

Resettlement Plan

June, 2014

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 10th June, 2014)

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

\$1 = 21,180 VND

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ADB | - | Asian Development Bank |
| AH | - | Affected Household |
| CPC | - | Commune Peoples, 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 | - | The 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 |
| PCARB | - | Provincial Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board |
| 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 assts, 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. DPs 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 DPs, 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 “Upgrading Nui Mot reservoir canal system in An Nhon Town, Binh Dinh 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 upgrade and reinforce canals of N4, N4A, N6, N8 with total length of 23,434m, and construct facilities on these canals (sluices, intakes, bridges). All canals will be upgraded based on the existing canals which have been deteriorated seriously. 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 Nhon Tho, Nhon Loc and Nhon Tan communes in An Nhon town. According to the basic technical design, all canals will be upgraded by concrete lining on the existing earth canals so that there is no permanent but temporary land acquisition. The IOL shows that the total 32,702 m² of annual cropland, of which 20,320m² are owned by 171 households and 12,382m² managed by 3 commune PCs will be temporarily used during construction. The affected land will be returned to the AHs after completion of the construction. There are 171 households with 906 persons will be affected by the subproject. About 35,000 timber trees on the affected land managed by the commune PCs will be cut down. No residential land or houses/structures will be affected. All APs 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 and 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 communes, 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 April 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 estimated about VND 1,192,766,000 (equal to \$56,262), of which compensation and assistance is about VND 1,063,072,000 equal to US \$ 50,145. 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 Nui Mot reservoir canals system, An Nhontown, Binh Dinh 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.

11. The upgraded subproject will ensure active and stable water supply for irrigating 2,450 hectares of arable land in 3 subproject communes, An Nhontown. 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.

12. Details of proposal include the following items:

- Consolidating N4 with 7,500 m long, irrigating for 960 ha .
- Consolidating N4A with the length of 5874,9 m; (first section from K0 to K1+259,7, with 1257,9 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 N8 with 6,245m long (first section from K0 to K1+60,5, the length of 1,060.5 m has been reinforced), irrigating for 570 ha .
- Repairing and constructing facilities on the canals:
 - Constructing 116 sluices replacing degraded sluices.
 - Constructing 13 control gates on the canals.
 - Constructing 6 bridges replacing the degraded ones.
 - Constructing one sluice in the head of N4 replacing the broken one.
 - Constructing 7 breakwater wall.
 - Constructing 10 panel bridges replacing temporary bridges.

- Constructing 18 upstream slopes on the canals

B. Subproject location and impact area

13. This subproject will be undertaken in the territory of NhonTho, NhonLoc and Nhon Tan communes in An Nhon town. According to the IOL, about 32,702 m² of annual cropland, of which 20,320m² are managed by 171 households and 12,382m² managed by 3 commune PCs will be temporarily used during construction. There is no permanent land acquisition. About 35,000 timber trees on the affected land will be cut down.

C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

14. 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 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 subProject RP. Other than the aforementioned, 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.

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 persons¹ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.²

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:

- (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

¹ 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.

² 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.

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 3 subprojectcommunes, An Nhon town, 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 thesubprojectpreliminarydesign. All AHs will lose temporarily theircrop land during the construction of canals, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the communes. The amounts indicated for area of temporary land loss and number of cut-down trees 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 communes. 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 of resettlement 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. Consultations: In addition to the census, consultations 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 does not cause permanent land acquisition but it will cut down about 35,000 timber trees planted on 12,382m² of the temporarily affected land managed by the communes PCs.

C. Temporary impact

24. During construction, it is estimated that about 32,702m² of annual cropland will be needed temporarily for construction for one year (i.e. worker's camp, materials storage site, temporary soil deposit), of which 20,320m² are managed by 171 households and 12,382m² managed by 3 commune PCs. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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 communes

27. The subproject locates in 3 communes of NhonTan, NhonTho, and NhonLoc in An Nhon town. 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 1: Population in the subproject area

| Nr | Indicators | Unit | Data of commune | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | 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 town

B. Affected household profile

28. The subproject will directly affect 171 households with 906 people. All they are Kinh people. Male and female ratio is 47.2% and 52.8% respectively. The household size is 5.3 and average labors of HH is 3.4.

29. Main income source of the AHs is from agriculture. Average annual income per capita is 20 mill. VND. Poor people of three communes benefited from the subproject are 3,108 persons, however there is no one affected by the subproject.

C. Vulnerability

30. In this subproject, there is no vulnerable affected household.

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.** The subproject will acquire temporarily an average area of 118m² of annual crop land of each HH within one year, equal to 2 crops seasons. These losses of 2 crops will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost. Therefore, the subproject causes very minor negative impact on the households.

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) An Nhon 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) 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.

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 offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits from the subproject.

1. Consultation and participation during the RP preparation

40. The consultation meetings with APs were held in May 2014 by the PPMU and LIC. The consultations covered the following:

- (i) subproject description: subproject objectives, location, scope, preliminary design, and 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 and Annex 2.

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 DPs to ensure that the DPs 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 Nui Mot reservoir canals system, An Nhon town, 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 Regulations
and ADB SPS (2009) and Project Policies**

| Items | Viet Nam Regulations | ADB SPS (2009) | 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 the household's productive assets (income generating) or who are physically displaced from housing shall be considered as severely impacted |
| APs without LURC | Land Law 2013, Article 77, item 2 and article 92: Persons who has used land before 1 st 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. |
| Compensation for affected house/structure | 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. | 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. |
| Monitoring | 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. |
| 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 donations involving marginal portions of land, the LIC will verify and report on the negotiation and settlement processes as part of the due diligence report. A voluntary donation form signed by the landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report. |

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 the final RP implementation 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.

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 1st July 2004, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.³ 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.

³ For this draft RP, 1 DP has an LURC, while the rest are in the process of acquiring LURCs. This will be verified during the final RP preparation. In case DPs without recognizable rights are identified, they will be included in the final RP.

54. Non-eligible APs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date.

B. Compensation and Assistance

55. *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 three crop seasons and timber 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.

56. *Assistance for affected vulnerable households:*Atthe preparation stage of this RP, thereis no vulnerable affected householdfound in the subproject area. It will be updated (if any) during the final RP implementation.

57. *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

58. EntitlementsofAPs as shown in Table 3will be applied forthis subproject.

Table 3: Entitlement matrix

| No. | Type of loss /impacts | Level of Impact | Eligible Persons | Entitlements | Implementation Issues |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| I CROPS AND TREES | | | | | |
| 1. | <i>Crops</i> | Loss of 3 crops seasons | Owners regardless of tenure status | - Cash compensation for the annual crops at market price at the time of compensation. - If the duration of temporary land use is more than one year, compensation will be made for next crops. | APs will be given three months notice that their land will be recovered and that they must harvest their crops 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> | Cut down | Owners regardless of tenure status | Cash compensation for timber trees at market price at the time of compensation. | APs have the right to use salvageable trees. |

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

59. Survey results on the replacement cost from the Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment revealed that the average market priceof crops/trees are equal the prices that have been promulgated by BinhDinhPPC. The select price for compensation from the provincial promulgated price and market price of crops and trees are presented in Table 4. The compensation for crop (paddy rice) is computed using the average yield of three consecutive years and market price of rice. Compensation price of trees is evaluated according to their

type, age and diameter. These prices will be used to estimate the cost of resettlement and to be updated during RP implementation.

Table 4: Replacement price for crops and trees

| No. | Items | Unit | Compensation price (VND) |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Annual crop land (paddy rice) | VND/m ² | 3,200 |
| 2 | Trees | VND/tree | 24,800 |

60. Total resettlement cost for the subproject is about VND 1,192,766,784, equal to US \$56,262, of which compensation and assistance is about VND1,063,072,000. 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 | Compensation for annual crop and trees | | | | |
| | Paddy rice | m ² | 20,320 m ² x 3 seasons | 3,200 | 195,072,000 |
| | Timber tree (0,6cm-0,8cm) | tree | 35,000 | 24,800 | 868,000,000 |
| | Total direct cost | | | | 1,063,072,000 |
| | Administration cost | 2% | | | 21,261,440 |
| | Subtotal | | | | 1,084,333,440 |
| | Contingencies | 10% | | | 108,433,344 |
| | Total | | | | 1,192,766,784 |

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. National Level

61. 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.

62. During implementing RP, CPMU under MARD has the responsibilities as follow:

- (i) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement implementation;
- (ii) Guiding PPMUs and DCARB to 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 DCARB staff;
- (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

63. 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 An Nhon 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.

64. 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 DCARB and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups.
- (iii) Conducting, in combination with DCARB and 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 APs databases 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

65. An Nhon DPC undertakes comprehensive management on compensation, assistance and resettlement. The DPC is responsible to the PPC to report on progress, and the result of land acquisition. The DPC's primary task 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 DCARB and 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)

66. 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

67. The CPC will assist the DCARB 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 DCARB 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 DCARB in 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

68. 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 |
|---|-----------------|
| Approval final draft RP and disclosure | |
| Endorse final draft RP by PPC and approve by ADB | 7/2014 |
| Disclose the approved RP in ADB website and disclose locally to APs and communes | 7/2014 |
| Implementation of the approved RP | |
| Detailed engineering and demarcation of land to be acquired | 1/2015 |
| Meeting with APs | 7/2014 |
| Conduct DMS and prepare compensation plan (RCS, as required) | 1/2015 |
| Consultations with APs on the compensation plan | 1/2015 |
| Submit compensation plan to DPC for review and approval | 3/2015 |
| Disclose approved compensation plan to APs | 3/2015 |
| Payment of compensation and allowance | 4/2015 |
| Clearance of acquired land | 5/2015 |
| Commencing civil works | 5/2015-5/2016 |
| Monitoring | |
| Conducting monthly monitoring on the implementation of RP with LIC's support | Starting 1/2015 |
| LIC support for preparation of semi-annual monitoring report to submit CPMU and ADB | 7/2015 |

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 and RP 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 (vi) redress of APs' grievances and complaints.

72. The BinhDinhPPMU 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 BinhDinhPPMU 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 |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| INPUTS INDICATORS | Staffing and Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of project dedicated PPMU staff • Formation of DCARB • Number of DCARB 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 DCARB and DPs in timely manner |
| PROCESS INDICATORS | Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of PIB to all DPs • RP available in all districts • Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the RP • Grievances by type and resolution • Number of local-based organizations participating in subproject |
| OUTPUT INDICATORS | Acquisition of Land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of cultivation land acquired |
| | Buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 crops acquired • Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners |

| Type | Indicator | Examples of Variables |
|------|---------------------------------|--|
| | 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 owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land • Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance • |
| | | |

ANNEX1: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DOCUMENT

1. NhonTho commune

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Nhon Tho, ngày 15 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 15 tháng 04 năm 2014, tại UBND xã Nhon Tho 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 Đinh Kiều Carol Chức vụ Tư vấn Tài chính cơ
- Ông/Bà Trần Văn Đình Chức vụ Tư vấn Tài chính cơ

II. Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

- Ông/Bà Lê Xuân Sơn Chức vụ Giám đốc Ban QLDA tỉnh
- Ông/Bà Lê Đình Tấn Chức vụ C.BĐ Ban QLDA tỉnh
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

III. Đại diện địa phương

- Ông/Bà Phan Hải Phức Chức vụ CT HĐND
- Ông/Bà Phan Lâm Chức vụ PCT UBND xã
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Loan Chức vụ CT Hội Phụ nữ

Nội dung làm việc:

Đoàn biên soạn tư liệu dự án đường Nhon Tho - Nhon Khanh

Tham vấn với các hộ dân xã Nhon Lạc về các vấn đề Tài chính cơ, Môi trường và giao

ghi nhận ý kiến của các hộ BAH (cấp bãi) và những hộ hưởng lợi từ dự án về những vấn đề người dân trực tiếp tham vấn

Tham vấn về nhu cầu, đặc tạo của người dân trong khu vực dự án.

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
CHỦ TỊCH
CHỦ TỊCH
Thần Lâm

Đại diện tư vấn

Đàm Văn Dũng.

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Nhơn Thọ, ngày 15 tháng 04 năm 2014

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP

CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG - KHOẢN VAY BỎ 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: Đường Nhơn Thọ Nhơn Châu; Hồ Nuôi Mọt.
Xã: Nhơn Thọ, huyện TX An Nhơn, tỉnh Bình Định.

I. Thành phần tham dự:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Đỗ Thị Nham | Chức vụ: TP xã Môi trường |
| - Ông/Bà: Đoàn Văn Bình | Chức vụ: TP xã Tài chính |
| - Ông/Bà: Lê Xuân Sơn | Chức vụ: GĐ Ban QLDA tỉnh |
| - Ông/Bà: Lê Đình Tâm | Chức vụ: CB Ban QLDA tỉnh |
| - Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn | Chức vụ: PCI UBND xã |
| - Ông/Bà: Ngô Thị Loan | Chức vụ: CI Liên Phụ nữ |
| - Ông/Bà: | Chức vụ: |

- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng người, trong đónữ, 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

Cộng đồng người BAH và người hưởng lợi đều nhất trí và mong muốn được tham gia giám sát công tác trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

Đại diện nữ và các tổ chức đoàn thể mong muốn dự án sớm triển khai để phục vụ nhu cầu đời sống của người dân.

Chức quyền và các tâm bảo hân phân phụ nữ tham gia nhóm giám sát công tác. Và trong quá trình tiến hành dự án, mong muốn nhà hoạt động cùng lao động địa phương, đặc biệt là phụ nữ.

III.2. Các vấn đề về môi trường

Nhà hoạt động tâm bảo hân chia sẻ nhất trí không tác động tiêu cực từ đời sống như tiếng ồn, khói bụi, nước thải.

Đảm bảo an ninh trật tự trong quá trình thi công công trình.

Các hộ BAH yêu cầu, khi hoàn thành công trình, các đơn vị thi công cần hoàn trả mặt bằng đất đai hoặc miền tạm của người dân.

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

Đưa lương thực và tư liệu của thị trấn
thiếu hụt, các công bố quá mức thu hồi đất,
ảnh hưởng cây cối của các hộ dân là
không thể. Do đó người dân có bầu động
tư, ủng hộ chi trả.

Trong quá trình thi công, việc gây ảnh
hưởng đến thời điểm khai thác cây cối của
người dân; nhà thầu phải có trách nhiệm bồi
phương đầy đủ.

Các đơn vị liên quan cần phải hợp với
người dân để đưa ra thời điểm thi công
hợp lý nhất.

IV. Kết luận

Các bên thống nhất về mong muốn để
an toàn hàng trong thời gian sớm nhất.

Loại đào lấp phương và người dân
mong muốn để tham gia nhiều hơn vào
quá trình thực hiện dự án.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc ngày 15 tháng 04 năm 2014

Đại diện cộng đồng

Thanh
Trưởng Đình Thanh

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh



Đại diện tư vấn

John
John Văn Dũng

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Địa chỉ | Ký tên | Ghi chú |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Nguyễn Thị Loan | Nữ | Nhơn Thọ | Loan | |
| 2 | Hồng Thị Loan | " | " | Loan | |
| 3 | Ngô Thị Lê | " | " | Lê | |
| 4 | Lê Thị Xuân Lai | " | " | Lai | |
| 5 | Thái Thị Thanh | Nữ | " | Thanh | |
| 6 | Trần Thị Lê | Nữ | Nhơn Thọ | Lê | |
| 7 | Lưu Thị Lê | Nữ | | Lê | |
| 8 | Trần Thị Thanh Thủy | Nữ | | Thủy | |
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| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Địa chỉ | Ký tên | Ghi chú |
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Đại diện cộng đồng

Thanh
Truby Đình Thanh

Đại diện UBND xã


CHỦ TỊCH
CHỦ TỊCH
Phan Lâm

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

Đại diện tư vấn

Đàm Văn Đình

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Am Nhon, ngày 15 tháng 4 năm 2014

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

BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC

Hôm nay, ngày 15 tháng 4 năm 2014, tại Xã Nhon Lộc chúng tôi gồm:

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

- Ông/Bà Vũ Hoàng Lân Chức vụ: Tư vấn môi trường
- Ông/Bà Hoàng Hồng Hạnh Chức vụ: Tư vấn CRIC
- Ông/Bà Dương Đức Chiến Chức vụ: Tư vấn TĐC

II. Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

- Ông/Bà Phạm Công Danh Chức vụ: Cao bộ Kỹ thuật
- Ông/Bà Bùi Văn Tuấn Chức vụ: Tư vấn thiết kế
- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....

III. Đại diện địa phương

- Ông/Bà..... Chức vụ.....
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thái Hưng Chức vụ: hs BAH
- Ông/Bà Nguyễn Thị Vinh Hằng Chức vụ: hs BAH

Nội dung làm việc:

- 1) Tư vấn thiết kế phổ biến về T.Đ.A thực hiện tại xã Nhon Lộc
- 2) Tư vấn Chính sách an toàn bao gồm:
 - Tư vấn về môi trường
 - Tư vấn về CRIC
 - Tư vấn về TĐC
 - Tư vấn về đào tạo
 Các tư vấn đã trình bày Chính sách an toàn của Dự án
- 3) Chỉ nhận các ý kiến của lãnh đạo địa phương và các hs BAH đối với việc thực hiện dự án tại xã Nhon Lộc

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


CHỦ TỊCH
Cao Văn Nghĩa

Đại diện tư vấn

Chiến
Đường Đức Chiến

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Nhơn Lạc, ngày 15 tháng 4 năm 2014

DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP

CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG - KHOẢN VAY BỔ 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: Kiến cơ kiến nghiệp Núi Mát + Công trình phục vụ nông thôn mới: Nhơn Thọ - Nhơn Khát
Xã. Nhơn Lạc, huyện. AN. Nhơn, tỉnh. Bình Định -

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà... Vũ Hoàng Liên | Chức vụ... Tư vấn môi trường |
| - Ông/Bà... Hoàng Hồng Hạnh | Chức vụ... Tư vấn xã hội |
| - Ông/Bà... Phạm Công Danh | Chức vụ... Cán bộ kỹ thuật PPAU |
| - Ông/Bà... Bùi Văn Tuấn | Chức vụ... Tư vấn thiết kế |
| - Ông/Bà..... | Chức vụ..... |
| - Ông/Bà... Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh Hằng | Chức vụ... HS BAH |
| - Ông/Bà... Nguyễn Ai Bằng | Chức vụ... HS BAH |

- Đại diện những hộ bị ảnh hưởng người, trong đónữ, 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

- 1) Các hộ BAH đều mong muốn phải được tham vấn và phổ biến thông tin về Dự án một cách rộng rãi.
- 2) Hội phụ nữ đồng ý, nhất trí sẽ ủng hộ và vận động thành viên của hội tham gia vào Dự án.
- 3) Ban giám sát cộng đồng đã được thành lập và cũng đã tham gia vào các công việc của địa phương. Năm bắt các thông tin, chủ trương etc thực hiện.
- 4) Cần nâng cao, lập huấn thêm cho cộng đồng về giám sát cộng đồng.

III. 2. Các vấn đề về môi trường

- 1) Trong quá trình thực hiện công trình, sẽ làm ảnh hưởng đến môi trường: bụi, tiếng ồn và nguy cơ tai nạn giao thông tăng. Tuy nhiên do Dự án sẽ mang lại lợi ích cho các hộ BAH nên đã phần nào đồng ý đối với việc thực hiện Dự án tại địa phương.
- 2) Ban CSQP sẽ lưu tâm vào việc giám sát môi trường trong quá trình thi công Dự án.

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

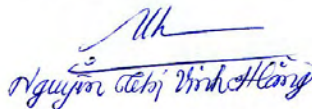
- 1) Trong quá trình thực hiện Dự án, tài sản đất đai, cây cối, Vực kiến trúc sẽ bị ảnh hưởng do đó, các hộ BAH yêu cầu phải đền bù theo qui định cho các tài sản đó.
- 2) Trong quá trình thi công, những tài sản BAH tạm thời, phải được nhà thầu thi công đền bù cho các hộ BAH.
- 3) Nên cố gắng thi công tránh vào mùa vụ để làm giảm thiểu thiệt hại cho các hộ BAH.
- 4) Do Dự án sẽ mang lại lợi ích cho các hộ BAH, do đó các hộ đều ủng hộ việc thực hiện Dự án tại địa phương.
- 5) Các hộ mong muốn được đầu tư, tìm kiếm ra cho các sản phẩm truyền thống của địa phương.

IV. Kết luận

- 1) Lãnh đạo địa phương và các hộ BAH, ủng hộ và nhiệt tình việc thực hiện Dự án tại địa phương.
- 2) Cần phải giảm thiểu thiệt hại cho các hộ BAH về tài sản, đất đai, cây cối hoa màu. Nếu BAH phải đền bù theo qui định của Nhà nước.
- 3) Những tác động đến môi trường là không đáng kể. Tuy nhiên, đề nghị các nhà thầu thi công giảm thiểu thiệt hại.
- 4) Mong muốn đầu tư và hỗ trợ đầu ra cho các sản phẩm truyền thống của địa phương.

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 16h30 ngày 15 tháng 9 năm 2014

Đại diện cộng đồng

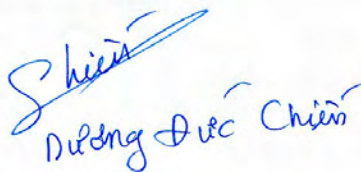

Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh Hằng

Đại diện UBND xã
CHỦ TỊCH


Đào Văn Nghĩa

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

Đại diện tư vấn


Dương Đức Chiến

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Nhơn Lạc, ngày 15 tháng 4 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: Kiểm soát kinh tế Mũi Mát + Nâng cấp đường giao thông Nhơn Thọ
Xã: Nhơn Lạc, huyện: An Nhơn, tỉnh: Bình Định, Nhơn Khánh

| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Địa chỉ | Ký tên | Ghi chú |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|------------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Hà Thị Kim Sao | Nữ | Trường Cửu | Sao | |
| 2 | Phạm Thị Lệ Hồng | " | An Thành | Hồng | |
| 3 | Nguyễn Thị Tuyết Sương | " | Trường Cửu | Sương | |
| 4 | Nguyễn Thị Bích Lệ | " | Trường Cửu | Lệ | |
| 5 | Nguyễn Thị Minh Thư | " | An Thành | Thư | |
| 6 | Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh Hằng | " | An Thành | Hằng | |
| 7 | Ng Thị Bé | " | Trường Cửu | Bé | |
| 8 | Nguyễn Thanh Nga | " | An Thành | Nga | |
| 9 | Lê Anh Xuân | " | An Thành | Xuân | |
| 10 | Nguyễn Ai Bằng | " | An Thành | Bằng | |
| 11 | Nguyễn Thái Huệ | " | An Thành | Huệ | |
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| STT | Họ và tên | Giới tính | Địa chỉ | Ký tên | Ghi chú |
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Đại diện cộng đồng

Nh
Nguyễn Thị Vĩnh Hằng

Đại diện UBND xã

CHỦ TỊCH

Đào Văn Nghĩa

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

Đại diện tư vấn

S. Hiền
Đường Đức Chiến

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=VanKiêu 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 | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

2. Main structures affected by the subproject

| House type | Scale (m ²) | 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 ² | |
| 2. Animal shed | 1. Temporary 2. Concrete | m ² | |
| 3. Electric meter | | unit | |
| 4. Water meter | | unit | |
| 5. Home phone | | | |
| 6. Fence | 1. Brick 2. Steel or timber | m ² | |
| 7. Gate | 1. Brick 2. Steel or iron 2. Timber or bamboo | m ² | |
| 8. Toilet and bathroom | 1. Brick/concrete 2. Bamboo and leave | m ² | |
| 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 ³ | |
| 13. Pavement (concrete or brick pavement) | | m ² | |
| 14. Pond for raising fish | | m ³ | |
| 15. Others (name and affected part) | | | |

5. Affected crops and trees

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

Surveyor

Household representative

ANNEX 3: RESULTS OF REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY

| No. | Items | Unit | Data | | |
|-----|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Provincial price (VND) | Replacement price (103d) | Compensation price (VND) |
| 1 | Annual crop land | m ² | 3,200 | 3.000 | 3,200 |
| 2 | Timber (0,6 cm- 0,8cm) | tree | 24,800 | 23,000-24,000 | 24,800 |

Na = not available