

# Resettlement Plan

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July, 2014

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

Subproject: Upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir, Phu My  
district, BinhDinh Province



## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2014)

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

\$1 = 21,250 VND

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
CPC	-	Commune Peoples's Committee
CPMU	-	Central Project Management Unit
DARD	-	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
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	-	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
FS	-	Feasibility Study
GOV	-	Government of Vietnam
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LIC	-	Loan Implementation Consultant
LURC	-	Land Use Rights Certificate
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
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PPC	-	Provincial People Committee
PPMU	-	Provincial Project Management Unit
REMDF	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework
RRCA	-	Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
VND	-	Vietnamese dong
VWU	-	Viet Nam Women's Union

## GLOSSARY

- 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 completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the Project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date for each subproject component, and any people or assets that settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- 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. AHPs 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.
- Ethnic minority (EM) - Any of the 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam other than the majority Kinh (Viet) and Hoa ethnic group that possess the following characteristics in varying degrees - collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; and customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant Kinh (Viet) society and culture.
- Entitlement - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the AHPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Income restoration program	- A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way (subproject area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	- This refers to additional support provided to DPs 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 a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	- The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	- This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely affected households	- 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 groups - These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised by the effects of resettlement and specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

#### **NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ends on 31, December. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2014 ends on 31, December 2014.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction: This Resettlement Plan (RP) report is prepared for the subproject of “Repairing and upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir, Phu My district, BinhDinh Province” – one of the subprojects of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (additional financing) proposed for ADB funding. The subproject will repair and upgrade earth dam, construct new discharge door with regulator, construct new intake gate on downstream, strengthen the primary canal, canal banks combined with rural transportation road level B (B = 4m), which includes canals: N2, N4, N6, N8, N10, N12. Total length of the canals is 9.20km, in the form of open channels, rectangular cross-section, concrete structures, reinforced concrete M200 for on-canal structure. Most upgrading works will be done within the existing location of reservoir and irrigation canal system. The RP is prepared based on results of the preliminary Inventory of Losses (IOL), results of the socioeconomic survey and public consultation with affected persons in the subproject area.

2. Scope of impacts: This subproject is to be undertaken in the territory of My Hoa commune in Phu My district. According to the basic technical design, most upgrading works will be done within the existing location of reservoir and irrigation canal system. The IOL shows that the subproject permanently affects 156,163 m<sup>2</sup> of different types of land, including 1,163m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land of which 993m<sup>2</sup> are owned by 62 households and 170m<sup>2</sup> owned by My Hoa CPC, 100,000m<sup>2</sup> of protected forest land (category 2), 30,000 m<sup>2</sup> of productive forest land (category 2) and 25,000m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land managed by My Hoa CPC where 05 AHs are cultivating peanut. The subproject also requires temporarily about 26,043m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land of 53 AHs and CPC. It is estimated about 26,043m<sup>2</sup> of rice, 32 coconut trees, 174 mangotrees (with the high of tree is <1metre), 454 timber trees (diameter from 6cm to 8cm), 6,000 acacia trees will be affected by land acquisition. About 112m<sup>2</sup> of fence (B40) will be affected. Total 62 households with 256 persons will be affected both permanently and temporarily by the subproject. No one is severely affected by the subproject. All they are Kinh people, no one is ethnic minority person.

3. Legal and Policy Framework: The resettlement policy framework to be applied for this subproject is based on the legal documents of Vietnam Government, including Land Law 2013, Decree 47/2014/ND-CP on compensation and resettlement, Decree 44/2014/ND-CP on land evaluation, Decree 43/2014/ND-CP guiding on implementation of the land law 2013, and ADB’s SPS 2009 policies on involuntary resettlement and the updated RF of the project. The



overall objective of these policies is to ensure that all APs are able to improve or at least restore their living standards as pre-project.

4. Public consultation and participation: Consultations, public meetings, and village-level discussions with the APs and local officials were conducted during the resettlement planning process. Project policies and alternatives for land compensation and resettlement, and income restoration have been discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the APs were elicited and incorporated into the RP. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the APs' concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The APs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and at the resettlement implementation time.

5. Issues on gender: In the subproject commune, all population belongs to the Kinh people. The gender mainstreaming strategy described in this RP encourages the participation of women in the resettlement board, strengthen the capacity building activities for women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women benefit fully from the project, while minimizing the negative impacts. The gender monitoring indicators have been built and women will participate in the resettlement monitoring process.

6. Institutional arrangement: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its CPMU, will assure coordination for the implementation of the RP. MARD will coordinate with the project Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and instruct the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to ensure that the compensation, assistances are administered according to the provisions of this RP. The District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board (DCARB) with representatives from APs, will be established to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement activities with support of PPMU and Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) recruited by CPMU. During resettlement implementation, LIC will conduct periodical monitoring missions to ensure compensation is implemented in line with the approved RP.

7. Implementation schedule: the final RP will be implemented before the construction of the subproject works. All the APs are expected to be paid compensation for their affected assets by May 2015, and site clearance will be completed the following month.

8. Monitoring and evaluation: the Resettlement Plan will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU (with assistance from its LIC) and PPMU officers. The LIC will also evaluate the extent of living condition restoration of APs during and after land acquisition. The subproject does not require an external monitoring agency due to its category B in resettlement.

9. Resettlement cost: Total resettlement cost for the subproject is about VND 2,481,954,433, equal to US \$116,798, of which compensation and assistance is about VND 143,398,000. The remaining costs are implementation and management cost and contingency. The resettlement cost will be born by Binh Dinh People committee, using the provincial budget.

## I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Background

10. The subproject of “Upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir, Phu My district, BinhDinh province” is one of the subprojects of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (additional financing) proposed for ADB funding. Hoi Khanh reservoir in My Hoa commune, Phu My town was built in 1989. Due to the fact that the work was built in the time when the country faced difficult economic situations, mainly the construction forces, so the scale in the original design was not achieved. The upgrading of the system will create enough water for irrigation, make ground water artery be rising, favor for development of floristic composition, avoid desertification, develop and preserve aquatic organisms; prevent erosion and landslides, preserve ecological areas, limit floods and epidemics after rainy season.

11. The upgraded subproject will promote economic development of agricultural production, increase living standards of more than 10,810 people in rural areas, eliminate hungry and reduce poverty, construct new rural, develop economy and environment stably through repairing and upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir to guarantee irrigation water for 600ha agricultural land of My Hoa commune, Phu My town, Binh Dinh Province.

12. Details of proposal include the following items:

- Headworks: Repair and upgrade earth dam, construct new discharge door with regulator, construct new intake gate on downstream

- Strengthen the primary canal, canal bank combined with rural transportation level B (B = 4m), which includes canals: N2, N4, N6, N8, N10, N12. Total length is 9.20km, in the form of open channels, rectangular cross-section, concrete structures, reinforced concrete M200 for on-canal structure.

Including:

- + Canal N2: Length 2,000m, irrigating 300ha
- + Ong Rong canal: Length 3,700m, irrigating 100ha
- + Canal N4: Length 400m, irrigating 30ha
- + Canal N6: Length 600m, irrigating 50ha
- + Canal N8: Length 1.000m, irrigating 40ha
- + Canal N10: Length 1.000m, irrigating 60ha
- + Canal N12: Length 500m, irrigating 20ha

- Upgrade and repair earth dam to increase irrigation capacity.

- Construct overflow gate moderating by plain gate, repair water slope and crater.

- Construct filling valve on downstream, replace damaged one on upstream
- Strengthen 9.20km canal system being eroded and water loss, canal bank combined with rural transportation will be favorable to transport agricultural products, operate and repair canal system.

- Status of the drainage area is 7.35 km<sup>2</sup>. In exploitation process, construction didn't have enough water to irrigate; in 2002 People's Committee of Phu My district invested to expand drainage area to 8.30 km<sup>2</sup> (increased by 0.95 km<sup>2</sup>). Irrigated area after the repair was only 400ha in high flow year, but majority has not enough water.

#### **B. Subproject location and impact area**

13. This subproject is to be undertaken in the territory of My Hoa commune in Phu My district. According to the IOL, the subproject has temporary and permanent impacts on some types of land, besides, it also affects crops/trees of local people. Total 62 households with 256 persons will be affected by the subproject, of which no household is severely affected and no one is ethnic minority.

#### **C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts**

14. The upgrading works will be done within the existing location of reservoir and irrigation canal system. 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 permanently and temporarily acquired that have been documented during the IOL. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility, will be distributed to the AHs and local governments during implementation of the RP following ADB's concurrence of the Project RP. Other than the aforementioned, the PPMU will ensure that the payment of compensation and assistance and relocation for AHs are completed and rehabilitation measures are in place prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start construction works.

#### **D. Resettlement Plan**

15. This 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<sup>1</sup> in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.<sup>2</sup>

16. This 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:

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<sup>1</sup> In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.

<sup>2</sup> Under the project, vulnerable groups specifically include households that are: (i) headed by women with dependents, (ii) headed by persons with disability, (iii) falling under the national poverty standard, (iv) with children and elderly who have no other means of support, (v) landless, and (vi) ethnic minorities.

- (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.

17. The RP will be updated during project implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS) if there is a significant change in technical design leading to change in scope of impacts. Commencement of civil works will be conditional to the completion of payments of compensation and allowances as confirmed by the LIC.

## **II. PROJECT IMPACTS**

### **A. Survey process**

18. An impact assessment was carried out in My Hoa commune, Phu My district, BinhDinh Province. An Inventory of the Losses (IOL) of affected assets, and a socioeconomic survey of the affected households were conducted. Arapid replacement cost assessment (RRCA) was also conducted to evaluate the rates being used to compensate losses of land and crops, and other non-land based incometo ensure that APs would be compensated at the appropriate replacement cost. Additionally, consultation meetings with APs, non-affected beneficiaries, women were conducted to provide relevant information on the subproject and to understand their concerns and expectations as well as gender issues and ethnic minority issues.

19. Inventory of Losses (IOL): It was done based on thesubproject preliminarydesign. The IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the commune. The amounts indicated for area of permanent and temporary land loss and number of cut-down trees, affected structures will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the project implementation stage.

20. 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 commune. 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.

21. Rapid Replacement cost Assessment (RRCA):The purpose of the Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment was to collect information on the market prices of land and assets in the subproject area as reference for preparation ofresettlement cost estimate. During RP implementation, a

qualified appraisal agency engaged by the PPMU will conduct replacement cost survey to apply for compensation of the subproject.

22. Consultation: In addition to the census, consultation with both affected households and non-affected households living close to the subproject area were organized in each of the villages 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.

## B. Permanent impacts

23. The subproject causes both positively and negatively affect the 62 households. Although they will lose marginal portions of their land, they will also benefit from the improved components of the subproject. All the negative impacts are restorable through compensation and mitigation measures.

24. Affected households: According to the survey result, the upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir will affect 62 households with 256 persons both permanently and temporarily in My Hoa commune. No one of them is ethnic minorities or household to be relocated or acquired 10% or more of productive land by the subproject. There are 29 vulnerable households.

25. Affected land: the subproject will permanently acquire 156,163 m<sup>2</sup> of different types of land, including 1,163m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land, of which 993m<sup>2</sup> are managed by 62 households and 170m<sup>2</sup> managed by My Hoa CPC, 100,000m<sup>2</sup> of protected forest land (category 2), 30,000 m<sup>2</sup> of productive forest land (category 2) and 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of annual crop land managed by My Hoa CPC where 05 HHs are cultivating peanut. Among those losing cropland, all AHs have the land use rights certificate (LURC) on the affected land.

26. Loss of crops and trees. The loss of crops and trees are 1,163 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy rice, 32 coconut trees, 174 mango trees (with the high of tree is <1 metre), 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of peanut, 484 timber trees (diameter from 6cm to 8cm) and 6,000 acacia trees (Table 1).

27. Loss of structure. The loss of structure is 112 m<sup>2</sup> of fence B40.

**Table 1: Summary of impacts**

No.	Category	Unit	Amount
	<b>Affected assets</b>		
	<b>Land</b>		
1	Paddy land	m <sup>2</sup>	1,163
	Protected forest land (category 2)	m <sup>2</sup>	100,000
	Productive forest land (category 2)	m <sup>2</sup>	30,000
	Annual crop land	m <sup>2</sup>	25,000
2	<b>Crops and trees</b>		
	Paddy rice	m <sup>2</sup>	1,163

		Coconut	tree	32
		Mango(with the high of tree is <1metre)	tree	174
		Peanut	tree	25,000
		Timber (diameter from 6cm to 8cm)	Tree	484
		Acacia	tree	6,000
<b>3</b>	<b>Structure</b>			
		Fence B40	m <sup>2</sup>	112
<b>4</b>	<b>Vulnerable households</b>		HH	29

### C. Temporary impact

28. During construction, it is estimated that about 26,043m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land (category 2) of 53 AHs and CPC will be needed temporarily for construction for one year (i.e. worker's camp, materials storage site, temporary soil deposit). 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. 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.

29. 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.

## III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE AND INFORMATION

### A. Socioeconomic information of the subproject commune

28. The subproject locates in My Hoa commune in Phu My district. Total population of the subproject area is about 8,728 persons. The main income source of people in this commune is agriculture, including rice/crops and animal husbandry. Table 1 summarizes the basic socioeconomic data of the commune according to the Yellow Book 2012 of Phu My district and data updated in May 2014:

**Table 1: Population in the subproject area**

Nr	Indicators	Unit	Data of commune
1	Natural Area	km <sup>2</sup>	42.98
2	Population	person	8,728
	+ Female	person (%)	4.137 (47.4%)
	+ Male	person (%)	4.591 (52.6%)
3	Number of household	household	2,418
<b>Agriculture</b>			

4	Paddy land	ha	752
5	Crop land	ha	382
<b>Poverty situation</b>			
6	Poverty incidence	Households Rate	42 1.5

*Source: Statistic book 2012– Phu My district*

#### **B. Affected household profile**

29. The subproject will directly affect 62 households with 256 people. All they are Kinh people. Male and female ratio is 42.2% and 57.8% respectively. The household size is 4.1 and average labors of HH is 3.2.

30. Main income sources of the AHs are from agriculture. Average annual income per capita is 20 mill. VND. Three AHs are officially recognized as poor households in the commune. The rest have slightly higher incomes but still have a lot of difficulties. The weather changes can significantly reduce their income thereby making their low income.

#### **C. Vulnerability**

30. Based on the definition of a vulnerable household used in the Project, 29 households are vulnerable households. Of these, 19 are headed by women/elderly with dependents, 3 are classified as poor households, while 7 are policy households.

#### **D. Gender issues**

31. In general, there are not gender issues in the subproject area. All AHs have Land Use Right Certificate (LURC). According to the current Land Law, the LURC will be made with the name of both wife and husband. All affected households will be assisted in obtaining LURC for their land with the name of both wife and husband.

32. **Division of Labor.** Among the AHs, both men and women share outdoor and indoor tasks such as farming, looking after the children, house cleaning, etc. But men participate in community activities more than women due to their preoccupation with houseworks.

#### **E. Social Impact Assessment**

33. **Subproject impacts on the households.** Most of the works will be done within the existing location of the facilities and ROW. Hence, adverse impacts on households will be limited to marginal losses of their land. These losses will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost, therefore, the subproject causes very minor negative impact on the households and they will be offset by the positive benefits brought about by the prevent erosion and landslides, preserve ecological areas, limit floods and epidemics after rainy season. No adverse impact is expected from the subproject on the AHs' use and access to land and natural resources, cultural and communal integrity, socioeconomic status, health, education, livelihood and social security status. However, efforts will be made to ensure that they are informed and are able to participate and benefit from the subproject taking into account their traditional ways of information gathering and participation.



34. **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;
- (iii) temporary job/livelihood activities during the construction phase

35. **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) Phu My town 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) safeworking conditions for both men and women; (c) refraining from use of child labour; 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.

#### **IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

##### **A. Information Disclosure**

36. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PPMU will assist the DCARB to publicly disseminate the final RP as approved by the PPC and ADB. The subproject information booklet shall be made available in Vietnamese and delivered to APs.

37. APs will be notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) community meetings about the scope of the subproject, subproject alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan, (ii) detailed measurement and survey results, (iii) lists of eligible APs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other assistances, and (vi) the grievance redress mechanism. Notices will be posted in the commune PC offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or booklet are delivered individually to APs; and radio announcements (if available).

38. This RP will be uploaded in ADB website and disclosed (in Vietnamese) to the affected people through commune and village meetings in coordination with their leaders.

## **B. Public Consultation and Participation**

39. Public consultations and community participation is encouraged in all the subproject stages, including planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring. The objective of the public consultation and participation is to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the subproject management, stakeholders and APs in order to ensure that their views and concerns are incorporated into project preparation and implementation with the objectives of reducing or compensating negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the subproject.

### **1. Consultation and participation during the RP preparation**

40. The consultation meeting with APs was held in May 2014. The consultation was carried out by the PPMU and LIC. The consultations covered the following:

- (i) subproject description: subproject objectives, location, scope, preliminary design scope of impacts
- (ii) subproject's policies, those eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- (iii) subproject implementation plan;
- (iv) grievance redress mechanism;
- (v) issues related to ethnic minorities, gender, income and livelihood restoration and other support policies.

41. Participants included the AHs, representatives of beneficiaries, CPMU, PPMU, CPC, resettlement specialist, gender specialist, environmental specialist, village leaders, and representatives of farmer associations, women union, fatherland front association and youth union. Participants and summary of the discussion are presented in Annex 1.

### **2. Public consultation and participation during implementation of the RP**

42. In implementation phase, PPMU in coordination with the DCARB and CPCs is responsible for disseminating subproject information, using various media such as organizing seminars, presentations, and public meetings where AHs and beneficiaries are invited. PPMU will distribute the PIB and other documents to the AHs. Participants are free to give feedbacks/comments about the technical parameters and subproject impacts of different alternatives, and about resettlement and compensation measure of the subproject.

43. Local people, especially AHs, have the right to work for the subproject. Residents can monitor and provide feedback on the construction of the subproject and implementation of the RP. Some may join the Commune Monitoring Board to monitor the implementation process. They can bring forward their grievance if they find any illegal action or things they disagree with in the implementation of the RP and the subproject in general.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

44. APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, APs will not be ordered to pay any fee during the grievance and complaints at any level of trial and court. Efforts will be made to resolve complaints at the commune level. If not resolved, a complaint will be referred to the district and provincial level. If still not resolved, the complaint will be referred to the court for resolution.

45. The following stages for grievance redress are established based on Complaint Law 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 45 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 DCARB of any determination made and the DCARB is responsible for supporting DPC to resolve AH's complaint. The DPC must ensure their decision is notified to the complainant.

**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.

46. The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed with the AHs to ensure that the AHs understand the process. PPMU/ DCARB and monitoring unit are 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.

## **VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

47. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts related to the “Upgrading Hoi Khanh reservoir, Phu My district, BinhDinh province” is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) which have been integrated in Ethnic Minority Development Framework for the project.

48. There is basic congruence between Viet Nam’s laws and ADB’s involuntary resettlement safeguards especially with regard to the entitlement of persons with legal rights/titles. However, ADB Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement does not consider the absence of legal rights of APs on the acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for non-land assets and for rehabilitation assistance. Engagement of an external party to monitor resettlement implementation process is also required under ADB policy only.

49. Item 2, Article 87 of the Land Law 2013 and Decree no. 38/2013/ND-CP on management and use of ODA fund regulate that compensation, assistance and resettlement for ODA-funded programs and projects shall comply with existing regulations and International treaties on ODA and concessional loans to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a contracting party. In cases where there is discrepancy between provisions of Vietnamese laws and the international treaties, such international treaties shall prevail.

50. Differences between Viet Nam regulations and ADB SPS (2009) are addressed in the Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) for the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (Additional Financing) agreed between the Viet Nam Government and ADB and are applied for this RP.

**Table 2: Discrepancies Between Viet Nam policy and ADB SPS (2009) and Project policies**

Items	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
<b>Severely impacted APs losing productive land</b>	<b>Decree 47/2014/ND-CP, Article 19, Item 3:</b> 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 the household's productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely impacted
<b>APs without LURC</b>	<b>Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92:</b> Persons who has used land before 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2004 and directly be involved in agriculture production on the acquired land without LURC or illegalizable 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 who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of non-land assets other than land, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), if they occupied the land or structures prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance	APs, without LURC or recognisable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and project benefit schemes where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets created before cut-off date at replacement cost. 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.
<b>Compensation for affected house/structure</b>	<b>Land Law 2013, Article 89, item 1:</b> houses/structures used for living purpose will be compensated at replacement cost. <b>Decree 47, article 9:</b> 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.	Non-land assets, including house/structure created before the cutoff date will be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for salvageable materials or depreciation	Full compensation at the cost of new house/structure with similar technical standard will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation.
<b>Monitoring</b>	No monitoring indicators indicated	Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting. In case of significant or sensitive impacts, an external monitoring organization is required to conduct monitoring on RP and EMDP implementation	The EA must undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators. Anticipated negative impacts of the project are minor, it is no need to recruit an external monitoring organization.
<b>Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations</b>	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	In case of land donations involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as

		information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.	part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report.
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51. Consistent with the policy principles in the REMDF, the following specific principles are adopted for this RP:

- Vulnerable households will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during RP preparation and implementation as per consultation with APs.
- Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-subproject conditions.
- Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the current Provincial regulations for those below the national poverty line, and for vulnerable groups (e.g. ethnic minorities or female-headed households, etc.) as per consultation results.
- Resettlement consultants will be recruited to assist implementation of the final RP and monitoring.
- Key information in the RP, including measurement of losses data, detailed asset valuation, compensation options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the APs in Vietnamese, such as posting a summary of RP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the APs.
- Monitoring on RP implementation will be carried out by PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant).
- Notice to proceed (NTP) for civil works for this subproject will be issued only after all compensation and allowances as described in the approved final RP have been paid to APs and verified by CPMU/LIC and rehabilitation measures are in place.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Eligibilities**

52. Eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of APs: i) persons with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs) to land lost, ii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not currently possess a LURC but have a claim that is recognizable under Vietnamese laws, or, iii) persons who lose land they occupy who do not have any recognizable claim to that land. APs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. APs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land if they occupied after 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to

relocate.<sup>3</sup>For this subproject only those under type I and ii have been identified in the preparation of the draft RP.

53. All APs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (trees and crops). The cut-off date for eligibility should be the date of public announcement on land acquisition.
54. Non-eligible APs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date.

## **B. Compensation and Assistance**

31. *Compensation to the owners of permanent affected land.* The compensation for land will be estimated based on replacement cost determined by an independent appraiser at the detailed design phase to ensure that these reflect the replacement cost of land. For this draft RP, a rapid replacement cost survey has been conducted during RP preparation. Results of the survey show that there is no market price of land in the subproject area, so resettlement cost of the subproject is estimated based on the provincial official published rate (VND 43,000 per m<sup>2</sup>) for paddy land and annual crop land (category 2). For the 1,163m<sup>2</sup> of affected paddy land and 25,000m<sup>2</sup> of affected annual crop land (category 2) where the local people plant peanut, compensation amount is estimated at VND 1,125,009,000. For the 100,000m<sup>2</sup> of affected protected forest land (category 2), compensation amount is estimated at VND 301,000,000 (VND 3,010 per m<sup>2</sup>). For the 30,000m<sup>2</sup> of affected productive forest land (category 2), compensation amount is estimated at VND 129,000,000 (VND 4,300 per m<sup>2</sup>). Total compensation amount for permanent affected land is estimated at VND 1,555,009,000.
32. *Compensation for acquiring annual crops:* Similarly, estimated value of potentially affected crops was based on the market rate. For 1,163m<sup>2</sup> of affected growing paddy, compensation amount is estimated at VND 3,721,600 (VND 3,200 per m<sup>2</sup>). For 25,000m<sup>2</sup> of affected growing peanut, compensation amount is estimated at VND 93,250,000 (VND 3,730 per m<sup>2</sup>). Total compensation amount for acquiring annual crops is estimated at VND 96,971,600. Both lands price and crops price have been consulted with affected people and got their concurrence. However, an independent appraisal will be conducted at the detailed design phase.
33. *Compensation to the owners of temporarily affected land.* No compensation for land will be made because the land will be returned to the APs but compensation for three crop seasons and timber trees (diameter from 6cm to 8cm) will be paid at market price. The affected land will be restored and improved to the same quality as pre-project conditions before returning to AHs. Total compensation amount for 26,043 m<sup>2</sup> of temporarily affected land (with 3 crop seasons) is VND 250,012,800 (VND 3,200 per m<sup>2</sup>).

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<sup>3</sup> For this draft RP, 1 AH has LURC, while the rest are in the process of acquiring LURCs. This will be verified during the final RP preparation. In case AHs without recognizable rights are identified, they will be included in the final RP.



34. *Compensation for trees and structure:* Estimated value of potentially affected trees and structure was based on the market rate. The compensation for 32 coconut trees is estimated at VND 28,800,000 (VND 900,000 per tree). The compensation for 174 mango trees (with the high of tree is <1 metre) is estimated at VND 28,710,000 (VND 165,000 per tree). The compensation for 6,000 acacia trees is estimated at VND 66,000,000 (VND 11,000 per tree). The compensation for 454 timber trees is estimated at VND 11,259,200 (VND 24,800 per tree). The compensation amount for 112 m<sup>2</sup> of fence B40 is estimated at VND 31,920,000 (VND 285,000 per m<sup>2</sup>).
35. *Assistance for job changing/creation:* Following the provincial policy, the agricultural land will be provided with an additional cash assistance equivalent to 2 times the value of their affected land. Based on the Decision 50/2012/QĐ-UBND, dated 20/12/2012 about price frame for agriculture land, AHs will be provided an additional assistance of a combined total of VND 85,398,000 (because only 993 m<sup>2</sup> of permanent affected agriculture land which belongs to 62 AHs need to have assistance for job/creation)
36. *Assistance for affected vulnerable households:* Following the RF definition of vulnerable households to include ethnic minorities, poor households, policy households, households headed by a woman or elderly, there are 29 households are considered vulnerable households (of which 19 are headed by women/ elderly, 3 are officially registered as poor households, while 7 are policy households) and will each be entitled to 2,000,000 VND<sup>4</sup>. Total assistance for vulnerable households is estimated at VND 58,000,000.
55. *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 to policy of the project.

### C. Entitlement Matrix

56. Entitlements of APs as shown in Table 3 will be applied for this subproject.

**Table 3: Entitlement matrix**

No.	Type of loss /impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL LAND</b>					
<b>I.1 Permanent acquisition</b>					
1	Agricultural Land (including paddy land and annual crop land (category 2))	Partially permanent loss (the remaining portion is viable for continued use).	All affected households with LURC, owners in process of acquiring LURC, owners eligible to acquire LURC according to the IOL or legalizable	- Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost. Compensation for non-land affected assets at replacement cost. See item 5, 6, 7 below.	Affected households will fully receive the compensation at the replacement cost before site clearance. They will keep using the remaining part for their production purposes.

<sup>4</sup> As RF of the project was approved by ADB and GoV

No.	Type of loss /impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			Total 26,163m <sup>2</sup> of agricultural productive land belonging to 62 AHs and My Hoa CPC	- Cash assistance for vocational training/job creation as set out in provincial policies in item 8 below.	Cash assistance for vocational training/job creation is not applied for CPC
2	Protected forest land (category 2)	Partially permanent loss (the remaining portion is viable for continued use).	Total 100,000 m <sup>2</sup> of protected forest land (category 2)	Cash compensation for CPC as set out in provincial policy	It will be paid the compensation before site clearance.
3	Productive forest land (category 2)	Partially permanent loss (the remaining portion is viable for continued use).	Total 30,000 m <sup>2</sup> of productive forest land (category 2)	Cash compensation for CPC as set out in provincial policy	It will be paid the compensation before site clearance.
<b>I.2 Temporary acquisition</b>					
4	Paddy land	Temporary loss	Total 26,043 m <sup>2</sup> of paddy land	No compensation for land but compensation for income lost from 3 crop seasons at market price If the duration of temporary land use is more than one year, compensation will be made for subsequent crops.	The land will be restored the same conditions as pre-project condition before returning AHs
<b>II STRUCTURES, CROPS AND TREES</b>					
5	Annual crops	Loss of or damage to assets:	Owners regardless of tenure status: <i>1,163 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy rice, 25,000 m<sup>2</sup> of peanut belong to 62 AHs and My Hoa CPC</i>	Cash compensation for standing crops at market price at the time of land acquisition.	APs will be given three months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be recovered and that they can harvest their crops on time.  In case harvesting cannot be done before land acquisition, compensation for standing crops will be applied.
6	Trees	Loss of or damage to assets:	Owners regardless of tenure status: <i>32 coconut trees of 14 AHs, 174 mango trees (with the high of tree is &lt;1 metre) of 15 AHs, 6,000 acacia trees of 20 AHs will be cut down</i>	Cash compensation at market price at the time of compensation.	APs have the right to use salvageable trees.
7	Structure	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status: 112 m <sup>2</sup> of fence of 8 AHs will be affected.	Cash compensation at replacement cost at the time of compensation.	It will be paid the compensation before site clearance.
<b>III. TRANSITION ASSISTANCE</b>					
8	Assistance for job training/creation	Losing productive land	Affected households lose agriculture land.  <i>Total 993m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural productive land belonged to 62 households.</i>	Cash assistance for job training/creation equal to 2 times of agriculture land value lost (The Decision 50/2012/QĐ-UBND, dated 20/12/2012 of the Binh Dinh province's People's Committee)	Assistance will be paid before site clearance

No.	Type of loss /impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
9	For vulnerable groups	HHs lose land	Affected vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities, poor, policy households, and headed by woman with dependents or elderly) regardless of severity of impacts: <i>There are 29 affected vulnerable households</i>	Assistance is 2,000,000 VND per household <sup>5</sup>	TheDCARBwill prepare the list of vulnerable people.

### VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

57. Results of the Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment revealed that there is no land transaction in the subproject area and not much different between market price and provincial promulgated price of crops/trees/ structure. Therefore, the provincial promulgated price of land and market price of crops and trees are applied to estimate compensation costs for the subproject (Table 4). Compensation for crops (rice/peanut) is computed using the average yield of three consecutive years and market price of rice and peanut. Compensation for trees is evaluated according to their type, age and diameter. The compensation prices will be updated during RP implementation.

**Table 4: Replacement price for agriculture land, of crops/trees and structure**

No.	Items	Unit	Replacement prices (VND)
1	Agriculture land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	43,000
2	Paddy	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3,200
3	Peanut	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3,730
4	Coconut	VND/tree	900,000
5	Mango (with the high of tree is <1metre)	VND/tree	165,000
6	Acacia	VND/tree	11,000
7	Timber (diameter from 6cm to 8cm)	VND/tree	24,800
8	Fence B40	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	285,000

58. Total resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated about VND 2,481,954,433, equal to US \$116,798, of which compensation and assistance is about VND 143,398,000. The remaining costs are implementation and management cost and contingency (see Table 5 below). This resettlement cost will be provided by the Binh Dinh People PPC, using the provincial budget.

**Table 5: Summary of compensation cost**

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price ( VND)	Cost ( VND)
1	<b>Compensation for types of land</b>				
	Annual crop land	m <sup>2</sup>	26,163	43,000	1,125,009,000

<sup>5</sup> As RF of the project was approved by ADB and GoV

	Productive forest land (category 2)		100,000	3,010	301,000,000
	Productive forest land (category 2)		30,000	4,300	129,000,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for crop/ trees and structure</b>				
	Paddy rice for permanent affected land	m <sup>2</sup>	1,163	3,200	3,721,600
	Paddy rice for temporarily affected land	m <sup>2</sup>	26,043 m <sup>2</sup> x 3 seasons	3,200	250,012,800
	Peanut	m <sup>2</sup>	25,000	3,730	93,250,000
	Coconut	tree	32	900,000	28,800,000
	Mango (with the high of tree is <1metre)	tree	174	165,000	28,710,000
	Acacia	tree	6,000	11,000	66,000,000
	Timber(diameter from 6cm to 8cm)	tree	454	24,800	11,259,200
	Fence B40	m <sup>2</sup>	112	285,000	31,920,000
<b>5</b>	<b>Assistance</b>				
	Job training/creation	times	993 m <sup>2</sup> x 43,000	2	85,398,000
	Forvulnerable households	household	29	2,000,000	58,000,000
<b>Total direct cost</b>					<b>2,212,086,600</b>
	Administration cost	2%			44,241,612
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>2,256,322,212</b>
	Contingencies	10%			22,561,212
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,481,954,433</b>

## IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### A. National Level

59. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is the Executing Agency for the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central provinces (additional financing) and assures overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project.

60. During implementing RP, CPMU under MARD has the responsibilities as follows:

- (i) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement implementation;
- (ii) Guiding PPMUs and DCARBto implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved RP; and advise local authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal monitoring on RP implementation to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met;
- (iii) Finalizing RP and obtaining PPCs and ADB's approval before implementing approved RP;
- (iv) Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all PPMU staff and DCARBstaff;

- (v) Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the RP;
- (vi) Establishing a database of APs for each component, as well as for the Subproject as a whole;
- (vii) Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- (viii) Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
- (ix) Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- (x) Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

**B. Province Level**

61. BinhDinh Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is responsible for resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction. The main responsibilities of PPC include:

- (i) Approving final RPs;
- (ii) Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- (iii) Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (iv) Directing and supervising provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the RP.
- (v) Authorize Phu My DPC to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (vi) Directing the relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (vii) Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

62. BinhDinh Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) is responsible for comprehensive RP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of PPMU include.

- (i) Preparing, updating, and supervising RP implementation of project components;
- (ii) Guiding DCARB to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RPs are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate

technical, financial and equipment supports to DCARBand Commune-level Inventory Working Groups.

- (iii) Conducting, in combination with DCARBand CPCs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with established project guidelines;
- (iv) Coordinating with other line agencies to ensure delivery of restoration and rehabilitation measures to APs;
- (v) Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining APsdatabases for each component in accordance with established project procedures and providing regular reports to CPMU;
- (vi) Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring

**C. District Level**

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

- (i) Approving the schedule and monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with approved RP;
- (ii) Establishing DCARB and directing DCARBand relevant district departments to appraise and implement the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- (iii) Approving and taking responsibility before the law on the legal basis, and accuracy of the detailed compensation, assistance and resettlement options in the local area; Approving cost estimates on implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement work; Taking responsibility for acquiring LURC, certificate on land owning right of the households and individuals who have land, house entirely recovered; adjusting LURC for households and individuals who have land, house partially recovered, in accordance with authorization;
- (iv) Directing CPCs and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- (v) Resolving complaints and grievances of APs

**D. District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board(DCARB)**

64. The composition of the RP includes DPC vice-chairman (playing role as the head of DCARB), the representatives of Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Finance, Department of Agriculture, CPC chairmen and affected households (including affected women headed households), members of District Farmers' Association and Women's Union. The main responsibilities of the DCARB are the following:

- (i) Organize, plan and carry out compensation, assistance and resettlement activities;

- (ii) Perform the DMS, consultation and disclosure activities, design and implementation of income restoration program, coordination with various stakeholders;
- (iii) Prepare compensation plan and submit to DPC for approval. Implement compensation, assistance and resettlement alternative; Take responsibility for legal basis applied in compensation, assistance and resettlement policy following approved RP;
- (iv) Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households;
- (v) Lead and coordinate with the CPC in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households; and
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances.

**E. Commune Level**

65. The CPC will assist the CARBin 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 DCARBand 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 DCARBin the 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.

**X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

66. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 6, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the RP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) internal monitoring activities.

**Table 6: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities**

Activities	Time
<b>Approval final draft RP and disclosure</b>	
Endorse final draft RP by PPC and approve by ADB	8/2014
Disclose the approved RP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and commune	8/2014
<b>Implementation of the approved RP</b>	
Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired	2/2015
Meeting with APs	8/2014

Conduct DMS and prepare compensation plan (RCS, as required)	2/2015
Consultations with APs on the compensation plan	2/2015
Submit compensation plan to DPC for review and approval	4/2015
Disclose approved compensation plan to APs	4/2015
Payment of compensation and allowance	5/2015
Clearance of acquired land	6/2015
Commencing civil works	6/2015-6/2016
<b>Monitoring</b>	
Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of RP with LIC's support	Starting 2/2015
LIC support for preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit CPMU and ADB	8/2015

## **XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

70. Internal monitoring will be implemented by the PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant). Engagement of external monitoring organization is not required for this subproject because only minor involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated in the subprojects.

71. The internal monitoring will (i) report on the status and assess compliance with the agreed REMDF and the approved RP; (ii) confirm the availability/handover of land for the proposed subprojects; (iii) monitor contractors' compliance to the REMDF provisions related to temporary land acquisition impacts during civil works; (iii) ensure that the living standard of APs is restored or improved; (iv) monitor whether the time-lines are being met; (v) identify problems or potential problems; and (vii) redress of APs' grievances and complaints.

72. The Binh Dinh PPMU will establish an internal monitoring system and prepare progress reports on all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement activities for this subproject. Internal reports of RP implementation will be prepared by the Binh Dinh PPMU and submitted to the CPMU. The PPMU will conduct the internal monitoring of RP implementation to identify as early as possible the activities achieved and the cause(s) of problems encountered so that arrangements in RP implementation can be adjusted. Related information will be collected monthly from the field to assess the progress of the RP implementation and included in the project's quarterly progress reports.

73. The CPMU will submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring report to ADB. Since compensation payments are expected to be completed within 6-months from the approval of the final RP, the first monitoring report to be prepared by PPMU will report on the completion of compensation payments. No-objection to the commencement of civil works for the subproject will only be issued if the monitoring report can confirm that all compensation payments and allowances as regulated in the RP have been provided and that there are no pending complaints on these payments.

74. The subsequent semi-annual monitoring reports by the PPMU will cover update on the temporary land acquisition impacts during construction, status of grievances noted, and progress in the income restoration activities. The CPMU will incorporate the status of RP implementation in the overall Project progress report to ADB.



**Table 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
<b>INPUTS INDICATORS</b>	Staffing and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of project dedicated PPMU staff</li> <li>• Formation of DCARB</li> <li>• Number of DCARB members and job function</li> <li>• Adequate equipment for performing functions (including grievance recording)</li> <li>• Training undertaken for all implementing agencies</li> <li>• Construction Contractor meeting local employment targets for unskilled labor</li> </ul>
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resettlement budgets disbursed to DCARB and AHs in timely manner</li> </ul>
<b>PROCESS INDICATORS</b>	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of PIB to all AHs</li> <li>• RP available in all districts</li> <li>• Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the RP</li> <li>• Grievances by type and resolution</li> <li>• Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT INDICATORS</b>	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of cultivation land acquired</li> </ul>
	Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type and size of government assets affected</li> </ul>
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private trees acquired</li> <li>• Number and type of crops acquired</li> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners</li> </ul>
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops)</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number and amount of payment paid</li> <li>• Compensation payments made on time</li> <li>• Compensation payments according to agreed rates</li> <li>• Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance</li> </ul>

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

*Nữ Hòa*, ngày *18* tháng *04* năm 2014

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG (Loan 2357-VIE)

BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC

Hôm nay, ngày *18* tháng *04* năm 2014, tại *Xã Nữ Hòa* chúng tôi gồm:

I. Đại diện nhóm tư vấn của dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp miền Trung:

- Ông/Bà *Đỗ Thị Nhâm*, Chức vụ *Tư vấn Môi trường*
- Ông/Bà *Hoàng Tông Hoàng*, Chức vụ *Tư vấn Giới*
- Ông/Bà *Đinh Kiệt Đình*, Chức vụ *Tư vấn Tài chính*

II. Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

- Ông/Bà *Lê Đình Tân*, Chức vụ *CB Ban QLDA tỉnh*
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

III. Đại diện địa phương

- Ông/Bà *Lê Văn Thế*, Chức vụ *CT UBND xã*
- Ông/Bà *Trần Văn Dân*, Chức vụ *CB UBND xã*
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

Nội dung làm việc:

1. Tư vấn thiết kế và các hồ sơ QLDA để bắt tay các hạng mục công trình, quy mô dự án.
2. Hỗ trợ tư vấn chi trả an toàn làm việc về các nội dung liên quan đến an toàn môi trường tại địa phương, giới thiệu và hỗ trợ tham gia của cộng đồng.
3. Trao đổi và giải thích các ý kiến đóng góp của các lực lượng tham gia và đại diện chủ quyền địa phương.

Sau khi đọc lại biên bản, những người có mặt đồng ý về nội dung biên bản, không có ý kiến gì khác.

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh



Đại diện UBND xã

TM/UBND XÃ  
CHỦ TỊCH

*Lo Văn Chê*

Đại diện tư vấn

*[Signature]*  
Nguyễn Đức Thu Trang

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Núi Hòa, ngày 18 tháng 04 năm 2014

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

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG**

Về các chính sách an toàn: Môi trường, Tái định cư, Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

Tên tiểu dự án: Già chừa nông lập xã Hội Khánh  
Xã Núi Hòa, huyện Phước Mỹ, tỉnh Bình Định

**I. Thành phần tham dự:**

- Ông/Bà <u>Đ. Thị Nhem</u>	Chức vụ <u>Từ năm Mos Anong</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Hoàng Hồng Hải</u>	Chức vụ <u>Từ năm (trở)</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Đ. Văn Giang</u>	Chức vụ <u>Từ năm Tái định cư</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Lê Anh Dân</u>	Chức vụ <u>CB Ban QLDA tỉnh</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Lê Văn Thi?</u>	Chức vụ <u>CT UBND xã</u>
- Ông/Bà <u>Trần Văn Hải</u>	Chức vụ <u>CB UBND xã</u>
- Ông/Bà .....	Chức vụ .....

- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng ..... người, trong đó .....nữ, chiếm...(%) , Dân tộc thiểu số.....người, chiếm....%

**II. Nội dung**

**2.1 Các nội dung phổ biến:**

- Cung cấp các thông tin về dự án như địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản ....
- Chính sách an toàn của dự án bao gồm: Chính sách về giới và sự tham gia của cộng đồng; Kế hoạch hành động giới; Chính sách môi trường, Chính sách Tái định cư và kế hoạch phát triển người dân tộc thiểu số.

**2.2 Tham vấn cộng đồng:**

- Tham vấn các vấn đề giám sát và tham gia của cộng đồng trong các giai đoạn chuẩn bị, thực hiện, vận hành tiểu dự án, các vấn đề về giới và lồng ghép giới, nhóm dễ tổn thương, hộ bị ảnh hưởng nặng...
- Tham vấn các vấn đề về môi trường, tác động môi trường tiềm năng của dự án bao gồm tác động lên môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội của khu vực dự án và những biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực;

- 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 nhằm có ít tác động nhất đến người bị ảnh hưởng.
- Tham vấn nhu cầu đào tạo của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

### III. Ý kiến thảo luận

#### III.1. Các vấn đề về giới, tham gia cộng đồng

- Bà con dự từ này bà con và tất cả tham gia dự góp ý kiến.
- Họ phải tham gia với tỷ lệ 100% xuyên về địa phương.
- Ban giám sát cộng đồng sẽ tất cả tham gia để đảm bảo chất lượng công tác.
- Các tiêu chí về giới, sự tham gia của phụ nữ cần đạt 100% (tỷ lệ) hoặc hiểu được.

#### III.2. Các vấn đề về môi trường

- Chú ý đến vấn đề tài nguyên và giảm thiểu tác động môi trường. Thêm đó phải chú ý đến cấp nước sạch và tiêu nước tự qua tất cả công việc.
- Dự án môi trường cộng đồng tất cả thể phân giải.
- Như chung các tác động môi trường là nhỏ và có thể giảm thiểu được.
- Họ nghĩ kết hợp chặt chẽ với dự án địa phương để đảm bảo an ninh trật tự xã hội trên địa bàn xã.
- Hoàn trả mặt bằng sau thu hồi hoàn tất.

### III.3. Các vấn đề về tái định cư và dân tộc thiểu số

- Tuy nhiên, đơn giản. Mọi mặt bằng, việc này cần được chú ý để lấy làm ngạp (chúng ta ha này) tại đó.
- Chưa thể đạt được lắm mặt diện tích cây trồng, nuôi trồng thủy sản, người dân tộc thiểu số bị ảnh hưởng bởi một dự án như vậy.

### IV. Kết luận

- Chính quyền và người dân địa phương nhất trí ủng hộ dự án.
- Để giải quyết các vấn đề về quy hoạch đất đai, phải được lập kế hoạch chặt chẽ với địa phương và tuân thủ dự theo các quy định.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc .....ngày 18 tháng 09 năm 2014

Đại diện cộng đồng

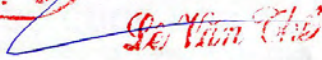
  
Trần Văn Dũng

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

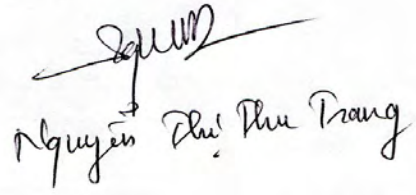


Đại diện UBND xã

TMUBND XÃ  
CHỦ TỊCH

  
Đại diện tư vấn

Đại diện tư vấn

  
Nguyễn Phú Phương Trang

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Mỹ Hòa, ngày 18 tháng 01 năm 2014

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG –

KHOẢN VAY BỔ SUNG

**DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP**

(Tham vấn cộng đồng về chính sách an toàn: Môi trường, Tái định cư, Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số)

Tên tiểu dự án: Sửa chữa, nâng cấp hồ Hồi Khẩu  
 Xã: Mỹ Hòa, huyện: Đức Hòa, tỉnh: Bình Định

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
1	Lê Văn Huệ	Nam	Thôn Hồi Khẩu	<u>Huệ</u>	
2	Nguyễn Văn Phàm	✓	nt	<u>Phàm</u>	
3	Lê Văn Công	✓	✓	<u>Equal</u>	
4	Trần Xuân	✓	✓	<u>Trần</u>	
5	Võ Văn Tạo	✓	✓	<u>Tạo</u>	
6	Nguyễn Thanh Tú	✓	✓	<u>Tú</u>	
7	Nguyễn Lưu	✓	✓	<u>Lưu</u>	
8	Trần Văn Dân	✓	✓	<u>T. Dân</u>	
9	Trần Ngọc Hòa	✓	✓	<u>Ngọc Hòa</u>	
10	Võ Văn Phi	✓	✓	<u>Phi</u>	
11	Võ Văn Kiên	✓	✓	<u>Kiên</u>	
12	Võ Văn Thái	✓	✓	<u>Thái</u>	
13	Đỗ Văn Lâm	✓	✓	<u>Lâm</u>	
14	Lê Hồng Dũng	✓	✓	<u>Dũng</u>	
15	Trần Đăng Hưng	✓	✓	<u>Hưng</u>	
16	Hà Văn Anh	✓	✓	<u>Anh</u>	
17	Hồ Văn Minh	✓	✓	<u>Minh</u>	





STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú

Đại diện cộng đồng

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*Trần Văn Đạt*



Đại diện UBND xã

TM/UBND XÃ  
 CHỦ TỊCH

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*Lê Văn Chèo*

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

Đại diện tư vấn

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*Nguyễn Phú Thu Trang*



## ANNEX 2. QUESTIONNAIRES

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

#### The Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (Additional Financing)

CODE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2014

Subproject:.....

#### A-HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

1. Full name of household head: ..... age..... sex: [ ] (M=1; F =2)
  - a) Ethnic name: [ ] (1=K'ho; 2=Rai; 3=VânKiêu 4= Chăm 5.Kinh; 6=Other (specify)
  - b) Education: [ ] (1=illiteracy; 2=Primary; 3=Secondary; 4= In between 3 and 4; 5=High school; 6=College; 7=Graduate and postgraduate; 8=other)
  - c) Occupation: [ ] (1= Farming; 2=Livestock; 3=shop; 4=restaurant or small food shop ; 5=workers; 6=Gov. officer; 7=Other (specify)
  - d) Part time job: [ ] (1= Pig or cattle raising; 2=Gardening; 3=Fish raising; 4=; 5=Forest; 6=Small business; 7=mechanic), 8 = Other (specify)
2. Address: hamlet: .....Commune: .....District.....Province.....
3. Vulnerable group: [ ]  
(Female headed household=1; Ethnic minority=2; Disable=3; Poverty household; Social policy household=5)
4. Kind of impact
 

<input type="checkbox"/> 1- Permanent affected household	<input type="checkbox"/> 2- Temporary affected household
<input type="checkbox"/> 3- Both 1 and 2	
5. Affected assets:
 

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 - House	<input type="checkbox"/> 2- residential land	<input type="checkbox"/> 3- agriculture land	<input type="checkbox"/> 4- Garden
<input type="checkbox"/> 5- Pond/lake	<input type="checkbox"/> 6- Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> 7- crop	<input type="checkbox"/> 8-Secondary structure

#### Demographic information

	Quantity	Man	Women	Total
1.1	How many members are there in your family?			
1.2	How many labor			
1.3	How many children (from 6 to 18 year-old)			
1.4	How many children (under 6 year-old)			
1.5	How many retire people?			

#### B. INVENTORY OF LOST

##### 1. Land use and ownership of affected households

Land type	Total area (m2)	Affected extent		Ownership	Legal status of the land
		Permanent affected (m2)	Temporary affected (m2)	1=Owner 2=non-owner	1=With LURC 2=Non-titled user eligible to become legalized 3=Non-titled user not eligible to become legalized 4= Land for lease from private 5= Land for lease from state
Residential land					
Garden					
Annual crop land					

Aquaculture land				
Forest land				
Other				
<b>Total</b>				

## 2. Main structures affected by the subproject

House type	Scale (m <sup>2</sup> )	Legal status	Affected extent	
			Permanent	Temporary

*Note: Some households have more than one affected house, so all of them must be declared*

## 3. Information about houses outside project area (if available):

- Number of houses: [ ]
- Type and scale of the houses:

## 4. Secondary structures affected by the subproject

Item	Quality	Unit	Quantity
1. Kitchen	1. Temporary 2. Concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	
2. Animal shed	1. Temporary 2. Concrete	m <sup>2</sup>	
3. Electric meter		unit	
4. Water meter		unit	
5. Home phone			
6. Fence	1. Brick 2. Steel or timber	m <sup>2</sup>	
7. Gate	1. Brick 2. Steel or iron 2. Timber or bamboo	m <sup>2</sup>	
8. Toilet and bathroom	1. Brick/concrete 2. Bamboo and leave	m <sup>2</sup>	
9. Tomb a) at the cemetery b) independent		Unit	
10. Tomb (concrete ones)			
11. Water well	1. Drill 2. Dig	m	
12. Water tank	1. Brick/concrete 2. Inox 3. Plastic	m <sup>3</sup>	
13. Pavement (concrete or brick pavement)		m <sup>2</sup>	
14. Pond for raising fish		m <sup>3</sup>	
15. Others (name and affected part )			

5. Affected crops and trees

Tree or agricultural products	Unit	Quantity
<b>Fruit tree (main ones)</b>	<b>tree</b>	
<b>Timber tree (main ones)</b>	<b>tree</b>	
<b>Bonsai (main ones)</b>	<b>tree</b>	
<b>Crop (main crops)</b>		
Maize	m <sup>2</sup>	
Sweet/potato		
Groundnut		
Soybean		
<b>Aquaculture land</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	

Surveyor

Household representative

### ANNEX 3: RESULTS OF REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY

No.	Agriculture land Paddy	Unit	Data		
			Provincial price (VND)	Replacement price (103d)	Compensation price (VND)
1	Agriculture land	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	43,000	43,000	43,000
2	Paddy	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3,200	3,200	3,200
3	Peanut	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	3,730	3,730	3,730
4	Coconut	VND/tree	900,000	900,000	900,000
5	Mango (with the high of tree is <1metre)	VND/tree	165,000	165,000	165,000
6	Acacia	VND/tree	11,000	11,000	11,000
7	Timber (diameter from 6cm to 8cm)	VND/tree	24,800	24,800	24,800
8	Fence B40	VND/m <sup>2</sup>	285,000	285,000	285,000

Na = not available