

**PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF BINH DINH PROVINCE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



**DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJCT  
( DRASIP/ WB8)**

## **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**SUBPROJECT: DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT OF  
THACH BAN RESERVOIR, PHU CAT DISTRICT, BINH DINH PROVINCE**

*Binh Dinh, May 2015*

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**PROJECT OWNER**

**THE CONSULTANT**

*Binh Dinh, May 2015*

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## **Abbreviations**

AP	Affected person
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPO	Central Project Office
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DRASIP	Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement project
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPC	District People's Committee
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EMPF	Ethnic Minorities Policy Framework
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
IMC	Independent monitoring consultant
IOL	Inventory of Losses
RAP	Resettlement action plan
LAR	Land acquisition and resettlement
LURC	Land use right certificate
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labors – Invalids and Social Affairs
NGO	Non-government Organization
OP	Operating Policy
PAD	Project Appraisal Documents
PPC	Province People's Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participation Rural Assessment
RPF	Resettlement Policies Framework
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
VND	Vietnamese Dong
WB	World Bank

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Project impacts	Any impacts relating directly to land acquisition or limit using legal areas or protected areas
Affected persons	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Cut-off-date	Is the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. A census survey will done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households.
Eligibility	Any person who used the land affected by the project and listed before the cut-off-date: (i) with formal legal right to land; (ii) without formal legal right to land but have a claim to such land or assets recognized under the laws of the country (iii) without recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.
Replacement cost	<p>For agricultural land, the replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials into the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the</p>

	valuation of an affected asset.
Resettlement	Covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning-physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (i) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (ii) physical relocation; and (iii) economic rehabilitation of affected persons (APs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.
Entitlements	Include compensation and assistance for APs based on the type and extent of damage.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	Is process of accounting for physical assets and income affected by project.
Socio - Economic Baseline Survey (BLS)	A socio-economic baseline survey of households, businesses, or other project-affected parties needed to: identify and accurately compensate or mitigate losses, assess impacts on household economy, and differentiate affected parties by level of impact.
Vulnerable groups	People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
Livelihood	Economic activities and income streams, usually involving self-employment and or wage employment by using one's endowments (both human and material) to generate adequate resources for meeting the requirements of the self and household on a sustainable basis.
Income restoration	Re-establishment of sources of income and livelihoods of the affected households.
Stakeholders	Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.



## **SUMMARY CONTENTS OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

### **a) Objectives of subproject**

Subproject: Rehabilitation and safety improvement of Thach Ban reservoir, Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district, Binh Dinh province ensures water supply for 130 (ha) of agricultural land of 355 households; modernization in management, operation and improve ecological system and combination with fishery. In addition, project will ensure safety, protect 80 households (they are in list of 355 households) and infrastructure at downstream area of Thach Ban Dong village, Cat Son commune. Therefore, 355 households (1,226 people) are expected to receive benefit from project .

### **b) Scope of impact:**

The implementation of project will impact on three (03) villages: Thach Ban Dong, Thach Ban Tay, Hoi Son of Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district. Because subproject invests in repairing and rehabilitating the current works and the expected location of material storage is in the safety corridor of works, so the impact at household level is insignificant: No household relocation, no household losing from 20% of productive land (from 10% of productive land for vulnerable households & poor households), no impact on house, architectural building, no impact on business.

Results of IOL has showed that there are a total 378 households (with 1,324 people) being affected by the project, of which affected households by land acquisition are 23 households (98 people) and water cut during construction affecting 355 households (1,226 people). Total acquired land is 144,504 of which, permanently acquired land area is 1,611 m<sup>2</sup> (including: 677m<sup>2</sup> of garden land and 588m<sup>2</sup> of annual tree's land of 12 households and 346m<sup>2</sup> of land managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune), temporarily acquired land area is 142,893 m<sup>2</sup> project (including: 132,893m<sup>2</sup> of annual tree's land of 11 households and 10,000m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune).

In addition, 447,774m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field and 299,991m<sup>2</sup> of crop land are affected by cut – off water for construction that resulting in suspension of production in Summer – Autumn crop in 2016.

Crops and trees are affected including: Eucalyptus: 14,843 tree; 12 coconut palm; 96 peach tree; 15.348m<sup>2</sup> of cassava; 425m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field; and 49,389m<sup>2</sup> of other crops such as: chilli, watermelon, peanut.

### **c) Legislation policies**

The policies of compensation, support and resettlement of project are determined according to the regulations and current law of Vietnam Government and WB's policies.

### **d) Entitlement of the affected people**

The entitlements of the affected people are developed and performed in RAP (see the table of entitlement matrix ) corresponds to the identified effects in the estimated damage survey process

and socio-economic survey. The benefits will be updated, if necessary, after the DMS and consultation with affected households, to ensure that the damage will be recovered, or improved

**e) Dissemination of information, public consultation and complaint address**

The public consultation meeting, discussion with the affected households and local staffs in villages, commune will be conducted during the RAP preparation. Project's policies and selection plan of replacment, income recovery also are discussed in these meetings. . Related issues, the proposal of the AHs have been raised and brought to the RAP. The grievance redress mechanism will be designed to ensure that all inquiries or complaints from affected households will be addressed properly and promptly. Affected people will know their rights through notifications and documents in the course of consultations and surveys. The main information in the draft RAP will be informed to the affected people before apprasing by WB.

**f) Organization of implementation**

Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Developmement (MARD), and (CPO) will ensure the coordination for the implementation of the RAP. MARD will work with the province of Binh Dinh and direct Binh Dinh DARD with People's Committee of Phu Cat district to ensure that the compensation and assistance are made in accordance with this RAP. Compensation and site clearance board of Phu Cat district with representatives of the affected households will be established to monitor compensation process. During implementation of project, the independent monitoring consultant will monitor the implementation of project in order to ensure that compensation, support are in line with the approved resettlement plan.

**g) Funding for compensation, support and resettlement**

Total cost of compensation, support and resettlement for the subproject is: VND **3,374,000,000**, equivalent to: \$157,238. Total cost of compensation, support and resettlement will be determined exactly after implementing detaied measurement.

*Binh Dinh, May 2015*

## **PART I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction of project and subproject**

#### ***1.1.1 Introduction of Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement project (WB8)***

*Project's name:* Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project

*Donor:* World Bank (WB)

*Project owner:*

- Management agency: Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development
- Project owner: Central Project Office (CPO)
- Sub-Project owner: Department of Agricultural and Rural Development, Binh Dinh Irrigation Project Management Unit

*Implementation time:* 7 years from 2015 ÷ 2022

*Sources of fund:* investment cost: \$ 460 million

*General objectives of project:*

The objectives of project is to support the implementation of dam safety program of Government via dam and reservoir safety improvement as well as protection for people and public's assets at downstream area.

*Tasks of project:*

- Strengthening capacity, institutional at national level regarding on dam safety management via supplement, adjustment of guidance to ensure dam safety.
- Strengthening flood management capacity at region level and dam operation with coordination of MARD, MoIT, MonRE.
- Ensuring dam safety, stability and recovery the designing function via rehabilitation, improvement and equipping for operation and prediction equipment.

*The components of project:* the project contains 4 components:

#### **Component 1: Dam safety rehabilitation (US \$ 385 million)**

This component will improve dam safety through physical rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, including: i) Detailed design, supervision and quality control of rehabilitation works for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety monitoring equipment; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans.

#### **Component 2: Dam safety management (US \$ 60 million)**

This component will improve the planning and operational framework for dam management to safeguard the people and socio-economic infrastructure within downstream communities. This would include provision of support to: (i) hydrological observation network and information

systems; (ii) integrated development planning and operational coordination mechanisms between irrigation and hydropower reservoirs; (iii) regulatory and institutional support iv) capacity enhancement, basin-wide integrated dam reservoir operation plans, emergency preparedness plan. This component will support MARD, MoIT, MonRE in implementation of technical support for National Program, complete institutional, mechanism coordination and implementation between Ministries, Sectors, Department, Agencies, local and relevant levels.

### **Component 3: Project management support (US\$ 15 million)**

The project is implemented with participation of three Ministries, project scope is spread in 31 provinces; most of reservoirs are located in mountainous area, with difficult traffic condition and implementation time is extended to 6 years; the allocation of fund is difficult in implementation of project.

This component will provide cost for management, monitoring, assessment, technical support, bidding, audit, information, training, purchasing equipments for project's management.

### **Component 4: Disaster Contingency\_(no fixed allocation, but not to exceed 20% of the total project cost)**

This component will improve the response capacity of the Government in case of an emergency relating to dam failure during project implementation. In the event of an emergency, this contingency component would facilitate rapid utilization of loan proceeds by minimizing the number of processing steps and modifying fiduciary and safeguard requirements so as to support rapid implementation.

#### ***1.1.2 Introduction of subproject***

*Subproject:* "Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement of Thach Ban reservoir, Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district, Binh Dinh province" is the one of the selected subproject. The distance from subproject area to 1A National highway is about 7.5km in the West and to Quy Nhon city is 40km in the North; coordination; 13°53'33.98" N and 109°13'50.53" E (figure.1)

*Construction location:* Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district, Binh Dinh province.

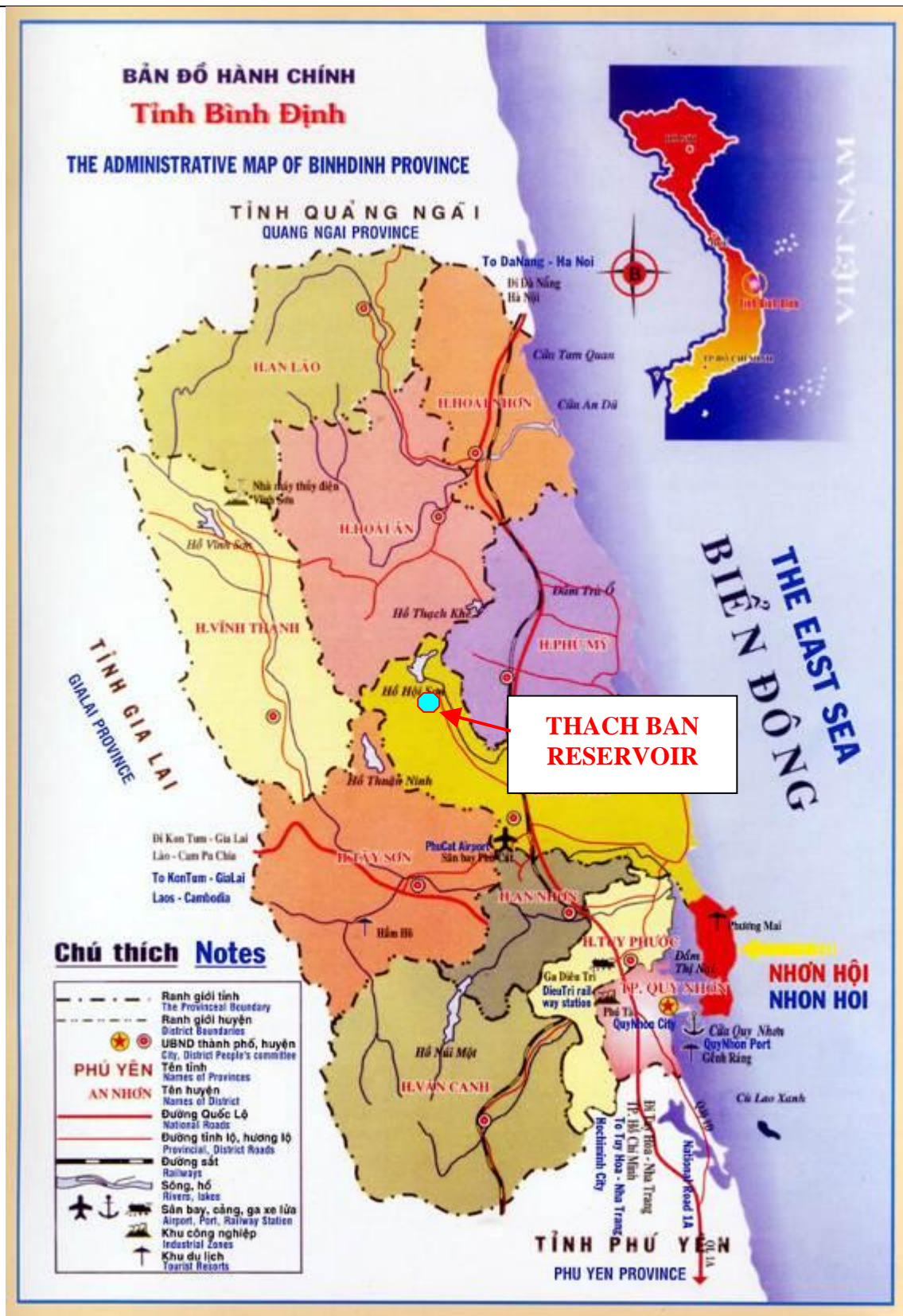


Figure1.1: The location of subproject

Thach Ban reservoir was built in 1978 with small scale, total volume is 772,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water. The catchment area is approximately 3.0km<sup>2</sup>, it is construction with grade III ensuring irrigatoon frequency of 85%; The design flood peak discharge is  $Q_{1,5\%} = 77.17\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  and total annual flow discharge is  $W_0 = 2.7066 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ . However, some components of construction are degraded and not ensure dam and downstream area safety, the detail as follows:

*Embankment:* downstream slope is eroded with ditches, there is no water drainage system at toe of downstream slope; water is leaked through embankment. Left abutment and dam foundation are subsided in large scale. seepage create a flow on dam surface and left abutment. Many sections are eroded, subsided seriously (Picture no.2).

*Upstream slope:* reinforcement stones are broken completely, crushed stone layer below is flowed, many holes with depth of 50-60cm, dam slope is deformed in range of normal water level 2.00 ÷ +2.50m (picture no.3). Dam surface elevation varies from +52.50m to +52.90m, because of no parapet, dam surface is eroded, collapsed, reduced the width (picture no.4)



*Figure 1.2: Downstream slope is eroded, seepage water created flow on surface*



*Figure 1.3: reinforcement stones at upstream slope are broken completely*

*Spillway,* is free spillway, the width is B=30m. length of spillway is 50m, dissipation yard at downstream is stone structure, downstream is accumulated (picture no.5).



*Figure 1.4: Width of dam surface is narrowed; different dam elevations*



*Figure 1.5: Downstream area of dissipation yard is accumulated*



*Intake culvert*, was built in 1990, culvert is broken now, seepage collar are damaged and lead to water lost. The valve of the outlet work intake have been broken and un-controllable (picture no. 6)

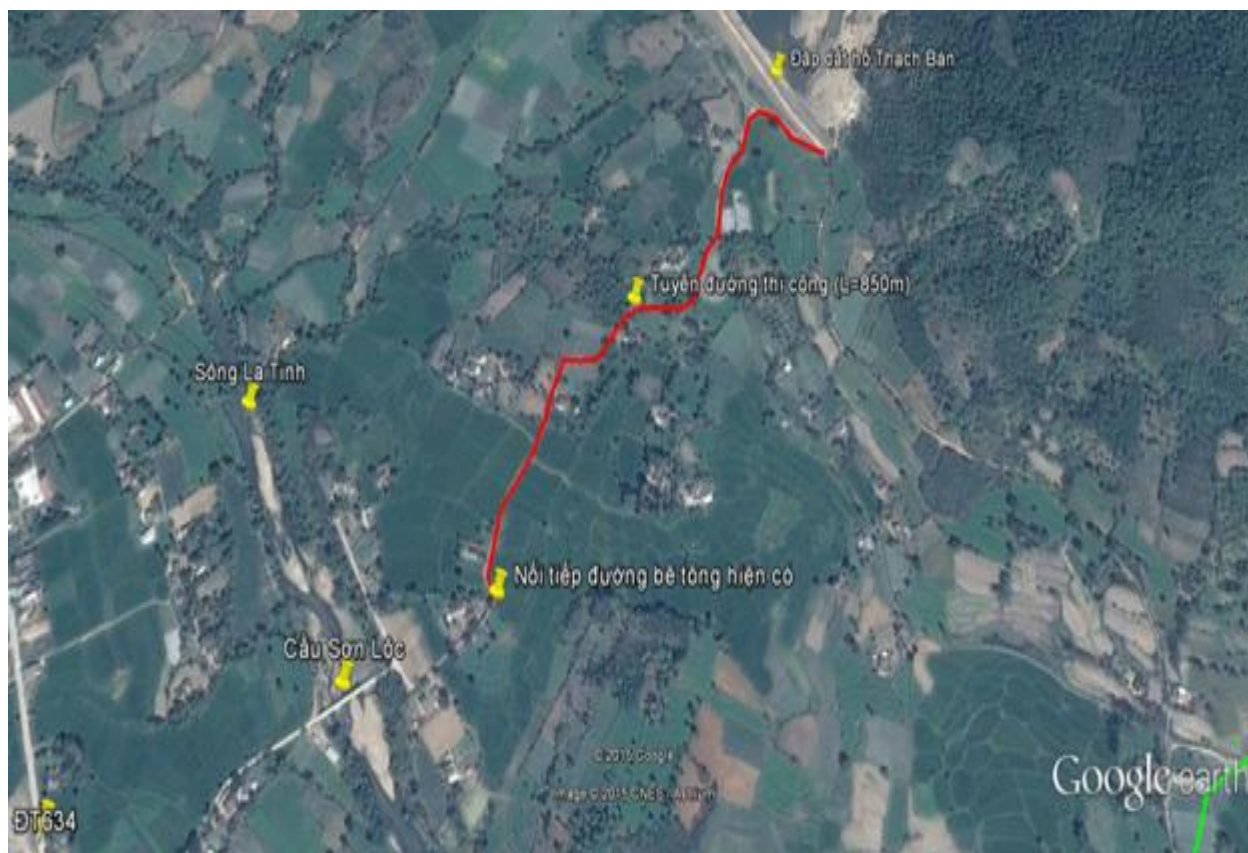
*Service road*: The road started at Son Loc bridge to Dam, L=845,4 m, width = 2,5m. Earth road, road surface is rough that leading to muddy in rainy season. Less population density along road. two sides of road are paddy field and crops land (picture 7, 8, 9, 10).



*Figure 1.6: intake culvert is broken*



*Figure 1.7: Service road is wet in rainy season*



*Figure 1.8: Location of service road (taken from satellite)*



*Figure 1.9: Current status of the beginning point of service road*



*Figure 1.10: Current status of the end point of service road*



*Figure 1.11: Location of borrow pit (taken from satellite)*





*Figure 1.12: current status of material storage area (area no. 1)*



*Figure 1.13: Current status of the expected location of campsite area*

## **1.2 The negative impact of land/ asset acquisition**

The implementation of project will impact on three (03) villages: Thach Ban Dong, Thach Ban Tay, Hoi Son of Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district. Because subproject invests in repairing and rehabilitating the current works and the expected location of material storage is in the safety corridor of works, so the impact level of households is insignificant.

Results of IOL has showed that there are a total 378 households (with 1,324 people) being affected by the project, of which affected households by land acquisition are 23 households (98 people) and water cut during construction affecting 355 households (1,226 people). Total acquired land is 144,504 of which, permanently acquired land area is 1,611 m<sup>2</sup> (including: 677m<sup>2</sup> of garden land and 588m<sup>2</sup> of annual tree's land of 12 households and 346m<sup>2</sup> of land managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune), temporarily acquired land area is 142,893 m<sup>2</sup> of agriculture land (including: 132,893m<sup>2</sup> of annual tree's land of 11 households and 10,000m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune)

In addition, 447,774m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field and 299,991m<sup>2</sup> of crop land are affected by cut – off water for construction that resulting in suspension of production in Summer – Autumn crop in 2016.

However, the impact at household level is insignificant: No household relocation, no household losing more than 20% of productive land (more than 10% of productive land for vulnerable groups and poor affected households), no impact on house, architectural building, no impact on business. The detailed data for each components are following:

### **a. Impact on land acquisition due to construction:**

- *Service road*: Construction road starts from Son Loc bridge with length of 845m, of which 750m of earth road, the expected width is 3m (1.5m for each side). Land is acquired permanently for management road, the area of permanently acquired land is 1,611m<sup>2</sup>, including: 677m<sup>2</sup> of garden land and 588m<sup>2</sup> of annual planting tree's land of 12 households and 346m<sup>2</sup> of land managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune.

- *Headworks (dam, spillwat, intake culvert)*: There is no impact on land acquisition because of just rehabilitating the current works.

- *Soil transportation road*: distance from borrow pit to reservoir is 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of soil surface managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune, thus there is no land acquisition.

- Borrow pit, includings:

- *The main borrow pit:* The location at Go Chuong area, downstream of dam, right bank of Dap Da stream and 1.0 km distance to Thach Ban dam; the area of land is 6,0ha. Cassava, watermelon and eucalyptus of 9 households are plant on this land, and there is no households living there. The expected depth for dredging is 3.0m and the volume of soil is approximately:  $60,000\text{m}^2 \times 3\text{m} = 180,000 \text{ m}^3$  of soil.
- *The reserve pit (in case of lack of soil in the main borrow pit):* is located in the right abutment of spillway, distance to spillway and Thach Ban's dam is 100m and 1.0 km respectively; the area is 7.0ha. This is productive land of 1 households planting cassava, peanut and eucalyptus; there is no households living there. The expected depth of dredging is 2.5m and the exploitation volume is:  $70,000\text{m}^2 \times 2.5 = 175,000 \text{ m}^3$  of soil.

Land acquisition for borrow pit is temporary, and return to households after taking soil surface, the area of temporarily acquired land: 130,000m<sup>2</sup> of annual planting tree's land (including: 60,000m<sup>2</sup> at borrow pit and 70,000 m<sup>2</sup> at reserve pit). Project will compensate, support to 10 households: compensation for damage to plants on land at inventory time of land acquisition, support for loss of income in time of construction, and support to cost of land reclamation

- *Campsite, material storage area:* the expected location is dyke's toe, and crops area of 01 household, where is planting watermelon; the temporarily used area is 3,000m<sup>2</sup> in construction time.

- *Disposal site:* located in downstream of dam, the temporarily used area for disposal is 10,000m<sup>2</sup>, after finishing project this area is used for production normally. This land is managed by People's Committee of Cat Son commune and is bided for planting rice. Before implementation time (at the end of 2015), People's Committee of commune will stop bidding contract, so there is no impact of harvest and there is no compensation for households.

- Crops and trees are affected including: Eucalyptus: 14,843 tree; 12 coconut palm; 96 peach tree; 15,348m<sup>2</sup> of cassava; 425m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field; and 49,389m<sup>2</sup> of other crops such as: chilli, watermelon, peanut
- Buildings, architectural objects: no building is impacted.

b. Impact due to cut - off water for construction:

A Thach Ban irrigation reservoir is the water resources for irrigation to 130 hectares of agricultural land. Some negative impacts during the construction time such as the interrupting water supply to agricultural practices and downstream communities could be considered. Therefore, the construction schedule should have to arrange following the most appropriate schedule in reality, and can reduce the negative impacts. However, due to the effect of water releasing for construction, so that planting season with areas using water from Thach Ban's reservoir is affected. The expected time for construction is two years (no construction in flooding season). In the first year, reservoir is drained totally from March to August for construction of intake culvert, embankment and spillway. Before flooding season of the first year (August 31), intake culvert will be finished, embankment will be constructed to the normal water elevation of +50,80m, reservoir is stored and re- operated.

Construction of culvert and dam affected only summer – autumn crops in the first year (winter – spring crops finish in March, stop irrigation before starting construction). PMU will announce time of cut - off water for suspension of production in Summer – autumn crop in 2016. According to crop struction, in total of 1,300,000m<sup>2</sup> of productive land are benefit from Thach Ban reservoir. 747,765m<sup>2</sup> (including: 447,774m<sup>2</sup> of paddy field and 299,991m<sup>2</sup> of crop land) of

land are impacted due to cut- off water for construction ( the rest of area is not impacted because of additional water supply from Hoi Son reservoir or no summer – autumn crop). Number of households are impacted indirectly due to cut – off water for construction are 355 households (1,226 people).

### **1.3 The mitigation measures for negative impacts**

In order to mitigate the impact of land acquisition and resettlement, many activities have been implemented in proposal and design phase of subproject. Based on the current condition, the design consultant selected the appropriate construction execution after calculating and studying in order to minimize the impacted land and asset.

The following measures should be implemented to minimize the impact on land, trees and assets of local people in designing stage:

- Selecting construction measures at the location which does not impact on households' land and asset.
- Selecting an appropriate construction road with construction execution in order to limit impact on agricultural production and local people traffic. The transportation roads have to reinstate after project completing.
- Subproject will use temporarily an area for gathering material, construction machine, workers' campsite, construction barrier, and borrow pit and the other impacts in construction process.
- Irrigation schedule has to be ensured according to the requirement of agricultural production and domestic water use in construction phase.

The adjusted designs will be considered continuously during implementation process of project in order to minimize the adverse impacts on affected households by project.

### **1.4. Resettlement action plan**

The resettlement action plan (RAP) is developed according to the Resettlement Policy Framework in line with Involuntary Resettlement Policies of World Bank and other policies, laws of Social Republic of Viet Nam and Binh Dinh province. RAP determines number of affected households, characteristics, impact level, and mitigation measures and other compensation, support policies. The main contents include:

- Policies and procedures of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and strategies ensure livelihood recovery as well as jobs for the affected people;
- Clarify the households who are affected negatively by project; they will be compensated and supported by applying the negative impact mitigation measure;
- the basic information should be disclosure of project and the potential impact on local community; at the same time the Resettlement policies of World Bank should be explained clearly to residential community;
- The comments and desire of the affected households should be recorded and reported to the project owner.
- A plan is developed in order to the affected people take part in the project's stages, including complaint addressing mechanism.
- Budget of resettlement implementation and other expenditure for support income recovery as well as administrative cost.

RAP will be updated after completion of detailed design and DMS; it will determine exactly the range and impact level of subproject. Therefore, the implementation of Resettlement Action

Plan is data base to estimate the relevant expenditure, important based legislation and procedure in project implementing; contribute to address the conflict and complaint of the affected people.

## PART II. RESULTS OF SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

### 2.1. Social information

#### 2.1.1. The socio – economic information of the affected area

The socio – economic conditions include land encroachment data and resettlement impact. The data of subproject conditions include map of land use, population and employment data, education level, poverty level and rate of children on the age going to school in the project area.

Living condition in Cat Son commune is difficult; Cat son commune is vulnerable place by disasters and climate change; there are many poverty households with economy mostly based on agriculture and low income. Total natural area: 11,358.2 ha of 3 villages: Thach Ban Dong, Thach Ban Tay, Hoi Son. There are 1,450 households equivalent to 5303 people (2742 male, 2561 female), population density is 47 people/km<sup>2</sup>; number of people on working age (16-60) is 3128 people and out of working age is (< 16 and > 60) 2175 people. Kinh people is: 1439 households, with 5265 people; Ba Na people: 11 household, 38 people (living outside Thach Ban reservoir area and they are not impacted by subproject). Classification according to the production type, 1406 households are working in agriculture and forest sector in total of 1450 households and the rest part is working in commercial, service sector and others (Source: the economic – socio report of communes in 2014)

#### 2.1.2 The characteristic of affected household:

Consultant carried out interviewing, investigation: 123 households; of which: 23 households are impacted due to land acquisition and 100 households are selected in total of 355 households affected by cut – off water for construction with the following results:

##### 2.1.2.1 Cultural level

**Table 2.1: Educational qualification of the affected households**

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Illiteracy	6	1.1
Primary	132	24.5
Secondary	245	45.5
High school	69	12.8
College	13	2.4
University	44	8.2
Never going to school	30	5.5
Total	<b>539</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Investigation data in March 2015

The SES results show that educational qualification of the affected households (table 1): 245 people accounting for 45.5% are secondary education; 132 people accounting for 24.5% are primary education. Number of people graduated university and college are 44 people accounting for 8.2% and 30 children accounting for 5.5% under 6 year – old are on age of going to school or never going to school. This results show that residents pay attention to education at low level.

2.1.2.2 Major job and income of affected people

**Table 2. 2: The major job of affected households**

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Loss of working capacity	17	3,2
Agriculture, forest, fishery	289	53,6
Trade, service	2	0,4
Official staff	9	1,7
Student	141	26,1
Worker	17	3,2
Military	5	0,9
Housework	2	0,4
Employer	18	3,3
Unemployment	4	0,7
Children	35	6,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey data in March 2015

The main income of the affected households come from agriculture sector, 289 people accounting for 53.6% take part in cultivation (crop and rice) raising livestock, poultry (cown, duck, chicken...); 141 people accounting for 26.1% are students, 26 people are staffs and workers (9 people is government staffs, 17 people are workers) accounting for 4.9%. In addition, this data also show that 17 people (accounting for 3.2%) are disablement and 6,5% of them are children.

**Table 2. 3: Monthly average income of the affected household in each group**

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Percentage ( %)</i>
Below 1,000,000 VND	0	0
From 1,000,000VND to 2,000,000 VND	7	5,7
From 2,000,000 VND to 3,000,000VND	15	12,2
From 3,000,000VND to 5,000,000VND	72	59,4
Higher 5,000,000đ	28	22,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: investigation data in March 2015

The data table 3 shows that the average income of the affected households varies from 3 million VND – 5 million VND accounting for 59.4% and income is 5 million/ month accounting for 22.7%. The income level is low, living conditions of local people in project area face with many difficulties .

## 2.2. Scale of subproject's impact

Inventory of Losses (IOL) is implemented; the implementation procedures of IOL is carried out by People's Committee of Cat Son commune coordinating PMU, the consultant preparing project, RAP's consultant based on the construction's alternative in order to determine the impact level and scope .

In March 2015, consultant group estimated the damage to land and asset on the acquired land according to the construction scale.

The project area is located in Cat Son commune, Phu Cat district, Binh Dinh province. Scope of impact includes 1,611m<sup>2</sup> of permanently acquired land for management road and 142,893m<sup>2</sup> of temporarily acquired land for auxiliary constructions (borrow pit, disposal site...) and after subproject finishing, this land would be reinstate for continuous production, no impact on house, architectural objects. Number of affected households are listed in table 4:

**Table 2. 4: Number of affected households by subproject.**

<i>Number of affected households</i>	<i>Relocated households</i>	<i>Number of affected ethnic people</i>	<i>Number of vulnerable household</i>	<i>Number of households are affected more than 20% of productive land (more than 10% of productive land for vulnerable groups and poor affected households) productive</i>	<i>Number of households impacted business</i>	<i>number of displaced grave</i>	<i>Cultural buildings are impacted</i>
23 households are affected by land acquisition and 355 households are affected by water cut during construction	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

### **2.2.1 Impact on land**

**Table 2. 5: The impact range of subproject**

<i>Commune</i>	<i>Number of affected households</i>	<i>Area of permanent affected productive land(m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Area of temporary affected productive land (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Area of permanent affected residential land (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Area of temporary affected residential land (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>
Cat Son	23	1,611	142,893	0	0

*Source: Investigation data in March 2015*

The IOL show that 23 households are affected by subproject due to land acquisition, of which

1,611m<sup>2</sup> of productive land are acquired permanently and 142,893m<sup>2</sup> of productive land are acquired temporarily and 355 households (1,226 people) are affected due to cut – off water for construction; no productive land or residential land is acquired permanently

**2.2.2 Impact on house and architectural building:** no building is affected

**2.2.3 Impact on standing crops and trees**

Number of trees on land which is acquired temporarily: eucalyptus: 14,843 trees; 12 coconut palms; 96 peach trees; 15,348m<sup>2</sup> of cassava; other crops such as: chili pepper, watermelon, peanut...

**2.2.4 Impact on business, production**

No household affected on business.

**2.2.5 Impact on the vulnerable household**

According to the survey data, 2 vulnerable households are (01 single mother household and 01 poverty household) acquired land for service road, but the lost area is below 10% of total area.

**2.2.6 Impact on grave**

There is no impact on grave.

**2.3. Inspiration for resettlement and livelihood recovery.**

**2.3.1. Selecting resettlement alternative**

According to the investigation data: the affected households stated that they desire to receive cash due to loss of land and asset attached land or receive support due to suspend production for construction.

**2.3.2. Compensation use and livelihood recovery plan**

The 23 affected households will use a part of compensation for their children's education and the rest of compensation will be saved to get monthly interest for daily expense

**\* Expectation of local on project:** the households stated that the project has impact positively on production stability later, so it is recommend to implemented as soon as possible. Local labour should be consider in implementation process. Compensation should be implemented early according to the regulation of Government and Sponsor.



## **PART III. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

### **3.1 Policy framework**

A Resettlement Policy Framework has been adopted that guides resettlement planning and implementation for all subprojects of the project “Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement project.

The overall objective of the policy is to ensure that all people affected by the subproject are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-subproject living standards and income-earning capacity from compensation and life rehabilitation assistance for the loss of movable and immovable assets.

The policy applied for this RAP is based on the laws and regulations of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) and the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of WB which integrated in RPF of the project.

### **3.2 Laws and provisions of Vietnam Government**

Legislation framework of Government of Vietnam: the laws and decree related to land acquisition and resettlement applied in Vietnam and the decision of city/ province include: Constitution of Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992 ) and adjusted version (2013) confirm the land use/ own right. In addition, State, government, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade issued regulations, decrees, and decision which create land legislation framework regarding on land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and safety protection range of dam, hydraulic works. the main documents include:

- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013).
- Land Law No.45/2013/QH13.
- Ordinance 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 of Congress, dated 20/4/2007 on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns, defined the issues to the public, including public implementing "project, investment projects and priorities, implementation schedule, compensation, support clearance and resettlement related to the project, works on the commune level
- Decree No.43/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on the implementation of the Land Law;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on Regulation of land valuation;
- Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on compensation and resettlement when the land is acquired by the State;
- Decree No. 38/2013/ND-CP dated April 23, 2013 on the management and use of sources of official development assistance (ODA);
- Decree no. 112/2008/NĐ-CP on integrated natural resource and environment management, protection, exploitation of reservoir;
- Decree no. 72/2007/NĐ-CP dated May 07, 2007 of Government on dam safety management;
- Decree no. 201/2013/NĐ-CP dated November 27, 2013 of Government regulating in detail implementation of Water Resources Law;
- Decision No 1956/2009/QĐ-TTg dated November 17, 2009 of the Prime Minister on approval of the overall strategy for vocational training for rural workers by 2020;
- Decision 52/2012/QĐ-TTg of the Governmental Prime Minister, dated 16 November 2012 issuing policy on assistance for job creation and vocational training to laborers

whose agricultural land is acquired;

- Decision no. 64/2014/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister dated November 18, 2014 on policies of migration, resettlement of irrigation and hydro power project;
- Decree no. 33/2008/TT-BNN dated February 04, 2008 of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development on guiding implementation some issues of Circular no. 72/2007/NĐ-CP;
- Circular no. 45/2009/TT-BNN dated July 24, 2009 of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development on development and improvement of hydraulic works's protection solutions;
- circular no. 65/2009/TT-BNN dated October 12, 2009 of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development guiding on arrangement and classification of irrigation works;
- Circular no. 40/2011/TT-BNN dated May 27, 2011 of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development regulating the capacity of individual, organizations participating management, exploitation of irrigation works ;
- Circular no. 34/2010/TT-BCT dated October 07, 2010 of Ministry of Industry and Trade regulating dam safety management of Hydro power plant;
- Circular No.36/2014-TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 on regulations on land and construction works valuation method and adjusted price;
- Circular No.37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30 in 2014 on regulations on compensation, support and resettlement when land is acquired by the State;
- Other relevant document.

The other laws, decrees, decisions related to land management, land acquisition and resettlement include Construction Law no. 50/2014/QH13 dated June 18, 2014 regarding on construction activities, right and obligation of organization and individual investing in construction and construction activities; Decree no. 105/2009/NĐ-CP of Government dated November 11, 2009 on administrative punishment of land; Decree no. 12/2009/NĐ-CP of Government, dated 12/2/2009 on management of construction investment project and replaces Decree no. 16/2005/NĐ-CP and Decree no. 112/2006/NĐ-CP on management of construction investment project, Decree no. 38/2013/NĐ-CP of Government regarding on management and use of ODA, and Decree no. 70/2001/NĐ-CP of Government on the implementation of the Law on Marriage and Family, regulating all registration dossiers of family assets and land use rights with the name of both spouses; the decision of the provincial projects related to compensation and resettlement in the province will be applied to each respective provinces

Laws, decrees and decisions related to information disclosure at article 67, Land Law no. 45/2013/QH13, require information disclosure to the affected people before acquiring non – agricultural and agricultural land in period of at 90 and 180 days.

The document related to grievance and redress procedures: Law on Complaint dated November 11, 2011. Decree no. 5/2012/NĐ-CP dated October 03, 2012 of Government: regulating in detail of Law on Complaint.

Besides the general policy of the Government of Vietnam, Binh Dinh province has also introduced legislation to apply the Decree of the Government and circulars to guide the agencies and departments regarding on land acquisition and site clearance. The following decisions are issued about regulations on compensation and assistance when the State acquired land area of the town and district of Binh Dinh province as follows:

- Decision no. 50/2012/QĐ-UBND dated December 20, 2012 of People's Committee of Binh Dinh province issuing compensation, support and resettlement policies when State acquires land in Binh Dinh province ( adjust, supplement according to the Law on land in 2013).
- Decision no. 34/2014/QĐ-UBND dated December 22, 2014 of People's Committee of

Binh Dinh province issuing land price table in (period of 05 year) in Binh Dinh province.

- Decision no. 40/2013/QĐ-UBND dated December 16, 2013 of People's Committee of Binh Dinh province issuing compensation unit price for tree, crop when State acquires land in Binh Dinh province.
- Decision no.41/2013/QĐ-UBND dated December 16, 2013 of People's Committee of Binh Dinh province issuing compensation unit price for house, buildings, architectural objects when State acquires land in Binh Dinh province.
- And other documents related to compensation, support and resettlement in Binh Dinh province.

### **3.3 Policies of involuntary resettlement of World Bank (OP/BP 4.12)**

Involuntary resettlement may result in the serious economy, social and environmental issues due to project in case the mitigation measures can not be carried out according to the World Bank's experiment: The production system is broken; people have to face with poverty while their asset, production tools, livelihood or income are losing; local residents have to relocate to new environment where their available skills are inappropriate and competitiveness of resource are more stressful; the growth conditions are decreasing or lost. Therefore, World Bank's policies is regulated in OP/BP 4.12 including safety measures in order to consider and overcome these potential risks.

The basic guidance principles of OP 4.12 of World Bank are:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

*Eligibility compensation.* The people who have to relocated or be impacted by project in the eligibility compensation include:

- a) The land owner has land use right or legal assets (official);
- b) The land owner has no land use right or legal assets (non official), submitted eligible documents of land use right according to the State law, based on legal documents such as land tax bill, accommodation certificate or based on accommodation permission of local authorities for affected land by project <sup>(1)</sup>.

The people who are not accepted legal land use right or not declare legal land use right will not be compensated land, but they will be received support of resettlement and other support, if necessary, to achieve proposed objectives in this policy, if they have land in the project area

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<sup>(1)</sup> And includes other documents evidencing the origin of land use, no need to declare with authority (because the characteristics of rural residential land is stable, in addition to certificate land use rights, the hand on hand trade, without the intervention of the authorities), or proof of land use rights are lost without new authorities granted or confirmed

before cut – off date determined in RAP. The people who encroached project area or created new assets (rehabilitation, new construction/ architectural objects, new planting tree) after cut off date will have no right to receive compensation or any support.

*Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan report.* Objective of OP/BP 4.12 is to minimize involuntary resettlement. Reducing involuntary resettlement by studying, designing replacement alternative, or in case of in avoidable resettlement should develop the policies for improvement of recovery living standard of the poor, the vulnerable group, or replaced people before implementing. In case of acquiring the affected land and assets as mentioned, The Resettlement Action Plan of subproject should be prepared and approved by competent authorities before signing the agreement of project. After completion of detailed technical design, number of the displaced people will be screened; the compensation price for effects types and allowances will be updated and performed in detail in the updated Resettlement Action Plan. (guidance to develop RAP is shown in Annex 1).

In case of the components of project causing negative impacts on replaced people's livelihood, the support measures will be applied in preparation time of Resettlement Action plant in order to recover or improve their living standard before implementing project. During implementation time, recovery process will be monitored to check how it is implemented, if not, the special support policies will be applied for early life recovery.

The relevant activities. This policies are applied to all components of the project related to the issue of resettlement regardless of funding. This policies also are applied to other activities related to resettlement issue: (a) the activities seriously and directly related to the project and, (b) the need to achieve the project's objectives; and (c) are made or are planning to implement the project at the same time

Determining value and compensation for damages: is the method to determine the damage value for compensation activities, support for the affected land acquisition, resettlement of the project (Replacement Cost). In this project, the damage including loss of land and buildings, and other damaged property and trees, crops. Land management agencies shall assist provincial-level People's Committees to organize identifying specific land price. Land management provincial agencies hires a consultant who function as determining land value in order to identify the specific land price. Implementation unit of compensation and resettlement will conduct surveys, investigations and proposed replacement cost for all types of affected land and buildings (both agricultural and residential land), market price for damaged crop; this price is determined for calculating compensation when the State recovers land

### **3.4 The difference between policies of Government of Vietnam and World Bank**

The differences between legislations of Government of Vietnam on resettlement, compensation and support policies and World Bank are approved in project Resettlement Policy Framework and shown in table 3-1 bellow:



**Table 3. 1: Comparison of Vietnam’s and World Bank’s Policies related to Involuntary Resettlement**

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Bank’s OP 4.12</i>	<i>Government of Vietnam</i>	<i>Project Measures</i>
<b><i>Land Property</i></b>			
<i>Policy objectives</i>	<i>PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher</i>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>However, there is a provision of support to be considered by PPC to ensure they have a place to live, to stabilize their living and production. (Article 25 of Decree 47).</p> <p>In case the amount of compensation/support is not enough for resettled people to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment, they will be financially supported to be able to buy a minimum resettlement plot/apartment (Article 86.4 of Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)</p>	Livelihoods and income sources will be restored in real terms, at least, to the pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
<i>Support for affected households who have no</i>	<i>Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the</i>	<p>Only agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 is eligible for compensation. Other cases may be considered for assistance by PPC if needed.</p>	Financial assistance of an agreed amount will be given to all PAPs, regardless of their legal status, until their livelihoods and standards of living restore in real terms, at least, to pre-displacement levels.

<i>recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying</i>	<i>beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher)</i>		
<i>Compensation for illegal structures</i>	<i>Compensation at full cost for all structures regardless of legal status of the PAP's land and structure.</i>	No compensation	Compensation at full replacement cost will be given for all structures affected, regardless of legal status of the land and structure.
<b>Compensation</b>			
<i>Methods for determining compensation rates</i>	<i>Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs,</i>	Compensation for lost assets is calculated at price close to transferring the assets in local markets or the cost of newly-built structures. Provincial People's Committees are granted to identify compensation prices for different categories of assets. Independent land valuator can be used to determine land prices, which will be appraised by land appraisal board before Provincial People's Committee approval.	Independent appraiser identifies replacement costs for all types of assets affected, which are appraised by land appraisal board and approved by. Provincial People's Committees to ensure full replacement costs.

<i>Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood</i>	<i>Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location)</i>	Assistance in respect of income loss is given only for registered businesses. Assistance measures to restore income sources are provided.	All income losses are to be compensated and, where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, development assistance in addition to compensation will be provided.
<i>Compensation for indirect impact caused by land or structures taking</i>	<i>It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.</i>	Not addressed.	Social assessment has been undertaken and measures identified and being implemented to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups.
<i>Livelihood restoration and assistance</i>	<i>Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance to achieve the policy objectives.</i>	Livelihood restoration and assistance measures are provided. No follow-up for full livelihood restoration after resettlement completion.	Provision of livelihood restoration and assistance measures to achieve the policy objectives. These will be monitored as detailed in the RAP



<i>Consultation and disclosure</i>	<i>Participation in planning and implementation, specially confirming the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, and access to Grievances Redress Mechanisms</i>	Focus mostly on consultation during planning (consultation on draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and plan for training, career change and facilitating job searching); information sharing and disclosure.	Consultation and participation incorporated into RAP design, along with information sharing with PAPs and stakeholders.
<b><i>Grievance redress mechanism</i></b>			
	<i>Grievance redress mechanism should be independent</i>	The same governmental body makes decisions on compensation and resettlement, and also handles grievances at the first step.  However, complainants can go to court at any steps as PAP wishes.	More effective Grievance and Redress mechanisms are to be established, built on the existing governmental system, with monitoring by an independent monitor
<b><i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i></b>			
	<i>Internal and independent monitoring are required</i>	Citizens are allowed to supervise and report on breaches in land use and management on their own (or through representative organizations), including land recovery, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013).  There is no explicit requirements on monitoring of the resettlement works,	Both internal and external (independent) monitoring is to be regularly maintained (on a monthly basis for internal and bi-annual basis for independent monitoring). An end-of-project report will be done to confirm whether the objectives of OP 4.12 were achieved.

		including both internal and independent (external) monitoring	
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## **PART IV. COMPENSATION POLICIES**

### **4.1 The main principles and objectives**

The main principles on compensation, support and resettlement include:

- The impacts on land acquisition and assets as well as relocation of AHs must be minimized. In case that the minimization of land acquisition is infeasible, the compensation and assistance for restoration will be provided for people adequately
- The compensation rates will be determined on the basis of results of independent land/assets appraisal in a timely and consultative fashion. All fees and taxes on land and/or house transfers will be waived or otherwise included in a compensation package for land and structures/houses or business activities. The local authorities will ensure that APs who choose resettlement site on their own obtainment, without additional cost, will be provided with the necessary house and land use right certificate or official certificates corresponding to similar compensation packages provided to those who choose to move to the project's resettlement sites. This includes compensation for agricultural land, residential land, structures and other assets.
- The APs will be provided full assistance (including a transportation allowance) for transportation of personal belongings and assets, in addition to the compensation at replacement cost of their houses, lands, and other properties.
- Additional efforts, such as economic rehabilitation assistance, training and other forms of assistance, should be provided to APs losing income sources in order to enhance their future prospects toward livelihood restoration and improvement. Vulnerable groups may need additional assistance in this regard.
- The previous level of community services and resources, encountered prior to displacement, will be maintained or improved for resettlement areas.

### **4.2 Entitlement policies**

All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the above mentioned cut-off date of the Project will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to enhance, or at least restore their livelihoods in real terms relative to pre-project levels. The cut – off date is the date when the PPC issues the Notification of Land acquisition for the relevant project (Article 67.1 of Land Law 2013) before implementation of detailed measurement survey. A census survey will be done before the cut-off date is announced to establish a list of potential affected households. The people who encroached or created new assets (rehabilitation, new construction/ architectural structures, new plants) after cut – off date will have no right to receive compensation or other any support.

Based on the types of impacts, category of APs and their benefits, the project prepared specific entitlements to each category of APs which is mentioned in the approved RPF. For details about entitlement matrix, please refer to the approved project RPF. After specific designing, specific measurement and socio – economic investigation will be foundation to identify the real impacts, and the cost replacement investigation will be implemented to determine compensation cost and price and to refer matrix of entitlement

**Table 4. 1: Matrix of entitlements**

<i>Type of Loss/ Impacts</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Entitlements</i>	<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>
<b>1. Productive land<sup>2</sup></b> (Agricultural, garden, pond land, etc.) either in or out of the residential area.	<b><u>Legal land users</u></b> <b>Marginal loss (&lt; 20% of land holding or &lt; 10% for vulnerable group)</b> The remaining area of affected plot is still economically viable for use or meets the expected personal yield.	Cash compensation at replacement cost (free from taxes and transaction costs) for the affected area of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affected households to be notified at least ninety days before land recovery by the Project.</li> <li>- The owner of land will hand over the land within 20 days from the date District Compensation Board fully pays compensation for land.</li> </ul>
	<b>Land Users with temporary or leased rights to use land.</b>	Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment on the land.	
	<b>Land Users who do not have formal or customary rights to the affected land</b>	PAPs will receive assistance corresponding to 80% of land replacement cost. Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the land law. In addition to above, rehabilitation/training assistance will be provided.	

		In case the PAP uses public land where there was previous agreement to return the land to the Government when so requested, they will not be compensated for the acquired public land but will be compensated for structures, crops, trees and other assets on the land at 100% of the replacement cost.	
<b>2. Crops and Trees, aquaculture products</b>	<b>Owners regardless of tenure status</b>	For annual and perennial standing crops or trees, aquaculture products regardless of the legal status of the land, compensation in cash will be paid to the affected persons, who cultivate the land, at full replacement cost in local markets to ensure the compensation is sufficient to replace the lost standing crops, trees or aquaculture products.	PAPs will be given notice several months in advance regarding evacuation. Crops grown after issuance of the deadline will not be compensated.
<b>3. Temporary impacts</b>	<b>Temporary loss of land and assets.</b>	<p>Compensation for all damaged or lost assets, including trees, crops at full replacement cost</p> <p>Rental in cash for the land acquired at a rate which will be no less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption;</p> <p>Restoration of the land within 3 months after use: The contractor is expected to return the land in its original condition within 3 months of the termination of the civil works.</p>	If the quality of land is radically changed when returned to PAPs, requiring PAPs to change in the types of land use; then PAPs should be compensated for all envisaged cost of losses.

	Households whose income generation activities, or livelihoods are affected as a result of water cut during dam/reservoir rehabilitation (temporary impact)	Compensation for all lost will be at replacement costs.  Priority of participation in agricultural extension, and other assistance of local.	People to be assisted must be specified and consulted fully.
<b>4. Allowances /Assistance Targeted to Vulnerable Households</b>	<b>Loss of land and non-land assets</b>  <i>Affected vulnerable groups regardless of severity of impacts. The vulnerable groups were defined as in Terms of Terminology</i>	Specific assistance to vulnerable groups would be as follows:  - <b>For landless households</b> , assistance through provision of an apartment that PAP can either pay in installment to buy or rent it for living.  - <b>Social Policy</b> : (i) Relocated Households that include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or dead soldiers families will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs; (ii) Poor Relocated Households or Poor Households where 20% or more of their productive land is affected or where <20% land is affected but the remaining land is rendered unviable and to be certified by local authority).  - <b>Other vulnerable groups</b> affected by the Project, whether they have to relocate or not, (female headed households with dependents, households with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, ethnic minority households) will get	

		<p>the same support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy.</p> <p>- These households are entitled to take part in Income Restoration Program</p>	
<b>5. Other Allowances/Assistances</b>	<b>Loss of land and non-land assets</b>	<p><b><i>Incentive Bonus:</i></b> All PAPs who vacate the affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance in accordance with the provincial policy.</p> <p><b><i>Repair Allowance:</i></b> If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a repair allowance equivalent of 20% of compensation for the affected part of the structure to enable PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.</p> <p>The relocating households with children who are going to schools will be supported with 1-year tuition as regulated by the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Based on the actual situation of the locality, the PPC Chairman issues other allowances to ensure accommodation and livelihood restoration for PAPs.</p>	





## **PART V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

### **5.1. Information disclosure policies of World Bank (OP17.50)**

Information dissemination to people affected by the project and the involved agencies is an important part in preparation and implementation of the project. The consultation with affected persons and ensuring of their active participation will reduce the potential conflicts and risks of slowing the project progress. This allows the project to design a resettlement and rehabilitation program as a general development program, in accordance with the needs and priorities of affected people and therefore, this maximizes economic and social benefits of investments. Objectives of the information and community consultation program include:

- Ensuring that local competent authorities as well as representatives of affected persons will be involved in the planning and making decision. The PPMUs will work closely with the district/commune PCs during the sub-project implementation. The participation of affected persons in implementation stage will be continued by requesting each district/commune to invite representatives of affected persons to play as members of the Council/Board of Compensation and Resettlement of the district and participate in resettlement activities (property evaluation, compensation, resettlement and monitoring).
- Sharing all information about planned work items and activities of the sub-project with the affected people.
- Collecting information about needs and priorities of affected persons as well as receive information about their reactions to the planned policies and activities.
- Ensuring that affected persons can be informed fully the decisions which directly affect their income and living standards and they have the opportunity to participate in the activities and make decisions on issues directly affecting them.
- Gaining the cooperation and participation of affected persons and communities in the activities necessary for planning and implementing the resettlement.
- Ensuring the transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and restoration.

### **5.2 Information disclosure**

The objective of information disclosure is to provide information of compensation, impacts and support to the affected people and community. Actually, due to limitation of farmer's social relationship with local authority, the problems related to policies is policies are rarely exchanged between the local government and the affected people. Affected people feel comfortable when they are asked about compensation policy and received documents related to the project at any time, they do not have to wait to hear the dissemination of information

#### ***5.2.1 Information disclosure in preparation phase of Resettlement Action Plan***

Information disclosure and community consultation are carried out in preparation and implementation time to ensure timely informing of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement to the affected households and relevant parties; this is an opportunity of the affected people to participate and express their desire to resettlement implementation program. Resettlement consultant coordinated with People's Committee of districts/communes in project area, leaders of organization to hold meeting and community consultation, information provision

and guiding next steps in order to ensure timely information provision to the affected households.

On February 25, 2015, a consultation meeting was held in the communal areas of the sub-project area with participation of 23 households who are impacted by land acquisition and representative of 355 households who are impacted by water cut during construction and representatives of social organization such as: Farmers' Association, Women's Union, the Vietnam Fatherland Front of Cat Son commune also participate in meetings to disseminate information and consultation on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the subproject

The main contents of consultation:

- General information disclosure of Vietnam and World Bank's policies, Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement project .
- Informing the information of project and World Bank's policies of resettlement, environment and minority policies via brochures and speaker;
- Collecting information and local residents' opinions regarding on project implementation
- Introducing and providing the information related to project and safety policies of World Bank; asking local residents about their information, feedback of design, resettlement, desire and aspiration;
- Answering the questions of local residents relating to project and safety policies;
- Request the CPC, the project manager to answer specific questions about the local people project details or local policies;
- Record the opinion of the people, representatives of the CPC and the stakeholders in the minutes of the meeting.

### ***5.2.2 Information disclosures in implementation phase of Resettlement Action Plan***

The objective of information disclosure is to inform the impacts, compensation, and support to the affected households and community. There is an undeniable fact, because of the limitations of social relations and exchanges with the local government of the farmers, so the issues related to policies are not discussed frequently and directly with the people

As mentioned above, Resettlement consultant coordinated with local authority to consult with the affected households, to share information and discuss the potential positive and negative impacts during implementation process, construction progress, resettlement, compensation , support, compensation procedures and specific policies which are included in RPF. The relevant document will be passed on the affected household at the meeting .

## **5.3 Public consultation**

### ***5.3.1 Consultation in preparation process of Resettlement Action Plan***

Community consultation was carried out in March 2015 at Cat Son with the following contents:

- Inform fully information to authority and the affected people by project .
- Sent the aconstruction schedule of devepment RAP report to district/ city authority and commune/ town authority.
- Investigate information by providing questionnaires to the affected households, including:
  - The construction's impact on local people's life, the advantages and disadvantages of resettlement. Comments of compensation, resettlement plan.

- The construction's impact on local people's life, infrastructure, the advantages and disadvantages of project's implementation.
- Comments of resettlement and proposed resettlement action plan.

In the consultation meeting, there are participation of: the affected households owner; representative of People's Committee of commune, social organizations ( Farmers' Association, Women's Union). The contents are discussed about proposal subproject, collecting community opinions, and the different design alternatives

The main information is informed in the meeting including: (i) subproject's scope and objectives; (ii) order, process and procedures related to compensation, support and resettlement; (iii) the impacts of resettlement.

The comments of participants: the impacts of project are insignificant because rehabilitation of current construction is to ensure irrigation effectiveness, contribute to bring benefit to local people. The affected households desire to be provided project's information and construction progress and project is implemented early

Consultation after the final draft is available. The objective of Resettlement action plan is to provide information and consult the affected people, relevant organizations and individual regarding: (i) Estimation results of damage, the expectation unit price of compensation, and the entitlement; (iii) the procedures of compensation payment and resettlement's activities ; collecting fully and exactly opinions of local people, creating opportunities for the affected people to take part in development of resettlement plan in order to ensure democracy in development.

The participants agree to implement project; with the policy of the project and they want the project to be done soon so that people have a better chance in the development of production and life

### ***5.3.2 Consultation in implementation process of Resettlement Action Plan***

Before starting to update resettlement plan in accordance with the detailed design, PMU/ Compensation Committee, support and resettlement provincial/ district will hold public consultation meetings in each of the affected communes provides additional information for people affected and provide opportunities for them to participate in public discussions on policies and procedures for resettlement. Sending an invitation to all those affected people before the meeting at the same place. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the information which is available on date of the meeting and provide opportunities for affected people to discuss their concerns and clarify information. Along with written notice to the affected people, the information measures should be considered to inform the affected people and community, such as posters in the visible region at headquarters CPC/ districts where affected people are living, announced through radio and local newspapers. Both men and women of the affected households as well as members of the community who are interested are encouraged to participate. During the meeting, it need to explain the project, and the rights and entitlements of households, and the meeting will be an opportunity to raise relevant questions. Similar meetings will be held periodically throughout the project.

### ***5.3.3 Project's leaflet***

A leaflet provides information about the project which will be developed and provided to people affected by the project during the project preparation phase and implementation phase of the project to ensure that people grasp and aware of the benefits that the project brings. Leaflets project provides compensation policies, supporting details presented in the Resettlement Policy

Framework aims to develop measures to mitigate the social impact, when the sub-project acquires land and site clearance

#### **5.4 Disseminating information**

As per Bank's requirement, RAP will be disclosed in Vietnamese at local level, particularly at the office of PMU, District PCs, Ward/Commune PCs and the World Bank's Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC) in Hanoi before and after it is approved by the Government of Vietnam. The English version of this RAP will be also disclosed at the World Bank Info Shop in Washington D.C. prior to project appraisal.

#### **5.5 Grievances redressing mechanism**

Grievances related to any aspects of the Project will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. Project management units will bear all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

##### **First Stage – Cat Son Commune/Ward People's Committee**

An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune/Ward People's Committee, in writing or verbally. The member of CPC/WPC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPC/WPC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the CPC/WPC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC/WPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the CPC/WPC.

##### **Second Stage – Phu Cat District People's Committee (DPC)**

If after 30 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the APs is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the APs may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DRC of the district. The DPC in turn will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DRC of district of any decision made. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they wish.

##### **Third Stage – Binh Dinh Province People's Committee (PPC)**

If after 30 days the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or lodge an administrative case to the District People's Court for solution. The PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and

keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they want.

### **Final Stage - Court of Binh Dinh province**

If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.

Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved APs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is solved. After three days, the decision/result on solution is available at commune/ward level and after seven days at district or city level.

To ensure that the grievance redress mechanism described above is practical and acceptable to APs, it were consulted with local authorities and communities in consideration of specific cultural attributes, especially the vulnerable group.

## **PART VI. ARRANGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY**

The implementation of Resettlement activities requires the participation of departments, local organizations at national, province, city, district and commune level. People's Committee of province participating in project will bear responsibility to implement the general policies framework and resettlement plan of subproject in respective province. The compensation, support and resettlement boards will be established at province/ district level in line with regulations of Decree no. 47/20014/NĐ-CP, Decree no. 43/2014/NĐ-CP and Decision no. 50/2012/QĐ – UBND. The provision and policies of Policies framework and Resettlement plan will be the legal foundation for the implementation of compensation, resettlement activities in Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement project (WB8) in Vietnam.

### **6.1 Provincial level: Province People's Committees:**

PPC takes responsibility for compensation, site clearance, resettlement within province. PPC is responsible for:

- Informing or giving DPCs a mandate to inform about land acquisition after sub-project location selected.
- Giving decision on land acquisition of organizations.
- Approving the RAPs of the subproject.
- Approving overall plan of compensation.
- Directing DPCs to implement compensation, resettlement, and site clearance.
- Providing adequate funds for compensation in a timely manner.
- In special case that the compensation plan has to be approved by the provincial authority, the competent agencies establish provincial Appraisal board for assessment of compensation submitted by the Resettlement, support and resettlement Board of the district to advise the provincial authority approval in accordance with the provisions of the Government on compensation, support and resettlement and relocation policies which are applied for project

Provincial compensation board: Because of insignificant impacts' scope and level, it is not necessary to establish Provincial compensation board .

### **6.2 Provincial Project Management Unit.**

Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) is responsible for implementing civil works components of the project: PPMUs will manage compensation and site clearance of their respective sub-projects, encompassing:

- Prepare and update RAP.
- Submitting updated sub-project RAP prepared in the project implementation period to the authorized PC before making compensation payment.
- Co-operating closely with Departments, agencies, sectors, and the project DPCs in implementing resettlement and site clearance to ensure that the implementation of compensation and resettlement is in line with the construction schedules.
- Monitoring internally implementation of compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects, preparing quarterly reports on implementation progress of compensation and resettlement of the sub-projects to CPO.

### **6.3 District level:**

District People's Committees (DPCs) are responsible for:

- DPCs directly guide DRCs, District Land Development Centers and PCs of affected communes to implement the compensation, resettlement and resettlement.
- Approving compensation, support and resettlement plans submitted by DRCs ( District Resettlement Committee).
- Issuing decision on land acquisition from individuals and households.
- Settling complaints and grievances of the APs within jurisdiction.

The implementation units of compensation, support and resettlement at district level bear responsibility for compensation, site clearance for works located in their respective district, encompassing:

- Conducting replacement cost surveys in their districts to establish the basis for calculation of compensation rates for affected assets.
- Co-operating with the CPCs to disseminate information and consult project affected households.
- Carrying out inventory of affected assets of HHs, preparing compensation plans to submit to the authorized PC for approval.
- Co-operating with PPMUs and CPCs of affected communes to implement compensation and site clearance.
- Responding to APs' queries and advising DPCs in redressing grievances raised by affected persons.

### **6.4 Commune and the affected community**

Commune People's Committees (CPCs) are responsible for:

- Providing cadastral maps for Resettlement Committees and mobilizing their staff to be members of DMS teams.
- Co-ordinating with DRCs in delivering information and organizing community consultations.
- Redressing APs' queries relating to inventory of their assets.
- Facilitating and assisting APs in restoring their livelihoods, income, and stabilizing their lives.

Community level: Affected communes appoint their representatives participating in DMS teams to monitor the implementation process and sign in DMS ( detailed measurement survey) minutes of affected households.

## **PART VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **7.1. Monitoring**

Monitoring is a continuous process of evaluating the implementation of the project, related to the implementation schedule which has been agreed, on the use of inputs, infrastructure and projects service. Monitoring provides all stakeholders the constant reflection on the implementation. It identified the actual and potential success and difficulties arising as soon as possible, to facilitate timely correction in operation phase of project. Monitoring has two purposes:

- i) Monitor the activities of project whether it complete effectively or not, including quality, quantity and time.
- ii) Asset these activities whether they achieve the project's purposes and objectives or not, and how achievement level is.

The implementation agencies (Province/ local Project Management Unit) as well as the independent monitoring organizations hired by CPO to monitor, supervise regularly the implementation of RAP .

### **7.2. International monitoring**

Internal monitoring of this RAP implementation is undertaken by the implementation agency with the assistance of the project consultants. The implementation unit will monitor preparation progress and implementation of resettlement via periodical progress report. The main contents of internal monitoring include the process monitoring:

- Compensation payment for affected households for the different types of damage pursuant to the compensation policies described in the resettlement plans
- Implementation of technical assistance, allowance payment and relocation support.
- Implementation of income recovery and entitlement to recovery support .
- Dissemination of information and consultation procedures.
- Monitoring of complaint procedures, existing problems that require the manageable attention.
- Prioritizing affected persons on the proposed selections.
- In coordination to complete RAP activities and award construction contract.

The executive agencies will collect information every month from the different resettlement committees. A database tracking the resettlement implementation of the Project will be maintained and updated monthly.

The executive agencies will submit internal monitoring reports on the RAP implementation as a part of the quarterly report. The reports should contain the following information:

- Number of affected persons according to types of effects and project components and the status of compensation, relocation and income recovery for each item.
- The distributed costs for the activities or for compensation payment and disbursed cost for each activity.
- List of outstanding complaints



- Final results on solving complaints and any outstanding issues that demand management agencies at all levels to solve.
- Arisen issues in the implementation process.
- RAP Schedule is actually updated.

### **7.3.Independent Monitoring**

*Objective.* The general objectives of independent monitoring are to periodically supply independent monitoring and assessing results on the implementation of the resettlement objectives, on the changes of living standard and jobs, APs income and social foundation restoration, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of APs' entitlements, and on the necessity of mitigation measures (if any) in an attempt to bring about strategic lessons for making policy and planning in the future.

*Responsible agencies.* Based on the project scope of impact, the CPO will decide to hire a firm or individual consultant for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RAPs implementation. This is called the Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) specializing in social science and has experiences in independent monitoring of RAP. The IMC should start their work as soon as the project implementation commences.

*Objectives of monitoring and evaluation.* The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the IMC, including but not limited to activities bellowed:

- Payment of compensation will be as follows: a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets.
- Provision of assistance for APs who have to rebuild their houses on their remaining land, or building their houses in new places as arranged by the project, or on newly assigned plots.
- Support for recovering income source.
- Community consultation and public dissemination of compensation policy: (a) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the IMC should attend at least one community consultation meeting to monitor community consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and propose solutions; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the APs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RAPs.
- Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities.
- APs' satisfaction on various aspects of the RAP will be monitored and recorded. Operation of the complaint mechanism and speed of complaint settlement will be monitored.
- Through the implementation, trends on living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential issues arising in the restoration of living standards are reported and suitable measures will be proposed to ensure the project objectives.

### **7.4. Methodology for Independent monitoring**

#### *A. Data storage*

The Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC) will maintain data base of resettlement monitoring information. This data base contain monitoring results, including monitored

households and is updated in the next data collecting times. The implementation agencies could contact with data base which are compiled by PMU and Project owner.

#### *B. Report*

The IMC has to submit periodical report 6 months/ times and state the findings which are appeared during un monitoring process. These monitoring reports will be submitted to CPO, and then CPO will submit reports to Project owner in form of annexes of progress reports.

The report includes (i) implementation progress report of RAP, (ii) the differences, if any, with regulations and principles of RAP, (iii) identification of the pending issues and proposal measures; the implementation agencies are informed about current situation and dealing with the difficulties timely and (iv) a report of difficulties' situation and the issues are identified in the previous report

#### *C. The next monitoring report*

The monitoring reports will be discussed in the meeting between the IMC and PMUs. The PMUs will these meetings after receiving these report. The next activities will be conducted based on the difficulties and problems which are identified in report and discussion results of relevant parties.

#### *D. The final assessment report*

Actually, this is an assessment at the time of regulating resettlement activities and achievement of objectives. The independent monitoring will carry out an assessment of resettlement process and impact 6 – 12 months after completion of resettlement activities. The used assessment questions system is based on data base of project data base system and the sample questions which were used in monitoring activities.

Finally, the summary table of resettlement assessment in the Project Completion Report (PCR) is developed before finishing project. The assessment issue contains the evaluation of project's impacts (number of the affected households, the problems which have not been resolved due to land acquisition and information provision in case that livelihood recovery of the affected people are equal to the pre – project level .

The RAP will be considered to not finish until the final assessment and audit claim that the affected households receive fully compensation, support and recovery process of livelihood will be implemented on schedule.

Monitoring is a continuous process of evaluating the implementation of the project, related to the implementation schedule which has been agreed on the use of inputs, infrastructure and service projects. Monitoring provides all stakeholders with feedback on the implementation. It identifies the actual and potential success and difficulties which are likely arisen, to facilitate timely correction in project activities phase

There are two objectives of project:

- i) Assessing the activities of project whether they are completed effectively or not, including quality, quantity and time.
- ii) Assessing these activities whether they would achieve the proposed objectives and goals of project or not, and how level of achievement is .

The implementation unit (Provincial Project Management Unit) and the IMC hired by CPO will monitor, supervise periodically the implementation of RAP.

## **PART VIII. BUDGETS AND COST ESTIMATION**

### **8.1 Funding Sources**

The expenditure of compensation, support and resettlement for the affected land, assest attached land will come from the counterpart fund of Binh Thuan province, government budget and loan (if any).

### **8.2 Cost estimation of compensation and support**

Summary of compensation, support expense of subproject, including .

#### ***a. Compensation expense includes:***

- For permanent acquired land : is compensated according to the replacement cost for lost land.
- For temporary affected productive land: (i) is compensated with cash according to the market price for trees, crops on affected land and loss of gross income in time project uses land; and (ii) reinstated the temporary part of land after completion of construction.
- Compensation for damage to trees and crops: (i) annual crops in pre – harvest time will be compensated with money according to market price, equivalen to the highest yield in a crops in the 3 previous years; (ii) perennial trees are compensated with money according to the market price classifying with type, ages, and yield of that tree; (iii), the timber trees are compensated with money according to the market price classifying type, ages and diameter of stem

#### ***b. Support expense includes:***

- Support to change occupation/ vocational training: according to the regulations of People's Committee of Binh Dinh province will be supported with 02 times of agricultural land value in the local land table price for all area of acquired agricultural land; the supported area do not exceed handover limitation of agricultural land.
- Support to the vulnerable group: is equivalento 30kg of rice/person/ month with the average market price at the support time of the local no less than 3 years for the people in vulnerable group. Support level of 84 months (7 years) is regulated by People's Committee of Binh binh province

#### ***c. Cost for management and provision* : is equal to 10% of compensation, support value**

#### ***d. Compensation, support manners***

- For acquiring land for borrow pits and camps: to be compensated according to the statistics above, and also additional supports to loss of net income during the land used by project; it means that 3 crop seasons are supported by stopping production (*2 years construction with 4 crop seasons and current crop has been compensated considered as one production season*)
- For productive land stopped production by cut – off water for construction: support one summer-autumn crop in 2016 (in the report of project). The level of support is equal to loss of income during suspension of production

- Consultant surveyed and collected comments from directly affected people, the indirectly affected people, the unaffected people and Cat Son commune's officers: the investment costs in agricultural production is equal to 30% of crop's revenue; therefore the net income is equal to 70% of revenue in agricultural activities. Revenue of the first season is equal to compensation expense for the one crop production.

***e. Investigation results of replacement cost***

Compensation unit price for land, trees and crops is calculated according to the market price at the time of compensation payment. Subproject area is rural, so economic activities has not developed. For agricultural land, there is almost no exchange and trading activities, the survey of the compensation unit price for agricultural land of the PPC regulations are appropriate and acceptable to the people. Consultants have examined the compensation unit price for vegetation and crops under the provisions of the PPC with price equal to the market price of each asset in the project area

Land reclamation cost for reinstatement of temporary land use, investment costs to increase soil fertility, is calculated according to labor and fertilizer at the local, surveying unit price of Consultant is 1,200 VND/ m2 (equivalent to 40% of the investment costs of production)

The table below is summary of survey result of replacement cost in project area

**Table 8. 1: Investigation results of replacement cost**

<i>No.</i>	<i>List of contents</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit price of Binh Dinh (VND)</i>	<i>Investigation price (VND)</i>	<i>Application price (VND)</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Land for annual crops in project area (level 4)	m2	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>II</b>	<b>Crops and trees</b>				
1	Eucalyptus	Tree	9,000	9,000	9,000
2	Coconut	Tree	450,000	450,000	450,000
3	Anacardium occidentale	Tree	400,000	400,000	400,000
4	Cassava	Tree	2,350	2,350	2,350
5	Rice has not harvested ( calculating for 01 production season)	m2	3,600	3,600	3,600
6	Other crops (calculating for 01 production season)	m2	2,350	2,350	2,350

**Table 8. 2: Cost estimation of compensation and support of subproject**

Unit: VND					
<i>TT</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Unit price</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation</b>				<b>2,806,173,180</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Permanent acquisition</b>				<b>51,640,000</b>
1.1.	Compensation for land				37,950,000
	<i>Garden</i>	m2	677	30,000	20,310,000
	<i>Annual crop land</i>	m2	588	30,000	17,640,000

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1.2.	Trees on land				13,690,000
	<i>Eucalyptus planted over 4 year</i>	Tree	40	9,000	360,000
	<i>Coconut planted over 10 years</i>	Tree	12	450,000	5,400,000
	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Tree	16	400,000	6,400,000
	<i>Rice has not harvested</i>	m2	425	3,600	1,530,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Temporary impact</b>				1,132,657,505
2.1.	Cost for land reclamation to reinstate the temporarily used land	m2	132,893	1,200	159,471,600
2.2.	Trees on land				317,358,950
	<i>Eucalyptus planted over 4 year</i>	Tree	14,803	9,000	133,227,000
	<i>Anacardium occidentale planted over 5 year</i>	Tree	80	400,000	32,000,000
	<i>Cassava</i>	Tree	15,348	2,350	36,067,800
	<i>other crops: bean, chilli, watermelon</i>	m2	49,389	2,350	116,064,150
2.3.	Compensation for loss of net income when project uses land (crop land)	m2	132,893	2,350 x 3 seasons x 70%	655,826,955
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation for loss of net income due to cut – off water for construction (Summer – autumn crops in 2016)</b>				<b>1.621.875.675</b>
3.1.	Paddy field	m2	447,774	3,600 x 70%	1,128,390,480
3.2.	Crop land	m2	299,991	2,350 x 70%	493,485,195
<b>B</b>	<b>Other allowances</b>				<b>261,120,000</b>
1.	Allowance for job changing/ job creation	m2	1,265	30,000 x 2 times	75,900,000
2.	Assistance for people of vulnerable groups (2 households with 7 persons)	person	7	30kg of rice x 84 months x VND 10,500 /kg of rice	185,220,000
	<b>Sum of A + B</b>				<b>3,067,293,180</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Management</b>				<b>306,729,318</b>
	Management cost			10% x Total (A)	306,729,318
	<b>SUM</b>				<b>3,374,022,498</b>
	<b>ROUNDING UP</b>				<b>3,374,000,000</b>
	<b>Exchange USD (1USD = 21.458VND)</b>				<b>157,238 USD</b>

The cost is calculated at the present time and may change according to the updated RAP. The cost of replacement cost and support policy of province may change, so the compensation cost will be updated when RAP is updated

## **PART IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

### **9.1. The implementation steps**

Compensation and resettlement orders and procedures are based on Decree no.47/2014/NĐ-CP dated May 15, 2014, Circular no. 14/2009/TT-BTNMT dated October 01, 2009 of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Decision no. 50/2012/QĐ-UBND dated December 20, 2012 of People's committee of Binh Dinh province issuing on policies of compensation, support and resettlement when State acquires land in Binh Dinh province.

Based on above-mentioned legal bases, organization structures and coordination among concerning agencies, basic compensation and resettlement activities will be implemented following below steps:

#### **Step 1: Location introduction and announcement of land acquisition**

Determination and announcement of land acquisition policy are based on appraisal document of land use demand of Department of Natural Resources and Environment submitting to Binh Dinh PPC for approval and issuing announcement of land acquisition ( including the reason of land acquisition, area and location of acquired land based on available cadastral dossier or in the detailed construction plan which was approved; assign responsibility to People's Committee of district and commune to announce land acquisition, steering compensation, support and resettlement; district People's Committee is responsible for inventory, developing compensation plan). City PC is responsible for steering and widely spreading land acquisition policy, regulations on land acquisition, compensation, allowance and resettlement when the land is acquired by the State for purposes of national defense, national interests, public utilities and economic development.

Commune PCs are responsible for openly posting land acquisition policy at headquarter of commune PCs and at residential activities zone where there is acquired land, and announcing publicly on commune radio stations (at place speaker system is available).

#### **Step 2: Preparation of cadastral documents for acquired land**

According to documents on land acquisition policy of PPC, Department of Natural Resources and Environment instruct Land use right registration offices of same level to prepare cadastral documents.

Adjust cadastral map suitably to the current status and abstract of cadastral map for places with official cadastral maps or abstract of cadastral map for places without official cadastral maps;  
Correct and make copy of cadastral documents (cadastral books) to submit to DRC;

Make a list of acquire land lots with following contents: map identification mark, lot identification mark, name of land user, area of lot with the same use purpose, land use purpose

#### **Step 3: Prepare, appraise and approve general plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement**

Project owner steers consultant units to make overall plan of compensation, support and resettlement (here in called general plan) based on current data and documents supplied by Department of National Resources and Environment, which is appraised and approved with approval of project investor. The general plan has the following main contents:

- a. Basis for plan preparation;
- b. Synthetic statistics on area of all land types, agricultural land levels, number of map pages, number of plots; estimated value of assets on land ;
- c. Synthetic statistics on number of households, people, labourers in acquired land area, in which clearly specify number of job-changed labourers, number of DPs;
- d. Estimation of compensation, assistance rate; estimated location, area of resettlement site or resettlement house and modes of resettlement;
- e. Estimation of supporting measures to resolve employment and training plan for job changes;
- f. List of works, scope of governmental works, organizations of religious bases, DPs community and estimation of location to displace;
- g. Number of displaced graves and estimation of location to displace;
- h. Cost estimation to realize the plan;
- i. Financial source to realize the plan;
- j. Plan implementation progress.

#### **Step 4: Making landmarks for site clearance.**

After general plan is approved, The project owner based on the basic design for conducting boundary markers of site clearance, handed over to the organizations that are responsible for compensation, management to implement the next stages of site clearance. During the establishment, approved engineering design (or design of construction drawings) if there is an adjustment of the scope of land acquisition, project owner collaborates with organizations to compensate promptly and notify accurately immediately the local contents of the adjustment

#### **Step 5: Develop compensation, support and resettlement plan.**

##### **1. Site inspection, inventory.**

Based on land acquisition announcement, site clearance boundary of project, the organization who is responsible for compensation will make a minutes of specific inventory for each case of land acquisition( called inventory minutes of the compensation); the minutes has to perform clearly the following contents : name, place of permanent accommodation, temporary accommodation, number of family's member, number of employees, the people in case of social policies (if any); area and location of acquired land; number of trees, livestock, characteristics of assets, building and construction attached land.

##### **2. Determine origin of acquired land.**

Compensation organization collaborates with Division of Land use register, People's Committee of district and ward , cadastral dossier, cadastral map and other documents related to land use right, determination of legal land users.

##### **3. Develop compensation, support plan.**

Pursuant to inventory minutes of compensation volume, origin of acquired land, unit price and compensation policies. The compensation organization develops compensation, support and resettlement with the following contents:

- Name and address of the households who are acquired with land ;
  - Area, type of land, location, origin of acquired land ;
  - The basis for calculating the amount of compensation, support such as the land value for compensation, the price of houses and property for compensation, number of household's members, number of employees, number of people are entitled to social assistance
  - Amount of compensation, support ;
  - Arrangement of resettlement ;
  - Replacement construction of state, organizations, religion and residential community;
  - Displacement of graves.
4. Collect comments of compensation, support and resettlement plan:
- Post publicly compensation, support and resettlement plan at headquarter of Commune People's Committee and residential area where land is acquired and the relevant people can provide their opinions;
  - Posting compensation, support and resettlement plan must be confirmed by People's Committee of commune, representative of Commune Fatherland front committee, representatives of households who are acquired with land;
  - Time of posting plan and receiving comments is at least twenty days,.
5. Complete compensation, support and resettlement plan:
- When time of posting plan and receiving comments is over, the compensation, site clearance organization is responsible for summarizing the comments in writing, performing clearly number of agree or disagree opinions, number of other opinions on compensation, support and resettlement plan; the plan should be completed and sent the completed plan attached with summary of comments to Natural Resources and Environment Agency for approval.
  - In case that there are a lot of disagree opinions on compensation, support and resettlement plan, the compensation organization need to explain clearly or consider, adjust before appraising by Natural Resources and Environment agency.

#### **Step 6: Submit and appraise compensation, support plan**

Division of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for chairing, coordinating with the relevant district divisions in appraising compensation, support plan; the plan should be submitted to district People's Committee for approval as regulation.

#### **Step 7: Handle complaints for land acquisition decision**

- Based on the land acquisition announcement and compensation, support and resettlement plan developed and approved by competent agencies. District People's Committee make a decision of land acquisition for affected households, individual, community.
- During acquiring land, if there are complaints of local people, People's Committee of commune is responsible for collecting complaints and grievances and then submitting to competent agencies for considering.

When there is no decision on claim settlement, land acquisition will be still in progress. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is illegal, the implementation of land acquisition shall be obligatory to stop; governmental agencies that



issued the land acquisition decision shall make decision on cancellation of that land acquisition decision and compensate for losses (if any) caused by land acquisition decision. In case competent agencies settling complaints conclude that the land acquisition is legal, the owners of acquired land have to comply with the land acquisition decision.

**Step 8: Publish compensation, assistance and resettlement plan.**

- District People's Committee approves compensation, support and resettlement plan as regulations.
- in time of three (03) days, from the day of receiving the approved compensation, support and resettlement plan, the compensation, site clearance organization is responsible for collaborating with People's Committee of commune to disseminate and post publicly approved decision of compensation, support and resettlement plan at headquarter of People's Committee of commune and at the residential area where land is acquired; The decision of compensation, support and resettlement should be sent to the people who are acquired with land, performing clearly the level of compensation, support and resettlement (if any), time and location of compensation, support payment and handover time of acquired land to the compensation, site clearance organization.

**Step 9: Implement payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement**

Compensation, support and resettlement board carries out payment after the approved decision of compensation, support and resettlement plan is available.

**Step 10: Site handover and land acquisition**

In time of twenty (20) days, from the day the compensation, site clearance organization pays completely compensation, support money for the people who are acquired with land according to the approved plan, then they have to handover land to the compensation, site clearance organization.

**9.2 Update RAP**

There is no data of DMS at this time. After carrying out DMS, the detailed inventory data in line with detailed technical design will be updated in RAP. Compensation plan will be developed by the local based on RAP in order to update price of compensation for land, assets and other supports.

This RAP will be updated (prior to implementation) to a) reflect the results of the census survey/consultations with affected households on temporary impact on local households due to water cut, and b) propose detailed compensation package for households with affected crops/business, or with other types of social impact – as identified during the census survey/consultation when the rehabilitation measures are worked out in more details, and the temporary impact on people's agricultural activities/livelihoods becomes clearer.

This report will be submit to CPO and World Bank and approved before paying compensation. Publish the draft RAP and final RAP in line with OP 17.50 of WB on publishment of document of project to the affected community and at the Infoshop of WB. The draft of RAP will be published to the affected people before approving by WB. The final RAP will be published after approving.

### **9.3 Implementation schedule**

The implementation schedule for resettlement activities of subproject will be followed the table below, encompassing: (i) consultation activities; (ii) the completed activities to prepare implementation of RAP; (iii) and other external monitoring activities.

**Table 9. 1: Implementation schedule**

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Agencies take responsibility</i>	<i>Implementaion schedule</i>
<b>Preparation</b>		
Approving the document of social safety policies of project and subproject's RAP	World Bank and Government	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Uploading on website of MARD, CPO, Province People's Committee and Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC) the social safety policies of project and subproject's RAP	CPO	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Training to enhance capacity for project's staffs and district compensation boards	CPO and resettlement consultant	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Selecting independent monitoring unit	CPO	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Updating RAP	Resettlement consultant	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter/ 2015
<b>Implementation of RAP</b>		
Disseminating project's information to the affected people	District compensation board and People's Committee of communes	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Measuring affected asset and developing compensation plan	District compensation board and People's Committee of communes	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Compensation payment and site clearance	Province Project Management Unit, District compensation board and People's Committee of communes	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter/ 2015
Monthly internal resettlement monitoring and making quarterly report	Province Project Management Unit	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter/ 2015
6 month independent resettlement monitoring and making monitoring report	Independent monitoring unit	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter/ 2015

**ANNEX I- LIST OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS**

**Table 1: The list of households who are acquired permanently land for management road (12 households)**

No	Name	Address (village)	The affected areas (m2)			Note
			Garden land	Agricultural land	Fertile land	
1	Vo Van Hoang	Thach Ban Tay			42	
2	Pham Van Cuc	Thach Ban Tay	25			
3	Bach Thi Thich	Thach Ban Tay		60		
4	Bach Thanh Van	Thach Ban Tay	104		64	
5	Phan Thi Kim Dung	Thach Ban Tay	155			
6	Bach Thanh Sa	Thach Ban Tay	253		120	
7	Trinh Thi Loc	Thach Ban Tay	45		105	
8	Bach Thanh Long	Thach Ban Tay		61		
9	Bach Thi Kim Huong	Thach Ban Tay	53			
10	Bach Thanh Sam	Thach Ban Tay			113	
11	Vo Van Khu	Thach Ban Tay		23		
12	Ho Thi Le	Thach Ban Tay	42			
13	Cat Son CPC			281	65	
	<b>Sum</b>		<b>677</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>509</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,611</b>			

**Table 2: The list of households who are acquired temporarily for auxillary construction: campsite, material storage, disposal, borrow pit (11 households)**

No	Name	Address (village)	The affected areas (m2)			Note
			Garden land	Paddy field	Crop land	
1	Đang Van By	Thach Ban Dong	0	0	3,000	Camping site
2	Phan Canh Tien	Thach Ban Dong	0	0	9,282	Borrow pit
3	Nguyen Tuong Quang	Thach Ban Dong	0	0	9,484	Borrow pit
4	Nguyen Thi Tien	Hoi Son	0	0	2,648	Borrow pit
5	Nguyen Van Nam	Hoi Son	0	0	4,307	Borrow pit
6	Nguyen Van Minh	Hoi Son	0	0	5,140	Borrow pit
7	Vo Van Em	Hoi Son	0	0	3,682	Borrow pit
8	Do Cong Hien	Hoi Son	0	0	13,981	Borrow pit
9	Đang Thanh Phong	Hoi Son	0	0	837	Borrow pit
10	Ho Phi Long	Hoi Son	0	0	10,659	Borrow pit

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11	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	0	0	69,873	<i>Reserve pit</i>
	Cat Son CPC		0	10,000	0	<i>Disposal site</i>
	<b>sum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>132,893</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>142,893</b>			

**Table 3: The impacted area due to cut – off water for construction**

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address (village)</i>	<i>The affected areas (m2)</i>		<i>Note</i>
			<i>Paddy field</i>	<i>Crop land</i>	
1	Phan Cong Huynh	Thach Ban Dong	640		
2	Phan Khanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
3	Phan Canh Tien	Thach Ban Dong	1,735		
4	Phan Thi Hoa	Thach Ban Dong	700		
5	Nguyen Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,510		
6	Nguyen Thi Yem	Thach Ban Dong	600		
7	Phan Thi Khiem	Thach Ban Dong	546		
8	Phan Cong Tien	Thach Ban Dong	650		
9	Vo Thi Xiem	Thach Ban Dong	370		
10	Phan Cong Than	Thach Ban Dong	1,150		
11	Phan Thi Tho	Thach Ban Dong	550		
12	Vo Van Diep	Thach Ban Dong	1,123		
13	Vo Xuan Hoa	Thach Ban Dong	1,850		
14	Phan Lac	Thach Ban Dong	574		
15	Phan Cong Ca	Thach Ban Dong	2,373		
16	Dang Duc Hao	Thach Ban Dong	1,427		
17	Phan Thi Than	Thach Ban Dong	1,170		
18	Phan Cong Hieu	Thach Ban Dong	840		
19	Nguyen Khac Son	Thach Ban Dong	1,080		
20	Nguyen Chi	Thach Ban Dong	1,050		
21	Phan Thi Cuc	Thach Ban Dong	416		
22	Phan Van Hieu	Thach Ban Dong	735		
23	Tran Son	Thach Ban Dong	2,771		
24	Vo Dinh Hung	Thach Ban Dong	400		
25	Phan Van Thinh	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
26	Phan Thi Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	522		
27	Trinh Cao	Thach Ban Dong	510		

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28	Nguyen Thi Lien	Thach Ban Dong	590		
29	Nguyen Thi Am	Thach Ban Dong	300		
30	Phan Thi Vu	Thach Ban Dong	460		
31	Tran Ba Thuan	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
32	Phan Cong Tien	Thach Ban Dong	2,520		
33	Nguyen Ngoc Hai	Thach Ban Dong	930		
34	Trinh Thi Thin	Thach Ban Dong	850		
35	Ngo Tan Dat	Thach Ban Dong	520		
36	Phan Thi Thin	Thach Ban Dong	800		
37	Nguyen Thi Phung	Thach Ban Dong	490		
38	Phan Thi Sanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,470		
39	Vo Thi Day	Thach Ban Dong	620		
40	Trinh Thi Ket	Thach Ban Dong	850		
41	Phan Van Han	Thach Ban Dong	700		
42	Phan Cong Tien	Thach Ban Dong	450		
43	Tran Trung Dong	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
44	Phan Thi Nha	Thach Ban Dong	300		
45	Vo Dinh Ban	Thach Ban Dong	350		
46	Phan Lac	Thach Ban Dong	500		
47	Nguyen Van Thuan	Thach Ban Dong	650		
48	Ngo Thi Son	Thach Ban Dong	460		
49	Vo Tuong	Thach Ban Dong	510		
50	Nguyen Ngoc Hai	Thach Ban Dong	4,330		
51	Nguyen Anh	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
52	Nguyen Ngoc Phung	Thach Ban Dong	1,180		
53	Le Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,770		
54	Vo Van Phuong	Thach Ban Dong	2,560		
55	Nguyen Duc Tuyen	Thach Ban Dong	1,680		
56	Nguyen Ngoc Tuan	Thach Ban Dong	4,000		
57	Vo Van Qua	Thach Ban Dong	2,000		
58	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Thach Ban Dong	2,000		
59	Phan Thanh Tan	Thach Ban Dong	2,620		
60	Nguyen Anh	Thach Ban Dong	1,800		
61	Nguyen Dinh Thuat	Thach Ban Dong	1,620		
62	Nguyen Tuong Quang	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
63	Nguyen Duc Lai	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
64	Le Van Binh	Thach Ban Dong	2,060		

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65	Nguyen Lan	Thach Ban Dong	4,620		
66	Vo Thi Lan	Thach Ban Dong	5,000		
67	Le Hoai Minh	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
68	Dang Don	Thach Ban Dong	1,300		
69	Nguyen Duc Ha	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
70	Nguyen Duc Thuong	Thach Ban Dong	2,000		
71	Nguyen Duc Lenh	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
72	Pham Van Chung	Thach Ban Dong	1,710		
73	Nguyen Thi Than	Thach Ban Dong	1,530		
74	Nguyen Dinh Thach	Thach Ban Dong	1,770		
75	VoVan Bao	Thach Ban Dong	2,030		
76	Dang Van Thu	Thach Ban Dong	2,270		
77	Dang Duy Ha	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
78	Phan Thanh Long	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
79	Le Thi Sa	Thach Ban Dong	2,620		
80	Tran Xuan Dinh	Thach Ban Dong	1,120		
81	Huynh Thi Tri	Thach Ban Dong	1,150		
82	Phan Thi My	Thach Ban Dong	2,180		
83	Nguyen Dien	Thach Ban Dong	680		
84	Nguyen Thi Kiem	Thach Ban Dong	2,150		
85	Phan Thi Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	4,270		
86	Nguyen Thi Thuyen	Thach Ban Dong	2,150		
87	Mac Thi Nam	Thach Ban Dong	1,030		
88	Vo Chi Cong	Thach Ban Dong	1,690		
89	Vo Van Nam	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
90	Nguyen Van Soan	Thach Ban Dong	2,680		
91	Nguyen Huynh	Thach Ban Dong	2,530		
92	Nguyen Thi Hue	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
93	Nguyen Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,240		
94	Nguyen Tri	Thach Ban Dong	2,120		
95	Vo Van Danh	Thach Ban Dong	3,120		
96	Phan Xuan Ngoc	Thach Ban Dong	3,240		
97	Nguyen Chiem	Thach Ban Dong	2,100		
98	Nguyen Thi Le	Thach Ban Dong	2,190		
99	Phan Van Dung	Thach Ban Dong	1,620		
100	Phan Thanh Nga	Thach Ban Dong	2,660		
101	Trinh Thi Phu	Thach Ban Dong	1,270		

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102	Le Thi Lieu	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
103	Le Binh	Thach Ban Dong	3,000		
104	Nguyen Hao	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
105	Dang Hung Minh	Thach Ban Dong	2,000		
106	Tran Thi Le	Thach Ban Dong	2,120		
107	Nguyen Van Dong	Thach Ban Dong	3,530		
108	Phan Thi Phuoc	Thach Ban Dong	1,360		
109	Nguyen Van Vu	Thach Ban Dong	2,530		
110	Nguyen Van Phan	Thach Ban Dong	2,060		
111	Bui Lien	Thach Ban Dong	3,000		
112	Nguyen Thi Nhan	Thach Ban Dong	2,130		
113	Nguyen Luong Vu	Thach Ban Dong	2,700		
114	Pham Thi Ton	Thach Ban Dong	620		
115	Nguyen Thi Binh	Thach Ban Dong	550		
116	Dang Van Thau	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
117	Vo Van Mo	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
118	Tran Dinh Hoa	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
119	Phan Thi Thanh Nhan	Thach Ban Dong	250		
120	Nguyen Duc Van	Thach Ban Dong	600		
121	Bui Thi Giau	Thach Ban Dong	500		
122	Tran Ngoc Linh	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
123	Tran Dinh Hiep	Thach Ban Dong	560		
124	Phan Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	2,600		
125	Vo Van Tuc	Thach Ban Dong	600		
126	Ho Thi Sen	Thach Ban Dong	800		
127	Nguyen Van Tien	Thach Ban Dong	2,030		
128	Nguyen Thi Hoc	Thach Ban Dong	630		
129	Nguyen Van Phuc	Thach Ban Dong	800		
130	Nguyen Binh	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
131	Nguyen Thi Quy	Thach Ban Dong	650		
132	Nguyen Thien Dinh	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
133	Nguyen Thi Di	Thach Ban Dong	500		
134	Nguyen Duc Hai	Thach Ban Dong	980		
135	Le Dinh Dinh	Thach Ban Dong	500		
136	Nguyen Cam	Thach Ban Dong	650		
137	Vo Van Toai	Thach Ban Dong	550		
138	Tran Van Bao	Thach Ban Dong	350		

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139	Tran Van Mo	Thach Ban Đông	650		
140	Vo Thi Sen	Thach Ban Đông	1,200		
141	Nguyen Thanh Sang	Thach Ban Đông	850		
142	Nguyen Duc Vinh	Thach Ban Đông	2,530		
143	Nguyen Van Ninh	Thach Ban Đông	560		
144	Vo Van Tuan	Thach Ban Đông	2,350		
145	Tran Van Hoang	Thach Ban Đông	680		
146	Nguyen Duc Son	Thach Ban Đông	1,200		
147	Dang Van Quang	Thach Ban Đông	500		
148	Le Minh Hoang	Thach Ban Đông	650		
149	Ngo Tung Thanh	Thach Ban Đông	1,250		
150	Nguyen Thi Tin	Thach Ban Đông	500		
151	Vo Thi Hieu	Thach Ban Đông	350		
152	Nguyen Van Dung	Thach Ban Đông	2,100		
153	Nguyen Thanh	Thach Ban Đông	520		
154	Nguyen Thi Minh	Thach Ban Đông	650		
155	Phan Canh Minh	Thach Ban Đông	500		
156	Vo Van Sang	Thach Ban Đông	1,200		
157	Nguyen Duy Thuong	Thach Ban Đông	650		
158	Tran Thi Dai	Thach Ban Đông	800		
159	Nguyen Duc Hiep	Thach Ban Đông	2,600		
160	Phan Thanh Nam	Thach Ban Đông	800		
161	Phan Thanh Hoai	Thach Ban Đông	1,500		
162	Dang Thi Day	Thach Ban Dong	900		
163	Tran Van Lien	Thach Ban Dong	650		
164	Nguyen Van Vu	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
165	Vo Van Ly	Thach Ban Dong	1,460		
166	Le Van Ha	Thach Ban Dong	3,250		
167	Nguyen Hung Cuong	Thach Ban Dong	2,800		
168	Nguyen Duc Trong	Thach Ban Dong	830		
169	Nguyen Duc Chung	Thach Ban Dong	1,070		
170	Nguyen Van Mai	Thach Ban Dong	1,460		
171	Phan Canh Sanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,500		
172	Vo Van Dung	Thach Ban Dong	1,000		
173	Nguyen Duc So	Thach Ban Dong	3,030		
174	Tran Quang Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,140		
175	Nguyen Thi Quy	Thach Ban Dong	2,190		



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176	Vo Van Tong	Thach Ban Dong	3,580		
177	Nguyen Duc Khan	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
178	Nguyen Binh	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
179	Vo Van Dich	Thach Ban Dong	4,285		
180	Vo Ba	Thach Ban Dong	2,440		
181	Tran Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,790		
182	Phan Canh Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,600		
183	Tran Thi Huong	Thach Ban Dong	3,750		
184	Vo Quoc Chinh	Thach Ban Dong	1,850		
185	Nguyen Van Phuc	Thach Ban Dong	3,210		
186	Tran Thi Lien	Thach Ban Dong	1,096		
187	Vo Van Mien	Thach Ban Dong	2,920		
188	Vo Van Giau	Thach Ban Dong	3,130		
189	Dinh Quang Vinh	Thach Ban Dong	790		
190	Ho Thi Canh	Thach Ban Dong	3,060		
191	Huỳnh Van Tho	Thach Ban Dong	2,500		
192	Dinh Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,430		
193	Ta Hung Ca	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
194	Phan Thanh Binh	Thach Ban Dong	5,330		
195	Nguyen Thi Son	Thach Ban Dong	2,760		
196	Nguyen Duc Thach	Thach Ban Dong	2,520		
197	Phạm Thi Mai	Thach Ban Dong	1,460		
198	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	4,760		
199	Vo Thi Hieu	Thach Ban Dong	4,460		
200	Vo Van Minh	Thach Ban Dong	1,850		
201	Nguyen Thi Lien	Thach Ban Dong	1,790		
202	Nguyen Van Dung	Thach Ban Dong	1,960		
203	Nguyen Duc Tich	Thach Ban Dong	1,030		
204	Phan Van Tai	Thach Ban Dong	2,000		
205	Nguyen Thi Phuc	Thach Ban Dong	1,660		
206	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
207	Nguyen Thi Binh	Thach Ban Dong	1,800		
208	Tran Thi Thu Thuy	Thach Ban Dong	1,800		
209	Vo Thi Man	Thach Ban Dong	2,560		
210	Nguyen Thi Hoc	Thach Ban Dong	1,430		
211	Vo Thi Trong	Thach Ban Dong	1,900		
212	Nguyen Duc Hat	Thach Ban Dong	2,720		

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213	Nguyen Duc Hao	Thach Ban Dong	3,450		
214	Vo Thi Sen	Thach Ban Dong	1,400		
215	Le Thi Lieu	Thach Ban Dong	1,570		
216	Vo Van Du	Thach Ban Dong	3,000		
217	Nguyen Duc Quynh	Thach Ban Dong	2,630		
218	Nguyen Thi Loi	Thach Ban Dong	2,030		
219	Nguyen Duc Hiep	Thach Ban Dong	1,130		
220	Nguyen Duc Canh	Thach Ban Dong	830		
221	Vo Van Su	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
222	Vo Thanh Hung	Thach Ban Dong	3,140		
223	Nguyen Thanh Sang	Thach Ban Dong	1,800		
224	Nguyen Duc Lap	Thach Ban Dong	970		
225	Vo Thi Phuong	Thach Ban Dong	1,749		
226	Nguyen Van Thai	Thach Ban Dong	3,200		
227	Tran Quang Tuyet	Thach Ban Dong	3,500		
228	Kieu Thi Dai	Thach Ban Dong	1,180		
229	Nguyen Duc Vinh	Thach Ban Dong	1,760		
230	Phan Thi Tri	Thach Ban Dong	1,100		
231	Nguyen Hoa	Thach Ban Dong	2,930		
232	Dang Ngoc Hong	Thach Ban Dong	7,000		
233	Nguyen Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	3,900		
234	Dang Ngoc Coi	Thach Ban Dong	2,700		
235	Dang Ngoc Huan	Thach Ban Dong	1,500		
236	Vo Cong Tam	Thach Ban Dong	6,100		
237	Vo Thi Ngoc	Thach Ban Dong	3,160		
238	Nguyen Van A	Thach Ban Dong	2,550		
239	Vo Quang Ba	Thach Ban Dong	4,500		
240	Nguyen Duc Ba	Thach Ban Dong	4,300		
241	Tran Thi Huong	Thach Ban Dong	700		
242	Vo Thi Ngoc	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
243	Vo Thi Dan	Thach Ban Dong	500		
244	Vo Van That	Thach Ban Dong	620		
245	Vo Ngo	Thach Ban Dong	750		
246	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong	850		
247	Cao Thi Tam	Thach Ban Dong	800		
248	Phạm Thi The	Thach Ban Dong	620		
249	Nguyen Thi Ly	Thach Ban Dong	522		

*Subproject: Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement of Thach Ban reservoir, Binh Dinh province*  
*Resettlement Action Plan – RAP*

250	Pham Minh Hai	Thach Ban Dong	1,200		
251	Vo Van Son	Thach Ban Dong	620		
252	Vo Thi Tiet	Thach Ban Dong	400		
253	Pham Thi Dung	Thach Ban Dong	750		
254	Nguyen O	Thach Ban Dong	1,250		
255	Le Tung Vy	Thach Ban Dong	450		
256	Vo Van Nghia	Thach Ban Dong	450		
257	Nguyen An	Thach Ban Dong	1,300		
258	Nguyen Chi Sanh	Thach Ban Dong	6,500		
259	Vo Van Nguyen	Thach Ban Dong		<b>7,276</b>	
260	Ngo Duc Then	Thach Ban Dong		5,028	
261	Dang Van Chanh	Thach Ban Dong		2,500	
262	Ngo Duc The	Thach Ban Dong		6,231	
263	Nguyen Chanh Huan	Thach Ban Dong		3,630	
264	Nguyen Van Long	Thach Ban Dong		5,442	
265	Đoàn Ngọc Thu	Thach Ban Dong		3,588	
266	Vo Van Uc	Thach Ban Dong		2,363	
267	Ngo Tung Lam	Thach Ban Dong		4,632	
268	Vo Quoc My	Thach Ban Dong		2,195	
269	Nguyen Luat	Thach Ban Dong		1,797	
270	Nguyen Thi Bac	Thach Ban Dong		3,158	
271	Nguyen Van Tao	Thach Ban Dong		2,598	
272	Nguyen Van Tinh	Thach Ban Dong		4,000	
273	Ho Thi Khanh	Thach Ban Dong		3,322	
274	Nguyen Duc Qua	Thach Ban Dong		4,260	
275	Le Binh	Thach Ban Dong		6,111	
276	Vo Van That	Thach Ban Dong		3,170	
277	Vo Chi Linh	Thach Ban Dong		2,752	
278	Ngo Tung Lam (son)	Thach Ban Dong		3,224	
279	Nguyen Van Hoi	Thach Ban Dong		3,200	
280	Le Thuan Nien	Thach Ban Dong		3,700	
281	Tran Tai	Thach Ban Dong		3,558	
282	Le Van Hiep	Thach Ban Dong		2,516	
283	Nguyen Van Lanh	Thach Ban Dong		5,091	
284	Vo Thi Suong	Thach Ban Dong		1,505	
285	Nguyen Van Loc	Thach Ban Dong		3,593	
286	Nguyen Van Nga	Thach Ban Dong		2,500	

*Subproject: Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement of Thach Ban reservoir, Binh Dinh province*  
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287	Đoan Ngoc Hung	Thach Ban Dong		5,106	
288	Phạm Minh Hai	Thach Ban Dong		1,389	
289	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong		2,632	
290	Nguyen Thanh Long	Thach Ban Dong		5,500	
291	Nguyen Thi Be On	Thach Ban Dong		1,977	
292	Nguyen Duc Truong	Thach Ban Dong		3,600	
293	Vo Van Son	Thach Ban Dong		1,800	
294	Vo Thi Kim Hong	Thach Ban Dong		1,797	
295	Nguyen Van Thanh	Thach Ban Dong		2,833	
296	Vo Van Thuan	Thach Ban Dong		4,500	
297	Đoàn Ngoc Dong	Thach Ban Dong		3,735	
298	Nguyen Duc Tich	Thach Ban Dong		7,661	
299	Phạm Van Binh	Thach Ban Dong		2,500	
300	Vo Dong Phi	Thach Ban Dong		6,059	
301	Nguyen Gia	Thach Ban Dong		6,904	
302	Nguyen Thanh Dan	Thach Ban Dong		7,250	
303	Ngo Duc Hoang	Thach Ban Dong		3,800	
304	Nguyen Van Vinh	Thach Ban Dong		5,324	
305	Nguyen Thi Lan	Thach Ban Dong		3,563	
306	Nguyen Thi Tuy	Thach Ban Dong		1,121	
307	Nguyen Van Qui	Thach Ban Dong		4,462	
308	Nguyen Thi Phuong	Thach Ban Dong		1,363	
309	Nguyen Van Đào	Thach Ban Dong		4,968	
310	Nguyen Van Tuan	Thach Ban Dong		1,052	
311	Bach Thanh Sam	Thach Ban Dong		2,530	
312	Vo Duc	Thach Ban Dong		2,400	
313	Phan Van Luan	Thach Ban Dong		2,000	
314	Dang Anh Tuan	Thach Ban Dong		4,030	
315	Bach Thi Cuc	Thach Ban Dong		3,700	
316	Thai Van Dinh	Thach Ban Tay		4,200	
317	Bui Van Thanh	Thach Ban Tay		4,710	
318	Bach Thi Thich	Thach Ban Tay		3,735	
319	Nguyen Thi Ngon	Thach Ban Tay		2,000	
320	Bach Thanh Van	Thach Ban Tay		3,200	
321	Trinh Ngoc Dao	Thach Ban Tay		2,000	
322	Bach Thi Lon	Thach Ban Tay		3,000	
323	Bach Thanh Vinh	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	

*Subproject: Dam rehabilitation and safety improvement of Thach Ban reservoir, Binh Dinh province*  
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324	Phan Thi Kim Dung	Thach Ban Tay		4,000	
325	Vo Thanh Kiet	Thach Ban Tay		3,700	
326	Nguyen Thi Ha	Thach Ban Tay		2,000	
327	Vo Van Thanh	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
328	Nguyen Thi Dieu	Thach Ban Tay		2,000	
329	Bach Thanh Sa	Thach Ban Tay		4,300	
330	Trinh Thi Loc	Thach Ban Tay		7,500	
331	Bach Thanh Long	Thach Ban Tay		4,300	
332	Bach Thi Kim Huong	Thach Ban Tay		1,000	
333	Nguyen Quang	Thach Ban Tay		1,250	
334	Bach Thanh Yen	Thach Ban Tay		3,000	
335	Vo Dong Tam	Thach Ban Tay		700	
336	Ho Duc Vy	Thach Ban Tay		6,400	
337	Bach Thanh Vinh	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
338	Vo Van Khu	Thach Ban Tay		3,300	
339	Vo Thi My Hanh	Thach Ban Tay		2,000	
340	Vo Thi Loc	Thach Ban Tay		3,500	
341	Bach Thi Thanh Loan	Thach Ban Tay		1,000	
342	Ho Thi Kim Lien	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
343	Ho Thi Le	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
344	Bui Van Tai	Thach Ban Tay		500	
345	Nguyen Duc Lai	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
346	Tran Ngoc Linh	Thach Ban Tay		600	
347	Vo Ngoc Xuan	Thach Ban Tay		500	
348	Phan Van Manh	Thach Ban Tay		1,000	
349	Phan Van Cuong	Thach Ban Tay		500	
350	Dang Van Thanh	Thach Ban Tay		2,600	
351	Nguyen Truong Han	Thach Ban Tay		500	
352	Bach Thanh Vu	Thach Ban Tay		1,500	
353	Vo Van Chung	Thach Ban Tay		500	
354	Bui Du Nam Son	Thach Ban Tay		1,000	
355	Bach Thi Anh Tuyet	Thach Ban Tay		500	
	<b>Sum</b>		<b>447,774</b>	<b>299,991</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>747,765</b>		

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

**BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC**

V/v điều tra khảo sát hiện trạng tài sản bị ảnh hưởng tại xã Cát Sơn.

Hôm nay, ngày 30 tháng 5 năm 2015, tại trụ sở UBND xã Cát Sơn, huyện Phù Cát, tỉnh Bình Định. Thành phần gồm có:

**1. Đại diện UBND xã Cát Sơn:**

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Ông Võ Đông Pài      | Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch.              |
| - Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Bình | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính.          |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Thái  | Chức vụ: Phó thôn Thạch Bàn Đông.   |
| - Ông Hồ Khánh         | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Thạch Bàn Tây. |

**2. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án Thủy lợi Bình Định:**

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ      | Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc.    |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Trường | Chức vụ: Cán bộ kỹ thuật. |

**3. Đại diện Viện Nước, Tưới tiêu và môi trường (gọi tắt là Tư vấn):**

- |                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| - Ông Vũ Quốc Chính      | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông Nguyễn Thị Hà châu | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Hòa     | Chức vụ: |

**NỘI DUNG**

Cùng tiến hành họp và thống nhất một số công việc như sau:

1. Tư vấn thông báo cho UBND xã về phạm vi bị ảnh hưởng và ranh giới giải tỏa dự kiến để thực hiện dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cấp an toàn đập Phù Cát, tỉnh Bình Định (WB8) trên địa bàn xã Cát Sơn. Trên cơ sở đó, các bên và cùng với UBND xã Cát Sơn đã thống nhất phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án như sau:

- Về công trình hồ đập: không ảnh hưởng đến công tác thu hồi đất vì được cải tạo trên lòng hồ hiện có;

- Về lán trại, kho bãi chứa vật liệu: dự kiến lấp đất dưới chân đê và khu đất màu của ông Đặng Văn Bảy; diện tích đất sử dụng tạm thời khoảng 3.000m<sup>2</sup> (không bồi thường đất chi bồi thường hoa màu).

- Về bãi vật liệu đất đắp, bao gồm:

(i) **Bãi khai thác chính:** Vị trí tại Khu Gò Chuồng, hạ lưu đập, bờ hữu suối Đập Đá và cách trung tâm tuyến đập hồ Thạch Bàn khoảng 1,0km; diện tích khu đất khoảng 6,6ha. Hiện tại là khu đất trồng bạch đàn, mì, dưa hấu của 09 hộ dân, không có hộ dân nào sinh sống. Dự kiến chiều sâu khai thác 3,0m và trữ lượng khai thác khoảng: 60.000m<sup>2</sup> x 3m = 180.000 m<sup>3</sup> đất.

(ii) **Bãi dự phòng (chỉ thực hiện khi nào trữ lượng đất ở mỏ chính không đủ khối lượng):** Vị trí Vai phải tràn, cách tuyến tràn 100m và cách trung tâm tuyến đập hồ Thạch Bàn khoảng 1,0km; diện tích khu đất khoảng 7,0ha. Hiện tại là khu đất mì, đậu phộng của hộ dân Võ Văn Thành, không có hộ dân nào sinh sống. Dự kiến chiều sâu khai thác 2,5m và trữ lượng khai thác khoảng: 70.000m<sup>2</sup> x 2,5 = 175.000 m<sup>3</sup> đất.

- Về đường thi công:

+ Đường thi công chở vật liệu kết hợp đường quản lý: Thống nhất quan điểm, đường thi công đi từ cầu Sơn Lộc vào Hồ thay cho đi qua khu dân cư để tránh ảnh hưởng đến khu dân cư; chiều dài toàn tuyến là 845m, nhưng đã có 1 đoạn bê tông và chỉ còn lại 750m đường đất, dự kiến mở rộng thêm 3m (mỗi bên 1,5m). Không có ảnh hưởng đến đất thổ cư mà chỉ ảnh hưởng đến đất sản xuất rất ít, UBND xã đã làm việc với các hộ dân và các hộ thống nhất hiến đất để làm đường theo như chương trình nông thôn mới (chỉ bồi





thường hoa màu và cây cối 2 bên đường). Tuyến đường này nằm trong Chương trình nông thôn mới, không có tái định cư.

4. Đường đi lấy đất để thi công: chiều dài từ mỏ đất đến trung tâm hồ cái 1.000m, trong đó ảnh hưởng đến đất của dân khoảng  $500m \times 4m = 2.000m^2$  đất màu; không bồi thường đất chỉ bồi thường hoa màu.

2. Trên cơ sở phạm vi bị ảnh hưởng, UBND xã Cát Sơn đã cung cấp cho Tư vấn danh sách các hộ bị ảnh hưởng do thu hồi đất để thực hiện dự án và danh sách các hộ nằm trong vùng hưởng lợi của dự án, đồng thời xác nhận các số liệu khảo sát như sau:

Diện tích đất sản xuất được hưởng lợi từ hồ Thạch Bàn vào khoảng 130ha của 355 hộ dân (trong đó có 315 hộ thuộc thôn Thạch Bàn Đông và 40 hộ thuộc thôn Thạch Bàn Tây). Trong điều kiện bình thường sản xuất hàng năm, diện tích đất sản xuất vụ Hè Thu được lấy nước từ Hồ Thạch Bàn là 75 ha (45 ha lúa và 30 ha màu), còn lại 40ha được bổ sung nguồn nước tưới từ hồ Hội Sơn và 15ha không có cơ cấu mùa vụ Hè Thu. Như vậy, nếu cắt nước để thi công hồ Thạch Bàn vào mùa Hè Thu thì chỉ ảnh hưởng đến 75 ha đất sản xuất nông nghiệp. Việc cắt nước thi công này cũng không ảnh hưởng đến nước uống và nước sinh hoạt của người dân, vì đa số người dân sử dụng giếng công hoặc giếng đào tại vườn nhà.

3. UBND xã xác nhận tư vấn đã tiến hành khảo sát điều tra tài sản hiện trạng của 10 hộ bị ảnh hưởng do thu hồi đất và lấy mẫu điều tra tình hình kinh tế xã hội của 110 hộ dân/355 hộ bị ảnh hưởng của dự án trên địa bàn xã (có danh sách kèm theo).

#### Ghi chú:



*Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ*

Đại diện tư vấn

*Già...  
N.T. Hồng*



*Thị Hồng Phi*

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

Bình Định, ngày 25 tháng 2 năm 2015

**DỰ ÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP THẠCH BÀN, TỈNH BÌNH ĐỊNH (WB8)**

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ LẬP KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ**  
**xã Cát Sơn, huyện Phù Cát, tỉnh Bình Định.**

**I. THÀNH PHẦN GỒM CÓ:**

**1. Đại diện UBND xã Cát Sơn :**

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Ông Võ Đông Phú      | Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch.              |
| - Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Bình | Chức vụ: Cán bộ địa chính.          |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Thái  | Chức vụ: Phó thôn Thạch Bàn Đông.   |
| - Ông Hồ Khánh         | Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Thạch Bàn Tây. |

**2. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án Thủy lợi Bình Định:**

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông Hồ Nguyên Sĩ      | Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc.    |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Trường | Chức vụ: Cán bộ kỹ thuật. |

**3. Đại diện Viện Nước, Tưới tiêu và môi trường (gọi tắt là Tư vấn):**

- |                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| - Ông Vũ Quốc Chính      | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông Nguyễn Thị Hà châu | Chức vụ: |
| - Ông Nguyễn Văn Hòa     | Chức vụ: |

**4. Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: 140 người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm):**

**II. Nội dung tham vấn:**

Chuyên gia tư vấn trình bày về những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương, chính sách của dự án trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất.

**III. Ý kiến thảo luận:**

1. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý để nhà nước thu hồi đất để phục vụ công trình sửa chữa nâng cao an toàn đập hồ Thạch Bàn, xã Cát Sơn. Đề nghị bồi thường theo đúng chính sách của Tỉnh và Ngân hàng Thế giới.
2. Nếu dự án cắt nước thì công thì đề nghị Nhà nước hỗ trợ cho người dân do mất nguồn thu nhập từ sản xuất nông nghiệp, mức hỗ trợ theo diện tích đất ngừng sản xuất và đơn giá quy định của Nhà nước.
3. Người dân có kiến nghị khi dự án thi công nên tuyển chọn công nhân tại địa phương để giải quyết được công ăn việc làm cho người dân.
4. UBND xã đề nghị xem xét thu hồi đất vĩnh viễn tại mô vật liệu thay cho việc thu hồi tạm thời (chỉ bồi thường cây trồng, hoa màu) vì nếu lấy đất lấp mất đi thì sau này cây trồng khó phát triển; diện tích sau khi bồi thường giao cho UBND xã quản lý.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư  
  
**Hồ Nguyên Sĩ**

Đại diện tư vấn

  
**N.V. Hoi**

UBND xã Cát Sơn  
  
**Nguyễn Đình Phê**



