

Resettlement Plan

Updated Resettlement Plan for Nghi Xuyen pumping station
Sub-project

October 2012

VIE: Strengthening Water Management and
Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Project

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	VND 20,870

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AP	Affected person
BHH	Bac Hung Hai
CPMO	Central Project Management Office
CPO	Central Project Office
CPC	Commune Peoples' Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
DRC	District Compensation, Assistance, resettlement Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District Peoples' Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PPC	Provincial Peoples' Committee
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
VND	Vietnamese dong
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

m (Meter)	–	Is the base unit of length
m ² (Square meter)	–	A system of units used to measure areas
m ³ (Volume)	–	A system of units used to measure the spaces, that an object or substance occupies.
kg (Kilogram)	–	A decimal unit of weight based on the gram

GLOSSARY

- Affected people (APs) - Means any person or group of persons, household, firm, state or private institution who, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
- Within a household, the concept of affected household will include members living in a house and operating as an individual economic unit, who are negatively affected by Project or any phase of the project.
- 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.
- Compensation - Means that the payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land for land) to replace the lost land, housing, income and other assets caused by a project. The compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost; this principle is the asset valuation measure to compensate the loss in current market price, plus transaction costs if any such as administrative, taxes, registration costs and other expenses. In case affected place do not have market, a compensation structure will be adopted in order to facilitate affected people

to restore livelihood at least equal to their living standard at the time of ownership, being displaced or restricted access.

- Cut-off date - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of land in the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as AP without land occupation discrimination. In this Project, the cut-off date was 09th June 2012. Any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.
- Host Community - Means the community has been already in/or near the area where APs relocate to.
- Income restoration - This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
- Inventory of Losses (IOL) - This is the process which all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project area are identified, measured. Their owners are identified; their exact location is pinpointed; and their replacement costs are calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
- Land Acquisition - Refers to the process in which AP is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Rehabilitation - This refers to the assistance in cash or in kind provided to APs losing re-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	-	Means the relocation of affected household apart from their settlement place.
Replacement cost	-	The total needed cost to replace affected assets and income including transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and LURC allocating costs.
Resettlement	-	This includes all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on AP's property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	-	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Replacement Cost Study	-	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Severely affected households	-	This refers to affected households who (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or source of income due to the Project, and/or (ii) have to relocate.
Vulnerable groups	-	These are distinct groups of people who might be relatively affected or face the risk of being further marginalized by the impacts of resettlement specifically including: (i) female, elderly, invalid headed households, preferential policy, war invalid (ii) households falling in poverty standard, (iii) landless households, and (iv) ethnic minorities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Project funded by ADB and French Development Agency aims to support the Vietnam Government in strengthening qualified engineers and technicians in irrigation management training; improve distribution of irrigation and drainage service for Bac Hung Hai irrigation system by enhancing management, building new infrastructure and upgrading the existing water system, and increasing productivity in order to increase income of people in the project area.

Nghi Xuyen sub-project: under Component II of the project - Construction and Rehabilitation of BHH Irrigation and Drainage Infrastructure: include building a new pumping station in Thanh Cong and Chi Tan communes, Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen province.

Impact assessment survey: The survey has been conducted to collecting data for preparation of Nghi Xuyen sub-project resettlement plan including: inventory of losses for 100% affected households; socio-economic surveys for 100% affected households; community consultation for affected households and local communities; rapid evaluation of market price and replacement cost as the basis of calculating compensation and assistance costs for sub-project affected households.

Level of impacts: The implementation of Nghi Xuyen sub-project affects the area of productive land, houses and structures, livelihood of 137 households (678 people) of which 59 households are severely impacted as losing more than 10% of agricultural land and 78 households are marginally impacted. Only few households are impacted on houses and structures which were built on leased land for the purpose of controlling crops and trees **so there is no relocated household**. No ethnic minority live in **the** sub-project area.

Legal framework: Policy framework for compensation, assistance and resettlement applied to project was established based on the current laws and regulations of the Government of Vietnam on land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and ADB's policies on Involuntary Resettlement stipulated in Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009). In case of differences between the provisions of the Government and the ADB, the regulations, policies

and procedures of ADB are applied. The Resettlement Policy Framework of the project is set up and approved by the Government and ADB based on the principle of ensuring fairness and maximizing the benefit of affected people irrespective of their land use rights; support special assistance for the poor and vulnerable so they can improve their lives after the compensation and resettlement.

The entitlements of affected persons (AP) are presented in the Entitlement Matrix in the Resettlement Plan and correspond to the impacts identified during the process of IOL and socio-economic survey (SES). The entitlements have been updated during project implementation to ensure that losses will be restored or improved.

Information dissemination and community consultation: The community consultation meetings and focus group discussions with affected households, local officials and organizations have been implemented in the resettlement planning process. The policy of Project, the relocation options, the income restoration plan, and the grievance redress mechanism have been discussed in these meetings. Recommendations, suggestions and requests of affected households were raised and brought into the resettlement plan.

Grievance mechanism: All grievances and complaints of APs concerning land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Project will be resolved through negotiation to achieve consensus. Then the grievance resolution process will be made in three steps before being taken to court as final remedy. The grievance mechanism was disclosed to APs during public consultations.

Implementation arrangement: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the managing agency has established Central Project Management Office (CPMO) under the Central Project Office (CPO). Under this sub-project, the CPMO keeps also the role of implementing agency. The CPMO coordinates with Hung Yen People's Committee, DPC and DRC to ensure compensation and assistance is implemented in compliance with provisions of this RP.

Cost for compensation, assistance and resettlement: The costs of compensation, support and resettlement have been updated in August 2012 at the

time of DMS based on results of replacement cost survey conducted by CPMO and DRC in March 2012.

The total cost of compensation, assistance and resettlement for Nghi Xuyen sub-project is 21.192 billion VND (approximately US \$1,015,469.07).

Monitoring and Evaluation: the implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly, internally and externally to help ensure that the RP is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts are adequate and effective.

Primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with CPMO. The role of internal monitoring and evaluation is to assess: (i) Compliance with the agreed Resettlement Plan; (ii) The availability of resources and the efficient and effective use of these resources to implement land acquisition; (iii) That resettlement institutions are well-functioning during the course of project implementation; (vi) problems if any and remedial actions.

CPMO will engage an external monitoring agency (EMA) to conduct external monitoring of RP implementation including Nghi Xuyen sub-project. The main objective of external monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of (i) achievement of resettlement objectives; (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods; (iii) restoration and/or improvement of the economic and social base of the affected people; (iv) effectiveness and sustainability of project resettlement implementation; and (v) effective level for mitigation measures.

Strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning will also be drawn from the monitoring and evaluation of Nghi Xuyen sub-project resettlement. This is possible through a Post-Resettlement Implementation Evaluation Study that will be carried out in 6-12 months following completion of all resettlement activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview of Project

The Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Project co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) were approved by GOV in Decision No. 2272/TTg-HTQT dated 18/11/ 2009.

The project has three main components as below:

- Component 1- Construction of major portion of first phase of the Pho Hien campus of Water Resource University (WRU): comprising a well-balanced, functional mix of educational facilities sufficient for about 13,400 students and dormitories for 30% of them by 2016.
- Component 2 - Construction and Rehabilitation of BHH Irrigation and Drainage Infrastructure: including construction of eight new pumping stations and the rehabilitation of two existing pumping stations for irrigation, drainage and dual purposes in the BHH system.
- Component 3 - Strengthening capacity of BHH service providers: strengthen the capacity of water management organizations on a pilot basis in Gia Binh area of Bac Ninh province, and improve management information throughout the BHH system with the establishment of a first phase supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The objectives of the Project are twofold:

- To enhance the training of qualified engineers and technicians in water management by expanding WRU, building infrastructure, supporting teaching equipment, materials and methods at the WRU in its campus and the new campus in Pho Hien, Hung Yen province.
- To improve distribution of irrigation and drainage service in the BHH scheme by improving management and by constructing new infrastructures together with upgrading of existing irrigation systems.

The BHH scheme is located in the heart of the Red River Delta. The scheme was built in 1959 with a total length of irrigation and drainage canals of about 250 km. This is the oldest and most important scheme in the Red River Delta.

The BHH scheme is located in 4 provinces: Hung Yen, Hai Duong, Bac Ninh and Hanoi city. The BHH scheme is bounded by 4 major rivers: Duong River to the North, Luoc River to the South, Red river to the West, and Thai Binh River to the East. The total area of the system is 192,045 ha, including 142,479 ha of agricultural land.

1.2. Introduction of Nghi Xuyen Sub-project

One of sub-projects located in Hung Yen province, Nghi Xuyen pumping station is built in Thanh Cong and Chi Tan communes, to provide active drainage for 8,274 hectares of south of Khoai Chau region including communes like Chi Tan, Thanh Cong, Thuan Hung, Dai Hung, Phung Hung, Lien Khe, Binh Kieu, Dong Ket, Ham Tu, An Vi, Ong Dinh, and Khoai Chau town. The pumping station includes 11 vertical pumps; capacity of 198,000 m³/h. Besides the pump house as main element, this sub-project includes also an intake channel with 150m of length, a suction basin, a discharge basin, discharge channel and under dyke sluice. To build these civil works, it requires some land and affects trees/crops of farmers.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND LEVEL OF IMPACTS

2.1. Survey process

Survey activities were implemented in the area of constructing sub-project of Nghi Xuyen pumping station located in Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen Province from 19/4 to 7/5/2011 and updated from 20th January to beginning of June 2012.

Nghi Xuyen pumping station sub-project impacts on the land of Chi Tan and Thanh Cong communes. The field survey activities, which include detailed measurement survey (DMS), socio-economic survey of 100% affected households, community consultations, focus group discussions with different affected households and with relevant parties have been done in 2011 and in February and March 2012 by DRC.

Detailed measurement survey (DMS): Based on the design drawings and cadastral maps, the resettlement team carried out detailed measurement survey of land acquisition and enumerated all impacts on assets and land of households in the area of sub-project. The detailed measurement was carried out with the participation of masters of affected households.

Quick replacement cost study: a quick replacement cost study was implemented by DRC and CPCs in February and March 2012 to determine replacement cost of land and other affected assets as the basis for estimating the cost of compensation, assistance, and resettlement for sub-project.

The principal methods of survey are (i) determining transaction price (purchase and selling price) of land use rights in sub-project areas, (ii) determining the market price of trees and crops via group discussion with AHs.

2.2. Level of impacts

2.2.1 Impact on households

The subproject affects 137 HHs, of which 59 HHs are severely affected due to losing more than 10% of productive land, and 78 HHs are marginally affected because of losing less than 10% of productive land or leased land of communes. No ethnic minority people live in the subproject area. Among 137 AHs, there are 19 vulnerably affected HHs, of which female headed, poor HHs and preferential policy, war invalid HHs are 11, 8 and 3, respectively (3 HHs are in both types of

vulnerable). Besides, the subproject also acquires public land of 2 communes. The sub-project does not acquire the residential land of any HHs. Only 4 HHs have structures affected which are used for controlling crops and trees, not for shelter. Therefore, there is not any relocated household due to land acquisition of the subproject. Out of 137 AHs, 37 AHs are affected their leased land of communes, 74 and 27 AHs are affected permanently and temporarily their own agricultural land, respectively (one household is both temporarily and permanently affected on leased land) as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Impacts on households

No.	Commune	Number of APs	Number of AHs	Number of severely AHs	Number of marginally AHs	Number of vulnerable AHs ¹	Number of permanently affected HHs	Number of temporarily affected HHs
1	Chi Tan	248	54	16	38	3	18	27
2	Thanh Cong	430	83	43	40	16	56	0
Total of Nghi Xuyen sub-project		678	137	59	78	19	74	27

Source: DMS data and results of socioeconomic survey provided by DRC.

Note: ¹ among the vulnerable households, there are 3 HHs who are under both types of vulnerable household;

2.2.2. Impacts on lands

2.2.2.1. Permanent impacts on land

Nghi Xuyen sub-project permanently affects total area of 120,167.6 m² land including 30,638.6 m² of agriculture land; and 89,529m² of commune land of which 51,585 m² is leased land for aquaculture, 35,814m² for cultivation and 2,130 m² of traffic land, taking about 74.5% of total affected land area. There is no impact on residential land under this sub-project.

Details of the permanently affected land are shown in Table 2 below. Details of severely permanent impact on agricultural land of individual households are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Types of permanently affected land

	Unit	Total of affected land		
		Permanently affected	Temporarily affected	Total
Productive land	m ²	30,638.6	9,516.8	40,155.4
Residential land	m ²	0		0
Garden land	m ²	0		0
Communal agricultural land, aquaculture land, irrigation	m ²	89,529	25,041	114,570
Total	m²	120,167.6	34,557.8	154,725.4

Source: DMS data provided by DRC

2.2.2.2. Temporary impacts on land

During construction process, Nghi Xuyen sub-project temporarily acquires 34,557.8 m² of which 9,156.8 m² is agricultural land and 25,041 m² are leased agricultural lands for gathering machinery, building materials, worker camps. There are only crops planted on this land.

2.2.3. Impacts on trees and crops

Nghi Xuyen sub-project affects 5,085 trees of all kinds (mainly banana, eucalyptus and bamboo); 146,688 m² includes 45,679 m² of rice field, 39,384 m² of annual plant like saffron and peanut and 61,625 m² of fishing pond. The number of affected trees and crops of each household are listed in detail of each type in Appendix 2.

Table 3. Affected Trees, crops

Commune	Tree	Rice (m ²)	Saffron and peanut (m ²)	Fishing pond (m ²)
Chi Tan	1,943	0	31,512	36,991
Thanh Cong	3,142	45,679	7,872	24,634
Total	5,085	45,679	39,384	61,625

Source: DMS data provided by DRCs

2.2.4. Impacts on houses and structures

Nghi Xuyen sub-project only affects houses and structures which were built on the leased land of 4 households. The total house area affected is 59.62 m² of grade-4 houses of 3 households. And the remaining household is only affected other secondary structures. Even though those 3 households are entirely affected their grade-4 houses and other structures but they have not relocated because these houses are used for controlling crops and trees, not for shelter. They have main houses in other places.

Nghi Xuyen sub-project also affects other assets and other structures on land such as water tank, yard, well, wall.

Number of affected households and details of each type of affected structure are presented in Table 4 below. Details of impacts on houses and structures of individual households are shown in Appendix 3.

Table 4: Impacts on houses and structures

Type	Unit	Quantity	Number of AHs
Houses			
Grade 4 house	m ²	59.62	3
Structures			
Water tank	m ³	8.09	3
Yard	m ²	23.8	2
Well	Item	1	1
Brick Wall	m ²	24.5	1

Source: DMS data provided by DRCs

2.2.5. Impacts on livelihood and income sources

Nghi Xuyen sub-project permanently affects the land area of 90 households (558 people) in Chi Tan and Thanh Cong communes, of which 59 households are severely affected as losing more than 10% of total existing cultivated land area and the remaining households are marginally impacted as they lose less than 10% of total existing cultivated land area or are only acquired the agricultural lease land managed by communes. Among 59 severely affected households, there are 16 households from Chi Tan commune and 43 households from Thanh Cong commune. Besides the assistance allowances as stipulated by project policy,

according to the results of in-depth interviews of CPC leader and women union, these households will receive further support like to be prior to attend in the available poor reduction and extensive agriculture programs of district and to get the loan for extension of their farming work from social policy bank especially for vulnerable households as a measure to restore their income. One member of household will be prior to attend the vocational training course free of charge to help them to find the job and change the occupation more easily. The levels of impact on land of severely affected households are shown in Appendix 1 and the characters of vulnerable households are shown in Appendix 4.

2.2.6. Impacts on community assets

Nghi Xuyen sub-project does not affect any public assets. No cultural/historical structures are affected by the sub-project.

2.3. Measures to mitigate the Sub-project's impacts

Measures to mitigate the level of impacts were comprehensively considered by the Provincial Project Management Unit, design consultancy unit and local authorities. The following measures to mitigate impact of land acquisition have been implemented:

- (i) Selecting the optimal design to minimize area of land acquired by sub-project.
- (ii) Using communal land, vacant land to gather the machinery, building materials, avoiding impacts on land and assets of residents.
- (iii) Construction process will be closely monitored by the community and monitoring units in order to minimize the bulldozed land dropping within land acquisition scope that affects more surrounding land of households.
- (iv) The construction will not be conducted until annual trees and crops of households are completely harvested; People have rights to use perennial trees after they are felled.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

3.1. Socioeconomic information of affected community

The socio-economic survey was conducted for 100% of affected households (including severely and marginally affected households) to collect information about these households, including age, sex, occupation, sources of income, average income, education level of household's heads and members, as well as plan of the households after receiving compensation and assistance of the project. The socio-economic information of affected communities (commune and village) were also collected and processed. Methods of socio-economic survey include questionnaires, key-informant interview, focus group discussions, village meetings, observation, participation and the collection of available statistics and the synthesis report of the local socio-economic situation.

Nghi Xuyen pumping station is located in Chi Tan and Thanh Cong communes, Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen province.

Chi Tan Commune (Khoai Chau District): the economic growth in 2011 reached 12.5%. Total revenue of commune reached 91.2 billion VND of which agricultural production value reached 37.4 billion VND (accounting for 41%). Besides rice growing area with annual average output of 12.9 tonnes / ha, Chi Tan commune is also well-known for great peanut and saffron growing area with the average revenue is 310 million VND per hectare. Parallel with growing saffron, factories was established to turn saffron's into finished products, of which Nghi Xuyen hamlet has two relatively large scale ones.

The population of the commune by end of 2011 is 6,420 people, with 1,600 households. The average size of household is 4.0 persons / household. Income per capita in 2011 reached 15.4 million VND per year. Number of poor households in 2011 was 112, accounting for 7%.

Social and cultural fields have continuous progresses. People's life is basically stable. Quality and efficiency of education is improved. 100% of children at school age come to school. The rate of graduated secondary school students entering high schools was 98%. The rate of natural population growth maintained at the rate of 0.75%.

Thanh Cong commune is located close to Chi Tan. The population of commune in 2011 is 8,915 people with 1,721 households. The average size of household is 5.18 persons / household. The total revenue of the commune was 143.97 billions VND. The income per capita of commune in 2011 was 17.5 million VND / year. Number of poor households in the commune in 2011 was 174, accounting for 10.1%.

Social and cultural situation of the commune: 100% of children have entered grade 1. The rate of graduated secondary school students entering high schools was 98.5%. In 2011, 55 students passed the entrance exam and entered colleges and universities. The rate of natural population growth was slightly decreased at the rate of 1.21%. In health, in 2011 a total of 3,858 persons were examined and treated medically.

3.2. Socio-economic information of affected people

A socio-economic survey by questionnaire for households likely to be affected by the sub-project was carried out to 100% affected households. Questionnaire survey method was used in combination with in-depth interviews, focus group discussions for groups of households such as female headed households, poor and families in preferential policy and households severely affected.

Total number of households affected by Nghi Xuyen sub-project is 137 households with 685 people. The average size of household is 5 persons / household. Among 137 AHs, 8 households (representing 5.83%) are considered poor families; 11 households (representing 8.76%) are female headed households and 3 households are families in preferential policy, war invalid (representing 2.19%). Specific statistics of vulnerable households of each commune are presented in Appendix 4.

Analysis of the socio-economic data shows that 76/137 affected householders are farmers and have the main income from farm works (55.5%). And the women are more engaged in agricultural work than men. 36/137 affected householders have main incomes from small business (26.28%) as they are the mobile sellers in Hanoi and some of them have small shops in the district market, however they have the secondary income from farm work. The non-agricultural employment as masons, wood workers accounts for a small rate (6.57%). The ability to restore

livelihoods after land acquisition of affected households in this sub-project will not be too difficult for majority of affected households because their household members also have other jobs like workers in factory or mobile sellers in Hanoi. However some of affected households who are poor and binding on land, it is necessary to have special support or assistance for them. Via group discussion with leaders of communes and women union, such households will be prioritized to attend in the poor reduction program of district and province and one member will be joined in vocational training program.

Table 5. Occupation structure of affected householders

Occupation	Main occupation		Secondary occupation	
	(Household)	(%)	(Household)	(%)
Farming	76	55.47	55	90.16
Aquaculture growing	5	3.65	0	0
Mobile sellers, small business	36	26.28	6	9.84
Official	2	1.46	0	0
Non- agricultural employee like mason, wood worker,	9	6.57	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0
Retirement, Social pensioner	5	3.65	0	0
Others like workshop owners, contractor	4	2.92	0	0
Total	137	100	61	100

Source: Results of Socioeconomic survey

The average age of the affected householders is 55 years old. Among the householders, there were 63 persons who have already graduated from secondary school, 23 ones graduated from high school and only 1 household in the area is illiterate. Details are presented in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Educational Level of householders

Educational Level	Number of Householders	Male headed Households	Female headed Households
Not attending school	0	0	0
Illiterate	1	0	1
Graduated from Primary school	3	2	1
Not yet graduated from secondary school	16	10	6
Graduated from secondary school	63	36	27
Not yet graduated from high school	29	19	10
Graduated from high school	23	22	1
Vocational	1	1	0
Graduated from University	1	1	0
Post-graduated	0	0	0
Total	137	91	46

Source: Results of Socioeconomic survey

In the area affected by the sub-projects, agricultural land is mainly used to grow high value crops such as peanuts and saffron like in Chi Tan commune meanwhile some households in both Thanh Cong and Chi Tan build modern farms by combining fish ponds, high value fruit trees and ornamental plants, which also provide significant income for households. Therefore, the average annual incomes of households in Thanh Cong and Chi Tan are 87.5 million VND and 77.0 million VND respectively.

Among 137 affected households, there are 8 poor households (accounting for 5.84%). The average annual income of these households is only about 25.8 million VND while the average annual income of AHs in 2 affected communes was 77.0 and 87.5 million VND.

Table 7. Annual average income of affected households

(Unit: million VND)

Annual income	Thanh Cong commune	Chi Tan commune
Average income	87.5	77.0
Maximum	767	600
Minimum	14.4	9.6

Source: Results of Socioeconomic survey

Gender issues

Table 8 shows the division of housework among affected households' members. The Survey results show that the majority of housework is done by men and women including agricultural activities, chores and community activities. However, many household chores such as cooking, cleaning and caring for children are done by women rather than men: 86.4% of surveyed households said that the cooking is done by women; 3.4% households said only men are in charge and 10.2% of households showed that both men and women share these tasks. From 66.7% to 100% of households said that both men and women together take on income-generating activities, with the exception that only men go to work in other provinces or cities. For meetings, decision making and participation in local discussions, women share fully in the discussions and participate equally with men.

Table 8: Labor division in households

Type of work	Both (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
Land preparation	74.1	6.9	19.0
Rice planting	73.3	0.0	26.7
Sowing	73.3	0.0	26.7
Plucking up weeds	80.0	4.0	16.0
Pesticides spraying	77.5	20.0	2.5
Harvesting	91.3	0.0	8.7
Cattle breeding	100.0	0.0	0.0
Business	66.7	0.0	33.3
Official works	46.2	38.5	15.4
Employed in other provinces	0.0	50.0	50.0
Housework			
Cooking	10.2	3.4	86.4
Cleaning	43.3	3.0	53.7
Fetching water	45.5	0.0	54.5
Fetching firewood	46.2	0.0	53.8
Taking care children	47.8	0.0	52.2
Communication			
Meeting	60.0	20.0	20.0
Making decisions	91.7	5.0	3.3
Participating in local organizations	69.8	14.3	15.9

Source: Results of Socioeconomic survey

IV. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

4.1. General

The main objectives of the participation and consultation process are to:

- a. provide complete and timely information to APs about the Project and related activities, and ensure that they are able to make fully informed decisions about matters that will directly affect their livelihoods, incomes and living standards;
- b. obtain the cooperation and participation of APs and other stakeholders for resettlement planning and implementation – that is, gather information about the needs and priorities of APs regarding compensation, relocation and other activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement planning and implementation; and, obtain the reactions of APs and other stakeholders to proposed policies and activities;
- c. ensure that local authorities will be included in resettlement planning and decision-making and that APs working in collaboration with local authorities will take part in resettlement activities, e.g., property evaluation, compensation, resettlement monitoring;
- d. reduce the potential for conflicts, as well as the risk of project delays; and
- e. enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program in a manner that best fits the needs and priorities of APs.

The consultative process include not only affected people, but also representatives of local governments in the subcomponent areas, community leaders of host communities, civil society organizations such as nongovernment organizations and members of local people's organizations (e.g., Women's Union, Fatherland Front and Farmer's Association) and, as relevant, members of ethnic minority communities. Special attention is paid to identifying the needs of vulnerable groups such as the poorest, ethnic minorities, women, children and elderly, and ensure that their views are considered in the formulation of the RP.

The following sections describe the activities relating to consultation and public disclosure that have been, or are required to be, undertaken as part of this Resettlement Plan.

4.2. Public consultation and information disclosure

The first community consultation program with households in affected villages, local leaders, local organizations and other relevant organizations was held before implementing inventory of losses (IOL) in early May 2011 for Nghi Xuyen sub-project. The community consultation was held in individual affected commune with participation of representatives of DRC, CPC leaders, the local organizations and mass organizations, affected and non-affected people in the project area.

The second round of public consultation was held in February and in March 2012 in Thanh Cong and Chi Tan communes respectively.

During consultation meeting, participants were mainly concerned about three issues including (i) compensation has to be implemented according to project policy and PPC policy for agricultural land, (ii) having special support and assistance for preferential policy, war invalid, female headed and poor household, (iii) the period of borrowing land of project is 4 years but the affected households recommended to receive the assistance for 5 years (1 additional year for improving the land).

Focus group discussions were also held by DRC with commune leaders, organizations' representatives, village leaders and households' representatives expected to be severely affected due to land acquisition as well as with female headed households. During focus group discussions, participants were mainly concerned about three issues including (i) **Checking again the land area of Mr. Phinh, Mr. Vui, Mrs. Cuc, Mrs. Lan stated in LURC against DMS results**, (ii) Reviewing the compensation rates for the crops on borrowing land, and (iii) the period of borrowing land of project is 5 years but the affected households recommended to receive the assistance for 6 years (1 additional year for improving the land).

Since the notice of land acquisition was informed by Khoai Chau DRC to AHs sooner (in November 2011) than actual schedule, so on 31st August, 2012, CPO and Khoai Chau DRC have organized another meeting with CPC leaders,

representatives of women union, farmer union and representatives of affected households in Chi Tan and Thanh Cong commune who have the land temporarily acquired to explain the period for borrowing the land of AHs that will be 4 years instead of 5 years as they were informed in group discussion. The AHs will receive the compensation for crops for 4 years plus the assistance for land improvement equivalent to the income of 1 year from saffron harvest. Due to the untimely notice of Khoai Chau DRC, the AHs have missed one harvest for saffron. To support them, CPO and Khoai Chau DRC decided to compensate them for the crops on land of missing harvest and AHs and participants in the meeting all agreed with the compensation and assistance for AHs who have land borrowed by sub-project.

The content of consultations has been recorded in minutes with signature and seal of local authorities. The minutes of consultation meetings are attached as Appendix 5.

DRC also carried out detailed consultation with severely affected households and vulnerable households in order to determine their specific requirements and preferences for rehabilitation assistance.

A copy of the final RP in Vietnamese will be restored at the office of PMU, DRC and CPC, and disclosed to APs and posted on the ADB's website.

4.2. Participation of local residents

The general principle of the project, as mentioned above, is to ensure that affected people and local communities participate in all activities and in all different phases of the project

During the preparation of Nghi Xuyen sub-project resettlement plan, households and communities have participated in the following activities:

- (i) Community consultation meetings at village about designing of subprojects
- (ii) Community consultation meetings at village level on impacts of subprojects; on policies of compensation, assistance, and resettlement; on detail implementation plan of resettlement activities and on grievance resolution mechanisms
- (iii) Households' IOL.

- (iv) Survey process for replacement cost of land and affected assets
- (v) Discussion on income restoration and livelihoods development options

During the period of updating resettlement plan, affected households also participated in the detailed measurement survey (DMS), and in the process of updating replacement costs and discussed on income restoration and livelihoods development options.

The affected households and communities will participate in implementing and monitoring the activities of compensation, assistance and resettlement, as well as income restoration and livelihood development for affected households.

V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The objectives of the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; and to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced and vulnerable persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

The policy indicates important elements in involuntary resettlement are (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance in relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance with rehabilitation so as to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the Project as before. The policy further stipulates that the absence of legal title to land cannot be considered an obstacle to allowance and compensation for non-land assets affected. All persons affected by the Project, especially the poorer, landless, and semi-landless persons should be included in the compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation package. The Safeguard Policy stipulates that those APs who are unable to demonstrate a legalizable or recognizable claim to the land being acquired will be eligible for non-land assets compensation only.

5.2. Government policy on compensation

GOV's regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement are applied in implementation arrangement of compensation and resettlement in sub-project of the Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation Project including:

- (i) Land law passed by the National Assembly on 26 November 2003.
- (ii) Decree 181/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 29 October 2004, on executing Land law.
- (iii) Decree 197/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 03 December 2004, on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires the land. This is arguably the key piece of legislation which replaces

Decree 22/CP dated 24 April 1998 which previously provided the primary basis for compensation and resettlement activities.

- (iv) Decree 198/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 03 December 2004, on charging fees on land use.
- (v) Decree 188/2004/ND-CP of the Government, dated 16 November 2004, on methods to identify tariffs and the tariff frames for different types of land.
- (vi) Decree 17/2006/ND-CP, dated 27 January 2006, relating to amendment and additions to Decrees 181/2004/ND-CP and 197/2004/ND-CP above.
- (vii) Decree 84/2007/ND-CP, on 25th May 2007 on supplementary regulations on granting land use certificate, orders and procedures for compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State acquires land and settling complaints on land.
- (viii) Circular 06/2007/TT-BTNMT, dated 15 June 2007, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment guidelines to executing Decree 84 of the Government.
- (ix) Decree 123/2007/ND-CP, dated 27 July 2007, relating to amendment and additions to Decree 188/2004/ND-CP above.
- (x) Circular 145/2007/TT-BTC, dated 6 December 2007, of the Ministry of Finance guidelines to executing Decree 123/2007/ND-CP of the Government above and replacing Circular 144/2004/TT-BTC, dated 26 November 2004, of the Ministry of Finance providing guidelines to executing Decree 188 above.
- (xi) Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, dated 13 August 2009, regulating additional planning of land use, land prices, land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (xii) Circular 14/2009/TT-TNMT, dated 16 November 2009, of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment providing guidelines on executing Decree 69/2009/ND-CP of the Government and replacing Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC, of the Ministry of Finance guiding on executing Decree 197/2004 of the Government.

- (xiii) Ordinance 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 of the National Assembly, dated 20 April 2007 on implementation of democracy in communes, wards, and townships, regulating issues for public announcement, which including public announcement of “investment projects and works and priority, implementation progress, compensation plans, assistance for land clearance and resettlement relating to project and works in communes”.

Other laws, decrees and regulations relevant to land management, land acquisition and resettlement include the Construction Law 16/2003/QH11, dated on 26 November 2003, on construction activities, rights and obligations of organization and individual investing in civil works construction and construction activities; Decree 105/2009/ND-CP of the Government, dated 11 November 2009 on the sanctioning for administrative violations in land issues; Decree No. 12/2009/NĐ-CP dated 12/2/2009 on the management of construction investment projects and replacing Decree 16/2005/ND-CP and Decree 112/2006/ND-CP on management of construction investment projects; Decree 131/2006/ND-CP, on the management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and Decree 70/2001/ND-CP, on detailed regulations of marriage and family Law implementation, stipulates that all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife; Decisions of project provinces relating to compensation and resettlement in provincial territory will be also applied for each relevant sub-project.

5.3. Hung Yen province policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement

On the basis of legal documents of Government on compensation, assistance and resettlement when the State recovers land, Hung Yen province has also issued legal documents specifying the implementation of province's policy. The current regulations on compensation, assistance and resettlement of Hung Yen are applied in sub-project RP of the Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Rehabilitation System in Hung Yen including:

- (i) Decision No. 09/2011/QĐ-UBND of Hung Yen PPC issued on 01/6/2011 promulgating the process, procedures for land acquisition, land allocation, land renting, changing the land use purpose, changing land

use right and compensation, assistance and resettlement in Hung Yen province;

- (ii) Decision No. 27/2011/QĐ-UBND of Hung Yen PPC issued on 30/12/2011 promulgating the regulations on land prices in Hung Yen province in 2012;
- (iii) Notice No.93/TB-STC dated 24/8/2012 of Hung Yen Provincial Department of Finance regulating the compensation rates, allowances for crops, trees and livestock in Hung Yen province in 2012;
- (iv) Notice No.19/TB-SXD dated 14/02/2012 of Hung Yen Provincial Department of Construction regulating the compensation rates, allowances for houses, assets and other structures in land acquisition and resettlement in Hung Yen province.
- (v) Notice No.26/TB-SXD dated 05/03/2012 supplementing the compensation rates for other structures and allowances for remove of equipment used for land acquisition in Hung Yen province.

5.4. Gaps between ADB and Government Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

Generally, Decrees 197/2004/ND-CP and the more recent Decree 69/2009/ND-CP meet the objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, however, some small differences can be found regarding the compensation of APs without legal rights to land (Land Use Rights Certificates – LURC). Preliminary enquiries reveal no illegal land users have been found in the rural areas. Table 9 presents the main areas of possible discrepancy.

Table 9: Gaps between Government Policy and ADB Policy

Key Issues	Viet Nam policy	ADB Policy	Project Policy
Definition of seriously affected households	Decree 69/2009 (Article 20(1)) states that households directly engaged in agriculture losing 30% or more of their agricultural land are entitled to life stabilization assistance.	Physical displacement from housing, and/or loss of 10% or more of APs' productive assets (income generating).	As agreed with ADB, this trigger will be 10% of productive land but special assistance will be provided for any AP HH losing more than 10% of productive land whose remaining land cannot sustain the HH.
Eligibility for compensation & assistance. Legalizable users	Decree 197/2004, Article 8, Compensation for the timely specific cases and no dispute	Affected person are entitled to compensation at replacement cost and other assistance similar to the titled users	Affected people are entitled to compensation at replacement cost and other assistance similar to the titled users
Eligibility for compensation & assistance. Non-titled users	Decree 69/2009 Article 14(1) If persons who have land recovered by the State meet conditions related to land ownership set out in Article 8 Item 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, they shall receive compensation; if they fail to meet all conditions for compensation, the Peoples' Committees of the provinces or centrally run cities shall consider providing such support. Decree 69/2009/ND-CP Article 24(4): Property attached to land which falls into one of the cases prescribed in Clauses 4, 6, 7 and 10 of Article 38 of the Land Law shall not be compensated.	Those without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.	Those without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.
Compensation of land at replacement cost	Decree 69/2009, Article 11, regarding the land price, if the PPC sets the land price at the land acquisition time does not match with the actual price of land in the market, the PPC will adjust the specific price suitably	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functions markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to level at least equivalent to those

		equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.	maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access.
Unregistered businesses	Decree 69/2009, Article 20(2) states only registered businesses are eligible for assistance. When the land used by a registered economic organization, production household, business household and the business and production must be suspended, the user shall be compensated with 30% (the highest) of the after tax income in one year subject to average income in the last 3 continuous years as certified by the tax department.	In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the borrower/client will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The borrower/client will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.	Those who are economically displaced, but who are not formally registered (e.g. unregistered businesses, employees without labor contracts) will be assisted as appropriate to ensure that their income sources are restored to at least pre-project levels. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women.
Entity that conducts the valuation of acquired assets	Provincial and cities people's committee under central authority will establish specific land prices based on the principles stated in clause 1, Article 56, Land Law Qualified organizations may provide consultancy on land prices (Article 57, Land Law)	Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets	A qualified appraiser will be engaged to conduct replacement cost surveys for the project which will be used as input by the District Compensation Boards for determining compensation amounts for PPC approval.
Provision of rehabilitation assistance	Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, Article 20 - 21: APs losing more than 30% of productive land will be entitled to living stabilization and training/job creation assistance.	Rehabilitation assistance is required for those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets and/or being physically displaced. Focus on strategies to avoid further impoverishment and create new opportunities to improve status of the poor and vulnerable people.	Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to those who lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets, being physically displaced, and households who belong to poor and vulnerable groups.

5.5. Grievance resolution mechanism

In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances. AP's can utilize their normal civil rights at any stage of the process and access their legal system without necessarily having to go through the project-established GRM. For the project, a well defined grievance redress mechanism has been established and informed to APs. All APs can send any questions to implementation agencies about their rights in relation with entitlement of compensation, compensation policy, rates, land acquisition, resettlement, allowance and income restoration.

Grievances related to any aspect of the Project will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. Complaints will pass through 3 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

First stage, at the commune level: An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaint before the receiving department of the Commune People's Committee to be received and guided for necessary procedures. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 5 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it (Note: in remote and mountainous areas, the complaint should be resolved within 15 days. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of decision of CPC, the complainants can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the DPC.

Second stage, at the district level: Upon receipt of complaint from the household, the DPC will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

Upon issuance of decision of DPC, the complainants can make an appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the PPC.

Third Stage, at the provincial level: Upon receipt of complaint from the household, the PPC will have 30 days (or 45 days in remote and mountainous areas) following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints.

Upon issuance of decision of PPC, the household can make an appeal within 45 days. If the second decision has been issued and the household is still not satisfied with the decision, the household can elevate his/her complaint to the court within 45 days.

Final stage, the Court of Law Arbitrates: Should the complainant file his/her case to the court and the court rule in favor of the complainant, then Provincial government agency will have to increase the compensation at a level to be decided by the court. In case the court will rule in favor of PPC, the complainant will have to receive compensation as described in the approved compensation plan and obey all requirements of land clearance.

To assure that the mechanism described above is pragmatic and acceptable to APs, consultation with local authorities and affected communities about this mechanism is needed, particularly consultation with vulnerable groups.

VI. PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY

6.1. Project's principles of compensation, assistance and resettlement

The implementation of compensation, assistance and resettlement of Hung Yen sub-projects in general and Nghi Xuyen sub-project in particular will conform to the following principles:

- i. Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible.
- ii. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- iii. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.
- iv. Priority compensation land with same area and quality, in case land are not available, compensation for land by replacement cost will be applied.
- v. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
- vi. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.
- vii. The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected households should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them to improve their status.
- viii. Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.
- ix. The full costs of resettlement and compensation will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

6.2. Project policy on compensation, assistance and resettlement

Principles of resettlement policy

- i. Adequate resources are identified and committed during the RP preparation as well as in the updated RP. This includes adequate budget, fully assistance committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the Project and adequate human resources for resettlement implementation, supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- ii. Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent monitoring agency.
- iii. Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-Project conditions.
- iv. There are effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances.
- v. Existing cultural and religious sites shall be respected and, to the maximum extent possible, preserved.
- vi. Key information about RPs, including IOL, 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 APs in an understandable format and in the local language, such as the posting of full RP in commune offices and the distribution of project information booklets (PIBs) to the APs.
- vii. Civil works will not be issued a notice to proceed (NTP) for any subproject or project component that entails involuntary resettlement in accordance with the approved RP for that subproject or component until (i) compensation payment and (ii) relocation to new sites have been satisfactorily completed for that area, and (ii) agreed rehabilitation (income restoration) program is in place.

- viii. Cash compensation or replacement land for affected households relocating will be made available at least 3 months ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time to reconstruct their houses.
- ix. All APs who satisfy the cut-off date for eligibility are entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures under the policy.
- x. Non-eligible APs include those making claims based on subsequent occupation after the cut-off date. The cut-off date for eligibility will coincide with the end of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the completion and approval of technical or engineering designs.

6.3. Specific entitlements of affected persons

Consistent with Project Principles and Policies, APs are entitled to compensate and assistant depending on type and severity of their losses. These entitlements are summarized in the entitlement matrix below. It should be noted that these entitlements may be enhanced, as necessary, in the process of updating RP based on detailed design to respond to specific needs of APs in a given sub-project.

Table 10. Entitlement matrix

N o	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
I/ LAND					
1	Productive Land permanently acquired	A portion land affected but less than 10% of total productive land holding	a. Owners with Land Use Right Certification (LURC), or in the process of acquiring LURC according to Government regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost. ▪ Compensation for non-land affected assets as regulated in item II below. ▪ Cash assistance per m2 as set out in Hung Yen PPC's compensation and resettlement policies. 	
			b. User with Lease or Temporary Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No compensation for land, but compensation for the remaining investment cost for land or the remaining contract period value. ▪ Compensation for non-land affected assets as regulated in item II below. 	DRC and APs will agree on the amount of compensation for the remaining investment costs.
			c. Non-titled user or not eligible to become legalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No compensation for land however, they are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (crops, trees and structures) as regulated in item II below. 	
		affected 10% or more of productive land holding	a. Owners with Land Use Right Certification, or in the process of acquiring LURC according to Government regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As priority, compensation "land for land" with equivalent productive capacity at a location acceptable to the APs, or if requested by the APs, or if "land for land" is not available, cash compensation for the lost land at replacement cost. AND ▪ Compensation for non-land affected assets as regulated in item II below. AND ▪ Provision of allowances due to severe loss (life stabilization, job retraining, providing jobs) as regulated in item 5 below; AND ▪ If loss is equivalent to 10% or more of total agricultural land: assistance for livelihood 	<p>Priority will be given to land-for-land compensation equal in area and value to the affected land up to the maximum of land quota in the province.</p> <p>The District PC will determine availability of replacement land.</p> <p>Forms of training assistance will be given priority for people affected by their needs and are designed together with consultation with affected people.</p>

No	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
				restoration programs.	
			b. User with Lease or Temporary Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land, but compensation for the remaining investment cost for land or the remaining contract period value.Compensation for non-land affected assets as regulated in item II below.	DRC and APs will agree on the amount of compensation for the remaining investment costs.
			c. Non-titled user not eligible to become legalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land, however, they are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (crops, trees and structures) as regulated in item II below.	
2	In cases that portion of land to be used temporarily in construction process :				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For portion of agriculture land to be used temporarily: No compensation for land but cash compensation for crops/trees based on average productivity of the last three years multiplied with the duration of land using time, minus investment expenses. Returning the ground with the same quality and productive conditions as before using.				
II - NON-LAND AFFECTED ASSETS - STRUCTURE, CROPS AND TREES					
3	House and other structures	Houses– and other structures are partially affected	Affected household regardless of land use status	Cash compensation at replacement cost, for the affected portion, no depreciation and deduction for salvage materials. Compensation for reparation of the remaining part	No relocated household, therefore no allowances for house renting will be provided under sub-project
		Houses and other structures are totally affected (total loss)	Affected household regardless of land use status	Cash compensation at replacement cost for entire structure, no depreciation and deduction for salvage materials.	No relocated household, therefore no allowances for relocation will be provided under sub-project
4	Annual and perennial trees, aquaculture products	Loss of or damage to assets	Owner of assets irrespective of tenure status	For the annual crops, aquaculture products, trees: cash compensation at market price at the time of compensation.	APs have the right to use salvageable trees. APs will be given three months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be recovered and that they

No	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
					<p>must harvest their crops on time.</p> <p>APs will receive cash compensation at current market cost for any un-harvested crops that are near or ready to harvest at the time of land acquisition.</p>
III/ ASSISTANCE					
5	Loss of Income/Livelihood due to loss of productive land	Entire land affected or the remaining unaffected portion is no longer viable for continued use	AHs, irrespective of tenure status	<p>Affected persons that lose 10% or more agriculture land holding will be entitled to participate in income restoration programs.</p> <p>Losing 10 - 30% of agriculture land:</p> <p>i. Life stabilization assistance will be paid to AHs in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month for 6 months if no relocation, and</p> <p>ii. Job retraining/creation: All affected households are entitled to monetary support for job retraining/creation equivalent to 3.0 times the value of recovered agriculture land, and</p> <p>iii. One member of the household of working age will be entitled to own a vocational training card as prescribed in Hung Yen PPC's regulation, and</p> <p>iv. AHs losing agricultural land but having sufficient land to continue to farm will receive free extension training in intensified rice cultivation techniques by the District Agricultural Extension Centre or equivalent agency in order to better use their remaining land.</p>	<p>The AHs will be prioritized to participate to available poor reduction program or agriculture extension program of province or district as the measure for livelihood and vocational assistance.</p> <p>These programs will target the needs of both women and men.</p>
				<p>Losing 30 – 70% of agriculture land:</p> <p>i. Life stabilization assistance will be paid to AHs in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month for 9 months at the time of compensation, if no relocation, and</p>	<p>The AHs will be prioritized to participate to available poor reduction program or agriculture extension program of province or district as the measure for livelihood and vocational</p>

No	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Job retraining/creation: All affected households are entitled to monetary support for job retraining/creation equivalent to (i) 3.0 times the value of recovered agriculture land OR (ii) one time assistance in the form of residential land or apartment or trading land. And iii. One member of the household of working age will be entitled to a vocational training card .and iv. AHs losing agriculture land but having sufficient land to continue to farm will receive free extension training in intensified rice cultivation or other techniques by the District Agricultural Extension Centre or equivalent agency in order to better use their remaining land 	<p>assistance.</p> <p>These programs will target the needs of both women and men.</p>
				<p>Losing more than 70%:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Life stabilization assistance will be paid to AHs in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice per person per month for 12 months at the time of compensation if no relocation, and ii Job retraining/creation: All affected households are entitled to monetary support for job retraining/creation equivalent to (i) 3.0 times the value of recovered agriculture land OR (ii) one time assistance in the form of residential land or apartment or trading land (to household lost 30% – 100% agriculture land), and iii One member of the household of working age will be entitled to a vocational training card as prescribed in Hung Yen PPC's regulation, and iv AHs losing agriculture land but having sufficient land to continue to farm will receive free extension training in intensified rice cultivation or other techniques by the District Agricultural 	<p>The AHs will be prioritized to participate to available poor reduction program or agriculture extension program of province or district as the measure for livelihood and vocational assistance.</p> <p>These programs will target the needs of both women and men.</p>

N o	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
				Extension Centre or equivalent agency in order to better use their remaining land	
6	Higher risks of impoverishment /hardship due to loss of resource base	Loss of land and non-land assets	Affected vulnerable groups irrespective of severity of impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will receive life stabilization assistance in cash equivalent to 30 kg of rice/ person / month for 24 months at the time of compensation. And for 30 months for poor households. Special assistance for family under preferential treatment policy, heroic martyrs or subjects as prescribed in Hung Yen PPC's regulation, and Vulnerable households with less than the value of a Grade-4 house (Temporary House) will be given additional assistance in cash or in kind (building materials) to improve new house to meet the minimum standard house Grade IV. District PC considers each case. 	<p>Using the information from the resettlement surveys, the DRC will prepare the list of vulnerable people.</p> <p>The AHs will be prioritized to participate to available poor reduction program or agriculture extension program of province or district as the measure for livelihood and vocational assistance.</p> <p>These programs will target the needs of both women and men from vulnerable groups.</p>
7	Public agriculture land	Permanently impacted	Commune people committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commune people committee will receive the monetary support for commune agriculture land acquired by project according to the current regulations of Government and Hung Yen PPC. 	<p>DRC will consider the level of support for this kind of land according to provisions in Decree 69/2009/ND-CP, Decree 197/2004/ND-CP and Decision No.09/2011/QD-UBND of Hung Yen PPC.</p> <p>This assistance amount should be used only for improving commune infrastructure and for purpose of serving community.</p> <p>CPCs have to prepare the business plans how to use this assistance amount in their next fiscal year and IMA will monitor the implementation of activities proposed in these business plans and report to CPO.</p>

N o	Type of Loss/ Impacts	Level of Impact	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
IV	Bonus for handing over the land on time		AHs, irrespective of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households who hand over the land on time will receive the bonus amount as stipulated in current regulations of Hung Yen PPC. 	DRC will decide the bonus amount based on the provisions in Decision No.09/2011/QD-UBND of Hung Yen PPC.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT

7.1. Steps of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation

Compensation and assistance for Nghi Xuyen sub-project are implemented according to the following steps:

- a. Establishment of District Resettlement Committees in each sub-project district (DRC).
- b. Determining scope of land acquisition: The landmarks of Civil Works, land acquisition's scope was conducted by investor, design unit and DRC immediately to develop cadastral mapping, determine land plots and DMS for each item of sub-project.
- c. Meeting with APs to disclose project information and resettlement policy and consultation with APs about related issues.
- d. Implementing DMS: The DMS was implemented by DRCs. DMS forms and minutes of DMS were considered and signed by each affected householder. Copy of LURC or legal papers were submitted to DRCs for compensation proposal planning. Official list of affected households, the losses and the compensation amount are publicized. The APs will not sign on the minute of DMS and on the compensation proposal if they do not agree with and have the grievances until their grievances have been addressed according to the grievances redress mechanism.
- e. Determining the cutoff date: DPC determined and widely informed affected communities of the cutoff date
- f. Replacement cost study: In 2011 the replacement cost study was carried out by consultant. In March 2012, DRC with CPC have consulted the affected households the replacement cost survey for crops and trees via the group discussion to update compensation prices. And the results of calculating value of crops have been used for calculating the compensation for crops. For compensation rates for trees, the results of cost study showed that the gap between market prices and unit prices issued by PPC is insignificant. In other words, compensation and assistance unit price, as issued by Hung Yen PPC is relatively close to market price.
- g. Information disclosure: After the DMS, information on level of impacts (land, trees, crops and on-land assets) of each household and level of compensation and assistance of each household are disclosed within 2 weeks in the People's

Committees of communes or in villages (public places) as per the time stipulated in Land Law 2003 and Decree 69/2009 of Government.

h. Prepare compensation plan and submit to authorized agency for approval.

i. Community consultation: consultations on the level of impacts (results of DMS) and the level of compensation and assistance disbursement (as publicized) as well as implementation of compensation and assistance disbursement plan were conducted with affected households and communities.

j. Disbursement of compensation and assistance: DRC will pay the compensation and assistance according to the approved compensation plan which is publicized to the households.

k. Monitoring compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation: Internal and external monitoring activities must be implemented in order to ensure that compensation, assistance and resettlement activities will be implemented in accordance with the RP.

7.2. Reallocation implementation

Nghi Xuyen Sub-project affects 137 households in 2 communes Thanh Cong and Chi Tan in Khoai Chau district. However, the sub-project only affects productive land (mostly agricultural land of households and communal land). No household is affected the residential land. Therefore, there are no relocated households in Nghi Xuyen sub-project in Hung Yen.

7.3. Income restoration strategy for affected households

In order to help severely affected people in income restoration and livelihoods development, an income restoration program will be implemented.

Incomes restoration and livelihoods development for severely affected households will be closely consulted with severely affected households but will focus on providing the training program of new jobs to their family member.

Besides the assistance allowances as stipulated by project policy, like life stabilization and rehabilitation assistance and job change assistance, CPMO and Khoai Chau DRC are requested to co-operate closely with DARD and DOLISA to ensure that the budget of project job training assistance will be transferred to DOLISA as stipulated in Article 31, Decision 09/2011/QD-UBND (3,000 VND/m² of agriculture land) to implement the following activities:

i) these households will be prior to attend in the available poverty reduction and extensive agriculture programs of DARD and to get the loan for extension of their farming work from social policy bank especially for poor affected households as a measure to restore their income;

ii) One member of affected household will be prior to attend the vocational training course free of charge to help them to find the job and change the occupation easier.

Priority is to be given to members of severely affected households and vulnerable groups with appropriate skills for the labor involved the construction of sub-project.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. Division of responsibility

a. Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD)

MARD assigned CPMO under CPO as project manager. During implementing compensation, assistance, resettlement, CPMO has the responsibilities as follow:

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

Besides general management for whole project mentioned above, under this sub-project, CPMO also keeps the role as implementing agency like PMU in other sub-projects to be involved directly in resettlement implementation process as follows:

- Guiding DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal and/or external monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RPs are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to DRC and Commune-level Inventory Working Groups.
- Co-ordinate with DRC providing guidance and supervision to Commune-level Inventory Working Groups to conduct survey, asset inventory, measurements to identify accurately affected households and properties; to guide Inventory Working Groups to apply procedures and compensation entitlements as stipulated in the approved RP, preparing and submitting estimated costs of compensation, allowances and other supports to responsible agencies;
- Implementing information campaigns and stakeholder consultation in accordance with project guidelines, supervising the compensation payment process and the implementation of the RP, and redressing grievances concerning resettlement activities in collaboration with DRCs;
- Coordinating with other line agencies to ensure delivery of restoration and rehabilitation measures, and other social support under the Social Support Program (as described in Section 7 of this RP);

b. Province level

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

- Approving final RPs;
- Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of RP;
- Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- Directing and supervising provincial relevant departments to implement effectively the RP.
- Authorize the district-level People's Committees to approve compensation, assistance and resettlement plans;

- Directing the relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

c. District level

The 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 monitor the progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation in compliance with updated RP;
- (ii) Establishing DRC and Resettlement team 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;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Directing Commune People's Committees and relevant organizations on various resettlement activities;
- (vi) Reviewing and endorsing the Updated RP for endorsement to the PPC;
- (vii) Resolving complaints and grievances of APs

d. District Resettlement Committee (DRC): The composition of the DRC includes DPC vice-chairman (playing role as the head of DRC), 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 District Officials and/or 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 RP;
- (iv) Assist in the identification and allocation of land for relocated households;
- (v) Lead and coordinate with the CPC in the timely delivery of compensation payment and other entitlements to affected households; and
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances.

e. Commune level

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 acquired to implement the compensation, assistance and settlement policy according to approved RP;
- (ii) To co-operate with CARB and Working groups to communicate the reason for acquisition to the people whose land is to be acquired; 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 RP and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (iv) Identify replacement land for affected households;
- (v) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the affected households;
- (vi) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and,

- (vii) Actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

8.2. Resettlement Implementation plan

Implementation of Resettlement Plan has been carried out since 19th April to 7th May 2011, and then updated from 20th January to 10th June 2012. Resettlement activities of the sub-project are given in details in the table below:

Table 11: Compensation, assistance, resettlement implementation plan

[illegible]

IX. BUDGET AND RESETTLEMENT COST ESTIMATE

9.1. Budget

Resettlement budget is established for each category and for all categories of resettlement, including costs for compensation, allowances, operation, detailed survey, monitoring, income restoration, resettlement area etc. and included in the cost of the project. This budget will come from government funds (central or local). The costs for compensation, resettlement assistance are evaluated under the guidance of the Government and reflect the market prices.

9.2. Resettlement cost estimate

9.2.1. *Compensation costs*

Compensation for all affected assets is based on the principle of replacement cost as follows:

- (i) For productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) cash compensation at market price reflects the current value of the land. In cases of absence of market price, the cost is based on the productive value of affected area;
- (ii) For houses and other relevant structures, cash compensation will be at market price of materials and labor without depreciation and deduction for salvage materials;
- (iii) For annual crops, cash compensation will be equivalent to market price at the time of compensation;
- (iv) For perennial crops, cash compensation will be at replacement cost equivalent to current market prices of each type, age and productive value at time of compensation.

Hung Yen People's Committee has regulations on compensation and allowances for land, structures, crops and other assets in the event of land recovery by the State applied in the province in the legal documents as mentioned in Section 5 above.

A quick replacement cost study was implemented in 1st quarter, 2012 during updating resettlement plan in order to compare PPC's costs with market prices,

and then proposed suitable compensation prices to apply for the sub-project. The unit prices for compensation of crops and trees issued by Hung Yen Department of Finance have been updated recently in **August 2012**. Therefore the unit prices of Hung Yen PPC are relatively close with market prices and the AHs during the disclosure of draft compensation plan have agreed with the compensation rates. On the other hand, for the temporarily borrowed land on which high value crops are planted, in March 2012 the DRC and CPC have consulted the affected households via group discussion to identify the profit from the crops then to propose the compensation rates for this borrowed land. The compensation for this kind land of Hung Yen PPC is very supportive. **Total period of land borrowed is 4 years but CPMO and Khoai Chau DRC based on the recommendation of affected households in the consultation meetings have applied the support for losing income due to temporarily using land for 5 years (one additional year) instead of 4 years for this sub-project and compensate for them the crops and tree for one missed harvest.**

Result of the replacement cost survey shows that there is a difference between market prices and unit prices stipulated by Hung Yen provincial People's Committee, this gap is not significant. In some cases, compensation and assistance unit price, as issued by Hung Yen PPC is little bit higher than market price.

Table 12 Unit prices for compensation and assistance for agricultural land, aquaculture land

Unit: 1000 VND/m²

No.	Location	Unit price in Decision 27/2011/QĐ-UBND	Market unit price	Proposed unit price
I	Annual crop and aquaculture land in area of Chi Tan and Thanh Cong communes, Khoai Chau district	61	61	61
II	Aquaculture surface-water Land (shrimp, fish and other types)	10	10	10

Table 13 Compensation unit price for trees and crops

Unit: 1000 VND

No.	Type	Description	Unit	PPC price	Market price	Proposed price
1	Annual crops					
	Rice		m2	10	4.5	10
	Saffron, peanut		m2	20	8.0	20
2	Timber trees	Iron wood, eucalyptus, china-tree				
		<i>5cm ≤ circuit of foot ≤ 10cm</i>	tree	60,000	NA	60,000
		<i>10cm < circuit of foot ≤ 13cm</i>	tree	80,000	70,000	80,000
		<i>13cm < circuit of foot ≤ 20cm</i>	tree	100,000	90,000	100,000
		<i>20cm < circuit of foot ≤ 50cm</i>	tree	120,000	110,000	120,000
		<i>Bamboo</i>				
		<i>9cm < circuit of foot ≤ 13cm</i>	tree	50,000	50,000	50,000
		<i>13cm < circuit of foot</i>	tree	70,000	70,000	70,000
3	Fruit-trees					
	Banana	<i>circuit of foot ≥ 10cm</i>	tree	60,000	50,000	60,000
		<i>circuit of foot < 10cm</i>	tree	30,000	25,000	30,000
	Longan	<i>7cm ≤ circuit of foot < 12cm</i>	tree	1,800,000	1,600,000	1,800,000
		<i>12cm ≤ circuit of foot < 30cm</i>	tree	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,500,000
		<i>circuit of foot > 30cm</i>	tree	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Apple, Custard-apple, Star-apple	<i>12cm ≤ circuit of foot < 30cm</i>	tree	300,000	300,000	300,000
	Special grapefruits (Dien, Nam Roi, Hoang)	<i>2cm ≤ circuit of foot < 7cm</i>	tree	300,000	NA	300,000
		<i>7cm ≤ circuit of foot < 12cm</i>	tree	1,250,000	NA	1,250,000
		<i>12cm ≤ circuit of foot < 20cm</i>	tree	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
4	Ornamentals plant					
	Fig	<i>2cm ≤ circuit of foot < 7cm</i>	tree	40,000	40,000	40,000
		<i>7cm ≤ circuit of foot < 12cm</i>	tree	70,000	70,000	70,000
		<i>12cm ≤ circuit of foot < 30cm</i>	tree	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Sanh, Loc Vung, Da	<i>3cm ≤ circuit of foot < 5cm</i>	tree	70,000	70,000	70,000
		<i>5cm ≤ circuit of foot < 7cm</i>	tree	90,000	70,000	90,000
		<i>7cm ≤ circuit of foot < 10cm</i>	tree	120,000	100,000	120,000
		<i>10cm ≤ circuit of foot < 15cm</i>	tree	250,000	220,000	250,000
		<i>15cm ≤ circuit of foot</i>	tree	350,000	300,000	350,000

Note: The unit prices for the trees stipulated by Hung Yen PPC in Notice 93/TB-STC dated 24/08/2012.

For the prices of house and other structures: People's Committee of Hung Yen province authorized Hung Yen Provincial Department of Construction to issue Notices No.19/TB-SXD dated 14/02/2012 and No. 26/TB-SXD dated 05/03/2012 on the unit prices of houses and structures for compensation in 2012 in Hung Yen province. The compensation prices in these notices are close to the market prices.

Table 14 Compensation unit price for houses and structures

Unit: 1000 VND/m2

No	Type	Unit	Study cost	Unit Price calculated according to Notices No. 19/TB-SXD and No.26/TB-SXD	Proposed compensation price
1	Grade 4 house with fibrocement roof	m2	1,500	1,500	1,500
2	Grade 4 house with tile roof	m2	1,600	1,650	1,650
3	Water tank without cover	m3	455	476	476
4	Cement mortar Yard	m2	100	125	125
5	Brick Wall 220	m2	160	166	166
6	Papanh Brick Wall 110	m2	126	126	126

9.2.2. Assistance

According to resettlement framework of the Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation Systems Project, affected persons losing 10% or more agriculture land holding will be entitled to receive assistance for income restoration, life stabilization and some special assistance for vulnerable groups as mentioned in the entitlement matrix. Besides the assistance for affected households, under this sub-project the agriculture land managed by commune has been acquired with huge areas, therefore DRC has considered the negative impact to land budget of communes and proposed to have the support for the public agriculture land which are permanently acquired by project for affected communes. The support amount will be applied according to Article 31 of Decree 197/2004 and Clause 32 of Decision No.09 of Hung Yen PPC.

The total cost of compensation, assistance and resettlement for Nghi Xuyen sub-project is 21.192 billion VND (approximately US \$1,015,469.07).

Table 15 Total estimated cost for compensation, assistance, resettlement for Nghi Xuyen sub-project

Unit: 1000 VND

No.	Items of expenditure		Total	
			VND	USD
I	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on permanently affected land		10,096,160,869	483,764.30
	1.1	Chi Tan commune	4,589,314,499	
	1.2	Thanh Cong commune	5,506,846,370	
II	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on temporarily affected land		2,824,672,695	135,346.08
	2.1	Chi Tan commune	2,101,238,889	
	2.2	Thanh Cong commune	723,433,806	
III	Assistance		7,462,779,619	357,584.07
	3.1	Chi Tan commune	1,797,279,600	
	3.2	Thanh Cong commune	5,665,500,019	
Total expense for compensation and assistance = I+ II + III			20,383,613,183	976,694.45
IV	Administration Expense 2%		407,672,264	19,533.89
V	Bonus for land handing over on time of AHs		401,554,000	19,240.73
TOTAL COST ESTIMATES = I + II + III + IV + V			21,192,839,447	1,015,469.07

Table 16 Total estimated cost for compensation, assistance, resettlement for Nghi Xuyen sub-project in Chi Tan commune

Unit: 1000 VND

No.	Items of expenditure		Total	
			VND	USD
I	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on permanently affected land		4,589,314,499	219,900.07
	1.1	Compensation for agricultural land of AHs	483,644,600	
	1.2	Assistance for agricultural land of commune	2,658,438,000	
	1.3	Trees, crops and assets on land	1,447,231,899	
II	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on temporarily affected land		2,101,238,889	100,682.27
	2.1	Trees and crops	263,516,000	
	2.2	Assistance for land borrowing in 4 years and 1 years for land improvement	1,837,722,889	
III	Assistance		1,797,279,600	86,117.85
	3.1	Income restoration assistance		
		Job change/creation assistance (for affected households)	1,450,933,800	
		Job training (3,000 VND/m ²)	23,785,800	
		Life stabilization and rehabilitation assistance	277,200,000	
	3.2	Assistance for poor households and vulnerable group	45,360,000	
Total expense for compensation and assistance = I+ II + III			8,487,832,988	406,700.19
IV	Administration Expense 2%		169,756,660	8,134.00
V	Bonus for land handing over on time of AHs		174,454,000	8,359.08
TOTAL COST ESTIMATES = I + II + III + IV + V			8,832,043,648	423,193.27

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 20,870 VND at Vietcombank dated 17th September 2012.

Table 17 Total estimated cost for compensation, assistance, resettlement for Nghi Xuyen sub-project in Thanh Cong commune

Unit: 1000 VND

No.	Items of expenditure		Total	
			VND	USD
I	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on permanently affected land		5,506,846,370	263,864.22
	1.1	Compensation for agricultural land of AHs	1,385,310,000	
	1.2	Assistance for agricultural land of commune	2,807,769,000	
	1.3	Trees, crops and assets on land	1,313,767,370	
II	Compensation and assistance for land and assets on temporarily affected land		723,433,806	34,663.81
	2.1	Trees and crops	216,130,000	
	2.2	Assistance for land borrowing in 4 years and 1 years for land improvement	507,303,806	
III	Assistance		5,665,500,019	271,466.22
	3.1	Income restoration assistance	5,151,420,000	
		Job change assistance (for affected households)	4,155,930,000	
		Job training (3,000 VND/m ²)	68,130,000	
		Life stabilization and rehabilitation assistance	927,360,000	
	3.2	Assistance for poor households and vulnerable group	514,080,019	
Total expense for compensation and assistance = I+ II + III			11,895,780,195	569,994.26
IV	Administration Expense 2%		237,915,604	11,399.89
V	Bonus for land handing over on time of AHs		227,100,000	10,881.65
TOTAL COST ESTIMATES = I + II + III + IV + V			12,360,795,799	592,275.79

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 20,870 VND at Vietcombank dated 17th September 2012.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of resettlement will be monitored regularly to help ensure that resettlement of the subproject is implemented in accordance with the approved RP. Towards this end, resettlement monitoring will be done by internal and external organizations.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

Implementation of this RP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the CPMO. The findings and recommendations will be recorded by the CPMO in quarterly reports on implementation progress of compensation and resettlement to submit to the CPO and the ADB for review. Internal monitoring aims to:

- a. ensure payment of compensation to project affected people are provided based on DMS results and replacement costs of affected assets at the market prices at the compensation time.
- b. ensure resettlement activities are conducted according to the compensation policies as per agreed RF and RP for the project.
- c. determine if the required transition and income restoration measures are provided on time.
- d. assess if income and livelihood restoration measures have been provided properly for income restoration of APs and propose remedial measures if objectives of restoring income of households have not been met.
- e. Implementation of information disclosure and community consultation
- f. determine if complaint procedures are followed and propose solutions if there are pending issues.
- g. give priority to displaced persons' concerns and needs, specially the poor and vulnerable households.
- h. conformity between relocation and land clearance and construction commencement to ensures that APs have been provided with compensation, allowance, and relocation satisfactorily before construction commencement.

Specific monitoring indicators are presented below:

Type of monitoring	Basis indicators
Budget and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the personnel for compensation and resettlement implementation been arranged sufficiently as per plans? • Have resettlement activities been carried out as per agreed plans? • Have budgets for resettlement been allocated for resettlement executing agencies timely and adequately? • Has compensation been paid as per AP? • Has land been acquired and handed over timely for construction?
Delivery of APs' entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all APs received their entitlements fully for quantities and types of damages as stipulated in the matrix of entitlements? • Have the APs received their payments on time? • Have the APs with temporary lose of land been compensated for? • Have all APs been provided with transportation, transfer, and livelihood and income restoration allowances as per plans? • Have resettlement houses/ land been assigned? Has the legal land use right been granted to APs? • How many APs having been granted with land use right? • Do resettlement sites/ houses meet the agreed standards? • Have supporting measures been implemented as per plans for the receiving communities? • Can relocated APs access to schools, medical care services, socio-cultural places and activities? • Have livelihood and income restoration activities been implemented as per agreed the RF and RP? For example, numbers of APs that have been provided with vocational training and jobs, small-scale credits, income-supporting activities? • Have affected business been granted with their entitlements, regardless of being registered or not?

Consultation, Grievance, and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has community consultation been carried out as plans? Have brochures of project information and entitlements of compensation and resettlement been delivered? • How many APs know about their entitlements? How many APs receive such entitlements? • Do APs know about and use grievance mechanism as set up in the RF? What are the outcomes? • Numbers of grievances and types of grievances (by genders, vulnerable groups)? • Numbers of settled grievances (by genders, vulnerable groups)? • Levels of awareness of resettlement procedures • Levels of satisfaction on resettlement procedures • Levels of awareness on entitlements • Levels of satisfaction on entitlements • Levels of awareness on grievance mechanism • Levels of satisfaction on grievance mechanism
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10.2. External Monitoring

Compensation and resettlement implementation for project must be subject to external monitoring by an independent qualified consultant selected by CPMO. The independent monitoring consultant was recruited under regulations of recruiting the Consultant by the ADB with a terms of reference that specify frequency of monitoring, methods of monitoring, monitoring indicators, and reporting requirements. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the CPMO and the ADB after finishing site monitoring.

Independent monitoring of RP implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with relevant agencies, local officials, and APs. Separate meetings with women and vulnerable households will be held. The main objective of external monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of (i) achievement of resettlement objectives; (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods; (iii) restoration and/or improvement of the economic and social base of the affected people; (iv) effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements; and (v) the need for further mitigation measures. Monitoring and evaluation indicators are presented in Table below.

The external monitoring will address specific issues as follows:

- a. Public consultation and awareness of resettlement policy and entitlements of APs;
- b. DMS of affected assets and compensation payment as per policies in approved RP;
- c. Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedules;
- d. Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- e. Construction/rebuilding of replacement houses and structures on residual land or to new relocation sites;
- f. Level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the RPs;
- g. Grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, resolution);
- h. Effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements and income rehabilitation measures for APs;
- i. Gender impacts and strategy;
- j. Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention provided or to be provided to severely affected and vulnerable households;
- k. Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- l. Participation of APs in RP planning, updating and implementation;
- m. Institutional capacity, internal monitoring and reporting; and
- n. Channeling of government funds for compensation payment and allowances for severely APs or displaced APs.

External monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Basis indicators
Some basic information of PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations • The average size of households, the average age range, the average education attainment • Genders of the PAPs' heads • Ethnicity • Levels of access to health and education services, utilities, and other social services. • Types of houses • Types of land and legal status of land use • Types of occupations and jobs • Sources and levels of incomes
Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have depreciation, fees or transaction fees been included in compensation amounts for houses for PAPs? • Have PAPs accepted options of resettlement sites/ houses? • Have main environmental, cultural, and social conditions of PAPs been restored? • Have lives of PAPs, particularly of the displaced people and the vulnerable group, been stable?
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have compensation amounts been sufficient for replacement of lost assets? • Has compensation land been enough according to suitable standards? • Have transportation and subsistence allowances been enough? • Have business allowances been enough to re-establish enterprises and production? • Have vulnerable groups are provided with chances of incomes? Are such chances been effective and sustainable? • Do new jobs restore pre-project income levels and living standards?

Levels of PAPs' Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have PAPs agreed with compensation prices? • To what extent do PAPs know about resettlement procedures, their rights and entitlements? • Do they know whether their entitlements are provided or not? • To what extent do PAPs self-evaluate their restored living standards and livelihoods? • To what extent do PAPs know about grievance and grievance redress procedures? • Have their grievances been received, settled timely and satisfactorily as per the mechanism in the RF?
Additional impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any unexpected environmental impacts? • Are there any unexpected impacts on jobs or incomes? • If any, how have such issues been resolved?

External resettlement monitoring consultant will supervise and submit finding reports to the CPMO every six months. CPO will submit external monitoring reports to ADB for review and posting on ADB's website. All outstanding problems of resettlement implementation determined by the external monitoring Consultant have to be resolved timely and satisfactorily by relevant agencies at all level to ensure entitlements of APs.

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APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF SEVERELY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS WHO LOSE MORE THAN 10% OF PRODUCTIVE LAND

TT	Commune	Name	Agricultural Land		Level of impacts		
			Total area (m2)	Affected area (m2)	10%≤30%	30% ≤70%	>70%
1	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Với	1701	219	12.87		
2	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Vượng	1512	348	23.02		
3	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Tịnh	1512	348	23.02		
4	Thanh Cong	Phạm Văn Liệu	2268	522	23.02		
5	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Căn	1890	435	23.02		
6	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Thị Gặp	3024	696	23.02		
7	Thanh Cong	Lê Thị kha	2268	522	23.02		
8	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Thiệp	2268	522	23.02		
9	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Thắng	756	174	23.02		
10	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Minh	1890	435	23.02		
11	Thanh Cong	Lê Văn Chân	1890	435	23.02		
12	Thanh Cong	Do Văn Dũng	1134	261	23.02		
13	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Vũ	1890	435	23.02		
14	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Hào	1890	435	23.02		
15	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Đông	2268	522	23.02		

TT	Commune	Name	Agricultural Land		Level of impacts		
			Total area (m2)	Affected area (m2)	10%≤30%	30% ≤70%	>70%
16	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Khử	1890	435	23.02		
17	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Thị Dư	1134	261	23.02		
18	Thanh Cong	Lê Thị Lương	1890	261	13.81		
19	Thanh Cong	Đặng Quang Đầy	1890	435	23.02		
20	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Việt	2646	609	23.02		
21	Thanh Cong	Đặng Thị Bên	1512	348	23.02		
22	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Hường	2646	609	23.02		
23	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Thịnh	2646	609	23.02		
24	Thanh Cong	Lê Thị Vịn	1512	348	23.02		
25	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Quê	1512	348	23.02		
26	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Thị Nụ	1512	348	23.02		
27	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Đình Phi	1890	435	23.02		
28	Thanh Cong	Đặng Thị Hoa	1512	348	23.02		
29	Thanh Cong	Phạm Văn Biều	1890	435	23.02		
30	Thanh Cong	Phạm Văn Thú	2646	609	23.02		
31	Thanh Cong	Nguyễn Văn Tư	1890	435	23.02		

TT	Commune	Name	Agricultural Land		Level of impacts		
			Total area (m2)	Affected area (m2)	10%≤30%	30% ≤70%	>70%
32	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Xuân Tiếp	1890	435	23.02		
33	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Hiến	1134	261	23.02		
34	Thanh Cong	Lê Văn Ty	1890	435	23.02		
35	Thanh Cong	Lê Văn Dương	2404	960		39.93	
36	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Dực	2604	1040		39.94	
37	Thanh Cong	Lê Văn Minh	2404	960		39.93	
38	Thanh Cong	Lê Thị Thúc	2804	1120		39.94	
39	Thanh Cong	Trần Thị Tĩnh	802	320		39.90	
40	Thanh Cong	Lê Thanh Nghị	2217	880		39.69	
41	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Đức Đợi	2078	836		40.23	
42	Thanh Cong	Trần Xuân Tàu	1602	640		39.95	
43	Thanh Cong	Đỗ Văn Nếu	822	320		38.93	
44	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Hữu Tiếp	1620	864		53.33	
45	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Trọng Oai	1944	1037		53.34	
46	Chi Tan	Trần Văn Sơn (Tự)	648	293		45.22	
47	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Trọng Hùng	648	293		45.22	

TT	Commune	Name	Agricultural Land		Level of impacts		
			Total area (m2)	Affected area (m2)	10%≤30%	30% ≤70%	>70%
48	Chi Tan	Chu Văn Ngoan	1620	865		53.40	
49	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Thị Gạo (Biện)	1620	648		40.00	
50	Chi Tan	Chu Văn Chung (Cà)	1620	864		53.33	
51	Chi Tan	Lê Thị Liệu (Bình)	1620	864		53.33	
52	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Thị Mãi	972	411		42.28	
53	Chi Tan	Phạm Thị Sinh	1944	598		30.76	
54	Chi Tan	Phạm Thị Ánh	1296	169	13.04		
55	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Đình Phú	648	237.6		36.67	
56	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Thị Thắm	972	369		37.96	
57	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Thị Thôi	648	124	19.14		
58	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Văn Nam	972	163	16.77		
59	Chi Tan	Nguyễn Thị Miến (Du)	648	81	12.50		

APPENDIX 2 – LEVEL OF IMPACTS ON CROPS AND TREES

No.	Commune	Name of household	Tree											Crops			
			Longan	Litchi	Grape fruit	Jackfruit	Mango	Sapodila	Rose-apple, apple	Custard-apple, Guave, Eggfruit, Papaya	Banana	Mandarin orange-tree, lemon	Eucalyptus, casuarina china tree, bamboo	Ornamental plant (monoc, fig, areca, banyan, peach)	Rice (m ²)	Crocus, peanut (m2)	Fish pond (m2)
1	Chi Tan	Nguyen Van Lan	126								140		82			4,041	
2	Chi Tan	Nguyen Van Thanh									275		58			169	19,576
3	Chi Tan	Bui Xuan Manh									9		213			2,091	
4	Chi Tan	Tran Van Tro											220			284	
5	Chi Tan	Bui Xuan Ngoc											370			1,500	
6	Chi Tan	Bui Thi Huong											450			1,398	
7	Chi Tan	Nguyen Duc Dung														1,515	17,415
8	Chi Tan	18 households permanently affected agricultural land and 2 households permanently affected leased land														10,645	
9	Chi Tan	28 households temporarily affected														9,869	

No.	Commune	Name of household	Tree											Crops		
			Longan	Litchi	Grape fruit	Jackfruit	Mango	Sapodila	Rose-apple, apple	Custard-apple, Guave, Eggfruit, Papaya	Banana	Mandarin orange-tree, lemon	Eucalyptus,casuarin a china tree, bamboo	Ornamental plant (monace, fig, areca, banyan, peach)	Rice (m ²)	Crocus, peanut (m2)
		agricultural land														
Sub-total of Chi Tan commune			126	-	-	-	-	-	-	424	-	1,393	-	-	31,512	36,991
10	Thanh Cong	Vu Van Hieu									926	1				22,344
11	Thanh Cong	Nguyen Van Thang			47			21		1,630		11	506		2,968	
12	Thanh Cong	Nguyen Van Dung														2,290
13	Thanh Cong	56 households permanently affected agricultural land												22,710		
14	Thanh Cong	20 households temporarily affected agricultural land												22,969	4,904	
Sub-total of Thanh Cong commune			-	-	47	-	-	21	-	1,630	926	12	506	45,679	7,872	24,634
Total of Nghi Xuyen sub-project			126	-	47	-	-	21	-	2,054	926	1,405	506	45,679	39,384	61,625

APPENDIX 3 – LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE IMPACTS ON HOUSES AND OTHER MAJOR STRUCTURES

No.	Commune	Code	Surname	Name	Asset			
					Type	Total area	Area of impacts	Building materials
1	Thanh Cong		Vu Van	Hieu	Brick wall	24.5	24.5	Brick wall
					House	13.1	13.1	Grade 4 house, fibrocement roof
					Water tank	1	1	Brick
					Yard	6.4	6.4	Concrete
2	Thanh Cong		Nguyen Van	Thang	Water tank	5	5	Brick
3	Chi Tan		Nguyen Van	Lan	House	39.0	39.0	Grade 4 house, fibrocement roof
					Water tank	2.1	2.1	Brick
					Yard	17.4	17.4	Cement mortar
					Well	1	1	
4	Chi Tan		Nguyen Van	Thanh	House	7.5	7.5	Grade 4 house, fibrocement roof

APPENDIX 4: CHARACTERS OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN PROJECT COMMUNES

Commune	Poor household	Family in preferential policy/ war invalid	Female headed household
Chi Tan	1	1	3
Thanh Cong	7	2	8
Total	8	3	11

APPENDIX 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION INFORMATION

Summary of Public Consultation 1st round:

The contents of consultation included (i) sub-project scale disclosure; (ii) level of subprojects' potential impacts, (iii) compensation policies according to resettlement policy framework of the project has been adopted by ADB and GOV, (iv) implementation plan for compensation, assistance and resettlement of subprojects and (v) grievance resolution process.

Participants discussed and agreed with the following issues:

- (i) Regarding impact's level: the affected people understood about the potential impacts of project and fully supported to construct the sub-project at their commune as they were awareness that this sub-project will bring huge benefit to local community.
- (ii) Regarding policy on compensation, assistance:
 - Affected people agreed with project resettlement policy and requested that the resettlement process should be monitored carefully to ensure their entitlements as stipulated in project documents.
 - The compensation rate should be reasonable, close to the market rate to ensure people's life is equal to at least their pre-project level.
 - When setting the compensation rate it is necessary to assess the market rate in the project area to establish the structure of the compensation rate. The determination of market rate requires the close involvement of local residents.
 - Compensation payment should be disbursed only in one package and in due time.
 - APs agreed that the cut-off date is the completion date of DMS.

Summary of Public Consultation 2nd round:

The contents of consultation include: (i) implement the compensation and allowance for agriculture land owned by affected households as stipulated in project policy framework; (ii) having special assistance for affected households belonging to vulnerable group, (iii) the time for borrowing the land to construct the pumping station is 5 years (2012 – 2016), affected households requested one more year for land improvement. This will be proposed to competent authority to approve (iv). Affected households were requested to harvest the crops by 30th June 2012 and hand over the land to project.

Besides community consultation meetings, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were also carried out to clarify three issues: (i) policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement of

the Project (ii) the impacts of land acquisition on income and livelihood of households, (iii) discussion and proposal of income restoration activities for households, and (iv) the profit of crops on land in three consecutive years as the basis for considering the compensation rate.

Table 1: 1st round consultative meetings

No.	Commune	Date	Location	Participant	No. of participants	No. of female participants
1	Chi Tan	04/05/2011	Chi Tan CPC's meeting-room	Representatives of CPC leaders, departments and unions, mass organizations, village heads, agricultural cooperative head and affected households		

Table 2: 2nd round consultative meetings

No.	Commune	Date	Location	Participant	No. of participants	No. of female participants
1	Chi Tan	05/03/2012	Chi Tan CPC's meeting-room	Representatives of Khoai Chau DRC, representative of PMU Hung Yen, Representatives of CPC leaders, cadatral staff of Chi Tan commune, village heads, and all affected households		
2	Thanh Cong	24/02/2012	Thanh Cong CPC's meeting-room	Representatives of Khoai Chau DRC, representative of PMU Hung Yen, Representatives of CPC leaders, cadatral staff of Thanh Cong commune, village heads, and all affected households		

Since the notice of land acquisition was informed by Khoai Chau DRC to AHs sooner (in November 2011) than actual schedule, so on 31st August, 2012, CPO and Khoai Chau DRC have organized another meeting with CPC leaders, representatives of women union, farmer union and representatives of affected households in Chi Tan and Thanh Cong commune who have the land temporarily acquired to explain the period for borrowing the land of AHs that will be 4 years instead of 5 years as they were informed in group discussion. The AHs will receive the compensation for crops for 4 years plus the assistance for land improvement equivalent to the income of 1 year from saffron harvest. Due to the untimely notice of Khoai Chau DRC, the AHs have missed one harvest for saffron. To support them, CPO and Khoai Chau DRC decided to compensate them for the crops on land of missing harvest and AHs and participants in the meeting all agreed with the compensation and assistance for AHs who have land borrowed by sub-project.

STRENGTHENING WATER MANAGEMENT AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS REHABILITATION PROJECT

Public Consultation Meetings

Chi Tan commune, Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen province

4th May 2011

I. Members of meetings

Representative of Hung Yen PMU:

- Mr. Nguyen Van Tu – Deputy director

Representative of Chi Tan commune:

- Mr. Nguyen Khac Binh – Chairman
- Mr. Linh – Cadastral Staff

Representative of Communal unions:

Representative of hamlets:

- Tran Van Son – Leader of Nghi Xuyen hamlet

And participants of local people of hamlets in project area (including the affected households and non-affected households). List of participants and their signatures is enclosed with this Minute of Meeting.

II. Consultation content

1. Representative of Hung Yen PMU provided the following information to participants:
 - General introduction about project and sub-project
 - Potential impacts of sub-project
 - Resettlement, compensation and assistance policy of project
 - Measurements to mitigate the negative impact of sub-project
 - Implementation schedule (construction schedule, resettlement and compensation schedule, measurement mitigation schedule)
 - Grievance resolution mechanism
2. Representative of Hung Yen PMU provided Project documents to participants and explain to them individual document.
3. Participants had group discussion, after that gave their opinions. CPC collected all opinions.

III. Results of Public Consultation

1. Regarding to Impacts of project:

Local people understood all potential impacts of sub-project and supported to the construction of sub-project in their area because the sub-project will bring many benefits and positive impacts to local agriculture development.

2. Regarding to resettlement, compensation and assistance policy:

Participants agreed with the resettlement policy introduced and recommended to have the monitoring mechanism to ensure that the resettlement will be implemented as stipulated in project documents

3. Some majors conclusions:

- Regarding to resettlement, compensation and assistance policy:

Participants agreed with the resettlement policy introduced and recommended to have the monitoring mechanism at various levels especially independent monitoring to ensure that the resettlement will be implemented properly and equally.

Compensation will be made in one package and in due course.

Participants agreed that the cut-off date is the last day of DMS.

Compensation will be made based on the replacement cost. Participants were informed in the meeting that when the resettlement plan will be updated, the replacement cost survey should be carried out to be integrated in updated RP and applied into compensation plan to pay to affected households.

Hung Yen PMU committed to update the progress frequently of compensation plan preparing then inform to AHs.

The affected people committed to participate actively in DMS, resettlement activities, monitoring activities...

This meeting was ended at 12:00 on 04th May, 2011.

The minutes of meeting was read out loud for all participants to review before signing below.

Representative of Hung Yen PMU

Representative of Chi Tan commune

Representative of Farmer Union

Representative of Women Union

Representative of Hamlet

Representative of Affected people

DỰ ÁN TĂNG CƯỜNG THỦY LỢI VÀ CẢI TẠO HỆ THỐNG THỦY NÔNG

Biên Bản Tham Vấn Cộng Đồng

Xã ...Chi Tân..., Huyện...Chợ Mới..., Tỉnh ...Hưng Yên...

Ngày 04 Tháng 05 Năm 2011

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ

Đại diện Ban Quản lý Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông tỉnh Hưng Yên gồm:

1. Ông Nguyễn Anh Tuấn - Phó Giám đốc
- 2.
- 3.

Đại diện chính quyền xã ...Chi Tân... bao gồm:

1. Ông Nguyễn Khắc Bình - Phó chủ tịch xã
2. Ông Linh - Cán bộ Địa chính xã
- 3.

Đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể xã, bao gồm:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Trưởng thôn của các thôn thuộc tiểu dự án, gồm:

1. Ông Trần Văn Sơn - Trưởng thôn Nghi Xuyên
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Và người dân của các thôn thuộc khu vực dự án (cả các hộ bị thu hồi đất và không bị thu hồi đất). Danh sách hộ dân tham gia và ký nhận về sự tham gia được đính kèm.

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đại diện BQL Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông cung cấp các thông tin cho người tham dự bao gồm:

- Mô tả về công trình Thủy lợi và hệ thống thủy lợi Bắc Hưng hải
- Các ảnh hưởng tiềm tàng của công trình
- Chính sách đền bù, hỗ trợ của Dự án
- Các chính sách, biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của Dự án
- Kế hoạch thực hiện (kế hoạch xây lắp, kế hoạch đền bù, tái định cư, kế hoạch thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu)
- Cơ chế giải quyết thắc mắc, khiếu nại

2. Đại diện BQL Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông cung cấp cho toàn bộ người tham dự Tài liệu về Thông tin về Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông, trao đổi từng nội dung của tài liệu này.

3. Người tham dự trao đổi theo nhóm sau đó phát biểu ý kiến. UBND xã tổng hợp ý kiến.

III. KẾT QUẢ THAM VẤN:

1. Về ảnh hưởng của Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo các hệ thống thủy nông: Người dân hiểu được toàn bộ các tác động tiềm tàng của công trình và hoàn toàn ủng hộ việc xây dựng công trình vì công trình sẽ có nhiều lợi ích tích cực cho phát triển N² tại địa phương.

2. Về đền bù, hỗ trợ: Người tham dự đồng ý với phương án đền bù đã nêu ra và đề nghị phải có hoạt động giám sát để đảm bảo rằng thực hiện đền bù, các cấp - nhất là giám sát độc lập để đảm bảo việc đền bù, hỗ trợ được thực hiện đúng và công bằng như đã được phổ biến trong Tài liệu Thông tin về Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo các hệ thống thủy nông.

3. Một số kết luận cơ bản tại cuộc họp:

- Đền bù nên được đền bù đúng thời hạn và đền bù một lần.
- Thống nhất ngày "khai sổ" là ngày cuối cùng của cuộc điều tra thiết kế chi tiết.

- Thống nhất điều chỉnh bảng giá thị trường khi kế hoạch Tài chính ai được cập nhật (khi có thiết kế chi tiết của khu dự án)

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc ...12... giờ cùng ngày.

Đại diện chính quyền Xã, thôn, đại diện các tổ chức đoàn thể, và đại diện người dân tham dự cuộc họp cùng đọc và thống nhất với nội dung biên bản cuộc họp và cùng ký tên dưới đây.

BQL Dự án Tăng cường Thủy lợi và Cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông Tỉnh Hưng Yên

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)

Đại diện UBND Xã ...*Chi Tân*...

(Ký tên, đóng dấu)



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
NGUYỄN KHẮC BÌNH

Đại diện Hội Nông dân Xã

Đại diện Hội Phụ nữ Xã

Đại diện các trưởng thôn

Trần Văn Sơn
Trần Văn Sơn

Đại diện người bị ảnh hưởng ký tên



DANH SÁCH THAM VẤN

Xã Chi Tân, huyện Khoái Châu, tỉnh Hưng Yên

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | Hồ Ngọc Hiền | Huê |
| 2 | Nguyễn Đức Dũng | Dũng |
| 3 | Nguyễn Thị Sơn | Sơn |
| 4 | Nguyễn Văn Chớp | Chớp |
| 5 | Bùi Thị Thương | h |
| 6 | Nguyễn Thị Tiên | Biên |
| 7 | Nguyễn Thị Lương | Lương |
| 8 | Nguyễn Thị Quyên | Quyên |
| 9 | Nguyễn Thị Nguyệt | Nguyệt |
| 10 | Nguyễn Văn Thanh | Thanh |
| 11 | Nguyễn Văn Lan | Lan |
| 12 | Nguyễn Văn Quang | Quang |
| 13 | Nguyễn Văn Sơn | Sơn |
| 14 | Đỗ Quang Hoa | Hoa |
| 15 | Nguyễn Văn Đô | Đô |
| 16 | Bùi Xuân Doanh | Doanh |
| 17 | Phạm Văn Mạnh | Mạnh |
| 18 | Nguyễn Văn Tiên | Tiên |
| 19 | Bùi Xuân Giỏi | Giỏi |
| 20 | Nguyễn Nhũ Loan | Loan |
| 21 | Nguyễn Văn An | An |
| 22 | Nguyễn Văn Thoa | Thoa |
| 23 | Nguyễn Đức Hoàn | Hoàn |

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

“Regarding to land acquisition in Thanh Cong commune – Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen province to implement Nghi Xuyen pumping station sub – project under strengthening water management and irrigation system rehabilitation project”

Based on the Decision No.09/2011/QĐ-UBND dated 01st June 2011 of Hung Yen PPC to regulate the procedure, process of land acquisition, land assignment, land hiring out, changing the purpose of land use, form of land use, compensation and allowance and resettlement in Hung Yen province;

Based on the Notice No.285/TB-UBND dated 25th November 2011 of the land acquisition in Thanh Cong commune, Khoai Chau district, Hung Yen province to implement Nghi Xuyen pumping station sub-project under Strengthening Water Management and Irrigation System Rehabilitation Project;

Today, at 8:00 AM 24th February 2012, at meeting hall of Thanh Cong commune, the public consultation was held with the present of participants as follows:

I. Resettlement and Compensation Committee of Khoai Chau district:

1. Mr. Le Trong Binh – Vice chairman of DRC, Chairman of DRC
2. Mr. Le Ngoc Dich – Chief of Natural Resource and Environment Division, Vice chairman of DRC
3. Mr. Nguyen Tat Le – Chief of Financing and Planning Department, Member of DRC
4. Mr. Nguyen Anh Tu – Deputy Director of Irrigation Management One member Company Ltd. – Member of DRC
5. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thuan – Staff of Natural Resource and Environment Division – Member
6. Mrs. Pham Thi Dung - Staff of Natural Resource and Environment Division – Member
7. Mr. Nguyen Van Long – Officer of Department of Land use rights registration - Member

II. Land original reviewing communal committee

1. Mr. Le Van Thung - Chairman of CPC – Chairman of Committee
2. Mr. Le Van Khoa – Vice chairman of CPC – Vice standing chairman of Committee
3. Mr. Le Manh Hung - Cadastral officer – Standing member
4. Mr. Le Van Dung – Vice chairman of CPC – Member
5. Mr. Do Van Nuc – Officer of CPC – Member
6. Mr. Le Xuan Kiem – Accountant of CPC – Member
7. Mr. Le Xuan Oanh – Chairman of Communal Fatherland Front Union
8. Mr. Le Van Chien – Officer for legal aspects
9. Mr. Do Van Duc – Chief of Police communal unit
10. Mr. Nguyen Duy Tang – Chairman of People Council

11. Mr. Nguyen Huu Thung – Chairman of Communal Veterans' organization
12. Mr. Do Van Thuong – Leader of HQ1 hamlet
13. Mr. Nguyen Duy Hien – Leader of HQ2 hamlet
14. Mr. Nguyen Van Canh – Leader of QX hamlet
15. Mr. Do Van Tu – Secretary of communist party of HQ1 hamlet
16. Mr. Nguyen Van De - Secretary of communist party of HQ2 hamlet
17. Mr. Nguyen Manh Tung - Secretary of communist party of QX hamlet
18. Mr. Le Van Cu – deputy leader of HQ2 hamlet

III. Affected Households:

All affected households who have land acquired by Nghi Xuyen sub-project authorized to the following persons as their representative to check and sign the documents:

1. Mr. Do Van Thanh – Group 2 – Thanh Cong commune – Khoai Chau district
2. Mr. Le Van Minh – Group 8 – Thanh Cong commune – Khoai Chau district

Content of public consultation:

1. On behalf of DRC, Mr. Le Trong Binh, Vice chairman of DPC introduced the content of the meeting and the importance of the construction of Nghi Xuyen pumping station in district area for the development of agriculture of Khoai Chau district in general, and the development of agriculture in south area of district and neighbor communes in particular. Vice Chairman also requested local people in communes especially the households who located in sub-project area fully supports the sub-project, co-operated closely with local authorities to finalize the land acquisition procedures then to receive the compensation and hand over the land to project to commence the construction as soon as possible.
2. On behalf of CPC, Mr, Le Van Khoa, Vice chairman of CPC, vice standing chairman of commune committee introduced about the purpose and importance of sub-project, construction location of pumping station, plan and schedule of implementation.
3. Mr. Le Manh Hung, Cadastral officer of commune presented in details the land area, type of land, purpose of land use of individual households who have land acquired by sub-project (List of land details is enclosed).

Mr. Hung also introduced about the project resettlement policy framework and some regulations of Hung Yen PPC on the land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and assistance in year 2012.

4. Opinons of affected households

We agreed and supported the policy of Government to build the pumping station in Thanh Cong commune.

We requested PPC and DRCs at different level to consider and apply project resettlement framework properly for our cases to ensure that we could receive all entitlements. Besides this, for the affected households belonging the vulnerable group such as: invalid household, social policy household, poor household...the PMU was requested to consider and apply the special policy for them.

For borrowing land:

Period for land borrowing is 5 years, since 2012; period for compensating the crops is 5 years, 1 additional year for land improvement. Total period for compensation and support is 6 years. The compensation rates for crops are as stipulated in regulation of PPC as well as result of survey.

- For peanut: 7,000VND/m²
- For rice: 10,000VND/m²
- Contractor was requested to bulldoze the cultivation land layer with the thickness of 30cm from the surface of the field then gather it to one place; the contractor was requested that after the completion of construction he should return this kind of land on the top of the field for affected households as prior sub-project.
- DRC and CRC were requested to accelerate the progress of implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and assistance of sub-project then the affected households could receive the compensation and allowances soon

Based on the opinions of participants in the meeting, Mr, Le Van Khoa has made the conclusion as follows:

1. Following strictly Project policy framework and regulation of PPC to provide the compensation and allowances for productive land area which was assigned to affected households according to Resolution No.03.
2. Applying the special policy for affected households such as invalid, poor, vulnerable households etc
3. The period of land borrowing is 5 years (2012 – 2016); affected households requested to have 1 year more for improving the land. Land original verification committee will suggest to higher competent authority to consider and provide the best support for households to ensure the quality of cultivate land.
4. The affected households were requested to plant the crops, rice and haverst them latest by 30/06/2012 to hand over the land to project.

This meeting is finished at 10:30 in same date. The minutes of meeting was read out loud for all participants to review before signing as the basis for implementation.

Representative of hamlet

**Representative
of Affected households**

Meeting Minute Taker

For Land Original Reviewing Commune Committee

Representative of DRC

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
XÃ THÀNH CÔNG

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

Thành Công, ngày 24 tháng 02 năm 2012

BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

**“Về việc thu hồi đất tại xã Thành Công - Khoái Châu - Hưng Yên
để thực hiện tiểu dự án Trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên thuộc dự án đầu tư
tăng cường quản lý thủy lợi và cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông”**

Căn cứ vào Quyết định số 09/2011/QĐ-UBND ngày 01 tháng 06 năm 2011 của UBND Hưng Yên ban hành quy định trình tự, thủ tục thu hồi đất, giao đất, cho thuê đất, chuyển mục đích sử dụng đất, chuyển hình thức sử dụng đất và bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư trên địa bàn tỉnh Hưng Yên.

Căn cứ vào Thông báo số 285/TB-UBND ngày 25/11/2011 về việc thông báo thu hồi đất tại xã Thành Công - Khoái Châu - Hưng Yên để thực hiện tiểu dự án Trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên thuộc dự án đầu tư tăng cường quản lý thủy lợi và cải tạo hệ thống thủy nông.

Hôm nay, ngày 24 tháng 02 năm 2012

Vào hồi: 8 giờ.

Tại: Nhà văn hóa xã Thành Công.

Thành phần gồm:

I. HỘI ĐỒNG BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ GIẢI PHÓNG MẶT BẰNG CỦA HUYỆN.

1. Ông: Lê Trọng Bình - Phó chủ tịch UBND huyện - Chủ tịch Hội đồng.
2. Ông: Lê Ngọc Đích - Trưởng phòng TNMT - Phó chủ tịch Hội đồng.
3. Ông: Nguyễn Tất Lễ - Trưởng phòng Tài chính - Kế hoạch - Ủy viên.
4. Ông: Nguyễn Anh Tú - Phó Giám đốc Cty TNHH một thành viên KTCTTL Hưng Yên - Ủy viên.
5. Bà: Nguyễn Thị Thuận - Cán bộ Phòng TNMT huyện - Ủy viên.
6. Bà: Phạm Thị Dung - Cán bộ Phòng TNMT huyện - Ủy viên.
7. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Long - Cán bộ VP đăng ký quyền sử dụng đất - Ủy viên.

II. HỘI ĐỒNG TƯ VẤN XÉT DUYỆT NGUỒN GỐC ĐẤT CỦA XÃ

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ông: Lê Văn Thung | - Chủ tịch UBND xã | - Chủ tịch Hội đồng |
| 2. Ông: Lê Văn Khoa | - Phó chủ tịch UBND xã | - Phó ban Thường trực |
| 3. Ông: Lê Mạnh Hùng | - Địa chính xây dựng | - Ủy viên Thường trực |
| 4. Ông: Lê Văn Dũng | - Phó chủ tịch UBND xã | - Ủy viên |
| 5. Ông: Đỗ Văn Nức | - Văn phòng UBND xã | - Ủy viên |
| 6. Ông: Lê Xuân Kiểm | - Tài chính kế toán | - Ủy viên |
| 7. Ông: Lê Xuân Oánh | - Chủ tịch MTTQ xã | - Ủy viên |
| 8. Ông: Lê Văn Chiến | - Tư pháp hộ tịch | - Ủy viên |
| 9. Ông: Đỗ Văn Đức | - Trưởng Công an xã | - Ủy viên |
| 10. Ông: Nguyễn Duy Tăng | - Chủ tịch HND | - Ủy viên |
| 11. Ông: Nguyễn Hữu Thung | - Chủ tịch Hội CCB | - Ủy viên |
| 12. Ông: Đỗ Văn Thường | - Trưởng thôn HQ 1 | - Ủy viên |
| 13. Ông: Nguyễn Duy Hiền | - Trưởng thôn HQ 2 | - Ủy viên |
| 14. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Cảnh | - Trưởng thôn QX | - Ủy viên |
| 15. Ông: Đỗ Văn Tư | - Bí thư Chi bộ 1 | - Ủy viên |
| 16. Ông: Nguyễn Văn Để | - Bí thư Chi bộ 2 | - Ủy viên |
| 17. Ông: Nguyễn Mạnh Tùng | - Bí thư Chi bộ QX | - Ủy viên |
| 18. Ông: Lê Văn Cử | - Phó thôn HQ 2 | - Ủy viên |



III. CÁC HỘ DÂN

Toàn thể nhân dân có đất bị thu hồi nằm trong dự án trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên.

Nhân dân cử các ông bà sau là đại diện kiểm tra ký các văn bản:

1. Ông: Đỗ Văn Thanh - Đội 2 - Xã Thành Công - Khoái Châu.
2. Ông: Lê Văn Minh - Đội 8 - Xã Thành Công - Khoái Châu.

Nội dung:

1. Thay mặt Hội đồng giải phóng mặt bằng của huyện ông Lê Trọng Bình Phó chủ tịch UBND huyện quán triệt nội dung cuộc họp, nêu ý nghĩa tầm quan trọng của việc xây dựng trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên tại địa bàn. Đối với phát triển nền nông nghiệp của huyện nói chung, khu vực phía Nam và các xã liền kề nói riêng. Đề nghị nhân dân trong xã nhất là các hộ nằm trong khu vực đất bị thu hồi tích cực hưởng ứng chủ trương lớn của đảng và nhà nước, hỗ trợ, phối hợp chặt chẽ với chính quyền địa phương hoàn thiện các thủ tục để nhận tiền đền bù, bàn giao mặt bằng cho dự án. Sớm đưa công trình vào thi công.

2. Thay mặt UBND xã, ông Lê Văn Khoa - Phó chủ tịch UBND xã - Phó ban Thường trực nêu mục đích, tầm quan trọng của dự án, vị trí xây dựng trạm bơm, kế hoạch, thời gian thực hiện dự án.

3. Ông Lê Mạnh Hùng: Địa chính - Xây dựng xã thông qua chi tiết diện tích, loại đất, mục đích sử dụng đất của từng hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi nằm trong dự án (có danh sách kèm theo).

Thông báo một số khung chính sách đền bù, hỗ trợ tái định cư,... của dự án và một số chính sách của UBND tỉnh về đền bù, hỗ trợ tái định cư,... năm 2012.

4. Ý kiến của các hộ dân.

- Chúng tôi nhất trí, hoàn toàn ủng hộ theo chủ trương của Nhà nước về xây dựng trạm bơm tại xã Thành Công.

- Các khung chính sách về đền bù, hỗ trợ tái định cư... của dự án, của UBND Tỉnh, đề nghị Hội đồng giải phóng mặt bằng các cấp xem xét, đưa vào theo đúng khung chính sách của gia đình chúng tôi được hưởng. Ngoài ra, một số hộ gia đình có đất bị thu hồi nằm trong các đối tượng như: Thương bệnh binh, Gia đình chính sách, hộ nghèo... thì đề nghị Ban quản lý dự án xem xét, tạo điều kiện, có những chính sách riêng đối với các hộ thuộc các đối tượng nêu trên.

*** Đối với đất mượn:**

- Diện tích đất mượn là 5 năm, bắt đầu từ năm 2012; thời gian đền bù hoa màu là 5 năm, 1 năm hỗ trợ cải tạo đất. Tổng đền bù và hỗ trợ là: 6 năm. Mức đền bù hoa màu theo quy định và khảo sát thực tế.

- Cây lạc: 7.000đ/m²

- Cây lúa: 10.000đ/m²

- Đề nghị đơn vị thi công phải ủi lớp đất màu của tầng canh tác từ mặt ruộng xuống 30cm dồn vào 1 khu vực. Sau khi dự án thi công xong thì đơn vị thi công san, gạt trả lại cho chúng tôi số lớp đất màu đã dồn vào 1 chỗ để mặt bằng canh tác cho các hộ.

* Đề nghị Hội đồng giải phóng mặt bằng của xã, huyện, Ban quản lý dự án sớm đẩy nhanh tiến độ của dự án về triển khai các bước đền bù, hỗ trợ tái định cư, để các hộ dân chúng tôi sớm nhận được tiền đền bù, bồi thường thiệt hại về hoa màu, tài sản trên đất.

Qua các ý kiến tham gia của các ông bà trong Hội nghị. Ông Lê Văn Khoa - Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã - Phó ban Thường trực kết luận:

1. Thực hiện theo đúng khung chính sách của dự án của UBND tỉnh về mức đền bù hỗ trợ tái định cư,... đối với các diện tích đất 03 của hộ gia đình cá nhân.

2. Các chính sách đối với các đối tượng thương bệnh binh, gia đình chính sách hộ nghèo, các hộ dễ bị tổn thương....

3. Diện tích đất mượn của dự án là 5 năm (2012 - 2016); còn các hộ đề nghị thêm 1 năm để cải tạo đất. Hội đồng tư vấn xét duyệt nguồn gốc đất của xã đề nghị với cấp trên xem xét, tạo điều kiện tốt nhất cho các hộ dân đảm bảo chất lượng đất canh tác.

4. Đề nghị các hộ dân chỉ được trồng các cây hoa màu, cây lúa và thu hoạch hoa màu, lúa chậm nhất đến ngày 30/06/2012 là phải xong để bàn giao mặt bằng cho dự án.

Biên bản họp dân được kết thúc vào hồi 10h30 phút cùng ngày, được đọc lại toàn bộ nội dung ghi trong biên bản cho các thành phần có tên trên cùng nghe, công nhận nội dung làm việc như trên là đúng và ký tên làm căn cứ thực hiện.

LÃNH ĐẠO THÔN

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ DÂN

NGƯỜI LẬP BIÊN BẢN

Nguyễn Duy Tiến
Nguyễn Văn Cảnh
Hương Hồ
Lê Văn Vũ

Nguyễn Đình
Phạm
Đỗ Văn Thanh

Lưu
Lô Văn Chiến

Đỗ Văn Chiến

TM. HỘI ĐỒNG TƯ VẤN, XÉT DUYỆT
NGUỒN GỐC ĐẤT



CHỦ TỊCH
LÊ VĂN THUNG

TM. HỘI ĐỒNG BỒI THƯỜNG, HỖ TRỢ
GIẢI PHÓNG MẶT BẰNG HUYỆN

WBN

Chi Tan, 05th March 2012

**MINUTES OF GROUP DISCUSSION
MR. TAN AND MRS. DUONG IN NGHI XUYEN HAMLET**

Regarding to the implementation of Nghi Xuyen pumping station sub-project

Following the plan of Khoai Chau district people committee to direct Chi Tan CPC in implementing the land acquisition and resettlement for Nghi Xuyen pumping station (located at Nghi Xuyen hamlet)

Today, at 8:00AM, 5th March 2012, at the meeting hall of Chi Tan CPC, Chi Tan CPC invited the householders who have the land areas at the foot of dyke which were allocated according to Resolution No.03 and temporarily acquired by sub-project in group of Mr. Tan and Mrs. Duong – Nghi Xuyen hamlet to attend the meeting to discuss on the implementation plan of Nghi Xuyen pumping station sub-project and to publicize the land areas which are permanently and temporarily impacted by sub-project of households.

Participants:

• **Khoai Chau District Resettlement Committee**

1. Mr. Le Trong Binh – Vice chairman of DPC – Chairman of DRC
2. Mr. Nguyen Tat Le – Chief of Financing and Planning Department, Member of DRC
3. Mr. Le Ngoc Dich – Chief of Natural Resource and Environment Division, Vice chairman of DRC
4. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dung – Staff of Natural Resource and Environment Division
5. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thuan – Staff of Natural Resource and Environment Division
6. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Long - Officer of Department of Land use rights registration
7. Mr. Nguyen Anh Tu – Hung Yen PMU

• **Commune People Committee – Commune Resettlement Committee**

1. Mr. Dao Van Hue – Vice standing chairman of CPC
2. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Vui – Vice chairman of CPC
3. Mr. Dao Van Khai – Vice chairman of Commune's Council
4. Mr. Nguyen Van Binh – Chairman of Fatherland Front Union
5. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Ninh – Civil cadastral officer
6. Mr. Hoang Quang Huong – Agriculture cadastral officer
7. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Quyen – CPC staff
8. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Lan – Chairman of Women Union
9. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Nham – Chairman of Farmer Union
10. Mr. Do Ba Cuong – Leader of Nghi Xuyen hamlet

• **Representatives of Hamlet**

1. Mr. Nguyen Van Chinh – Secretary of communist party of Nghi Xuyen hamlet
2. Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Hoang – Deputy leader of Nghi Xuyen hamlet
3. Mr. Nguyen Van Tan – Leader of group
4. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Duong – Representative of group of affected households who are temporarily impacted their agricultural land

Contents:

1. On behalf of CPC – CRC, Mr. Dao Van Hue introduced the topics to be discussed in the meeting and the importance of project and implementation schedule, construction area.
2. On behalf of CRC, Mr. Nguyen Van Ninh, presented in details the affected areas and list of affected households who have the land areas located at foot of dyke temporarily borrowed by sub-project (the list is enclosed).
3. On behalf of Hung Yen PMU, Mr. Nguyen Anh Tu, deputy director of PMU informed the borrowing period is 5 years since 2012 and introduced the project resettlement policy framework and provincial resettlement and compensation regulations. The compensation rates according to regulations and as survey are:
 - Saffron tree: 8,000 VND/m²
 - Peanut tree: 7,000 VND/m²

However these rates should be agreed by Employer - MARD

4. On behalf of Khoai Chau DRC, Mr. Le Ngoc Dich presented the Decision No.9 of Hung Yen PPC relating to implementation of project resettlement policy framework, and the importance level of the construction of Nghi Xuyen pumping station.
5. Opinions of affected households:
 - CRC is requested to check the affected areas of Mr. Phinh, Mr. Binh Vui, Mrs. Lan, Mrs. Cuc households which were missing in comparison with the publicized areas mentioned by Mr. Ninh above,
 - For the land area in right of dyke located at the foot of dyke, affected households recommended to compensate more areas for them.
 - Affected households recommended DRC to compensate for the impact of land borrowing for 6 years (5 years borrowing period and 1 more year for improving the land) and to recalculate the compensation rates for borrowed land as according to their calculation, the profit after minus the investment cost was 14 million VND per year per 360m².
 - The compensation should be done soonest and the compensation rates should be publicized and close to the actual revenues of households in 3 years.
 - Contractor should bulldoze the cultivation layer in one place and after the project, should return this land for affected households as before project.
 - The remaining land with deformed shape which is large enough for cultivation, the affected households have requested state additionally acquires these areas.
 - The remaining area of fish pond which is acquired by state to make the discharge basin is difficult for fishing and cultivation, it is requested that the contractor and PMU when construct the two

portions on dyke and over the river to construct the discharge basin, have to fill the land to the north of fish pond for cultivation.

6. Via the opinions of participants in the meeting, Mr. Dao Van Hue has made the conclusion:
- The project implementation period is 5 years since 2012, affected households requested to compensate 1 year more, CPC will report to higher level on this issue for considering and approval. Affected households are only allowable to plant peanut trees not saffron trees and have to harvest the crops latest 30th June 2012 to hand over the land to project.
 - For compensation rates, CPC will organize another meeting to calculate in details in proper way for getting the approval of higher level.
 - Affected households are requested to list themselves their area located in the land area at the foot of dyke in the afternoon 7th and morning of 8th March 2012.
 - CPC will check the missing area requested by affected households.

This meeting is finished at 10:30 in same date. The minutes of meeting was read out loud for all participants to review and sign.

For CRC

Meeting Minutes Taker

Leader of Hamlet

Representative of Affected Households

For DRC

Hung Yen PMU

BREAKDOWN BALANCE SHEET

FROM PEANUT AND SAFFRON IN YEARS 2009, 2010 AND 2011

I. REVENUE

a) Peanut:

Total Revenue: 200kg x 15,000 VND/kg = 3,000,000 VND

b) Saffron:

Total Revenue: 1,100 brushes x 1.3 kg/brush = 1,430kg x 12,000 VND = 17,160,000 VND

c) Total revenue from saffron and peanut: = 20,160,000 VND

II. EXPENDITURES

a) Peanut:

Total expenditures: = 1,600,000 VND

- Labor cost for plowing the fields = 100,000 VND

- Seed = 300,000 VND

- Labor cost for weeding = 400,000 VND

- Fertilizer = 300,000 VND

- Labor cost for harvest = 500,000 VND

b) Saffron

Total expenditures: = 8,500,000 VND

- Saffron seed: 300kg x 15,000VND/kg = 4,500,000 VND

- Labor cost for weeding = 700,000 VND

- Fertilizer (1.5 quintal phosphate, 70kg Kali, 20 pack straw ash)= 1,900,000 VND

- Cost for buying leaves and labor cost for cover leaves = 600,000 VND

- Labor cost for harvest = 800,000 VND

III. BALANCE SHEET

TOTAL REVENUE: = 20,160,000 VND

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: = 10,100,000 VND

PROFIT: = 10,060,000 VND

- Based on the recommendations of farmers who have the land borrowed by project on 28th February 2012 was 14 millions/360m² of saffron/year.

- CRC authorizes to competent staff, Chairman of Women union, Chairman of Commune's Council and representative of group of affected households who have land borrowed by sub-project to review the calculation, and concurred with the balance sheet with the profit is 10,060,000 VND.

CRC would like higher authority to consider approving the compensation rate for crops on land borrowed by Nghi Xuyen sub-project is 10,000,000VND/360m²/year.

10th March 2012

Meeting Minutes Taker

Cadastral Officer

For Commune Resettlement Committee

Chí Tân, ngày 05 tháng 03 năm 2012

BIÊN BẢN

HỌP NHÓM ÔNG TÂN, BÀ ĐƯƠNG THÔN NGHI XUYỀN Về việc triển khai kế hoạch thực hiện dự án trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên

Thực hiện kế hoạch của UBND huyện Khoái Châu về chỉ đạo UBND xã Chí Tân giải phóng mặt bằng thực hiện dự án trạm bơm Quốc gia (tại thôn Nghi Xuyên) trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên

Hôm nay, hồi 8 giờ 00 ngày 05 tháng 03 năm 2012

Tại Hội trường UBND xã Chí Tân

UBND xã mời các ông bà chủ hộ có diện tích đất lô mạch sủi nhóm ông Tân; bà *Đường* thôn Nghi Xuyên họp triển khai kế hoạch thực hiện dự án trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên và công khai diện tích của các hộ mà dự án đất thu hồi vĩnh viễn và đất mượn để thực hiện công trình

Thành phần :

* Hội đồng đền bù giải phóng mặt bằng huyện Khoái Châu

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Ông Lê Trọng Bình | - PCTUBND huyện - Chủ tịch Hội đồng ĐBGPMB |
| 2. Ông Nguyễn Tất Lễ | - Trưởng phòng TCKH - PCT Hội đồng ĐBGPMB |
| 3. Ông Lê Ngọc Dích | - Trưởng phòng TNMT - PCT Hội đồng ĐBGPMB |
| 4. Bà Nguyễn Thị Dung | - Cán bộ phòng TNMT |
| 5. Bà Nguyễn Thị Thuận | - Cán bộ phòng TNMT |
| 6. Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Long | - Cán bộ VPĐKQSĐĐ |
| 7. Ông Nguyễn Anh Tú | - BQL DA tỉnh |

* UBND - HĐGPMB thực hiện Dự án xã

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ông Đào Văn Huế | - Phó Chủ tịch TTUBND xã |
| 2. Bà Nguyễn Thị Vui | - Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã |
| 3. Ông Đào Văn Khai | - Phó CT HĐND xã |
| 4. Ông Nguyễn Văn Bình | - CT MTTQ xã |
| 5. Ông Nguyễn Xuân Ninh | - Cán bộ ĐC-XD |
| 6. Ông Hoàng Quang Hướng | - Cán bộ ĐC- NN |
| 7. Bà Nguyễn Thị Quyền | - VPUBND xã |
| 8. Bà Nguyễn Thị Lan | - Chủ tịch Hội Phụ nữ xã |
| 9. Bà Nguyễn Thị Nhâm | - Chủ tịch Hội Nông dân xã |
| 10. Ông Đỗ Bá Cường | - Trưởng thôn Nghi Xuyên |

*** Đại diện thôn**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ông Nguyễn Văn Chính | - Bí thư Chi bộ thôn Nghi Xuyên |
| 2. Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Hoàng | - Phó Thôn Nghi Xuyên |
| 3. Ông Nguyễn Văn Tân | - Trưởng nhóm |
| 4. Bà Nguyễn Thị Dương | - Đại diện nhóm đất bị thu hồi |

***Nội dung:**

1. Thay mặt UBND — HĐ giải phóng mặt bằng xã Ông Đào văn Huế- Phó CTTT UBND xã - Chủ tịch HĐGPMB xã thống nhất quán triệt nội dung buổi họp đồng thời nêu rõ mục đích, tầm quan trọng của dự án và kế hoạch thời gian thực hiện dự án, khu vực diện tích dự án xây dựng.

2. Thay mặt HĐ Ông Nguyễn Xuân Ninh - ĐC-XD xã thông qua chi tiết diện tích, danh sách từng hộ trên khu vực mạch sủi dự án mượn (có danh sách kèm theo).

3. Thay mặt ban quản lý dự án của Tỉnh: Ông Nguyễn Anh Tú- Phó ban quản lý dự án Tỉnh, quán triệt, thông qua thời gian dự án mượn là 5 năm bắt đầu từ năm 2012, phổ biến khung tái định cư chính sách đền bù của tỉnh.

Mức đền bù theo quy định và khảo sát thực tế

- Cây nghệ: 8.000 đồng/m²
- Cây lạc : 7.000 đồng/m²

Song phải được sự đồng ý của chủ đầu tư cấp trên Bộ nông nghiệp và phát triển nông thôn Việt Nam.

4. Thay mặt Hội đồng đền bù GPMB huyện Khoái Châu ông Lê Ngọc Đích triển khai Quyết định số 09 của UBND tỉnh về khung tái định cư, tuyên truyền về lợi ích xây dựng trạm bơm Nghi Xuyên

5. Ý kiến của các hộ dân:

- Đề nghị HĐGPMB xã kiểm tra lại diện tích của hộ ông Phình, Ông Bình Vui, bà Cúc, Bà lan còn thiếu so với Diện tích công khai trên.

- Diện tích lưu không chân đề đề nghị tính thêm cho các hộ.

- Đề nghị Cấp trên trả tiền thuê mượn đất là 6 năm (5 năm đất chính, 1 năm hỗ trợ bà con cải tạo đất.) . Đặc biệt là khảo sát tính lại giá đền bù mượn đất thực tế chúng tôi thu đối trừ chi phí là trên 14 triệu đồng/ sào/năm.

- Thời gian trả tiền đền bù phải sớm và giá đền bù phải công khai. sát thực với thực thu của dân trong 3 năm.

- Đơn vị thi công thuê đất mặt bằng phải ủi lớp đất màu dón vào một khu vực sau khi dự án thi công xong ủi lại trả mặt bằng cho các hộ

- Diện tích đất còn chèo vẹo các hộ nông dân sản xuất khó khăn đề nghị nhà nước nhà nước thu hồi thêm

- Diện tích khu đầm liên doanh nhà nước thu hồi để làm bể xả nên diện tích còn lại khó khăn cho chăn nuôi thả cá và canh tác. đề nghị đơn vị thi công và ban quản lý dự án trong thi công phân đất hai đoạn đề và ngoài sông thi công phân đất làm bể xả chõ đất đổ vào phía bắc của đầm để cho sản xuất

6. Qua các ý kiến tham gia của các ông bà trong hội nghị Ông Đào văn Huế- PCT UBND xã kết luận.

- Thời gian dự án thực hiện là 5 năm từ năm 2012, còn các hộ đề nghị thêm 1 năm xã báo cáo với cấp trên xem xét. Các hộ chỉ được gieo lạc không được trồng nghệ và thu hoạch hoa màu chậm nhất đến 30/6/2012 để bàn giao mặt bằng cho dự án

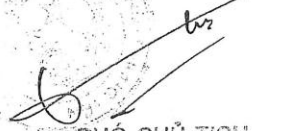
- Giá đền bù UBND xã sẽ mở hội nghị tính lại cụ thể sau sao cho phù hợp để cấp trên xem xét chấp nhận.

- Đề nghị các hộ tự kê khai diện tích của hộ mình trên diện tích mạch suối vào chiều 07 và sáng 08/3/2012 là xong.

- UBND xã sẽ kiểm tra lại diện tích của các hộ đề nghị còn thiếu

Buổi họp kết thúc vào hồi 10h30 phút cùng ngày. Nội dung được biên bản thông qua các hộ dân đều nhất trí./.

TM. HĐQTMB XÃ



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
ĐÀO VĂN HUẾ

LÃNH ĐẠO THÔN

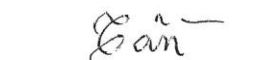

ĐỖ BÁ CƯỜNG


BÙI THỊ DƯƠNG

NGƯỜI LẬP BIÊN BẢN


NGUYỄN THỊ QUYÊN

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ


NGUYỄN VĂN TÂN


NGUYỄN THỊ LAN

TM. HỘI ĐỒNG ĐBGPMB HUYỆN



BQLDA TỈNH

BẢNG CHI TIẾT HẠCH TOÁN THU- CHI
VỚI CÂY LẠC - NGHỆ TỪ NĂM 2009- 2011

I. PHẦN THU

a, Cây lạc

Tổng thu: 200 kg x 15000 đ/kg = 3.000.000đ

b, Cây nghệ

- Tổng thu : 1.100 bụi x 1,3kg/bụi = 1.430 kg x 12.000đ/kg = 17.160.000đ

c, Cộng thu lạc + nghệ = 20.160.000 đ

II. PHẦN CHI

a, Cây lạc:

Tổng chi: =1.600.000đ

Trong đó:

- Chi công cày = 100.000đ

- Chi giống : = 300.000đ

- Công làm cỏ chăm sóc: = 400.000đ

- Lân, gio,: = 300.000đ

- Công thu hoạch : = 500.000đ

b, Cây nghệ

Tổng chi: 8.500.000đ

Trong đó chi nghệ giống: 300 kg x 15.000đ/kg = 4.500.000đ

- Chi công làm cỏ chăm sóc : = 700.000đ

- Chi lân + đạm + tro bếp : = 1.900.000 đ

(Lân 1,5 tạ, đạm 70 kg, tro bếp 20 bao)

- Công lấy vốn, phủ lá : = 600.000đ

- Công thu hoạch: = 800.000đ

III. CÂN ĐỐI THU CHI

Tổng thu: = 20.160.000đ

Tổngchi: = 10.100.000đ

Cân đối còn lãi : = 10.060.000đ

- Căn cứ vào ý kiến đề nghị của các hộ nông dân có diện tích đất thuê
mượn ngày 28/02/2012 là trên 14 triệu đồng/sào nghệ trên sào/năm.

Hội đồng đền bù và giải phóng mặt bằng trạm bơm nghi xuyên của xã kính đề nghị quý cấp xem xét quan tâm đền bù đối với diện tích đất thuê mượn là 10.000.000đ/sào/ năm (*Mười triệu đồng trên sào trên năm*)

Người ghi biên bản

Agnes M. Smith



 *Du*
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH
ĐÀO VĂN HUỆ

APPENDIX 6: QUESTIONNAIRES

INVENTORY OF LOSSES QUESTIONNAIRE (FULL)

Use for individual affected household

Date:Address:

Location: Commune: District: Province:

Source data from:

Survey team:

Surveyed by:

INVENTORY OF LOSSES (IOL)

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. PLEASE FILL-UP BOX

Name of respondent:.....Age:.....Gender:

Relationship to Household Head:

1. INFORMATION ON AP/HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1 NAME

1.2 CIVIL STATUS

☐ Married

☐ Single

☐ Widowed

☐ Separated

☐ Divorced

1.3.	SEX	
1.4	AGE	
1.5	ETHNICITY	
1.6	MAIN OCCUPATION	Code: .....Annual income .....(from this source)
1.7	SECOND OCCUPATION	Code:.....Annual income.....(from this source)
1.8	EDUCATION	Code:.....

Occupation Code:

1. Cultivator

2. Aquaculture producer

3. Self-employer

6. Employee

7. Unemployed

8. Retired/ housewife

4. Common labor

9. Other

5. State officer

Education Code:

1. Illiteracy

6. Have not graduated high school

2. Literacy

7. Graduated high school

3. Graduated Primary School

8. Vocational

4. Have not graduated Secondary School

9. Graduated University

5. Graduated Secondary School

10. Post-graduated

1.9. Number of members of the household (member = person who lives permanently in the same dwelling as the head of household) __ (total number)

1.10 Has the commune classified your household as

☐ 1- Poor

☐ 2- Not classified as poor

1.11 Is anyone in your household the following:

1 Invalids / Disabled

4

2 Sick Water Veterans

5 Receive regular social subsidy

3 Heroic Mothers

6 Other (specify)

Total Annual Income from all sourcesVND / Year

2. AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS ON AFFECTED LAN

2.1 Affected land holdings

Type of	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)	Occupied since (year)	Type of Land Ownership	Current / actual use
	1	2	3	4*	5**

*# 4: Codes for Type of Land Use Rights/ Ownership (indicate for affected land only)

1 Land Use Rights Certificate

5 Temporary Land Use Rights

2 LURC being processed /already applied

6 No right/ illegal user

3 Lease / Long Term (owned by Govt)

7 Eligible for LURC but has not

4 Lease (renting from private individual) 8 Others:

**** #5: Codes for Current Actual Land Use:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Private residence (only) | 8 One-crop rice paddy |
| 2 Residence and shop (combined) | 9 Upland crops |
| 3 Shop / business (only) | 10 Vegetables (own use) |
| 4 Factory / workshop / garage | 11 Tree plantation |
| 5 Provide for Community uses | 12 Aquaculture growing |
| 6 Three-crop rice paddy | 13 Other: (specify) |
| 7 Two-crop rice paddy | |

2.2. Do you have use of common land sharing with other households (grazing land. forest land. places for aquaculture or fishing)?

1. Yes 2. No

2.2.1 If yes what type of common land/resource:.....

2.2.2 What time of year do you use it

2.2.3 How often do you use it?.....

3. AFFECTED TREES AND CROPS

1.12 Trees

No	Type	Size/age	Quantity	Production/tree

1.13 Affected rice and other crops

List all affected crops (rice. upland crops. vegetables. shrimp. fish)

	Area (m ²)	Production (quintal/perch)	Quantity produced last season (kg)	Quantity sold last season (kg)	Price/kg (1000vnd)
Paddy					
Other crops					

4. AFFECTED STRUCTURES

4.1 Principal Structures

(Example: House. Shop. Combined House and Shop. 2-storey building. guesthouse. etc)

Type of Principal Structures		Description of structure			Does AP rent structure		How is structure affected?			
		Total Floor Area (m ²)	Structure Grade	Actual use of structure	Yes	Rent per month (VND)	Partial Only	Partial but no longer viable*	Size of Floor Area affected (m ²)	Totally (100%) affected
		1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	House									
2	Retail Store									

Structure grade

1. Housing only
2. Commercial
3. Combined living/commercial
4. Community use (school. etc.)
5. Industrial. commercial and/or storage
6. Others (specific):

4.1.1. Do you have any tenants in the dwelling (non-family member renting room/space)

1. Yes
2. No

4.2 Secondary structures: list only affected secondary structures (separate kitchen, separate toilet, animal sheds, wells, fence, grave, etc.)

	Structure Type	Total area (m ²)	Affected portion (m ²)	Primary building	How is structure affected?		
					Partial Only	Partial but no longer viable*	Totally (100%) affected
	1	2	3	5	7	8	9
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							

Primary building material

- 1- Bamboo
- 2- Concrete
- 3- Wood
- 4- Brick
- 5-

5 LOSS OF BUSINESS (IF AP HAS AFFECTED BUSINESS)

Type of business	Register status of business	Number of employees	Average monthly net income

		Registered	Non-registered	Full-time	Seasonal	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.						
2.						
3.						

Type of business:

- 1- Retail Store. State of goods sold (ex. food, poultry supplies, fertilizers, etc.)
- 2- Services (State if barber shop. computer repair shop. car/motorbike repair. food stall/restaurant)
- 3- Others: Warehouse. gas station. ice storage. guest house.

6 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

6.1 *If your agricultural or other productive land is affected. What are your preferences for compensation?*

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity
2. I want cash compensation equal to market price for similar land
3. Not yet decided

6.2 *If your commercial land or other productive land is affected. What are your preferences for compensation?*

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity
2. I want cash compensation equal to market price for similar land
3. Not yet decided

6.3 *If your commercial land or other productive land is affected. What are your preferences for compensation?*

1. I want replacement land of same category and equal area and/or productivity
2. I want cash compensation equal to market prices for similar land
3. Not yet decided

6.4 *Do you have sufficient remaining residential or non-agricultural land to rebuild your affected structures?*

1. Yes
2. No

6.5 *If you cannot rebuild principal structures on remaining land what are your preferences for relocation?*

1. I want to relocate myself to other land that I own
2. I want to relocate myself to new land that I choose

3. I want to relocate to a group resettlement site to be provided by the project if offered
4. Not yet decided

6.6 How do you intend to use the money that you will receive for the compensation of your land?

1. Build or renovate house
2. Buy new land
3. Buy other type of asset. Describe asset:
4. Invest in small business
5. Save in the bank
6. Spend on children's education

Other please describe:

6.7 What do you intend to do if your agricultural land be acquired?

1. Yes
2. No

6.7 If yes from what type of activity:

1. Buy new land for agriculture production
2. Trade
3. Small store
4. Find a job
5. Other Please describe:

6.8 How do you want to be assisted to ensure income restoration equal to at least pre-project level

1. Agricultural extension training
2. Non-agricultural occupation training
3. Occupation introduction
4. Credit access
5. Others

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Use for individual affected household

Date: Address:

Location: Commune: District: Province:

Source data from:

Survey team:

Surveyed by :

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. PLEASE FILL-UP BOX

Name of respondent.....Age.....Gender:

Relationship to Household Head:

1. INFORMATION ON AP/HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1	NAME:	
1.2	SEX:	1. Male 2. Female
1.3	AGE :	
1.4	ETHNICITY:	
1.5	CIVIL STATUS:	1. Married: 2. Single: 3. Widowed 4. Separated: 5. Divorced:
1.6	MAIN OCCUPATION:	Code: .....Annual income .....(from this source) % of Time:....
1.7	SECONDARY OCCUPATION:	Code: .....Annual income .....(from this source) % of Time:.....
1.8	EDUCATION:	Code:

Occupation Code:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cultivator | 6. Employee |
| 2. Aquaculture
producer | 7.
Unemployed |
| 3. Self-
employer | 8. Retired/
housewife |
| 4. Common
labor | 9. Other |
| 5. State officer | |

Education Code:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Illiteracy | 6. Have not graduated high school |
| 2. Literacy | 7. Graduated high school |
| 3. Graduated Primary School | 8. Vocational |

4. Have not graduated

Secondary School

5. Graduated Secondary

School

9. Graduated University

10. Post-graduated

1.9. Household members

Full name	Gender	Age	Education level (Use code in 1.7)	Occupation (Use code in 1.6)	Annual average income
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:
	1. Male 2. Female			a. Main occupation: b. Secondary occupation:	a. From main occupation: b. From secondary occupation:

1.10. Average annual household income – all sources: VND...../year

1.11. Average monthly expenditures for the household:

1. Food: VND

2. Health: VND

3. Education: VND

4. Festivals/social responsibilities: VND

1.12. Number of member in school age

2. NON AFFECTED ASSETS

2.1. Do you have any asset in other place which is not affected by the project?

Yes -> move to 2.2

No -> move to 3.1

2.2. If have, please list the assets in detail

	Land categories	Area (m ²)	LURC	Occupied since	Distance from affected Land
	Agricultural land				
	Shrimp/fish pond				
	Residential land				
	Commercial land				
	Forest land				
	Others: ...				

2.3. If your house in other place is not affected. where is your house located?

Village:..... Commune:.....

District:.....

Distance from affected area :

2.4. Annual crops

	Area (m ²)	Production	Quantity produced in last season	Quantity sold in last season	Price (VND/kg)
Rice					

3. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1. Have you been informed about the project to improve the BHH Scheme and construct /rehabilitate Sub-project in your area?

1. No

2. Yes:

3.2. Do you consider this sub-project to be

1. Beneficial to the local area If so, why.....

2. Non beneficial to the local area. If so. why not.....

3. Both

4. Do not know

3.3. *Do you have any concerns about this sub-project?*

1- Loss of land

2- Relocation of own house

3- Loss of aquaculture production

4- Disturbance from construction

5- Loss of canal access

6- Loss of road access

7- Loss of community property

8- Other concerns

3.4. *How do you intend to use the money that you will receive for the compensation of your land?*

1- Build or renovate house

2- Buy new land

3- Buy other type of asset: Describe asset

4- Invest in small business

5- Save in the bank

6- Spend on children's education

Other (Please describe):

3.5. *Do you have plans now of how you will replace the income / food production from the agriculture land and/or business that will be recovered by the state*

1. No 2. Yes

3.5.1 *If yes, what type of activity:*

1. Buy new land for agriculture production

2. Trade

3. Craft-making

4. Find a job

5. Other (Please describe) :.....

3.6. *How do you want to be assisted to ensuring income restoration equal to at least pre-project level?*

1. Agricultural extension training

2. Non-agricultural occupation training

3. Occupation introduction
4. Credit access
5. Others (Specify)

4. IRRIGATION

4.1. For which purpose do you use irrigation water from Bac Hung Hai Scheme?

1. Do not use
2. Paddy rice
3. Non-rice crops
4. Forest land
5. Animal raising

4.2. Do you receive irrigation water from BHH at the correct timing in your production schedule?

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Never

4.3. Do you receive sufficient quantity of water for your production schedule?

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Never

4.4. Are you informed about the irrigation schedule for your area?

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Never

4.5. Are you consulted about the irrigation schedule for your area?

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Never

4.6. Is the amount of irrigation water sufficient for your land use / cultivation needs?

1. Not sufficient
2. Sufficient

4.7. If not sufficient, how could you expand your production with more water

1. Use more land for paddy rice
2. Use more land for other crops
3. Cultivate higher value crops. Which ones ?

4.8. Is there problems in the drainage scheme in your area that needs to be improved?

1. No
2. Yes

4.8.1. If yes. what problems

How can they be improved ?

5.0. FLOOD PROTECTION

5.1. In the last three years, during the flood season. Did your house:

1. Collapsed 2. Damaged 3. Not effected

5.2. *In the last three years. during the flood season. Were your crops:*

1. Totally lost 2. Partially lost 3. Not effected

5.3. *In the last two years. did your family have to evacuate because of flash floods or landslide?*

1. No 2. Yes

5.4. *Is your village prone to floods?*

1. No 2. Yes 3. Do not know/Not sure

5.5. *Is your village prone to disaster?*

1. No 2. Yes

5.5.1. *If Yes. to which type of disaster is your family exposed?*

1. Flood 5. Forest fire
2. Flash flood 6. Landslide
3. Drought 7. Others:
4. Typhoon

5.6. *Is your house?*

1. Close to river stream bank which overflows.
2. Near high slopes or hills which have mudslides during flood season
3. Locate in low-lying area.

5.7. *What are the three most serious problems to your family if floods happen?*

During	After
1. Lack of food	1. Lack of food
2. Lack of water	2. Lack of water
3. Disease	3. Disease
4. House degradation	4. House degradation
5. Shortage of income	5. Shortage of income
6. Lack of production materials	6. Lack of production materials
7. Environment pollution	7. Environment pollution

5.8. *After the last disaster did you lose production?*

1. Yes 2. No

5.8.1. *If yes, how much was the estimated loss in monetary value ?*

Rice (in paddy field or stored after harvest).....VND

Non-rice (in paddy field or stored after harvest).....VND

Animals.....VND

5.9. *After each disaster. Do you have to spend money on: (estimate the cost)*

Repair the house:.....VND

Replace close or household items:..... VND

Medical cost from disease:VND

Replace seeds/fertilizer:.....VND

Replace food:.....VND

5.10. *Is there problems in the drainage scheme in your area that needs to be improved?*

1. Yes 2. No

5.10.1. If yes, what problems

How can they be improved?

6. POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

6.1. *Has your family experienced lack of food in the last 2 years?*

1. Yes 2.No

6.1.1. If yes, for

1. 1-2 months 2. 2-3 months 3. >3 months

6.2. *Is your family currently experiencing financial difficulty*

1. Yes 2. No

6.2.1. If yes. the reason is

1. Recent natural calamity. Which one.....

2. Your or household's member/s poor health or illness

3. Others (Specify):.....

6.2.2. State impact on household's livelihood:

1. We have to sell our productive land (agricultural/forest land)

2. We cannot afford to send all our children to school

3. We have to borrow from relatives or bank. We are in debt now.

4. Other impact

7. HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS

7.1 *Source of water:*

1- Drinking/cooking:

2- Washing/bathing

1- Rain water

5- Purchased

2- Tradition/shallow well

6- Canal, river,pond

3- Deep well

7- Piped water

4- Public tap

8- Other:

7.2 *Quality of living water sources:*

1. Good 2. Medium 3. Polluted 4. seriously polluted

7.3 *Sanitation:*

1. Pit latrine 3- Toilet in house ☐ 5- None.

2. Fish pond toilet 4- Others:

7.4 *Energy source:* 1- Lighting: 2- Cooking:

1- Electricity (from government) 4- Wood 7- None

2- Private generator 5- Cylinder gas

3- Gas / Kerosene 6- Other:

7.5 *Household assets: If household owns an asset, indicate the number.*

Type of assets	Quantity	Type of assets	Quantity	Type of assets	Quantity
1- Bicycle	7- Tractor	...	13- Telephone	....
2- Motorbike	8- Generator	...	14- Electric fan	....
3- Car	9- Water pump	.....	15- Sewing machine	...
4- Boat. small	10- Radio	.....	16- Refrigerator	...
5- Thuyền lớn	11- Television	.....	17- Rice cooker	...
6- Truck	12- Cassette/CD player or DVD	.....	18- Other	....

8. HEALTH CARE

8.1 *What type of illnesses did you or members of your family suffer in the past 12 months? (Multiple answers)*

1 - Common cold 6 - Dysentery
2- Influenza 7 - Hepatitis
3- Other upper respiratory complaint 8 – Tuberculosis
4 - Dengue fever 9 - Reproductive tract infection
5 - Malaria: 10 - Others:

8.2 *In the past 12 months did you or your family member consult (multiple answers)*

1- Health centre 4 – Pharmacist
2- Hospital 5- Traditional healer
3- Private Doctor / nurse 6 - Other (specify)

8.3 *Do you or your family member have medical insurance?*

1. Yes 2. No

8.4. Access to Basic Services. Do you have access to the following service

	State distance from your home	How do you get there? Mode of Transportation (motorbike, bus, cycle, by foot)
Commune Health Clinic		
Hospital		
Primary School		
Secondary School		
Savings Bank		
Credit Union		
Shop for selling Fertilizers, agricultural		
Bus Terminal		
Market		

9.0. Gender

9.1. What is the division of labor in your family? (Please Check)Production	Male	Female	Both
9.1.1 Land preparation			
9.1.2 Planting			
9.1.3 Seedling transfer			
9.1.4 Weeding			
9.1.5 Spraying			
9.1.6 Harvest			
9.1.7 Garden vegetable production			
9.1.8 Livestock raising			
9.1.9 Small business activities			
9.1.10 Urban wage work			
9.1.11 Migrant labor (in country)			

9.2. Division of labor for housework

Activities	Male	Female	Both
9.2.1. Cooking			
9.2.2. Cleaning			
9.2.3. Fetching water			
9.2.4. Getting wood for cooking			
9.2.5. Taking care of children			

9.3. Community management

Activities	Male	Female	Both
9.3.1. Public meeting attendance			
9.3.2. Taking part in decision-making			
9.3.3. Joining local organization			
9.3.4. Other			

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION!