

Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

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VIE: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES (Additional Financing)

Subproject: Upgrading Rural Upgrading Saloun
Reservoir, Ham Thuan Bac District, Binh Thuan
Province

Prepared by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)
Exchange rate on 19th July, 2013: \$1 = 21,200 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
DRC	-	District Resettlement Committee
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
REMDP	-	Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
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

Inventory of Losses (IOL)	<p>needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (REMDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A plan for resettlement of an ethnic minority population, combining the resettlement plan with specific ethnic minority concerns and cultural sensitivity for the specific needs of the ethnic minority groups.
Replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The amount needed to replace an affected asset net of transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS	I
ABBREVIATIONS	I
GLOSSARY	II
TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII
I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	9
A. Background	9
B. Subproject location and impact areas	9
C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts	10
D. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan	10
II. PROJECT IMPACTS	11
A. Survey process	11
B. Permanent impacts	11
C. Temporary impact	12
III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE	13
A. Socioeconomic Features: Province and District	13
B. EMs in the subproject area	15
C. Affected household profile	16
D. Vulnerability	16
E. Gender issues	16
F. Social Impact Assessment	17
G. Measures to Minimize Negative Impacts	17
IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	19
A. Information Disclosure	19
B. Public Consultation and Participation	19
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	20
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	21
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	26
A. Eligibilities	26
B. Compensation and Assistance	27
C. Entitlement Matrix	27
VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	29
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	29
A. National Level	29
B. Province Level	30
C. District Level	31
D. District Resettlement Committee (DRC)	31
E. Commune Level	31
X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	32
XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	32

REFERENCE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
ANNEX 1: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DOCUMENT	34
ANNEX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION	43
II. ANNEX 3. QUESTIONNAIRES	46
ANNEX 4: RESULTS OF REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY	49
ANNEX 5: AH CHARACTERISTICS	49
ANNEX 6: IOL RESULTS	51

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Introduction:** This Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is prepared for the subproject of “Upgrading Saloun Reservoir, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan 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 headworks (repair dam and upgrade flood discharge spillway to increase the storage capacity of the reservoir); upgrade and expand the canal system with a length of about 6,950 m and 67 structures on the canal; upgrade access road for management and operation with a length of about 2,540m. The Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (REMDP) is based on the results of Inventory of Losses (IOL), the results of the socioeconomic survey, the updated resettlement and ethnic minority development framework (REMDF), and the results of public consultation and participation in subproject area.
- 2. Scope of impacts:** This subproject is situated in Dong Giang commune. There are 53 households who will be affected by the subproject with 27.323 m² of cropland and 3.584 m² of public land will be permanently acquired.
- 3. Legal and Policy Framework:** The REMDF to be applied under this subproject is established based on policies and laws of Vietnam Government, and ADB’s policies. The overall objective of these policies is to ensure that all displaced persons (DPs) are able to improve or at least restore the living standards of their life before project implementation.
- 4. Public consultation and participation:** Consultations, public meetings, and village-level discussions with the DPs and local officials were conducted during the resettlement planning process. Project policies and alternatives for land compensation and resettlement, ethnic minority people development plan and income restoration have been discussed during the meetings. Concerns and suggestions raised by the DPs were elicited and incorporated into the REMDP. The grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the DPs’ concerns and grievances are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The DPs will be made fully aware of their rights verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and at the compensation time.
- 5. Issues on gender and EMs:** In Dong Giang commune, most of the population belongs to the ethnic minority K’ho. The choice of the subproject coincides with the poverty reduction target to the ethnic minorities of Binh Thuan province. The gender mainstreaming strategy described in the REMDP encourages the participation of women in the resettlement board, strengthens the capacity of women and vulnerable groups to ensure that women and ethnic minorities benefit fully from the subproject, while minimizing the negative impacts. The gender monitoring indicators have been built and women will participate in the external monitoring entity.
- 6. Institutional arrangement:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its CPMU, will coordinate the implementation of the REMDP. MARD will coordinate with the Phu Tho 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 REMDP. The District Resettlement Committee (DRC) with representatives from DPs, will be established to implement the compensation, assistance and resettlement process. During resettlement implementation, the Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) recruited by CPMU will conduct semi-annual monitoring missions to ensure compensation is implemented in line with approved REMDP.
- 7. Implementation schedule:** the final REMDP will be implemented before starting the subproject works. All the DPs will be paid compensation for their affected assets by September 2014, and site clearance will be completed the following month.

8. Monitoring and evaluation: the REMDP will be implemented under the internal monitoring and investigation arrangements by CPMU (with assistance from its LIC) and PPMU officers. LIC will also evaluate the extent of living condition restoration of DPs during and after the subproject.

9. Total resettlement cost: Total cost for compensation and assistance is estimated at VND 1,184,841,745 equal to US \$ 56.421. The costs are presented in the table 12 below. The cost for land compensation will be born by the Binh Thuan People committee, using the provincial budget. This amount will be recalculated during the final REMDP preparation.

I. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

10. The subproject of “Upgrading Saloun Reservoir, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province” is one of the subprojects of the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (additional financing) proposed for ADB funding. Saloun reservoir was built in 2000 on Saloun stream - a tributary of La Nga river. This is part of the Ham Thuan - Da Mi hydropower project in Dong Giang commune, a highland commune of Ham Thuan Bac district with a large ethnic minority population. Saloun irrigation system includes the main dam, flood discharge spillway, Saloun weir and the canal system for irrigation consisting of the main canal (masonry stone) and N2, N4 and N6 canals (earth) with the aim of creating a stable irrigation water supply for an area of 190 ha of farmland. However, the system currently is only able to irrigate about 70ha because the canal system has been damaged, degraded and silted. The non-irrigated areas rely on rainwater and can only harvest one crop per year. Every year, Ham Thuan Bac Irrigation Management Company conducts regular minor maintenance and repair works which does little to improve the irrigation ability of the canal system. The upgrading of the system will significantly reduce maintenance costs, prevent annual flooding, and increase crop yields.

11. The subproject will ensure stable irrigation of 421 hectares of arable land in Dong Giang commune, Ham Thuan Bac district. It will also create favorable condition 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 ethnic minorities living in Dong Giang commune 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 the concrete upstream slope, breakwater wall and the road on the head-works dam surface.

- Upgrading flood discharge spillway to enhance the living storage capacity of the reservoir.

- Concretizing the access road for operation and management with a length of 2,540m and structure of red gravel which has been degraded and damaged (connecting from Dong Giang - Da Mi to the dam head-works).

- Upgrading and expanding the main canal; upgrading, expanding and extending the primary canal (N2, N4 and N6) in combination with in-field road canals. Total length:

 - + Main canal: 537m.

 - + Primary canal: 6,377m. (Including: Canal N2 in length of 2,653m, canal N4 in length of 3,015m, canal N6 in length of 2,047m)

 - + Structures on canal: 67

B. Subproject location and impact areas

13. Dong Giang is a highland commune of Ham Thuan Bac district. The total area of the commune is about 9,750ha. The Saloun Reservoir is located within the Dong Giang Commune. All 53 affected households are from Dong Giang commune.

C. Measures taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

14. All upgrading works will be done within the existing location of the facilities, except for the additional canals to be constructed under the subproject. To avoid increasing the potential impacts on the DPs, AHs were advised (through consultations) not to introduce new fixed structures within the rights of way (ROW) and/or widen and further develop structures 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 the preparation of the REMDP. PIB will be distributed to the AHs and local governments, as needed, following ADB's concurrence of the Project REMDP. Other than the aforementioned, Government will ensure that the acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, assistance and rehabilitation of the AHs will be completed prior to the issuance of notice to proceed (NTP) to start construction works

15. Efforts to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of the subproject during construction will include reusing excavated materials from the existing road to build the new road embankments. This will reduce the volume of construction materials to be extracted from borrow pits and transported through public roads, thereby reducing environmental impacts such as dust, air emissions, and noise that may affect communities in the subproject area.

D. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan

16. This REMDP 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

17. This document develops a roadmap for affected EMs. The objective is to design and implement subprojects in a way that fosters full respect for EMs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the EMs themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of subprojects, and (iii) can participate actively in subprojects that affect them.

18. This REMDP is the guiding document that identifies the key issues to address in reconciling the requirements of ADB SPS (2009) with national and provincial government policies. It includes the following:

- (i) Policy and procedural guidelines for asset acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and strategies that will help ensure full restoration of the affected household's livelihood and standard of living;
- (ii) Identification of households and communities to be adversely affected by the subproject, where they are located, what compensation and related alleviating measures to be provided to them and how and when these measures will be carried out;
- (iii) A plan on how the affected households will be involved in the various stages of the subproject, including resolution of grievances; and
- (iv) An estimate budget for resettlement and ethnic minority development implementation.

19. The REMDP will be updated during project implementation following the detailed measurement survey (DMS). Commencement of civil works will be conditional to the completion of payments of compensation and allowances as confirmed by the LIC.

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.

II. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Survey process

20. An impact assessment was carried out in Dong Giang commune, Ham Thuan Bac District, Binh Thuan Province. An Inventory of the Losses (IOL) of affected assets, and a socioeconomic census of the affected households was conducted. A rapid 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 income to ensure that DPs would be compensated at the appropriate replacement cost. Additionally, consultation meetings with DPs, non-affected beneficiaries, women, ethnic minorities, etc., 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.

21. Inventory of Losses (IOL): It was done based on the subproject preliminary design. For households that were losing agricultural land without any structures, the IOL was completed by enumerators through reference to the cadastral records of the communes. The amounts indicated for area of land loss and use of land will be validated during the DMS that will be done during the implementation stage. For affected persons losing houses or structures, the enumerators collected the information on the property of the affected households by interviewing the head of household as well as noting the information about the structures from observation.

22. Census: 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 census 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 compensation by directly interviewing them.

23. 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 area surrounding the road assignment as reference for compensation.

24. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Consultations: In addition to the census, focus group discussions with both affected households and non-affected households living close to the road assignment were organized in each of the villages affected by the subproject. For affected households, the FGDs aim 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 FGDs have given the affected households the opportunity to understand and share their ideas and expectations about the subproject. Separate FGDs were also held with women and ethnic minorities.

B. Permanent impacts

25. The subproject will both positively and negatively affect the 53 households. Although they will lose marginal portions of their land, they will also benefit from the improved irrigation and control of flooding. 52/53 of the AHs are EMs. Only one household belongs to the majority Kinh ethnic group. No household will be relocated by the subproject. All the negative impacts are restorable through compensation activities. 16. Table 1 presents the summary of impacts.

Table 1: Summary of impacts

No.	Category	Unit	Amount	No. of affected households
	Affected assets			
1	Land			
	Annual crop land	m ²	27. 323	53
	Public land	m ²	3.584	

2	Annual crops				
	Crops		m ²	27.323	53
3	Vulnerable households		HH	52	

28. Affected households: The subproject will affect 53 households from Dong Giang commune. Most of them are ethnic minorities (47 K'ho AHs, 5 Rai AHs), only 1 household is Kinh.

29. Affected land: The subproject will permanently acquire 27.323 m² of annual cropland and 3,584 m² of public land. Among those losing annual cropland, the census revealed that 1 household has a land use rights certificate (LURC) on the affected land, while the rest are in the process of acquiring LURC or eligible to acquire LURC. All AHs will be assisted in obtaining LURC for their remaining land.

Table 2: Amount of land to be acquired by category

Commune	Annual crop land		Public land
	Quantity (m ²)	HH	Quantity (m ²)
Dong Giang	27,323	53	3,584

30. Severely affected households. All AHs will only lose marginal portions (less than 10%) of their agricultural land. There is no severely affected household.

31. Loss of crops. The loss of agricultural land will result in the AHs' loss of paddy rice. This loss is expected to be offset by the increase in number of cropping each year. (see Table 3)

Table 3: Crops affected by the subproject

No	Crop	Unit	Dong Giang commune	
			Quantity	Number of AHs
1	Paddy rice	m ²	27,323	53

C. Temporary impact

32. During construction, land will be needed temporarily for construction facilities (i.e. worker's camp, materials storage site, etc.), which may impact on households in the subproject area. Efforts will be made to minimize such temporary impacts. To address unavoidable temporary impacts, the civil works contract will include the following provisions: (i) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work; (ii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition. With mitigation measure, the temporary impacts from civil works are expected to be insignificant.

33. 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 REMDF are complied with. Any civil works contractor shall not occupy any land without a prior agreement with the land owners.

34. 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

A. Socioeconomic Features: Province and District

35. Binh Thuan is a coastal province located in Viet Nam's South Central Coast region. It borders with Ninh Thuan to the North, Lam Dong to the West, Dong Nai to the East and Ba Ria-Vung Tau to the South. The township of Binh Thuan is Phan Thiet city, which is 198km far from Ho Chi Minh City to the South.

36. Population in Ham Thuan Bac district is 170,434 people (41,935 households), with average household size of 4.1 people. The ethnic minority households accounted for 6.8% of the district. Dong Giang is a mountainous commune. Total population is 2,464 people (633 households) with average household size of 3.9 people. Average population density with 28 people/km².

Table 4: Population in the subproject area

No.	District, commune	No. of households	No. of people	Female	Male
1	Ham ThuanBac district	41,935	170,434	84,819	85,615
2	Dong Giang commune	633	2,464	1,230	1,234

Source: Statistic book 2012 – Ham Thuan Bac district

37. There are 104,926 people of working age in the district; with an average number of 2.5 people/household of working age. Around 87.5% of the population is working in agriculture. In Dong Giang commune, 1,716 people are of working age, with an average of 2.27 people of working age /household. Almost 92% of the population is working in agriculture.

38. Quality of the district and commune labour in the subproject area is low. Availability of professional and technical skills are limited. So, the application of scientific technology into production is still minimal.

Table 5: Labour force in the subproject area

No.	District, commune	No. of working age		Ethnic minorities	
		Total	Female	Total	Female
1	Ham ThuanBac district	104,926	55,650	9,702	4,750
2	Dong Giang commune	1,716	546		

Source: Statistic Book 2012– Ham Thuan Bac district

43. BinhThuan is one of the driest regions of the country. It frequently experiences natural disasters and droughts. In the past, the poverty rate in Binh Thuan province had been more than 50%. By 2006 poverty was reduced to 11% and further reduced to 6.07% in 2012 - lower than for the Central Coastal region and the whole country (of 13.4%; 9.6% respectively). The poverty rate in Ham Thuan Bac district accounted for 8.01% in 2012 but is higher than that in some of the communes in district. Dong Giang is a mountainous commune with a poverty rate of 34%. 89% of its population are ethnic minorities (EMs). Among EMs, poverty rate is 27.2% in the district, and 95.8% in the commune.

44. Binh Thuan province applied the assistance policies for poor households such as : The National Programs 135, 134 and 168, settled agricultural and residential policy in compliance with Decision No.33/TTg by the Prime Minister, providing assistance to significantly poor ethnic minority people. Production assistance policy in accordance with Decisions No 32/2007/QĐ-TTg and 126/2008/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister on poverty reduction. Additionally, BinhThuan Provincial Party Committee issued Resolution No. 14 on poverty reduction, investment in infrastructure for poor communes and housing assistance for poor households and Resolution No. 04 on construction and comprehensive development of people's livelihood, economic and social conditions for ethnic minorities.

Table 6: Rate of poor households in the subproject area over 5 year period (2008-2012)

No.	District, commune	Poor household rate (%)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012*
1	Ham ThuanBac district	7.7	6.2	4.7	10.1	8.0
2	Dong Giang commune	24.4	19.8	12.9	39.3	34.0

Source: Ham Thuan Bac district Division of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; (in 2011, 2012: as per new poverty level)

45. Dong Giang is mountainous commune involved in phase I and II of Program 135. Pro-poor assistant programs have been conducted in the sub-project area: Program 102 provides free rice and maize varieties with the value equal to VND 80,000-100,000/person/year (depend on II area or III area) to poor households. In 2012, 214 poor households in Dong Giang commune received assistance from these programmes. Following Decision No. 22/2003/QĐ - UBBT by the BinhThuan PPC on free insurance cards for the poor households and EM households, 2,117 people have received assistance. Under resolution No. 04 on construction and comprehensive development of people's livelihood, economic, social for ethnic minorities region, 91 households have received production land (50.6ha) . This assistance is very effective in contributing to reduction of poverty rate in Dong Giang commune from 39.34 % in 2011 to 34% in 2012.

Table 7: Rate of poor households in the subproject area in 2012

No.	District, commune	No. Of HH		No. Of persons		Poverty rate	
		Total	Ethnic minority	Total persons	Ethnic minority	Total	Ethnic minority
1.	Ham ThuanBac district	3,377	917	11,695	3,720	8.01	27.2
2	Dong Giang commune	214	205	801	791	33.97	95.8

Source: Ham Thuan Bac district Division of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; (in 2011, 2012: as per new poor level)

46. Cause of poverty: According to the report on the survey result of reviewing poor households in the period 2011-2015, most of the poor households are ethnic minorities who lack productive land, funds and production facilities. In addition, these households have very limited qualifications and awareness of application of scientific advantages into production. Female headed households accounted for nearly 50% of the total number of poor households in the subproject area.

Table 8: The survey result of reviewing poor households in the period 2011-2015

No.	District, commune	Total poor HHs	Main characteristics of poor HHs		Cause of poverty		
			EM HHs	HHs headed by a woman	Lack of land, fund and production materials	Lack labor, a lot of dependent people	Lack production knowledge, sickness
1.	Ham ThuanBac district (HHs)	4,092	1,000	2,025	2,621	927	1,524
	Rate (%)	100	24.4	49.5	64.1	22.7	37.2
2.	Dong Giang commune (HHs)	240	230	106	234	10	1
	Rate	100	95.8	44.2	97.5	4.2	0.4

Source: The survey result of reviewing poor households in the period 2011-2015, Ham Thuan Bac district Division of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, 2011.

B. EMs in the subproject area

47. In 2012, BinhThuan has a population of over 1.2 million people, including 35 ethnic groups, of which 34 are ethnic minorities, with a population of over 86 thousand people (accounting for 7% of the provincial population). The main ethnic minority groups are Cham, K'ho, and GiaRai. Each ethnic group has its own culture, customs, and festivals, and create a rich and diverse local culture. In these ethnic minority communities, there have still local patriarchs ("gia lang"), but their power is not not as strong as in the past. People rely more on commune leaders on local issues and dispute resolution.

48. In 2012, population in Ham Thuan Bac district is 170,434 people (41,935 households), in Dong Giang commune is 2,464 people (633 households), of which the ethnic minority people in district is accounted 6.8% and the Dong Giang commune is accounted 94.2%.

49. Access to infrastructure or health and educational facilities of ethnic minority groups in the subproject area access is limited and the poverty rate is high due to lack of funds for production and technical skills and poor condition of the soil.

50. Most of the ethnic minority households in the subproject area are entitled to subsidized support from the government such as: the new poverty reduction programmes, programmes to redistribute land to ethnic minorities, and free medical insurance certificate.

51. K'ho is the main ethnic minority in Dong Giang Commune. K'hos account for 80.5% of the population with about 1,985 people. Rai ethnic group accounts for 8.8% of the population with about 218 people. The Cham ethnic group accounts for 3.8% with 93 people. The rest are Nung, Tay, Raglay (1.1%).

52. New Rice Ceremony is one of the traditional activities of K'ho ethnic group. The festival occurs nearly at the time with Tet Holiday of Viet people. This ceremony is celebrated to pray for obtaining favorable weather and preventing wild animals from destroying planting fields. The ceremony of new rice worship is a convention to remind the offspring of appreciating paddies and rice.

C. Affected household profile

54. The subproject will directly affect 53 households with 271 people; 98% of them are ethnic minorities (K'ho, Rai). Majority of the households (47/53) is headed by men (88.7%), while 6 are headed by women (11.3%). Two single women-headed households are also considered as poor households. The average household size is 4.1 persons/household. The smallest family size is 3 persons/household, and the largest is 9 persons/household.

55. In terms of education, 35/53 household heads did not finish primary school. Another 10 finished secondary school and 9 finished high school.

56. Main income sources of these AHs are from agriculture (81,1%). Average annual income per capita is 10 mill. VND. Nine AHs are officially registered as poor households in the district. The rest have slightly higher incomes and may still be considered as near-poor. Drought and other seasonal weather changes can significantly reduce their income thereby making their income below the poverty line.

D. Vulnerability

57. Based on ethnicity, 52 households can be considered as vulnerable based on the definition of a vulnerable household used in the Project. Of these, 2 are headed by women/ elderly, 9 are officially registered as poor households, while 6 are policy households.

E. Gender issues

58. In general, there are some gender issues in the subproject area as follows:

- (i) The K'ho household (the main ethnic minority) often prefers girls to boys, and has clear rules in the relationship between household members. There are often 2 or 3 generations in the K'ho family. Daughters who get married still stay in their parents' houses (with their husbands).
- (ii) **Ownership and inheritance.** Many households in the district have no land-use right certificates. Traditionally, the youngest daughters of K'ho family inherit land from their parents. With the current Land Law, the new registration of land use rights will be made with the name of both wife and husband. All affected households will be assisted in obtaining land use right certificate for their plots. AHs will be offered the option to keep the name of the woman (as the traditionally recognized heir to her parents land) or include the names of both spouses in the land use right certificate.
- (iii) **Women representation in decision making.** Women have very little representation in the traditional leadership and decision-making, and their representation in the political leadership is limited to the Women's Union. Women in the subproject area have been disadvantaged in comparison with men because the patrilineal and patrilocal kinship system still exists. A majority of women are not able to decide their happiness and future by themselves as their husbands are still sought by their parent or through match makers. The women of the family participate in all discussions of the family activities but men usually make the final decision. To guarantee the participation of women in the resettlement planning activities and incorporation of their concerns, representatives from the women's union will be invited in all consultations related to the subproject and election of representatives to the resettlement planning bodies will be done separately by men and women.
- (iv) **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. At hamlet meetings to discuss about hamlet issues or public facilities in the commune/hamlet area, the households' heads are invited. Wives attend such meetings only when their husbands are not available. Women's limited involvement in community events is due to their pre-occupation with household tasks, lack

of confidence and language skills. During public consultation, a lot of women said they did not know clearly about project information as they did not attend the hamlet meetings.

F. Social Impact Assessment

59. **Subproject impacts on EMs.** Most of the works will be done within the existing location of the facilities and ROW. Hence, adverse impacts on EM households will be limited to marginal losses of their agricultural land. These losses will be compensated in cash based on replacement cost and will be offset by the positive benefits brought about by the improved road, improved/extended irrigable area, and reduced incidence of flooding. No adverse impact is expected from the subproject on the EMs' 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.

60. **Subproject impacts on women.** 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) reduced cost, time and burden for transporting crops and accessing their farmlands;
- (iii) more secured land tenure resulting from the registration of land use rights for their remaining plots; and,
- (iv) temporary job/livelihood activities during the construction phase

61. No significant negative impact on gender is anticipated from this subproject.

G. Measures to Minimize Negative Impacts

62. In addition to providing compensation for their minor land and crop losses, the DRC will disseminate subproject information to EMs in coordination with their traditional leaders to ensure that EMs get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject. In particular, the following actions will be done:

- (i) The CPMU will coordinate with local/traditional patriarchs (zia lang) in the conduct of consultations, information dissemination and grievance redress involving households from ethnic minorities.
- (ii) A representative from each EM group will be included in the district/village resettlement committee.
- (iii) During the DMS, the district/village RC will ensure that both men and women, and female-headed EM households are informed and participate. They will provide translation as needed to ensure that AHs belonging to EMs understand and are in agreement with the DMS results. Adversely impacted EMs are considered vulnerable and will be entitled to support for vulnerable households.
- (iv) All public information and consultation meetings in ethnic minority villages will include local translation in minority languages so that information and exchange of views is facilitated for all men and women DPs. Village meetings will be held to raise DP awareness and understanding of resettlement related issues such as project timing, entitlements, compensation determination and payments, grievance process, support for relocation/ rebuilding etc., and specific women focus groups will also be held to cover the same issues.

- (v) Monitoring of consultation and awareness generation activities, as well as DP rehabilitation and satisfaction will be undertaken by the PPMU and CPMU using gender and ethnicity disaggregated data.
- (vi) Internal monitoring will ensure consultation incorporates translation to EM languages in minority villages and for minorities living in villages of other ethnicity.

63. Both male and female EM members will be able to participate in the jobs that are created during road upgrading and post-construction in the Project area. In the surveys and stakeholder meetings held, all EM groups expressed interest in the job opportunities as well as increasing their incomes from agriculture and other activities.

64. **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 subproject processes and provide opportunities for women to increase their income without increasing their burdens increase, and to raise the social status of women in the subproject area. The gender action plan will include the following:

- (i) Ham Thuan Bac 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 labour; and (d) encouraging use of local labor (both men and women)
- (iii) The local contractor will not use child labour;
- (iv) Encourage the use of local labour (both men and women);
- (v) Coordination will be made with the 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;
- (vi) Training on gender mainstreaming for the implementing agencies at provincial, and local levels (i.e. PPMUs, and other stakeholders);
- (vii) Training and capacity building for women to participate in community decision making and sub-projects in a most meaningful way (i.e. training on participation and negotiation skills, marketing skills, cultivation skills and eliminating illiteracy for women);
- (viii) The extension services targeted at women are designed and delivered to women;
- (ix) At least one woman will be representative of the commune women in the commune supervisory boards (accounting for about 1/3 of its members).

IV. DISCLOSURE, PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information Disclosure

65. In compliance with the ADB requirements, the PPMU will assist the DRC to publicly disseminate the final REMDP as approved by the PPC and ADB. The subproject information booklet shall be made available in Vietnamese.

66. DPs 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 DPs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other assistances and (vi) other contents such as the grievance redress mechanism. Notices will be posted in the commune PC offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures are delivered individually to DPs; and radio announcements.

67. This REMDP will be uploaded in ADB websites in both English and Vietnamese and disclosed to the ethnic minority people through commune and village meetings in coordination with their traditional leaders.

B. Public Consultation and Participation

68. Public consultations and community participation is encouraged in all the subproject cycle, 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 DPs 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 REMDP preparation

69. Two consultation meetings in July 2013. The first consultation was carried out by the PPMU on July 3. A second consultation was conducted by the PPTA consultants on July 13. The consultations covered the following::

- (i) subproject description: location, size and scope of impacts
- (ii) subproject policies, eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance.
- (iii) subproject implementation plan;
- (iv) grievance redress mechanism;
- (v) issues related to ethnic minorities, gender, restore income, livelihood and other support policies.

70. Participants included the AHs, representatives of beneficiaries, CPMU, PPMU, CPC, resettlement specialists, gender specialists, and national experts on ethnic minorities, environmental specialist, village leaders, and representatives of farmer associations, women union, fatherland front association and youth union. Participants and highlights of the are presented in Annex 1 and Annex 2.

2. Public consultation and participation during implementation of REMDP

71. In implementation phase, PPMU in coordination with the DRC and CPCs is responsible for disseminating subproject information translated into local languages 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 of 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.

72. 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 REMDP. 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 REMDP and the subproject in general.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

73. DPs can send questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration. Furthermore, DPs 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. The EA will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievance and complaints.

74. 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 60 days following the lodging of the complaint, depending on complicated case or remote area, 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, 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 DRC of any determination made and the DRC 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.

75. The above grievance redress mechanism will be disclosed and discussed with the DPs to ensure that the DPs understand the process. PPMU/ DRC 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

76. The legal and policy framework for addressing the resettlement impacts and ethnic minority issues related to the “Upgrading Saloun Reservoir, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province” is provided by relevant policies and laws of Viet Nam and the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

77. 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 does not consider the absence of legal rights of DPs on the acquired land as an impediment to receiving compensation for other assets and for rehabilitation assistance. Non-registration of an DP’s business also does not bar them from being assisted in restoring their business. Engagement of an independent external party to document negotiation and settlement process is also only required under ADB policy.

78. With regard to ethnic minorities (EMs)³, a key difference is in the definition of IPs. There are also no specific requirements under Viet Nam legislation for development projects concerning impacts on ethnic minorities.

79. Decree no. 38/2013/ND-CP on management and use of ODA fund regulates 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.

80. 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 applied in the preparation of this REMDP.

Table 9: Project Policies to Address Discrepancies Between Viet Nam Regulations and ADB SPS (2009)⁴

³ There are 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam which are classified as either minority or majority groups rather than indigenous or non-indigenous people. The Kinh and Hoa ethnic groups are considered as the ethnic majority groups, while the other ethnic groups are considered ethnic minority groups.

⁴ Hanoi. Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Framework (REMDF) for the Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces (Additional Financing), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), September 2013.

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Severely impacted DPs losing productive land	Decree 69, Art 20: DPs losing at least 30% of productive agriculture land are considered severely impacted and are entitled to livelihood restoration measures.	DPs who are (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are considered severely impacted.	DPs 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
DPs without LURC	Decree 69: Article 23: Persons whose main income is derived from agricultural production whose land is acquired by the Government and cannot satisfy LURC and compensation conditions stipulated in Article 8 of Decree No. 197/2004/ND-CP and Articles 44, 45 and 46 of Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP will be referred to the Provincial Peoples' Committee for consideration of the level of assistance to be provided in conformity with the locality's actual conditions	DPs losing land who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled to be compensated for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost (including temporary and partial losses), provided they occupy the land or structures prior to the cutoff date for eligibility for resettlement assistance	DPs, without legal 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 such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
Compensation for lost land	Article 9, Decree 197: The compensation rates for land shall be determined by the PPC in accordance with the Government regulations for the type of land which has been used for at the time of land acquisition. Decree 69, Art 11, Art 16, Compensation is land for same-use land. If not available the DP can be compensated in cash based upon the market transfer price of such land at the time of the decision to acquire. Compensation limited to the allowable land quota, unless land over limit due to inheritance or legally transferred from other persons, or unused land developed according to the land use plan approved by the authorities. If not, compensation only for improvements on that land.	Whenever replacement land is offered, DPs are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the DPs, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets at full replacement cost.	Where appropriate land-based compensation is not viable, cash compensation shall be provided. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out by an independent appraiser to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements. Provided DP has legal or recognisable claim, compensation is for full amount of land acquired.
Differences between compensation rates and market rates	Dec 69 Art 14(2): If compensation is through new land or allocation of land at a resettlement area or by housing and the replacement is valued at less than the land acquired, the price difference will be paid in cash. Dec 69 Art 14(2a) If replacement residential	Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance including i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable	Physically displaced (relocated) DPs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, with comparable access to production and employment

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
	land or the amount compensated to purchase a replacement house is higher than the actual replacement cost, the DP still receives the full amount. Dec 69 Art 14(2b) if the compensated amount is less than the replacement residential land and house the DP will pay the difference themselves except for cases covered by Art 19(1). This will not apply to poor DPs who will be assisted by the State. If the DP does not receive land or house at the resettlement site the DP will receive the cash difference.	access to employment and production opportunities, integration of DPs economically and socially into host communities, ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and, iii) civil infrastructure as required.	opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.
Compensation for structures	Dec 69 Art 24– Compensation for House, Structures on Acquired Land. Clause (1) – Compensation for residential structures is based on value of newly constructed structure equal to technical standard issued by DOC and based on house area and unit prices issued by PPC. Clause(2) other structures- compensation equal to: a) total present value based on unit costs for newly constructed structure using DOC technical standards and depreciated to present value of acquired structure. Maximum value cannot exceed 100% of new value of acquired structure. Structure constructed on land ineligible for compensation but no conflict with announced planning at time of construction will be supported up to 80% of the value of affected structure value (Decree 197, Art 20, 2b)	Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments. No deduction and depreciation of salvageable materials.	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected houses/structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments
Compensation for registered businesses	Articles 26, Decree 197: Only registered businesses are eligible for assistance. Decree 69 Art 20(2) if business must be suspended, DP is compensated with max 30% of after tax income of one year, averaged over last 3 years as certified by Tax Dept.	Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.	Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
Compensation for non-registered businesses	Decree 69 Unregistered businesses are not entitled to compensation for lost income	No distinction between registered or non-registered businesses in regards to compensation entitlement for lost income and other assistance.	DPs affected by loss of income will be finalized during conduct of DMS. Compensation will be based on the minimum wage in the province and the number of days of business disruption.
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 IPP 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 consultations 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 respective landowners, witnesses, and village leaders will be attached in the report.
	Defines all 53 ethnic groups other than the Kinh (Viet) ethnic groups as ethnic minority groups (EMs).	Defines IPs as distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural groups that (i) identify themselves and by others as an ethnic minority group; (ii) attached collectively to a geographically distinct habitat or ancestral territory; (iii) have customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) have a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.	Ethnic minority groups in the subproject area that are assessed to be distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing characteristics as defined under ADB SPS (2009) will be considered as ethnic minorities.

	Viet Nam Regulations	ADB SPS (2009)	Project Policy
	<p>Impact assessment is required for all persons displaced by development projects, whether or not they belong to an ethnic minority group or not.</p> <p>Identification of customary/traditional leadership structure (i.e. 'zia lang'), practices and belief system is also not required.</p>	<p>Requires (a) conduct of screening; (b) social impact assessment by qualified and experience experts of the indigenous groups in the project area; (c) preparation of an indigenous peoples' plan (IPP) to address adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and maximize positive impacts; (d) assisting ethnic minorities affected by projects in getting recognition of customary rights to lands or long-term renewable custodial or user rights; (e) seeking consent of affected ethnic minorities to projects the cause displacement to traditional/customary land, commercial development of cultural resources and/or commercial development of natural resources within customary lands; and (f) sharing of benefits with ethnic minorities in case of commercial development of natural resources.</p>	<p>All subprojects will be screened for presence of ethnic minorities in the subproject area and impacts on ethnic minorities. Traditional leaders will be identified and culturally appropriate forms of consultations will be conducted. In case there are potential adverse impacts (including minor land acquisition), an REMDP will be prepared. For subproject with only positive impacts on ethnic minorities, the subproject preparation and implementation will include measures for ensuring their participation and inclusion in subproject benefits as elaborated in the Project Administration Manual.</p>

81. Consistent with the policy principles in the REMDF, the following specific principles are adopted for this REMDP:

- (i) Vulnerable households will be provided appropriate assistance to help them improve their socio-economic status. The type of assistance will be identified during REMDP preparation as per consultation with DPs.
- (ii) Payment for affected lands and assets upon lands will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost surveys will be carried out by an independent appraiser to ensure that compensation rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation. Cash compensation for affected structures will be made without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments
- (iii) Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-subproject conditions.
- (iv) During finalization of REMDP, RCS shall be carried by an experienced appraiser to identify the market rates and replacement costs for the affected lands and assets upon lands.
- (v) Assurances on life and production stabilization will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. The subproject will focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people and will be entitled to participate in an income restoration program, which will be mainstreamed in the District Extension Program.

- (vi) Assistance shall be provided in accordance with the current Provincial regulations for those below the official poverty line, and for vulnerable groups (e.g. ethnic minorities or female-headed households, etc.) as per consultation results.
- (vii) Social impacts assessment will be conducted and updated open to use of similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on EMs.
- (viii) Capacity building programs/financial assistance⁵ for EMs in the subproject area will be provided. Meaningful consultations with local EMs will be carried in all stages of the subproject. The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities.
- (ix) The subproject will ensure the rights of local EMs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge.
- (x) The draft REMDP was prepared and consultants will be recruited to assist the final REMDP preparation, implementation and monitoring.
- (xi) Key information in the REMDP, including measurement of losses data, detailed asset valuation, compensation and resettlement options, detailed entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule will be disclosed to the DPs in Vietnamese, such as posting a summary of REMDP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the DPs.
- (xii) Full consultation with local EMs will be made to define areas with customary rights and to reflect the issues in an updated REMDP with particular actions to protect or compensate the areas.
- (xiii) Monitoring of REMDP implementation will be carried out by PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant).
- (xiv) 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 REMDP have been paid to DPs and verified by CPMU/LIC.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibilities

82. Eligibility for compensation with regard to land is determined by legal rights to the land concerned. There are three types of DPs: 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. DPs included under i) and ii) above shall be compensated for the affected land and assets upon land. DPs included under iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance if they have to relocate.⁶ For this subproject only those under type I and ii have been identified in the preparation of the draft RP.

83. All DPs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets (land, structures, trees and crops), and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

84. Non-eligible DPs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility should be the date of public meeting with DPs to inform them about the subproject and DMS schedule.

⁵ Capacity building programs and financial assistance for EMs in the subproject area will be integrated in agriculture extension programs which are provided annually in the communes such as training in skill of blue dragon cultivation, preferential lending program for poor households

⁶ For this draft REMDP, 1 DP has an LURC, while the rest are in the process of acquiring LURCs. This will be verified during the final REMP preparation. In case DPs without recognizable rights are identified, they will be included in the final REMDP.

B. Compensation and Assistance

85. *Compensation to the owners of affected land.* The compensation for land will be estimated based on an assessment by an independent appraiser at the detailed design phase to ensure that these reflect the replacement cost of land. For this draft REMDP, the official published rate (VND 9,000 per m²) in December 2012 for agricultural land in the subproject area was used. For the 27,323m² of affected agricultural land, compensation is estimated at VND 245.907.000. The public land (3.584 m²) needn't the compensation.

86. *Compensation for acquiring annual crops:* Similarly, estimated value of potentially affected crops was based on the December 2012 official published rate. For the potentially affected 27,323 m² of growing annual crops (of paddy), compensation is estimated at VND 101,095,100. An independent appraisal will be done at the detailed design phase.

87. *Assistance for job changing/creation:* Following the provincial policy, all persons losing agricultural land will be provided with an additional cash assistance equivalent to 2.5 times the value of their affected land. Based on the December 2012 price frame for agricultural land. AHs will be provided an additional assistance of a combined total of VND 614,767,000.

88. *Assistance for affected vulnerable households:* Following the REMDF definition of vulnerable households to include ethnic minorities, poor households, policy households, households headed by a woman or elderly, all 52 ethnic minority households are considered vulnerable households and will each be entitled to 3,000,000 VND. Total assistance for vulnerable households is estimated at VND 156,000,000.

89. *The bonus:* If the affected households hand over the land earlier, they will be awarded VND 1,000,000/household.

90. *Unforeseen impacts:* If there are any person or household affected arising during the process of implementation of the subproject, compensation and/or assistance will be also applied to them according policy of the project.

C. Entitlement Matrix

91. Entitlements of DPs as shown in Table 10 will be applied for this subproject.

Table 10: Entitlement matrix

No.	Type of loss /impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
I. LAND					
1	Productive Land (Agricultural).	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 Total 27.323m ² of productive land belonging to 53 AHs.	- Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost. Compensation for non-land affected assets at replacement cost. See item 3, 4, 5 below. - Cash assistance for vocational training/job creation as set out in provincial policies in item 4 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.
II STRUCTURES, CROPS AND TREES					
2.	Crops	Loss of or damage to assets:	Owners regardless of tenure status:	For the annual crops and trees: cash compensation	APs have the right to use salvageable trees.

No.	Type of loss /impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			27.323 m ² of annual crop land for rice will be cut.	at market price at the time of compensation.	APs will be given three months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be recovered and that they must harvest their crops on time. APs will receive cash compensation at current market cost for any non harvested crop that are near or ready to harvest at the time of land acquisition.
III. TRANSITION ASSISTANCE					
4	Assistance for job training/ creation	Losing annual crop land	Affected households lose agriculture land. <i>Total 27.323m² of agriculture land belonged to 53 households.</i>	Assistance for job training/creation at prices which equal 2.5 times of agriculture land lost (Article 8 of the Decision No. 10/QD-UBND of the Binh Thuan province's People's Committee issued on June 1st, 2011)	Assistance will be paid before site clearance
5.	For vulnerable groups	HHs lose land	Affected vulnerable groups (ethnic minorities, poor, policy households, and headed by woman or elderly) regardless of severity of impacts:	Assistance is 3,000,000VND per household (Article 30 of the Decision No. 28/2010/QD-UBND of the Binh Thuan province's People's Committee issued on June 22th, 2010)	the DRC will prepare the list of vulnerable people.
6	Bonus	HHs have lands affected	Affected HHs hand over their land to the subproject before the deadline.	<i>The bonus for earlier clearance base on decision No. 28/2010/QD-UBND of the Binh Thuan province's People's Committee issued on June 22th, 2010, in with:</i> - Bonus: 5% of total property compensation for AHs whose compensation are below 50,000,000VND - Bonus: 8% of total property compensation for AHs whose compensation are under 50,000,000VND - The most bonus is 5,000,000VND and at least is 1,000,000VND	AHs will receive cash after early handing over the land

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

92. Survey results on the replacement cost from the Rapid Replacement Cost Assessment revealed that the average market price of land and crops are equal the prices that have been promulgated by provincial authority. Because Dong Giang is a far and difficult commune, so there is no agriculture land sale phenomenon, so through the public consultation and the survey, local people said that they are agreed with price for compensation from provincial promulgated price. The select price for compensation from the provincial promulgated price and market price of land and crops are presented in Table 11. The compensation for crop (rice) is computed using the average yield of three consecutive years and market price of rice. This price will be used to estimate the cost of compensation and resettlement, and to be updated during REMDP implementation.

Table 11: Replacement price for land and crops

No.	Items	Unit	Compensation price (VND)
1	Annual crop land	m ²	9,000
2	Crop on land	m ²	3,700

93. Total cost for compensation and assistance is about VND 1,184,841,745, equal to US \$ 56,421. The costs are presented in the Table 12 below: This cost will be provided by the Binh Thuan People committee, using the provincial budget.

Table 12: Summary of compensation cost

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Price (VND)	Cost (VND)
1	Land				
	Annual crop land	m ²	27,323	9,000	245,907,000
2	Annual crop	m ²			
	Paddy rice		27,323	3,700	101,095,100
5	Assistance				
	Job training/creation	times	245,907,000	2.5	614,767,000
	For vulnerable households	household	52	3,000,000	156,000,000
6	Bonus for early site clearance				a.
	Agriculture land	household	53	1,000,000	53,000,000
7	Capacity building⁷				
	Capacity building/ ⁷			-	-
	Total direct cost				1,170,769,100
	Administration cost				23,415,382
	Subtotal				1,173,110,638
	Contingencies				117,311,063
	Total				1,184,841,753

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. National Level

94. 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.

95. During implementing REMDP, CPMU under MARD has the responsibilities as follow:

- (xv) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the resettlement implementation;

⁷ The details cost and amount will be determined during final REMDP preparation.

- (xvi) Guiding PPMUs and DRCs to implement resettlement activities in accordance with policy of the approved REMDP; and advise local authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of REMDP implementation to ensure that the objectives of the REMDP are met;
- (xvii) Finalizing REMDP and obtaining PPCs and ADB's approval before implementing approved REMDP;
- (xviii) Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all PPMU staff and DRC staff;
- (xix) Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of the REMDP;
- (xx) Establishing a database of DPs for each component, as well as for the Subproject as a whole;
- (xxi) Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- (xxii) Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
- (xxiii) Recruiting, supervising, and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization;
- (xxiv) Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- (xxv) Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the ADB.

B. Province Level

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

- (xxvi) Approving final REMDPs;
- (xxvii) Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to DPs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of REMDP;
- (xxviii) Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (xxix) Directing and supervising provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the REMDP.
- (xxx) Authorize the Ham Thuan Bac DPC to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;
- (xxxi) Directing the relevant agencies to settle DPs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (xxxii) Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

97. Binh Thuan Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) is responsible for comprehensive REMDP implementation and internal monitoring. The main tasks of CPMU include.

- (i) Preparing, updating, and supervising REMDP implementation of project components;
- (ii) Guiding DRC to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved REMDP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the REMDPs are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups.
- (iii) Conducting, in combination with DRC 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 DPs;

- (v) Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining DP 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

98. The Ham Thuan Bac 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 updated REMDP;
- (ii) Establishing DRC and directing DRC 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) Reviewing and endorsing the Updated REMDP for approval of the Binh Thuan PPC;
- (vi) Resolving complaints and grievances of DPs

D. District Resettlement Committee (DRC)

99. The composition of the REMDP includes DPC vice-chairman (playing role as the head of REMDP), 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 DRC 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 REMDP;
- (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

100. The CPC will assist the DRC 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 REMDP;
- (ii) To co-operate with DRC 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 DRC in the updating of the REMDP and implementation of resettlement activities;
 - (iv) Identify replacement land for AHs;
 - (v) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
 - (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,
 - (vii) Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

101. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject is presented in Table 13, including (i) activities that have been completed to prepare the RP; (ii) resettlement implementation activities; and, (iii) external monitoring activities.

Table 13: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement and Compensation Activities

Activities	Time
Draft REMDP approval and disclosure	
Endorse draft REMDP by MARD and approve by ADB	10/2013
Disclose draft REMDP in ADB website and disclose locally to DPs and communes	10/2013
Final REMDP preparation and approval	
Conduct detailed engineering and demarcate land to be acquired	7/2014
Mobilize LIC safeguards team	7/2014
Conduct DMS and prepare compensation plan (RCS, as required)	7/2014
Conduct public meeting and consultations with DPs on the final REMDP	7/2014
Submit final REMDP and compensation plan/rates to PPMU for review and referral	8/2014
Approve REMDP and compensation plan/rates	8/2014
Endorse final REMDP by CPMU/ Approve final REMDP by ADB	8/2014
Disclose final REMDP in ADB website and disclose locally to DPs and communes	8/2014
REMDP implementation	
Pay compensation and resettlement assistance	9/2014
Clear acquired land and implement income-restoration measures	10/2014
Award civil works contract	9/2014-12/2015
Monitoring and Civil Works	
Monitor monthly by the PPMU	Starting 7/2014
Conduct first semi-annual monitoring by the LIC (compliance report for issuing NOL of civil works)	9/2014
Subsequent semi-annual monitoring by the LIC	Every 6 months from first reporting
Start civil works	10/2014

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

102. Monitoring will be done by the PPMU and the CPMU (assisted by its Loan Implementation Consultant). Engagement of external experts is not required for this subproject because only minor involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated in the subprojects.

103. The monitoring will (i) report on the status and assess compliance with the agreed REMDF and subproject final REMDP; (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 standard of living of DPs is restored or improved; (iv) monitor whether the time-lines are being met; (v) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programs are sufficient; (vi) identify problems or potential problems; and (vii) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

104. The Binh Thuan 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 REMDP implementation will be prepared by the Binh Thuan PPMU and submitted to the CPMU. The PPMU will conduct the internal monitoring of REMDPs 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 REMDP implementation and included in the project's quarterly progress reports.

105. 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 REMDP, the first monitoring report to be prepared by CPMU 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 provided in the REMDP have been provided and that there are no pending complaints on these payments.

106. The subsequent semi-annual monitoring reports by the CPMU 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 REMDP implementation in the overall Project progress report to ADB.

Table 3: 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 DRC and VRC Number of DRC 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 DRC and DPs in timely manner
PROCESS INDICATORS	Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of PIB to all DPs REMDP available in all districts Consultations and participation undertaken as scheduled in the REMDP 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 private houses/structures acquired Number, type and size of community buildings acquired Number, type and size of government assets affected
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of crops acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of payment paid Compensation payments made on time Compensation payments according to agreed rates Number of owners requesting assistance for additional replacement land Number of replacement land purchases effected Number of LURCs issued Number of vulnerable groups provided additional assistance Number of DPs who received support under livelihood restoration program

ANNEX 1: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DOCUMENT

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Hồng Quang, ngày 13 tháng 7 năm 2013

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

(S-PPTA for Loan 2357-VIE)

BIÊN BẢN LÀM VIỆC

Hôm nay, ngày 13 tháng 7 năm 2013, tại UBND xã Hồng Quang chúng tôi gồm:

I. Đại diện nhóm S-PPTA của dự án Phát triển nông thôn tổng hợp miền Trung:

- Ông/Bà... Bùi Quốc Tuấn... Chức vụ... Phó Thủ văn trưởng
- Ông/Bà... Trần Thúy Hải... Chức vụ... Chuyên gia xã hội và giới
- Ông/Bà... Đinh Kiều Lanh... Chức vụ... Chuyên gia tài chính

II. Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh

- Ông/Bà... Vũ Chí Nam... Chức vụ... Phó Giám đốc Ban QLDA tỉnh
- Ông/Bà... Nguyễn Đường... Chức vụ... Cán bộ Ban QLDA tỉnh
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ...

III. Đại diện địa phương

- Ông/Bà... Nguyễn Như Điền... Chức vụ... Chủ tịch xã
- Ông/Bà... Phan Thị Hằng... Chức vụ... Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ
- Ông/Bà... Chức vụ...

Nội dung làm việc:

- Thủ văn Chính sách an toàn hợp tham vấn những quyết định trong vùng dự án (cả người hưởng lợi và người bị ảnh hưởng) về các vấn đề giới, dân tộc thiểu số, môi trường, tài chính... Cán bộ Ban QLDA tỉnh tham khảo báo cáo thiết kế dự án xây dựng dự án đề nghị chính quyền xã phải lập công cấp tăng tin về kinh tế xã hội... Các bên liên quan thống nhất các vị trí đã thống bị ảnh hưởng... Các bên liên quan thống nhất nội dung, chương trình

.....
hợp tham vấn với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng.
.....

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

**PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC**
Vũ Chí Nam

Đại diện UBND xã


Nguyễn Như Diễn

Đại diện tư vấn

Hoàng Anh Kiên Danh

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

Đông Giang, ngày 13 tháng 7 năm 2013
DỰ ÁN PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN TỔNG HỢP CÁC TỈNH MIỀN TRUNG
(S-PPTA for Loan 2357-VIE)

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
Về các chính sách: Tái định cư, Giới và Dân tộc thiểu số

Tên tiểu dự án: Nâng cấp hồ chứa nước Saloun và hệ thống thủy lợi
Xã: Đông Giang, huyện: Nam Thuận Bắc, tỉnh: Bình Thuận

I. Thành phần tham dự:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Như Hiền | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã |
| - Ông/Bà: Phan Thị Hồng | Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã |
| - Ông/Bà: Vũ Chí Nam | Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc Ban QLDA tỉnh |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Hoàng | Chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban QLDA tỉnh |
| - Ông/Bà: Trần Thủy Hải | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia xã hội và môi trường |
| - Ông/Bà: Đinh Kiên Danh | Chức vụ: Chuyên gia tái định cư |
| - Ông/Bà: | Chức vụ: |
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)

II. Nội dung tham vấn

1. Cán bộ Ban QLDA tỉnh giới thiệu về địa điểm, quy mô, các thông số kỹ thuật cơ bản và những tác động tiểu dự án được xây dựng tại địa phương mang lại.
2. Các chuyên gia tư vấn trình bày về Khung chính sách của dự án về giới và sự tham gia của cộng đồng, kế hoạch hành động giới những vấn đề về phong tục, tập quán của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số, kế hoạch phát triển người dân tộc thiểu số; những tác động khi thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất. Đồng thời, chuyên gia cung cấp thông tin liên quan đến các chính sách của Chính phủ Việt Nam, nhà tài trợ ADB và Dự án đối với những nhóm đối tượng dễ bị tổn thương, phụ nữ và các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số trong quá trình thực hiện Tiểu dự án và trong vấn đề bồi thường thiệt hại khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất đai và các tài sản trên đất.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1. Các vấn đề về giới, cộng đồng và dân tộc thiểu số

- Phụ nữ làm chủ hộ chưa nhiều
- Khi dự án tiến hành các công việc phổ' thông phục vụ cho dự án (nấu cơm, dọn vệ sinh, phát quang, vận chuyển vật liệu...), phụ nữ địa phương nên thuê theo hộ sản xuất tham gia.
- Đề nghị trả tiền công phụ nữ bằng nam giới và khi đến bù cá' mặt cả hai vợ chồng.
- Nhân lực là người dân tộc thiểu số (k'ho, kai)

III. 2. Các vấn đề về đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng: thu hồi đất và các tài sản trên đất, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng, hỗ trợ cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng...

- Người dân đồng ý xây dựng dự án và chủ trương đền bù thu hồi đất nông nghiệp theo quy định hiện hành.
- Trong quá trình xây dựng nên làm hệ thống đê chắn nước để tưới tiêu trên bù theo chính sách, đề nghị đơn vị thi công đền bù hoặc xây dựng trả lại.
- Đề nghị công tác đền bù tiến hành theo đúng thời hạn và đúng quy định hiện hành.

IV. Kết luận

Người dân đã được nghe thông tin về dự án, các chính sách của ADB và chính phủ, đã được tham

vấn về các vấn đề giới, dân tộc thiểu số, tái định cư
- đề nghị thành lập Ban Giám sát cộng đồng trong
quá trình thi công để đảm bảo chất lượng công trình.
Người dân hoàn toàn đồng ý ủng hộ việc xây
dựng dự án

Cuộc họp các bên thống nhất và kết thúc vào lúc 17h ngày 13 tháng 7 năm 2013

Đại diện cộng đồng


Phạm Thị Hồng

Đại diện UBND xã


Nguyễn Như Diễn

Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh


PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Vũ Chí Nam

Đại diện tư vấn

Đào Văn
Đào Văn

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Hà Nội, Thủ Đức ngày 03 tháng 7 năm 2013

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

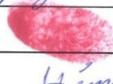
(S-PPTA for Loan 2357-VIE)

DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

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

Tên tiểu dự án: Nâng cấp hệ thống công trình hạ tầng nước sạch
 Xã: Đông Giang, huyện: Hàm Thuận Bắc, tỉnh: Bình Thuận

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
01	K. Văn Giáp	Xã Đông Giang		
02	K. Văn Du	Xã Đông Giang		
03	K. Thị E	Xã Đông Giang		
04	K. VĂN VIỆN	Xã Đông Giang		
05	K. Thị Mỹ	-		
06	K. Văn Yên	-		
07	K. Văn Đét	-		
08	K. Văn Vĩnh	-		
09	K. Văn Đem	-		
10	K. Văn Quyết	-		
11	K. Văn Đm	-		
12	K. Văn Đét	-		
13	Hoàng Văn Năm	-		
14	Ngà Minh Thủy	-		
15	K. Văn Kế	-		

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
16	K' Thị Søren			
17	Mang Văn Canh			
18	K' Thị Sùng		Sùng 	
19	K' Thị Tím			
20	K' Thị Ấp		 Ấp	
21	Nguyễn Thanh Quang		Quang	
22	K' Thị Hồng		Hồng	
23	Ngô Minh Chiến		Minh Chiến	
24	K' Thị Yên		Yên	
25	K' Thị Slim			
26	K' Văn Nam		Nam	
27	K' Văn Tĩnh		Tĩnh	
28	K' Văn Hùng		Hùng	(còn ký)
29	K' Văn Thảo		Thảo	
30	K' Thị Yến		Yến	Hệ KV đời
31	K' Thị Hân			Hệ KV đời
32	K' Văn Rai			
33	K' Văn Diệp			
34	K' Văn Đình		Đình	
35	K' Văn Chiêng			
36	K' Văn Dẫn			
37	Chị Bích Tuyết		Bích	
38	K' Liên Liên		Liên	
39	Liên Liên @ Hoa		 (Liên)	

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Đồng, Giàng, ngày 13 tháng 7 năm 2013

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

(S-PPTA for Loan 2357-VIE)

DANH SÁCH THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP

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

Tên tiêu dự án: Nâng cấp đập Saloun và hệ thống thủy lợi
 Xã: Đồng, Giàng, huyện: Kim Xuyên, tỉnh: Quảng Bình

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
01	lc Văn Sửu	xóm 6, thôn 3	Sau	
02	lc Văn Chính	xóm 9, thôn 2	Thos	
03	lc Văn Vinh	xóm 4, thôn 2		
04	lc ^{Chánh} Bình	xóm 9, thôn 2		
05	lc Văn (Ri)	xóm 6, thôn 3	lc	lc v thôn 3
05	lc Văn Phước	xóm 5, thôn 1	Phu	
07	lc Văn Văn	xóm 6, thôn 3	V. N	
08	lc Văn Tuấn	xóm 6, thôn 3	Quang	
09	lc Ngô Minh Lũc	xóm 6, thôn 3	N	
10	lc Bình Sinh	xóm 6, thôn 3	Sau	
11	lc Văn Bình	xóm 2, thôn 2	Sinh	
12	lc Huỳnh Đức Năm	xóm 3, thôn 2		
13	lc Huỳnh Văn Đạp	xóm 6, thôn 3	Đạp	
14	lc Bình Hấn	xóm 6, thôn 3	H	
15	lc Bình Hà	xóm 6, thôn 3	H	
16	lc Bình Văn	xóm 6, thôn 3	H	

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ	Ký tên	Ghi chú
17	Kc Văn Báo	Xóm 6, Nhóm III		
18	Kc Chí Hân	Xóm 4, Nhóm II		
19	Kc Chí Đa	Xóm 6, Nhóm III	Đan	
20	Kc Chí Sơn	Xóm 9, Nhóm II		
	Phạm Chí Hùng	CT HỒI PH		
	Nguyễn Như Điển	CT UBND xã		
	Kc Văn Sơn	ĐCT HẠM xã		
	Nguyễn Văn Đạt			
21				

Đại diện cộng đồng



Đại diện UBND xã



Đại diện Ban QLDA tỉnh



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Vũ Chí Nam

Đại diện tư vấn

ANNEX 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATION



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**Integrated Rural Development Section Project in the Central Provinces
- Additional Financing
(ADB Loans 2357-VIE)**

(xxxiii)

DOCUMENTATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

(xxxiv) SUBPROJECT:

(xxxv) Upgrading of Saloun reservoir, Dong Giang commune, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province

(xxxvi)

(xxxvii) DATE, TIME, AND VENUE / LOCATION in the second public consultant

(xxxviii) Date 13 July 2013, Dong Giang commune, Ham Thuan Bac District, Binh Thuan Province.

(xxxix)

(xl) ATTENDANCE:

Communes	Total Attendance		Ethnic Minority Attendance	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dong Giang	15	9	14	8

(xli) PROGRAM:

Topic / Activity	Responsible Person / Entity
Introduction participants of the commune, and objectives the consultation meeting	A representative of the Commune People's Committee
Presentation the project origin, reasons for consultation, the composition of consultants	Representatives of the Provincial Project Management Unit
Presentation detailed specifications of the sub-projects: road length, width, road grades, road types, and etc...	Project designer
Presentation ADB resettlement policies, the policy framework of the Government of Vietnam, provincial policies	Safeguard consultants

and the policy framework of sub-projects: the conditions of eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance if state revenues land.	
Consultation on: the compensation and resettlement plan for the subproject, replacement cost, measures to support relocation and resettlement required by the sub-project; the project implementation plan; the environmental impacts and mitigation measures.	Safeguard consultants
Consultation on the grievances and grievances redress.	Safeguard consultants
Consultation on issues related to gender.	Safeguard consultants
Consultation on issues related to ethnic minorities.	Safeguard consultants

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Table 14: Matrix of issues and concerns

No.	Issue Raised		Response on Issue Raised	
	Issue	Who Raised the Issue/ Suggestion	Response	Person / Sector Who Responded to the Issue/ Suggestion
1	We support the project and thanks for helping our life. We have many difficulties in our life	K' Van Vinh, Dong Giang Commune	We will try our best to implement the project well.	Safeguard consultant
2	How to to ensure the construction of the subproject will not damage public and private assets and how to maintain the road in the long run?	K' Van Phuoc, Dong Giang Commune	-The construction contractor will have instructions, detailed technical transfer of protection during use and will be monitored by the community in the process of operation. And contractor will have to the reasonable methods of construction workers and management measures to ensure public order and safety for residents	Safeguard consultant
3	The land buying and selling prices are timely and spatially variant, to be fair and to avoid grievance, we prefer to get compensation based on the prices regulated by the province.	Huynh Thuc Gon, Dong Giang Commune	We will consider this and will select the most suitable price for compensation	Safeguard consultant
4	The construction materials should be neatly put in one side of the canal during the construction time, and al the holes must be filled in after the construction.	K' Van Thanh, Dong Giang Commune	The contractor is required to do that.	Safeguard consultant

5	After land acquisition, is there any job training for women whose land affected to work onsite?	Nguyen Nhu Dien, Chairman of Dong Giang Commune	Women can join the income restoration program organized by the District.	Safeguard consultant
6	In case the local people would like to participate into the Commune Monitoring Board, is it possible?	K' Thi Srum, Hamlet No. 2, Dong Giang Commune	All of you are encouraged to monitor the project because it is your project.	Safeguard consultant

General agreements: All participants highly agreed with the technical informations of the subproject. Affected household completely agreed with the compensation and assistance policies. They all hope to have upgraded road soon.

(xlii)

PREPARED BY:

Dinh Kieu Oanh

Tran Thuy Hai

II. ANNEX 3. QUESTIONNAIRES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD The Integrated Rural Development Sector Project in the Central Provinces

CODE: ___/___/___; Date: ___/___/2013

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=Kinh; 4=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

- 1- Permanent affected household 2- Temporary affected household
 3- Both 1 and 2

5. Affected assets:

- 1 - House 2- residential land 3- agriculture land 4- Garden
 5- Pond/lake 6- Trees 7- crop 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	

Item	Quality	Unit	Quantity
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	m²	

Surveyor

Household representative

ANNEX 4: RESULTS OF REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY

No.	Items	Unit	Data		
			Provincial price (VND)	Replacement price (103đ)	Compensation price (VND)
1	Annual crop land	m ²	9.000	9.000	9.000
2	Crop on land	m ²	3.700	3.300-3.500	3.700

Na = not available

ANNEX 5: AH CHARACTERISTICS

No.	Name	Gender	Education	Family member	Ethnic	Household type		
						Women headed	Poor	Social Policy
	Dong Giang Commune							
1	K' Văn Ghẹo	Male	5/12	4	K'ho			
2	K' Văn Ôm	Male	9/12	6	K'ho			
3	K' Văn Chiêng	Male	3/12	3	K'ho			x
4	K' Văn Đình	Male	12/12	4	K'ho			
5	K' Văn Nhìn	Male	2/12	4	K'ho			
6	K' Văn Tình	Male	9/12	6	K'ho			
7	K' Văn Đồi	Male	2/12	6	K'ho			
8	Mang Thị Phên	Female	1/12	4	Rai	x		
9	K' Văn Quyết	Male	3/12	4	K'ho			
10	K' Văn Liêm	Male	2/12	4	K'ho			
11	K' Văn Dơm	Male	2/12	4	K'ho			
12	K' Văn Thịnh	Male	9/12	4	K'ho			
13	K' Thị Hiền	Female	3/12	5	K'ho	X		
14	K' Văn Tục	Male	2/12	5	K'ho			
15	K' Văn Kê	Male	5/12	6	K'ho			
16	K' Văn Dảnh	Male	3/12	5	K'ho			

17	K' Thị Sớm	Female	1/12	7	K'ho	X	x	
18	K' Văn Bôm	Male	1/12	4	K'ho			
19	K' Hào	Male	3/12	4	K'ho			
20	K' Văn Tiệp	Male	12/12	3	K'ho			
21	K' Văn Dên	Male	9/12	5	K'ho			x
22	Mang Văn Phú (C)	Male	2/12		Rai		X	
23	Mang Văn Thoại	Male	1/12		Rai		X	
24	K' Văn Danh	Male	1/12		K'ho			
25	Hoàng Văn Chiến	Male	1/12		Rai			X
26	Mang Văn Canh (B)	Male	12/12		Rai		X	
27	K' Văn Lên	Male	1/12		K'ho			
28	K' Văn Múc	Male	3/12		K'ho			
29	K' Văn Thanh	Male	9/12		K'ho			
30	K' Thị Sréo	Female	12/12		K'ho	X		
31	K' Thị Srung	Female	1/12		K'ho	X	X	x
32	K' Văn Vĩnh	Male	1/12		K'ho			
33	Nga Minh Thống	Male	12/12		K'ho		x	x
34	K' Văn Thành	Male	5/12		K'ho			
35	K' Thị Tím	Female	5/12		K'ho	X	X	
36	K' Văn Din	Male	5/12		K'ho			
37	Huỳnh Thúc Gòn	Male	12/12		K'ho			
38	Nga Minh Chiến	Male	12/12		K'ho		X	
39	K' Văn Ninh	Male	5/12		K'ho			
40	K' Văn Thảo	Male	5/12		K'ho			X
41	K' Rong Dít	Male	5/12		K'ho			X
42	K' Văn Nam	Male	3/12		K'ho		X	
43	K' Văn Rai	Male	9/12		K'ho			
44	Phạm Quang Dục	Male	9/12		Kinh			
45	K' Văn Giang	Male	12/12		K'ho			
46	K' Văn Vinh	Male	9/12		K'ho			
47	K' Văn Hề	Male	9/12		K'ho			
48	K' Văn Hùng	Male	5/12		K'ho			
49	K' Văn Thơn	Male	3/12		K'ho			
50	K' Văn Díp	Male	3/12		K'ho			X
51	Giai Văn Yên	Male	2/12		K'ho			
52	K' Văn Phước	Male	5/12		K'ho			
53	Hoàng Chiến Thắng	Male	12/12		K'ho			

ANNEX 6: IOL RESULTS

IOL on land acquisition

No.	Name	Total productive land (m ²)	Acquired land (m ²)		Of which (m ²)
			Cropland (m ²)	Percentage of affected land(%)	Paddy
1	K' Văn Gheo	25,000	844	3.3	844
2	K' Văn Ôm	20,000	512	2.5	512
3	K' Văn Chiêng	20,000	614	3	614
4	K' Văn Đình	10,000	595	6	595
5	K' Văn Nhỉnh	20,000	493	2.5	493
6	K' Văn Tinh	10,000	337	3.4	337
7	K' Văn Đồi	20,000	613	3.1	613
8	Mang Thị Phên	10,000	209	2.1	209
9	K' Văn Quyết	20,000	119	0.6	119
10	K' Văn Liêm	20,000	93	0.5	93
11	K' Văn Dơm	20,000	71	0.4	71
12	K' Văn Thịnh	30,000	193	0.6	193
13	K' Thị Hiền	8,000	135	1.7	135
14	K' Văn Tục	3,000	108	3.6	108
15	K' Văn Kê	25,000	20	0.9	20
16	K' Văn Dánh	30,000	1,712	5.7	1,712
17	K' Thị Sớm	15,000	672	4.5	672
18	K' Văn Bôm	7,700	474	6.2	474
19	K' Hào	7,000	365	5.2	365
20	K' Văn Tiếp	10,000	590	5.9	590
21	K' Văn Dên	13,000	1,137	8.7	1,137
22	Mang Văn Phú (C)	15,000	579	3.9	579
23	Mang Văn Thoại	16,000	589	3.7	589
24	K' Văn Danh	20,000	201	1.0	201
25	Hoàng Văn Chiến	25,000	1,207	4.8	1,207
26	Mang Văn Canh (B)	15,000	661	4.4	661
27	K' Văn Lên	10,000	898	8.9	898
28	K' Văn Mực	20,000	765	3.8	765
29	K' Văn Thanh	17,700	639	3.6	639
30	K' Thị Sreo	15,000	505	3.4	505
31	K' Thị Srung	18,000	341	1.9	341
32	K' Văn Vĩnh	25,000	425	1.7	425
33	Nga Minh Thống	13,000	441	3.4	441
34	K' Văn Thành	15,000	54	0.4	54
35	K' Thị Tim	12,500	613	4.9	613
36	K' Văn Dìn	20,000	541	2.7	541
37	Huỳnh Thúc Gòn	10,000	783	7.8	783
38	Nga Minh Chiến	17,000	1,199	7.1	1,199
39	K' Văn Ninh	14,500	99	0.7	99
40	K' Văn Thảo	20,000	755	3.8	755
41	K' Rong Dít	15,000	333	2.2	333

No.	Name	Total productive land (m ²)	Acquired land (m ²)		Of which (m ²)
			Cropland (m ²)	Percentage of affected land(%)	Paddy
42	K' Văn Nam	10,000	544	5.4	544
43	K' Văn Rai	20,000	472	2.4	472
44	Phạm Quang Dục	45,000	647	1.4	647
45	K' Văn Giang	11,300	872	7.7	872
46	K' Văn Vinh	14,500	1,066	7.4	1,066
47	K' Văn Hề	12,000	143	1.2	143
48	K' Văn Hùng	20,000	175	0.9	175
49	K' Văn Thơn	20,000	377	1.9	377
50	K' Văn Díp	15,000	273	1.8	273
51	Giai Văn Yên	20,000	213	1.0	213
52	K' Văn Phước	14,500	494	3.4	494
53	Hoàng Chiến Thắng	20,000	513	2.6	513
54	UBND xã		3,584		3,584
	Total		30.907		30.907