPS Appendix 2: Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement</i></p>	<p>Houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. (Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1)</p> <p>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, article 9)</p>	<p>Full compensation at replacement cost to be paid for all structures. No deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation to be made.</p>

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Transparency, consistency and equitability in negotiated settlements	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. <i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 6</i>	No regulation	Rents and conditions for temporary use of land or assets will be negotiated with land users. Restoration will be to equal or better condition.
Provisions for APs who do not have 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. <i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 7</i>	For displaced households who 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 Article 79). The Land Law (Article 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. <i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 8</i>	Requirement for preparation of plans for compensation, support and resettlement. (Land Law Article 67) according to prescribed procedures (Article 69). Contents of plans provided in Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 28.	REMDPs to be prepared for each subproject

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
Disclosure of draft resettlement plan	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p> <p><i>SPS Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 9</i></p>	Full disclosure of detailed arrangements and compensation plans to affected persons. (Land Law Article 69)	Disclose draft REMDPs for each subproject, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons, and other stakeholders.
Ethnic Minorities			
Action planning	Prepare an EM Development Plan (EMDP) that is based on the social impact assessment and meaningful consultation with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected EM 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 EMs 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.

Issue	ADB SPS requirement	Provision in Viet Nam Land law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, 44/2014/ND-CP	Project Policy
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 in 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 on RP and EMDP implementation	No monitoring indicators indicated	The IA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.

D. The project's policy

95. In pursuit of the above resettlement objectives, the following specific principles are adopted:
- (i) Poor and vulnerable non-titled land users will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socioeconomic status. The type of assistance will be identified during RP preparation as per consultation with APs.
 - (ii) Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be
 - (i) Temporarily affected land will be restored to based on the principle of replacement cost.pre-Project conditions.
 - (ii) RCS shall be carried by an experienced valuing unit to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.
 - (iii) Assistance on life and production stabilization will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The subproject will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable persons and will be entitled to participate in an income restoration program, which will be mainstreamed in the District Extension Program.
 - (iv) Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the current Provincial regulations for those below the official poverty line, and for vulnerable groups (e.g. female-headed HHs, elderly headed HHs etc.) as per consultation results.
 - (iii) Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated open to use of similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse impact on affected community.
 - (iv) The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible.
 - (v) The RP shall be updated and consultants will be recruited to assist the RP updating, implementation and monitoring.
 - (vi) Key information in the RP, including result of DMS, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the APs in an understandable format and in the local language, such as the posting of the full RP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the APs.
 - (vii) Meaningful consultation with affected community will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated RP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
 - (viii) Internal monitors of RP implementation will be carried out.
 - (ix) Civil works will not be issued a notice to proceed (NTP) for any subproject or project component that entails involuntary resettlement in accordance with the approved RP for that subproject or component until (I) compensation payment and relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**A. Eligibilities**

96. Legal rights to the land concerned determine eligibility for compensation with regard to land. There are three types of APs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost in

entirety or partially, ii) persons who lose land they occupy, do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognized or recognizable under national laws, or, iii) persons who lose land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.

97. All APs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (land, structures, trees and crops), and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

98. Non-eligible APs including those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility will coincide with the day of announcement of the land acquisition within subproject areas as declared and published broadly by the District People Committee.

B. Compensation and assistance

99. The compensation unit price for land, structures and trees and crops applied for resettlement cost estimate of this RP is based on the compensation unit price for land (land prices for the period 2015 - 2019), structures and trees and crops issued by Quang Binh provincial People's Committee in recent years. A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to verify the current unit prices of the PPC for land and other assets. Results of the assessment indicate that the current prices for land, houses and structures and crops and trees issued by Quang Binh provincial People's Committee for compensation are acceptable. The compensation prices for lands and non-land assets will be updated at time of resettlement implementation based on results of replacement cost survey conducted by an independent qualified and experienced evaluator.

100. **Compensation for land:** The compensation unit prices for land at the time of preparing the RP follow the unit prices for lands stipulated in Decision 36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 22th December 2014 by Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee on promulgating unit price of types of land in the period 2015 – 2019. Compensation in cash for the acquired land is at replacement cost. Average compensation price: for production forest land is VND 8,000 (The price is proposed through the replacement cost survey at the time of conducting IOL). Total compensation cost for affected land is VND 33,280,000.

101. For Public agency land there is no compensation for the affected land but it will be provided assistance equivalent to 100% of compensation price for the affected land. Assistance in cash for the acquired land is at replacement cost. Total assistance cost for affected land under management of public agencies is VND 768,310,000.

102. Average compensation price for 1m² of residential land is VND 166,822. Total compensation cost for affected residential land is VND 178,5000,000.

103. **Compensation for structures:** The compensation unit price for structures and houses is stipulated in Decision No. 01/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 23th January 2014 on promulgating construction unit price of house and structure on land to be the base for determining compensation and assistance value when land is acquired by the State in 2016 in Quang Binh province. Total compensation cost for affected structures on land of 12 households is VND 139,393,000.

104. **Compensation for trees:** Decision No. 08/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 10th February 2015 by Quang Binh PPC on promulgating compensation unit price for crop, assistance for aquaculture and relocation of tomb when land is acquired by the State in Quang Binh province. Total compensation cost for affected trees of households is VND 14,270,000.

105. In addition, compensation, assistance and resettlement for the subproject will be based on Decision No. 22/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 09th September 2014 by Quang Binh PPC on promulgating compensation and assistance policy when land is acquired by the State in Quang Binh province. Total compensation for affected trees and crop of HHs is VND 46,178,000. Total compensation cost for affected trees and crop under management of Thanh Son CPC is VND 2,450,000.

106. **Assistance for life stabilization:** According to REMDF of the project, households who lost 10% or more than 10% of their agricultural land holding will receive an assistance for stabilizing their life. In this subproject, all of the 03 households have production land insignificantly affected (<10%). The compensation price in accordance with the replacement cost survey at the time of conducting IOL is VND 8,000/m². Total compensation cost for affected crop is VND 28,464,000.

107. **Assistance for job changing/creation:** For the households who lost their agricultural land (annual/perennial crop land): Following the provincial policy, the cash assistance equivalent to five times the value of their affected land. Total assistance cost for occupational training/job creating for affected households is VND 93,254,000. According to policy of Quang Binh province, these households will be provided allowance equivalent to five times of land price. Total allowance amount for occupational training and job creation is VND166,400,000.

108. **Assistance for vulnerable households:** none of the subproject affected households is under vulnerable group.

C. Entitlement matrix

109. Entitlement Matrix to be applied for this Sub-Project is presented in the Table 15 below.

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

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix³

Entitled Persons	Type & Level Of Impact	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
A. AGRICULTURAL LAND			
A.1. Permanently affected agricultural land			
Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC	<p>Losing less than 10 percent of total productive landholding</p> <p>Total 4,160 m² of production forest land under the use right of three households is acquired by the subproject.</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost at current market prices for affected portion; if the remaining land is not viable cash compensation at replacement cost for entire affected land parcel; and</p> <p>Compensation for standing crops at market price (if any); and</p> <p>job training/creation assistance equivalent to maximum of 5 times the value of acquired land value but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation in locality.</p>	<p>AHs will be noticed about land acquisition at least 90 days before and fully receive the compensation at replacement cost before site clearing at least 01 (one) month.</p> <p>Level of assistance for job training/creation, decided by PPC.</p> <p>Implemented by DRCs</p>
Public organizations	Total 84,920 m ² of various types of agriculture land under management of public agencies is affected by the subproject in which there is 3,558 m ² of affected annual crop land and 81,362	<p>a/ No compensation for affected land but support equivalent with not exceeding 100% of compensation value of the affected land; and</p> <p>b/ Cash compensation at current market prices for standing crops on the affected land, If any.</p> <p>Total 84,920 m² of various types of agriculture land under management of public agencies is affected by the subproject in which there is 3,558 m² of affected annual</p>	The compensation amount must be paid to account of affected commune and used for infrastructure improvement of the commune

³ In case there are categories of impacts and DPs that are identified during the preparation of the RP/REMDP that are not included in this matrix, appropriate entitlements/compensation will be included in the updated REMDPs and no provision in this matrix can be lowered in the preparation of RP/REMDP.

	<p>m² of protection forest land.</p>	<p>crop land and 81,362 m² of protection forest land. There is no compensation for the affected land but it will be provided assistance equivalent to 100% of compensation price for the affected land.</p> <p>Assistance in cash for the acquired land is at replacement cost. Total assistance cost for affected land under management of public agencies is VND 768,310,000.</p>	
<p>B. RESIDENTIAL AND/OR NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND</p>			
<p>B.1. Permanently Affected Residential and/or Non-Agricultural Land</p>			
<p>Owners with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC</p>	<p>Loss of residential and/or non-agricultural landholding without houses and structures built thereon.</p> <p>Total 1,070 m² of residential land under the use right of 18 households in An Thuy and Hai Ninh communes is acquired by the subproject.</p>	<p>As a priority, allocation of replacement land: (i) equal to area and same type of affected land up to a maximum of land quota in province of project at a location satisfactory to DP; (ii) with full title in the names of both the household head and his/her spouse; and (iii) without charge for taxes, registration and land transfer charges; or, if DP opts,</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected land. The compensated area does not exceed the residential land quota in the locality; and</p> <p>Cash compensation for the area greater than land quota at replacement cost based on current market prices for agricultural land plus an allowance equal to 20 to 50% (as per provincial decision) of the average affected residential land value.</p>	<p>a/ The DRC will determine availability of replacement land and consult with APs</p> <p>b/ If affected landholding is under dispute: Compensation is put in escrow account until land dispute is resolved.</p> <p>Affected household should be informed three months before their land is acquired by the project.</p> <p>Affected HHs will fully receive compensation and allowance by replacement cost prior to site clearance.</p>

C. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED HOUSE AND STRUCTURE			
C.1. Other Structures, e.g., kitchens, toilets, animal sheds, fences, foundations, etc.			
Owners of structures	Partially or totally affected structures or other property There are 12 end posts, 237m ² of various types of structure and one tomb of 12 households affected by the subproject.	Cash compensation at full replacement cost with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; OR In-kind assistance to relocate affected structures or property; OR Cash assistance to repair of property to original or better condition.	Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures. Costs for repairing the remaining house/structure should be negotiate with DP.
D. COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED CROPS AND TREES			
Owners of crops and/or trees	Loss of annual crops The subproject is expected to affect 3,558 m ² of rice.	If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, cash compensation of un- harvested crops at market values based on the average production over past 3 years. No compensation for crops if harvested	A minimum of 3 months' notice to harvest crops; Owners of crops and/or trees are entitled to compensation regardless of whether they possess land use rights Calculation of compensation for crop is based on the highest productivity of one crop during the last 3 years.
	Loss of perennial crops, fruit and timber trees and tree fences Total number of 313 trees of various types is affected by the subproject.	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. APs have the right to use salvageable trees.
E. PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCE			
E. 1. Economic Rehabilitation Assistance			
Hộ gia đình bị thu hồi đất	Job training/Creation	Support to vocational training, occupation change and job seeking to be provided according to plans developed	Eligibility will be confirmed during DMS.

<p>nông nghiệp</p>	<p>allowance Total 4,160 m² of production land of three households (less than 10%) is acquired by the subproject (specified in Item A1).</p>	<p>and approved concurrently with plans for compensation, support and resettlement. Plan development to be undertaken by Provincial and District level People's Committees who shall organize consultations with, and give explanation and assimilate opinions from, people whose land is recovered⁴. Cash assistance equal to maximum of 5 times of compensation value for affected land area but not exceed land quota in locality⁵. If DP requests for training, he/she will be entitled to a free training course. According to the policy of Quang Binh province: allowance for occupational training and job creation: allowance in cash equivalent to five times of agriculture land price for the entire acquired agriculture land in accordance with the provincial unit price table. Total 4,160 m² of production land of three households (less than 10%) is acquired by the subproject (specified in Item A1).</p>	<p>Level of assistance for job training/creation decided by PPC The assistance will be paid to affected households by the time of conducting compensation payment and before conducting site clearance.</p>
<p>F. ASSISTANCE FOR REMOVING TOMB</p>			
<p>All project affected tombs of households have to be removed</p>	<p>Removing tomb to other place to be rebuilt There is one tomb in Hai Ninh commune affected by the subproject and removed.</p>	<p>According to policy of Quang Binh province: an allowance of VND 5,000,000 will be provided to households self-removing their tomb to other place.</p>	<p>Assistance amount will be paid one time prior to site clearance.</p>

⁴ Land Law (2013) Article 84

⁵ Decree 47/2014/ND-CP (Regulations on Compensation, Support and Resettlement upon Land Expropriation by the State) Article 20

III. RESETTLEMENT

110. In this stage, there is no affected household has to relocate. This section will be updated during the DMS and updating REMDP. Relocation options of households will be consulted in detailed and resettlement site will be arranged (if needed).

IV. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

111. Out of 85 households on land, there are 36 households under vulnerable groups. During the DMS and updating the REMDP, impacts on land and identification of vulnerable groups shall be updated. Addition to compensation and cash allowances for them, vulnerable households will be participated in an income and livelihood restoration program (if needed) which shall be developed during project implementation based on results of a need assessment for income and livelihood restoration and accepted by the ADB before the civil work commencement

V. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

112. **Replacement cost.** A rapid replacement cost assessment has been undertaken via consultation with local authorities and local people to determine compensation unit price issued by the PPC and the results indicate that the current prices for houses and structures and crops and trees issued by Quang Binh provincial People's Committee for compensation are acceptable. The compensation prices for lands and non-land assets will be updated at time of resettlement implementation based on results of replacement cost survey conducted by an independent qualified and experienced evaluator. For this RP, the selected price for compensation will be calculated in accordance with the issued unit price. The market price of land and crops are presented in Table 16,17 and 18. All these prices will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement and shall be updated during RP implementation process.

Table 16: Replacement cost for land

No.	Items	Unit	Areas	Position	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) ⁶	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
I	Dong Hoi city					
1	Bao Ninh commune					
1.1	<i>Protection forest land</i>	VND/m ²	Dong Bang commune	1	8,000	8,000
				2	6,000	8,000
II	Quang Ninh district					
1	Hai Ninh commune					
1.1	<i>Residential land</i>	VND/m ²	Dong Bang commune	1	175,000	175,000
1.2	<i>Protection forest land</i>	VND/m ²		1	8,000	8,000
				2	6,000	8,000
1.3	<i>Production forest land</i>	VND/m ²		1	8,000	8,000
			2	6,000	8,000	

⁶ Decision No: 36/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 22th December 2014 by Quang Binh PCC

III	Le Thuy district					
1	Ngu Thuy Bac district		Dong Bang commune			
1.1	Protection forest land	VND/m ²		1	8,000	8,000
2	An Thuy commune		Dong Bang commune			
2.1	Residential land	VND/m ²		1	150,000	150,000
2.2	Annual crop land	VND/m ²		1	33,000	33,000
3	Son Thuy commune		Dong Bang commune			
3.1	Annual crop land	VND/m ²		1	33,000	33,000

Table 17: Replacement cost for structures

No.	Items	Unit	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) ⁷	Adjustment coefficient	Unit price multiplied by coefficient (VND)	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
I	Le Thuy district					
1	Kitchen outside house	VND/m ²	1,876,000	1	1,876,000	1,876,000
2	Shop outside house	VND/m ²	2,031,000	1	2,031,000	2,031,000
3	Galvanized metal sheet roof covering	VND/m ²	328,000	1	328,000	328,000
4	Concrete yard	VND/m ²	154,000	1	154,000	154,000
5	Brick end post	VND/m ²	1,294,000	1	1,294,000	1,294,000
6	Iron fence	VND/m ²	116,000	1	116,000	116,000
7	Brick fence	VND/m ²	550,000	1	550,000	550,000
II	Quang Ninh district					
8	Tomb	VND/m ²	Basing on area, material and structure to value			

Table 18: Replacement cost for trees and crops

No.	Trees	Unit	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) ⁸	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
1	Meliaceae (Φ 26-35cm)	VND/m ²	37,000	105,000
3	Centralized casuarina equisetifolia (Φ 16-20cm)	VND/m ²	16,800	16,800
4	Distributed casuarina equisetifolia (Φ 26-35cm)	VND/m ²	30,500	90,000
5	Distributed eucalyptus (Φ 26-35cm)	VND/m ²	30,500	90,000

⁷ Decision No.: 01/2014/QĐ-UBND dated 23th January 2014 by Quang Binh PPC⁸ Decision No.: 08/2015/QĐ-UBND dated 10th February 2015 by Quang Binh PPC

No.	Trees	Unit	Unit price regulated by PPC (VND) ⁸	Proposed replacement cost (VND)
6	Centralized eucalyptus (Φ16-20cm)	VND/m ²	16,800	16,800
7	Distributed acacia (Φ 26-35cm)	VND/m ²	30,500	90,000
8	Guava which can be harvested	VND/m ²	249,000	249,000
9	Ficus microcarpa	VND/m ²	61,000	150,000
10	Beetle palm is being harvested	VND/m ²	150,000	150,000
11	Banana cannot be harvested	VND/m ²	22,000	22,000
12	Banana is being harvested	VND/m ²	100,000	100,000
13	Newly planted barringtonia acutangula	VND/m ²	61,000	61,000
14	Barringtonia acutangula with the height of 2m, Φ>10cm	VND/m ²	415,000	415,000
15	Terminalia catappa with more than four years old	VND/m ²	153,000	153,000
16	Two seasons rice	VND/m ²	8,000	8,000
17	Bush fence	VND/m ²	15,000	15,000

113. **Budget for resettlement: The estimated** cost in accordance with the unit prices above, including compensation for land and asset on land, allowance, cost for maintenance and contingency is VND **1,654,148,151, equivalent to USD 74,011.10** (see Table 19).

114. The resettlement budget is funded by Quang Binh PPC, using the provincial budget and will be allocated sufficiently and on time based on the subproject resettlement implementation schedule.

Table 19: Estimated cost for compensation

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (average)	In cash (VND)
A	Compensation for land				211,780,000
I	Residential land				178,500,000
1	Quang Ninh		-	-	126,000,000
1.1	Hai Ninh commune		720	175,000	126,000,000
2	Le Thuy	VND/m ²	-	-	52,500,000
2.1	An Thuy commune		350	150,000	52,500,000
V	Production forest land				33,280,000
1	Quang Ninh		-	-	33,280,000
1.1	Hai Ninh commune	VND/m ²	4.160	8,000	33,280,000
B	Compensation for tree and crop				14,270,000
1	Quang Ninh				3,192,000
1.1	Hai Ninh commune	VND/tree	190	16,800	3,192,000
2	Le Thuy				11,078,000
2.1	An Thuy commune	VND/tree	123	90,065	11,078,000
C	Compensation for structures				134,393,000
1	Quang Ninh				20,000,000
1.1	Hai Ninh commune	VND/tomb	1	20,000,000	20,000,000

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (average)	In cash (VND)
2	Le Thuy				114,393,000
2.1	An Thuy commune	VND/m ²	249	459,410	114,393,000
D	Assistance				171,400,000
1	Quang Ninh				171,400,000
1.1	Hai Ninh commune				171,400,000
1.1.1	Assistance for occupational training, job changing and job creation	VND/m ²	4.160	40,000	166,400,000
1.1.2	Assistance for relocation of tomb	VND/tomb	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
E	Public				808,416,400
1	Dong Hoi				255,604,000
1.1	Bao Ninh commune				255,604,000
1.1.1	Protection forest land	VND/m ²	31,415	8,000	251,320,000
1.1.2	Tree	VND/tree	255	16,000	4,284,000
2	Quang Ninh				302,132,000
2.1	Hai Ninh commune				302,132,000
2.1.1	Protection forest land	VND/m ²	37,147	8,000	297,176,000
2.1.2	Tree	VND/tree	295	16,800	4,956,000
3	Le Thuy				250,680,400
3.1	Ngu Thuy Bac commune				104,802,400
3.1.1	Protection forest land	VND/m ²	12,800	8,000	102,400,000
3.1.2	Tree	VND/tree	143	16,800	2,402,400
3.2	An Thuy commune				103,976,000
3.2.1	Annual crop land	VND/m ²	2,536	33,000	83,688,000
3.2.2	Rice	VND/m ²	2,536	8,000	20,288,000
3.3	Son Thuy commune				41,902,000
3.3.1	Annual crop land	VND/m ²	1,022	33,000	33,726,000
3.3.1	Rice	VND/m ²	1,022	8,000	8,176,000
F	Total (A+...+E)				1,340,259,400
G	Implementation cost of compensation + assistance + resettlement (2%)	%	2		26,805,188
H	Total (F+G)				1,367,064,588
I	Contingency (10% of H)	%			136,706,458.80
K	Total (H+I)				1,503,771,047
L	VAT (10%)				150,377,105
M	Total (VND)				1,654,148,151
N	Total (USD)				74,011.10

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Provincial level

115. The Quang Binh Provincial People's Committee (PPC) with the role of Executing Agency, is responsible for implementation of resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of PPC include:

- (i) To appraise and approve RP;
- (ii) To issue decisions on approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- (iii) To timely provide the budget for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (iv) To directly supervise provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the RP.
- (v) To authorize the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (vi) To direct the relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (vii) To direct the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

116. The Quang Binh Provincial Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) authorized by Quang Binh PPC as Project Owner, is responsible:

- (i) To manage the project loan allocated for subprojects in Quang Binh province;
- (ii) To establish Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU);
- (iii) To direct PMU to implement all project activities according to the regulations of government and ADB policies;
- (iv) To ensure budget available for implementation of land acquisition in time;
- (v) To coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure timely redress of complaints or grievances of APs;
- (vi) To supervise the project's implementation.

117. The Quang Binh Provincial Project Management Unit (PMU), on behalf of the project owner is responsible for comprehensive RP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of PMU are.

- (i) To prepare, update, and monitor RP implementation of subprojects;
- (ii) To guide LFDC to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RP; and handle with any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met;
- (iii) To coordinate with LFDC and CPCs, conduct information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- (iv) To coordinate with relevant agencies to ensure timely: providing compensation, support and rehabilitation measures, and handle with complaints or grievances of APs;
- (v) To conduct internal resettlement monitoring, establish and maintain resettlement and grievance databases in accordance with procedures and requirements in approved RP and providing regular reports to Quang Binh PPC, DPI and ADB;
- (vi) To implement prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring.

B. District level

118. The DPC undertakes comprehensive management on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The DPC is responsible to the PPC to report on progress, and the result of land acquisition. The DPC's primary task are:

- (i) To approve the schedule and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with RP;
- (ii) To establish a District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB) or LFDC and direct them and relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (iii) To approve and take responsibility on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement plans in the local area; To approve cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work;
- (iv) To take responsibility for issuing LURC, certificate on land owning right of HHs and individuals who have land, house entirely recovered; to adjust LURC for HHs and individuals who have land, house partially recovered, in accordance with authorization;
- (v) To direct Communal People's Committees and relevant organizations on implementation of various resettlement activities;
- (vi) To review and confirm the RP approved by PPC and ADB;
- (vii) To resolve complaints and grievances of APs

C. District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (CARB)

119. Members of the CARB include the chairman/deputy chairman of the DPC (to be the head of the CARB), representative of Environmental and Natural Resource Division, Division of Finance, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, chairman of CPC, affected households, members of farmer union and women union. The main role of the CARB includes:

- (i) To organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;
- (ii) To conduct DMS, consultation and information dissemination activities, design and implement income restoration program, coordinate with various stakeholders;
- (iii) To prepare compensation plan and submit to DPC for approval. Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement alternative; to take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approved RP;
- (iv) To assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated HHs;
- (v) To lead and coordinate with the CPC in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to AHs; and
- (vi) To assist in the resolution of grievances.

D. District Ethnic Department

120. Ethnic minority committees of PPCs will direct EM department of districts and supervise on implementation of EM action plan. Ethnic minority department of districts in combination with PMUs and other agencies is responsible to carry out:

- (i) All mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts of the subproject on EM people;
- (ii) Programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the EM community;

- (iii) Information propagation of HIV/AIDS, women trafficking; Information dissemination on social evils and propaganda on indigenous cultural values and preservation of the values

E. Commune level

121. The CPC will assist the CARB in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the CPC will be responsible for the following:

- (i) To cooperate with District level and with local mass organizations at commune level to mobilize people who will be acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to approved RP;
- (ii) To cooperate with CARB to present reason of compensation for people with acquired land area; disseminate and disclosure compensation plan to people;
- (iii) To assign Commune officials to assist the CARB in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) To identify replacement land for Ahs;
- (v) To sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- (vi) To assist in redressing grievances; and,
- (vii) To actively participate in all resettlement activities.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

122. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 20 including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the RP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities and, (iii) internal monitoring activities.

Table 20: Resettlement and compensation payment plan

Activities	Time
Approval and disclosure of final draft RP	
Endorse final draft RP by PPC and ADB	5/2017
Disclose the endorsed RP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and communes	5/2017
Implementation of the approved RP	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	Quarter II/2017
Conduct public consultation meeting with APs	Quarter II/2017
Conduct IOL and prepare compensation plan (replacement cost survey if required)	Quarter III/2017
Consult APs on the compensation plan	Quarter IV/2017
Update the RP based on results of DMS (if required)	Quarter IV/2017
Submit compensation plan to DPC for review and approval	Quarter IV/2017
Disclose approved compensation plan to Aps	Quarter I/2018
Conduct payment of compensation and allowance	Quarter I/2018
Conduct site clearance	Quarter I/2018
Carry out construction	Quarter II/2018
Monitoring	
Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of RP with LIC's support	Quarter III/2017
LIC support for preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit	Quarter III/2017

Activities	Time
CPMU and ADB	

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

123. The implementation of the RP 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 due to category B and uncomplicated subproject.

A. Community monitoring

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

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

B. Internal monitoring

126. The objectives of internal monitoring is to assess:

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

127. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PMU, the project executing agency. PMU will be responsible for pre-determining the establishment, implementation and activities of each agency in charge of resettlement in province and district. PMU will ensure that information on the resettlement process will be disclosure by compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district. The compensation, assistance and resettlement board of district will submit monthly progress report to PMU. PMU will consolidate all reports from the province into the project implementation monitoring system to be the base for preparing periodical report to submit to ADB.

128. PMU will establish an internal monitoring schedule, indicators, sequence and requirement for report of all subprojects that respond to the REMDF requirements as well as those outlined below. Semi-annual internal monitoring reports are submitted to ADB for review and upload on ADB website. The internal monitoring indicators include:

- (i) Compensation, assistance and resettlement amount paid to affected households in accordance with agreement in resettlement policy framework and RP;
- (ii) Completion of coordination of land acquisition and compensation, and the time of conducting construction as requirement of resettlement;

- (iii) The consent between sequence and procedure of information dissemination to community in comparison with contents in report; and
- (iv) The consent between procedure of grievance redress and the content of grievance redress in report. The sampling indicators will be periodically monitored.
- (v) Affected person and compensation: number of affected people by type of impact; status of compensation and allowance payment, relocation and other assistance;
- (vi) Status of income restoration activity: number of adversely affected or partially affected persons due to (a) lossing production land and/or (b) relocation; number of affected persons under vulnerable group; relocation status of affected persons; status of income restoration assistance;
- (vii) 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, aspiration and major concerns of people in the meetings;
- (viii) Complaint and grievance redress: summary of recorded grievance; implementation steps for redressing the grievance; and, any arising issue needs to be managed by authority at district level and provincial level or assisted by ADB;
- (ix) Financial management: the amount of fund allocated for compensation and other activities; the amount compensated for each affected household;
- (x) Resettlement progress: completion of activities in accordance with the schedule plan; the delay and reason for the delay; adjustment of resettlement schedule;
- (xi) 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;
- (xii) Implementation issues: arising issues, reason and solution for the arising issues.

ANNEX I: COMMUNITY MINUTES AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

Quảng Bình, ngày 26 tháng 04 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiểu dự án được tham vấn:

- Thời gian tham vấn: 8h 00 Ngày 26/04/2017
- Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường Ủy Ban Nhân Dân Xã An Thủy.
- Tên Tiểu dự án: XD tuyến đường du lịch kết nối TP Đông Thái với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (đoạn huyện nối đường Thành Bô tới Sơn Thủy)

II. Thành phần tham dự:

- Đại diện chủ đầu tư:**
 - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Vương Chức vụ Cán Bộ Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư
 - Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Đại diện UBND xã: An Thủy**
 - Ông/Bà Tô Đình Thanh Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã An Thủy
 - Ông/Bà Phan Thanh Lương Chức vụ Phó chủ tịch UBND
 - Ông/Bà Dương Minh Luân Chức vụ Cán bộ văn hóa - xã hội
 - Ông/Bà Tô Tấn Lương Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội Nông Dân
 - Ông/Bà Bùi Văn Lưu Chức vụ Chủ tịch Mặt trận
 - Ông/Bà Phạm Văn Phong Chức vụ Cán bộ Địa Chính
 - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Thủy Kiều Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch Hội Phụ Nữ
- Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:**
 - Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quân Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TĐC
 - Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:**
 - Tổng số người tham dự họp 23 người
 - Trong đó: Nam 20 Nữ 03 Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiêu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng,
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

- Đồng chí Phan Thanh Lương - Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã An Thủy giới thiệu lý do cuộc họp xã thảo luận tham dự bao gồm: đại diện chính quyền, đơn vị tư vấn đến từ ngân hàng ADB và công đồng người dân trong xã
- Bài báo họp, đồng chí Ngô Đức Quân - Chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư giới thiệu về các thông tin về Dự án hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển toàn diện các tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ
- Nội dung chính của buổi tham vấn gồm hai mục chính:
1. Các thông tin chung về dự án: Hạ tầng cơ bản cho phát triển toàn diện tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ

2. Các nội dung về tham vấn cộng đồng bao gồm các vấn đề liên quan đến phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tác động của việc thực hiện dự án, các chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng.

- Đại diện chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình tham gia buổi tham vấn lắng nghe về các vấn đề chung của dự án. Ngoài việc giới thiệu chung về dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nguồn tài trợ vốn. Thì chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư Ngô Đức Quân còn trình bày những thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và khung tái định cư, các quyền lợi hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng được hưởng.

Đồng thời, đồng chí Quân cũng có trình bày quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

Kết thúc nội dung thứ nhất trình bày những nét cơ bản về dự án và khung tái định cư, chính quyền và người dân tham dự cuộc họp đều đồng tình với nội dung chuyên gia tái định cư Ngô Đức Quân đã trình bày.

Về các nội dung liên quan đến tham vấn cộng đồng, bao gồm:

+ Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và tác động của việc thực hiện dự án.

+ Những chính sách bồi thường hiện hành và quyền lợi của đất hương bị ảnh hưởng.

+ Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tuân hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống.

+ Tham vấn về các vấn đề tái định cư và các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tiêu cực đến cộng đồng trong dự án.

Cụ thể, chính quyền đại diện người dân trong cộng đồng cũng rất ủng hộ về hình thức bồi thường bằng tiền mặt đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng (đất ở, đất nông nghiệp...) và các hình thức bồi thường thay thế theo chính sách.

- Đối với các vấn đề hỗ trợ phục hồi thu nhập cho các hộ nghèo bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng bao gồm hỗ trợ giới thiệu việc làm, cũng được biến thành, ủng hộ từ

tất cả thành phần tham dự cuộc họp
kết thúc hai nội dung chính đã trình bày, đại diện công
đồng ông Nguyễn Văn Sáu có đề xuất ý kiến: "Chúng tôi mong
muốn bên dự án có những phiếu khảo sát và bảng giá bồi thường,
chính sách cụ thể tới người dân."

Trả lời cho thắc trên chuyên gia tài chính cũ Ngô Đức
Quân nói: "Bên phía dự án sẽ có một đơn vị kiểm toán
độc lập để có được số lượng ảnh hưởng chính xác và
bảng áp giá bồi thường phù hợp dựa trên sự đồng
th thuận của người dân."

Ngoài ra, đại diện chính quyền và người dân tham
gia đều đồng tình với nội dung trong buổi tham vấn.

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Trong xã bản xã, tất cả các hộ gia đình sinh
sống đều là dân tộc Kinh, không có hộ gia đình
dân tộc thiểu số. Tuy nhiên, chỉ có một vài nhân khẩu
là người dân tộc và tất cả các hộ gia đình bị ảnh
hưởng bởi dự án đều là hộ gia đình dân tộc Kinh.

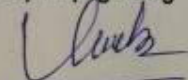
III. Kết luận

- Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình dự kiến bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án đều ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự án mong dự án sớm thực hiện.

Các hộ gia đình cũng đồng thuận phương án bồi thường cũng như chính sách liên quan đến tái định cư.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11^h30' ngày 26 tháng 07 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

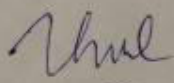

Trần Văn Phong.

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

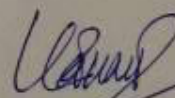


Võ Đình Thành

BQL Tiểu dự án


Nguyễn Văn Vương

Đại diện Tư vấn


Ngô Thị Ánh.

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

Xã... An Thủy... Huyện... Lê Thủy... Tỉnh... Quảng Bình
 Tên tiêu dự án: XI. huyện, chống chu lịch kết nối. Đồng thời với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình
 (theo tuyến nối đường trục BOT đến Sơn Thủy)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	<u>Trần Đình Thanh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Chủ tịch UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
2	<u>Phan Thanh Lương</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Phó chủ tịch UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
3	<u>Trương Minh Tuấn</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CB. Văn hóa - xã hội</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
4	<u>Trần Văn Thanh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Trưởng thôn Bìn Lê</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
5	<u>Nguyễn Văn Sáu</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
6	<u>Nguyễn Văn Hoàng</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
7	<u>Nguyễn Thị Nhung</u>	Nữ	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
8	<u>Trần Văn Hùng</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
9	<u>Châu Văn Lâm</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
10	<u>Ngô Mậu Ba</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
11	<u>Phan Thanh Tuấn</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
12	<u>Trần Văn Tuấn</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
13	<u>Nguyễn Văn Lâm</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
14	<u>Đỗ Văn Anh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
15	<u>Lê Văn Thắng</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
16	<u>Nguyễn Văn Thanh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
17	<u>Phạm Văn Phong</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CB địa chính</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
18	<u>Võ Mạnh Tường</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CT Hội Nông dân</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
19	<u>Bùi Văn Lưu</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CT Mặt trận TB</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
20	<u>Nguyễn Thị Thủy Kiều</u>	Nữ	Kinh	<u>Phó CT Hội Phụ Nữ</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
21	<u>Lê Hải Anh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CB địa chính</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
22	<u>Nguyễn Thị Phương</u>	Nữ	Kinh	<u>Tân Lê - An Thủy</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
23	<u>Nguyễn Việt Vương</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CB Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu tư</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Signature]
Trần Văn Thanh

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

[Signature]


Võ Đình Thành

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Bình, ngày 27 tháng 4 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

VỀ CHÍNH SÁCH AN TOÀN TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ VÀ DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiêu dự án được tham vấn:

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 14h.00' Ngày 27/04/2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Hải Ninh - Quảng Ninh
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: Xây dựng tuyến đường du lịch kết nối TP. Đồng Hới với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (huyện Bắc Ninh - Hải Ninh)

II. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Hoàng, Chức vụ: Cán bộ Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu tư
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện UBND xã: Hải Ninh

- Ông/Bà Phạm Văn Lưu, Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Kiên, Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Xuân Ke, Chức vụ: Cán bộ văn phòng UBND
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Hải, Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội Nông dân
- Ông/Bà Mai Thị Lưu, Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch Hội Phụ nữ
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Minh Lễ, Chức vụ: Phó bí thư Đảng ủy
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thanh Hải, Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội Cựu chiến binh xã

3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quân, Chức vụ: Chuyên gia tư vấn Tái định cư
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ:

4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp: 19 người
- Trong đó: Nam: 16, Nữ: 03, Dân tộc thiểu số: 0

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng,
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

Đại diện chính quyền và cộng đồng người dân trong xã đồng chí
 giải thích lý do cuộc họp và thành phần tham dự
 Đồng chí Ngô Đức Quân - chuyên gia tư vấn tái
 định cư giải thiệu nội dung của buổi tham vấn.
 Giới thiệu chung về dự án bao gồm mục tiêu, địa
 điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các
 hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ
 nguồn vốn.
 Đây là 1 trong 8 tiểu dự án được đầu tư từ
 ngân hàng, tiểu dự án có tên là kết nối chi lịch TP Hố
 Hố - phía Nam Quảng Bình (huyện Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh)

Dự án này phục vụ phát triển giao thông cũng như kinh tế - xã hội trong khu vực, chia tách khu vực hiện chính là sở kế hoạch đầu tư. Dự kiến cuối tháng 6 sẽ thực hiện liên quan đến kiểm đếm, giải phóng mặt bằng, vẽ khung chính sách. Dựa trên khung chính sách của địa phương và trên cơ sở chính sách hỗ trợ từ phía Ngân hàng ADB, các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng trong quá trình thực hiện dự án sẽ được bồi thường và hưởng những chính sách, quyền theo khung chính sách của ngân hàng đã được UBND tỉnh phê duyệt.

Đối với khung chính sách thay thế: tất cả các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án về đất đai, tài sản và vật kiến trúc sẽ được hưởng mức bồi thường bằng tiền mặt khi dự án triển khai sẽ có một ban bồi thường làm việc công khai và dựa trên sự nhất trí của người dân. Tài chính cụ thể hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng sẽ được lựa chọn một trong hai cách:

- + Tài chính cụ thể nhận hỗ trợ tiền mặt từ dự án và tự di chuyển và định cư ở một vị trí khác.
- + Tài chính cụ thể có sự hỗ trợ từ dự án, ban quản lý dự án và chính quyền sẽ tạo điều kiện hỗ trợ nơi ở mới cho hộ gia đình để ổn định sinh kế.
- + Về quy trình khiếu nại: sau 15 ngày thông báo danh sách hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng về các vấn đề liên quan như diện tích bị ảnh hưởng, giá, cách thức bồi thường, ... người dân có quyền được khiếu nại về bồi thường Tài chính cụ thể.

Ngoài ra, những hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng từ dự án sẽ nhận được sự hỗ trợ về phát triển sinh kế như dạy nghề, đào tạo, việc làm, ... để có thể ổn định cuộc sống.

Đối với những hộ gia đình là hộ đơn thân, gia đình chính sách, dân tộc thiểu số, ... cũng nhận được mức đền bù và hỗ trợ phù hợp theo khung chính sách. Đồng chí: Phạm Văn Lưu - Chủ tịch UBND xã có chia sẻ: "Bên cạnh các đồng chí và bà con, việc rồi chúng ta có nghe những thông tin và chính sách liên quan đến

đề án lâm trường sắp tới. Theo như xã soát số hộ thì xã
 Hải Ninh cũng không bị ảnh hưởng quá nghiêm trọng và các
 hộ gia đình sẽ được bồi thường như chính sách đã quy
 định. Thay mặt cho chính quyền xã và bà con cảm ơn
 các anh/chị trong đoàn đi án đã có những buổi tham
 vấn tại công đồng như này và rất mong đề án sớm triển
 khai để việc đi lại, phát triển kinh tế trong vùng được
 thuận tiện."

Ông Lê Ngọc Lễ - người dân thôn Tân Định có ý kiến:
 "Đề nghị ban quản lý dự án thực hiện kiểm đếm công
 khai và có sự giám sát, đồng thuận của người dân.
 Rất mong dự án sớm thực hiện."

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Trong địa bàn xã, tất cả các hộ gia đình đều là
 dân tộc Kinh, không có hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số
 sinh sống tại xã.

III. Kết luận

Chính quyền và nhân dân xã đều đồng tình, ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự án và mong dự án sớm đi vào thực hiện để thuận tiện cho việc đi lại của người dân.

Đại diện chính quyền và người dân đều ủng hộ và tạo điều kiện hỗ trợ tốt nhất để dự án triển khai thuận lợi, chúng tôi đề nghị các cơ quan...

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 17h00 ngày 25 tháng 4 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Handwritten signature]
Nguyễn Văn Hoàng

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

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Tham Văn Tiến

BQL Tiểu dự án

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Nguyễn Việt Vương

Đại diện Tư vấn

[Handwritten signature]
Nguyễn Đức Bình

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

Xã.....Hải Ninh..... Huyện.....Quảng Ninh..... Tỉnh.....Quảng Bình
 Tên tiểu dự án: XD tuyến đường chu lịch kết nối TP Đông Hải với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (đường Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Phạm Văn Liêu	Nam	Kinh	Chủ tịch UBND		
2	Nguyễn Tâm Kiên	Nam	nt	Địa chỉ - XD		
3	Nguyễn Hữu Thái	Nam	nt	CT Hội Nông dân		
4	Mai Thị Liễu	Nữ	nt	PCT Hội phụ nữ		
5	Nguyễn Thanh Thuận	Nam	Kinh	Tân Đình		
6	Phạm Thị Chuyển	Nữ	nt	Tân Đình		
7	Nguyễn Văn Huy	Nam	nt	LT		
8	Nguyễn Thị Duyên	Nữ	nt	LT		
9	Phạm Hồng Phú	Nam	nt	LT		
10	Nguyễn Văn Chương	Nam	nt	Lân Đình		
11	Hoàng Văn Thiện	Nam	nt	LT		
12	Phạm Thị Liên	Nữ	nt	LT		
13	Lê Ngọc Lễ	Nam	Kinh	Tân Đình		
14	Lê Văn Tuy	Nam	nt	nt		
15	Hoàng Xuân Vê	Nam	nt	văn phòng UBND		
16	Hồng Miếu Lễ	Nam	nt	PCT Hội phụ nữ - CT HĐND		
17	Phạm Ngọc Thạch	Nam	nt	p chủ tịch Hội NLDN		
18	Nguyễn Thạch Thái	Nam	nt	CT Hội ECH xã		
19	Nguyễn Việt Vương	Nam	nt	CB xã Kế Hoạch Tân Đình		

Đại diện cộng đồng

Ng: Thanh Huyền

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

Phạm Văn Liêu

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Bình, ngày 26 tháng 04 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

VỀ Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiêu dự án được tham vấn:

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 14h00, Ngày 26/04/2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Sơn Thủy - Lệ Thủy - Quảng Bình
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: XD tuyến đường du lịch kết nối TP Đồng Hới với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (đoạn tuyến nối đường Trầnle BDT đến Sơn Thủy)

II. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Vương, Chức vụ Cán Bộ Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông/Bà Đỗ Văn Đức, Chức vụ Chủ tịch UBND xã Sơn Thủy
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Phúc, Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch UBND
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Luật, Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch UBND
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Thuận, Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch HĐND
- Ông/Bà Trần Hải Cường, Chức vụ Địa chính môi trường
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Dương, Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội Nông Dân
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Văn Thoa, Chức vụ Dân phòng UBND

3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quân, Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TTC
- Ông/Bà, Chức vụ

4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 10 người
- Trong đó: Nam 09 Nữ 01 Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng,
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

Đông chí Nguyễn Văn Thục - Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã Sơn Thủy giới thiệu lý do cuộc họp và thành phần tham dự chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư Ngô Đức Quân - đại diện đoàn tư vấn giới thiệu về các thông tin Dự án. Hà Tăng cơ bản cho phát triển các tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ.

- + Thông báo mức độ ảnh hưởng di dân của dự án
- + Giới thiệu về khung chính sách của tái định cư
- + Các vấn đề về bồi thường
- + Vấn đề về dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Đông chí Ngô Đức Quân đã thực hiện tham vấn với chính quyền địa phương về các vấn đề tái định cư,

xin ý kiến của các hộ dự kiến bị ảnh hưởng của Tiểu dự án.

Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình tham gia buổi họp đều nhất trí và mong muốn dự án sớm thực hiện.

Về hình thức bồi thường: các hộ cũng thống nhất chọn hình thức bồi thường bằng tiền mặt.

Đón với vấn đề hỗ trợ phục hồi thu nhập cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng, các hộ cũng mong muốn được hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt.

Vấn đề về khảo sát giá thay thế: chính quyền và các hộ gia đình cũng nhất trí với các biện pháp được đưa ra, tuy nhiên các hộ gia đình vẫn yêu cầu phương án bồi thường bằng tiền mặt.

Tuyến đường hiện tại đã xuống cấp nặng, khó khăn trong việc đi lại và giao thông tuyến đường còn gây ô nhiễm môi trường: bụi bặm, mưa lầy lội... ảnh hưởng đến đi lại của người dân trên địa bàn và đặc biệt là các hộ hai bên đường.

Nhiều hộ gia đình mong muốn dự án sớm được thực hiện, tuy nhiên công tác bồi thường hỗ trợ cũng cần được xem xét cho hợp lý.

Các hộ mong muốn được hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt, công tác bồi thường phải công khai, có sự tham gia của đại diện các bên liên quan và hộ bị ảnh hưởng. Bồi thường cho các hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng một lần trước khi thực hiện thu hồi dân tích ảnh hưởng. Quá trình thực hiện dự án phải có các chính sách tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho người lao động tham gia vào việc thực hiện dự án và thúc đẩy phát triển kinh tế vùng, đồng thời thực hiện việc giám sát chất lượng công trình.

Chia sẻ tại buổi thảo luận, đồng chí Thục Phó Chủ tịch Ủy Ban Nhân Dân xã Sơn Thủy có nói: "Trước hết cảm ơn đoàn tư vấn và tất cả các đồng chí, cô / bác đã đến tham dự buổi họp. Tuy đã có rất nhiều cuộc tham vấn tại công đồng song mỗi buổi tham vấn

đều rất có ý nghĩa. Mặc dù diện tích bị ảnh hưởng bởi tuyến đường trong dự án không nhiều nhưng cán bộ và người dân đều mong muốn để ăn sớm thực hiện.

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Lại địa bàn xã, tất cả các hộ gia đình sinh sống đều là người dân tộc Kinh, không có hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số.

III. Kết luận

Các hộ gia đình tham dự buổi họp đều nhất trí phương án bồi thường và các chính sách liên quan đến tái định cư.

Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình dự kiến bị ảnh hưởng đều mong muốn dự án sớm thực hiện.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 17h00 ngày 26 tháng 04 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Signature]
Lê Đình Tuấn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

[Signature]
TỊCH
Võ Văn Đức

BQL Tiêu dự án

[Signature]
Nguyễn Văn Vương

Đại diện Tư vấn

[Signature]
Nguyễn Đình Tuấn

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

Xã... Sơn Thủy... Huyện... Lê Thủy... Tỉnh... Quảng Bình
 Tên tiểu dự án: XD huyện đường cũ kết nối TP Đông Hòa với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình
 (đoạn huyện lỵ đường tránh BOT đến Sơn Thủy)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	<u>Đỗ Văn Đức</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CT. UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
2	<u>Nguyễn Văn Đức</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>PC.T. UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
3	<u>Nguyễn Văn Luật</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>PC.T. UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
4	<u>Nguyễn Thị Hiền</u>	Nữ	Kinh	<u>PC.T. UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
5	<u>Trần Hải Cường</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Địa chính, MT</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
6	<u>Đoàn Văn Tuấn</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>V. Phòng UBND</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
7	<u>Lê Doãn Tuấn</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Trưởng thôn La Sơn</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
8	<u>Vương Công Huỳnh</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>Trưởng thôn Ngõ Xá</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
9	<u>Nguyễn Văn Dũng</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CT. Nông dân</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
10	<u>Nguyễn Việt Vương</u>	Nam	Kinh	<u>CB. Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Signature]
Lê Doãn Tuấn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Võ Văn Đức

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Bình, ngày 28 tháng 04 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiêu dự án được tham vấn:

- 1. Thời gian tham vấn: 8h00 Ngày 28/04/2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Bảo Ninh - Quảng Ninh - Quảng Bình
3. Tên Tiêu dự án: XD tuyến đường du lịch kết nối TP Đông thị với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (tuyến Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh)

II. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Vương Chức vụ Cán bộ Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ

2. Đại diện UBND xã: Bảo Ninh

- Ông/Bà Phạm Quang Trung Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã
- Ông/Bà Tô Thanh Sơn Chức vụ CB Địa chính
- Ông/Bà Trần Thị Hải Hằng Chức vụ Chủ tịch MT xã
- Ông/Bà Lai Thị Hồng Vân Chức vụ CT Hội Phụ Nữ
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thanh Bình Chức vụ CT Hội Nông Dân
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ

3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quân Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TPC
- Ông/Bà Chức vụ

4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp 7 người
- Trong đó: Nam 5 Nữ 2 Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

Đồng chí: Phạm Dương Trung - Phó Chủ tịch xã Bảo Ninh giới thiệu lý do cuộc họp và thành phần tham dự

Ông: Ngô Đức Quân - Chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư giới thiệu về một số nội dung của buổi thảo luận

Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp một số thông tin chung: mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn

Dự án hạ tầng cơ bản phát triển toàn diện 4 tỉnh Bắc Trung Bộ, tên tiểu dự án: Xây dựng tuyến đường dự lịch kết nối TP. Đông Hà với các vùng phía Nam Quảng

Bình (huyện Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh)

Đồng chí Ngô Đức Quyền đã thực hiện tham vấn với đại diện chính quyền địa phương và đại diện người dân trong xã về các vấn đề tái định cư, xin ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng của Tiểu dự án.

- + Thông báo mức độ ảnh hưởng dự kiến của dự án
- + Giải thích về khung chính sách của Tiểu dự án.
- + Các vấn đề về bồi thường.
- + Vấn đề về dân tộc thiểu số và giới.

Về hình thức bồi thường: các hộ thống nhất chọn hình thức bồi thường bằng tiền mặt.

Vấn đề về khảo sát giá thay thế: chính quyền và các hộ gia đình cũng nhất trí với các biện pháp được nêu ra. Tuy nhiên các hộ gia đình vẫn ưu tiên phương án bồi thường bằng tiền mặt.

Tái định cư: những hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng sẽ được hỗ trợ từ chi án hoặc từ tái định cư và nhận bồi thường tiền mặt từ dự án. Ngoài ra, sẽ có những chương trình hỗ trợ về đào tạo, nghề, ... nhằm giúp hộ gia đình bị ảnh hưởng nghiêm trọng sớm ổn định và phát triển sinh kế.

Những hộ gia đình thuộc diện tương tự tiền như hộ nghèo, gia đình chính sách, hộ đơn thân, ... sẽ được hưởng mức hỗ trợ theo quy định của dự án.

Trong quá trình dự án đi vào thực hiện, Ban quản lý dự án sẽ ban bố tới đa ảnh hưởng đến hộ dân và các vấn đề liên quan đến môi trường.

Đại diện chính quyền, đồng chí Phạm Quang Trung có chia sẻ: "Dự án tuyến đường Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh qua địa bàn xã theo ước tính sẽ có thể không có ảnh hưởng đến đất đai, tài sản và vật kiến trúc của hộ gia đình. Tuy nhiên, tuyến đường có ảnh hưởng một chút đến diện tích đất rừng thuộc sự quản lý của Ban quản lý rừng phòng hộ II Đồng Hới, phần diện tích đất ảnh hưởng đó hiện nay đã được chuyển đổi sang đất nông nghiệp. Còn những vấn đề liên quan đến bồi thường và quyền lợi sẽ thực

hiện như trong chính sách quy định. Nhìn chung, tiền dự án triển khai sẽ thuận lợi tuy nhiên cần chú ý đến những vấn đề về môi trường. Mong rằng dự án sẽ sớm thực hiện, đây là một thông tin tốt giúp người dân trong xã có điều kiện phát triển kinh tế - xã hội và du lịch."

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Trong địa bàn xã, tất cả các hộ gia đình đều là dân tộc Kinh, không có hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số sinh sống tại xã.

III. Kết luận

Tại dân chính quyền và hộ gia đình đều ủng hộ và mong muốn dự án sớm thực hiện, tạo điều kiện phát triển kinh tế xã hội tại xã.

Chính quyền và người dân sẽ cố gắng và tạo điều kiện hỗ trợ khi dự án đi vào thực hiện.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11h00 ngày 28 tháng 04 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Signature]
Trần Ngọc Nam

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

[Signature]
Phạm Quang Cường

BQL Tiểu dự án

[Signature]
Nguyễn Việt Vương

Đại diện Tư vấn

[Signature]
Ngô Đức Quân

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

Xã... Bảo Ninh... Huyện... Quảng Ninh... Tỉnh... Quảng Bình...
 Tên tiểu dự án: XD huyện đường du lịch kết nối TP Đồng Hới với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình (huyện Bảo Ninh - Hải Ninh)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Phạm Quang Trung	Nam	Kinh	Phó Chủ tịch UBND		
2	Nguyễn Văn Lộc	Nam	nt	Thôn Cổ Phú		
3	Phạm Ngọc Nam	Nam	nt	Thôn Cổ Trung		
4	Đặng Đình Tư	Nam	nt	GP Ban QL Rừng TP		
5	Tạ Thanh Sơn	Nam	nt	Phòng HST CB Địa Chính		
6	Trần Thị Hải Hằng	Nữ	nt	CT Mái Tròn Xã	Hằng	
7	Lại Thị Hồng Vân	Nữ	nt	CT Kênh Phụ Nữ		
8	Nguyễn Thanh Bình	Nam	nt	CT Kênh Nông Dân	Bình	
	Nguyễn Việt Vương	Nam	nt	CB Sĩ Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư		

Đại diện cộng đồng

Phạm Ngọc Nam

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Phạm Quang Trung

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Quảng Bình, ngày 27 tháng 04 năm 2017

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số
DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN 4 TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

I. Thời gian, địa điểm và tiểu dự án được tham vấn:

1. Thời gian tham vấn: 8h00 Ngày 27/04/2017
2. Địa điểm tham vấn: Hội trường UBND xã Ngư Thủy Bắc - Lê Thủy - Quảng Bình
3. Tên Tiểu dự án: XD tuyến đường du lịch kết nối TP Đông Hòa với các vùng phía Nam Quảng Bình
(đảm bảo tuyến đường thành BôI đi đến Ngư Thủy Bắc)

II. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư:

- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Việt Vương Chức vụ Cán bộ Sở Kế hoạch Đầu tư
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: Ngư Thủy Bắc

- Ông/Bà Trần Quang Cả Chức vụ Phó Chủ tịch UBND
- Ông/Bà Trần Công Minh Chức vụ CB Địa chính
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Mạnh Chức vụ Chủ tịch MTKXN xã
- Ông/Bà Trần Thủy Kiêm Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội PVN
- Ông/Bà Trần Quang Thuận Chức vụ Chủ tịch Hội Nông Dân
- Ông/Bà Trần Tuấn Bon Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Tân Phúc
- Ông/Bà Ngô Quang Quảng Chức vụ Trưởng thôn Tân Khai

3. Đại diện nhóm Tư vấn:

- Ông/Bà Ngô Đức Quỳ Chức vụ Chuyên gia tư vấn TDC
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

4. Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi TDA:

- Tổng số người tham dự họp: 09 người
- Trong đó: Nam 08 Nữ 01 Dân tộc thiểu số 0

(Danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

III. Nội dung tham vấn

III.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Giới thiệu chung về dự án, cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản của các hạng mục được đầu tư, chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn;
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi, mức độ, loại hình ảnh hưởng đến tài sản của người dân bởi tiểu dự án
- Phổ biến Khung chính sách Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS và các quyền lợi được hưởng;
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về bồi thường Tái định cư cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...;

III.2. Các nội dung tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động thu hồi đất, các tài sản bị ảnh hưởng của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách bồi thường và quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống; Đặc biệt chú trọng các hộ ảnh hưởng nặng, hộ phải di dời Tái định cư;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng,
- Tham vấn về các tác động tích cực, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực, đến người/cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng;
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác bồi thường Tái định cư và Phát triển dân tộc thiểu số...

VI. Ý kiến thảo luận

IV.1. Các vấn đề về bồi thường, tái định cư

Đồng chí: Trần Quang Cả Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã Ngự Thủy
 báo giới. Thưa lý do cuộc họp và thành phần tham dự
 đại diện đoàn tư vấn tái định cư. Đồng chí
 Ngô Đức Quân có thông qua các nội dung tham vấn
 tại buổi họp bao gồm:
 Chuyên gia tư vấn tái định cư Ngô Đức Quân
 đã thực hiện tham vấn với chính quyền địa phương
 xã hộ gia đình tham gia về thông tin chung của
 dự án như: mục tiêu, địa điểm, quy mô, các
 thông số kỹ thuật của các hạng mục đầu tư,
 chủ đầu tư và nhà tài trợ nguồn vốn.
 Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và

khung tài chính cụ và các quyền lợi chính hưởng. Các quy định khác nhau, giải quyết khác nhau về bồi thường tài chính cụ cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

Chính quyền địa phương và các hộ gia đình tham gia buổi họp đều nhất trí, mong muốn dự án sớm thực hiện.

Đồng chí: Trần Quang Cà - Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã Chaise:
"Dự án bước đầu khai sát tuyến đường BOT không liên quan gì đến hộ gia đình về đất đai và tài sản, chỉ có một phần đất đai ảnh hưởng đến diện tích rừng do ban quản lý rừng quản lý, do vậy cũng không có gì quá phức tạp nếu như dự án triển khai".

Đại diện người dân trong thôn: Ông: Trần Tuấn Bảo (thôn Tân Hải) nói:
"Đề nghị ban quản lý dự án và các cơ quan, chính quyền mở rộng tuyến đường cần ngăn được dòng nước về phía Bắc, gần thôn Tân Thuận, có thể làm công, tương để ngăn nước không tràn vào thôn. Mong rằng trong quá trình làm dự án cần chú ý hơn đến vấn đề thủy lợi, môi trường và các vấn đề liên quan đến đền bù (nếu có)".

Đối với vấn đề đã được nêu ra trong buổi thảo luận, đồng chí Ngô Đức Suôn cũng đã chia sẻ thêm và nhấn mạnh việc thực hiện dự án sẽ cố gắng khai phục hồi đa phần để lại hậu quả ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống của người dân trong xã. Các vấn đề về môi trường, ô nhiễm... đều được chú trọng để người dân có điều kiện tốt nhất ổn định cuộc sống và phát triển sinh kế.

Bên cạnh đó, khi dự án triển khai thì sẽ có ban giải phóng mặt bằng, họ sẽ làm việc công khai, kết hợp với chính quyền và người dân sẽ có cụ thể số lượng cũng như mức giá bồi thường phù hợp cho những hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

Đối với những hộ bị ảnh hưởng cần tái định cư thì dự án cũng sẽ hỗ trợ hoặc hộ gia đình tự tái định cư và nhận mức hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt.

Sau khi có thông báo và danh sách hộ bị ảnh hưởng...

phù hợp

Những hộ gia đình thuộc diện ưu tiên: gia đình chính sách, phụ nữ đơn thân, người tàn tật, sẽ được nhận mức hỗ trợ đặc biệt theo khung chính sách về tái định cư quy định.

Cán bộ và người dân địa phương ủng hộ và sẽ hỗ trợ trong quá trình di dân đi vào thực hiện. Mong rằng dự án sẽ sớm triển khai.

III.2. Các vấn đề Dân tộc thiểu số và giới

Trong địa bàn xã tất cả các hộ gia đình đều là dân tộc Kinh, không có hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số sinh sống tại xã.

III. Kết luận

Các hộ gia đình tham dự cuộc họp đều đồng
hình với phương án bồi thường đối với diện tích
đất và tài sản bị ảnh hưởng.

Đại diện chính quyền và hộ gia đình tham
dự buổi tham vấn đều ủng hộ việc thực hiện dự
án.

Truyền thông thành BOT chi trấn Ngụ Thủy Bấy không
ảnh hưởng đến đất và tài sản của hộ gia đình trong
xã nên việc triển khai dự án hết sức thuận lợi.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 11h00 ngày 27 tháng 04 năm 2017

Đại diện cộng đồng

[Handwritten signature]
Trần Tiến Bôn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

[Red circular stamp: UBND NGUYỄN THỦY BẮC HẺ THỦY BẤY KHUẬN QUẢNG BẮC]
[Handwritten signature]
Trần Quang Cả

BQL Tiểu dự án

[Handwritten signature]
Nguyễn Việt Vương

Đại diện Tư vấn

[Handwritten signature]
Ngô Đức Quang

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
 DỰ ÁN HẠ TẦNG CƠ BẢN CHO PHÁT TRIỂN TOÀN DIỆN CÁC TỈNH BẮC TRUNG BỘ

Xã.....Ngũ Thủy Bắc..... Huyện.....Lê Thủy..... Tỉnh.....Quảng Bình
 Tên tiểu dự án: XP huyện đường du lịch kết nối TP Đông Hòa với các vùng phía Nam Đèo Gió
 (đơn vị huyện nổi chỉnh thể ĐĐT cũ bản Ngã Thủy Bắc)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Trần Quang Cả	Nam	Kinh	Phó CT UBND		
2	Trần Công Minh	Nam	Kinh	CB Địa chính		
3	Trần Tiến Mạnh	Nam	Kinh	Chủ tịch NT xã		
4	Trần Thủy Kim	Nữ	Kinh	CT Hội Phụ Nữ		
5	Trần Quang Xuyên	Nam	Kinh	CT Hội Nông Dân		
6	Trần Tiến Sơn	Nam	Kinh	Tân Thuận - NT Bắc		
7	Ngô Quang Sáng	Nam	Kinh	Tân Hải - Ngũ Thủy Bắc		
8	Nguyễn Việt Kiông	Nam	ut	CB Sở Kế Hoạch Đầu Tư		
9	Nguyễn Quang Thủy	Nam	ut	GP Ban QL Rừng NamSB		

Đại diện cộng đồng

 Trần Tiến Sơn

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương

 Trần Quang Cả

ANNEX II: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRES (IOL)
Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in North Central Provinces

Code of questionnaire (should not be recorded by surveyor): ___/___/___; **Date:** ___/___/2016

A-BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name of householder:Age..... Gender: [] (Male=1; Female =2)
 - a) Ethnicity: [] (1=Kinh; 2= Tay; 3=Thai; 4=Dao; 5= Nung; 6=; 7= Muong; 8=H'Mong; 9=Tho; 10=other)
 - b) Education level: [] (0= Illiterate, not attend school; 1=not graduate primary school; 2=graduate primary school; 3= not graduate secondary school; 4= graduate secondary school; 5= not graduate high school; 6= graduate high school; 7= Intermediate college/college; 8=university and post graduate university; 8=other)
 - c) Main occupation: [] (1=cultivation; 2=livestock; 3=business; 4=retirement; 5=worker in factory; 6=the State's official; 7= employees; 8= handicraft; 9= unemployed;10=housekeeper; 11=other)
 - d) Subsidiary occupation:[] (1=cultivation; 2=livestock; 3=business; 4=retirement; 5=working in factory; 6=the State's official; 7= employees; 8= handicraft; 9=unemployed;10=housekeeper; 11=other)
2. Address: Village:Commune:.....District.....Province.....
3. Vulnerable groups: [] (Single women headed HH with dependent person =1; severely affected ethnic minority household =2; HH with disable person =3; Poor HH =4; HH with single elderly =5; HH under preferential policy =6).
4. Number of persons in HH sharing living condition (living and eating activities) []; Male [] Female []
5. Number of persons under the age of 15 years old []; Over the age of 15 years old []
6. Number of persons under ethnicity of: Kinh [] Tay [] Thai [] Dao [] Muong [] Others.....

B. INVENTORY OF LOSSES**7. Acquired land area and legal status of the acquired land area**

Type of land	Total land area being used by HH (m ²)	Affected land area		Status of Land use right	Legal status of the land plot
		Total permanently affected land area (m ²)	Total temporarily affected land area (m ²)		
1=Residential land 2=Garden land 3=Annual crop land 4=Perennial crop land 5=Aquaculture land 6=Non – agriculture land for business 7=Production forest land 8=Protection forest land 9=Other land				1=Owner of land 2= Tenant	1=with LURC 2=without LURC 3=rent land of the State 4=rent private land
Total					

8. Affected house

Type of houses	Total floor area (m ²)	Impact level		Legal status
		Affected floor area (m ²)	(partially affected =1; entirely affected=2)	
1. Villa 2. One floor house, constructed by brick, tile roof and metal sheet roof covering 3. One floor house with reinforced concrete structure, flat roof 4. Two floors house or more 5. Stilts house with wooden wall and floor 6. Temporary house 7. House combining with business shop 8. Business shop outside house				1=with LURC 2=without LURC 3= constructed on agriculture land 4= renting house
Total				

11. Types of affected trees and crops

Types of tree/crop or agricultural product	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
a) Fruit tree (main tree)	Tree		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
b) Timber (main tree)	Tree		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
c) Agricultural tree ()	tree		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
d) Crop (main crop)	m²		
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
5)			
6)			
e) Aquaculture (by each main product)	m²		
Other (specify).....			

D. SELECTION OF COMPENSATION OPTION

For households lost agricultural land

- a) Option of land by land (if land fund is available in commune) with the same type of land and equivalent area/nature of land []
- b) Cash []
- c) Not yet decided []

For households lost residential land and relocated

- a) Receive compensation in cash and self-relocate to new place []
- b) Relocate to the resettlement area of the project or area arranged by locality []
- c) Build new house on the remaining land area (if the remaining land area is suitable for planning of residential land) []
- d) Not yet decided []

Option of restoring livelihood and income (for households lost 10% of their agricultural landholding or affected business and service)

- a) Continue to do the current job []
- b) Continue to do the current job combining with new job []
- c) Change into new job []

Surveyor

Representative of household

ANNEX III: INVENTORY FORM OF PUBLIC STRUCTURES**INVENTORY FORM FOR AFFECTED PUBLIC LAND AND STRUCTURES**

Basic Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in four North Central Provinces

Commune:.....District:.....Province:.....

Works:.....

(vi) Land:

No.	Name of commune	Type of acquired land	Area (m ²)
		Agricultural land	
		Traffic and irrigation land	
		Religious land	
		Pond, river and stream land	
		Land for doing business and service	
		Forest land	
		Other land (specify)	

2. Affected public asset and works

No.	Name of commune	Type of acquired land	Area (m ²)
		Electric station	
		Electric tower	
		Electrical cable	
		Gate	
		Irrigation ditch	
		Drainage system	
		Communication cable	
		Market	
		Office	
		School	
		Health care center	
		Business/service shop	
		Other (specify).....	

Surveyor

Representative of Agency/organization