

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR FORESTRY PROJECTS**



**Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience
Enhancement Project**

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

Final

Hanoi, March 2017

Purpose of this document

This document is called the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Project “Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement” (FMCR). It has been developed in compliance with World Bank’s Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) and the regulations of the Government of Vietnamese (GOV) on compensation, assistance and resettlement. It is also attached to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project.

This RPF will be applied to all activities, sub-projects and other investments under the FMCR to be financed by the World Bank that involve land acquisition, compensation, and relocation as defined by OP 4.12.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1. Project objectives	5
1.2. Detailed area of the project interventions	5
1.3. Beneficiaries of the project	6
1.4. Scope and potential impacts of the project	7
II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION POLICY	10
2.1. The legal framework of the Government of Vietnam.....	10
2.2. WB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12).....	11
2.3. Comparison between GOV’s laws and regulation with WB’s safeguard policies.....	12
III. LEGAL CRITERIA AND VULNERABLE GROUPS	15
3.1. Identification of affected people	15
3.2. Identification of vulnerable groups or households.....	15
3.3. Eligibility	16
3.4. Entitlements	16
3.5. New households after the cut-off date	16
IV. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES ON COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT	16
4.1. General principles	16
4.2. Voluntary Land donation	17
4.3. Compensation policy	18
4.3.1. Compensation for Permanent Impact.....	18
4.3.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impacts	21
4.3.3. Allowance and Assistance for Impacts on Agricultural Land	21
4.4. Resettlement and Income Restoration Strategy	33
4.5. Vulnerable Group, Gender, and Ethnic Minorities	33
V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	33
5.1. Implementation Arrangement	33
5.2. Preparation and Approval of the Resettlement Action Plan	36
5.2.1. Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan	36
5.2.2. RAP Approval.....	38
5.3. Replacement Costs Survey	38
5.4. Implementation of RAP	39
VI. CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	40
6.1. Objectives	40
6.2. Consultation Approach during RPF Preparation	40
6.3. Consultation during Project Identification and Preparation.....	41

6.4. Consultation Proposed during Project Implementation	41
VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	45
VIII. BUDGET SOURCES AND COST	47
IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	48
9.1. Internal Monitoring.....	48
9.2. External Monitoring.....	48
Annex 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan	50
Annex 2: Information to PAPs and Project Leaflet.....	52
Annex 3. Checklist for completeness of VLD Protocol	53
Annex 4: Monitoring and evaluation indicators	54
Annex 4a: Damaged properties of affected people/households	56
Annex 4b: List of compensation for affected households/peoples.....	57
Annex 5: Summary of the consultation results.....	58
Annex 6: Photos of public consultation	75
Annex 7: List of peoples and offices were consulted.....	78

Abbreviation and Acronyms

AP/AH	Affected Person/Affected Household
CEM	Committee of Ethnic Minority
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CWU	Commune Women Union
DARD	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLISA	Provincial Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
DONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DP	Displaced Person
DPC	District People's Committee
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
LA	Line Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
GOV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Households
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRP	Income Restoration Program
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PPC	Province People's Committee

PPMU	Province Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSRC	Provincial Steering Committee for Resettlement and Compensation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SAH	Severely Affected Household
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
VND	Vietnam Dong
WB	World Bank

Definition of terms

<p>Affected Person/Affected Household (AP/AH)</p>	<p>Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest from any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, in other word, adversely affected in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat are adversely affected, with or without displacement.</p> <p>In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project or any of its components.</p>
<p>Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</p>	<p>With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, Detailed Measurement Survey will finalize and/or verify the accuracy and validity the results of inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RAP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined after completion of the DMS.</p>
<p>Compensation</p>	<p>The payment in cash or in kind of damages on land, building, income or other assets caused by the project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which valuing assets to replace the damage at current market price, plus any transactions costs such as administrative cost, tax, cost for registration and ownership certificates</p>
<p>Cut-off date</p>	<p>This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents in the area recognized as eligible AP. For the project, the cut-off date is the date of census begins. The persons who are not in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the IOL; or (ii) they have lawful requirements on the affected assets after completion of the social census and the IOL and before conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p>
<p>Entitlement</p>	<p>Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.</p>

Eligibility	Means any person who has settled in the project area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Income restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	Is the program designed to support activities aimed at affected people to recover income/livelihood as before the project? The program is designed to meet the specific needs of the affected people based on socio-economic survey and consultation with affected
Inventory of losses	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business
Replacement Cost	The term used to determine the value enough to replace affected assets and/or cover transaction costs necessary to replace the affected assets without depreciation for such assets as well as material advantage, taxes and/or travel expenses.
Replacement Cost Survey	A process related to evaluating alternative replacement cost for land, housing or other assets based on empirical data.

Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement, ethnic minority strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and
Severely Affected households	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 20% (10% for vulnerable groups) or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 20% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Vulnerable groups	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized from social development by the effects of property loss and land or other project impacts. Vulnerable households specifically include:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The project development objective is to improve coastal forest management in the project provinces. The Project Development Objectives (PDO) presents the expected contribution during the project lifetime towards the Government of Vietnam's higher objective to enhance coastal resilience to climate change (especially storms and flooding). Coastal forests in Vietnam, as per the definition in Decree No.119/2016/ND-CP are special use forests (SUFs), protection forests, land planned for planting protection forests and special-use forests in the coastal areas and islands. Coastal forests also include the areas that were already planned and will be planned as special-use forests and coastal protection forests.

Project Beneficiaries

2. The project beneficiaries are expected to include: coastal communities, small-holder forestry households involved in sustainable forest management (SFM); Protection Forest Management Boards (PFMBs), provincial, district and commune governments, and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Coastal communities in the targeted communes will directly benefit from the livelihood activities and support for improving their economic well-being. Government agencies at the district, provincial and central level are also beneficiaries of this project through the capacity building that will be provided to bolster their competence in administer projects, working with local stakeholders and monitoring and tracking project performance and using it to inform project implementation.

Project Areas

3. The project will work in communes in eight provinces - Quang Tri, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Ninh and Hai Phong. The last two provinces are in the Red River Delta (RRD); the first six provinces are coastal provinces in the north central region. These provinces have approximately 400km of coastline (12 percent of Vietnam's total coastline).

Project Components

4. The project consists of 04 components, which are:

Component 1: Enabling Effective Coastal Forest Management

5. This component will support the development and implementation of scalable procedures and tools to improve coastal forest management. The activities associated with this component will build the technical knowhow and make investments needed to modernize the approaches used to address the three key constraints – overlapping spatial plans, lack of adequate supply of quality seedlings and long-term financing for managing coastal protection forests.

6. This component has the following three subcomponents:

- Subcomponent 1.1 on modernizing coastal forest planning. This subcomponent will complement the activities financed by the Climate Change and Green Growth Development Policy Finance, and support consultancies to deliver key inputs for improving planning.
- Subcomponent 1.2 on expanding quality seedling production. This subcomponent will finance physical works, goods and equipment and technical consultancies for expanding production of quality seedlings.
- Subcomponent 1.3 on broadening payments for forest ecosystem services to coastal forests.

Component 2: Coastal Forest Development and Rehabilitation

7. The objective of this component is to improve management of existing coastal protection forests and expand the area of coastal protection forests in participating provinces. In each province, sites for planting, protecting and enriching coastal forests were identified based criteria that reflect local government commitment, ecological feasibility, land ownership and potential to contribute to resilience. Using the criteria, the investments are spread across 257 communes in 47 districts. In some target areas, this includes planting and managing mangroves forests along estuaries. In other areas, there will be planting and management of sandy soil forests on bluffs, terraces, dunes, and hills near the coast where the coastal communities are exposed to wind. The MARD targets for this component are:

- 50,000 ha of coastal forests protected
- 10,000 ha of coastal forests rehabilitated
- 5,000 ha of mangroves planted
- 4,000 ha of sandy soil forest planted

8. This component has two subcomponents. The first is on planting and protection target coastal forests. This subcomponent will finance works, goods and equipment, labor and consultancies needed to protect existing stands of coastal forests, and plant and tend new and degraded stands of coastal forests. It also finances the activities associated with community based forest management. The second subcomponent is on augmenting the survival and effectiveness of coastal protection forests. This subcomponent invests in physical works and supporting structures, equipment and tools, that can augment the survival and effectiveness of coastal protection forests. This subcomponent will also finance investments that assist with strengthening the monitoring and management of planting and protection activities. It will also support minor improvements of existing physical structures that complement coastal forests in protecting coastal communities.

Component 3: Generating Sustainable Benefits from Coastal Forests

9. Motivating local support for the protection of coastal forests beyond the lifetime of the project will require interventions that boost the economic benefits from coastal forests to a range of stakeholders - communities, local households, small enterprises, the communes and districts. In the Mekong Delta region, households and small enterprises have generated revenue from coastal forests through integrated aquaculture practices. Efforts to restore coastal forests in the Mekong Delta have also generated jobs and boosted sources of revenue local government helping justify the investments to the Provincial People's Committee. There also have been projects piloting payments for forest ecosystem services (PFES) from the aquaculture and tourism sector (two sectors that can contribute to PFES funds).

10. This component makes investments that augment the potential for generating private income, employment and public revenue from coastal protection forests. Adapting models that have worked in the Mekong Delta region and in the agriculture sector, this component supports: (i) partnerships for generating revenue from coastal protection forests (e.g., through extensive and certified aquaculture, and nature-based tourism) and (ii) upgrading of productive infrastructure (minor infrastructure) that would enable the local areas (communes) to support revenue generation from the investments. The support will be provided through investment packages that are grants. The grants will be provided following a competitive selection process which applies a transparent selection process that is specifically designed and established to result in the selection of commercially viable productive

partnerships and business plans (in subcomponent 3.1) and of the most useful productive infrastructure (in subcomponent 3.2).

Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (WB: US\$M; GoV: US\$M)

11. This component will include the establishment of the organizational structure for project implementation; preparation of equipment, means and technical assistance. Activities would include refurbishing accommodations for the decentralized offices, vehicles, and a fully funded monitoring and evaluation system to track project progress and impacts, and provide feedback for project improvement throughout its tenure. The component would finance specialized training for MARD, provincial, district, and commune actors on themes such as co-management, integrated spatial planning, monitoring and evaluation and safeguards. This component will also finance recurrent costs such as the government staff and operating costs.

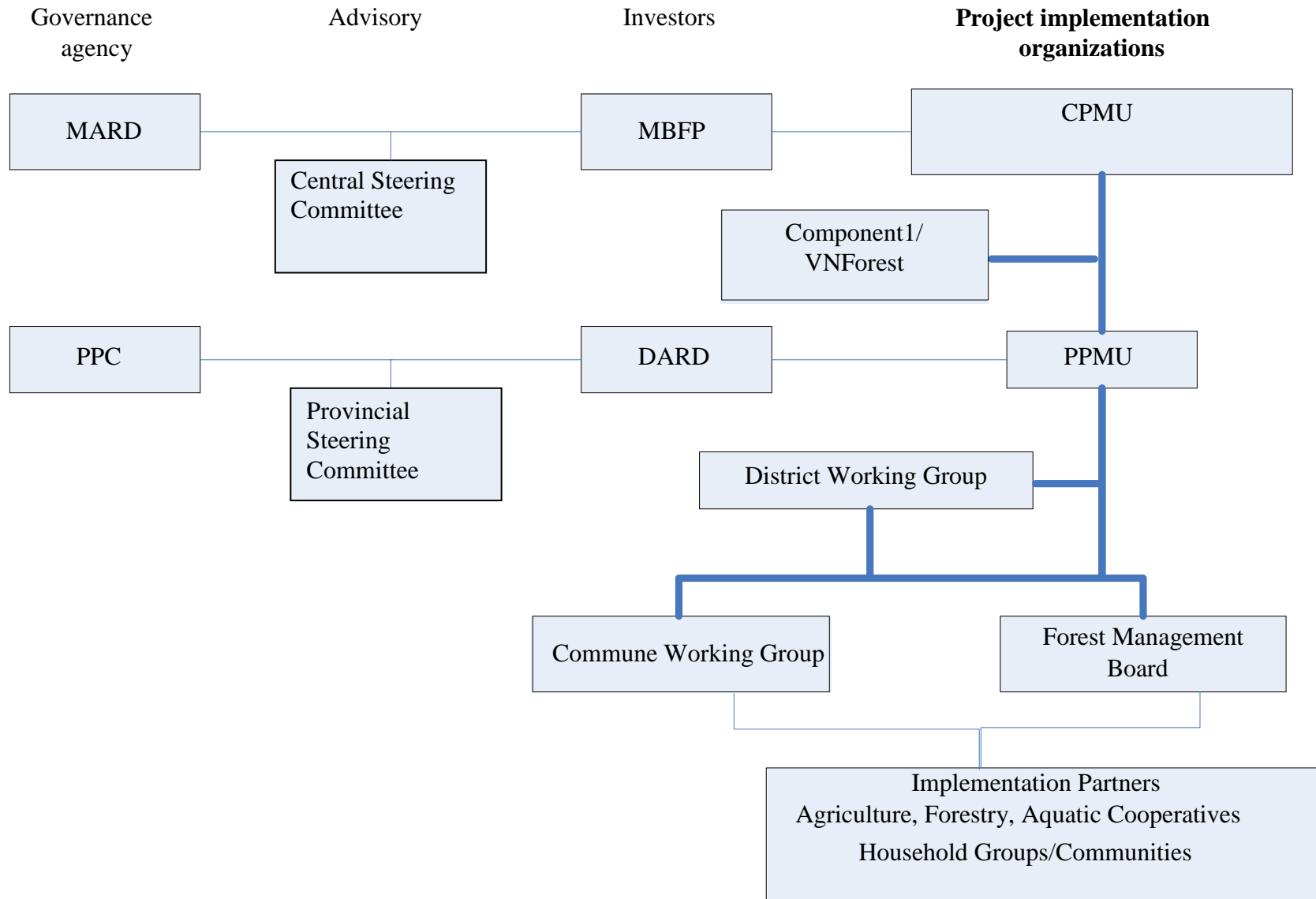
Project Cost and Financing

12. The financing for this project will largely be a US\$ 150 million IDA loan and US\$ 30 million of Government of Vietnam counterpart financing. The latter will largely cover project management costs and will be available for providing technical assistance. The counterpart funds will include contributions from the provinces.

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

13. The institutional focal point for this project with the Management Board for Forest Projects (MBFP) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). MBFP will be responsible for oversee and managing the overall project. In addition to MBFP, there will be engagement of Vietnam Forests (VNForessts) from MARD and also involvement of the relevant departments from within the District Agriculture Rural Development (DARD) departments.

14. The bulk of project implementation is at subnational level and activities related to component 2 and 3 will be primarily implemented at a district commune level. Accordingly, the project implementation structure will involve a modest size central level project management unit (PMU), and provincial level project management units (PPMUs). The PPMUs will oversee project activities in their respective provinces. (See Figure below for implementation arrangements).



I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project objectives

15. The Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement Project development objective is to improve coastal forest management in the selected provinces. The PDO presents the expected contribution during the project lifetime towards the Government of Vietnam's higher objective to enhance coastal resilience to climate change (especially storms and flooding). Coastal forests in Vietnam, as per the definition in Decree No.119/2016/ND-CP are special use forests (SUFs), protection forests, land planned for planting protection forests and special-use forests in the coastal areas and islands. Coastal forests also include the areas that were already planned and will be planned as special-use forests and coastal protection forests.

16. In the PDO, improved management of coastal forests entails more than simply managing existing stands of coastal forests. It reflects the need to have in place the necessary policy measures to support effective spatial planning of where coastal forests are situated, arrangements for effectively managing the resource base, protection, planting and enrichment planting of coastal forests. It will also require incentives local households, communities, enterprises, and government to maintain and protect the resource base. Providing these incentives will require unlocking opportunities for linking protection of coastal forests with livelihood benefits and economic development.

1.2. Detailed area of the project interventions

17. This project will be implemented in 08 provinces: Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue. The expected communes/districts with coastal forests and participating in the project are as follows:

Province/City	Results of evaluation
1. Quang Ninh	45 project communes with an area of 24,434 ha, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 51.1% is managed by CPCs• 38.0% is managed by PFMBs• 10.9% is managed by households and other organisations
2. Hai Phong	13 project communes with an area of 5,325 ha, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 93.0% is managed by CPCs• 6.0% is managed by SUFMBs• 1.1% is managed by households
3. Thanh Hoa	27 project communes with an area of 3,272 ha, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 45.7% is managed by CPCs• 36.5% is managed by PFMBs• 17.8% is managed by households, communities and other organisations.
4. Nghe An	38 project communes with an area of 6,991 ha, of which:

Province/City	Results of evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.4% is managed by CPCs • 69.7% is managed by PFMBs • 12.8% is managed by households, communities and other organisations.
5. Ha Tinh	<p>46 project communes with an area of 8,861 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.3% is managed by CPCs • 68.9% is managed by PFMBs • 14.8% is managed by households and communities
6. Quang Binh	<p>32 project communes with an area of 4,236 ha totally managed by CPCs (100%)</p>
7. Quang Tri	<p>25 project communes with an area of 7,917 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97.9% is managed by CPCs • 2.1% is managed by households, communities and other organisations
8. Thua Thin Hue	<p>32 project communes with an area of 11,376 ha, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23.0% is managed by CPCs • 64.4% is managed by PFMB • 12.6% is managed by communities, households and other organisations.

Sources: Management Board for Forestry Projects and DARD, 2016

1.3. Beneficiaries of the project

18. The project will focus on two kinds of beneficiaries: direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries.

(i) *Direct beneficiaries:* local people, households and communities living in the targeted coastal forest areas:

- Number of villages, communes and households benefiting from the project: about 400 communities belonging to 258 communes (approximately 300,000 households);
- Employers demand according to:
 - Number of required man-days for new plantings: 2,876,720 (equivalent to 8,173 employees);
 - Number of required man-days for forest rehabilitation: 1,652,758 (equivalent to 4,696 employees);
 - Number of required man-days for forest protection: 506,220;
 - There are 18 expert positions with 55 experts and 621 man-months;
 - Number of households benefiting from livelihood development activities: 31,000

households.

- Protection forest management boards (PFMBs), forestry companies, enterprises related to forestry supply services; authorities at provincial, district and commune levels; and departments related to forest resource management.
 - The number of participants in training courses is 39,514 people (of which there are 19,134 managers and 20,380 households or forest owners).
- (ii) *Indirect beneficiaries*: the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Vietnamese Government through stronger forest policies promoting forest sector reform particularly in: sustainable forest management and the issuance of forest certificates; coastal area planning; forest productivity and forest quality through improved forestry seed stock; establishment of regional association centers; forest sector monitoring; and reviewing and evaluating major forestry policies.

1.4. Scope and potential impacts of the project

19. The results of social assessment and consultations in the eight provinces has initially shown that a number of activities of the project could either require land acquisition or would impact the crops and trees and other assets of local people, including ethnic minorities (EM). The findings for the assessment for coastal forest protection, plantation and rehabilitation include:

- FMCRP is expected to allocate 50,000 ha of coastal protection forest and new plantation and rehabilitation of 19,000 ha of mangroves and coastal inland forests.
- In some localities, local people encroachment in the degraded forest areas or no-forest areas for the purpose of agricultural production is scattered and at small-scale (average 200 m² per household). The forest owner organizations have informed to the households for stopping all agricultural activities in coastal forest protection areas when receiving the project information (July 2016), so in 2017 will not allow households implementing agricultural activities at the project area. However, if at the time of the project implementation have still agricultural products of households at acquisition land for plantations, then the compensation payment will still be fully implemented.
- Project will support for rehabilitation and improvement of small-scale infrastructures to protect coastal forests and to improve local livelihoods which may impact on local people by land acquisition and loss of assets, restriction of access to assets or business activities.

Table 1: Preliminary statistics of plantation and forest protection activities

No.	Main activities	Expected area (ha)	No. of HHs to be relocated	No. of HHs with crops to be affected	Expected land area to be acquired (m ²)
1	Protection of mangroves	15,784	0	0	0
2	Protection of inland forests	31,400	0	0	0
3	Rehabilitation of mangroves	6,532	0	0	0
4	Rehabilitation of inland forests	6,894	0	135	27,000
5	Plantation of mangroves	5,791	0	0	0

No.	Main activities	Expected area (ha)	No. of HHs to be relocated	No. of HHs with crops to be affected	Expected land area to be acquired (m ²)
6	Plantation of inland forests	4,246	0	101	20,200
	Total	70,64	0	236	47,200

Source: Data provided by the project provinces and social survey

20. The assessment and consultation in relation to the silvicultural infrastructure and livelihood assistance works have determined:

- The project will only support small-scale works to protect coastal forests and to improve local livelihoods. The project will not select works that require relocation of Project Affected People (PAPs). The funding for works should not exceed VND 15 billion (guiding by the Official Document No.1648/DALN-XDDA dated September 29, 2016 by the Management Board for Forestry Projects).
- Specific works to be supported will be identified and selected in the second year of implementation and through a participatory rural appraisal (PRA). Currently the project is at the identification phase and possible works for investment, are not yet defined (detail in Table 2).

21. As a result, at this stage, negative impacts can only be estimated. It is anticipated that there will however be some negative impacts to households, such as acquisition of garden land, possible degradation and loss of crops and trees and other assets due to civil works. Affected households will be compensated for loss of land and assets due to land acquisition according to the involuntary resettlement policy of the World Bank OP 4.12 and laws and regulations of the GoV (detail in Section III).

22. As the impact of land acquisition, if any, is anticipated that would be minor and not physical relocation involved and/or severely affected people. Although it is unlikely that land acquisition will occur when implementing infrastructure works, the FMCRP's RPF includes the procedures and guides the preparation and implementation of resettlement plans (RAPs) when needed.

23. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Outline for RAP is detailed in Appendix 1 and as said before the first 2 implementation years the project won't support civil works, so that RAPs will be prepared after the 2nd year of the project implementation

Table 2: Lists of expected civil works supported

No.	Work items
I	Silvicultural works
1	Forest protection regulations
2	Sign of forest fire warning
3	Fire-break line
4	Border marks
5	Forest Protection Station

No.	Work items
6	Forest/Fire Control Station
7	Provisional nursery
8	Fixed nursery
9	Upgrade the existing nursery
10	Forest line
11	Improve and Upgrade dykes
II Infrastructure to support economics	
1	Improve irrigation system
2	Building irrigation canals to serve agricultural production
3	Community house
4	Storm-proof house
5	Building learning rooms
6	Dreads
7	Bridges, sewer system

1.4.1. Potential negative impacts

24. Land acquisition. Although the impacts on land are estimated minor some small-scale rural and forestry infrastructure works, and infrastructure upgrading and rehabilitation could be implying involuntary resettlement. For land acquisition, the project will compensate and support the affected households in accordance with this RPF. In the same manner, for those who voluntarily donate the land, the procedures to be followed are defined by this RPF, including consultation and documentation of the process.

25. Forest plantation and protection will bring overall positive impacts but some individuals and households whom are dependent on the forest may experience a drop in income after the reallocation of forest resources will involve supporting affected people by means of livelihood models and co-management solutions including contracts for forest patrolling, forest planting, share of forest by-products. Specific impacts of the project and its support solutions are detailed in Section III of the RPF social assessment, Environmental and Social Management Framework.

26. The rehabilitation of existing canals, upgrading and improving bridges and roads may potentially affect the livelihood and business of local people. However, it is expected that these impacts are marginally temporary. The PPMUs will minimize these impacts through close collaboration with local authorities and contractors to plan and organize the construction methods so that these impacts will be minimized. When necessary, there will be adequate compensation or support as stated in Section III.

1.4.2. Objectives and principles of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

27. The Land Law 45/2013/QH13, Article 83, point 2 specifies that compensation, assistance and resettlement for cases of “*projects using loans from international organizations to which Vietnam State has committed to a policy framework for compensation, assistance and resettlement, it will comply with*

that policy framework”.

28. The RPF for this project is based on a harmonization of the World Bank’s OP/BP4.12 and Vietnam's laws and regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The objective of the RPF is to ensure all project-affected households will be compensated at replacement cost and assisted with restoration measures to help them improve or at least sustain living conditions. This RPF presents the basis for preparation, review and approval of RAPs for later sub-projects of the project. Subproject-specific RAPs will be prepared in accordance with this resettlement policy framework. This RPF must be submitted to the World Bank for approval before approval of funding decisions (OP 4.12, paragraph 29). The RPF will be published in Vietnamese and available on the project website as well as made available in affected communities. The English version of the RPF will be publically disclosed at the World Bank Websites prior to project appraisal.

29. In cases of land donation, as outlined in Paragraph 3, Article 2 of Decree 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government and WB guidance on voluntary land donation, the following procedures and processes will be followed (more details for the procedure in Section 4.2 of this document):

- (i) Any land donation needs to be affirmed by oral minutes accepted under Vietnamese current law.
- (ii) There must be a proper mechanism for complaint resolution.
- (iii) Donated land and property should not belong to the poorest and vulnerable households.

30. This section provides detailed guidance on the process for voluntary land donation (VLD), namely on how to:

- (i) Determine and document the appropriateness of VLD in the project context.
- (ii) Verify the requirements of the donation and the formalization of the donation.
- (iii) Carry due diligence on the owners and users of land donated.
- (iv) Consultation and disclosure.
- (v) Establish informed consent of the person donating the land.
- (vi) Document the legal transfer of land donated.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPENSATION POLICY

31. This Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Vietnam on land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement, and compliance with the World Bank’s Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

2.1. The legal framework of the Government of Vietnam

32. The legal framework is based on the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013), the Land Law 2013, and other relevant decrees/guidelines. The principal legal documents applied for this RPF include:

- The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2013;
- The Land Law of Vietnam taking effect as from July 1, 2014;

- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 detailing the implementation of some articles of the Land Law;
- Circular No. 02/2015/TT-BTNMT dated January 27, 2015 by Ministry of Natural resources and Environment guiding the implementation of the Government's Decree 43;
- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on compensation, support and resettlement when the States acquires land;
- Decree No. 45/2014/ND-CP dated 15/5/2014 on the collection of land use fees;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 on the determination of land prices;
- Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on land valuation, land price establishment and adjustment and consultancy on land price determination
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 30, 2014 on compensation, support and resettlement when the States take the land;
- Circular No. 30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated June 2, 2014 on land allocation records, land lease, land transfer, land acquisition;
- Decision No. 52/2012/QD-TTg dated November, 2012 on job creation and vocational training for workers whose agricultural is land taken;
- Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP dated March 16, 2016 & Circular No.12/2016/TT-BKHDT dated August 8, 2016 on management and utilization of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of foreign donors.

33. Provisions relating to public disclosure of information prior to acquisition of agricultural and non-agricultural lands are in the Article 67, Land Law No. 45/2013/QH13. It requires disclosure of information to affected people within minimum of 90 and 180 days, respectively.

34. Decrees relevant to the protection and preservation of cultural property include Decree No. 98/2010/ND-CP. Regulations relating to the Law on Cultural Heritage can require that sites recognized as cultural and historical vestiges, should be kept intact.

35. Complaint resolution provisions are contained in: Complaints Law 02/2011/QH13 dated on November 11, 2011, Decree No. 75/2012/ND-CP of the Government dated on March 10, 2012.

2.2. WB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12)

36. The World Bank recognizes that involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage. The Bank's Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, includes safeguards to address and mitigate the economic, social, and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement. The WB's involuntary resettlement policy objectives are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided as much as possible or minimized during the process of technical design;
- When involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be sustainable programs that help adversely affected persons to share in the project's benefits. Directly or indirectly affected persons must be consulted in the process of planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Affected persons should be helped to restore or improve their livelihoods and standards of

living, in real terms, to pre-project levels, or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2.3. Comparison between GOV’s laws and regulation with WB’s safeguard policies

37. Although the Government of Vietnam has brought consistency to the rules and policies on land acquisition and resettlement, there are still some differences between GoV policies on compensation, assistance and resettlement and WB’s OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Where Vietnam’s legal framework is not in line with the requirements of OP 4.12 from WB, the policy OP/BP 4.12 of WB will be fully applied.

Table 3: Comparison of GoV’s and WB’s Policies related to Involuntary Resettlement

	WB OP4.12	Government of Vietnam	Policy applied for the project
Land			
Objective of the policy	People affected by the project need to be supported in an effort to improve their livelihood and living standard or restore their living standard at least to the same level before the displacement or before the project implementation	Although not mentioned, there is an article considered by the PPC/CPC ensuring they have a place to live, to stabilize their lives and production (Article 25 of Decree 47). In case the amount of compensation/ support is not enough for the resettled people to buy a plot of land/an apartment to resettle, they will be supported financially to be able to buy a plot of land / an apartment (Article 86.4 of the Land Law 2013 and Article 27 of Decree 47)	Livelihood and sources of income will be restored at the same level as before the displacement or before the project implementation
Support for affected households that do not have a legal right to compensation for the land they own	Support all displaced people to achieve the policy objective of improving or at least restoring living standards to pre-project levels	Only agricultural land is used only before July 1 2004 are eligible for compensation. Other cases can be considered for the PPC’s support if necessary	Support provided to all the affected, regardless of their legal status until their livelihood and living standards are improved, or restored

	WB OP4.12	Government of Vietnam	Policy applied for the project
Compensation for illegal constructions	Compensation at replacement cost for all the constructions, regardless of legal status	No compensation	Support at replacement cost for all constructions, regardless of their legal status
Compensation			
Method of determining the level of compensation	Compensation for the loss of land and other assets should be paid at full replacement cost	Damage payment for lost assets is calculated based on the transfer price in the market or the cost for a new construction. Municipal People's Committee (MPC) is permitted to determine the compensation rates for different types of assets. Independent land valuation can be used to determine the landprice, this price is appraised by the Appraisal Council before getting the approval by the PPC/MPC	Independent evaluation unit determines the market prices for all types of affect assets for the Evaluation Council to consider and approve. The MPC ensures the replacement cost.
Compensation for loss of income or loss of livelihood.	All loss of income should be compensated (whether the affected people move or not)	Only support loss of income for those with business registration. Additional financial support will be provided.	All loss of income will be compensated. When necessary, the development support will supplement the compensation
Compensation for indirect effects resulting of appropriation of land and buildings		No implementation	The social assessment identifies specific measures to minimize and mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts, especially for the poor and vulnerable groups
Support and	Provide support and	Provide support	Provide support and

	WB OP4.12	Government of Vietnam	Policy applied for the project
restore livelihood	restore livelihood to achieve the policy objective	measurements and restore livelihood. No activity to fully monitor the livelihood restoration after resettlement ends.	restore livelihood and measurements to achieve the policy objectives. These factors will be monitored in the RAP report
Consult and announce information	Participation in the planning and implementation affirms the criteria for getting compensation and support.	Focus mainly on consultation in the planning phase (consult for opinions on the draft plan of compensation, support and resettlement and training plans, career change and facilitate the job searching); share and announce the information.	Consultation and participation must be fully incorporated in the process of establishing RAP and in sharing information about RAP with the affected people and related parties.
Complaint resolving mechanism			
Complaint resolution		The same agency gives decisions on compensation, resettlement and resolution of complaints at the first step. However, the complainant may appeal in court from the second step if desired	The complaint mechanism will be established based on the existing Government system and will have the participation of the independent supervisory agency.
Monitor and evaluation			
Monitoring requirements	Internal monitoring and external monitoring are required	Citizens are allowed to monitor and report on the violations in the management and use of land (or through representative organizations), including land	Internal monitoring and external monitoring (independent monitoring) is maintained regularly (based on monthly report for internal

	WB OP4.12	Government of Vietnam	Policy applied for the project
		acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement (Article 199, Land Law 2013). There is no clear requirement for monitoring, including internal and external monitoring	monitoring and twice-a-year for independent monitoring). At the end of the project, the complete final report evaluates if the policy objective of WB's OP4.12 is met or not.

III. LEGAL CRITERIA AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

3.1. Identification of affected people

38. People identified as directly affected by the project through the loss of land, houses, other buildings, business, assets or resources access, are:

- Those who possess agricultural land that will be (permanently or temporarily) affected by the project;
- Those who possess land/houses that will be (permanently or temporarily) affected by the project;
- Those who rent houses that will be (permanently or temporarily) affected by the project;
- Those who possess businesses, industries or work that will be (permanently or temporarily) affected by the project;
- Those who possess (annual or perennial) crops that will be partly or totally affected by the project;
- Those who possess other assets that will be partly or totally affected by the project; and
- Those whose livelihoods that will be (permanently or temporarily) affected due to limited access to the project protected area.

3.2. Identification of vulnerable groups or households

39. The results of the socio-economic surveys show that vulnerable groups include:

- The poor and the poorest households according to the MOLISA, and other appropriate national survey results.
- Landless people, especially those who depend on natural resources.
- People who have less productive land (estimation of the minimum amount of necessary agricultural land to have a valid farmer in the project region)
- Ethnic minority households (Individuals and groups whose economic activity could be affected by the project equal to 10% or more of the total land holding of the households.

- People with mental and physical disabilities or infants, children and women without support; poor women-headed households.

3.3. Eligibility

40. The eligibility for entitlement to compensation is determined by these asset ownership criteria:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country. In the rights are customary or traditional, it is useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it.
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to the land or assets provided that is recognized either under the laws of the country or through the resettlement action plan.
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

41. Persons covered under (i) and (ii) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Persons covered under (iii) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the GoV and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), (ii), or (iii) are provided compensation for loss of owned or used assets other than land.

3.4. Entitlements

42. With respect to a particular eligibility category, entitlements are the sum of compensations and other forms of assistance provided to project affected persons. Please refer the Entitlement Matrix (Table 4).

3.5. New households after the cut-off date

43. Where households are splitting from large families after the cut-off date who they will be eligible for resettlement benefits as stand-alone households and recognized as PAPs if they meet both of these criteria:

- Households splitting from a family with a minimum of two couples and having minimum of six persons.
- Endorsement by the District authority, with verification by the commune's People's Committee that the household has split.

44. Newly born children, spouses of persons named in the household registration books, people who have completed military service, and people who have just returned from schools to live with the affected households prior to the cut-off date will be entitled to the compensation and support measures outlined in this document.

IV. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES ON COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT

4.1. General principles

45. All those who have property or reside in the affected area before the cut-off date are eligible for compensation or damage support. Those lose income or livelihood will be eligible for support on livelihood restoration grounds. By the end of the project, if restored livelihoods have not reached pre-

project levels, additional measures will be considered.

- Compensation rates will be based on the independent valuation of land and assets. All land and house transfer fee and tax will be exempted. The decision on whether land or cash is offered in compensation will be made in consultation with affected people. Land must be offered, whenever possible, to those who loss 20% of their production land area, and they will be supported to restore and improve their livelihood. The same principle should be applied to poor and the vulnerable people with 10% or more loss of land.
- Project affected people (PAPs) who chose “land for land” will be given near-by land with equal production capability, and any cash difference between the value of their lost land and the newly provided land when applicable.
- PAPs who chose “cash for land” will be compensated at replacement cost and they will be supported/ assisted to improve their livelihood.
- Compensation for residential or commercial buildings or other constructions will be at replacement cost.
- Where there is no evidence of affected livelihoods being successfully restored by the end of the project, additional remedial measures need to be considered.
- Financial support (such as loans or credit) will be provided if necessary. PAPs who lose their source of income, education/training and other forms of support for economic recovery must be provided where necessary to ensure their future and improve their livelihood and life quality, particularly important for vulnerable groups.
- Services and community resources must be maintained and restored to at least pre-project levels.
- Land will not be transferred to contractors until the following conditions have been confirmed in writing:
 - Compensation payments have been completely disbursed;
 - Livelihood improvement measures are in place;
 - Any compensation, assistance or support for PAPs in the project area has been provided in a timely manner;
 - The area is without any obstacles/disputes.

4.2. Voluntary Land donation

46. Voluntary contributions are allowed in some community-driven projects. Those that donate land should be the project’s targeted beneficiaries. In these cases, the implementing agency must make sure that the following criteria are met:

- Voluntary donors are direct beneficiaries of the sub-projects;
- Proposed infrastructure has no specific requirements for the location;
- No relocation is required and there is no significant impact on the donor’s income;
- The project affects less than 10% of any area of any land;
- The scope of donated land is determined by the affected person;

- The donated land is not involved encroachment or dispute;
- Validation of voluntary donated land should be provided, land transactions are supported by legal documents;
- All PAPs have the right to refuse (not donate) and consultation should be conducted in a transparent manner;
- An effective grievance redress mechanism is provided;
- PAPs could propose compensation for the affected areas.

47. Where there is other property on donated land such as trees, crops, fences or parts of works (such as tombs, water tanks, walls etc.), the donation of each piece of property will need to be confirmed. PAPs can choose to donate land only, and receive compensation for property, if they prefer.

48. All voluntary donations will be consulted and concurred by MARD, WB, and independent monitoring. Should any violations be determined, the retroactive process of OP 4.12 of guiding land donation for the sub-projects of the components will be applied as included in the project manual.

4.3. Compensation policy

49. It is not expected significant land acquisition, or physical displacement for implementation of project activities. Land impacts are estimated will be marginal such as small portions of agricultural or garden land acquired.

4.3.1. Compensation for Permanent Impact

50. Compensation for the loss of agricultural land will be carried out according to the following criteria:

- Land for land compensation is preferred if local land is available. However, if the local land fund provides the entire area of entire lost land with equal quality, then PAPs will be given a land parcel not exceeding the local limit to maintain a sustainable livelihood. Any difference will be paid in cash at replacement cost.
- Land compensation must meet the following principles:
 - Equivalent to the affected land area but not exceed the local land limit;
 - Same type of land (or equal productive capacity);
 - Satisfactory to the affected person;
 - Land use right certificate with name of the householder and his/her wife/husband;
 - Exempted from taxes, charges and fees for land use right registration;
 - If the size of compensated land is smaller or of lower quality, PAPs will be entitled for compensation in cash for the balance. For affected assets on land, PAPs will be received compensation in cash at 100% replacement cost.
- For legal and legalized land users:
 - Where the lost land is less than 20% of a household's land holding (or less than 10% for the poor and vulnerable groups), and the remaining area is economically viable, cash compensation for the lost area will be provided at replacement cost.

- If the lost land is 20% or more of a household's land holding (or 10% or more for the poor and vulnerable groups) or the remaining land is not economically viable, then "land for land" compensation should be the preferred option. In case where land is unavailable, the executing agency must prove this circumstance to the WB prior to the implementation.
- When land is unavailable, or at the PAP's choice, cash compensation will be provided for the lost land, it will be at 100% replacement cost. PAPs will be provided with rehabilitation measures to restore their lost income such as; agricultural extension, vocational training, provision of credit, provision of non-agricultural land at easy-to-approach locations for doing non-agricultural business and services.
- In cases where PAP's land has the same price as other areas, the project should support the PAPs to visit those places and help with the legal transactions if they desire. In cases where there is alternate agricultural land in a residential area, or gardens and ponds adjacent to a residential area, apart from compensation at the price of agricultural land with the same purpose, cash support will also be provided. The price for support is equal to 50% or 70% of the adjacent residential land; the specific level of support depends on the decision of the Provincial People's Committee and in accordance with the local situation.
- For temporary land users or renters public and communal land
 - Cash compensation at the amount corresponds to the remaining investment value on land or corresponds to the remaining value of the land rental contract (if any).
 - If land is taken that was allocated by the State as agricultural or forest farm, land, then PAPs will receive compensation for remaining expenses invested in the land (not including special-use forest and protective forest).
- For land users not officially recognized with land use rights:
 - Instead of other compensation, those affected will receive cash equal to 100% of land value. Agricultural land used before July 1, 2004 will be compensated at 100% as per Article 77.2 of the Land Law 2013. These PAPs will be entitled to rehabilitation measures to ensure that their living standards are restored.
 - Where land is rented based on civil contracts then compensation for crops, trees or aquaculture products will be paid. The implementing agency will assist the renter to find similar land for rent.
 - Where public land (or protected areas), is used with an agreement to return the land to the Government when requested, then PAPs will not be compensated for the loss of usage. However, these PAPs will be compensated for crops, trees, structures and other assets they own or use, at full replacement cost.
 - The social and baseline assessment should consider if a physical impediment caused by the project will impose additional costs on PAPs, and whether additional compensation is required to offset these costs.

51. Compensation for the loss of residential land will be carried out according to the following criteria:

- For residential land without structures cash compensation for loss of land at replacement cost regardless legal and/or legalizable land users. For land users who have no recognizable land use right, financial assistance will be provided at the amount determined by the PPC.
- For residential land with structures and/or land sufficient for rebuilding for/by PAPs:
 - Compensation for loss of land will be made in cash (i) at replacement cost for legal and legalizable land users; (ii) the financial support at the agreed amount for non-legalizable land user.

52. In case where the PAPs have to rebuild their house, they will receive the support house rental for a period of 3 months.

53. Compensation for annual and perennial crops, trees and aquaculture products will be paid regardless of the legal status of the land. Compensation will be paid at market rates for crops and at replacement cost for perennials. Perennials and trees will be compensated according to the production ability throughout its life cycle. Where affected trees can be removed and transported, compensation will be paid for the loss of the tree plus transportation cost.

54. Compensation for the loss of Income and/or Business/Production Assets will be as follows:

- All businesses and household producers whose income is affected will receive compensation. This will be equal to 30% of their actual annual income. For registered businesses this will be based on the annual income declared to the tax authorities in their 3 previous years. For unregistered businesses the compensation will be based on the data collected at the time of survey, but the compensation will not be less than 30% actual annual income.
- Employees affected by the acquisition of residential/commercial land, public land or enterprise land will receive an allowance equivalent to the minimum wage as defined by the Province for up to 6 months and will be supported to find an alternative job.
- When a business must be relocated, the project will provide alternative well located equivalent land with good that meets the demands of PAPs. Alternatively, they must compensate in cash for the affected land at replacement cost plus the transportation cost for movable assets.

55. Compensation for the removal of graves/tombs will be as follows will include the cost of buying the land for re-burial, as well the cost of excavation, relocation, reburial and other related costs. Consultation with affected families and the community should determine both the amount to be paid in compensation, and whether payment is made to each individual family or to the affected group as a whole. Household and individual graves are considered physical cultural resources (PCR) and even though the costs associated with their relocation will be covered in the resettlement plan, the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources should be triggered and relevant cross references should be made to the Environmental Management Plan or Project Implementation Manual.

56. When valued public infrastructure such as schools, factories, roads, sewage systems are affected, the project must ensure that they will be repaired or reconstructed by the project. For public works that directly serve for production activities and lives such as irrigation canals, schools, hospitals, they should be compensated at replacement cost and/or restored as soon as possible. In cases where PAP's land is acquired for the safety corridor of construction, their houses and structures on this land in the safety corridor of construction will be assessed for impact, and they will be compensated and

assisted in accordance with the policy of the project.

4.3.2. Compensation Policy for Temporary Impacts

57. When PAPs are adversely affected by the project on a temporary basis, they are entitled to the following:

- Compensation for all assets or investments on the land, including trees and crops at full replacement cost.
- Restoration or improvement of soil condition
- Cash compensation for rental loss, which is at least equal to the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during the disruption period.

58. Any damage caused by the contractor to public or private property will be instantly restored at full replacement cost, after the completion of the civil works, to the previous condition. Contractors will be asked to pay extreme caution to avoid damaging property during construction activities. In case of damage, the contractors must compensate immediately for the affected families, groups or communities or governmental agencies, at the level similar to all other assets affected by the project.

59. Any community assets such as schools, bridges, factories, water source, roads, sewage systems that get damaged will be fully restored or repaired at no cost and to the satisfaction of the community.

60. Any other impacts identified during project implementation will be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RPF and World Bank OP 4.12. Any disruption of business will be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RPF. Households whose income generation activities, or livelihoods are temporarily affected as a result of construction will be compensated at replacement costs.

4.3.3. Allowance and Assistance for Impacts on Agricultural Land

61. In addition to the compensation for affected properties, PAPs will be provided with support to cover transitional expenses during the period stated in the resettlement action plan. The level of support will be adjusted, taking into account inflation.

62. Transitional allowances for the loss of agricultural land are as follows:

- Where 20-70% of agricultural land is lost (or for as less as 10% for poor and vulnerable groups) PAPs will be given 30kg of rice/person/month for 6 months in case of non-displacement, and 12 months in case of resettlement. In particularly difficult areas, the support period may be extended to a maximum of 24 months.
- Where more than 70% of the agricultural is lost, PAPs will be supported at the above amount for 12 months in case of non-displacement and 24 months in case of displacement. In particularly difficult areas, the support period may be extended to a maximum of 36 months.
- PAPs who lose less than 20% of land area but whose remaining land is unviable, will receive support for 12 months. Where the remaining land has low agricultural value they will be supported with one-time payments equal to 30 kg of rice/person/month multiplied by the percentage of production land being taken over for 6 months. In case where “land for land” compensation is applied, the PAPs will be supported for seedlings, breeds, agro-forestry extension programs.

63. Support for job/vocational change will be provided at 2 to 5 times of the agricultural land price of the acquired land but will not exceed the local limit of land allocation at the time of land transfer (the number of provided options depends on the level of interest).

64. Support for training and apprenticeship based on training: At least one member of a family affected by land loss will be entitled to vocational training (at no cost). After finishing the training program, they will be given priority for employment in local industrial sector.

65. Assistance for agricultural, garden and pond land adjacent to, but not included in, residential land will be provided at 40% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot, where that is garden land and pond land, and at 50% of the cost for agricultural land.

66. Additional support will be provided to the poor and vulnerable groups to ensure they will be able to recover losses and restore their livelihood to the level at least equal to pre-project levels. Assistance will include:

- For landless households, provision of an apartment with either payment by installment to buy or rent (at PAP's choice). Additional assistance will be considered if needed to ensure the PAPs have a place to live.
- Social Policy: (i) Relocated households which include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or martyrs and Poor Relocated Household or Poor Household who lose 10% or more of their productive land affected or where < 10% land affected but the remaining land will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs (to be certified by local authority).
- Other vulnerable groups such as female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support and ethnic minority households will get the same additional support as given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy and the OP/BP 4.10.
- PAPs who lose income sources will be entitled to take part in Income Restoration Programs. Rehabilitation measures such as agricultural extension services, job training and creation, credit access will be given to PAPs losing income sources to ensure their livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels.

67. All PAPs who vacate affected land immediately after receiving compensation and allowances will be given an incentive allowance consistent with each province.

68. Apart from the assistances mentioned above, based on the actual situation, the project may consider other assistances to secure life stabilization, cultural, traditional production and livelihoods of the PAPs.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
<p>Productive land (agricultural land, garden, or ponds within or outside the residential area)</p>	<p>Land users who have legal/legalized land use right</p> <p>1. Marginal impact: lost less than 20% (less than 10% for the poor and vulnerable households) of total land holding</p>	<p>Compensate cash at replacement cost, equal to the current value in the market price, of the same type, category and same production capacity, plus transaction costs (tax, management fees).</p> <p>District board of compensation will notify the affected people</p>	<p>Affected households must be notified at least 90 days before the date of land acquisition.</p> <p>Land owners will hand over the land within 20 days from the date they fully receive the compensation of land compensation cost by the district compensation board.</p>
	<p>2. Severe impact: lost 20% or more or 10% or more for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>“Land for land” compensation should be as the preferred option. In case where land is unavailable, or at PAPs choice, compensation can be in cash for the lost land area equal to 100% replacement cost. The PAP will receive additional rehabilitation measures to restore the lost income.</p> <p>In case where PAP’s land has the same price comparing to other places, the project should support the PAPs to visit those places and help with the legal transactions at their desire. In cases where there is alternate agricultural land in residential area, or gardens and ponds adjacent to residential area, apart from compensation at the price of agricultural land with the same purpose, cash support will also be provided. The price for support is equal to 50%</p>	<p>The province can give other support options depending on the local situation.</p> <p>Households must be notified at least 90 days before the date of land acquisition.</p> <p>Land owners will hand-over the land within 20 days from the date they fully receive the compensation of land compensation cost by the district compensation board.</p> <p>For the poor, vulnerable groups and severely affected persons, including landless, these people will be provided with land corresponding to land per capita in commune. In case where land is</p>

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>or 70% of the adjacent residential land; the specific level of support depends on the decision of the Provincial People's Committee and in accordance with the local situation.</p>	<p>unavailable for compensation or at PAPs choice, training/rehabilitation programs will be provided to ensure an equal living standard or better.</p>
	<p>Land users with temporary right of land use or renter</p>	<p>Cash compensation at the amount corresponding to the remaining investment cost on the affected land or corresponds to the remaining value of the land rental contract (if any).</p> <p>For PAPs who are currently using land which was allocated by the State in the form of agricultural and forest farm, based on the contract used for agriculture, forest, and aquaculture purpose (excluding special-use forest and protective forest), if their land is taken they will receive compensation for remaining expenses invested in land.</p>	
	<p>Land users with unrecognized land use right</p>	<p>PAPs who used land before 1/7/2004 will be compensated 100% at replacement cost according to Article 77.2 of the Land Law. In addition, these cases will be provided with support and vocational rehabilitation.</p> <p>Other cases will be reviewed by the PPC under Articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Decree 47 to ensure the rights of those affected people.</p>	

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>In cases where PAPs who used public land previously agreed to return land to the State when requested will not get compensation for the area of public land, but get compensation for the buildings, crops and trees at 100% replacement cost</p>	
Residential land	Marginal impact (the remaining land is viable, no displacement required)	<p>Compensation for lost land in cash at: (i) replacement cost for land users who have legal rights or recognizable by Law; (ii) financial assistance at an agreed amount for non-recognizable land use right.</p> <p>In case where the PAPs have to rebuild their houses, they will be provided with support for disassemble, move and reestablish the new place, and at the same time receive an amount for rental for a period of 3 months while rebuilding their new house.</p>	<p>Affected households must be notified at least 180 days before the date of land acquisition.</p> <p>Land owners will hand-over the land within 20 days from the date they fully receive the compensation of land compensation cost by the district compensation board.</p>
House/structures	Partial impact: Unaffected portion of the house/structure is still viable for use and could be remained from the technical viewpoints, therefore, require no relocation.	<p>(i) If house/structure is partially affected and the remaining structure is viable for continued use, the project will provide a house/structure repair cost, in addition to the compensation for affected portion at replacement cost, to enable PAPs to restore it to former or better conditions.</p> <p>(ii) Compensation for other structures/fixed assets will be at full replacement cost and will be in cash.</p>	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
Trees, crops, aquaculture products	Owner regardless of their status	For annual crops and perennial crops, aquaculture products, regardless of the legal status of the land, the affected people will be compensated in cash, at full replacement rate based on the local market to ensure the compensation is sufficient to replace the crops or aquaculture products	People will be notified a few months before the evacuation. Crops planted after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation policies.
Public works	Affected or revoked assets	Either (i) compensation in cash for the cost of works-repairing, or (ii) compensation in kind according to agreement between District Compensation Board and the asset owners.	For public buildings, the displacement will be done by the owner before the implementation
Graves	Have to move the graves or tombs	(i) All costs of excavation, relocation and reburial will be reimbursed in cash to the affected family. (ii) Graves to be exhumed and relocated in culturally sensitive and appropriate ways.	Household and individual graves are considered physical cultural resources (PCR) and even though the costs associated with their relocation will be covered in the resettlement plan, the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources should be triggered and relevant cross references should be made to the Environmental Management Plan or Project Implementation Manual.
Assets owned by the commune, public property	Affected or revoked assets belong to the administrative unit at commune, district and province level	Either (i) compensation in cash for the cost of works-repairing, or (ii) compensation in kind according to agreement between District	Society-owned assets which directly affect the life and production activities of the people, need to be restored before the

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		Compensation Board and the asset owners.	implementation.
Loss of income and livelihood due to loss of production land	The impact due to permanent loss of production land > 20% of the total land area or < 20% but the remaining land is not good for farming (the legal land user have the rights recognized by Law and the affected people who have the affected land lease agreement)	<p>(i) For the affected households losing 20% to 70% of the agricultural land will be assisted for 6 months if the remaining land is viable to continue use, and 12 months if the remaining land is inviable to continue use. In some special cases, in the extremely difficult area, the maximum support is up to 24 months.</p> <p>(ii) Affected households who lose more than 70% of agricultural land will be assisted for 12 months if the remaining land is viable to continued use, and 24 months if the remaining land is inviable to continue use. In some special cases, in extremely difficult areas, the maximum support is up to 36 months. Besides, the affected people will be supported to restore their livelihood.</p> <p>(iii) For the affected households who lose less than 20% of agricultural land and the remaining land is inviable for continue use will be supported for 12 months. In cases where the remaining land has low value to continue using, the PAPs will be supported with one-time payments equal to 30 kg of rice/person/month multiplied by the percentage of production land compared with the entire land with</p>	

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>6 months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for agricultural land, garden land and pond in residential, adjacent to residential areas, but not recognized as residential land; will be supported in cash equivalent to 40% of the compensation for land parcels adjacent to residential area; and (at 50% of the cost of compensation for the adjacent residential plot) for agricultural land. - Career change support: all the households with production land affected, regardless the impact level, will be provided with support from 2 to 5 times of the agricultural land price of the acquired land but not exceed the local limit of land allocation at the time of land transfer. - Support for vocational training and employment: at least a member of the affected household due to loss of production land will receive training and be supported in finding a job within the province. Households who participate in the training will be exempted from tuition fee. The tuition fee will be paid directly to the vocational training center. After completing the training program, they will be given priority for employment in the local industry. 	
Loss of income and	Marginal impact: the affected business	For those who lost income and/or have	

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
livelihood due to business displacement	owners and the workers in the enterprise	<p>business/production affected due to land acquisition, the compensation mechanism is as follows:</p> <p>(i) Allowances for loss of business: all affected business and production households whose income get affected will receive compensation or support equal to 30% of their actual annual income: (i) for the registered businesses the compensation will base on the annual income declared to the tax authorities in their 3 previous years, and (ii) for the unregistered businesses the compensation will base on the data collected at the time of survey but the compensation will not be less than 30% actual annual income.</p> <p>(ii) Employees who are affected by the acquisition of residential/commercial land, public land or enterprise land: allowance equivalent to the minimum wage as defined by the Province for the employees in the transitional period for maximum 6 months and will be supported to find an alternative job.</p>	
	The owner of the business establishment is displaced, regardless of the status of land ownership	In case where the business must be relocated, the project will provide alternative land with good location and have similar properties to the lost land, easy to access and meet the demands of the affected	The affected household will be given priority to move the business establishment to the favorable location to maximize the capability to create profit

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		<p>people, or compensated in cash for the affected land at replacement cost plus the transportation cost for movable assets.</p>	<p>and business opportunity. At the time of compensating, the level of compensation will be adjusted with inflation taken into account.</p>
<p>Support/allowance for vulnerable households</p>		<p>Poor and policy households:</p> <p>(i) For landless households, assistance through provision of an apartment with either payment by installment to buy or rent for living (at PAP's choice). Additional assistance will be considered if needed to ensure the PAP have a place to live.</p> <p>(ii) Social Policy: (i) Relocated households which include heroic mothers, heroic armed force, heroic labor, war veterans, wounded or martyrs; (ii) Poor Relocated Household or Poor Household who lose 10% or more of their productive land affected or where <10% land affected but the remaining land will be provided with support as regulated by the PPCs (to be certified by local authority).</p> <p>(iii) Other vulnerable groups: Female headed households with dependents, household with disabled persons, elderly without any source of support, poor and ethnic minority households will get the same additional support given to poor households in accordance with the provincial policy.</p>	<p>Support for the policy family (heroic Vietnam mother, wounded soldiers family, etc.) as defined by the Government. If the affected households are eligible for multiple additional support policies, they will get the highest level of support.</p>

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
Other Allowance/support	Impact on land or non-land assets	<p>Incentive bonus: all affected households move out of the affected land right after receiving compensation, support will be implemented at specific level as defined by the province to suit the local conditions. If the displaced households have children at attending-school age will be supported 1 year of tuition fee as defined by the Ministry of Education and Training based on the actual situation of the province. The chairman of the province will allocate other support to ensure restoring life and livelihood for the affected people.</p>	
Temporary impact	Temporary impact of land and asset	<p>Compensation for assets attached to land, including plants, crops at full replacement cost</p> <p>The renting cost for leasing land in cash is at least equal to net income from affected assets in the hiatus due to revocation; restoring land within 3 months after usage.</p> <p>The contractor will return the land in the original state within 3 months after the completion of the civil works. Households with income and potential impact can participate the community consultation and socio-economic survey. The results are the basis to calculate the compensation and rehabilitation to ensure that their livelihoods will not be affected</p>	

Type of impacts	Application	Entitlements	Implementation Arrangements
		negatively by the project construction.	
Other impacts that may occur during the project implementation	Individuals and institution in the project area	<p>The right to get compensation and other support will be suitably provided to match this compensation policy.</p> <p>The secondary impact on production and business or the affected people cannot approach temporary resources must be compensated and supported under the provisions of the RAP</p>	In case the livelihood of the affected people is affected, the contractor, building units must agree to these households to pay for the business interruption.

4.4. Resettlement and Income Restoration Strategy

69. Households with acquired agricultural land, apart from the compensation and assistance mentioned above, are entitled to assistance for job creation and vocational training for the persons at the working age (Decree 52/2012, Decree 47/2014, and Decree 46/2015). They will be provided with the following:

- Assistance for vocational training including: short-term vocational training courses (primary level and vocational training of less than 3 months) or vocational training at mid-level and college levels, with the local authority paying tuition for one training course. The expenditure for vocational training is taken from total expenditure of the investment project or the approved plan on compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Assistance for job creation in the country: providing consultation on vocational training, free introduction of jobs at the job introduction center under DOLISA. The businesses receive many workers whose agricultural land is acquired will be entitled to preferential policy on land, credit and taxes as regulated by the laws.

70. Besides, the AHs who are severely affected (losing more than 20% or 10% for vulnerable group) of total land holding will be provided with the following support: Assistance for plant varieties and animal breeds for agricultural production, agriculture and forestry services, plant protection services, veterinary medicine, cultivation techniques, breeding techniques and professional techniques for production and business. Each subproject RAP will include an appropriate livelihood restoration programs prepared in consultation with the APs and key stakeholders.

4.5. Vulnerable Group, Gender, and Ethnic Minorities

71. The project realizes that there are certain social groups that have fewer possibilities to restore their living conditions, livelihoods, and income levels and the project has integrated these issues in project preparation and implementation activities by applying participatory planning and decision-making approach.

72. Women will be empowered to become active members in community activities as well as in supporting project implementation and monitoring. During the implementation process, the project will pay special attention to EMs, women and female-headed HHs as the project beneficiaries. Women will participate equally in the whole process of project implementation to enhance the project sustainability. Active participation of women and the ethnic minority groups will ensure that design of restoration measures suits their specific needs or concerns, e.g. the landless, the poor and female-headed household, the disabled, the elderly and children who have no assistance sources. In case of having a full resettlement action plan that is suitable and agreed by all relevant parties, a strategy of gender and specific actions for the ethnic minority groups, will be incorporated. Project procedures with EMs affected should follow the EMPF prepared for this project.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

5.1. Implementation Arrangement

73. The implementation of the policy framework required the participation of agencies and organizations from the central to the local levels of the cities, districts and communes. The agency will be responsible for managing the overall implementation of the resettlement plan. Board

compensation/relocation support will be established in the districts. The responsibility of the preparation and implementation of the resettlement policy framework of the FMCR project and the resettlement plan is established as follows:

74. At the central level, the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) (which belongs to the Management Board for Forestry Projects) is assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to have overall responsibility for resettlement and land acquisition within the project. Consultants supporting project implementation will support CPMU in the implementation process of the resettlement plan. The Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) will:

- Monitor and coordinate the implementing agencies to implement the components of the project;
- Ensure that information about the implementation process of the resettlement policy framework and resettlement plans are later included in the periodic reports of the progress of the project submitted to the WB;
- Assign officials to guide and supervise the implementation of the resettlement policy framework and resettlement plans of the provinces participating in the project;
- Support the PPMU to establish and update the RP;
- Recapitulate the progress of the project to support land acquisition and compensation's due PPMU and submit to the relevant ministries and the World Bank; and
- Select and monitor an external independent organization (or consultants) for independent monitoring of resettlement implementation.

75. At provincial level the PPC and PPMU will:

- The Provincial People's Committee will:
 - Provide guidance to ensure publicity of the project information and policies on compensation, benefits, relocation and the implementation of land acquisition activities are implemented correctly;
 - Direct authorize relevant agencies for People's Committees at district to develop compensation, allowances and resettlement plan;
 - Approve and assign the district People's Committee approved the compensation and resettlement plan;
 - Direct the relevant organizations on the issue of complaints and denunciations of citizens in relation to the compensation under the authority resolved at the facility;
 - Directly examine and resolve the violations within the scope of compensation, and relocation allowances.
- The Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) will monitor all the activities of the council of resettlement compensation of the district (District Council and BT-TDC) on the implementation of RP. The PPMU is also responsible for:
 - Each PPMU is responsible for implementing the policy framework and resettlement plans. PMU will guide the council for compensation, support and resettlement in the district to carry out the inventory of the damage, make plans for compensation and

resettlement and implementation of that plan;

- The PMU will appoint officers in charge of all aspects of social protection within the scope of the project;
- Responsible for ensuring adequate funding for adequate compensation and meet the requirements, including emergency arrangements depending on the PPMUs;
- To solve the issues and cooperation between the agencies concerned that the agency cannot solve;
- Prepare and submit progress reports about the implement of the RP to CPMU.

76. At district and commune levels the DPC assigns the PPC an investor of compensation components, support, resettlement and land clearance. In their jurisdiction, set up a council DPC compensation, support and resettlement of the project (DRC) to perform the compensation, clearance of projects under the approved RP.

- District People's Committee
 - Establishes of the Council for compensation, support and resettlement led by district president or vice president of the district People's Committee;
 - Ensures the socialization of information about the project, and the project's policy of compensation, allowances and resettlement are implemented as required;
 - Guides the District Committee of compensation, allowances and resettlement as well as coordination with other relevant agencies in the implementation of resettlement plans;
 - Coordinates with relevant agencies and project implementation units in implementing the project;
 - Addresses complaints and denunciations of citizens related to the settlement of compensation and resettlement under the authority resolved at the facility;
 - Cooperates with relevant units in the implementation of the activities of land acquisition and resettlement.
- Compensation, support and resettlement board
 - Ensures that social workers and those affected are fully informed about the contents of this policy framework, the rights and activities included in the resettlement plan;
 - Confirmation of the census of people affected and inventory losses of land, buildings and other assets;
 - Determine severely affected households and vulnerable, planning and implementation of rehabilitation measures for the affected households;
 - Based on the financial receipts from PPMU, fully implements and pays for compensation and benefits for the people affected on time, in accordance with the purpose and requirements of the resettlement plan;
 - Assists those affected, along with their efforts to restore the income and living standards;
 - Assists in solving the complaints of affected households;

- Creates favorable conditions for the work of selected units to perform independent monitoring.
- Commune People's Committee
 - Organizes a community consultation and disclosure of information about the project as well as the policies of the Project for the compensation and benefits to people and communities affected;
 - Cooperates with the Commission on compensation, resettlement subsidies and to implement the inventory for the people affected and their influence to bear on land and other assets;
 - Coordinates with PPMU and the Committee on compensation and resettlement subsidies for the implementation of resettlement plans in selected locations;
 - Addresses complaints and denunciations of citizens related to the settlement of compensation and resettlement under the authority resolved at the grassroots.

5.2. Preparation and Approval of the Resettlement Action Plan

77. Although the possibility of land acquisition is low and it is unnecessary to relocate to local people, the acquisition of agricultural, garden and crop land may occur. As per the WB's request, the RAP will be established for the works/activities which result in such land acquisition. This plan reflects the method to minimize the losses of affected people, helping them restore the livelihoods through compensation, support and/or restoration. The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure all affected people will be compensated according the replacement cost for their losses and can receive rehabilitation support so that they can at least restore their livelihoods to the same level as before the project.

78. For the first two years of the project, infrastructure works will not be implemented. Hence, the site-specific RAP will not be required by project appraisal. A generic outline for the RAP is presented in Appendix 1. A more detailed RAP will be developed in the second year of the project, relating to land acquisition and compensation including trees and crops for the people.

79. The RAPs that involve EMS affected should ensure to follow the World Bank OP 4.10 concerning the preparation and implementation of the RAPs

5.2.1. Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan

80. When a RAP is required during project implementation, it will be prepared by PPMUs in compliance with the requirements of this RPF, and in consultation with PPCs, relevant departments, DPCs. The following section presents typical elements that would be required for a RAP, and steps for RAP preparation. More details are presented in Appendix 1.

81. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be developed in cases where the number the affected people is less than 200, or there are no households with 20% or more of agricultural land (10% or more with the vulnerable households) impacted or with displacement. The abbreviated resettlement plan will be developed for each phase of the project and sent to WB for approval. Each brief resettlement plan must include the following: (1) statistical table/survey of the affected people and property assessment; (2) description of compensation and other resettlement support; (3) consultation with affected people about acceptable alternatives; (4) the agency responsible for the project's

implementation and complaint resolution; and (5) work plans and costs. In case the number of affected people with more than 20% profitable assets lost (10% for vulnerable groups) exceeds the target, or they require resettlement, the plan should also include the socio-economic survey and measures for income recovery.

82. Full resettlement plan: in case there are more than 200 people are affected and there are households with more than 20% agricultural land (10% for the vulnerable group) displaced, a full resettlement plan will be developed in line with this framework. In the preparation phase, this RP must get approved by the competent authority of the province, the project and the WB, and in the execution phase, after having the approved detailed design, this report will be updated, and submitted to the relevant agencies. Each RP includes: (1) project description; (2) project potential impact; (3) objectives; (4) social-economic research; (5) legal framework; (6) policy framework; (7) legality; (8) assess and compensate the damages; (9) resettlement measurements; (10) site selection, preparation and relocation; (11) housing, infrastructure and social services; (12) environmental protection and management; (13) participation and consultation; (14) integration with residents in the area to settlers; (15) complaint procedures; (16) the responsible organizations; (17) implementation plan; (18) the costs and budgets; and, (19) examination and evaluation.

83. The preparation of a RP for subproject requires the participation of the community and need to be analyzed in many ways, including a social or community assessment. During the planning phase of the Primary Resettlement project, the following steps should be performed:

Step 1: Based on the preliminary design of the sub-project, determine which categories the sub-projects belong to (under the impact of resettlement):

- No impact of resettlement,
- Negligible impacts of resettlement
- Significant impacts of resettlement.
- In case of negligible impact resettlement, a summary reporting plan of resettlement will be needed and in case of significant impact of resettlement, a full Resettlement plan is needed.

Step 2: Develop the design of the sub-project work based on consultation with those who may be affected and engineers to avoid the resettlement impacts to the extent possible. For example, selecting or adjusting canals or ditches to minimize land acquisition impacts on households that are living in the area to reduce the level of resettlement impact to the affected people.

Step 3: In the case of significant impacts of resettlement, as described above, there will be a socio-economic survey. The Socioeconomic Survey will include demographic statistics and the households that may be affected. This survey consists of collecting socioeconomic data about the affected people; identify the type of impact, the extent of influence and asset inventory. The preliminary inventory effects (IOL) and the household survey will determine the cut-off date to determine the legal rights that can be entitled to the compensation. The investigation / survey is conducted with the participation of the local authorities involved. The following types of data need to be collected:

- Data on the affected people, the total number of people affected:
 - Data on demographics, education, income and occupation;

- Inventory of all damaged property;
- The production system, economic, social and the use of natural resources;
- Inventory of common property resources, if any;
- The economic activity of all affected people, including vulnerable groups;
- Social networks and social organizations;
- Cultural system and sites.
- Data on land and in the regional area:
 - Map of the area and the villages affected by the land acquisition;
 - Total land required for the project;
 - Soil type and condition of the land use;
 - The ownership, leasing, and forms of land use;
 - Procedures for land acquisition and compensation;
 - The civil works and existing infrastructures.

84. Parallel to the survey of affected household, consult the affected households to determine their wants and needs. The results of this consultation should be raised in the Resettlement Plan. The investigation about the market price of land, crops and other assets from each of the city government, district, ward/commune as well as of the local market, is a basis to come up with cost summary for the Resettlement Plan.

Step 4: Preparation of Resettlement Plan. The benefits described in the Resettlement Policy Framework and summarized in the Entitlement Matrix will be used for each sub-project. In addition, the number of people affected, the number of assets affected, and the total amount of compensation for each should be determined.

Step 5: Resettlement plan announced after the extensive information submitted to the World Bank to assess and consider if it is consistent with the requirements of OP 4.12. When resettlement plan has satisfied the requirements of WB, this report will be submitted to the local government for approval and will be announced publicly.

5.2.2. RAP Approval

85. A RAP prepared for the project must be in accordance with this RPF. Once the RAP document is finalized, it should be sent to the World Bank for review and No Objection. After that, PPC will be responsible for approval of the RAP and all resettlement-related issues, to enable RAP implementation. The WB shall not approve any civil works contracts for any project's sections to be financed from the loan unless the compensation payment and provision of rehabilitation measures in the respective sections have been satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the project's RPF.

5.3. Replacement Costs Survey

86. As required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, a Replacement Costs Survey (RCS) will need to be done to establish the basis for calculation of replacements costs for all the lands/crops/structures/assets that will be affected by the Project. An independent price appraisal consultant specialized in assessing costs of land/crops/assets/structures to be affected under the Project,

will be engaged by CPMU to conduct replacement costs survey.

87. District People's Committee and DRC will ensure compensation payments proposed to affected households are at the replacement costs (for land and structures), and at market prices (for crops/trees). Replacement costs survey will be conducted in the participatory manner with relevant stakeholders.

5.4. Implementation of RAP

88. The detailed resettlement implementation plan of each sub-project will be shown in the RAP reports. This plan will provide a timetable based on the construction schedule. Procedures of compensation and resettlement implementation must comply with regulations and procedures stipulated in Decree 47/2014/ND-CP of the Government and regulations in the RPF. Specific steps and procedures are as follows:

- Based on detailed technical design of works, the design consultants and PPMUs handover benchmarks of site clearance to DRCs to determine AHs and carry out DMS of affected assets;
- Organize meetings with AHs to disseminate information and compensation policies, including the project objectives and benefits, positive and negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures, methods used to evaluate prices of affected assets, amounts for compensation, allowances and restoration, and grievance redress mechanism;
- Undertake surveys of affected HHs and inventories their affected assets to collect information on APs, identifying quantities of affected assets, entitlements to compensation, resettlement and restoration allowances for APs. Consulting APs about mitigation measures for the project impacts and assistance measures for livelihood restoration;
- Conduct a socioeconomic survey for full RAPs and limited surveys to assess impacts for Abbreviated RAPs;
- Carry out replacement cost survey;
- Prepare compensation plans, announce compensation plans in public to obtain APs' comments, finalizing compensation plans and submitting to DPCs for approval;
- Pay compensation and restoration allowances;
- Implement resettlement (if any), with delivery of compensation before handing over sites for construction;
- Internal and external monitoring activities will be implemented during the whole process of compensation and resettlement implementation to ensure that the implementation of compensation and resettlement complies with the RPF.

89. Co-operation between resettlement implementation and civil works. To sub-projects where land acquisition is applied, implementation of compensation and resettlement needs to be in line with construction schedules of each sub-project component. Therefore, an implementation time frame for compensation and resettlement integrated with construction schedules should be established and monitored closely to ensure that all PAPs are provided with compensation satisfactorily before any construction activities commences. Compensation payment and resettlement for PAPs must be completed as one condition for land acquisition and prior to construction commencement. The WB will

not approve any civil works contracts when compensation payment for PAPs has not been made satisfactorily.

90. The payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement of affected HHs (in cash or land for land) must be completed before awarding contract of construction.

VI. CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

6.1. Objectives

91. Disseminating information to people affected by the project and the involved agencies is an important part of the work of project preparation and implementation. The consultation with project affected persons and the active participation of PAPs will reduce the potential for conflict and risk of slowing the project. 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, maximizes economic and social efficiency of investment. Objectives of the information and community consultation program include:

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

6.2. Consultation Approach during RPF Preparation

92. The purpose of the RPF is to provide a set of principles for compensation, assistance and resettlement, the institutional organization, funding mechanisms and design criteria applicable to the preparation of project activities during project implementation (OP 4.12, paragraphs 26-28). In order to facilitate the implementation of activities on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in the FMCR project institutional, policy, resettlement, and social experts have to review the contents of the laws of the land and resettlement of Vietnam, involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework of World Bank OP4.12.

93. RPF for project includes the following contents: (i) the objectives and principles of appropriate

policies as well as requirements of safeguard policy for the preparation and implementation of project activities or components; (ii) explanation of potential impacts of the project or the investment components; (iii) the request will be made to review, classify, evaluate and plan for the project, including the dissemination of information and consultation on measures relating to vulnerable groups, grievance redress mechanism; (iv) a description of the procedures, including funds, institutional arrangements, and the requirement of capacity building; (v) the requirements for monitoring and reporting; and (vi) Identifying the responsibilities and powers of the stakeholders involved in the preparation, submission, review and approval of documents on social safeguard policies, monitoring the implementation of the social safeguard plan.

94. Consultations during the preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework: In August, September and December 2016, the project has conducted various consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders such as Provincial People's Committees, District People's Committees and relevant departments/agencies, Commune People's Committees and relevant organizations, households and groups of households including the poor, women, and EMs; protection forest management boards, forest protection departments, state forest company, forest management board, in all 8 provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue. The consultation objectives were to: (i) provide project information, including: scope, scale, proposed components, main activities, potential positive/negative impacts and mitigation measures, implementation plans, (ii) get participants' comments/feedbacks which have been discussed and incorporated into the draft RPF. The participants were presented their support for the implementation of the project and their concurrence on the policies and regulation set forth regarding resettlement, compensation and assistances in the RPF. (More detail consultation results provided in Annex 5).

6.3. Consultation during Project Identification and Preparation

95. The project investment preparation stage, public information and consultation aims to gather information for assessing resettlement impacts and clarify recommendations on possible alternative technical options. This will reduce or mitigate potential negative resettlement impacts on local population and proactively address issues or problems that may emerge during the implementation. The methods of the information and public consultation may include participatory rapid assessment and stakeholder's consultation, using techniques of site and household visits, public meetings, group meetings and focus group discussions and the household socio-economic survey.

96. At the early stage of project preparation, local authorities and leaders of different administrative levels were informed about the project, its objectives and proposed activities. They were intensively consulted and actively participated in discussions on their development needs and priorities of their locality. Affected households were and will be continuously consulted on assessment of the potential impacts by the project and possible mitigation measures and measures on improvement of project benefits. The local authority is consulted on their agreement and commitments to follow the project resettlement policy described in the RPF, reflecting both the Government and WB resettlement objectives and WB's Indigenous People policy when EM are affected

97. After the project is approved, the project information including RP, objectives, components and on-going activities at public sites shall be publicly disclosed.

6.4. Consultation Proposed during Project Implementation

98. Information dissemination and community consultation: during the project implementation, the

PPMUs/DRCs, with the assistance of the project consultants, will undertake the following tasks:

- Providing information to relevant agencies at all levels throughout training workshops. Provide detail information on the project policies and implementation procedures.
- Organizing information dissemination and consultation to all affected persons during the project implementation.
- The DRC carries out DMS, updates the unit prices based on the results of replacement cost survey, and reconfirm the scale of land acquisition and impacts on properties based on the results, consultation to affected persons, develop and complete property compensation plan for each affected household.
- The compensation plan finalizing affected assets and compensation entitlements of households, must be signed by the PAPs to demonstrate their concurrence with the evaluated results. Any questions of PAPs on the content of the compensation plan must be recorded at this time.
- A letter/questionnaire about resettlement options will be given to all PAPs entitled to relocation
- (a) to inform them about resettlement options (a clear explanation of the consequences of choosing each option will be given), (b) to request that PAPs confirm their choice of resettlement option and their preliminary confirmation of resettlement site location, and (c) to propose the PAPs to clarify services that they are using such as education/health/market and distance of access to those services to ensure development of the future infrastructure service.
- Consulting affected people about their desire for the rehabilitation plan. This will be applied for severely affected and vulnerable people. The DRCs will notify affected persons the plan and their entitlement to receive technical assistance before requesting them to make clear their desire on the rehabilitation assistance.

99. Community Consultation: Before updating the RAP according to the detail design, the PPMU/DRC will organize community meetings at each affected commune to provide the PAPs with additional information and give them an opportunity to participate in the open discussions on resettlement policy and procedures. Invitations will be conveyed to all PAPs before the meeting is held in such place. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the information updated at the meeting time and create opportunities for affected people to discuss the concerned issues and clarify information. In addition to notification letters addressed to affected people, other measures of information dissemination to them and the public in general like posters in prominent places in the headquarter of communes/districts where the affected people are living by means of local radio and newspapers. Both men and women of affected households as well as community members who are interested in the project are encouraged to participate. In the meeting, there will be explanations about the project, rights and entitlements of households, and the meeting will be an opportunity to raise related questions. Similar meetings will be organized periodically throughout the project cycle. The consulting organization must be established record of certified CPC committee representing Vietnam Fatherland Front and communal representatives who have acquired land.

100. Consultation with EMs should confirm the broad support to the project as part of the free, prior and informed consultation processes, taking into account the cultural preferences.

101. Public Meetings: Prior to the beginning of the detailed design, a public meeting will be held in each commune to provide APs with additional information and an opportunity for open discussion about resettlement policies and procedures in each affected commune. A letter of invitation will be sent to all PAPs before the meeting in their area. This meeting is intended to clarify information that has been given to date and to provide AP with the opportunity to discuss issues of concern and obtain clarification. In addition to a letter informing the PAP, other means will be used to inform PAP and the general public such as posters in prominent locations in the communes and districts where AP currently reside. Radio and newspapers will also be used to convey information and elicit response. These announcements and notices will advise the time and location of the meeting, and who can attend. Both men and women from affected households will be encouraged to attend, as well as other interested community members. The meeting will explain the Project, and households' rights and entitlements. There will be opportunities to ask questions. Such meetings will be conducted periodically during the Project implementation.

102. Relevant information will be given to the PAP at the meetings (verbally, graphically, and/or on printed information sheets). Extra copies of the printed information sheets will be available at township and district offices throughout the project area. The meetings are proposed to have the following format:

- Explanations given verbally and in visual format, including written information and drawings of the proposed design for the different works supported by the Project.
- Adequate opportunities will be provided for PAPs to respond with questions and comments.
- APs will be encouraged to contribute their ideas for AP rehabilitation options.
- DRCs will establish a complete list of all PAPs present at the meetings.
- DRCs will make a complete record of all questions, comments, opinions and decisions that arise during the information/consultation meetings, and present a report of all the meetings to the Project Management Unit.

103. Project Leaflet: A Project Leaflet providing project information will be prepared and handed out to the APs in the project preparation and implementation stages to ensure that the people are well aware of the project benefits. The project leaflet will provide detail of the compensation and assistance policies mentioned in this RPF so as to propose social impact mitigation measures in case of land acquisition and site clearance by the project. A sample of the leaflet is presented in Annex 2.

104. As per Bank's requirement (OP 4.12, paragraph 29), the RPF will be disclosed in Vietnamese at the local level, particularly at the office of PPMUs, 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 RPF will be also disclosed at the World Bank operational portal prior to project appraisal. The first draft Vietnamese version of the RPF was disclosed on website of Management Board of Forest Project (MBFP) on December 16, 2016 and the final draft was disclosed on January 19, 2017. The English version was disclosed at the World Bank operational portal on February 3, 2017.

Table 5: Summary of the consultation implementation

No	Provinces, districts	Consultation date
----	----------------------	-------------------

No	Provinces, districts	Consultation date
I	Quang Ninh province	
1	Consultation with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, People's Committee of Tien Yen district and Mong Cai City.	17 and 18/8/2016
2	Protection Forest Management Board of Mong Cai city, Quang Ninh province	18/8/2016
3	Van Ninh and Dong Rui commune, Quang Ninh province	19/8/2016 and 14/12/2016
4	Consultations with households in Van Ninh and Dong Rui commune	19 and 20/8/2016 and 14/12/2016
II	Nghe An province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dien Chau district People's Committee	5 - 6/9/2016
2	Dien Ngoc and Dien Thanh commune, Nghe An province	7/9/2016 and 16/12/2016
3	Consultation with households in Dien Ngoc and Dien Thanh commune, Nghe An province	8/9/2016 and 16/12/2016
III	Thanh Hoa province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Department of Forestry, Tinh Gia district People's Committee	9/9/2016
2	Hai Ninh and Xuan Lam commune, Thanh Hoa province.	10/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
IV	Ha Tinh province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Management Boards, Thanh Ha District People's Committee	12/9/2016
2	Ho Do and Cam Linh commune, Ha Tinh province	13/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
3	Consultation with households in Ho Do and Cam Linh commune, Ha Tinh province	14/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
V	Thua Thien Hue province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department, Forest Protection	6/9/2016

No	Provinces, districts	Consultation date
	Funding Association, Quang Dien district People's Committee	
2	Phu Loc town, Thua Thien Hue province	7/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
3	Quang Cong and Lang Co commune, Thua Thien Hue province	8/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
VI	Quang Tri province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department, Forest Protection Management Boards of Thach Han river and Ben Hai river, Gio Linh district People's Committee.	9/9/2016
2	Consultations with Trung Giang and Gio My commune, Quang Tri province	9/9/2016 and 16/12/2016
3	Consultations with Trung Giang and Gio My commune households, Quang Tri province	10/9/2016 and 16/12/2016
VII	Quang Binh province	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department of Quang Binh, Quang Ninh district People's Committee	12/9/2016
2	Consultations with Gia Ninh and Hien Ninh commune, Quang Binh province	13/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
VIII	Hai Phong City	
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department of Hai Phong, Do Son District People's Committee	20/9/2016
2	Consultations with Bang La commune, Do Son district, Hai Phong province	20/9/2016 and 13/12/2016
3	Consultations with Dai Hop commune, Kien Thuy district, Hai Phong province	20/9/2016 and 13/12/2016

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

105. The PAPs have the right to complain about the issues relating to their rights and responsibility in the implementation of the project. There is no limit to issues such as: compensation policies, price unit, land acquisition and other policies related to supporting program to restore life. Complaints may

also be related to the issues such as: construction safety, inconvenience caused by construction. The grievance process must have an approved procedure and may be sent to third party to resolve the conflicts arising from resettlement. Such complaint mechanism must take into account the availability of judicial claim, the community, and traditional mechanism of conflict resolution. All complaints will be recognized, acknowledged and processed by the authorities at all levels.

106. The local organizations such as the Fatherland Front, Farmers' Union, and Women's Union are mobilized to actively participate in the process of resolving complaints and inquiries. PAPs can report their complaints (without any administrative and legal fees) to the unit affiliated to the People's Committee at district and commune level. The executing agency must ensure having allocated responsible staff to work on the project and maintain the reporting system. If possible, the project should ensure the effective explanation in case the affected people have difficulty in communicating in Vietnamese. According to the above arrangement, the grievance procedure will be:

Step 1: those who are not satisfied with any content in the program of economic restoration and compensation can report in oral and written form to the Communal People's Committee, and the commune will be responsible for resolving complaints within 15 days via checking, identifying and recommending the upper-level agency.

Step 2: after the expiration date, if there is no agreement or mediation between the affected and the communal People's Committee or there is no answer from the communal People's Committee, the affected people can appeal to the District People's Committee, the district will make its decision within 30 days after receiving the complaint.

Step 3: if after the expiration date, there is no agreement or mediation between the affected people and the DPC or no answer from the DPC, the affected people may submit to the responsible agencies of the PPC, the province will make its decision within 30 days after receiving the complaint.

Step 4: if the affected people are not satisfied with the decision of the province, they can submit their case to the People's court of the province for resolution.

107. The affected people will be exempted from all the legal and administrative fees for the appeal. Besides, a deposit account to pay for the compensation should be used in case complaints are resolved to avoid the lateness for the project while ensuring the payment of compensation for damage after the complaint get resolved. All their inquiries, proposal, complaints and resolutions should be recorded and transferred to a computer to easily keep track of every month.

108. Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved PAPs 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 (7) working days at district level.

109. At the beginning of the project implementation, Grievance Redress Committees will be established from communal to provincial levels based on the existing structures consisting of concerned departments, mass organizations, women and ethnic representatives. At the communal level the community-based organization will incorporate the existing grievance mechanisms that will be chaired by leader of Communal People's Committee (CPC). The grievance mechanism and procedures will resolve complaints, and with the availability of local resources resolve conflicts not only on safeguard issues but also others during project implementation. Based on this structure, the

community-based organization would assist during the project preparation, design, implementation, and future developments. The grievance mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

110. In order to minimize complaints to the provincial level, CPMU will cooperate with the District Resettlement Committee to participate in and consult on settling complaints. Staff, assigned by PPMU, will formulate and maintain a database of the APs' grievances related to the Project including information such as nature of the grievances, sources and dates of receipt of grievances, names and addresses of the aggrieved PAPs, actions to be taken and current status. In case of verbal claims, the reception board will record these inquiries in the grievance form at the first meeting with affected people.

111. The grievance resolution process for the project, including the names and contact details of Grievance Focal Points and the Grievance Facilitation Unit (GFU), will be disseminated through information brochures and posted in the offices of the People's Committees at the communes and districts and PPMU. All complaints and grievances will be properly documented and filed by the commune and district PCs as well addressed by PPMUs through consultations in a transparent and proactive manner. These grievance documents and report will be made publicly accessible. All costs associated with grievance handling process incurred by the claimant and/or her/his representatives are to be covered by the project developer. To ensure that the grievance mechanism described above are practical and acceptable by PAPs, it were consulted with local authorities and communities taking into account of specific cultural attributes as well as traditional-cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints and conflicting issues.

112. An escrow account for resettlement payments should be used when grievance resolution is underway to avoid excessive delays of the project while ensuring compensation payment after the grievance has been resolved.

113. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

VIII. BUDGET SOURCES AND COST

114. The RP will estimate the costs for any compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration. It will cover specific classifications for agricultural land, residential land, commercial land, buildings, works, business, other assets and cost for compensation and restoration of livelihoods. The project's land valuation will be at replacement cost, according to independent land appraiser recommendations.

These unit prices must reflect market replacement costs of all affected assets at the time of RP implementation.

115. Budget sources for compensation, resettlement and assistances and independent land appraiser for the project will be taken from the counterpart fund. Training cost for RP implementation and independent monitoring will come from IDA fund.

IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. Internal Monitoring

116. RAP implementation will be regularly monitored and tracked by CPMU. The Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) is responsible for implementing the investment activities related to the acquisition of land and/or limited access resources. The findings and recommendations will be reported to the WB project for consideration. Central Management Board will supervise and monitor the process at least once a year and include the results in the annual report for submission to the WB project. The purpose of internal monitoring is:

- Make sure that the payment of compensation to project affected persons is made based on the type of damage and impacts categories.
- Ensure that resettlement activities in each project area/sub-project are being carried out in accordance with the compensation policy in the RAP.
- Determine whether the compensation and livelihood support have been provided at an appropriate time.
- Assess whether recovery grants were provided and propose remedial measures if the goal of restoring income households has not been achieved.
- Disseminate information and processes publicly
- Determine whether complaints procedures are followed and if any outstanding issues need greater attention.
- Prioritize the needs and concerns of those displaced, especially of the poor and vulnerable
- Ensure construction activity does not commence until the displaced people are paid compensation, given assistance and satisfactorily relocated.

117. The project officers of the CPMU working closely with PPMU, local authorities and the affected people, will establish appropriate monitoring indicators in accordance with the technical guidance.

9.2. External Monitoring

118. The investment activities of a RAP will be monitored by an independent agency or a capable independent consultant. The terms of reference under which they are hired should clearly specify monitoring frequencies, sampling methods and reporting requirements. Independent monitoring works will address the following specific issues:

- Community consultation and awareness raising on policy and relocation benefits
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction plans

- The process of land acquisition and handover
- The degree of satisfaction of PAPs with the provisions of the RAP and RAP implementation
- The grievance redress mechanism (records, processes and the resolution)
- The effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of entitlements and rehabilitation measures and any further improvements required.
- The impact and gender strategy
- The ability to restore / re-establish livelihoods and living standards of the affected people with special attention paid to severely affected and vulnerable households
- Resettlement impacts caused by construction activities
- The participation of affected peoples in the planning, updating and implementation of the RAP
- Institutional capacity, external monitoring and reporting
- The sources of Government funds to pay for the land, assets; and support for the displaced people.

Annex 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan

Executive summary

I. Introduction

- 1.1. Introduction of the project and subproject
- 1.2. Mitigation measures of the negative impacts to the project
- 1.3. Objectives of the resettlement action plan

II. Impact of the buildings

- 2.1. Procedures and loss estimation methods
- 2.2. Involuntary resettlement policy of WB (OP/BP 4.12)
- 2.3. Project impacts

III. Results of socio-economic survey

- 3.1. Socio-economic survey in the affected subproject area
- 3.2. Demographics characteristics of affected HHs
- 3.3. Gender issues

IV. Legal framework and rights

- 4.1. Legal documents on land acquisition and resettlement
- 4.2. Compensation policy
- 4.3. Compensation procedures

V. Income restoration measures

VI. Resettlement arrangement

VII. Information disclosure and public consultation

- 7.1. Information disclosure
- 7.2. Public consultation

VIII. Complaint resolving mechanism

IX. Institutional arrangement

- 9.1. Central level
- 9.2. Responsibility of People's Committee (Provincial, District, Commune levels)
- 9.3. Responsibility of resettlement committees

X. Monitoring and evaluation

- 10.1. Internal monitoring
- 10.2. External monitoring

XI. Budget sources and cost estimation

11.1. Financial sources for all resettlement activities

11.2. Compensation and allowance cost estimation

11.3. Contingencies

XII. Timetable of resettlement implementation

Annex 2: Information to PAPs and Project Leaflet

The following information will be given to PAPs in the project leaflet or in consultation meeting:

- Project components and projects. This includes the places where they can obtain more detailed information about the Project.
- PAPs rights and entitlements. These will be defined for PAPs. A cut-off date will be announced to establish eligibility. The rights and entitlements for different impact on PAPs, including the entitlements for those losing businesses, jobs and income will be explained. Available options include for land-for-land and cash compensation, options regarding reorganizing and individual resettlement, provisions and entitlements to be provided for each PAP, entitlement to rehabilitation assistance and opportunities for project-related employment will all be discussed and explained.
- Grievance mechanism. PAPs will be informed that the project policies and procedures are designed to ensure their pre-project living standards are restored. PAPs will also be informed that if there is any confusion or misunderstanding about any aspect of the Project, the resettlement committee can help resolve problems. If they have complaints about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, including the compensation rates being offered for their losses, they have the right to make complaints and to have their complaints heard. PAPs will receive an explanation about how to access grievance redress procedures. They will be given information with details of which office to contact and local contact points for grievance redress.
- Right to participate and be consulted. The PAPs will be informed about their right to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement process. The PAPs will be represented in District's resettlement committees, and the representative for the PAP will be present whenever commune/district/provincial committees meet so that their participation in all aspects of the project is assured.
- Resettlement activities. PAPs will be given an explanation regarding compensation calculations and compensation payments; monitoring procedures which will include interviews with a sample of PAPs; relocation to an individual location/self-relocation; and preliminary information about physical works procedures.
- Organizational responsibilities. PAPs will be informed about the organizations and levels of Government involved in resettlement and the responsibilities of each, as well as the names and positions of the government officials with phone numbers, office locations, and office hours if available.
- Implementation schedule. PAPs will receive the proposed schedule for the main resettlement activities and informed that physical works will start only after the completion of all resettlement activities and clearance. It will be clarified that they will be expected to move only after receiving full payment of compensation for their lost assets. Implementation schedules and charts will be provided to resettlement committees at all levels.

Annex 3. Checklist for completeness of VLD Protocol

Contents of the VLD Protocol	Yes	No	Remarks
Clear justification provided on the appropriateness of VLD in the Project context.			
Explanation of the requirements of the donation and the formalization of the donation.			
Clear and detailed due diligence on the owners and users of land donated.			
Clear and detailed consultation and disclosure arrangements.			
Steps taken to establish informed consent of the person donating the land explained in detail.			
Details on documentation of the legal transfer of land donated provided.			
Detailed and appropriate grievance redress mechanism established.			

Annex 4: Monitoring and evaluation indicators

Indicator type	Indicator	Basis information for monitoring and evaluation
Process indicators	Human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of CPMU, PPMU and local staffs assigned to the project; • The number of Social development and resettlement specialists recruited by CPMU.
	Consultation, participation and complaints handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of consultations and programs with affected and involved people; • The types of documents distributed to beneficiaries and affected people; • The number and types of complaints received from beneficiaries and affected people, the time allowed to solve such complaints; • The number and names of staffs involved in the consultations and implementation of project investment.
	Operating procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The types of form used to record operating activities during project implementation; • Effective coordination with CPMU, PPMU, local government, affected people and other institutions/organizations; • The types of database to be maintained; • The effectiveness of CPMU, PPMU and local staff; • The effectiveness of the compensation payment system; • Logistics support to the investment implementation; • Evaluate the policies compliance defined in RAP project.
	Problems and difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out problems and difficulties during consultation, complaints handling and during operation procedures.
	Compensation and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the compensation has been performed once or several times; • Indicate the number of affected people having activities to generate income due to business travel. • Indicate that the affected people can receive compensation if their lands are being withdrawn.

	Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out the number of women attending livelihoods training courses; • Point out the number of affected people, especially women, whose livelihoods have changed after training courses.
	Problems and difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point out problems and difficulties during investment implementation, compensation payment, benefit and social restoration of the affected people.
Impact indicators	Earning capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current earnings comparing to previous earning before the project implementation; • Employment of households get affected during construction; • Changes in the income of small business people
	Health and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems/difficulties in waste management; • Improve access to safe drinking water; • Improve health conditions of women and children.
	Social stereotypes changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of women participating in social activities

Annex 4a: Damaged properties of affected people/households

No.	Name of household	Number of members	Owner land total (m ²)	Loss land area (m ²)	Type of land	% Loss land over entire area	Loss of properties			Loss of crops			Loss of other properties
							Fixed area of building (m ²)	Temporary area of building (m ²)	Area of loss residential land (m ²)	Type and number of fruit trees	Rice area (m ²)	Other types (speci fy)	

Annex 4b: List of compensation for affected households/peoples

No.	Name of household	Number of member	Land compensation				Compensation for buildings			Compensation for crops and trees			Compensation for other assets and damages (for example, tombs, wells, business...)			Grand total (VND)	
			Area (m ²)	Price unit (VND/m ²)	Land for (m ²)	Total compensated money (VND)	Type of buildings	Amount	Area (m ²)	Type of crops and trees	Area (m ²)	Price Unit (VND/m ²)	Land for (m ²)	Total compensated money (VND)	Area (m ²)		

Annex 5: Summary of the consultation results

In August and September 2016, extensive free, prior and informed consultations about the project were conducted by experts. The methods were implemented in accordance with local communities and affected ethnic minorities (EM). The concerns of vulnerable groups, especially the poor, landless, elder, women and children were highly considered.

Consultation objectives: (i) Information sharing about the project, including: General information, the scope of the project, the components of the project, the main activities of the project, the positive impacts, the negative impacts and mitigation measures, plans of the project; (ii) The existing management situation of coastal forests and the consensus with project guidelines on planting, restoring and protecting forests; (iii) People's current livelihood and propose effective livelihood activities; (iv) The rural infrastructure and silvicultural investment needs from the project, potential impacts; (v) The project support policies and compensation framework, complaints mechanism; (vi) The existing demining situation in the project regions and areas should be reviewed before implementing project activities.

Consultation targets: People's Committee of Provinces and relevant Departments; People's Committee of Communes and relevant organizations; Households and groups of households including the poor, average, well-to-do, single women, EM; Protection forest management boards, Forest protection departments.

Contents and key issues during consultation:

- Project information
- The current socio-economic situation, environment, the forest management and protection, problems need to be invested which are related to coastal forest management, livelihoods, rural infrastructure, issued problems, etc;
- The consensus and welcome from local people to the project; determine expected impacts to the socio-economy and environment of the project region.
- Individuals and organizations who are currently possessing and managing coastal forests, interests and conflicts between the parties that may occur during the project implementation, the proposed solutions.
- Current livelihoods activities of people and propose the effective ones; the rural infrastructure and silviculture need to be invested from the project, the impacts can occur; Project support policies and compensation to the affected people; the existing demining situation in the project regions and areas should be reviewed before implementing project activities.
- Problems may occur during the project implementation, such as land acquisition, land clearance, resettlement, environment, etc.
- The impacts on EM communities, vulnerable groups such as the poor, the landless, elder, women and children.

The summary of the consultations

No	Provinces, districts	Components	Consultation date
I	Quang Ninh province		
1	Consultation with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, People's Committee of Tien Yen district and Mong Cai City.		17and 18/8/2016
<p>- Hoang Cang Dang: Deputy Director of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>- Bui Xuan Hien: Director of Vietnam-Germany afforestation project</p> <p>- Hoang Cong Dung: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>- Le Duc Thanh: Head of Natural Resources and Environment Division of Tien Yen</p> <p>- Nguyen Ngoc Dung: Deputy Head of Finance Division of Mong Cai People's Committee</p> <p>- Le Thanh Nhan: Women's Union President of Mong Cai</p> <p>- Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan: Women's Union, Tien Yen district</p> <p>- Vi Van Nam: Ethnic Division, Tien Yen district</p> <p>- Representatives from other related departments.</p> <p>Summary of the results:</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Rural Development:</p> <p>- Most of the mangroves in Quang Ninh are still monitored by the town and the Protection Forest Management Board. The project proposes to re-allocate it to the community because the actual deployment showed effectiveness in Dong Rui town. Mangroves forest should not be assigned to individuals since conflicts are likely to occur between households.</p> <p>- The construction of rural infrastructure and forest protection proposed by the project do not lead to land acquisition and resettlement because they are built in available area and the construction scale is small. The main income of people comes from agriculture and fishery.</p> <p>- People welcome the project and look forward to its deployment because the coastal and mangrove forests are especially important for them.</p> <p>- Saplings: Enterprises should be encouraged to saplings production since the project will buy it for afforestation. This can ensure the quality of saplings.</p> <p>Tien Yen district and Mong Cai city</p> <p>- Currently, local government has not assigned forests to communities for managing. If the project and the Government decide to do it, local People's Committee and people will be agreed.</p> <p>- Village 1 and village 2, Hai Tien town were the pioneers for reallocating forests to the communities during 2 years. Preliminary results show the effectiveness of the model since forests are well-developed and well-combined with seafood farming. The management and implementation are in accordance with</p>			

<p>the communities and regulations, Regulation Committee has been established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implemented models currently include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Extensive shrimp farming and crab farming: shrimp farming encountered risks, according to surveys, only 50% of households can get profits. + Clams: High economic value, low risk but the output faces difficulties. - It will be good if the project can support to people to develop livelihoods, however new models need to be carefully analyzed and trained before implemented. - The need for credit loan is very high due to the shortage of investments. The project is hopefully to provide credit at low interest rate for loans, thus people could invest to agricultural production. - The percentage of EM in the project region is not high, about 2,000 persons, mostly concentrated in Quang Nghia and Hai Hoa town, mainly Dao, Tay Hoa. - People are very welcomed the project and they look forward to its deployment. 			
2	Protection Forest Management Board of Mong Cai city, Quang Ninh province	Nguyen Danh Dang - Director of Protection Forest Management Board	18/8/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently the Protection Forest Management Board of Mong Cai is managing 1,293 ha of mangrove. If the project and the Government have plans to reallocate it to communities, the Management Board is willing to support and cooperate with people to ensure good forest protection. - Risks: After forests reallocating, people will use forest for other purposes. Therefore, good announcement with rules and clear conventions are required. - Currently, funding from the province to forest protection and management is limited which is only 10% of the needed, the Management Board has to take care the rest of it. Although the forest area is large, human resources are rather limited. Thus it will be good if the project can provide funding support to local people for forest protection. - Impacts of the project: Create more jobs, increase income for local people. - The project is suggested to provide to the Protection Forest Management Board funding, patrol vehicles, sentry towers and message boards. - The Protection Forest Management Board is willing to share responsibility and experience as well as techniques to people about forest planting, monitoring and management. 			
3	Van Ninh and Dong Rui commune, Quang Ninh province		19/8/2016 and 14/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bui Xuan Truong: Vice Chairman of Van Ninh commune People's Committee - Vu Hoang Tuan: Officer of Van Ninh commune People's Committee - Pham Thi Tan: Women's Union President of Van Ninh commune - Bui Van Tu: Village head 			

- Pham Van Hai: Chairman of Dong Rui commune People's Committee
- Kieu Van Nguyet: Farmers Association, Dong Rui commune
- Representatives from other related departments.

Summary of results:

- Van Ninh commune is currently managing only 80 ha of mangrove among 1,675 ha available. The rest is monitored by the Management Board. If the project and the Government have plans to reallocate forest to communities, Van Ninh commune is willing to support.
- Being a poor commune, Van Ninh has a lack of investments for rural and silviculture infrastructures. Existing infrastructures have deteriorated much, including nursery and primary schools.
- Expected constructions in the project do not require land clearance and resettlement. If land is donated, land donation will require to follow the procedures defined in this RPF. The current model of agriculture production in the commune is mainly aquaculture (shrimp, crab) and chicken, pigs breeding. However, the output is not stable by depending on traders, thus the project is expected to develop to build a value chain for people.
- For Dong Rui commune, the livelihood of the people is mainly seafood exploitation under the forest canopy, sea ducks breeding and planting sweet potatoes in the sand. In addition, there are several aquaculture projects to be planned. Dong Rui has ecotourism model. The mangroves here are protected by communities.
- Currently, people have a lack of investment. The project is expected to provide credit at low interests for loan for people to invest in agriculture production.
- The percentage of ethnic minority households in the commune is very low (under 10). They marry local people.
- Single women having difficulties situation is about 26 persons, such as no permanent homes, diseases, etc. The project is expected to have policies to support them.
- People are willing to support the project.

4	Consultations with households in Van Ninh and Dong Rui commune	A total of 36 households, 19 in Van Ninh commune, 17 in Dong Rui commune	19 and 20/8/2016 and 14/12/2016
---	--	--	---------------------------------

- People agreed with the project about reallocating forest to the communities for planting, protecting and restoring purposes in which they can exploit fishery resources under canopy forest.
- The project is expected to support seedlings and technical training in aquaculture and horticulture as well as develop production and improve living conditions.
- Currently, there are shortages of classrooms for students, roads are deteriorated, many places do not even have good quality road. The project thus is expected to invest and reduce difficulties for people.
- Aqua productions are going on sale at very low prices, processing and preserving procedures are bad. The project is expected to help people on processing and preserving techniques as well as finding output for the products.
- If the infrastructure projects and rural silviculture construction must withdraw a small portion of land, the

<p>farmers are willing to donate land and in such cases the land donation for the project should follow the procedure defined in this RPF</p> <p>- People need of investment. It will be good if the project has a credit source to borrow at low interest for people.</p>			
II	Nghe An province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Dien Chau district People's Committee		5 - 6/9/2016
<p>- Nguyen Tien Lam: Deputy Director of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>- Nguyen Khac Hai: Forest Protection Department</p> <p>- Nguyen Cong Son: Head of Protection Forest Management Boards of Nghi Loc</p> <p>- Phan Xuan Vinh: Vice Chairman of Dien Chau district People's Committee</p> <p>- Phan Thi Huong: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Division, Dien Chau district</p> <p>- Dau Thi Nga: Women's Union, Dien Chau district</p> <p>- Representatives from other related departments.</p> <p>Summary of the results:</p> <p>- Nghe An is ready to receive the project and look forward for its implementation. High level of provincial officers and means will be assigned to the project. People are very happy.</p> <p>- For mangroves, they must be high and in good quality to live here. Coconut needs to be put in research to plant along the coast. Nghe An can ensure about seedlings since the province has more than 30 units to provide it.</p> <p>- After reallocating forest to the communities, if there is any misuse, the district will withdraw the forest and give it to others.</p> <p>- Currently, some areas having coastal tourism generate negative effects to the forests by reducing the forest areas. Solutions for this situation are being planning.</p> <p>- Livelihoods support for coastal areas from here has advantages: favorable natural conditions, good quality of lands, abundant human resources with youth. Livelihoods should be supported under three groups: To households and communities; to village; to community welfares.</p> <p>- Demining process: Should implement in new areas but not in current areas.</p> <p>- For infrastructure: Land clearance and resettlement process are not needed. If land acquisition is required for works, this investment won't be selected by the project.</p>			
2	Dien Ngoc and Dien Thanh commune, Nghe An province	<p>Ho Thi Tam: Chairwoman of Dien Thanh Commune People's Committee</p> <p>Nguyen Van Dung: Vice Chairman of Dien Ngoc Commune People's Committee</p>	7/9/2016 and 16/12/2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dien Thanh commune has 110 ha of coastal tourist areas to be planned, thus the forest area has been decreased. In protection forest area there is currently a number of households who use forest wrongly: They interwoven agricultural crops with forest trees. - People are willing to receive the project and agreed with the plan of reallocating forest to local community for managing and protecting purposes. - Both communes are lack of classrooms for primary schools as well as roads and irrigation systems. Constructions do not require land clearance, resettlement and land acquisition. - Appropriate policies for better forest protection and management are recommended to force people do not use forest for improper purposes. - Clean vegetables models techniques are needed to increase incomes and ensure food safety for the communities. - Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans. 			
3	Consultation with households in Dien Ngoc and Dien Thanh commune, Nghe An province	A total of 52 households, 30 in Dien Ngoc commune, 22 in Dien Thanh commune	8/9/2016 and 16/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities to grow, restore and protect it, in which they can exploit aqua production in permission. - The project is expected to provide support and training in processing and preserving seafood, as well as increasing the prices of the products. - Both communes are lacking of classrooms for primary schools, in many places roads are deteriorated. People are looking forward to support from the project. - People are willing to donate land (if needed) to implement the project, community supervision is required during the implementation to ensure the construction quality. If land donation is implemented this procedure will need to follow this RPF - There are still a various number of households that are required to be supported: Poor people, single women, lacking-production-land households, etc. The project is expected to help those people. 2 communes do not have ethnic minority households. - Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans. 			
III	Thanh Hoa province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Department of Forestry, Tinh Gia district People's Committee		9/9/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pham Chi Dung: Deputy Head of Forestry Department of Thanh Hoa - Trinh Quoc Tuan: Senior Officer of Forestry Department of Thanh Hoa - Le The Ky: Vice Chairman of Tinh Gia district People's Committee 			

- Mai Van Chau: Director of Agriculture Division, Tinh Gia district People's Committee
- Nguyen Thanh Phong: Deputy Head of the Protection Forest Management Board
- Luong Thi Nhung: Vice President of Women's Union of Tinh Gia district
- Representatives from other related departments.

Summary of the results:

- Thanh Hoa has 102 km of coastline and there are various number of provincial programs of afforestation, although they are in small scale due to the shortage of funding. People are willing to support the project and look forward to its implementation, however clear support mechanisms need to be clarified
- The coastal area of Thanh Hoa has very few of ethnic minorities. Support activities are still implemented even though.
- Currently, the province has a specific plan for the coastal area for aquaculture and tourism thus there will be no conflicts between groups, however inefficient aquaculture zones will be converted to planting.
- The construction of rural infrastructure and service do not require land acquisition and resettlement, it will be implemented on available ground, in a small scale.
- Clean vegetables models techniques are needed to increase incomes and ensure food safety for the communities.
- At Hau Loc district, people are using coastline for boats mooring since the canals are too shallow to be accessible. The project is expected to invest for canals dredging, thus it will return coastal line for afforestation.
- Seedlings: The province has prepared for the project.
- Demining process should have been processed before the project because this region has left many landmines. JICA project has implemented in some areas but many places are in need to be considered.
- Assessment and analyzed process on the socio-economy and environment should be implemented to propose mitigation measures.

2	Hai Ninh and Xuan Lam commune, Thanh Hoa province.	<p>Le Dinh Thang: Chairman of Hai Ninh Commune People's Committee</p> <p>Pham Duc Binh: Chairman of Xuan Lam Commune People's Committee</p> <p>Representatives from other related departments.</p>	10/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
---	--	--	--------------------------

- People agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities to grow, restore and protect it.
- Hai Ninh is a poor commune; there are more than 3 ha of mangrove and 8 ha of mudflats which currently are under of local government management. But people are willing to be assigned to management and reforestation stuffs. Casuarina forest has been reallocated to the community for management and

exploitation.

- The project is expected to provide support and training in processing and preserving seafood, as well as increasing the prices of the products.
- Both communes are lacking of classrooms for primary schools, in many places roads are deteriorated. People are looking forward to support from the project. People are willing to donate land (if needed) to implement the project, community supervision is required during the implementation to ensure the construction quality.
- There are still a various number of households that are required to be supported: Poor people, single women, lacking-production-land households, etc. The project is expected to help those people. 2 communes do not have ethnic minority households.
- Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans.

IV	Ha Tinh province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Management Boards, Thanh Ha District People's Committee		12/9/2016

- Nguyen Ba Thinh: Deputy Director of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Nguyen Xuan Hoan: ODA Deputy Chief Management
- Nguyen Ngoc Lam: Deputy Director of Protection Forest Management Board of Ha Tinh
- Nguyen Viet Ninh: Director of Ke Gio Nature Reserve Center
- Nguyen Van Sau: Head of Agriculture Division, Thach Ha District People's Committee
- Nguyen Thi Kieu Huong: Women's Union of Thach Ha district
- Representatives from other related departments.

Summary of the results:

- For sustainable forest management: There must be forest owners. The province will promote the forest reallocation to the community. A plan to manage and protect also is needed.
- Seedlings: Seedlings must adapt for each area with different types of soils, a plan to ensure the quality is needed.
- To protect forests effectively, funding must be increased to allocate to people and raise their awareness as well as support them with good infrastructure and livelihood patterns.
- About the environment: After the Formosa incident, the province will not allow any other incident which is harmful to the environment to occur. People will be encouraged to monitor and manage the environment.
- About people supporting: Understanding the real need of people is required thus there should have experts to examine and propose appropriate livelihood patterns.
- People are agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities to grow,

<p>restore and protect it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihoods: The province has nearly 11,000 models of different agricultural livelihoods. Appropriate models should have been chosen during the project. There will be no land acquisition and resettlement. - There will be no conflicts between the parties if good plans and proper processes are implemented. - Demining process should have been processed before the project because this region has left many landmines. - Coastal climate is very extreme, windy storms occur frequently thus the funding level of reforestation needs to be increased in order to implement the planting, restoring and protecting process. 			
2	Ho Do and Cam Linh commune, Ha Tinh province	<p>Phan Dinh Hinh: Chairman of Ho Do commune People's Committee</p> <p>Tran Dinh Lam: Chairman of Cam Linh commune People's Committee</p> <p>Tran Van Huu: Commune Party Committee Secretary</p>	13/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ho Do commune has totally 60.23 ha of mangrove forests, this is the best commune of Ha Tinh in terms of mangrove protection. Mangroves are important over here, namely: serving as 'green' walls to protect people against sea waves, wind storms; seafood resources and aquatic life under the forest canopy. - Commune Forest protection: The commune has built a convention in villages, who violates will be punished and the discovery will be rewarded. The mangroves here are beautiful thus the project is expected to invest in eco-tourism activities. - Do Ho commune has 15 ha for forest planting, seedlings should be in place. - Consensus: The commune and people are looking forward to the project. - Suggest to the project to invest in infrastructure, especially home during storms, in silvicultural infrastructure to protect forests. - Cam Linh commune has 4 ha where it was forested. It is currently assigned to the community to manage and protect. Each village has selected 20 experienced households to participate in forest protection. However, funding is limited thus the people are all volunteers. In the other hand, Cam Linh has 31 ha of areas which can be afforested, but appropriate analyzing needs to be done. - The construction of rural infrastructure and service works on forest protection do not require land acquisition and resettlement. They will be made on the available grounds, in small-scale. - Demining processes are not required because the area has been reviewed before. 			
3	Consultation with households in Ho Do and Cam Linh commune, Ha Tinh province	A total of 48 households, 21 in Ho Do commune, 27 in Cam Linh commune	14/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities to grow, restore and protect it. 			

- There was a reforestation plan 10 years ago but it ended without funding for forest protection, therefore the forest areas have been reduced. Lesson-learn must be drawn in this regard.
- Both communes are lacking of classrooms for primary schools, in many places roads are deteriorated. People are looking forward to support from the project. People are willing to donate land to implement the project, community supervision is required during the implementation to ensure the construction quality. In such cases the land donation should follow the RPF procedure
- There are still a various number of households that are required to be supported: Poor people, single women, lacking-production-land households, etc. The project is expected to help those people.
- Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans.
- Investigation in each area needs to be done to select appropriate plants which can adapt to the climatic conditions.
- The seafood models here are very consistent. The project is expected to support livestock breeders to help people improving their lives.

V	Thua Thien Hue province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department, Forest Protection Funding Association, Quang Dien district People's Committee		6/9/2016

- Pham Ngoc Dung: Deputy Head of Forest Protection Department of Thua Thien Hue
- Nguyen Duc Huy: Forest Protection Department of Thua Thien Hue
- Tran Van Lap: Director of Protection Forest Management Board of Bac Hai Van
- Ha Van Tuan: Vice Chairman of Quang Dien district People's Committee
- Pham Canh Nguu: Farmer association, Quang Dinh district
- Representatives from other related departments.

Summary of the results:

- Thua Thien Hue has mainly sand forests and hilly forests. Mangrove forest exists only in the mudflats. Native trees are planted on hill (mountain area to the sea). Crops cultivation requires higher techniques than the mangroves trees.
- Livelihood issues: Agro-forestry model livestock under the forest canopy, eco-tourism model based on lagoon (Tam Giang, Cau Hai).
- People are agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities to grow, restore and protect it.
- Quang Dien district has more than 8.5 km of coastline, sandy area is large, the annual volume of sand blow in 2 communes Quang Cong and Quang Ngan is big. To resist this phenomenon and develop protection forests, in recent years, the local government encouraged people planting trees on the coastal lands. Farmers in 2 communes have planted about 65 ha of forest on this sandy coastal area. Forests help

<p>to reduce the amount of sand blow every year and ensure the security for people of Quang Dien district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The province is always ready to receive this project and look forwards its implementation. Provincial officers and means will be assigned to implement the project. People are happy with the project. - There will be no land acquisition and resettlement during the project. The coastal area has very poor transportation infrastructure thus it will need about 45 km of silviculture road to patrol and guard the forest. - Gender issues: Most of the afforestation is undertaken by women (60-65%). - The project region has no EM, but refinement will be conducted. - After reallocating forests to the community for management, if there is any misuse, the local government will take forests back and handle to others. - Demining problem: There is a Norwegian project implementing in Phong Dien district. Other districts should conduct reviews in the new growing areas. 			
2	Phu Loc town, Thua Thien Hue province		7/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests in Phu Loc include coastal protection forests, mangrove forests and hilly forests. The hilly forests have been recovered and can be exploited (acacia, casuarina, etc). Mangroves forests are mostly apiculata. - Currently people livelihoods are mainly exploiting and aquaculture. People have understood the benefits from mangroves forest thus they want to restore it to for environment protection, ecological restoration and fishery resources. - The expectations of local government is now dispersing plants to develop eco-tourism. - Investment on silvicultural road to Hoi Mit residential area, An Cu about 1-1.4 km. - For protection forest of the North Hai Van, 01 watch tower is needed a long with 100 ha of afforestation and 500 ha of restoration. 			
3	Quang Cong and Lang Co commune, Thua Thien Hue province		8/9/2016 and 15/12/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Quang Cong commune, protection forests are mainly casuarina and acacia, they are planted to resist sand blow to develop production and fishing. Mangroves are difficult to plant over here due to deep water and high cultivation costs. Protection forests are assigned to the community for management and protection purpose. After 10 years, forests will be exploited and people can use around 30%. - In Lang Co commune, mangroves are mainly in the mudflats in the east. Afforestation in this area is difficult, new construction is required. In the West, breakwater is needed. - Quang Cong and Lang Co has currently 40 ha of forests and 200 ha will be afforested. - People are agreed with the project, with the plan of reallocating forest to the local communities. - Both communes are lacking of classrooms for primary schools and roads as well as irrigation systems. There will be no land acquisition and resettlement during the project. - People are willing to donate land (if needed) to implement the project, community supervision is required 			

during the implementation to ensure the construction quality. In such cases the land donation should follow this RPF procedures

- The project should implement appropriate policies for protecting forests from misuse purposes.
- Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans.
- Both communes have no EM.

VI	Quang Tri province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department, Forest Protection Management Boards of Thach Han river and Ben Hai river, Gio Linh district People's Committee.		9/9/2016

- Khong Trung: Head of Forest Protection Department of Quang Tri
- Doan Viet Cong: Deputy Head of Forest Protection Department of Quang Tri
- Le Thi Huong: Senior officer of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Phan Thi Mo: Natural Resources and Environment Division, Gio Linh district
- Tran Thi Cuc: President of Women's Union of Gio Linh
- Nguyen Van Thuc: Agriculture and Rural Development Division of Gio Linh district
- Representatives from other related departments.

Summary of the results:

- Quang Tri has over 31,000 ha of sand, including 8,000 ha of inland sand which is mainly concentrated in Vinh Linh, Gio Linh, Trieu Phong and Hai Lang district. To improve the environment, since 1993, through programs and projects on coastal areas, Quang Tri has established more than 7,000 ha of forest protection and 10,000 ha of production forests.
- Currently, the province has 3,000 ha of barren sand which are yet to be greened by afforestation projects. The main reason is lacking investment funding, some people do not appreciate the role of forests over sand.
- Due to the steep terrain and the components which are mainly sandy soil, Quang Tri is not suitable for mangrove development, there is only a small area of mangrove in estuaries.
- People livelihoods are mainly fishing and livestock. Some other models include beekeeping which is around 300-500 barrels in terms of scale. In addition, the province has salamanders model but it is only in the testing stage.
- Seedlings garden: The province has many gardens for seedlings, mainly by households. Currently there are 23 gardens with good quality standards, licensed by local governments.
- Currently protection forests have not been assigned yet to the communities for management purpose yet but the local government has a plan to do it.
- Difficulties in local afforestation: Soil are mainly mobile dunes, semi-submerged and submerged which

<p>are very difficult to plant. For protection forests, casuarina forests are allocated to the communities for managing but there is no financial support for the people. Also, the exploitation does not give much income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences from previous projects show that in the end of the project, forests were being assigned to local communities for management but there is problem of financial support thus forests do not have enough protection. - Demining process: There are many projects which performed this process. - There will be no land acquisition and resettlement during the project. - Local government and people are ready to receive the project and they are agreed with the project guidelines. 			
2	<p>Consultations with Trung Giang and Gio My commune, Quang Tri province</p>	<p>Tran Xuan Tuong: Chairman of Trung Giang commune People's Committee Nguyen Dinh Do: Gio My Commune People's Committee</p>	<p>9/9/2016 and 16/12/2016</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local government is agreed with the project guidelines of reallocating forests to the communities for managing. Currently, forests are assigned to villages and funding is provided by the commune. - The main livelihood models are agro-forestry and mallard breeding. - Infrastructure: Water systems are expected to be supported by the project. Land acquisition is not required. - There are still a various number of households that are required to be supported: Poor people, single women, lacking-production-land households. There is no EM in both communes. - Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans. - Agricultural and fishery products are at low prices, processing and preserving procedures are bad. The project is expected to support on processing and preserving techniques, as well as providing outputs for the products. - The project will create more jobs and increase income for local people. 			
3	<p>Consultations with Trung Giang and Gio My commune households, Quang Tri province</p>	<p>A total of 50 households, 26 in Trung Giang commune, 24 in Gio My commune</p>	<p>10/9/2016 and 16/12/2016</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are agreed with the project and the policy of reallocating forests to the communities for management, restoration and protection purposes. However, appropriate policies with reasonable assistance need to be provided to people to assure their responsibilities. - Currently, the communes are lack of water supply systems and classrooms for primary schools. People expect that the project and the government will support them to reduce their difficulties. The constructions do not need land acquisition. However, people are willing to contribute their land if needed, and in such 			

<p>cases land donation should follow this RPF procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are still a various number of households that are required to be supported: Poor people, single women, lacking-production-land households, etc. The project is expected to help those people. - Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans. - Agricultural and fishery products are at low prices, processing and preserving procedures are bad. The project is expected to support on processing and preserving techniques, as well as providing outputs for the products. 			
VII	Quang Binh province		
1	<p>Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department of Quang Binh, Quang Ninh district People's Committee</p>		12/9/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nham Thanh Duy: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development - Luu Duc Kien: Deputy Head of Forests Department of Quang Binh - Nguyen Van Hue: Forests Department of Quang Binh - Nguyen Viet Anh: Chairman of Quang Ninh district People's Committee - Nguyen Thi T Tam: Vice President of Women's Union of Quang Ninh district - Representatives from other related departments. <p>Summary of the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quang Binh has a total of 174,482 ha of protection forests to be planned, so far until now 149,564 ha is under management and protection, which is about 23% of the forest land over the province. - Forests in sand: Casuarina, Acacia. Forests in sand gives low productivity and economic value thus to develop the forests sustainably, people need to be supported. - Mangroves forests in Quang Ninh district are one hundred years old, some can reach over 20 years. Currently there is only one household can grow trees from local seedlings. - Previously, protection forests are under management of forest enterprises thus it is lack of coordination with the local government and illegal exploitations occur frequently. Since the new policy is applied, forests management requires the participation of all political systems in which the Protection Forest Department is the core. With this model, forests are well-protected and strengthen. - Quang Ninh district: Planting, protecting and forest fire preventing are being focused. The whole district plant 1,183 ha, assign 2,836 ha to 728 households and 4 villages, reallocate land and land use to 525 households for regeneration, protection and afforestation. - The forest reallocation to local communities is expected to be successful because human resources are available in the province. - Local livelihoods model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Agro-forestry model brings high economic value: Pig, chicken, fish, ducks breeding etc. Crops: Grass, 			

watermelon (total of 70 ha), maize (18-24 tons/ha, total of 20 ha), sweet potatoes in sand (these products are the specialties of the province).

+ Fish cages, shrimp farming in mangrove areas.

+ Eco tourism, spiritual tourism.

- Local government and the people are very supportive to the project and look forward to its implementation because coastal areas are very important to the environment and them.
- The constructions do not need land acquisition and resettlement because they are built in available areas, in a small scale. In average, each commune should have a silvicultural road of <5 km in length.
- There is no EM in the project region. They live in the mountainous area outside the project commune.

2	Consultations with Gia Ninh and Hien Ninh commune, Quang Binh province		13/9/2016 and 17/12/2016
---	--	--	-----------------------------

- People are very welcomed the project and agreed with the policy of reallocating forests to local communities for management and protection purposes.
- Hien Ninh commune has 8 villages including 5 riverside villages with mangroves, the People's Committee has allocated forests to local villages, thereby people are very supportive to the forests management and protection.
- Long Dai, Hien Ninh commune has 30 ha of mangroves but until now due to erosion, this area has left only 20 ha (the total area of Hien Ninh commune is about 50 ha). Funding is mainly taken from the reserved fund of the local government (human resources are mainly from communal militia).
- Both communes are lacking of classrooms for primary schools and roads as well as irrigation systems. There will be no land acquisition and resettlement during the project.
- Support to build silviculture roads and embankments in Thuan Bac and Thuan Dong
- Livelihoods:
 - + People are in need of built watermelon value chain, maize and training courses to raise awareness of the communities about afforestation and forest protection.
 - + Under the forest canopy, incense can be planted because this can live in drought and do not need a lot of sunshine. This is planted to serve the Lunar new year because there is no output and cultivation funding.
 - + Currently, 50% of the growing depends on natural water, there is no irrigation systems of the government. Productivity thus is being affected.
- Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans.
- There is no EM in both communes.
- Afforestation difficulties:
 - + No funding for forest protection. Guards mainly are from polices with limited responsibilities.
 - + Cork forests grow fast but the trees are very weak to be fallen during hurricane season.
- The clean water issue is essential to local people. They do not have clean water to use due to the limitation

<p>in funding. People are using water from wells but it is alum and saline.</p> <p>- The urgent task is to restore mangroves forest in the eastern and northern village of Tan Hien and Dong Tru district to prevent erosion, protect farmland and houses.</p>			
VIII	Hai Phong province		
1	Consultations with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection Department of Hai Phong, Do Son District People's Committee		20/9/2016
<p>- Luyen Cong Khanh: Deputy Head of Forest Protection Department of Hai Phong</p> <p>- Bui Xuan Chuyen: Head of Forest Protection Unit of Kien Thuy - Do Son</p> <p>- Cao Thi Hai Xuan: Deputy Head of Forest Protection Unit of Kien Thuy - Do Son</p> <p>- Phan Thi Phuong: Deputy Manager of Economy Division, Do Son district, Hai Phong</p> <p>Summary of the results:</p> <p>- Coastal forests are important to Hai Phong because the province has to suffer 3 to 5 hurricanes annually (the national average is about 6 to 7 hurricanes/year), causing tremendous damage to dykes systems and the population.</p> <p>- The entire forest area and coastal forest land of Hai Phong are being managed by the commune People's Committee. It annually allocates forests to some following organizations to manage, such as: the Red Cross, military, the community households. Funding resources are from the city's budget (200,000 VND/ha/year).</p> <p>- The importance of forests: The capacity of dyke protection against waves and sand blow to ensure coastal people's lives, improve the environment ecology, limit sea pollution and accelerate the expansion of tidal sedimentation and aquatic breeding grounds.</p> <p>- The livelihoods include farming, fishing, ecotourism activities, grazing livestock, waterfowl, beekeeping, etc</p> <p>- The province and people are welcomed the project and look forward its implementation because the coastal forests are very important to the environment.</p> <p>- The constructions of the project do not need land acquisition and resettlement because they are built in available areas, in small scales.</p> <p>- There is no EM living in the project region.</p> <p>- Demining process: There are many projects which performed this process.</p>			
2	Consultations with Bang La commune, Do Son district, Hai Phong province		20/9/2016 and 13/12/2016
<p>- Bang La commune has currently 360 ha of mangrove forest. It had been planted in 1993 but being destroyed before afforestation in 1998 by the project of the Japanese Red Cross. From 1998 to 2005, forests have been grown steadily including afforestation and forest enrichment.</p>			

- Currently the afforestation area is about 1,200 ha. Plantation land has mainly sand and mud thus afforestation encounters difficulties. In addition, protection measures against waves and wind are required.
- Forest protection is being assigned to the forest protection groups.
- Local livelihoods are mainly beekeeping and fishing under the canopy as well as developing eco-tourism. In addition, there are local specialties such as apples and tomatoes, farmers are in need of support to build their brand.
- Infrastructure: The project is expected to support for the dredging, equip more boats, personal protective stuffs to protect forests. Build 02 watchtowers and apartments for forest protection groups. Also, the commune is in need to build a place for cultural activities.
- Investments are needed thus the project is expected to have credit funds with low interest loans.

3	Consultations with Dai Hop commune, Kien Thuy district, Hai Phong province		20/9/2016 and 13/12/2016
---	--	--	--------------------------

- Afforestation is effective since 1998 by the Japanese Red Cross. Afforestation and forest management are allocated to households and security organizations thus forests are well developed.
- Mangroves forests have mainly Rhizophora and Apiculata.
- The main livelihood models are: Agriculture, exploitation and aquaculture with a total average income of 31 millions VND/year/person.
- Investment categories needed:
 - + 01 fishing port
 - + 03 watchtowers, 01 school
 - + Dredge the creek and build silvicultural roads.
 - + Build a silvicultural road of 2.5 km in length to avoid flooding and increase the protection, exploitation and fishing productivity.
- The constructions do not need land acquisition or land compensation. There is no EM living in the project area.

Annex 6: Photos of public consultation



Meeting and consultation at Agricultural and Rural Development Department of Quang Ninh province



Meeting and consultation at the People's Committee of Dien Chau district (Nghe An)



Group discussion in Ha Ninh commune, Thanh Hoa province



Meeting and consultation at the People's Committee of Dien Chau district



Meeting and consultation at the Forest Protection Department of Quang Tri province



Interview of local people

Annex 7: List of peoples and offices were consulted

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
Department of Agruculture and Rural Development of Quang Ninh province			
1	Bùi Xuân Hiền	Project Director	Vietnam-Germany forest plantation project
2	Hoàng Công Dũng	Vice Director	DARD of Quang Ninh province
3	Lý Văn Thắng	Project Vice Director	Vietnam-Germany forest plantation project
4	Trịnh Viết Khiên	Staff	Vietnam-Germany forest plantation project
5	Nguyễn Văn Vọng	Head	Planning Division, DARD off Quang Ninh
People's Committee of Mong Cai City, Quang Ninh province			
1	Nguyễn Ngọc Dũng	Vice head	Finance and Planning Division, People's Committee of Mong Cai City
2	Bùi Văn Đặng	Vice Chairman	Farmers Association of Mong Cai City
3	Lê Thanh Nhân	Chairman	Women Union of Mong Cai City
4	Trần Tiến Đạt	Vice head	Finance Division, PC of Mong Cai City
5	Nguyễn Danh Đức	Technical Staff	Projection Rorest Management Board
Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh, Mong Cai city, Quang Ninh province			
1	Bùi Xuân Trường	Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh
2	Trần Văn Canh	Vice Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh
3	Vũ Hoàng Tuấn	Agricultural extension officer	Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh
4	Vũ Thị Anh Vân	Social and Cultural officer	Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh
5	Đỗ Quyết Thắng	Chairman	Red Cross Union of Van Ninh commune
6	Bùi Văn Cộng	Administrative officer	Commune People's Committee of Van Ninh
7	Phạm Thị Tấn	Chairman	Women Union of Van Ninh commune
8	Phạm Thị Sinh	Head of Sub-branch	Women Branch of Bac hamlet, Van Ninh commune

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
9	Bùi Văn Tứ	Head	Nam hamlet, Van Ninh commune
District People's Committee of Tien Yen, Quang Ninh province			
1	Lê Đức Thành	Head	Natural Resources and Environment Division, Tien Yen Dist., Quang Ninh
2	Ng. Thị Kim Ngân	Officer	Women Union, Tien Yen district, Quang Ninh province
3	Vi Văn Nam	Officer	Ethnic Division, Tien Yen district, Quang Ninh province
4	Lê Văn Phật	Officer	Protection Forest Management Board, Tien Yen district, Quang Ninh province
5	Hoàng Văn Quang	Officer	Agricultural Division, Tien Yen district, Quang Ninh province
6	Lương Ái Phật	Vice Chairman	District People's Committee of Tien Yen, Quang Ninh province
Commune People's Committee of Dong Rui, Tien Yen district, Quang Ninh			
1	Phạm Văn Hải	Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Dong Rui, Tien Yen district
2	Nguyễn Quốc Trường	Vice Secretary	Party Committee of Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
3	Lục Văn Sênh	Chairman	People's Council of Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
4	Phạm Thị Oanh	Officer	Commune People's Committee of Dong Rui, Tien Yen district
5	Đoàn Quang Hưng	Justice Officer	Commune People's Committee of Dong Rui, Tien Yen district
6	Nguyễn Văn Mãng	Chairman	Veterans' Organization, Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
7	Trịnh Đức Thiện	Military Officer	Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
8	Đoàn Quang Hải	Vice Chairman	People's Council of Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
9	Kiều Văn Nguyệt	Chairman	Farmers Association, Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
10	Lương Văn Dũng	Chairman	Fatherland Front of Dong Rui commune, Tien Yen district
District People's Committee of Do Son, Hai Phong City			
1	Luyện Công Khanh	Vice Director	Forest Protection Department
2	Bùi Xuân Chuyên	Head	Forest Protection Station of Kien Thuy - Do Son
3	Cao Thị Hải Xuân	Vice dead	Forest Protection Station of Kien Thuy - Do Son
4	Phan Thị Phương	Vice head	Economic Division, Do Son district, Hai Phong City
UBND phường Bằng La, Đồ Sơn, Hải Phòng			
1	Cao Văn Bé	Chairman	Ward People's Committee of Bang La, Do Son district
2	Lê Văn Vạn	Officer	Ward People's Committee of Bang La, Do Son district
3	Nguyễn Đắc Hiếu	Chief of Residential Unit	Ward People's Committee of Bang La, Do Son district
Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Thanh Hoa province			
1	Phạm Chí Dũng	Vice Director	Forestry Department of Thanh Hoa province
2	Trịnh Quốc Tuấn	Vice head	Forestry Department of Thanh Hoa province
3	Nguyễn Văn Đạt	Vice head	Technical Division, Forestry Department of Thanh Hoa province
District People's Committee of Tinh Gia, Thanh Hóa			
1	Lê Thế Kỳ	Vice chairman	District People's Committee of Tinh Gia
2	Lê Năng Lương	Head	Home Affairs Committee Division, District People's Committee of Tinh Gia
3	Mai Văn Châu	Head	Agricultural Division, District People's Committee of Tinh Gia
4	Nguyễn Thành Nhân	Vice head	Agricultural Division, District People's Committee of Tinh Gia

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
5	Nguyễn Thành Phòng	Vice director	Protection Forest Management Board
6	Lê Minh Chung	Vice Chairman	Farmers Association, Tinh Gia district
7	Lường Thị Nhung	Vice Chairman	Women' Union, Tinh Gia district
Commune People's Committee of Hải Ninh, Tinh Gia district			
1	Lê Đình Thắng	Vice Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Hải Ninh, Tinh Gia district
2	Lê Ngọc Ánh	Administrative Officer	Commune People's Committee of Hải Ninh, Tinh Gia district
3	Lê Dung Thu	Officer	Commune People's Committee of Hải Ninh, Tinh Gia district
Commune People's Committee of Xuan Lam, Tinh Gia district			
1	Phạm Đức Bình	Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Xuan Lam, Tinh Gia district
2	Nguyễn Bá Trí	Vice Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Xuan Lam, Tinh Gia district
3	Hoàng Xuân Đại	Agricultural Extension Officer	Commune People's Committee of Xuan Lam, Tinh Gia district
Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Ha Tinh province			
1	Nguyễn Bá Thịnh	Director	Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Ha Tinh province
2	Nguyễn Xuân Hoan	Phó ban QL ODA	ODA Project Management Board of Ha Tinh
3	Trần Văn Hùng	Head	Planning Division, DARD of Ha Tinh
4	Nguyễn Ngọc Lâm	Vice Director	Protection Forest Management Board of the South of Ha Tinh
5	Lê Văn Thông	Technical Officer ODA	ODA Project Management Board of Ha Tinh
6	Nguyễn Viết Ninh	Director	Ke Go Natural Reserve
7	Nguyễn Hồng Lĩnh	Officer	Forest Protection Department of Ha Tinh

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
District People's Committee of Thach Ha, Ha Tinh province			
1	Nguyễn Văn Sáu	Head	Agriculture and Rural Development Division of Thach Ha district, Ha Tinh province
2	Nguyễn Thị Kiều Hương	Chairman	Women Union of Thach Ha district
3	Bùi Khắc Chinh	Vice Chairman	Farmers Association, Thach Ha district
4	Phan Thị Thương	Officer	Natural Resources and Environment Division, Thach Ha district
5	Phạm Văn Đồng	Vice Chief	The Office of District People's Committee of Thach Ha
Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Nghe An province			
1	Nguyễn Tiến Lâm	Vice director	Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Nghe An province
2	Nguyễn Khắc Hải	Officer	Forest Protection Department of Nghe An province
3	Nguyễn Công Sơn	Director	Nghi Loc Protection Forest Management Board
District People's Committee of Dien Chau, Nghe An province			
1	Phan Xuân Vinh	Vice Chairman	District People's Committee of Dien Chau, Nghe An province
2	Trần Văn Hiến	Chief	District People's Committee of Dien Chau, Nghe An province
3	Lê Thế Hiếu	Head	Agriculture and Rural Development Division of Dien Chau district, Nghe An province
4	Lê Minh Nguyên	Director	Dien Chau Forest Protection Station, Nghe An province
5	Hoàng Lâm	Chairman	Farmers Association, Dien Chau district
6	Phan Thị Hương	Officer	Agriculture and Rural Development Division of Dien Chau district, Nghe An province
7	Đậu Thị Nga	Officer	Women Union, Dien Chau district

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
8	Hồ Thị Tâm	Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Dien Thanh, Dien Chau district, Nghe An province
9	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Vice Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Dien Ngoc, Dien Chau district, Nghe An province
Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Quang Binh province			
1	Lưu Đức Kiến	Vice director	The Forestry Department of Quang Binh province
2	Nguyễn Văn Huệ	Head	Technical Division, Forest Protection Department, Quang Binh province
3	Phạm Xuân Thành	Vice Head	Technical Division, Forest Protection Department, Quang Binh province
4	Nguyễn Văn Hồng	Officer	Technical Division, Forest Protection Department, Quang Binh province
5	Nham Thanh Duy	Vice Head	Finance and Planning Division, Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Quang Binh province
6	Văn Anh Thuyết	Head	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh
7	Châu Đình Nhiên	Officer	District People's Committee of Quang Ninh, Quang Binh province
8	Nguyễn Quốc Thụy	Director	Management Board of Nam Quang Binh Protection Forest
District People's Committee of Quang Ninh, Quang Binh province			
1	Nguyễn Việt Ánh	Chairman	District People's Committee of Quang Ninh, Quang Binh province
2	Văn Anh Thuyết	Head	Natural Resources and Environmental Division of Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province
3	Bùi Văn Khảm	Head	Economic Division, Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province
4	Đỗ Minh Cừ	Vice Chairman	Farmers Association, Quang Ninh district
5	Nguyễn Thị T Tâm	Vice Chairman	Women Union, Quang Ninh district

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
6	Lê Ngọc Huân	Chief	The Office of District People's Committee of Quang Ninh
7	Nguyễn Thị Hiêng	Officer	The Office of District People's Committee of Quang Ninh
8	Châu Văn Minh	Officer	Agriculture and Rural Development Division of Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh province
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Quang Tri province			
1	Khổng Trung	Director	Forest Protection Department, Quang Tri province
2	Đoàn Việt Công	Vice head	Forest Protection Department, Quang Tri province
3	Lê Chí Nghĩa	Vice head	Forest Protection Department, Quang Tri province
4	Võ Đặng Xuân Thọ	Official Staff	Forest Protection Department, Quang Tri province
5	Lê Thị Hương	Official Staff	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Quang Tri province
6	Nguyễn Minh Diễn	Head	The Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development Planning and Surveying
District People's Committee of Gio Linh, Quang Tri province			
1	Phan Thị Mơ	Officer	Natural Resources and Environmental Division of Gio Linh district, Quang Tri province
2	Trần Xuân Tường	Chairman	Commune People's Committee of Trung Giang, Gio Linh district
3	Trần Thị Cúc	Chairman	Women Union, Gio Linh district
4	Đào Công Hùng	Vice Chairman	Farmers Association, Gio Linh district
5	Nguyễn Đình Độ	Officer	Commune People's Committee of Cao My, Gio Linh district
6	Nguyễn Văn Thúc	Official Staff	Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Gio Linh

NO.	NAME	POSITION	OFFICE, COMMUNE
7	Nguyễn Đức Hoà	Vice Head	Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, Gio Linh
Department of Agricultural and Rural Development of Thua Thien Hue province			
1	Phạm Ngọc Dũng	Vice Director	Forest Protection Department, Thua Thien Hue province
2	Nguyễn Đức Huy	Vice Head	Forest Protection Department, Thua Thien Hue province
3	Trần Văn Lập	Director	Protection Forest Management Board of Bac Hai Van
District People's Committee of Quang Dien, Thua Thien Hue province			
1	Hà Văn Tuấn	Vice chairman	District People's Committee of Quang Dien
2	Phạm Cảnh Ngưu	Chairman	Farmers Association, Quang Dien district
3	Trần Nguyễn Quốc Thanh	Forestry Officer	District People's Committee of Quang Dien
4	Trương Xà	Vice Head	Forest Protection Station, Quang Dien district
5	Hoàng Quang Huy	Officer	The Office of Quang Dien District People's Committee