

Resettlement Plan

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VIE: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Subproject: Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal
system, An Nhon Town, BinhDinh Province

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of June, 2016)

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)

\$1 = 22,260 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ADB | - | Asian Development Bank |
| AHs | - | Affected Households |
| APMB | | Agriculture Project Management Board |
| CPC | - | Commune Peoples, Committee |
| CPMU | - | Central Project Management Unit |
| DARD | - | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DLFDC | | District Land Fund Development Center |
| DMS | - | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| DOF | - | Department of Finance |
| DONRE | - | Department of Natural Resources and Environment |
| DP | | Displaced person |
| DPC | - | District Peoples, Committee |
| DPI | - | Department of Planning and Investment |
| DCARB | - | The District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| EA | - | Executing Agency |
| EM | - | Ethnic Minority |
| FS | - | Feasibility Study |
| GAP | - | Gender Action Plan |
| GOV | - | Government of Vietnam |
| HHs | - | Households |
| IOL | - | Inventory of Losses |
| LIC | - | Loan Implementation Consultant |
| LURC | - | Land Use Rights Certificate |
| LFDC | | Land Fund Development Center |
| MARD | - | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MOF | - | Ministry of Finance |
| MOLISA | - | Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance |
| MONRE | - | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| NTP | - | Notice to Proceed |
| PCARB | - | Provincial Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| PIB | - | Project Information Booklet |
| PPC | - | Provincial People Committee |
| PPMU | - | Provincial Project Management Unit |
| RE MDF | - | Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework |
| RP | | Resettlement Plan |
| ROW | - | Right-of-Way |
| SAH | - | Severely Affected Household |
| SES | - | Socio-Economic Survey |
| SP | - | Subproject |
| RRCA | - | Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment |
| SPS | - | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| VND | - | Vietnamese Dong |
| VWU | - | Viet Nam Women's Union |

GLOSSARY

- Displaced person (DP) - Means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that are fully or partially, permanently or temporarily physically displaced (relocated, lost residential land, or lost shelter) and/or economically displaced (lost land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) due to (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. AHs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost; (ii) persons who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the lost land. In the case of a household, the term DP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
- Compensation - Means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Cut-off date - Means the date of project land acquisition announcement by competent agency. The AHs will be informed of the cut-off date for each project component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - Based on the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of subproject land acquisition and resettlement impacts, including final cost of resettlement. 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 (project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of AHs will be determined.
- Ethnic Minority (EM) - Any ethnic group of Vietnam, except the dominant Kinh Group, who has the following characteristics at different levels - living in the rural and remote area or having ancestor's territory in the

project area and depending on natural resources of these area and territory, and having a social or cultural identity distinct from that of the dominant group (Kinh-Viet).

- Entitlement
 - A range of various activities including compensation, assistance in income restoration, shift in occupation, relocation... etc, provided to affected people based on the type and level of impact which aims to restore their socio-economic conditions.

- Income Restoration Programme
 - A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations.

- Land acquisition
 - Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs

- Rehabilitation
 - This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life

- Relocation
 - This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.

- Replacement Cost
 - The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs

- Replacement Cost Survey
 - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected 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.

- Severely affected household (SAH)
 - This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate;

and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the subproject.

- Stakeholders
- Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.
- Vulnerable group
- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

NOTES

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction: This Resettlement Plan (RP) report is updated from approved RP in 2014 for the subproject of “Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal system in An Nhon District, Binh Dinh Province” – one of the subprojects of the second phase (Additional Financing) under the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (IRDSPCP) proposed for ADB funding. All data sources in the updated version are from results of a series of activities, which included the socio-economic survey (SES), the updated legal policy framework, the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) done in 2015 - 2016, and the results of public consultation. This updated RP is prepared with the participation and consultation with relevant agencies, namely: Provincial Management Unit (PPMU), District Land Fund Development Centre (DLFDC), Commune Peoples’ Committee, affected people and the other stakeholders..
2. Scope of impacts: This subproject is to be undertaken in the territory of Nhon Tho, Nhon Loc and Nhon Tan communes in An Nhon district. According to the DMS results, all canals will be upgraded by concrete lining on the existing earth canals so that there is no permanent but temporary land acquisition. The DMS shows that the total 38,215 m² of annual cropland will be temporarily using during construction. The temporarily affected land will be returned after completion of the construction. The subproject will have impact on 351 households who losing assets, including 38,215 m² annual cropland, 212 m² structures (fence) and about 7,662 trees will be cut down. No residential land or houses will be affected. There are 44 AHs belong to vulnerable groups, all of them are female-headed AHs. All APs are Kinh people, no one is ethnic minority person.
3. Legal and Policy Framework: Legal Policy Framework and Entitlements: The updated Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (uREMDF) was prepared and applied for the project to meet the requirements in the ADB’s Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the legal documents of the Government of Vietnam (GoV) that are described in Chapter VI in detail. The terms and principles in this RP are in accordance with the current regulations of Vietnam. However, in case of any discrepancy, Asian Development Bank’s (ADB’s) Policy will be followed.
4. Information Disclosure Public Consultation and Participation: In August 2014, the first round of consultation was conducted by the consultation team to prepare RP of the subproject. The consultation was carried out with the participation of representatives from District People’s Committee (DPC), District Land Fund Development Center (DLFDC), leaders of Commune People’s Committee (CPC) and organizations at commune level, heads of villages and affected households. During DMS, the second consultation was conducted in February 2016 to continuously disseminate information to affected people and solicit their comments regarding resettlement issues and concerns. Consultation results with AHs shows that the affected HHs agreed with compensation policies of the sub-project and agreed to receive compensation amount as well as assistance in accordance with the compensation unit price issued by the PPC. A grievance redress mechanism with four (4) levels is presented in Section 5 of this uRP.
5. Gender Issues and Vulnerable Groups: According to survey results, there are 44 female-headed households. These households belong to vulnerable groups who will be entitled to assistance as regulations in the Updated REMDF. In the subproject, all AHs belong to the Kinh people.
6. In general, the implementation of subproject will have minor impact on women as well other affected people. Besides, mitigation measures are also prepared in this uRP to ensure that negative impacts are minimized. In addition, a Gender Action Plan (GAP) is

incorporated in this uRP and will be complied with during the implementation of the subproject.

7. Institutional Arrangement: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under the Agricultural Project Management Board (APMB), will coordinate with relevant agencies in the implementation of the RP. CPMU will cooperate with Binh Dinh PPC and instruct the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), through its Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) to ensure that the compensation and other forms of assistance are administered according to the provisions of this RP. The Land Fund development Center (LFDC) is established to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement process. During resettlement implementation, the Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) recruited by CPMU will conduct semi-annual monitoring missions to ensure compensation is implemented in line with approved RP.
8. Implementation schedule: Civil contract award for the subproject (SP) shall not be approved by ADB unless its final RP is approved. CPMU will make sure that construction work will not be implemented by contractors unless Binh Dinh PPMU: (i) has adequately finished compensation payment and (ii) ensure that necessary allowances are provided to affected people for life rehabilitation/income restoration and land clearance are completed. As per implementation schedule, compensation for all sub-project affected households/organization will be fully paid before end of June, 2016 and site clearance will be completed by the beginning of July, 2016.
9. Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring of RP implementation will be internally conducted on behalf of MARD and ADB by CPMU/LIC/PPMU. The parties shall evaluate the achievement of resettlement objectives during the period from 6 to 12 months after resettlement activities have been completed. LIC will prepare and submit every six (6) months during project implementation an Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report (IRMR) to ADB through CPMU which highlights status of the RP implementation, particularly the issues and concerns that may affect smooth implementation; includes also actions taken by parties and the recommendations to address the issues. LIC will also evaluate the extent of living condition restoration of AHs during and after the subproject.
10. Cost Estimates for Compensation and Assistance and Resettlement Budget: Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committee is responsible for distributing counterpart fund for land acquisition and resettlement to District Land Fund Development Center so that the payment will be made directly to the affected people Compensation and allowances are estimated to be about VND **735,714,017 (equivalent to USD 33,051)**. of which compensation and assistance is about VND 655,716,593.
11. Central Project Management Unit consisting of specialized staff shall monitor and effectively implement resettlement, compensation activities and restoration measures; in close coordination with PPMC, DPC/DLFDC to instruct and support project communes. The laws and regulations stipulated in the policy framework will be the legal basis for implementation of resettlement activities.

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

12. The subproject of “Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canals system, An Nhon town, BinhDinh province” is one of the subprojects of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (additional financing) proposed for ADB funding. The canals system was built in 1978-1980, mainly are earth canals without lining and control gates of the intakes. Nui Mot reservoir canals system includes the main canal with the length of 7.4km were upgraded already and five primary canals of N2, N4; N4A; N6; N8, of which N2 was reinforced by concrete and the others have not been upgraded. The subproject aims creating a stable irrigation water supply for an area of 2,450 ha of farmland. However, the system currently is not able to irrigate stably for the whole demanded area because the canal system has been damaged, degraded and silted. The upgrading of the system will significantly reduce maintenance costs, supply sufficient water for the demanded area, and increase crop yields.
13. The upgraded subproject will ensure active and stable water supply for irrigating 2,450 hectares of arable land in 3 subproject communes, An Nhon district. It will also create favorable conditions for the exploitation, management and operation of the system in order to achieve economic efficiency. The subproject will reduce water loss in the canal, and stabilize irrigation for crops. It will improve living standards and reduce poverty for local people living in the subproject communes through increasing productivity, increasing agricultural products, reducing sensitivity to external impacts such as drought and erosion.
14. Details of proposal include the following items:
 - Consolidating N4 with 8,223 m long, irrigating for 960 ha .
 - Consolidating N4A with the length of 5,875 m; (first section from K0 to K1+259,7, with 1258 m long has been reinforced), irrigating for 250 ha.
 - Consolidating N6 with 6,407 m long(middle section from K5+150,8 to K5+425 m, 274,2 m in length has been reinforced), irrigating for 670 ha .
 - Consolidating N8with 6,245m long (first section from K0 to K1+50,5, the length of 1,051 m has been reinforced), irrigating for 570 ha .
 - Repairing and constructing 298 facilities on the canals:

B. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

15. All upgrading works will be done within the existing location of the canals. To avoid increasing the potential impacts on the local people, they were advised (through consultations) not to cultivate new crops on the land to be temporarily acquired that have been documented during the DMS. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, have been distributed to the AHs and local governments during implementation of the RP following ADB’s concurrence of the subProject RP. Other than the afore mentioned, the PPMU will ensure that the payment of compensation, assistance and relocation are completed and rehabilitation measures are in place prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start construction works.

C. Resettlement Plan

16. This updated RP ensures that the subproject will (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring subproject and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
17. This updated RP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB SPS (2009) with national and provincial government policies. It includes the following:
 - (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
 - (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the subproject, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them and how and when these measures will be carried out;
 - (iii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including resolution of grievances; and
 - (iv) An estimate budget for resettlement and ethnic minority development implementation.
18. This RP is updated based on DMS Results, following the approval of detailed design by competent authorities. Construction activities will only start once CPMU will have identified the volume of compensation and other assistance provided to affected households.

III. SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

19. Survey: Information on the overall socioeconomic profile of the subproject area was taken from the Provincial and district Year Book, and annual socioeconomic reports of communes. Besides, a socio-economic survey was carried out in March, 2016 by LIC. The survey collected information on the profile and characteristics of all affected households, their income levels and sources of income, ethnic composition, education levels and basic information on their plans after completion of the canals construction by directly interviewing them;
20. Consultations: In addition, consultations with AHs were organized in April, 2016 in each of the communes affected by the subproject. For affected households, the consultation aims to discuss and consult with the people about the scope and scale of impacts, entitlements, preliminary implementation schedule, and redress grievance. With the information on the overall subproject impacts, the consultations have given the affected households the opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the subproject
21. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS): DMS was conducted in March 2016 by LFDC of An Nhon district based on the approved technical design. Results of the DMS are used to update this RP, summarized as follows.

B. Permanent impacts

22. The subproject does not cause permanent land acquisition but it will cut down about 7,662 trees (for example: acacia, eucalyptus, coconut, banana, mango, jackfruit...). Besides, there will have 212 m2 of affected structures by this subproject.

C. Temporary impact

23. According to DMS result, the subproject will have impact on 351 households. who losing assets, including 38,215 m2 annual crop, 212 m2 structures (fence) and about 7,662 trees will be cut down, some of them loss two or three type of asset. There are 44 AHs belong to vulnerable groups, all of them are female-headed AHs.

24. As above mention, during the construction, it is estimated that about 38.215m2 of annual crop land will be temporary acquired for construction for more than one year (i.e. worker's camp, materials storage site, temporary soil deposit). The temporarily affected land will be returned after completion of the construction.

Table 1: Number of affected households

| Commune | Number of AHs | Vulnerable AHs |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Nhon Loc | 173 | 17 |
| Nhon Tan | 71 | 11 |
| Nhon Tho | 107 | 16 |
| Total | 351 | 44 |

Source: DMS, 2016

25. The affected area will be restored and improved to its pre-project conditions before returned to the AHs. Efforts will be made to minimize such temporary impacts. With mitigation measure, the temporary impacts from civil works are expected to be insignificant.

26. The contractors will be also required to negotiate and reach an agreement with the owners of such sites before those are used for temporary material storage/dumping purposes. Proofs of such agreements will be submitted to the PPMU and CPMU for review to ensure that all appropriate provisions in the RF and RP are complied with. Any civil works contractor shall not occupy any land without a prior agreement with the land owners.

27. One of the conditions for release of final payment to the civil works contractors is the submission of proof that all temporarily used lands have been fully restored to their pre-subproject conditions and that there are no pending compensation issues related to the temporary use of land.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE AND INFORMATION

A. Socio-economic features in the subproject area

28. The subproject locates in 3 communes of NhonTan, NhonTho, and NhonLoc in An Nhon district. Total population of the subproject area is about 26,748 persons. The main income source of people in the 3 communes is agriculture, including rice/crops and husbandry. Table 1 summarizes the basic socioeconomic data of the 3 communes according to the Yellow Book 2012 of An Nhon town and data updated in May 2014:

Table 2: Population in the subproject area

| Nr | Indicators | Unit | Data of communes | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | NhonTan | NhonTho | NhonLoc | Total |
| 1 | Natural Area | km ² | 61.51 | 32.08 | 12.29 | 105.88 |
| 2 | Population | person | 7,850 | 8,902 | 9,996 | 26,748 |
| | + Female | % | 50.5 | 51.4 | 51.5 | |
| | + Male | % | 49.5 | 48.6 | 48.5 | |
| 3 | Pop. Density | person/km ² | 128 | 277 | 732 | |
| Industry | | | | | | |
| 4 | Productive value | million VND | 920 | 1,068 | 5,420 | 7,408 |
| 5 | Worker | person | 156 | 1,068 | 1,044 | 2,268 |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| 6 | Paddy land | ha | 379 | 500 | 612 | 1,491 |
| 7 | Crop land | ha | 851.2 | 493.5 | 244 | 1,588.7 |
| Poverty situation | | | | | | |
| 8 | Poverty incidence | Person Rate | 914 11.6% | 1,046 11.8% | 1,148 11.5% | 3,108 11.6% |

Source: Statistic book 2012– An Nhon District

B. Socio-economic information of affected households

29. Sixty-four (64) affected households (equivalent with 20% of total affected marginal AHs) were consulted during the socio-economic survey (SES) in Nhon Loc, Nhon Tan and Nhon Tho Commune (An Nhon District), Binh Dinh Province. Total number of consulted people is 236 persons in which 110 are males (46.6%) and 126 are females (53.4%). The average household size of consulted households is 3.7 persons/household.

Table 3: Household size of AHs

| Commune | Affected HH members consulted | | | | Average AH size (people/AH) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of AHs | Male | Female | Number of AHs | |
| Nhon Loc | 18 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 2.73 |
| Nhon Tan | 22 | 42 | 52 | 94 | 4.3 |
| Nhon Tho | 24 | 44 | 48 | 92 | 3.8 |
| Total | 64 | 110 | 126 | 236 | 3.7 |

Source: SES, DMS, 2016

Affected Head of Household

30. In terms of data on affected household heads based on socio-economic survey result, of the total 64 AHs consulted, 20 AHs are female-headed households (31.3%), while 44 AHs are male-headed households (68.8%).

31. In the total number of AH heads consulted, the HH heads whose ages range from 41 to 60 years old accounted for the majority at 50.0% followed by the AH heads group whose ages are above 60 years old at 43.8% of total while the group of AH heads whose ages range from 20 to 40

years old accounted the least percentage at 6.3%. None of the AH heads interviewed is under 20 years old.

32. In terms of educational level, a majority of AH heads hurdled secondary school level (43.8%), followed by the group of AH heads who were in primary school level (31.3%). Number of AH heads who had high school education is twelve (12 persons) which accounts for 18.8% of survey result.

Table 4: Demographic profile of consulted heads of households

| Commune | Number of consulted household | | Group classified on age (people) | | | | Group classified based on educational level (people) | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Total | Female head of AH | < 20 | 20-40 | 41-60 | > 60 | Not attend school | Primary | Secondary | High school | College/ Higher educated |
| Nhon Loc | 18 | 08 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 08 | 0 | 14 | 04 | 0 | 00 |
| Nhon Tan | 22 | 06 | 0 | 04 | 12 | 06 | 4 | 02 | 10 | 06 | 0 |
| Nhon Tho | 24 | 06 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 04 | 14 | 06 | 0 |
| Total | 64 | 20 | 0 | 04 | 32 | 28 | 04 | 20 | 28 | 12 | 0 |

Source: SES, DMS, 2016

Affected population

33. In terms of gender ratio, of the 236 consulted people in three (3) commune, women slightly outnumbered the men at 53.4% to men's 46.6%. Household membership average size is 3.7 persons/household.

34. In term of ages of consulted people, the largest proportion belongs to the group whose age range from 20 to 60 years old at 59.3%, and the number of people under 20 years old at 21.2% of total, while the persons whose ages are above 60 years old accounts for the smallest proportion which is at 19.5%. Details of the data on age brackets of consulted people are cited in table below:

Table 5: Affected people classified by Age and Gender

| Commune | Number of consulted HHs | Number of consulted people | HH size (People/HH) | Gender Ratio (%) | | Age Bracket (%) | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | | Male | Female | <20 | 20-40 | 41-60 | > 60 |
| Nhon Loc | 18 | 50 | 2.7 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 8,0 | 20.0 | 48.0 | 24.0 |
| Nhon Tan | 22 | 94 | 4.3 | 44.7 | 55.3 | 34.0 | 29.8 | 25.5 | 10.6 |

| Commune | Number of consulted HHs | Number of consulted people | HH size (People/HH) | Gender Ratio (%) | | Age Bracket (%) | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Male | Female | <20 | 20-40 | 41-60 | > 60 |
| Nhon Tho | 24 | 92 | 3.8 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 15.2 | 32.6 | 26.1 | 26.1 |
| Total/Average | 64 | 236 | 3.7 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 21.2 | 28.8 | 30.5 | 19.5 |

Source: SES, DMS, 2016

35. Farming is the main economic activity of affected people in the subproject communes. Thus, farming is the main source of income of local people in general and by affected people in particular.

36. Data in the table below show that 70.8% of consulted people have occupation derived from agricultural activities (from this data, 94% affected head of HHs are into farming), 10.8% of consulted people are employees where 9.0% of them said they are seasonal employees.

37. Of the total number of consulted people, 8.5% did not attend school or were children below the school age; the percentage ratio of people who hurdled primary level is 26.3% while the number of people who had secondary level and high school levels respectively are 34.1% and 17.8%. The number of consulted people who had either college or higher education level makes up 16.0% of the total consulted people.

Table 6: Occupation and Educational Attainment of Affected People

| Commune | Occupation (%) | | | | | Educational Attainment (%) | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Farmer | Freelance labor/Employee | Officer/Worker | Business/Service | Others | Unschooling/Under schooling age | Primary | Secondary | High school | College/Higher Education |
| Nhon Loc | 76.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 52.0 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 8.0 |
| Nhon Tan | 69.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 14.9 | 21.3 | 34.0 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| Nhon Tho | 67.5 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 17.4 | 34.8 | 23.9 | 21.7 |
| Total /Average | 70.8 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 16.6 | 8.5 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 17.8 | 16.0 |

Source: SES, DMS, 2016

38. In terms of average monthly income, the survey result shows that the average monthly income of affected households in three (3) communes is VND 3,436,563 and the equivalent average monthly income of a person is VND 928,801.

Table 7: Average income of affected households

Unit: VND

| Commune | Number of consulted household | Number of consulted people | Average monthly income/person | Average monthly income/household |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Nhon Loc | 18 | 50 | 504,938 | 1,363,333 |
| Nhon Tan | 22 | 94 | 1,20,074 | 5,181,818 |
| Nhon Tho | 24 | 92 | 892,544 | 3,391,667 |
| Total | 64 | 236 | 928,801 | 3,436,563 |

Source: SES, DMS, 2016

C. Vulnerability

39. The project's updated REMDF defines, vulnerable households to be those belonging to a special group who might disproportionately suffer or at risk of being further marginalized due to the negative impacts of resettlement.

40. According to DMS result, there are 44 AHs who belong to vulnerable groups in which all 44 are female-headed AHs. Table below shows a number of female-headed AHs in each commune.

Table 8: Number of vulnerable households in affected communes

| No | Vulnerable household | Nhon Loc | Nhon Tan | Nhon Tho | Total |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Female-headed households | 17 | 11 | 16 | 44 |
| | Total | 17 | 11 | 16 | 44 |

Source: DMS, 2016

D. Gender issues

41. The SES results indicate that both men and women jointly make decisions in household activities such as: i) in production activities; ii) children's schooling and family's health care, iii.) Investment in business/production, IV) purchase of housing facilities/utilities. However, when it comes to the management of family expenses, it is usually the women who make the final decision as the family's financial manager. The table below shows the decision-making situation in household activities.

Table 9: Household Decision-Making

Unit: %

| No | Activity | Husband | Wife | Both husband and wife |
|----|--|---------|------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Building the house | 12.5 | 18.8 | 56.3 |
| 2 | Investment for business/production | 15.6 | 15.6 | 56.3 |
| 3 | Purchasing housing facilities/utilities | 15.6 | 15.6 | 56.3 |
| 4 | Children's schooling | 9.4 | 18.8 | 59.4 |
| 5 | Health care | 0.0 | 25.0 | 59.5 |
| 6 | Management of family expenses | 3.1 | 625 | 25.0 |
| 7 | Community meeting/ Participating in social event | 15.6 | 25.0 | 43.8 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 8 | Ancestor worship/ religious practice | 25.0 | 25.0 | 40.6 |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|

42. From the above data, it appears that both husband and wife in consulted AHs jointly consult each other and make joint decisions on main household activities. Basically, men and women equally take part in the discussions on domestic issues and social activities where these are shared and agreed upon between them prior to final decision making. In general, there are no significant gender issues in the subproject area.
43. According to updated REMDF and the policy of the Government of Vietnam (Go), women will be allowed to take part in subproject activities, including being employed to do unskilled labor for civil contractors; and will be paid equally with the male laborers. One (1) woman will be a member to the Commune Supervisory Boards (CSBs) and participate in the capacity building activities on agricultural production and diversification as well as in the building of market linkages. Affected female-headed households will be equally prioritized with the men in payment of compensation and other assistance as well in grievance redress related to resettlement and compensation issues.

E. Social Impact Assessment

44. **Subproject impacts on the households.** The subproject will acquire 38,215m² of temporarily annual crop land equal to 04 crops seasons. These losses of 04 crops will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost. The temporarily affected land will be returned after completion of the construction. Therefore, the subproject causes very minor negative impact on the households.
45. **Subproject impacts on women.** No significant negative impacts on women is anticipated from this subproject. The subproject will have a lot of positive effects on local inhabitants in general and on women in particular. These impacts include:
- (i) opportunity for additional cropping per year and income from agriculture due to improved irrigation;
 - (ii) Safety dam and reservoir during flood season;
 - (iii) reduced cost, time and burden for transporting crops and accessing their farmlands;
 - (iv) temporary job/livelihood activities during the construction phase.
46. **Gender action plan.** Even though women will not be significantly adversely affected by the subproject, a gender action plan is necessary to facilitate women participating in the subproject implementation and provide opportunities for women to increase their income without increasing their burdens, and to raise the social status of women in the subproject area. The gender action plan will include the followings:
- (i) An Nhon District Irrigation Management Company will be encouraged to also employ women in regular maintenance and repair work;
 - (ii) Provisions will be made in the civil works contracts to ensure (a) equal pay for men and women workers with similar type of work, (b) safe working conditions for both men and women; (c) refraining from use of child labor; and (d) encouraging use of local labor (both men and women);
 - (iii) Coordination will be made with the Women's Union in the conduct of surveys, consultations and design works at the detailed design phase. Similar regular coordination

will be made during the construction and operation phase to ensure that women's concerns are identified and addressed;

- (iv) Training on gender mainstreaming for the implementing agencies at provincial, and local levels (i.e. PPMUs, and other stakeholders);
 - (v) Training and capacity building for women to participate in community decision making and subproject implementation in a most meaningful way (i.e. training on participation and negotiation skills, marketing skills, cultivation skills and eliminating illiteracy for women);
 - (vi) At least one woman will be representative of the commune women in the commune supervisory boards.
47. Gender mainstreaming measures will ensure the participation of women in subproject implementation by creating job opportunities to increase their income while reducing their burdens due to longer time spent in housework. Both men and women will be prioritized as participants during the conduct of the gender awareness and sensitivity training to raise their awareness levels on gender-related issues hopefully resulting in the joint sharing of responsibilities in housework, in income generation and other community social activities. These activities will be means for enhancing women's practical and community gender roles. The gender-related efforts will help women to have more time for community activities and other capacity-building activities which will be instrumental in gaining back their self-esteem and enhance their self-confidence to assume key leadership positions in the community.

V. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

48. The main objectives of the information disclosure and consultation activities participated by affected people, relevant agencies and stakeholders are the following: (i) to provide AHs the sufficient information about Project, components and activities; (ii) Collect comments and the needs of AHs, their reaction to project proposed policies and activities; (iii) involve the cooperation and participation of APs in the planned programs related to the preparation and implementation of RP; (iv) ensure that APs can participate and give decisions to the issues which have direct impact on their income and daily lives ; and (v) ensure transparency in land acquisition, relocation, and restoration activities.
49. Given the above-mentioned objectives and in compliance with the ADB requirements, Binh Dinh PPMU and LIC have been assisting the LFDC of An Nhon District for Information disclosure from beginning and continuing throughout subproject preparation and implementation.
50. A series of information disclosure has been conducted from beginning of subproject at 2014 and continued at DMS and SES time in 2015 and 2016. The final updated RP as approved by the PPC and ADB will publicly disseminate to AHs and other subproject beneficiaries through commune and village meetings in coordination with their traditional leaders. Furthermore, this uRP, once approved, will be uploaded in ADB websites. Any updates or revisions to the final RP also be disseminated to APs and posted on the ADB website.
51. The project information booklet (PIB) that is made available in the Vietnamese will be distributed to the affected people and beneficiaries in subproject area.
52. Affected Persons (APs) are notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) community meetings about the scope of the subproject, site clearance plan and construction

plan; (ii) detailed measurement survey results; (iii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements; (iv) compensation rates and volumes; (v) payment of compensation and other assistances and (vi) other contents such as the grievance redress mechanism. Notices are posted in the CPC offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures are delivered individually to APs; and radio announcements.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

1. Consultation and participation during the RP preparation and RP updating

53. During RP preparation and updating, two (2) consultations were conducted at Nhon Tho, Nhon Loc and Nhon Tan CPC's Office (An Nhon District), Binh Dinh Province.

54. In 2014, a community consultation was conducted in May 2014. This first consultation aimed to inform the local authority and people about subproject features, compensation policy for affected assets.

55. In March 2016, after detailed design of subproject was approved, Resettlement Specialist continued to conduct the second consultation with local authority and organizations and affected people. Participants: local officials, representatives of mass organizations (Representatives Commune Womens' Union; Commune Farmers' association; Father Front and affected households). Other participants are from Binh Dinh PPMU, CPMU and LIC. Minutes of consultation and list of participant are attached in Annex of this RP.

56. These meetings focused on:

- (i) Detailed design of subproject's policies, those eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- (ii) The DMS, sub-project impact, eligibility particularly on the cut-off dates for this sub-project, grievance redress mechanism;
- (iii) Mechanisms of payment, and grievance redress.
- (iv) Consulting on the replacement cost, compensation payments and other entitlements of AHs as well as the additional assistance and allowances to the severely affected households, affected vulnerable group;
- (v) Gender and vulnerable group issues;
- (vi) Implementation schedule.

57. For all public consultation meeting, the local authorities, communities and potentially affected households agreed on implementing of the subproject. All attendants were aware of project benefits and they will active participate during subproject implementation.

58. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of the communities and potentially affected households that was raised in the consultation meeting is summarized in table below:

59. Minutes of this consultation meeting is attached as Annex on Minutes of Consultation Meeting as well as the list of Participants in gender.

Table 10: Consultation meetings information

| Commune | Number of participants (In the meeting was | Summary feedback/opinion from participants |
|----------------|---|---|
|----------------|---|---|

| | organized on 23 and 24/3/2016) | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| Nhon Loc | 15 | 11 | 26 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AHs participating in the meetings state that because upgrading and improving of the works are mainly implemented on the existing route, scope of impacts and effect caused by the subprojects on people's living as well as production activity are not serious; - All of the affected HHs participating in the meetings agree with compensation policy of the project and agree with compensation unit price issued by the PPC; - Vulnerable AHs agree to receive compensation and assistance in cash in accordance with the project's policy; - The participants in the meetings propose that it needs to have strict coordination of PPMU and contractor with local authority to ensure security as well as environment during the construction process; - The affected HHs propose that PPMU should require contractor to restore the site to its original status after construction; - Representatives of the affected HHs propose to be employed by contractor to do suitable work during the construction process. |
| Nhon Tan | 09 | 08 | 17 | |
| Nhon Tho | 16 | 04 | 20 | |

60. Regular community consultation and participation activities are encouraged during the entire subproject cycle, including planning, designing, and implementation and monitoring. The objective of community consultation and participation is to develop and maintain the avenues of communication among project management unit, stakeholders and affected people in order to ensure that their views, feedbacks and issues concerning the subproject are incorporated during project preparation and implementation with the objective of minimizing or offsetting the negative impacts and enhance socio-economic benefits from sub-project

2. Public consultation and participation during implementation of the RP

61. During RP implementation, Binh Dinh PPMU, LFDC of An Nhon district and CPCs are responsible for regular dissemination of project information. The information is delivered through various types of media such as meetings, seminars, presentations where AHs and beneficiaries are invited to participate. Project Information Booklet (PIB) and other documents are prepared by PPMU and distributed to AHs. Participants are encouraged and can freely raise their opinions/feedbacks/comments on technical proposal and impacts of various designs. Particularly, APs are effectively consulted and can give their feedbacks regarding resettlement

activities of subproject. These feedbacks are then incorporated into subproject design and into emerging progress of subproject implementation.

62. The project gives high priority to local people, particularly AHs for employment to do suitable jobs during construction phase. People are given the right to monitor and give feedback on subproject planning and RP implementation. Some of them may join Community Supervisory Board (CSB) at the Commune to monitor the implementation process. They can articulate their grievances if they find any illegal actions or any situation where they disagree in RP and subproject implementation.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

63. To ensure that complaints and grievances of AH regarding any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are timely and effectively addressed a grievance redress mechanism with detailed procedures was established with AHs during the consultation meetings. All the AHs can send their grievances to the executing agencies regarding their rights to entitlements, compensation plan, price unit, land acquisition, resettlement and assistance in income restoration and rehabilitation. In addition, APs will not pay any fee during grievance process at any level and in trial courts.
64. Grievances will be transmitted through three (3) levels prior to submission to the Court for litigation as a last resort when grievances and complaints are not resolved in the three (3) levels of arbitration/mediation. Executing agencies shall assume all the administrative costs and additional legal fees during the process of grievance redress. The following are the various levels in the grievance redress procedures as per the Law on Complaints No.02/2011/QH13, dated 11/11/2011:
 - **First Stage, Commune People's Committee:** The aggrieved affected household can bring his/her complaint in writing or verbally to any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 30 days and maximum of 60 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or distance, to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
 - **Second Stage, District People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbal, to any member of the DPC. The DPC in turn will have 30 days or maximum of 70 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the LDFC of any determination made and the LDFC is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.
 - **Third Stage, Provincial People's Committee:** If after 30 days or 45 days (in remote area) the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing, to any member of the PPC. The PPC has 30 days or maximum of 70

days, depending on complicated case or remote area, to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

- **Final Stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates:** If after 30 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the complainant can appeal again to the PPC. If the complainant is not satisfied with the second decision of the PPC, the case may be brought to a Court of law for adjudication. If the court rules in favour of the complainant, then PPC will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favour of PPC, then the complainant will receive compensation approved by PPC.
65. The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed with the DPs to ensure that the DPs understand the process. PPMU/LDFC is responsible for follow up of the grievance process. Notwithstanding the provisions of the grievance process, local laws and regulations will take precedence. Amount of compensation and allowances of the complainant should be deposited in an escrow account until his/her complaint resolved satisfactorily. Moreover, such procedures do not prevent a complainant to seek resolution of his/her complaint directly to the court at any stage of the complaint resolution process.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

A. Legal basis of the Government of Vietnam

67. Legal framework of the Government of Vietnam: Law, decrees, and regulations of the Government of Vietnam on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement:
- i) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) confirms the right of citizens to own and protect the ownership of a house.
 - ii) Law on Land 2013 (No. 45/2013/QH13) dated 29/11/2013.
 - iii) Decree No.38/2013/ND-CP on management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Concessional Loan of Donors.
 - iv) Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 of May 2014 on detailing a number of articles of the land law 2013.
 - v) Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 of May 2014 on Regulations on Land prices.
 - vi) Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15/05/2014 of the Government of Vietnam on Regulations on compensation, assistance, and resettlement upon land recovery by the State.
 - vii) Circular No. 36/2014/TT-BTNMT on land pricing method ;

- viii) Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT on Guidelines in implementation of Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP
 - ix) Decision No. 775/QĐ-TFGM dated 20/5/2013 of the Prime Minister on policy on supporting housing land, agricultural land, clean water to poor ethnic households and needy ones in the disadvantaged communes;
 - x) Decree No. 75/2015/ND-CP dated 09/9/2015 of the Government of Vietnam on Mechanism and policies on forest protection and development in combination with sustainable and fast poverty alleviation and support for ethnic groups during 2015 – 2010.
68. With regard to Land acquisition and compensation in Binh Dinh province, Binh Dinh PPC has promulgated the Decisions for compensation, assistance and resettlement policy when land is acquired by the State in Binh Dinh province as follow:
- i. Decision No. 13/2015/QĐ-UBND dated on 7th July, 2015 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating compensation, assistance and resettlement policy when land is acquired by the State in Binh Dinh province;
 - ii. Decision No. 34/2014/QĐ-UBND dated on 22th December, 2014 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating price unit for types of land in period of 2015-2019 in the territory of Binh Dinh province.
 - iii. Decision No. 40/2013 dated on 16th December, 2013 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating price unit for trees and crop in the territory of Binh Dinh province
 - iv. Decision No. 41/2013 dated on 16th December,2013 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating price unit for affected houses, structures and graves in the territory of Binh Dinh province.

B. Asean Development Bank Policy:

69. ***Involuntary Resettlement (SPS 2009)***: covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.
70. Projects financed and/or administered by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles:
- i. Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of DPs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
 - ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the DPs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
 - iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine

livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- iv. Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women head of households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status¹.
- vii. Ensure that DPs without title to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on DPs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix. Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.
- x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

71. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair current market value at the time of compensation; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued,

¹ ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards is applicable to negotiated settlements if expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations. Negotiated settlement should be based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. In doing so, the borrower is required to offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The borrower is also required to engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. Refer to paragraph 25, Appendix 2 (involuntary resettlement) of ADB SPS (2009).

(iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, structures will be compensated at replacement costs without deduction for the value of salvageable materials. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets².

72. Persons or households without formal legal rights nor recognised or recognisable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied/used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.

C. Reconciliation of Government and ADB Policies on Resettlement

73. The similarity between regulations of The Government of Vietnam and ADB Safeguard Policy is the entitlement for beneficiaries/eligible ownership. The current regulation stipulates guidance on (i) identifying market price/replacement cost and compensation payment, assistance for different types of affected assets; (ii) land compensation plan and cash compensation assistance ; (iii) relocation support during transitional period ; (iv) allocating land and house with use right certificate; (v) additional support to severely affected households and vulnerable household; (vi) assistance to livelihood restoration and training ; and (vii) information disclosure , consultation, grievance redress mechanism.
74. Law on land 2013 (No.45/2013/QH13) stipulates regulations on information disclosure (Article 67) and publication of compensation plan to affected people (Article 69). Accordingly, affected people should be informed in advance at least 90 days for agricultural land and 180 days for non-agricultural land prior land recovery. Compensation plan should be disseminated to affected people and posted at CPC Office before submission for approval.
75. However, ADB Safeguard Policy does not consider the absence of legal rights of APs on acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for non-land assets and for rehabilitation assistance. No business license registered by affected people is neither an impediment for them to receive business restoration assistance. Engagement of an independent external party to document negotiation and settlement process is required under ADB Policy.
76. Policy framework and regulations to address resettlement impacts for sub-project “Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal system” are prepared on the basis of relevant policies and laws of Vietnam and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).
77. Decree No.38/2013/ND-CP on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loan of donors stipulates that compensation and assistance and resettlement for programs and projects funded by ODA should be in compliance with current regulations and international conventions on ODA and concessional loan which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an official member. In case of discrepancy between the Laws of Vietnam and International Conventions, the International Conventions will prevail. Similarly, the Article 87 of the 2013 Land Law requires the projects using loans from foreign and international organizations for which the State of Viet Nam has committed to a policy framework for compensation, support, resettlement, such framework shall be applied.
78. Due to some discrepancies between the Policy of the Government of Vietnam and ADB Policy, a project policy framework is prepared to ensure these discrepancies are properly reconciled. The table below shows the differences and presents project policy to address these discrepancies.

²Refer to paragraph 10, Appendix 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) of ADB SPS (2009).

79. With the promulgation of the Land Law 2013, including Decree No.47/2014/ND-CP and Decree No.43/2014/ND-CP, Decree No.44/2014/ND-CP, the policies and practices of the national Government have become more consistent with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (The SPS 2009). However, there are still some significant gaps between the Government policies and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
80. The following table provides a comparison of ADB's Policy (SPS 2009) and those of the Government on key areas of involuntary resettlement, and regulates the implementation of the resettlement issues under the subproject.

Table 11: Discrepancies between Vietnam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and Project Policy

| Issues | Land law 2013, Decree 47/2004/ND-CP, Decree 44/2009/ND-CP | ADB SPS (2009) Policy | Project Policy |
|---|--|--|---|
| Severely impacted APs losing productive land | Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3: APs losing at 30% or more of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures. | APs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted. | APs losing 10% or more of their productive assets shall be considered as severely affected. |
| APs without LURC | Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92: Persons who have used land before 1 st July 2004 and directly involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC will be compensated for the acquired land area but not exceed quota of agricultural land allocation. But no compensation for non-land assets in the following cases: (i) the assets subject to the land recovery as stipulated in one of items a, b, d, đ, e, l, clause 1, article 64 and items b, d, clause 1, article 65 of the Land Law 2013; the assets created after the notification on land acquisition; and (iii) unused public infrastructures and other works. | APs without titles to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost, if created before the cut-off date. Safeguards cover involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Covers temporary and partial losses. | APs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participate in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before the cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels. |
| Compensation for structures | Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1: houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. Decree 47, article 9: Houses/structures used for other purposes will be compensated equal to the remaining value of the affected house plus some percentage of current value but total compensation amount is not exceed value of the new house/structure. Land Law 2013, Article 92: | Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments. Structures constructed on land with no LURC before the cut-off date | Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures (including structures constructed on land with no LURC before the cut-off date) without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments. |

| Issues | Land law 2013, Decree 47/2004/ND-CP, Decree 44/2009/ND-CP | ADB SPS (2009) Policy | Project Policy |
|---|--|---|--|
| | Land-attached assets which are illegally created or created after the notice of land recovery by a competent state agency takes effect will not be compensated | will still be compensated. | |
| Monitoring | No monitoring requirement | Monitoring is required. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization should monitor RP and EMDP implementation | The EA must undertake internal monitoring of RP and EMDP. Anticipated negative impacts from the project are minor. No need to recruit an external monitoring organization. |
| Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations | Not required. | The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. | In case of land donation involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached to the RP or REMDP |

81. To address the discrepancies between ADB SPS (2009) and relevant GOV regulations as described in the table above, the project principles on resettlement policy are as follows:

- i. Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- ii. All subprojects will be screened in terms of impacts related to involuntary resettlement. Safeguards due diligence for existing facilities and previous resettlement activities conducted in anticipation of the Project will also be conducted and corrective action will be prepared in case of non-compliance.
- iii. Cut-off date is the date of notification on land recovery for the subproject by the competent State agency. The notification is sent to every land user whose land is recovered, publicized in meetings with APs and posted at offices of the commune-level PCs, and common public places.
- iv. Compensation and assistance will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of acquisition.
- v. Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-subproject conditions.

- vi. Severely affected household (SAH) is considered when they are losing 10% or more of the household's productive land or other assets (generating income) or are physically displaced from housing.
- vii. Displaced persons (AHs) without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistances and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- viii. Residential and agricultural land for replacement should be close to the previous places as much as possible and be suitable to AHs.
- ix. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the AHs and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the AHs and communities will be taken into account.
- x. The RP will be disclosed to AHs in a form and language(s) understandable to them prior to submission to ADB. RPs will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- xi. Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- xii. Special measures will be incorporated in the resettlement plan to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- xiii. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and preserved, to the maximum extent practical.
- xiv. Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the project.
- xv. Resettlement transition stage should be minimized. Restoration measures will be provided to AHs before the expected starting date of construction in the specific location.
- xvi. Budget for payment of compensation, assistance, and resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation and by the project provinces.
- xvii. Reporting and internal monitoring should be defined clearly as part of the management system of resettlement. Internal monitoring on implementation of resettlement and ethnic minority development plan should be carried out by PPMUs and CPMU. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- xviii. The CPMU will not issue notice of possession to contractors until the CPMU are officially confirmed in writing that (i) payment has been fully disbursed to the AHs and rehabilitation measures are in place (ii) already-compensated, assisted AHs have cleared the area in a timely manner; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

VIII. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

A. Eligibilities

82. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the cut-off date. The AHs will be informed about the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any person who settled or assets created in the project area after the cut-off date for the specific subproject will not be entitled to compensation

and/or assistance under the subproject. For this subproject, the cut-off date was November 20, 2015.

83. In addition, legal rights to the concerned land determine the extent of eligibility for compensation with regards to that land. There are three types of AHs eligible for compensation. These are: (i) person with Land Use Right Certificates (LURCs) to land lost entirely or partially; (ii) persons who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially but do not currently possess a LURC, however, have claims that are recognized under national laws; or (iii) person who lost land they occupy in its entirety or partially who do not have recognized claim to that.
84. AHs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. AHs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they will have to be relocated.
85. Unforeseen impacts: If there are any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according policy of the project

B. Entitlements

86. *Compensation to the owners of temporarily affected land.* No compensation for land will be made because the land will be returned the APs but compensation for 04 crop seasons and trees will be paid at market price. The affected land will be restored and improved to the same quality as pre-project conditions before returning for AHs.
87. *Compensation for structures:* Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials.
88. *Assistance for affected vulnerable households:* At the updating stage of this RP, there are 44 affected households belonging to vulnerable group found in the subproject area. These households are female - headed households. Each vulnerable AH will be given an allowance of 2,000,000 VND according to the uREMDF.
89. *Unforeseen impacts:* If there is any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according to the policy of the project.
90. The unit prices and allowances stated in the entitlement matrix might be adjusted during the implementation of RP to reflect the current situation at the implementation time. However, the amount and adjusted unit price cannot be lower than those regulated in the entitlement matrix below.

C. Entitlement Matrix

Entitlements of AHs as shown in the table below will be applied for this subproject.

Table 12: Entitlement matrix

| No. | Type of loss /impacts | Level of Impact | Eligible Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| I | CROPS, TREES AND STRUCTURES | | | | |
| 1. | <i>Crops</i> | Loss of 38,215 m2 crops in 04 seasons. | Owners regardless of tenure status | Cash compensation of un-harvested crops at market values | APs will be given three months notice that their land will be recovered and that they must harvest their crops |

| No. | Type of loss /impacts | Level of Impact | Eligible Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | based on the average production over past 3 years. | on time or do not cultivate new crop. The affected land must be restored at the pre-project conditions before returning the owner. |
| 2 | <i>Trees</i> | Affect 7,662 of types of trees | Owners regardless of tenure status | Cash compensation at current market prices given the type, age and productive value of the affected trees. | Calculation of compensation for trees is based on the age and diameter of the tree. AHs have the right to use salvageable trees. |
| 3 | <i>Structures</i> | A small number (212m2) of barbed wire and bushes. | Owners regardless of tenure status | Cash compensation at full replacement cost for materials and labor and with no deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. | Owners of structures are entitled to compensation regardless of whether or not they possess a) land use rights to the land OR b) construction permits for the structures. Affected AHs will fully receive compensation prior to conducting site clearance and not be deducted utilized assets. |
| II | ASSISTANCE | | | | |
| 1 | Assistance for vulnerable AHs | AHs are female-headed households | 44 female-headed households in Nhon Loc, Nhon Tan and Nhon Tho commune. | Each AH will be given an allowance of 2,000,000 VND according to the uREMDF. | Assistance will be paid at the same time of compensation payment and before site clearance. |

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

91. Because the subproject implementation does not cause any land acquisition, only impact temporarily on crops and trees, Binh Dinh PPMU and LDFC of An Nhon District have proposed to use compensation unit price for crops and trees in accordance with unit price issued by Binh Dinh PPC.
92. Calculation of compensation for crops is based on the average productivity of the last 3 years and price of rice on the market. Compensation for trees is calculated by type, age and diameter of the tree. Compensation unit price issued by the province for crops and trees is presented in table below:
93. Result of consultation with affected AHs in 3 communes showed that all participants into the meetings agreed with compensation policy of the project and agreed to receive compensation and assistance in accordance with unit price issued by Binh Dinh PPC according to Decision No. 40/2013 dated on 16th December, 2013 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating price unit for trees and crop in the territory of Binh Dinh province and Decision No. 41/2013 dated on 16th

December,2013 by Binh Dinh PPC on promulgating price unit for affected houses, structures and graves in the territory of Binh Dinh province.

Table 13: Compensation price for crops and trees

| No. | Items | Unit | Compensation price (VND) |
|-----|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Annual crops | m ² | 2,903 |
| 2 | Trees | tree | |
| | coconut | Tree | 900,000 |
| | mango | Tree | 440,000 |
| | jackfruit | Tree | 264,000 |
| | linden | Tree | 200,000 |
| | lemon | Tree | 126,000 |
| | guava | Tree | 87,150 |
| | acacia | Tree | 24,800 |
| | eucalyptus | Tree | 16,500 |
| | bamboo | Tree | 14,000 |
| | banana | Tree | 3,780 |

94. Total resettlement cost for the subproject is about VND 735,714,017, equal to US \$33,051, of which compensation and assistance is about VND 655,716,593. The remaining costs are implementation and management cost and contingency (see the table below). This resettlement cost will be provided by the Binh Dinh People PPC, using the provincial budget.

95.

Table 14: Summary of compensation cost

| No. | Item | Unit | Quantity | Price (VND) | Cost (VND) |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A | Compensation and assistance Cost =A1+A2 | | | | 655,716,593 |
| A1 | Compensation for annual crops, trees and structures | | | | 567,716,593 |
| 1 | Crops | m ² | 38,215 x 4 seasons | 2,903 | 443,760,441 |
| 2 | Trees | tree | 7,662 | | 122,432,652 |
| 3 | Barbed wire and bushes. | m ² | 212 | | 1,523,500 |
| A2 | Assistance cost | | | | 88,000,000 |
| 1 | Assistance to female - headed households. | HH | 44 | 2,000,000 | 88,000,000 |
| B | Implementation Cost (2%xA) | | | | 13,114,332 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| C | Provision Cost (10%\times(A+B)) | | | | 66,883,092 |
| D | Total (A+B+C) | | | | 735,714,017 (Equivalent to USD 33,051) |

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. National Level

96. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) shall entrust to the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under the Agricultural Project Management Board (APMB) as its authorized project management unit responsible for:

- (i) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement implementation;
- (ii) Coordinating with executing agency to implement all components of project;
- (iii) Cooperating with ADB to provide consultancy service on resettlement issues of project;
- (iv) Screening and appraising safeguard policy issues of sub-projects with the assistance of LIC;
- (v) Supporting PPMU in the preparation and updating of RP of project's components to be submitted to PPC and ADB for approval;
- (vi) Collecting reports on project progress regarding land acquisition and resettlement prepared by PPMU to be submitted to relevant agencies and ADB;
- (vii) Supervision of resettlement activities for project's components;

B. Province Level

97. Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the executing agency of sub-project. PPC is responsible for appraisal and approval of RP. PPC is responsible for issuance of decisions and approvals related to RP implementation which include relevant categories of RP implementation, official selection, compensation unit price, notice and approval to undertake information disclosure, land acquisition and compensation payment, decision on allocation of replacement land (if available) and grievance redress. PPC is responsible for establishment of Land Evaluation and Pricing Committee and authorize responsibilities of agencies at commune and district levels.

98. PPC entrusts to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) the monitoring of the progress of land acquisition, resettlement. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as per its competence, established the PPMU to implement project components and internal monitoring of RPs implementation progress. PPMU's specific responsibilities are:

- (i) Prepare, update and monitor RP implementation of subprojects;
- (ii) Guide Land Fund Development Center to implement resettlement activities in accordance with approved RP; and addressing any failure or shortcoming identified through internal resettlement monitoring to ensure that the objectives of resettlement

plan are achieved and to financially and technically support District Site Clearance Board and Commune Measurement Team with adequate facilities

- (iii) Coordinate with District LFDC and CPC to implement information dissemination activities and consultation with stakeholders based on Project Implementation Guideline
- (iv) Coordinate with other relevant agencies to ensure that restoration and rehabilitation measures are timely provided to affected people;
- (v) Internal monitoring of Resettlement progress, establishment and maintenance of database on affected people for each subproject component in compliance with project procedures and preparation of reports to be submitted to CPMU through LIC;
- (vi) Timely implementation of mitigation measures following results of internal monitoring.

C. District Level

99. District People's Committee (DPC) will establish Land Fund Development Centre for implementation of RP; also approves compensation plan as authorized by PPC; and redressing complaints and grievances of affected people

100. District Site Clearance Board in coordination with PPMU/CPC and under the direction of PPMU implements subproject activities, particularly:

- (i) Public information disclosure and other documents to ensure that site clearance and resettlement procedures are understood by all the affected people.
- (ii) Planning and implementation of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and disbursement for compensation.
- (iii) Identification of affected people and severely affected households; prepare and provide them restoration measures.
- (iv) Assistance in locating resettlement area and new agricultural land for APs who have to relocate.
- (v) Support CPC in grievances redress;

D. Commune Level

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

- (i) In co-operation with District level and with commune level local mass organizations, mobilize people who will be tasked to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement policy according to approved RP;
- (ii) To co-operate with LDFC and working groups to communicate the reason for land acquisition to the people whose land is to be recovered for the subproject. To notify and publicize all resettlement options on compensation, assistance and resettlement which are approved by DPC;
- (iii) Assign Commune officials to assist the LDFC in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) Identify replacement land for AHs;

- (v) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,
- (vii) Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

102. ADB shall not approve bidding and award of any civil works of the funded sub-project unless its final RP is approved based on DMS results.

103. CPMU should ensure that contractors will not be allowed to implement any construction work unless (i) compensation payment and relocation of affected people are completed, and (ii) assistance for rehabilitation and restoration to affected people are provided to and site clearance is completed.

104. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in the table below, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the RP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) independent monitoring activities.

Table 15: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities

| Activities | Time |
|---|--|
| Updated RP to be approve by ADB | Beginning of June, 2016 |
| Public uRP on ADB website and at locality | Mid of June, 2016 |
| Compensation and assistance payment | End of June, 2016 |
| Land acquisition and site clearance | Beginning of July, 2016 |
| Bidding and award of civil works | Beginning of July, 2016 |
| Internal monitoring of PPMU | End of May, 2016 |
| 1st Semi-annual monitoring of LIC | Mid of June, 2016 |
| The next semi-annual report of LIC | Every 06 month from the first monitoring |

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Objectives of internal monitoring

105. The Project will establish systems for internal monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program is to ensure that matters related to involuntary resettlement have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RPs following ADB SPS 2009 and the uREMDF. Monitoring will be done by the PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant). Engagement of external experts is not required for this project because only minor involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated in the subprojects.

106. The objectives of internal monitoring is to: (i) report on the status and assess the compliance with the agreed RP; (ii) confirm the availability/handover of land to the proposed subprojects; (iii) monitor contractors' compliance to policy framework's provisions related to temporary land acquisition during civil works; (iv) ensure that the standards of living of affected households is

restored or improved; (v) monitor the implementation process; (vi) assess the sufficient implementation of compensation, resettlement measures and social development assistance programs; (vii) identify problems or potential problems; and (viii) identify and implement quick response measures to mitigate emerging issues.

Responsible agencies for monitoring

107. The PPMU will establish an internal resettlement monitoring system and prepare progress monitoring reports on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities for this subproject. Internal reports of RP implementation will be initially prepared by the PPMU and submitted to the CPMU which then is transmitted to LIC for the preparation of the semi-annual Internal Resettlement Monitoring Report (IRMR) to be submitted by CPMU to ADB. Likewise, all related information will be collected from the field to assess the progress of the RP implementation and included in the project's quarterly progress reports.

108. ADB will only issue a "No-objection letter" to the commencement of civil works for the subproject if the monitoring report prepared CPMU/LIC confirms that all compensation payments and allowances as regulated in the RP were completely provided and that there are no pending complaints on these payments.

Indicators of monitoring

109. Table below is presented the Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for this subproject.

Table 16: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

| Type | Indicator | Examples of Variables |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| INPUTS INDICATORS | Staffing and Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of project dedicated PPMU staff • Formation of LFDC • Number of LFDC members and job function • Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording) • Training undertaken for all implementing agencies • Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor |
| | Finance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement budgets disbursed to LFDC and AHs in timely manner |
| PROCESS INDICATORS | Consultation, Participation, Grievance Resolution and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of PIB to all AHs • RP available in all districts • Translation at ethnic minority villages and for individual minority AHs in villages of other ethnicity • Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the RP • Grievances by type and resolution • Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject |

| Type | Indicator | Examples of Variables |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| OUTPUT INDICATORS | Acquisition of Land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivation land acquired • Area of residential land acquired • Fishponds acquired |
| | Buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired • Number, type and size of community buildings acquired • Number, type and size of government assets affected |
| | Trees and Crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private trees acquired • Number and type of government/community trees acquired • Number and type of crops acquired • Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners |
| | Compensation and Rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensated by type and owner • Number and amount of payment paid • Compensation payments made on time • Compensation payments according to agreed rates • Number of houses demolished • Number of porches/kitchens dismantled • Number of replacement houses built by AHs on the same plot • Number of replacement houses built by AHs on other plots they own • Number of replacement houses built by AHs on allocated plots • Number of replacement businesses constructed by AHs • Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land • Number of replacement land purchases effected • Number of land titles issued • Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance • Number of AHs who received support under livelihood restoration program |
| | Reestablishment of Community Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community buildings repaired or replaced • Number of seedlings supplied by type |

ANNEX 1: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP
CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG - KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG
BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số

Nhơn Thọ, ngày 23 tháng 12 năm 2016...

Tên DATP: Kiên cố học sinh bị Núi Mít

Xã Nhơn Thọ, huyện Đan Nôn, tỉnh Bình Định

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Tấn Vinh</u> | Chức vụ <u>Cán bộ Ban QLDA Tỉnh</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Tấn Hòa</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chủ tịch UBND xã</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Loan</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Tiến Dũng</u> | Chức vụ <u>Tại văn Tái định cư - LIC</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Lê Thị Mộng Phương</u> | Chức vụ <u>Tại văn Giới - PICA - LIC</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thanh Dương</u> | Chức vụ <u>Tại văn Môi trường</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Hoàng Anh Tuấn</u> | Chức vụ <u>Tại văn Giám sát đánh giá</u> |
- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng: người.

(Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

II. Nội dung

2.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Phổ biến các thông tin chung về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, phạm vi xây dựng...
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực đến người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác đền bù tái định cư.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

Cải bộ Ban QLDA tỉnh cùng cấp, tương tự về quy mô, địa điểm và là hoạt xây dựng TPA. Khu cơ hội liên hệ với dân.

Cải bộ tại địa phương cùng cấp, không chỉ sách, các quy định về tài chính và quy trình, không vậy và giải quyết nhiều nơi và công tác tài chính. Địa điểm, địa phương địa phương để phù hợp với thị trường, phối hợp với địa phương, trong thời gian ngắn công tác đầu tư, liên hệ phối hợp.

Người dân, B.A.H cho biết, do lương cơ bản hơi thấp nên việc thực hiện TPA chủ yếu được hai việc và mình và không cần phải tài trợ các bên pháp phục hồi. Người B.A.H cũng cho biết là cần không tài trợ, tiêu cực đối với công và loại tài của họ.

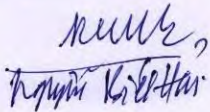
Các bên tham gia cuộc họp cho biết, do dự án không tài trợ tốt, mà chủ yếu tài trợ. Trong thời gian thực hiện cần phải vì tài trợ là không đáng kể.

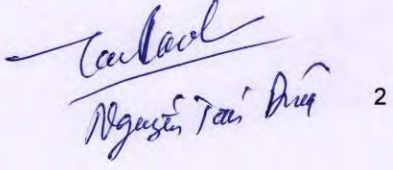
Người dân và đại diện dưới quyền địa phương hoặc toàn nhất bị rơi, không có sự quản lý của Ban. Người dân đồng ý có các quy định về đất đai, tiền bạc cho dân và đồng ý nhận tiền bồi thường cho các chi phí và hoa mướn thuê đất gia do UBND tỉnh ban hành.

Cuộc họp tham vấn kết thúc vào lúc ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2016

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh  Phó Giám đốc 
Đại diện Cộng đồng

CHU TỊCH
Đại diện UBND xã  
Đại diện tư vấn





DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số)

Nhơn Thọ, ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2016

Tên DATP: Kiến cơ hạ tầng hạ tầng nước sạch
Xã: Nhơn Thọ, huyện: An Nhơn, tỉnh: Bình Định

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Chức vụ/Địa chỉ | Ký tên |
|-----|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Nguyễn Tấn Hào | Nam | Chủ tịch UBND | |
| 2 | Trần Đình Thanh | Nam | CT Mặt trận | |
| 3 | Nguyễn Chí Xuân | Nữ | CT Hội phụ | |
| 4 | Nguyễn Văn Tuấn | Nam | P. chủ tịch Hội Nông dân | |
| 5 | Đặng Quang Dũng | Nam | CB. Đ. xã | |
| 6 | Hồ Văn Minh | Nam | Xã trưởng Thọ Phú | |
| 7 | Nguyễn Kiết Hải | Nữ | Thôn trưởng thôn Thọ Hậu | |
| 8 | Nguyễn Đình A | Nam | CB. Đ. huyện thành | |
| 9 | Nguyễn Ngọc Tâm | Nam | Thôn l. 1 | |
| 10 | Phạm Thanh Giang | Nam | Thôn l. 1 | |
| 11 | Nguyễn Hữu Văn | Nam | Ngọc Thành | |
| 12 | Đặng Quang Hùng | Nam | Ngọc Thành | |
| 13 | Đỗ Thị Nhung | Nữ | Ngọc Thành | |
| 14 | Ngô Thị Tâm | Nữ | Ngọc Thành | |
| 15 | Lưu Đình Ân | Nam | Thôn l. 1 | |
| 16 | Trần Văn Trọng | Nam | Thôn l. 1 | |
| 17 | Hồ Thị Đào | Nữ | Thôn l. 1 | |
| 18 | Phạm Văn Khanh | Nam | Ngọc Thành | |
| 19 | Ngô Văn Bằng | Nam | Ngọc Thành | |
| 20 | Phạm Văn Khanh | Nam | Ngọc Thành | |



Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh W

BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN THỦY LỢI
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ
Đại diện Cộng đồng

Nguyễn Kiết Hải

Đại diện UBND xã

UBND XÃ
Nguyễn Cẩm Hòa
Đại diện tư vấn

Nguyễn Tấn Dũng

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP
CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG - KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG
BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số

Nhỏ Tân, ngày 2 tháng 3 năm 2016

Tên DATP: Kiến cơ' Kênh Hồ Núi Mọt

Xã: Nhỏ Tân, huyện An Khê, tỉnh Bình Định

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà Phan Thị Nhung | Chức vụ CT: Hội PH Xã |
| - Ông/Bà Phan Ngọc Phú | Chức vụ CT: Hội MDT Xã |
| - Ông/Bà Cù Huệ Gian | Chức vụ PCT: UBMTDTX |
| - Ông/Bà Lê Thị Trâm Phương | Chức vụ HV viên LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Tiến Dũng | Chức vụ HV viên LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thanh Dũng | Chức vụ HV viên LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Hoàng Anh Tuấn | Chức vụ HV viên LIC |
- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng: người.

(Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

II. Nội dung

2.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Phổ biến các thông tin chung về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, phạm vi xây dựng...
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khung Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực đến người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác đền bù tái định cư.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

- Cán bộ, PPW phải hiểu thông tin về việc đầu tư TDA khi có báo kinh mô hình MDP công tác phạm vi, địa điểm và các đặc điểm lịch sử của TDA.
- Từ vấn đề đặt ra phải hiểu thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và khung chính sách môi trường của MDP.
- Từ vấn đề cấp và phải hiểu các thông tin liên quan đến Cơ sở và sự tham gia của phụ nữ.
- Từ vấn đề đặt ra tham vấn giới dân về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của TDA. Chính quyền địa phương và người dân cho biết MDP không thu hồi đất dù ảnh hưởng tạm thời về mùa vụ nên không gây ra các tác động tiêu cực đến đời sống giới dân.
- Đặt được các lợi ích để bị ảnh hưởng của đất đai cho phải hiểu về khung chính sách và khung pháp lý quản trị. Người dân đồng ý với các quy định về đất đai theo dự án và đồng ý với quy trình giải quyết khiếu nại nếu cần.
- Từ vấn đề đặt ra sự đồng thuận của giới dân về đến giờ đất đai áp dụng cho hoa màu, lúa bị mất hại và người dân phải bồi đắp bồi đắp đất đai bị do UBND TP. Hồ Chí Minh.
- Chính quyền địa phương và người dân hoàn toàn ủng hộ và thực hiện các dự án phát triển nông thôn để giúp đời sống của người dân và đất đai mới tăng và hoàn trả mặt bằng sau khi thi công xong.

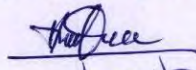
Cuộc họp tham vấn kết thúc vào lúc ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2016

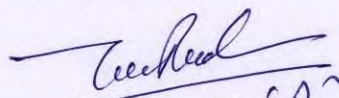
Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh  PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

 Hồ Nguyễn Đ
 Đại diện Cộng đồng

Đại diện UBND xã 

 Đại diện tư vấn


 Nguyễn Huệ Đức


 Nguyễn Tấn Dũng 2

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số)

Nhơn Tân, ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2016

Tên DATP: Kịch cổ lưu' Việt Ho' Múi Múi
Xã: Nhơn Tân, huyện: T.X. An Ninh, tỉnh: Bình Định

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Chức vụ/Địa chỉ | Ký tên |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Nguyễn Hồng Phi | nam | Xóm Sưu Haul thôn Sưu Haul | |
| 2 | Đào Vĩnh An | nam | quê chầu thôn Sưu Haul | |
| 3 | Đào Thị Lang | nữ | Bổ Cáp, thôn Sưu Haul | Lang |
| 4 | Nguyễn Thị Hạnh | nữ | Bổ Cáp, thôn Sưu Haul | Hạnh |
| 5 | Trần Thị Tô Nga | nữ | gõ Sưu Haul Sưu Haul | NGA |
| 6 | Đào Thị Vũ | nam | gõ Sưu Haul Sưu Haul | Vũ |
| 7 | Võ Thị Bích Liên | nữ | phúc Haul thôn Sưu Haul | Liên |
| 8 | Trần Thị Khanh | nữ | gõ Sưu Haul Sưu Haul | Khanh |
| 9 | La Thị Hòa | nữ | gõ Sưu Haul Sưu Haul | Hòa |
| 10 | Cù Thị Hằng | nữ | quê chầu thôn Sưu Haul | Hằng |
| 11 | Nguyễn Hữu Châu | nam | thôn Nam Thủy | |
| 12 | Phan Thị Thuý | nữ | CTick Hố Lành xã | |
| 13 | Phạm Ngọc Phú | nam | CTick Hố Lành xã | |
| 14 | Cường Huyệ Giang | nam | ĐC. Vĩnh Hòa xã | |
| 15 | Nguyễn Thanh Trung | nam | Tân hế địa chính xã | |
| 16 | Bùi Chấn Hưng | nam | ĐC. UBND T&V xã | |
| 17 | Nguyễn Thế Đức | nam | Tướng Tòa Nam Thủy | |
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Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh
BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN THỦY LỢI
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ

Đại diện Cộng đồng

Nguyễn Thế Đức

Đại diện UBND xã
UBND XÃ NHƠN TÂN T. X. AN NINH T. BÌNH ĐỊNH

Đại diện tư vấn

Nguyễn Tài Phạm



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP
CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG - KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG

Về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số

Nhơn Lộc..., ngày 24 tháng 3 năm 2016...

Tên DATP: Kiến cơ hạ tầng nông thôn Núi Mốt

Xã Nhơn Lộc, huyện An Nhơn, tỉnh Bình Thuận

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---|
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Tấn Việt | Chức vụ | Cải tạo Ban ANTA tỉnh |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Huỳnh Nguyễn | Chức vụ | Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã |
| - Ông/Bà Lê Thị Nông Phương | Chức vụ | Tư vấn Giới và Phát triển cộng đồng - LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Tiến Dũng | Chức vụ | Tư vấn Tài chính - LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thanh Dương | Chức vụ | Tư vấn Môi trường - LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Hoàng Anh Tuấn | Chức vụ | Tư vấn Giám sát đánh giá - LIC |
| - Ông/Bà Phạm Ngọc Ánh | Chức vụ | Trưởng thôn Tân Lập |

- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng: người.

(Xem danh sách đại biểu tham dự đính kèm)

II. Nội dung

2.1 Các nội dung phổ biến thông tin:

- Phổ biến các thông tin chung về dự án như mục tiêu, địa điểm, phạm vi xây dựng...
- Phổ biến thông tin về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và Khu vực Tái định cư và phát triển DTTS.
- Phổ biến quy trình khiếu nại và giải quyết khiếu nại về đền bù cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng:

- Tham vấn về phạm vi ảnh hưởng và các tác động của việc thực hiện dự án;
- Tham vấn về Chính sách đền bù và quyền được đền bù của người bị ảnh hưởng;
- Tham vấn về nhu cầu hỗ trợ và khả năng tiến hành các biện pháp phục hồi cuộc sống;
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về tái định cư, các tác động dự kiến, quyền lợi của người bị ảnh hưởng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu tối đa các tác động tiêu cực đến người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Thu thập các ý kiến khác liên quan đến công tác đền bù tái định cư.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

Cán bộ PPMU phía bắc cũng đã về với việc hiện
TDA trên địa bàn cũng cấp các tiêu chí về quy mô, địa
điểm và kế hoạch thực hiện TDA

Trên các T.Đ.C và tư vấn FIDIC của LIC cũng cấp các
thông tin liên quan đến nội dung, mục đích của cuộc họp;
đồng thời cũng cấp các quy định về tương đối
sản xuất khi cho tài sản bị thiệt hại hàng ngày

Chỉ đạo quyền và quyền dân BAH nhất từ cùng là
mức thuế hiện diện ở địa phương, đồng thời
lưu ý đến nhân dân trên cơ sở hiện tại

Tư vấn T.Đ.C đã tham vấn với nhân dân và có sự tham gia
của nhân dân BAH khi đưa ra một số chỉ số

Những người BAH khi đưa ra một số chỉ số
hướng tham vấn như: dân tại chỗ rất nhỏ đã
đi đến và sản xuất của bà con

Do đó cần phải quy định và các tổ chức xã hội
để người có sự phối hợp giữa PPMU, nhà đầu
tư, dân và chính quyền địa phương trong một
quá trình thực hiện

Người dân BAH nhất từ với các quy định về
đền bù tài sản bị thiệt hại hàng ngày

Đối với các cơ sở hoa màu bị thiệt hại hàng ngày
người dân cũng cần phải được bồi thường theo mức
giá cơ sở UBND tỉnh liên hệ

Chỉ đạo quyền địa phương, các tổ chức đoàn thể cấp
xã và người dân đi tìm nhà thầu tư vấn đưa ra
an toàn về mặt môi trường và hoàn trả mặt bằng
sau khi thi công xong

Cuộc họp tham vấn kết thúc vào lúc ngày 24 tháng 3 năm 2016

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Ban Quản lý Dự án Thủy lợi
Đại diện Cộng đồng
Nguyễn Sĩ

Đại diện UBND xã
KT CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
Đại diện tư vấn
Nguyễn Huỳnh Nguyễn

Abhly
Lê Thị Anh Tuyên

La Duc
Nguyễn Hữu Dũng 2

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số)

Nhơn Lộc, ngày 24 tháng 3 năm 2016

Tên DATP: Kiến cơ hạ tầng nông thôn Miền Bắc
Xã Nhơn Lộc, huyện An Khê, tỉnh Bình Định

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Chức vụ/Địa chỉ | Ký tên |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | Nguyễn Hoàng Nguyên | Nam | Phó Chi UBND xã | |
| 2 | Cao Chí Phái | Nam | Phó Chủ tịch Mặt trận | Phái |
| 3 | Trần Quốc Hưng | Nam | Chủ tịch Hội nông dân | Hưng |
| 4 | Nguyễn Thanh Hồng | Nam | Phó Chi Hội nông dân | Hồng |
| 5 | Nguyễn Việt Thống | Nam | Cán bộ địa chính xã | Thống |
| 6 | Lê Thị Anh Tuyên | Nữ | Phó Chi Hội phụ nữ | Tuyên |
| 7 | Nguyễn Văn Đoàn | Nam | xã Nhơn Lộc | Đoàn |
| 8 | Bùi Văn Trung | Nam | Ban Mặt trận thôn | Trung |
| 9 | Nguyễn Văn Hân | Nam | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Hân |
| 10 | Trần Thanh Mỹ | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Mỹ |
| 11 | Đinh Thanh Mân | Nam | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Mân |
| 12 | Lê Thị Ngọc | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Ngọc |
| 13 | Lê Thị Phước | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Phước |
| 14 | Nguyễn Hữu Hóa | Nam | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Hóa |
| 15 | Phạm Thị Trây | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Trây |
| 16 | Bùi Văn Phẩm | Nam | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Phẩm |
| 17 | Trần Văn Bội | Nam | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Bội |
| 18 | Đặng Thị Thu Nguyệt | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Nguyệt |
| 19 | Bùi Thị Thu Hà | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Hà |
| 20 | Đoàn Thị Diệu Hoa | Nữ | Xã Nhơn Lộc | Hoa |



Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN THỦY LỢI
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ
Đại diện Cộng đồng

Lê Thị Anh Tuyên

Đại diện UBND xã

CHỦ TỊCH CHỦ TỊCH
Nguyễn Huỳnh Nguyễn
Đại diện tư vấn

Nguyễn Tuấn Dũng

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP
(Tham vấn cộng đồng về Chính sách an toàn Tái định cư và Dân tộc thiểu số)

Tên DATP: *Nhơn Lặc* ngày *24* tháng *3* năm 2016
Xã *Nhơn Lặc* huyện *Am Nhân* tỉnh *Bình Định*

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Chức vụ/Địa chỉ | Ký tên |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | <i>Nguyễn Anh Vĩnh Hằng</i> | <i>Nữ</i> | <i>CT. Hội PVV xã Nhơn Lặc</i> | <i>Mh</i> |
| 2 | <i>Lê Thị Anh Thuận</i> | <i>Nữ</i> | <i>PGT. Hội PVV xã Nhơn Lặc</i> | <i>Thuận</i> |
| 3 | <i>Ngô Thị Tuyết Vân</i> | <i>Nữ</i> | <i>Tân Lập Nhơn Lặc</i> | <i>Vân</i> |
| 4 | <i>Hoa Văn Lang</i> | <i>Nam</i> | <i>Trưởng Hội Nông dân xã</i> | <i>Hoa</i> |
| 5 | <i>Phạm Ngọc Anh</i> | <i>Nam</i> | <i>Trưởng thôn Tân Lập</i> | <i>Phạm</i> |
| 6 | <i>Hồ Văn Nhân</i> | <i>Nam</i> | <i>Địa chính - Xây dựng</i> | <i>Hồ</i> |
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Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh *U*
BAN QUẢN LÝ DỰ ÁN THỦY LỢI
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Hồ Nguyễn Sĩ
Đại diện Cộng đồng

Thuận
Lê Thị Anh Thuận

Đại diện UBND xã

Phạm Ngọc Anh

Đại diện tư vấn

Phạm Ngọc Anh
Nguyễn Tài Dũng

ANNEX 2: LIST OF VULNERABLE AHS

| No | Name | Commune | Type of vulnerable |
|----|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Le Thi Dao | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 2 | Nguyen Thi Canh | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 3 | Nguyen Thi Suong | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 4 | Pham Thi Ba | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 5 | Le Thi Det | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 6 | Truong Thi The | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 7 | Ta Thi Chan | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 8 | Le Thi Ngoc Minh | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 9 | Bui Thi Muoi | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 10 | Truong Thi Lang | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 11 | Doan Thi Sau | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 12 | Ngo Thi Nga | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 13 | Than Thi Phuoc | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 14 | Le Thi Tuyet Mai | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 15 | Tran Thi Phong | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 16 | Pham Thi Thanh | Nhon Tho | Female-headed household |
| 17 | Ngo Thi Yen | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 18 | Bui Th Le | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 19 | Tran Thi Khanh | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 20 | Tran Thi To Nga | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 21 | Nguyen Thi Toan | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 22 | Nguyen Thi Lien | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 23 | To Thi Ngu | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 24 | Le Thi Thanh | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 25 | Do Thi Luong | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 26 | Ngo Thi Thu | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 27 | Pham Thi Huong | Nhon Tan | Female-headed household |
| 28 | Tran Thi Do | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 29 | Le Thi Dia | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 30 | Nguyen Thi Que | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 31 | Tran Thi Nhung | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 32 | Nguyen Thi Kim Hong | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |

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| 33 | Nguyen Thi Xuan Nuong | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 34 | Tran Thi Hat | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 35 | Le Thi Nhien | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 36 | Dinh Thi Lua | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 37 | Tran Thi Mai | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 38 | Tran Thi Nuoc | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 39 | Nguyen Thi Lanh | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 40 | Bui Thi Nghe | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 41 | Tran Thi Hoa | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 42 | Nguyen Thi Muoi | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 43 | Nguyen Thi Co | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |
| 44 | Tran Thi Ky | Nhon Loc | Female-headed household |